



BMT/13/10 Add.

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INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS
GENEVA

**WORKING GROUP ON BIOCHEMICAL AND MOLECULAR
TECHNIQUES, AND DNA-PROFILING IN PARTICULAR**

Thirteenth Session
Brasilia, November 22 to 24, 2011

ADDENDUM

COMBINING MORPHOLOGICAL AND MOLECULAR DISTANCE IN THE
MANAGEMENT OF THE REFERENCE COLLECTION OF POTATO

Document prepared by experts from the Netherlands



**Combining morphological and molecular
distances in the management of the
reference collection of potato**

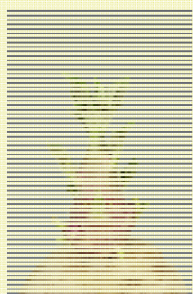
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Naktuinbouw, Wageningen, The Netherlands

DUS testing of potato

Potato varieties are mostly distinct (and uniform):

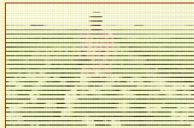
- Tetraploid, heterozygous
- Parental cross resulting in unique seedlings
- Seedlings: vegetatively propagated (fixed genotype)
- Lightsprout test: > 80 % distinct
- Uniformity is usually no problem



Limitations in DUS potato testing

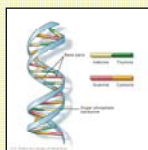
- Limited (living) reference collection:
 - World (common knowledge): over 4000 varieties
 - EU catalogue: 1400 varieties
 - NL operational collection: 350 varieties
- Limited coverage of database
 - morphological descriptions (EU coverage: 30-40 %)
 - photodatabase (EU coverage: 30-40%)
- Limitations due to:
 - quarantine regulations
 - distribution of bulk samples (tubers)
 - maintenance – annual, technical (diseases), economical
- Variation of morphological data:
 - diverse origins of variety descriptions
 - see: www.upov.org: TWA/34/13 – add 2 (2005)
 - quality and origin of tubers.
 - year-, location- and observer-effects

Reference collection of potato



- Collection of living plant material
- Database with variety descriptions
- Photodatabase
- Limited coverage and (partly) unreliable
- Can DUS testing of potato be improved by expanding the reference collection with DNA profiles ?

Reference collection of potato



- Expanding the reference collection of potato with DNA profiles:
- Relationship between morphological data and molecular data ?

Morphological distance

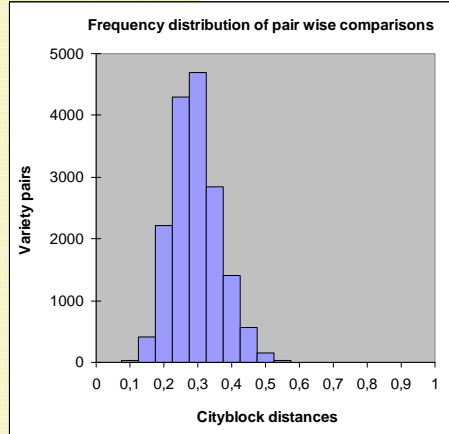
Material:

- 183 varieties
 - Validated variety descriptions:
 - Field trial and lightsprout test in 2010.
 - Individual characteristics observed (TG/23/6)
 - All visual observations (VG)
 - Scored by DUS expert
 - Validated DNA profiles available

