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Protein use efficiency and stability of baking quality in winter wheat variety trails

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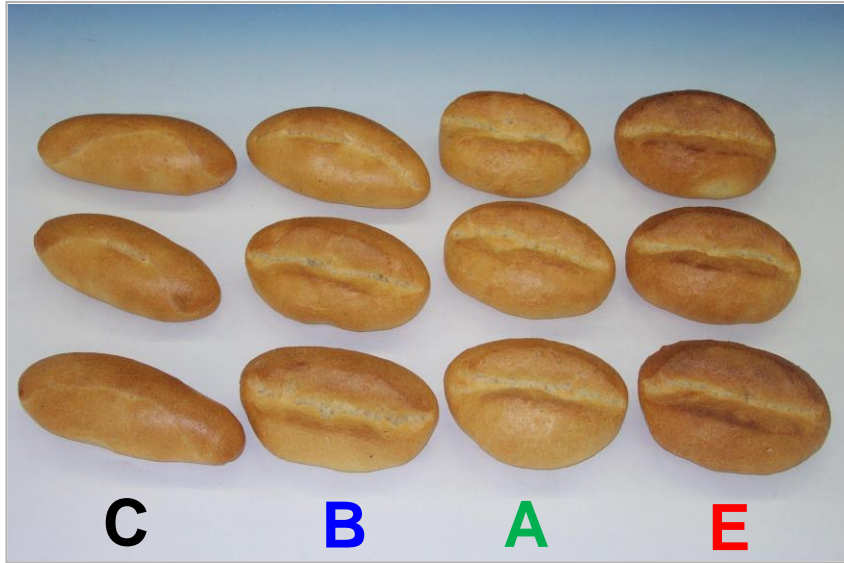
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Overview

1. Baking quality in winter wheat
2. Data
3. Concepts of protein use efficiency (ProtUE) and stability
4. Examples
5. Heritability of ProtUE and stability
6. Genotypic correlations
7. Conclusion

1. Baking quality in winter wheat



Major criterion:
Loaf volume (V) (ml/100g) by
Rapid mixed test (RMT)



Grain protein content (GPC) + Protein quality > Loaf volume (V)

Nitrogen

genetically determined

environment

1. Baking quality in winter wheat

Major challenges of quality wheat production

1. Reduction of N-fertilization (-20%)

- European Green Deal
- National fertilization ordinance (DüngeVO)
- Higher prices for fertilizer

2. Climate change

more volatile weather conditions > more variable baking quality

Consequences for variety breeding/testing

Varieties needed with

- higher ProtUE
- more stable baking quality across environments

Definition

Protein use efficiency (ProtUE):

Loaf volumen (RMT) which can be produced by 1% GPC >

$\text{ProtUE} = \text{V} / \text{GPC}$ (ml/1% GPC) ([Hüsken 2020](#))

2. Trial scheme and data

Cycle	years	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	...	2017	2018	2019
1	1988-1990	S1	S2	S3						
2	1989-1991		S1	S2	S3					
3	1990-1992			S1	S2	S3				
...			
30	2017-2019							S1	S2	S3

Years 1988-2019

355 released varieties,

 thereof 43 reference varieties, 7 years in trial

30 overlapping testing cycles of 3 years

8 locations per year

668 trials and 11,775 samples used for RMT

Trials conducted according to good local agronomic practice

3. Concepts of ProtUE and stability

1. Static ProtUE

Stability of V/GPC is assessed by the mean and variance over environments.

Linear model given by

$$V/GPC_{jk} = \mu_{V/GPC} + f_{jk} \quad (1)$$

V/GPC_{jk} ProtUE of a variety in the j^{th} year and k^{th} location.

$\mu_{V/GPC}$ expected value of V/GPC, denoted as the static ProtUE,

f_{jk} random deviation of environments from $\mu_{V/GPC}$

Mean $\mu_{V/GPC}$ assumed to be year-specific, then Eq. (1) is changed to

$$V/GPC_{jk} = \mu_{V/GPC,j} + g_{jk} \quad (2)$$

$\mu_{V/GPC,j}$ expected value of V/GPC of the j^{th} year

g_{jk} random deviation from the expected value $\mu_{V/GPC,j}$ in jk^{th} environment,

$\sigma_{V/GPC}^2$ variance

$\sigma_{V/GPC}$ standard deviation, demoted as static stability measure for V/GPC.

