Phenotyping solutions for resilient legumes - case study of cowpea and tepary bean

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Background

- Molecular plant stress physiologist
- Salt-induced changes in root architecture in Arabidopsis (PhD, Amsterdam, The Netherlands)
- Salt-induced changes in root-to-shoot ratio (Arabidopsis) and exploring salt tolerance in tomato (PostDoc, KAUST, Saudi Arabia)
- Current lab (started in 2020):
 - How environment changes plant architecture and which plant architecture traits contribute to improved resilience?
 - Learning from stress resilient plants
 - Looking for new ways to describe plant architecture
 - Developing affordable setups to democratize plant phenotyping





Exploring water stress resillience across species

- Arabidopsis thaliana
- Wild tomato (Solanum pimpinellifolium)
- Tepary bean (*Phaseolus acutifolius*)
- Cowpea (Vigna unguiculata)





Discovery pipeline in Plant Architecture Lab



Population screening

Genes of interest

- Phene of interest
- Plasticity
- Heritability

- Phenotyping
- Forward Genetics

- Validation using reverse genetic tools
- Identification of molecular context
- Contribution to overall resilience in "real" conditions

Learning from tepary diversity

- Tepary bean is native to drought climates of South-Western US and Northern Mexico
- Tepary been previously used to improve stress resilience of common bean through crosses
- Reference genome of tepary bean published (Moghaddam et al., 2021)







Buitrago-Bitar et al., 2021

Learning from tepary diversity

- Current diversity panel overrepresenting cultivated accessions with little natural variation and 20,364 SNPs (GBS)
- Aim1: Develop natural diversity panel of 400 tepary accessions enriched in wild germplasm and free from mosaic-bean virus
- Aim 2: Evaluate panel under field conditions in tepary native environment (Arizona) for agronomic traits
- Aim 3: Evaluate panel under controlled conditions for seedling vigour and performance under control and drought stress conditions







Timothy Porch, USDA



Duke Pauli, U of Arizona



Andrew Nelson, BTI

Learning from cowpea diversity

- Global natural diversity panel was developed in UC Riverside (Muñoz-Amatriaín et al., 2021) with 51,158 SNPs
- Genotyping the Nigerian cowpea collection in collaboration with Ahmadu-Bello University, Dr. Aliyu Ramatu Enehezeyi (Triad foundation)
- Evaluate the germplasm for drought induced changes in growth, architecture and photosynthetic efficiency



Maria Muñoz-Amatriaín



Nigerian germplasm from Ahmadu Bello University



Developing phenotyping protocols for legumes

- Highly complex 3D architecture
 - Comprehensive sideview imaging to accurately capture the digital biomass





Dr. Li'ang Yu

Yu, Sussman et al., in preparation

Developing phenotyping protocols for legumes

- Highly complex 3D architecture
 - Detection of drought induced changes in plant size and estimation of daily growth rate





Dr. Li'ang Yu

How can PhenoCage be usefull for you?

- Cheap setup for pot-grown plants (200 \$ / setup)
- Based on afforable (10\$) RaspberryPi RGB cameras
- Detailed evaluation of the disease / stress symptoms before spore formation
- Highly mobile
- Open-source code + instructions available <u>https://github.com/Leon-</u> Yu0320/BTI-Plant-phenotyping/





Developing phenotyping protocols for legumes

- Climbing / prostrate growth habit
 - Support structures that do not interfere with image-based extraction of traits
 - 3D printed transparent stackable trellis system



Dr. Aparna Srinivasan

Developing phenotyping protocols for legumes

- AWWESMO Arduino-based Weighing and Watering Unit for estimation of Evapotranspiration
 - Maintaining plants at specific soilwater holding capacity for drought experiments
 - Measuring daily evapotranspiration rate
 - Instructions on how to build and program AWWESMO at <u>https://github.com/ok84-</u> <u>star/AAWSMO</u>









Drought

Anova, p = 0.0013

Olga Khmelnitsky

Developed phenotyping tools in action

- Screened UCR miniCORE diversity panel for drought-induced changes in growth, evapotranspiration and photosynthetic efficiency
- Most tolerant (TVu-12968, Tvu-14533, KVx 403-P-20-T) and most susceptible (Vazzano Brown, Cameroon 7-29, TVu-4557) lines are currently re-phenotyped for confirmation





Hayley Sussman

Yu & Sussman et al., in preparation

Developed phenotyping tools in action

- Identified 6 loci associated with natural variation in drought responses using ASRemI based GWAS
- Validating the importance of identified genes for drought stress tolerance using Arabidopsis homologues



Yu & Sussman et al., in preparation

Further explorations of drought stress responses in cowpea



Development of fogo-ponics for whole plant imaging & drought stress









Dr. Perrine Pepiot



Dr. Miguel Pineros



Dr. Shannan Sweet

Future plans

- Generate transgenic lines for gain- and lossof-function of identified candidate genes
- Evaluate the lines for drought stress resilience under controled conditions (BTI) at early vegetative stage
- Evaluate the lines for early, mid and terminal drought stress in field conditions (Ahmadu-Bello University)
- Look into plant architecture traits and their contribution to drought resilience
- Stack early drought stress resilience genes with other genes conferring drought resilience at other stages



Plant transformation / tissue culture network

- NSF funded network
- On-line webinars and workgroups on plant tissue culture / transformation
- Become a member, provide your interest in organism-oftransformation
- Get connected with people and form working groups on transformation / tissue culture methods in your crops of interest

https://plantgene. atlassian.net/



ΝF

Plan

Thank you



Dr. Perrine Pepiot



Dr. Duke Pauli



Dr. Maria Muñoz-Amatriaín

Goelet

foundation



Dr. Miguel Pineros



Dr. Li'ang Yu



Dr. Timothy Porch









Dr. Shannan Sweet

Hayley Sussman Dr. Aparna Srinivasan Olga Khmelnitsky Dr. Maryam Rahmati-Ishka