Morphological distance

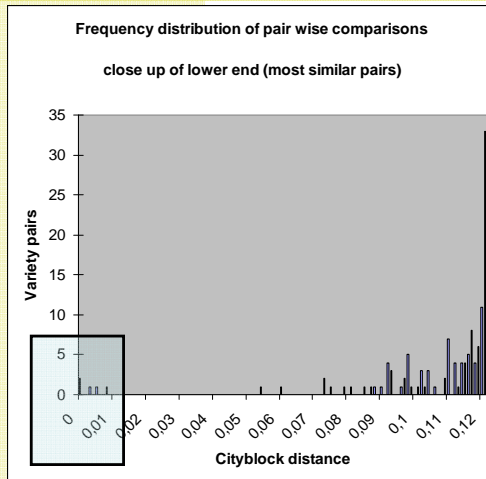
- Morphological distances between potato varieties based on one (visual, expert) score is difficult/impossible
- Instead, morphological distances calculated, based on:
 - combination of individual characteristics
 - QN characteristics only
 - pairwise comparisons of 183 varieties
- Similarity coefficients tested:
 - Cityblock, Euclidean, Minkowski, Divergence, etc.
 - $$\frac{\sum_k \{ w_k(x_{ik}, x_{jk}) s_k(x_{ik}, x_{jk}) \}}{\sum_k \{ w_k(x_{ik}, x_{jk}) \}}$$
 - x_{ik}, x_{jk} = value of the data variate k in unit i or unit j resp.
 - s_k = contribution function (depending on the variate range)
 - w_k = weight function (1 for all QN-variates)
 - For further details see: Gower, 1971/1985

Morphological distance



- Cityblock distance:
- Lightsprout and field characteristics
- QN characteristics only
- 183 varieties
- 16.653 combinations
- Range 0 – 0,6
- (0 = similar; 1 = different)

Morphological distance



- Cityblock distance:
- Lightsprout and field characteristics
- 183 varieties
- 16.653 combinations
- 5 pairs (7 varieties) nearly 0
- (0 = similar; 1 = different)

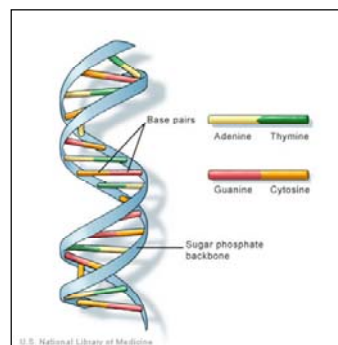
Molecular distance

- SSR database (NL/UK) of 900 varieties in total
 - samples collected from (NL/PL/DE/UK) reference collections
 - samples obtained from breeders/maintainers
- Over 200 varieties with samples from more than 1 source
- Most varieties analysed in 2 labs (NL and UK)
- Many varieties 2 profiles per lab (UK)
- In case of anomalies/doubts: variety re-sampled
- => in total almost 3000 profiles scored
- For more details, see: BMT/11/9 and BMT/11/10

Molecular profiles

Used STMS markers:

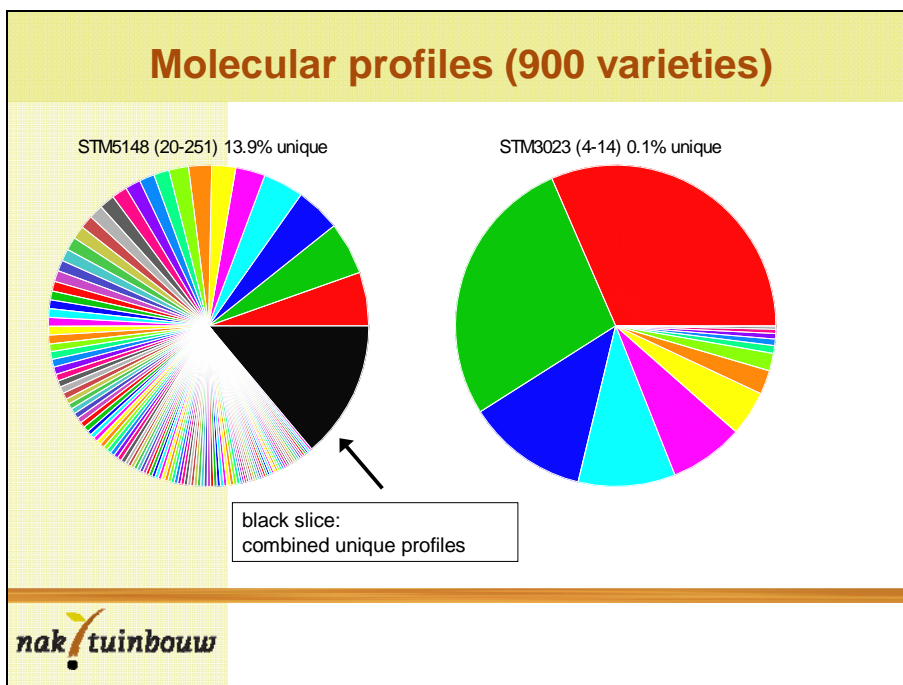
marker	chromosome
0019	VI
2005	XI
2028	XII
3009	VII
3012	IX
3012	IV
5136	I
5148	V
SSR1	VIII



