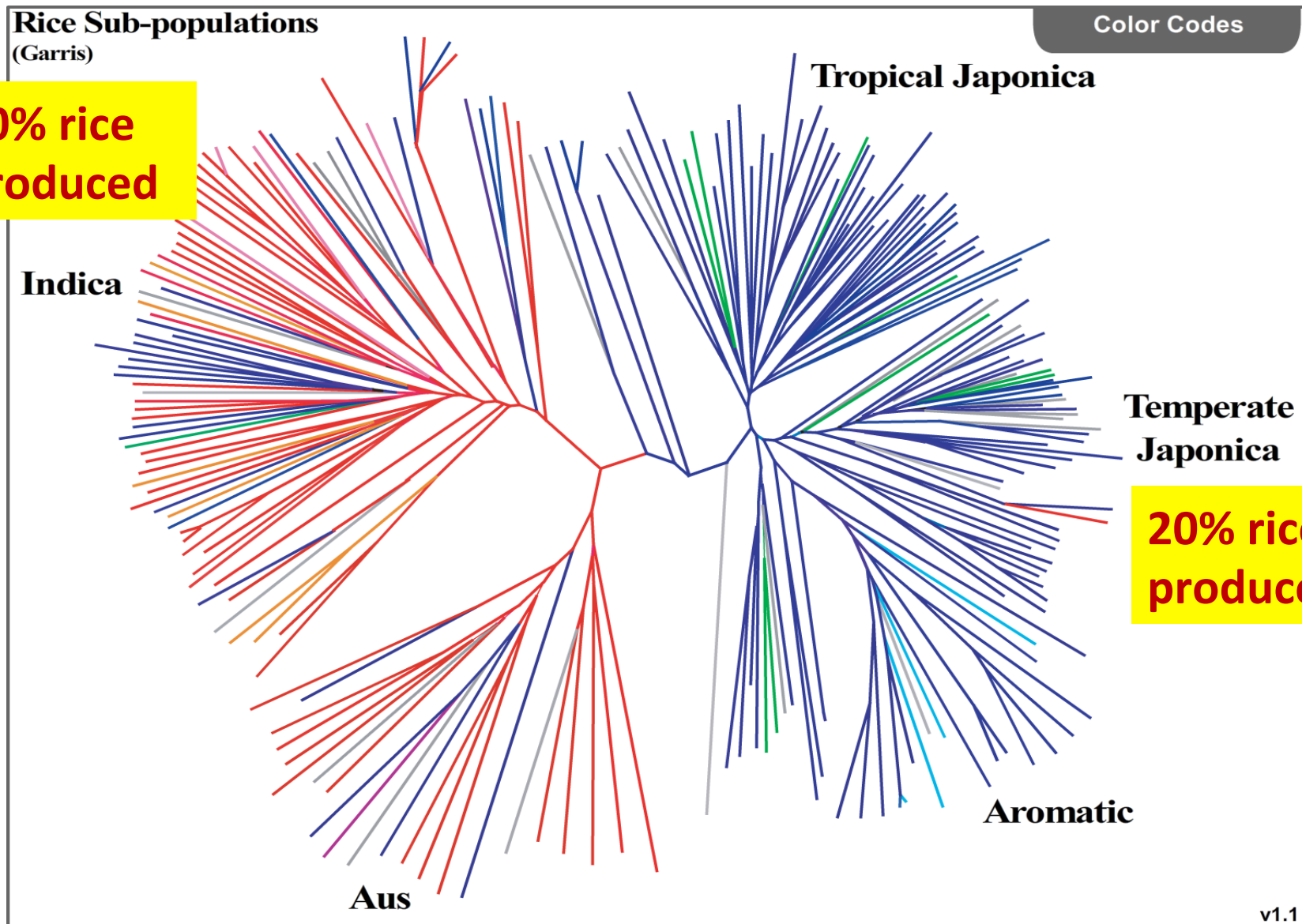


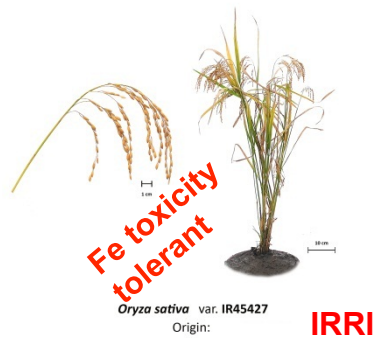
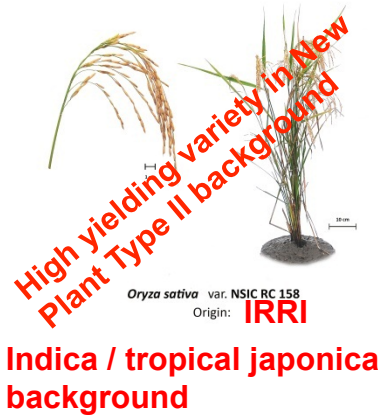
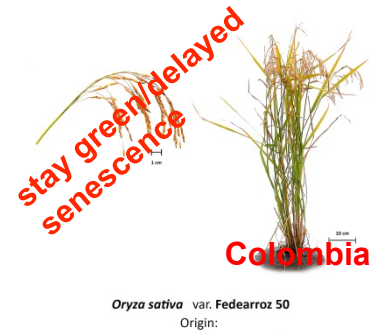
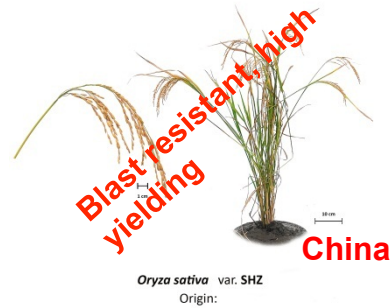
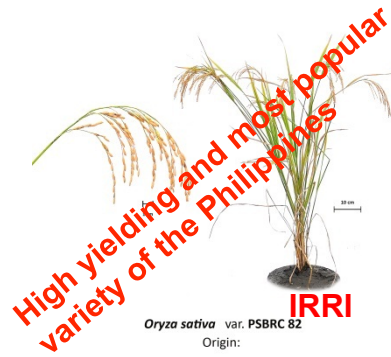
Major Types of Rice



Design: Selection of founding individuals

- Breeding relevance – elite varieties – high yielding, preferred grain quality,
- a combination of resistance/tolerance to biotic and abiotic stress
- Capture diversity over different rice-growing environments