Estimator of $\mu_{V/GPC}$ (Eq. (1)) static ProtUE m_S

Estimator of $\sigma_{V/GPC}$ (Eq. (2)) static stability s_S

3. Concepts of ProtUE and stability

2. Dynamic ProtUE

ProtUE assessed by regression of V on GPC and stability by deviation from regression line.

The regression model is

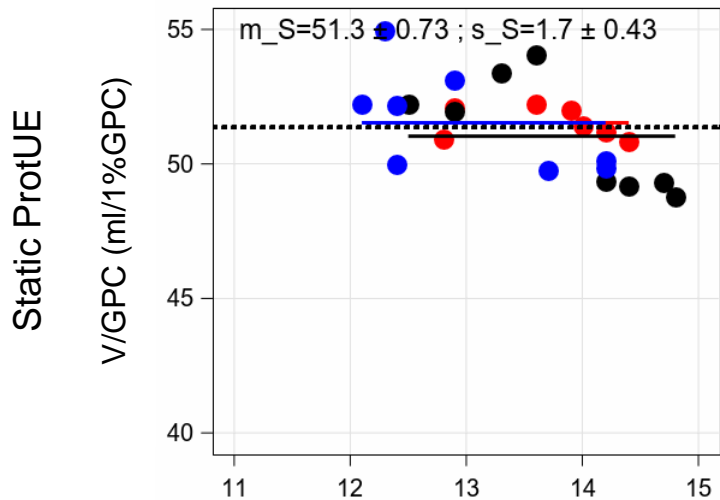
$$V_{jk} = \mu_{V,j} + \beta_D GPC_{jk} + e_{jk} \quad (3)$$

V_{jk}	V of a variety in the j^* year and k^* location
$\mu_{V,j}$	year-specific intercept
β_D	common slope
GPC_{jk}	covariate for GPC
e_{jk}	random deviation from the regression line with variance σ_D^2
β_D	dynamic ProtUE, indicated by the subscript D
σ_D	standard deviation is dynamic stability

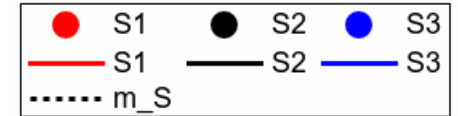
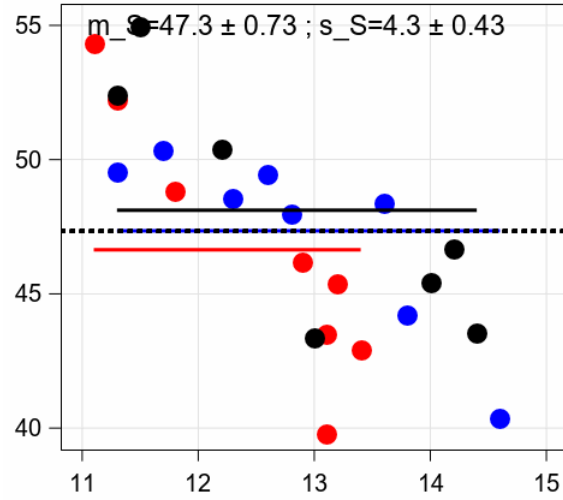
Estimator of β_D (Eq. (3))	dynamic ProtUE b_D
Estimator of σ_D (Eq. (3))	dynamic stability s_D