Molecular profiles (900 varieties)

marker	# alleles	# different profiles	% unique profiles	% most common profile	PIC value
0019	10	61	1.8	17	0,92
2005	6	21	0.4	37	0,80
2028	9	62	2.2	23	0,90
3009	14	48	2.1	34	0,81
3012	7	27	0.2	19	0,87
3023	4	14	0.1	32	0,79
5136	11	54	2.8	14	0,92
5148	20	251	13.9	5	0,98
SSR1	14	119	5.5	17	0,93

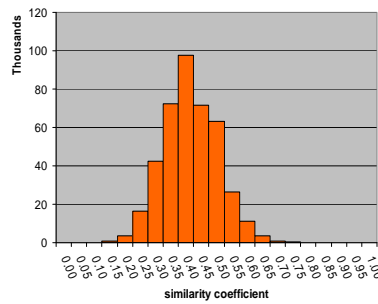
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Molecular distance (900 varieties)

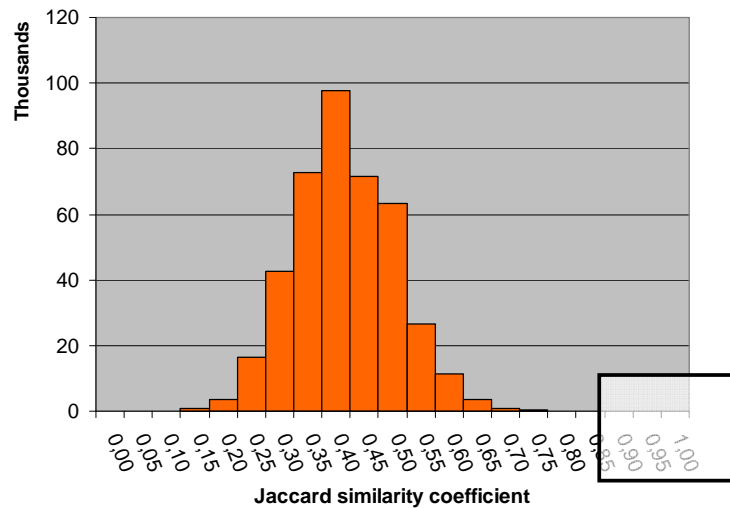
Distance between varieties based on allelic phenotypes

- Jaccard *similarity* of all pair wise comparisons
- (0 = different; 1 = similar)
- Total number of comparisons: 404,100



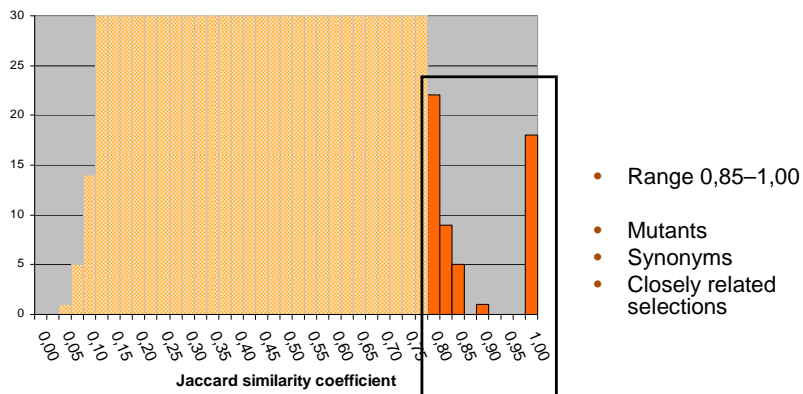
Molecular distance (900 varieties)