MAGIC *indica*



PSBRc82

Sanhuangzhan-2

Fedearroz 50

IR77298-14-1-2-10

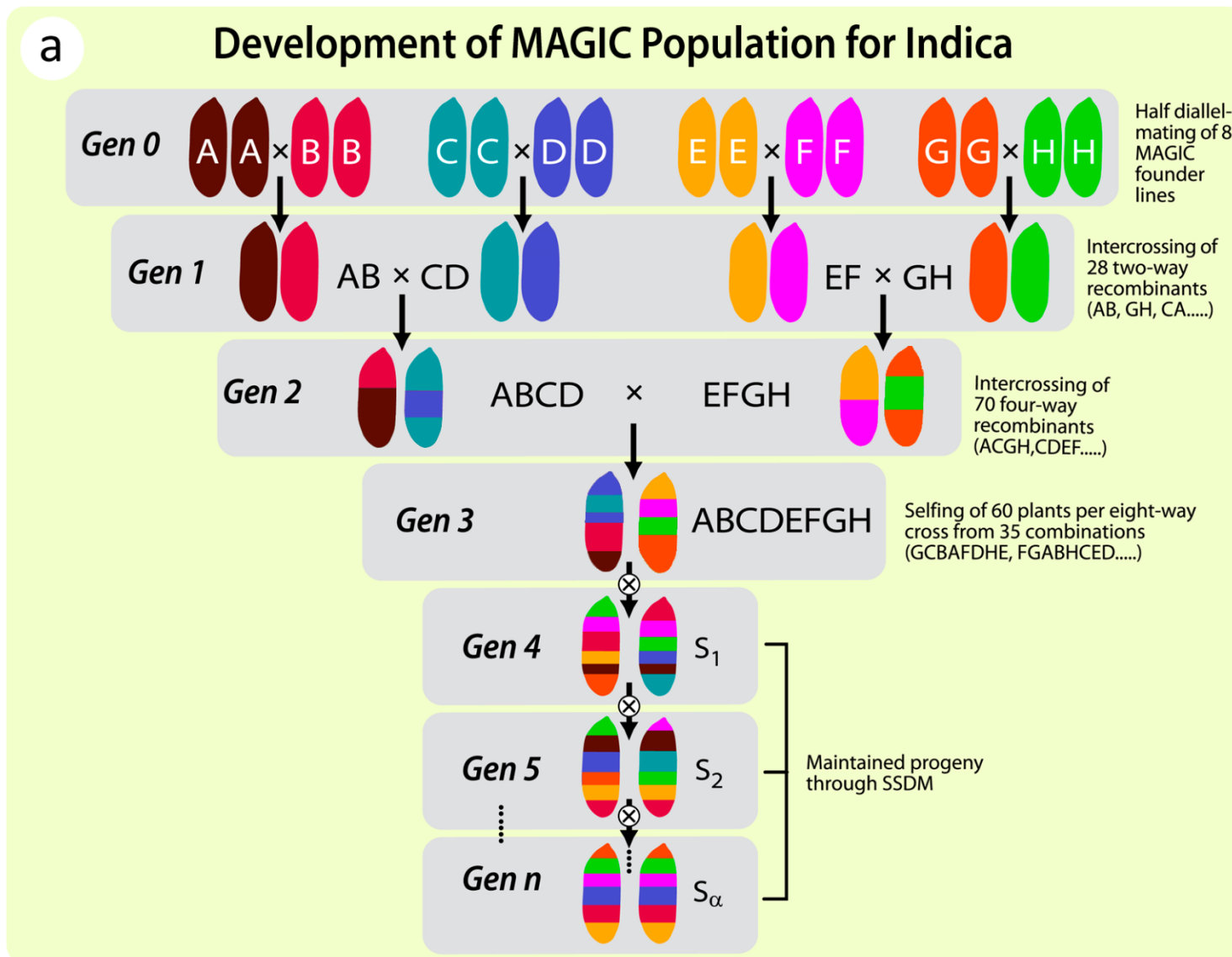
PSBRc 158

IR4630-22-2-5-1-3

IR45427-2B-2-2B-1-1

Sambha Mahsuri + Sub1

Design: Structure and size of the population *indica* MAGIC and *japonica* MAGIC

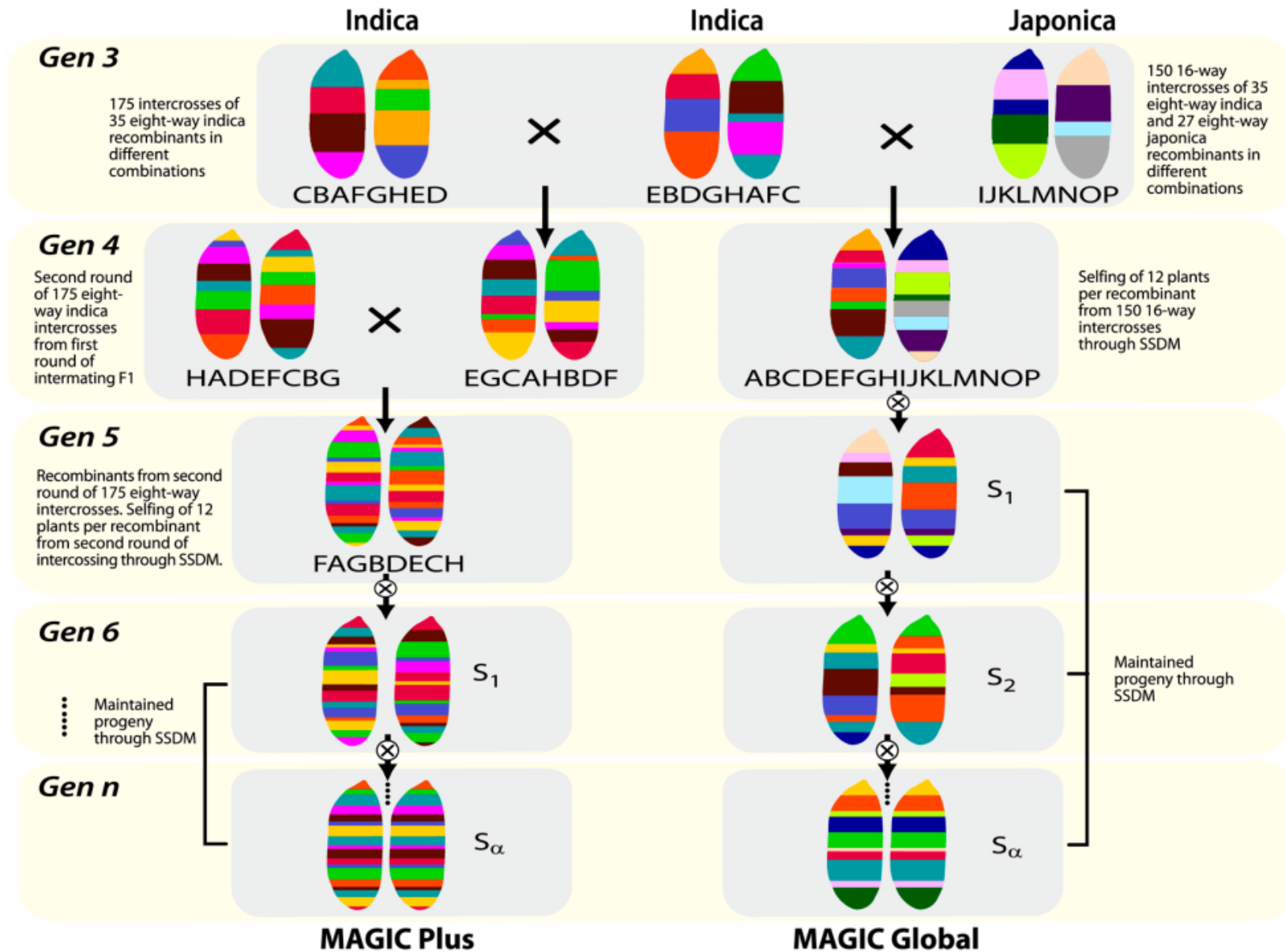


Indica MAGIC development 2008-2009

- ❖ 1st crossing cycle - **28 single intercrosses** in a half-diallel approach
 - E.g.: A/B, C/D, E/F, A/H,.... **28**
- ❖ 2nd crossing cycle - each single intercross was intermated to generate **70 four-way** crosses out of all possible 210 crosses
 - E.g.: A/B//D/C, ~~C/D//B/A~~, F/A//G/C,....**70**
- ❖ 3rd crossing cycle - **35 out of 105 possible eight-way** crosses with each founder line being represented once
 - E.g.: A/H//C/G///E/F//B/D