4. Examples of ProtUE and stability

Genius (E-grade), cycle 2017

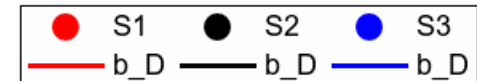
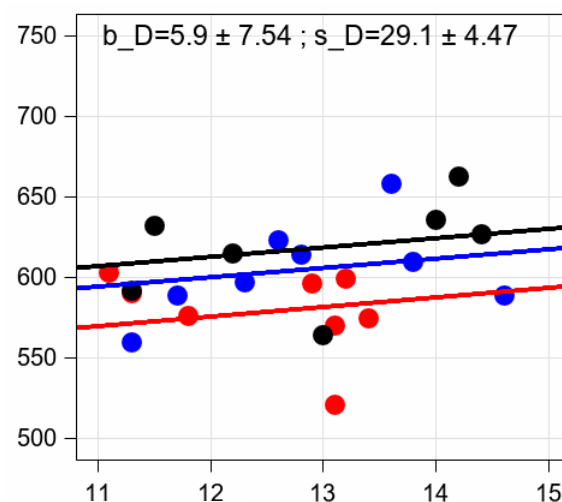
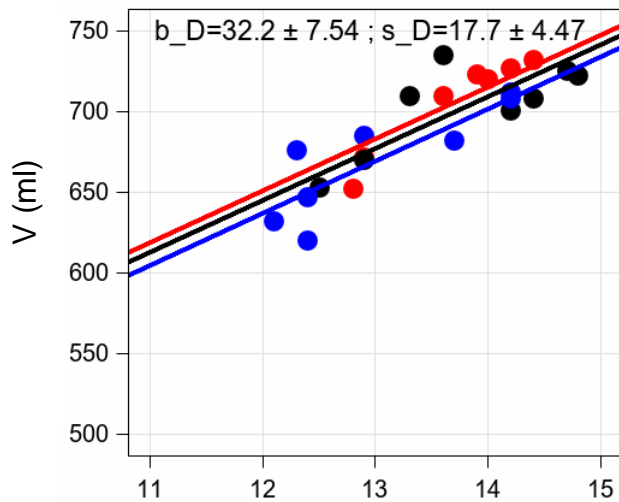


Julius (A-grade), cycle 2016



Static
ProtUE m_S
stability s_S

Dynamic ProtUE



Dynamic
ProtUE b_D
stability s_D

GPC (%)

5. Heritability

Cycle based model

$$z_{ij} = \mu + \beta r_i + \gamma c_j + G_i + C_j + e_{ij} \quad (4)$$

z_{ij} measure of interest

(cycle means of V, m_V ; of GPC, m_{GPC} ; dynamic ProtUE, b_D ; dynamic stability, s_D ; static ProtUE, m_S ; static stability, s_S)