Frequency distribution of pair wise comparisons



Molecular distance (900 varieties)

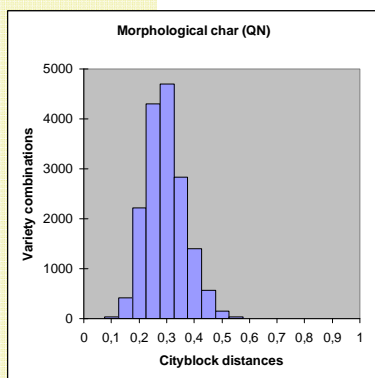
Frequency distribution of pair wise comparisons:
close up of upper tail end (Jaccard similarities)



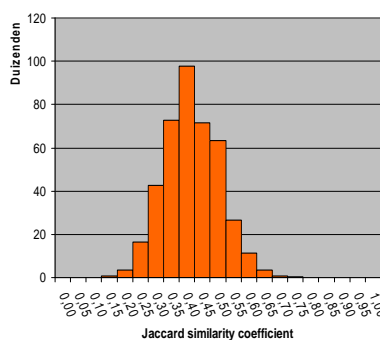
Varieties were distinct (on characteristic-by-characteristic base) at Jaccard similarity $\leq 0,85$

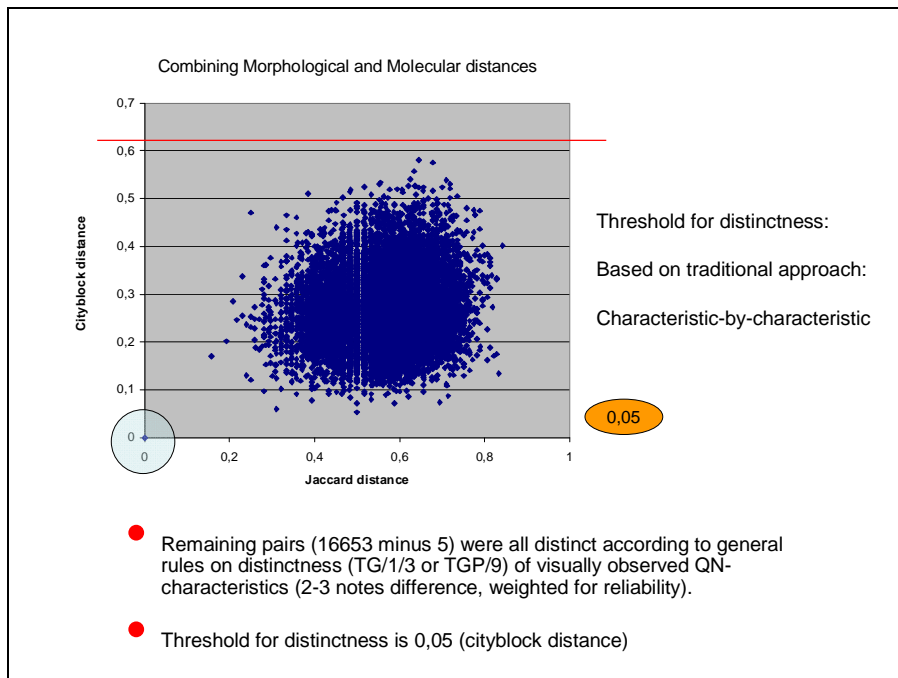
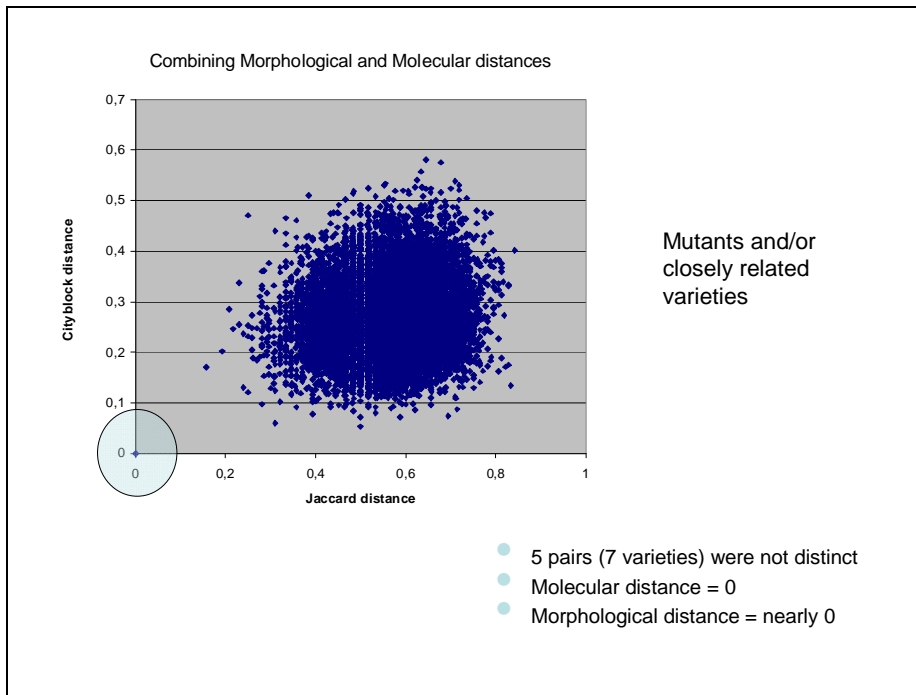
Combining Morphological and Molecular data ?