A balance was sought by trying to use every parent 3-4 times as male and 3-4 times as female

b Development of MAGIC-Plus and MAGIC Global Populations



Design: Size and status of the MAGIC population in Rice

CURRENT STATUS OF MAGIC in Rice

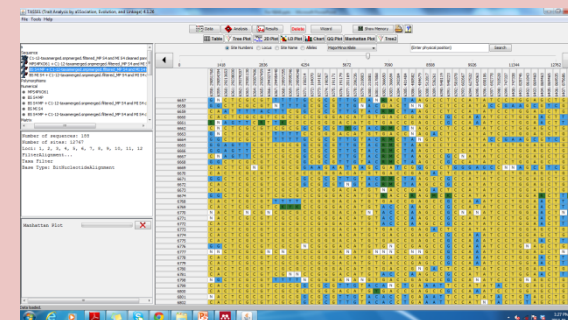
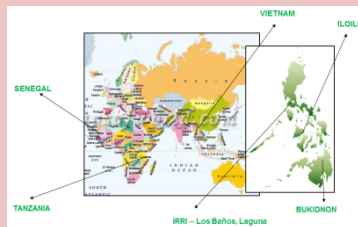
Population	# of Breeding Lines	Breeding Methods	Generation	Planting Purposes
MAGIC Indica	1,322 (On-time)	Bulk	S6:8	Phenotypic evaluation
	518 late SSD	Single Seed Descent	S7	Generation advancement
	400	First Multi-environment Testing (MET-1)	S2:4	First replicated yield trial
	130	Second Multi-Environment Testing (MET-2)	S2:4	Second replicated yield trial
MAGIC Plus	2,214	Single Seed Descent	S5	Generation advancement
	144	Pedigree Selection (Breeder Selection)	S5	Phenotypic evaluation and purification of lines
	48	Bulk	S5	Observational Yield Trial (OYT)
MAGIC Global	1,402	Single Seed Descent	S4	Generation advancement
	325	Single Seed Descent	S4	MAGIC selected
	975	Single Seed Descent	S4	Breeder selected
DH Lines	977	One plant per callus	Fixed	Phenotypic evaluation
MAGIC japonica	498	Single Seed Descent	S5	Generation advancement (IRRI-Korea, Banaue)

Design: How the population complements existing resources (in particular, other multi-parental populations)

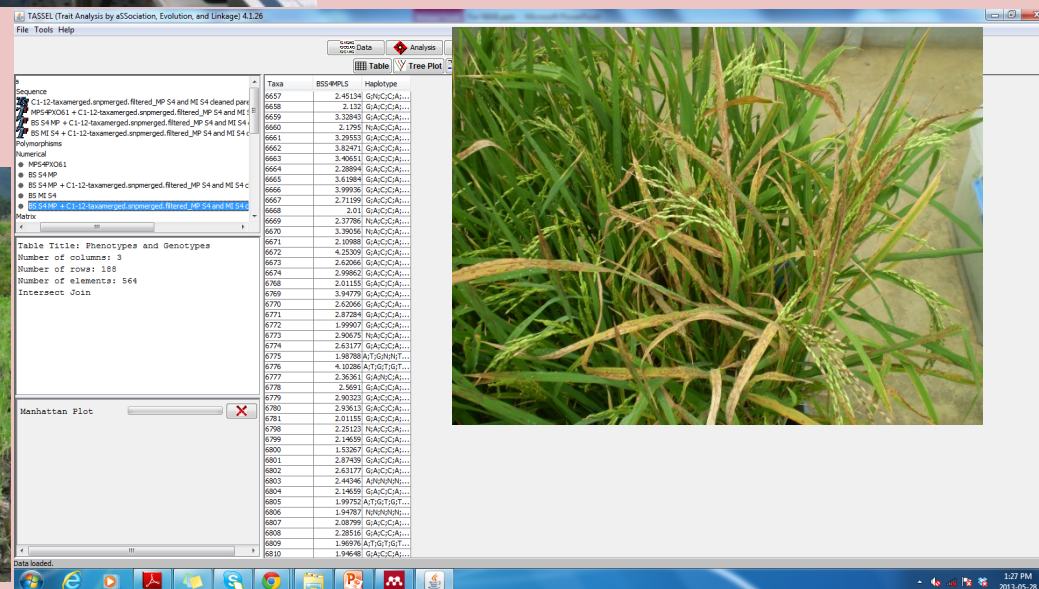
- **Diversity Panel from International Rice GeneBank—**
~5,000 re-sequenced or SNP genotyped germplasm
- **Bi-parental RILs** - used for gene mapping
- **Near-Isogenic Lines (NILs) and gene pyramids**
- **Elite and released varieties** from pedigree breeding programs



MAGIC
Multiple QTLs
in individual
MAGIC lines



DATA



Data: what type of information is already available - e.g., physical maps, sequence, annotation, none of the above

- **Reference genomes**
 - Nippinobare (*japonica*)-well annotated
 - IR64 (*indica*) in pipeline
- **~5,000 diverse germplasm**
 - re-sequenced/SNP-genotyped (on-going)

Data: what kind of genotyping data you're collecting and on how much of the population

- Deep sequencing of the founder parents
- Imputing, haplotypes and increased SNP marker density to determine recombination events
- Genotyping by sequencing (GBS)
 - Replicated GBS of parents vs deep sequencing
 - Most of MAGIC lines in advanced generation (S6-S8)

– *Indica* **MAGIC**

- **200 lines at S4** and 8 parents- **GBS** - data:
 - GWAS - TASSEL; interval mapping using R-mpMAP
- **1321 lines S6:8** and 8 parents-**GBS** by August 2013

– **MAGIC PLUS**

- **190 lines at S4 - GBS** - data in hand - Analyzed GWAS - TASSEL; interval mapping - mpMAP

– MAGIC Multiple-Environment Trials (MET1)

- **130 bulks (S2:4)** representing the MET 2 bulks - **GBS** data in hand - Analyzing GWAS - TASSEL

Data: phenotypes of interest, and on how much of the population they're being measured

Multi-Environment Trials (MET)

