

The International Consortium in Advanced Biology presents:



Biotic and Abiotic Stress Tolerance in Plants: the Challenge for the 21st Century

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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Cana Brava Resort • Ilhéus - Bahia - Brazil

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Workshop on Biotic and Abiotic Stress Tolerance in Plants: the Challenge for the 21st Century

Cana Brava Resort • Ilhéus-Bahia, Brazil • 6th-8th November 2013

GENOMIC SESSION (S01)

S01T01

Population genomics : some lessons drawn from the ARCAD project

JL Pham

Agropolis Fondation

1000 Avenue Agropolis - 34394 Montpellier Cedex 5 - France

Email : pham@agropolis.fr

The ARCAD programme aims at establishing in Montpellier a conservation and research center on crop agrobiodiversity. It is a pluri-institutional and multidisciplinary programme.

ARCAD's scientific agenda focus on the study of the history and patterns of crop domestication and adaptation as well as on the analysis of key parameters underpinning adaptation and diversity, at various time scales, through studies of evolutionary genomics, population genetics and social sciences.

The research aims at comparing diversity patterns between crops, and deals with crop diversity at the population, species and agroecosystem scales. The effect of domestication on genome evolution in 15 crop species is analysed through population genomics approach. Population genetics studies are conducted to detect genes submitted to selection and decipher crop adaptation to climate change. Social sciences and genetics are combined to study the diversity dynamics of major and underutilized cereals in Africa. The paper presents some results of the research and discuss the needs and means to reinforce synergies between studies across crops and across various biological scales.

Work supported by Agropolis Fondation, Cirad, Inra, IRD, Montpellier SupAgro

S01T02

Applied Coffee Genomics: Towards a GWS Program

F.A. Carneiro, E.C.S. Rêgo, T.S. Costa, E.A. de Lima, S.A. Oliveira, K.E. Duarte, O.C. Rocha, G.C. Rodrigues, M.A.F. Carvalho, G.F. Bartholo, A.F. Guerra, P. Marraccini, D. Grattapaglia and A.C. Andrade

Embrapa Genetic Resources and Biotechnology/LGM, 70770-917, Brasília-DF, Brazil

Email : alan.andrade@embrapa.br

In recent years, significant advances have occurred in the development of genomic tools to help accelerating the genetic improvement of coffee, a perennial crop with high economic importance. The recent conclusion of the complete genome sequencing of *Coffea canephora* will serve as a reference sequence for use in advanced molecular genetics, applied directly to molecular breeding of this species, such as the establishment of genome-wide selection programs (GWS). In that direction, a population of 1300 *C. canephora* individuals maintained at the experimental field of Embrapa Cerrados is being currently phenotyped for different traits such as production, vigour, bean morphology and biochemical composition, as well as drought tolerance. A sample of 30 pools of genotypes, comprising the parentals of the population under study as well as representatives of the *C. canephora* diversity groups have been re-sequenced by Illumina Hi-seq for SNPs mining. A genotyping platform for coffee is being established and will provide the required tools for association studies. Results of this ongoing study will be presented and discussed.

Work supported by CAPES-COFECUB, Consórcio Pesquisa Café, INCT-CAFÉ (CNPq/FAPEMIG)

S01T03

Towards the understanding of grape response to abiotic stress: how to value at best the sequence data ?

P. This¹, A. Coupel-Ledru², A. Fodor³, A. Doligez¹, E. Lebon², A. Christophe², L. Le Cunff³ and T. Simonneau²

¹INRA UMR AGAP. 2, Place Viala, F-34060 Montpellier Cedex 1, France.

²INRA Laboratoire d'Ecophysiologie des Plantes sous Stress Environnementaux. 2, Place Viala, F-34060 Montpellier Cedex 1, France.

³UMT GénoVigne, IFV, 2, Place Viala, F-34060 Montpellier Cedex 1, France

Email : this@supagro.inra.fr

Since the publication of the grape genome, the tools for genetic and genomic analysis of complex traits increased dramatically. It is now possible to identify genes underlying the complex traits based on the sequence and to develop innovative strategies for the selection of these complex traits