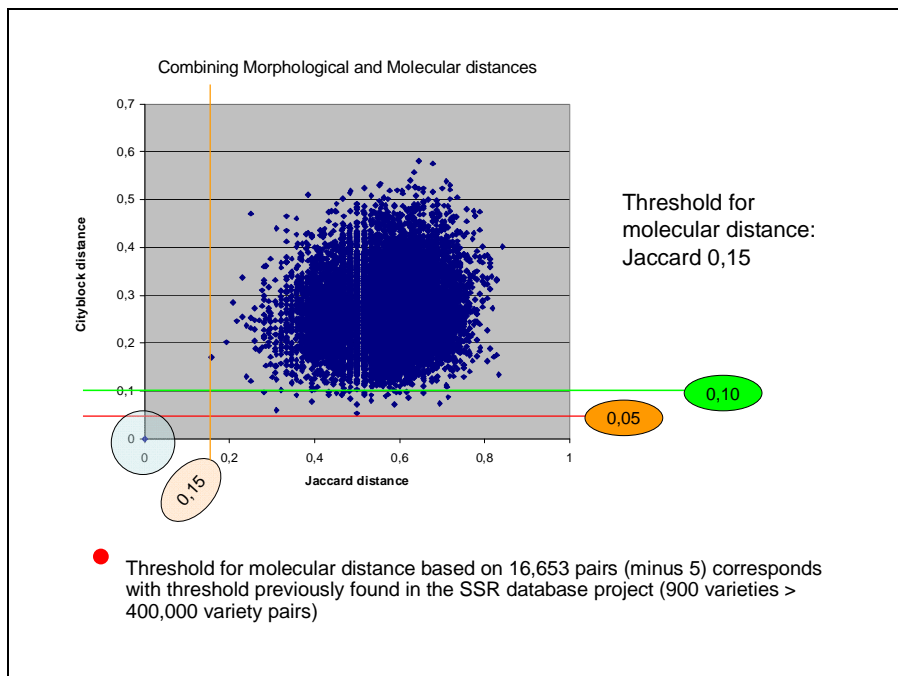
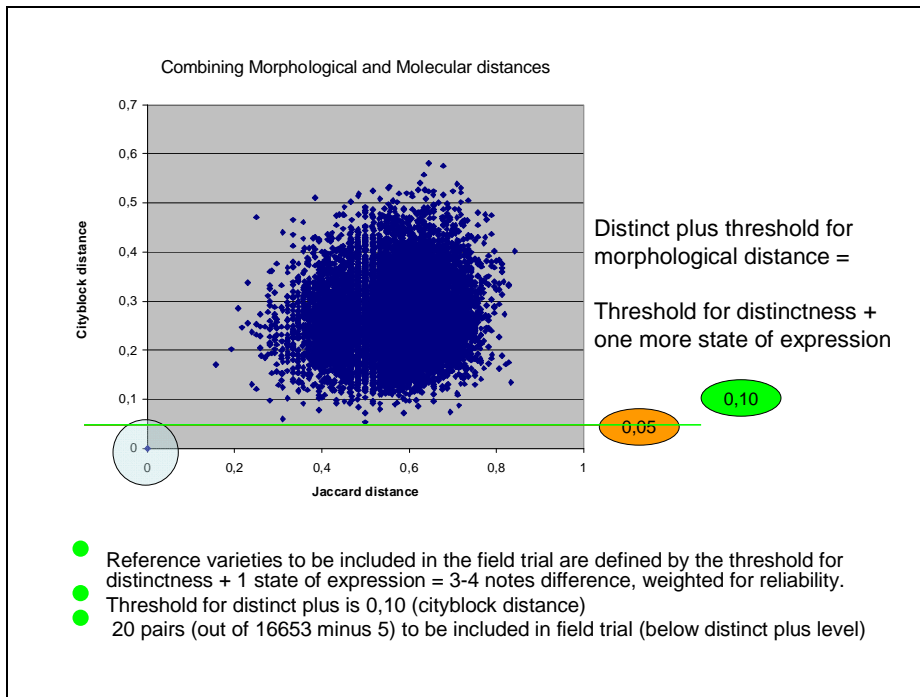
Morphological distances
(183 varieties)