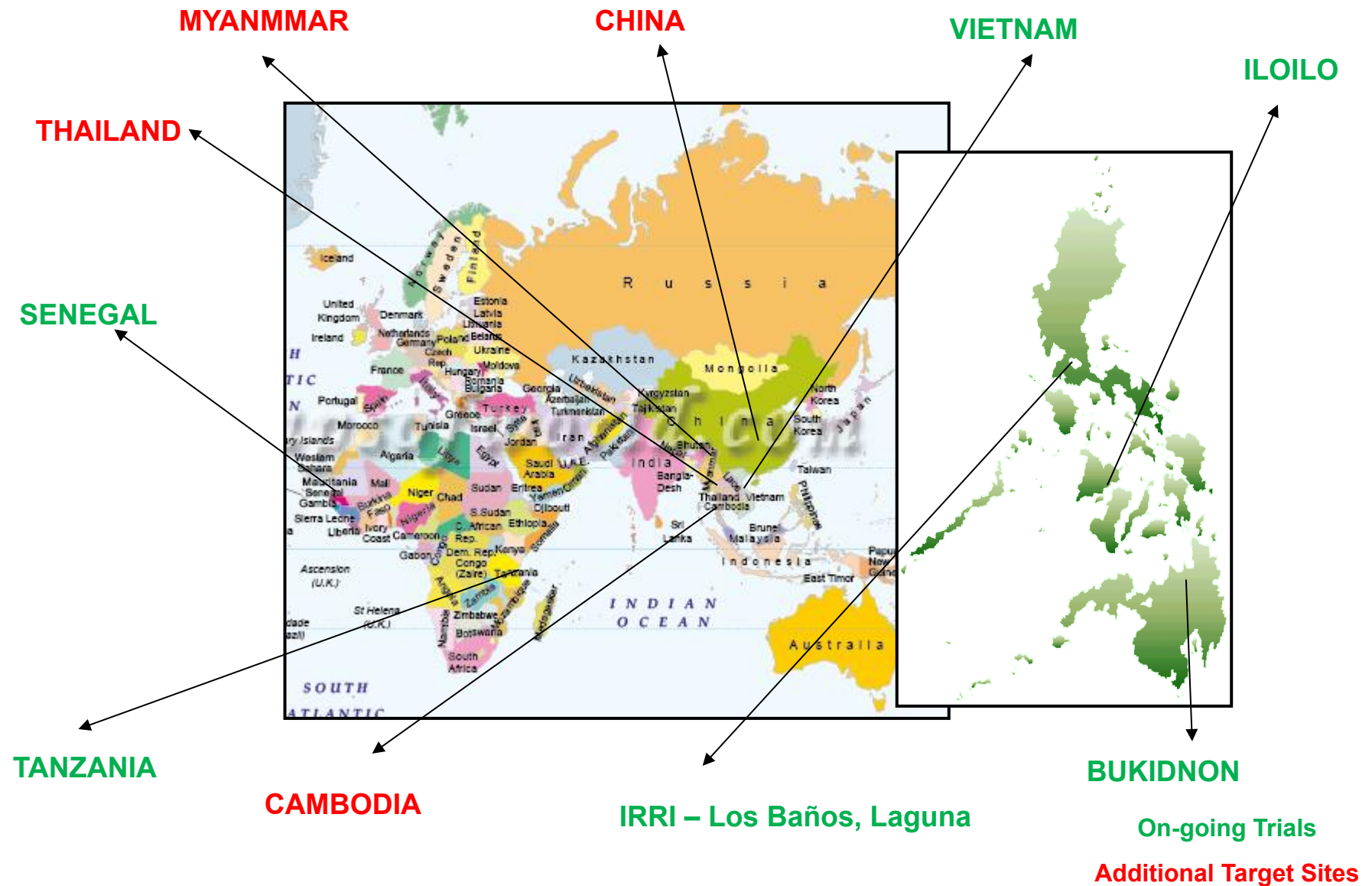
- Target environments - Southeast Asia and Africa
- The network
 - Philippines (3 sites)
 - Vietnam (1 site)
 - Africa (Tanzania and Senegal)

MAGIC MET-2 Nursery 2012 WS



Collect basic agronomic traits: flowering time, tillering, yield components etc

MAGIC Multi-Environment Trials (METs)



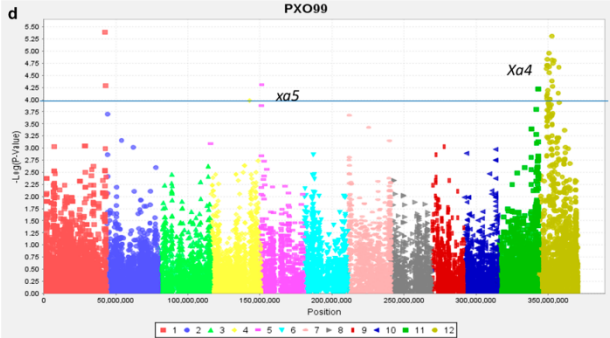
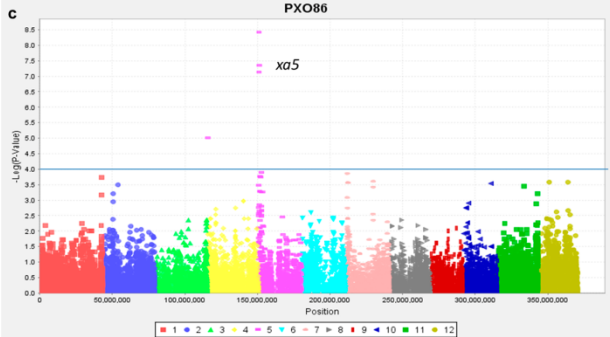
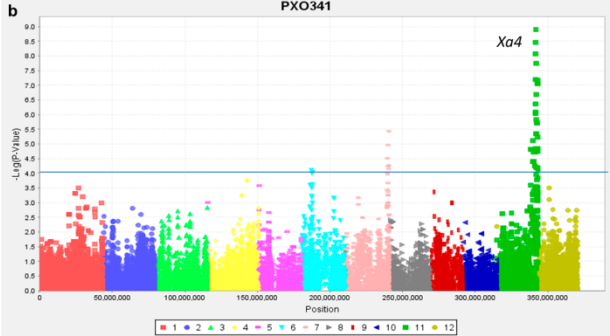
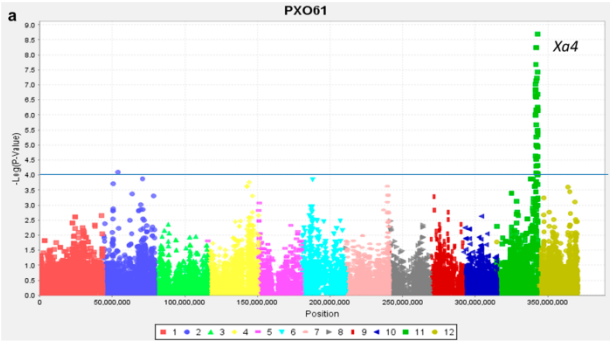
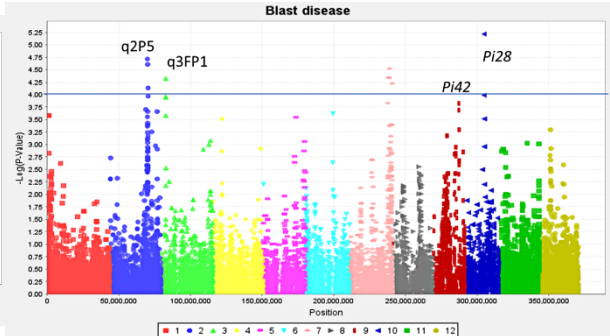
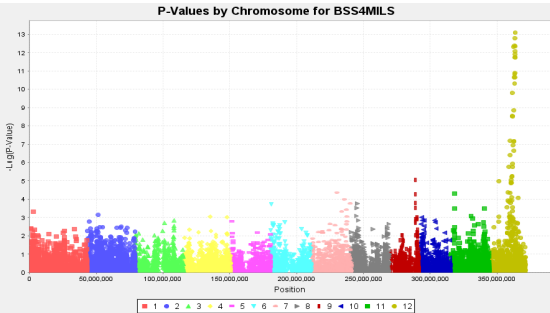
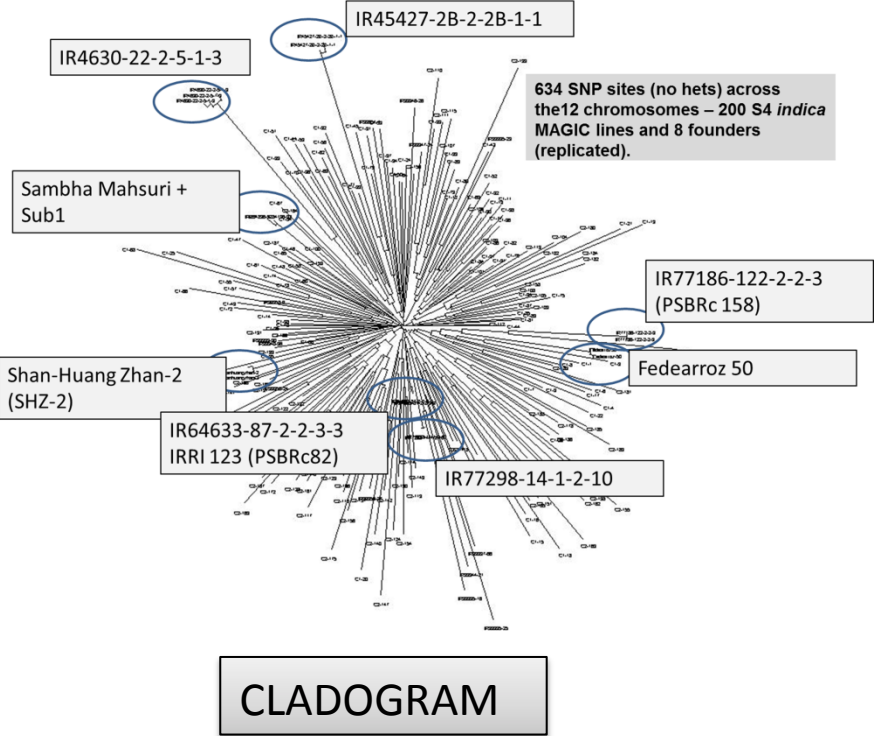
Data: phenotypes of interest, and on how much of the population they're being measured