z_{ij} measure i^{th} variety in the j^{th} cycle,

μ overall mean,

β fixed regression coefficient for the genetic trend,

r_i first year in trial of the i^{th} genotype,

γ fixed regression coefficient for the non-genetic trend,

c_j covariate for the j^{th} cycle year,

G_i effect of i^{th} variety,

C_j effect of j^{th} cycle year,

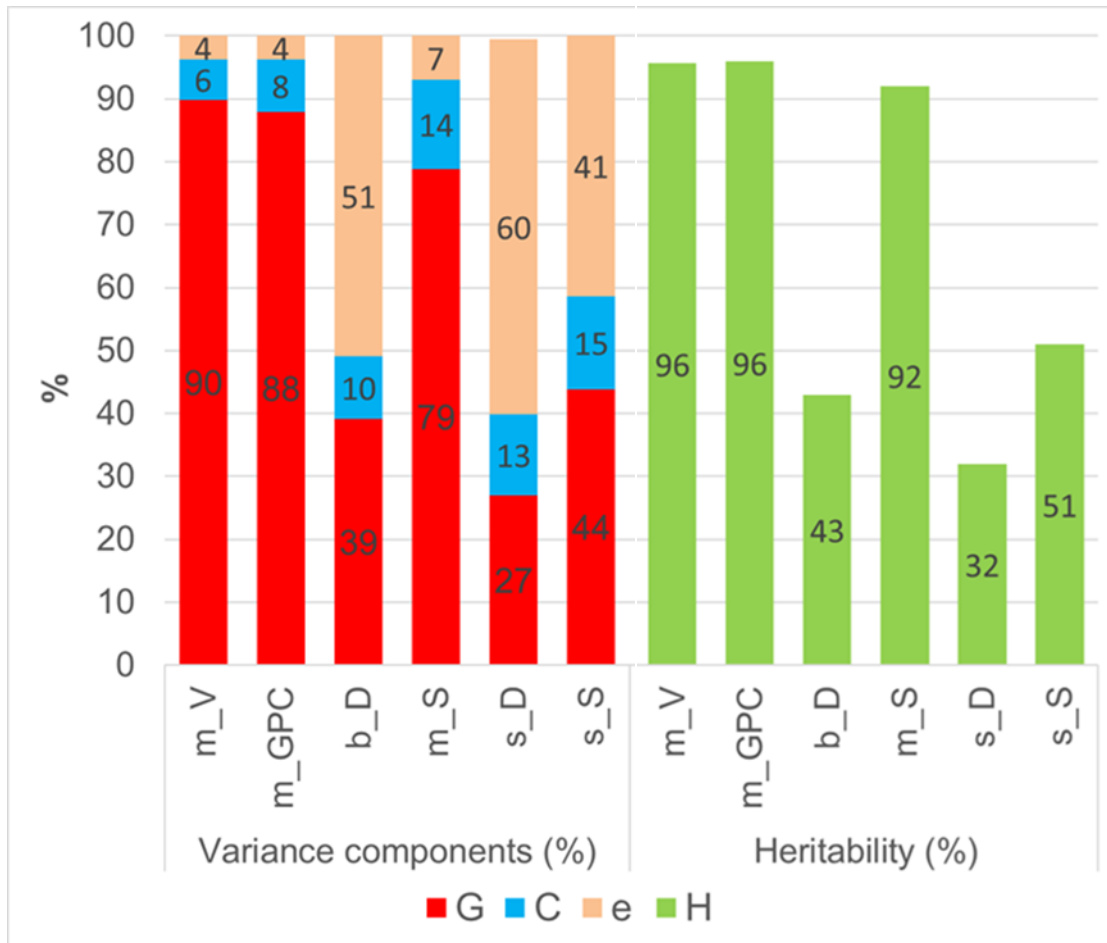
e_{ij} residual effect which comprises the residual error and the $G \times C$ interaction effect. the

G_i , C_j and e_{ij} random effects with variance σ_G^2 , σ_C^2 and σ_e^2

Heritability of cycle-based measures for comparison within cycles

$$h^2 = 100 \times \frac{\sigma_G^2}{(\sigma_G^2 + \sigma_e^2)} \quad (5)$$

5. Variance components and heritability



based on variety x cycle measures (Eq. (5))

Heritability
 static ProtUE $m_S > \text{dynamic } b_D$
 static stability $s_S > \text{dynamic } s_D$

m_V mean V; m_GPC mean GPC; b_D dynamic ProtUE (b_D); s_D dynamic stability (s_D);
 m_S static ProtUE (m_S); s_S static stability (s_S);
 G Genotype; C Cycle; e residual error;

6. Genotypic correlation

Correlation coefficients between genotypic effects G_i of cycle measures z_{ij} (Eq. (5))

m_V					
0.75	m_GPC				
0.49	0.40	b_D			
0.81	0.22	0.42	m_S		
-0.05	0.04	-0.48	-0.03	s_D	
-0.24	-0.28	-0.84	-0.07	0.65	s_S

m_V mean V; m_GPC mean GPC; b_D dynamic ProtUE (b_D); s_D dynamic stability (s_D);
m_S static ProtUE (m_S); s_S static stability (s_S);

No counter-action of static and dynamic ProtUE and stability on V and P>
Static ProtUE preferable to use as VCU criterion for baking quality



7. Conclusions

- New varieties with higher ProtUE and stability needed > very important to reduce N-use and cope with climate change
- Heritability of
 - static ProtUE (92%) > dynamic ProtUE (43%)
 - static (51%) stability > dynamic (32%)
- No counter-action of
 - high dynamic and static ProtUE and stability,
 - with V and P
- Static ProtUE and stability will be used as additional criterion for assessing baking quality

Literature

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