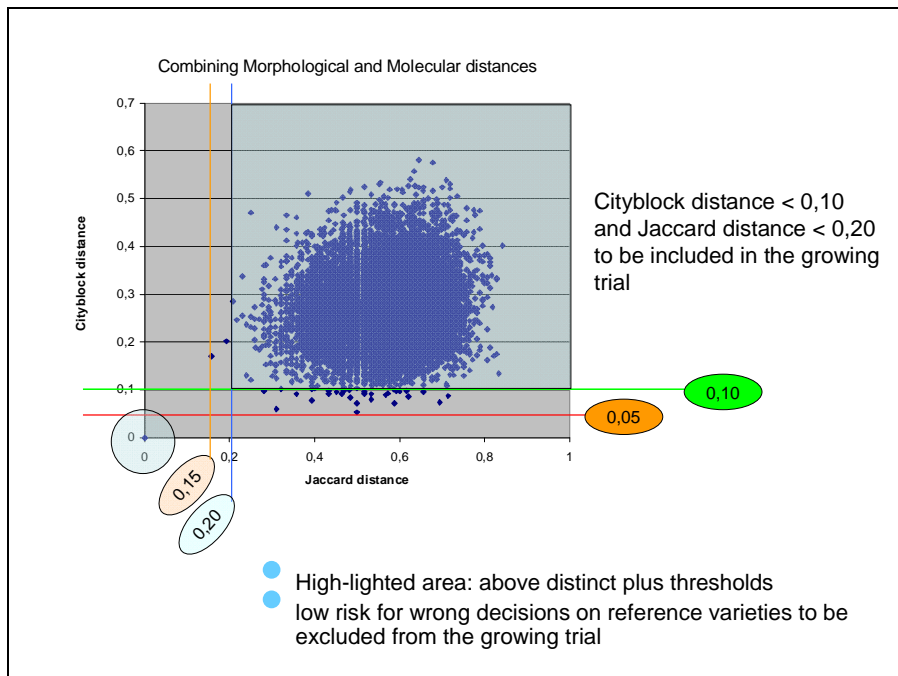
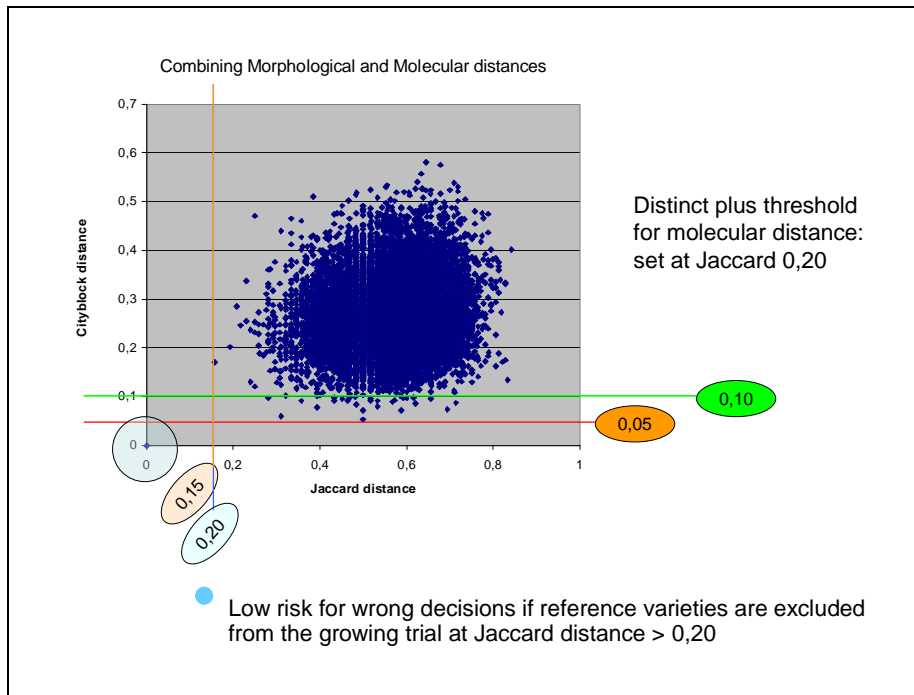