- Drought - MET1 (400) - yield under drought
- Grain quality - MET1 (400)
- *Indica* MAGIC (200) and MAGIC PLUS (190) S4
 - **Grain quality** - Grain length, width, amylose content, gelatinization temperature, chalkiness
 - **Biotic stress** - blast disease, bacterial blight, brown spot
 - **Abiotic stress** - submergence, salt tolerance

Methods -approaches

- **GWAS - TASSEL -**
 - MLM- S4 indica *MAGIC* (200) and *MAGIC PLUS* (190)
 - show associations with large-effect loci
 - smaller effect and novel loci--need to be validated
- **R-mpMAP**
 - Interval mapping -fine mapping in *MAGIC PLUS*
 - Comparisons *MAGIC PLUS* vs *indica MAGIC*:
 - Recombination events/frequency
 - SNP density. Need filtering and imputation

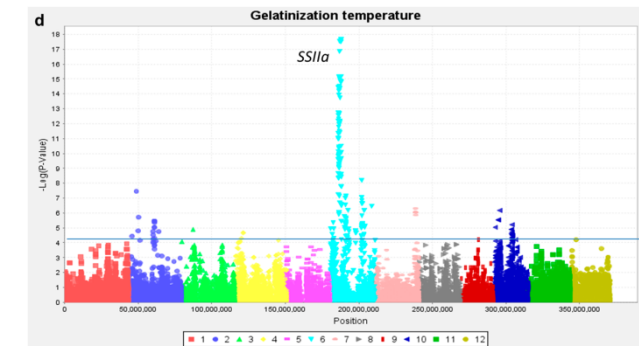
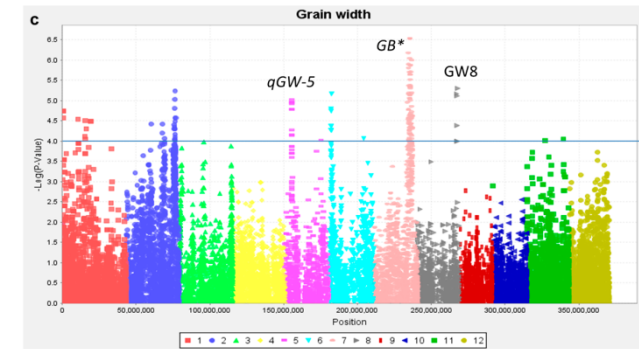
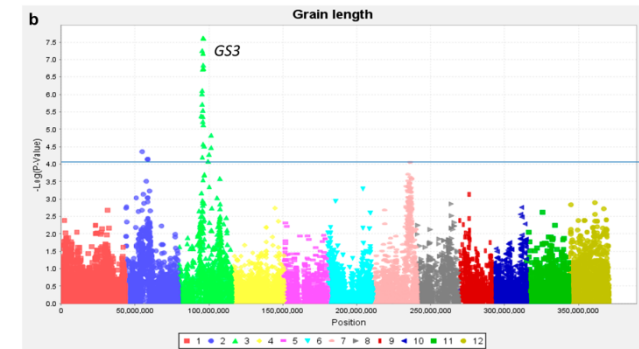
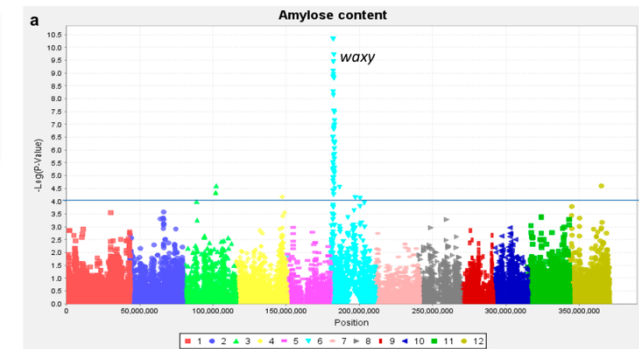
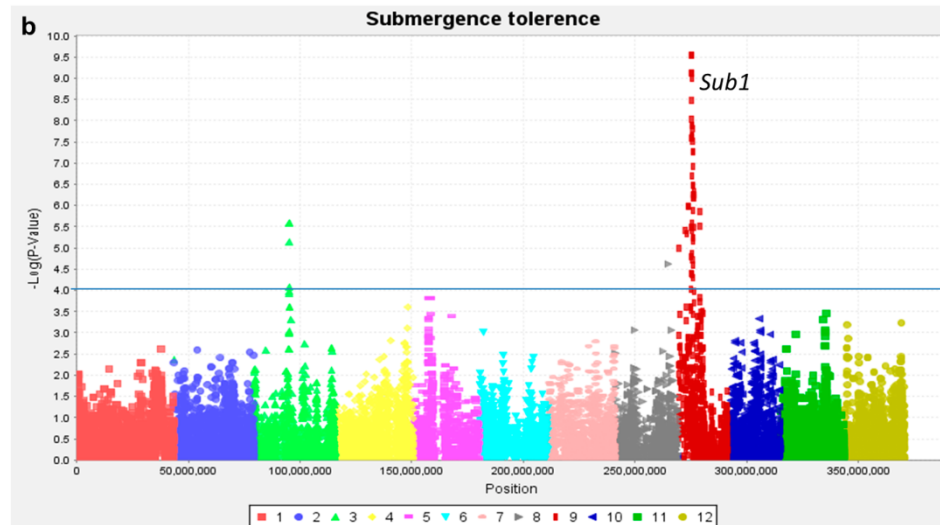
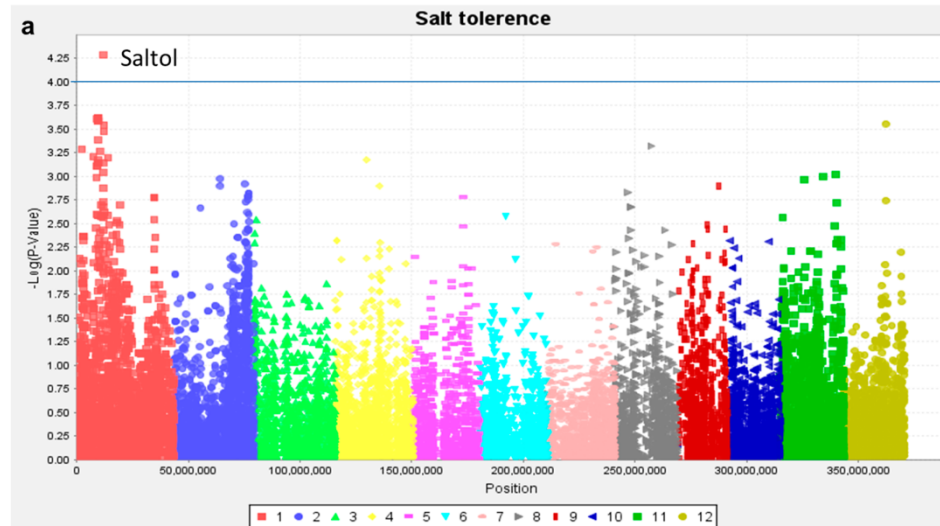
Biotic stress



Abiotic Stress



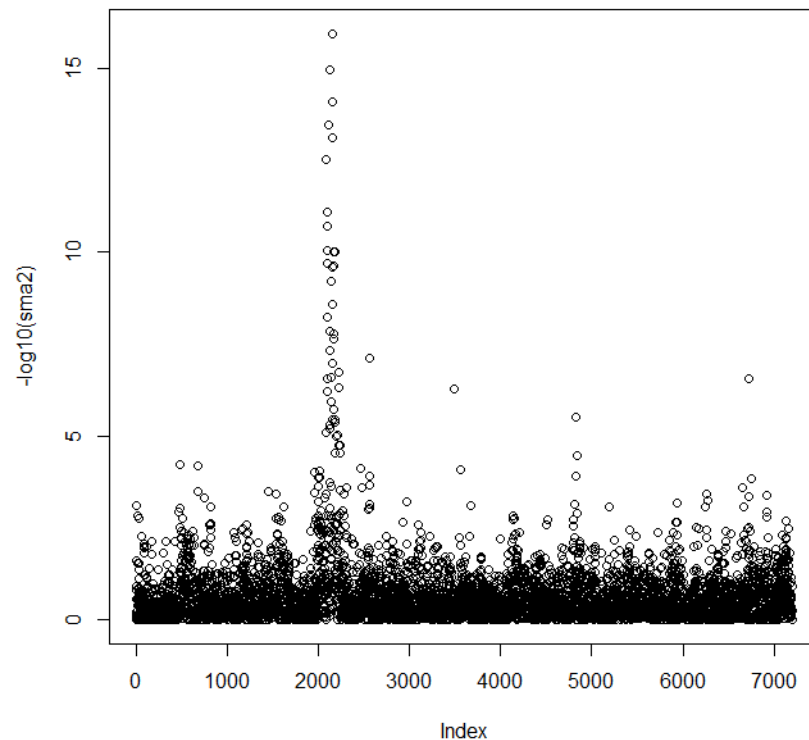
Grain Quality



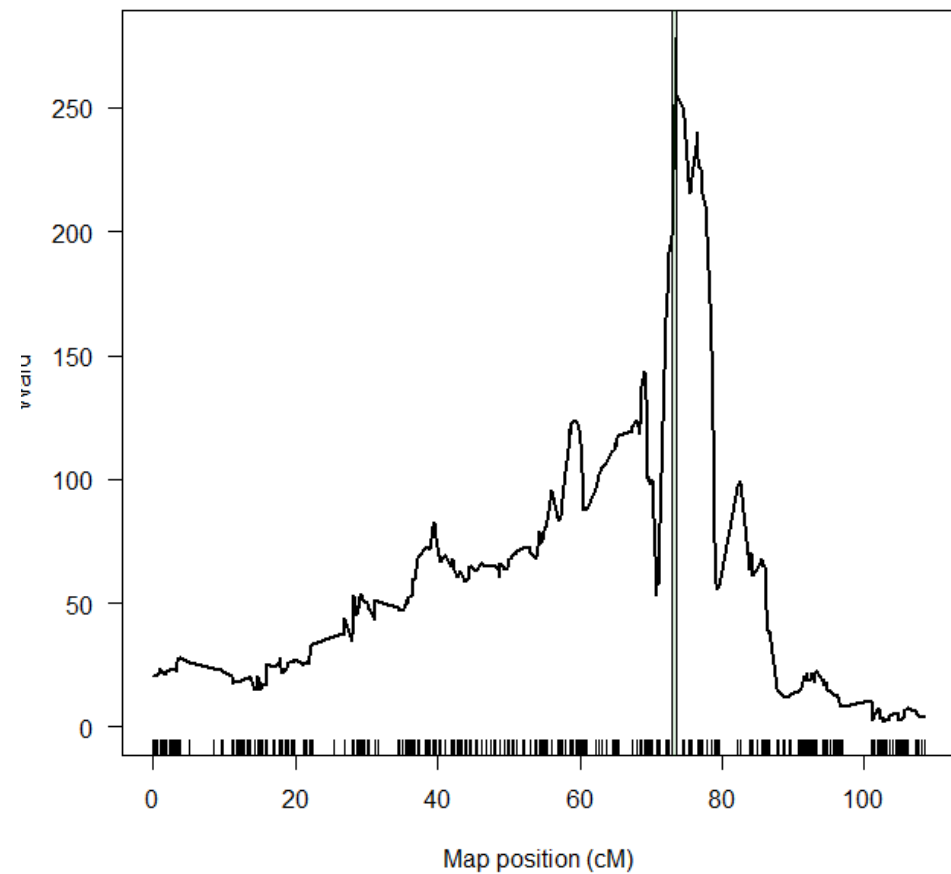
R-mpMAP

Brown spot disease

Single marker analysis



interval mapping on Chr 12



Work with Dr. Emma Huang, CSIRO

Challenges: what problems have you run into along the way?

- Imputation - GBS sparse data
- Regions of recombination
- Phenotype large populations - subset
- Physical position to cM - using factors?

Challenges : what questions would you like to answer but may not be quite sure how yet?

- Relationship between intercrosses (number of meioses) and recombination
- Resolution of mapping
- Interaction of large and small effect QTLs
- Complex traits due to small effect loci
- Degree of transgressive segregation
- Use for phenotype predictions (training set)

Challenges: looking back, is there anything you would do differently?

- Crossing scheme to ensure equal contributions of founders (seems skewed in indica MAGIC population)
- For breeding, simplify crossing scheme.
 - e.g., not to make the 70 4-way followed by 35 8-ways. Just one would suffice making sure all parents are included and a large population size.

MAGIC Team

Hei Leung
Ed Redoña
Glenn Gregorio
RK Singh

Nonoy Bandillo, Chitra Raghavan

Irish Lobina
Pauline Andrea Muyco
Anna Sevilla
Cesar Caspillo
Vernie Carandang

Mike Thomson
Jade Dilla
Mayee Reveche

Ramil Mauleon
Guyou Ye
CRIL members

Hybridization Group
Phenotyping Teams at IRRI

INGER Group
Allan Salabsabin
MET Team

Have you
had your
MAGIC
Rice
today???