Molecular distances
(900 varieties)



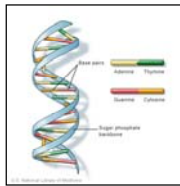






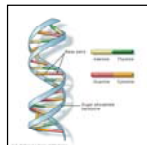
Proposed Model for potato:

- Reference collection consisting of:
 - Living reference collection
 - Variety descriptions (locally validated)
 - Photo database
 - SSR database.



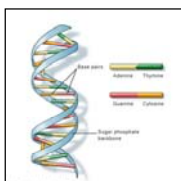
Proposed Model for potato:

- **DUS testing based on morphological observations, one year only:**
 - **First year:**
 - start of season: lightsprout test (including photograph) and DNA profiling
 - main season: morphological observations of field characteristics
 - **End of first year:**
 - DUS decision based on morphological data (threshold for distinctness)
 - Supported by information from DNA database
 - **Second year testing continued for selected candidate varieties only:**
 - candidate-reference pairs below distinct plus level (cityblock distance < 0,1)
 - including reference varieties selected from DNA database (Jaccard < 0,2).



Proposed Model for potato:

- Reduced testing period compensated by added value molecular profile:
 - Significant expansion of reference collection (potentially expanded with SSR databases of cooperative DNA labs)
 - Detection of most similar reference varieties (Jaccard distance < 0,2)
 - Morphological observation supported by information from molecular profile.
 - Spin-off for identification purposes (based on original identity sample)



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Quality in Horticulture