Cornell University

Susan McCouch, Chih-Wei Tung (now at NTU Taiwan)

Members of Ed Buckler's group

CSIRO

Emma Huang

Scholars

1 PhD Scholar (Bangladesh)
3 MS Scholar (Philippines, Myanmar)
2 BS Affiliate Scholar (Philippines)
..... And many more

Thanks



Fedearroz 50
/
Sanhuangzhan No 2

//

IR 77298-14-1-2-10
/
IR07F287

///

IRRI 123
/
IR 4630-22-2-5-1-3

//

IR 45427-2B-2-2B-1-1
/
NSIC RC 158

- And 35 out of 105 possible eight-way crosses in the 2009 dry season, with each founder line being represented once

35 such unique combinations

8-way

Fedearroz 50/Sanhuangzhan No 2//IR
77298-14-1- 2-10/IR07F287///IRRI 123/
IR4630-22-2-5-1-3//IR 45427-2B-2-2B-1-1/
NSIC RC 158

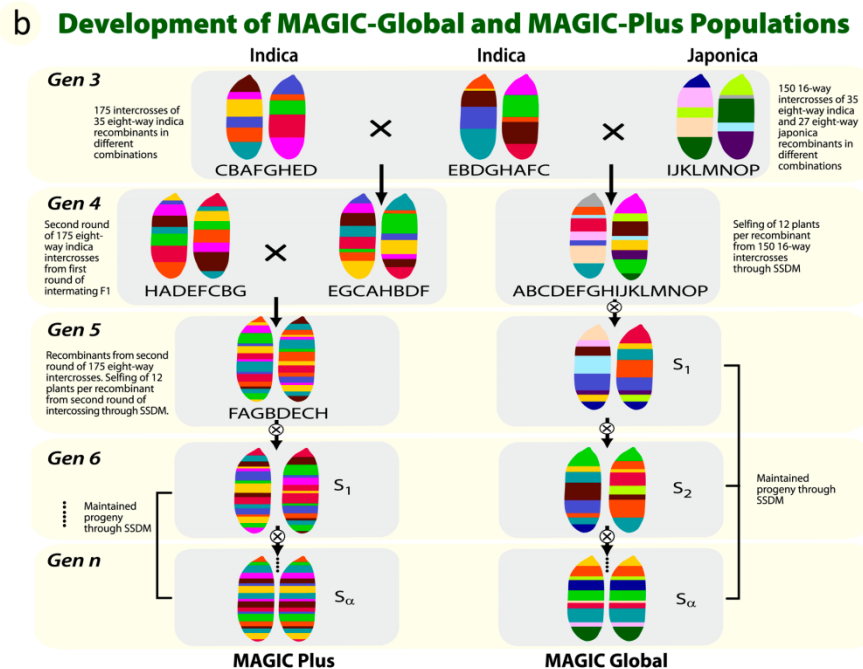
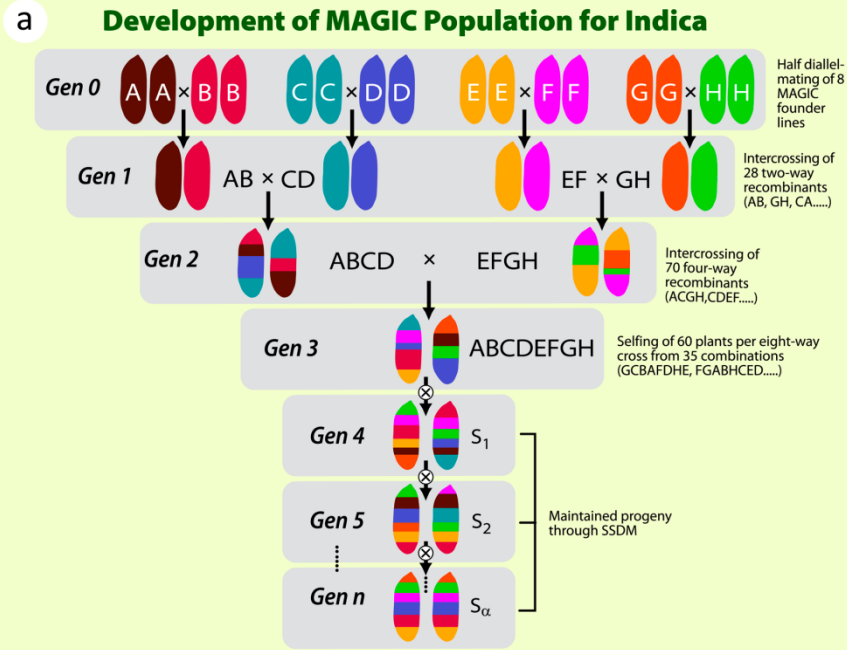
60 seeds from each 8-way was advanced by selfing

1322 S6:8 bulks 2013

Identical scheme was followed to develop the japonica MAGIC population
using the 8 japonica founders

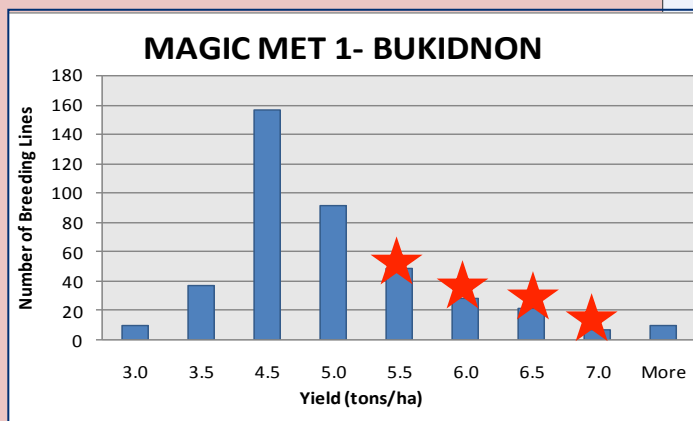
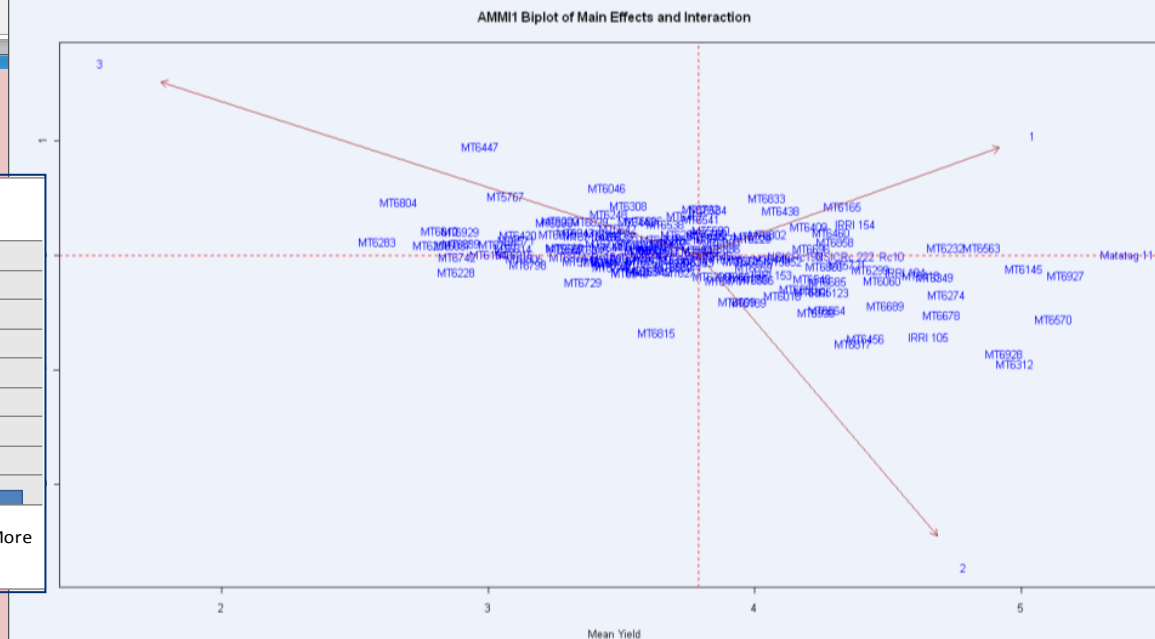
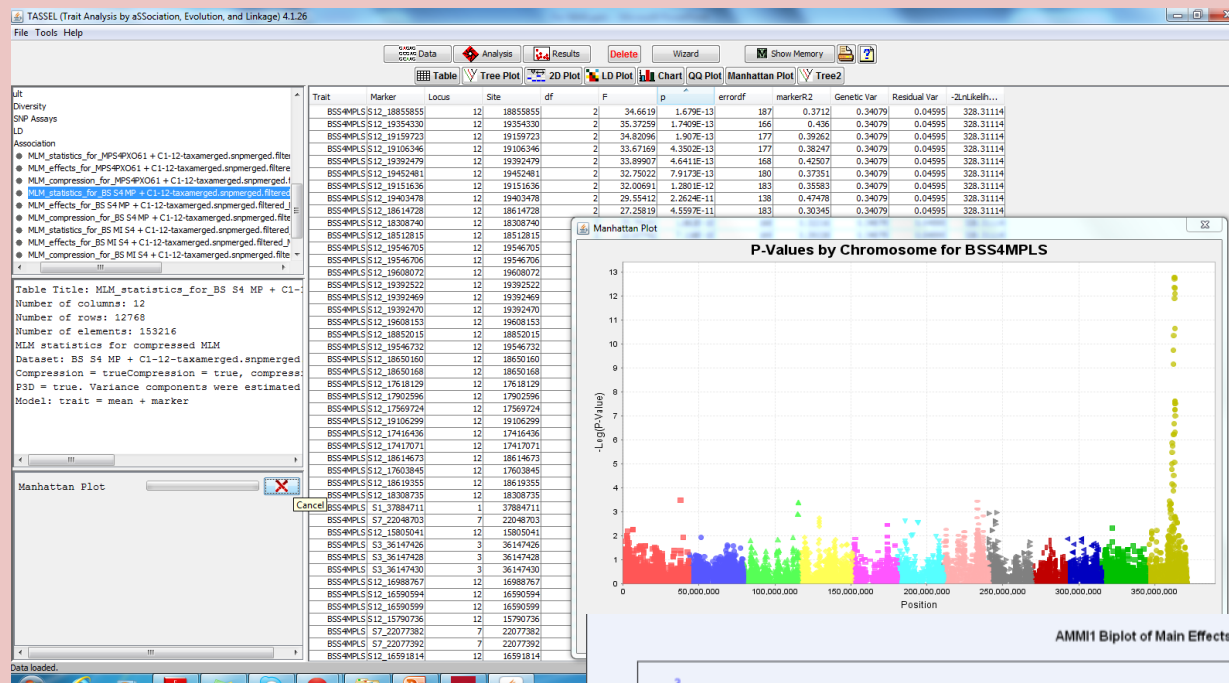
498 SSD at S5stage

Design of MAGIC Rice



Indica
Japonica

METHODS AND RESULTS



Brown spot disease

Answering the many questions???

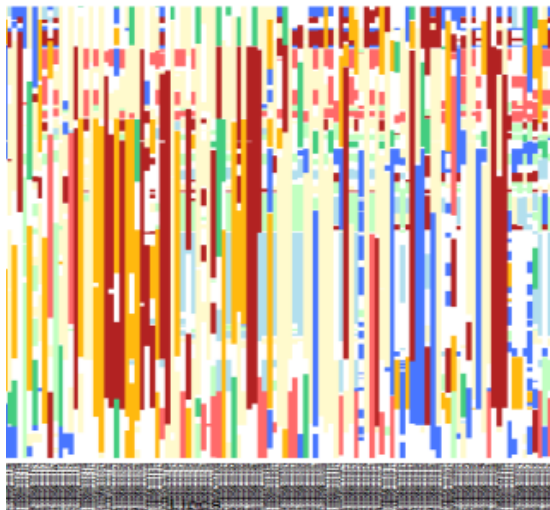
Are the founders represented in the population? - Yes

estimate founder representation in the QTL region

estimate founder probabilities in the QTL region

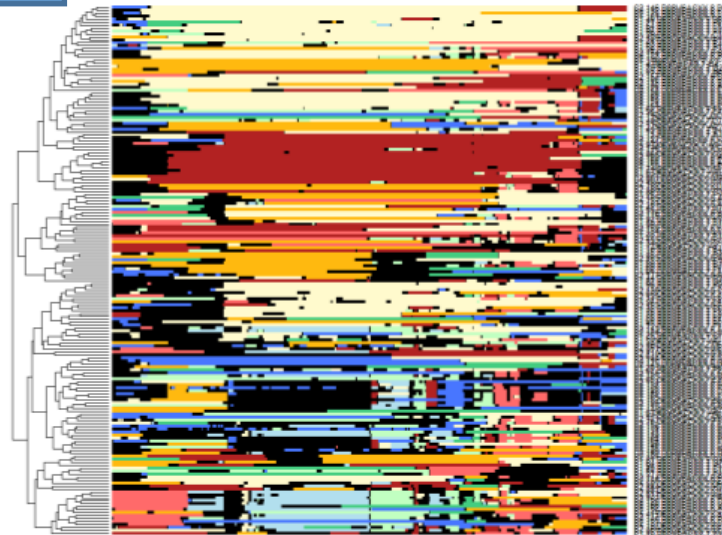
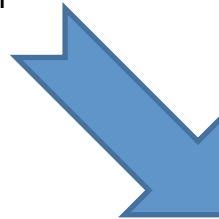
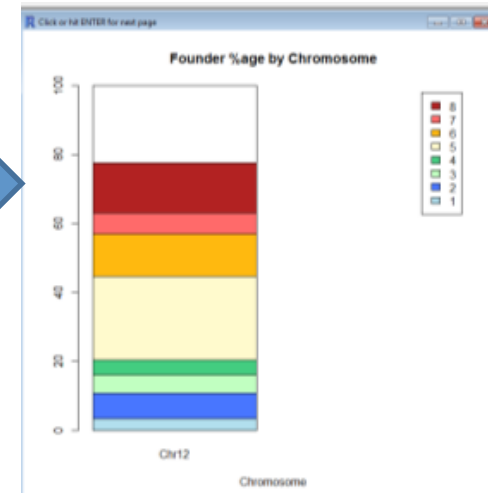
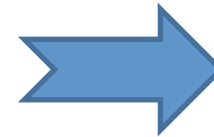
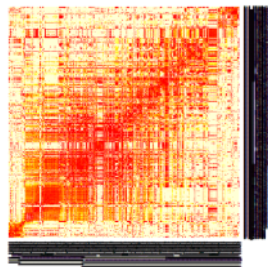
LD

Chr12



Lines

Markers



Lines