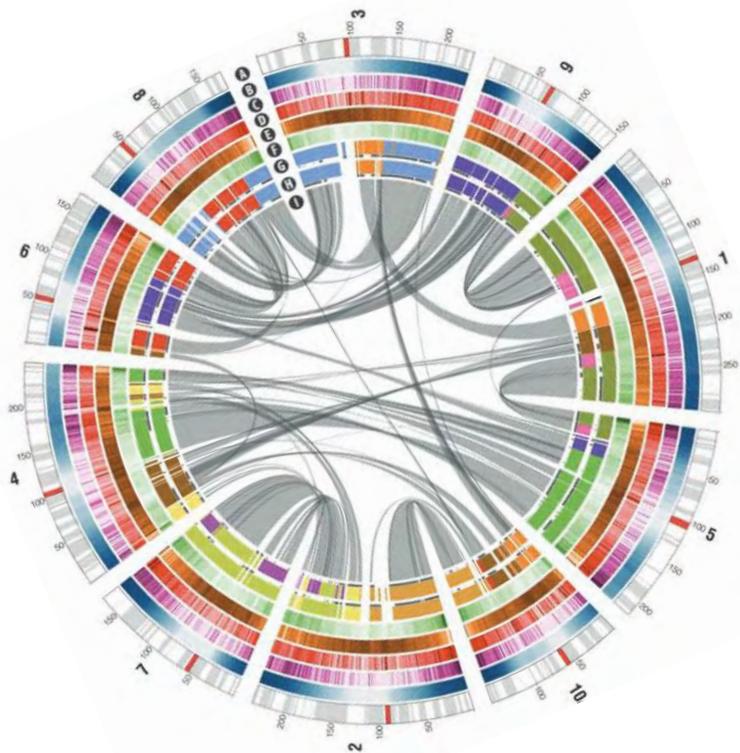


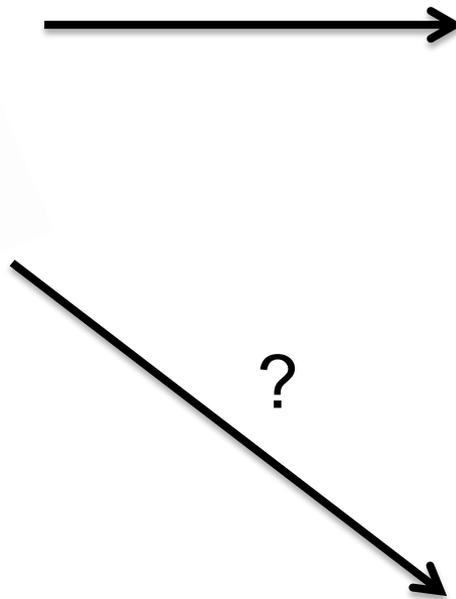
Translating Our Understanding of the Genome to Predictions of Performance in the Field





Zea mays genome

[www.sciencemag.org/
content/326/5956/1112](http://www.sciencemag.org/content/326/5956/1112)



www.nrcornfest.org



Triceratops genome

www.jurassicworld.com

Images cropped by Jonathan Gent

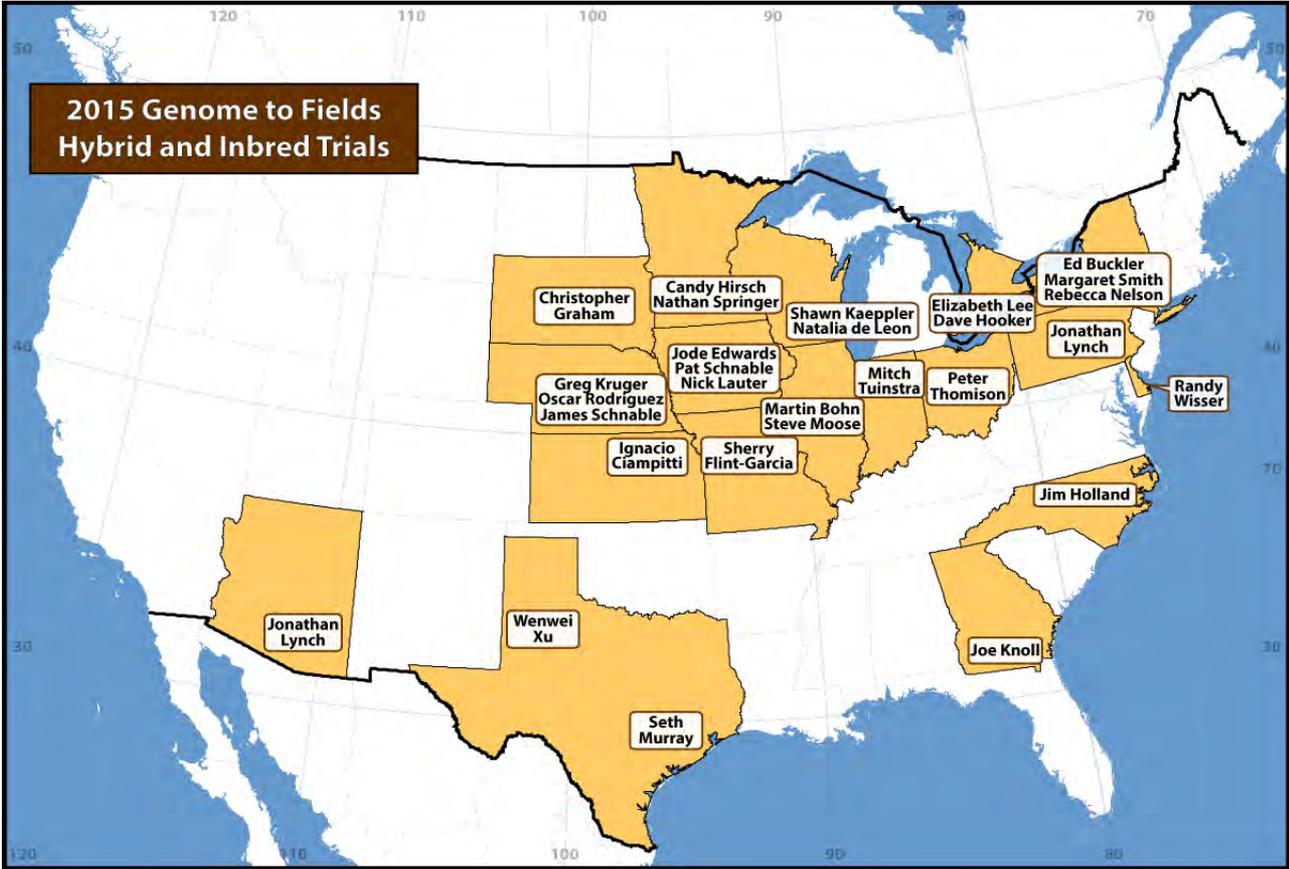


www.amazon.com



Genomes to Fields

Pat Schnable (Iowa State Univ)
Natalia de Leon (Univ of WI)
Ed Buckler (USDA/Cornell)
Shawn Kaeppler (Univ of WI)
Jonathan Lynch (Penn State Univ)
Nathan Springer (Univ of MN)
David Ertl, Iowa Corn Growers





Germplasm: 853 hybrids generated from 374 inbreds crossed by 4 testers

GBS genotype data collected for all lines

Evaluated across 22 environments (avg=243 hybrids per location) for two years

Weather stations located within fields at all locations

Collect core data on plant morphology, ear morphology, agronomic traits and productivity



Genomes To Fields Sponsors

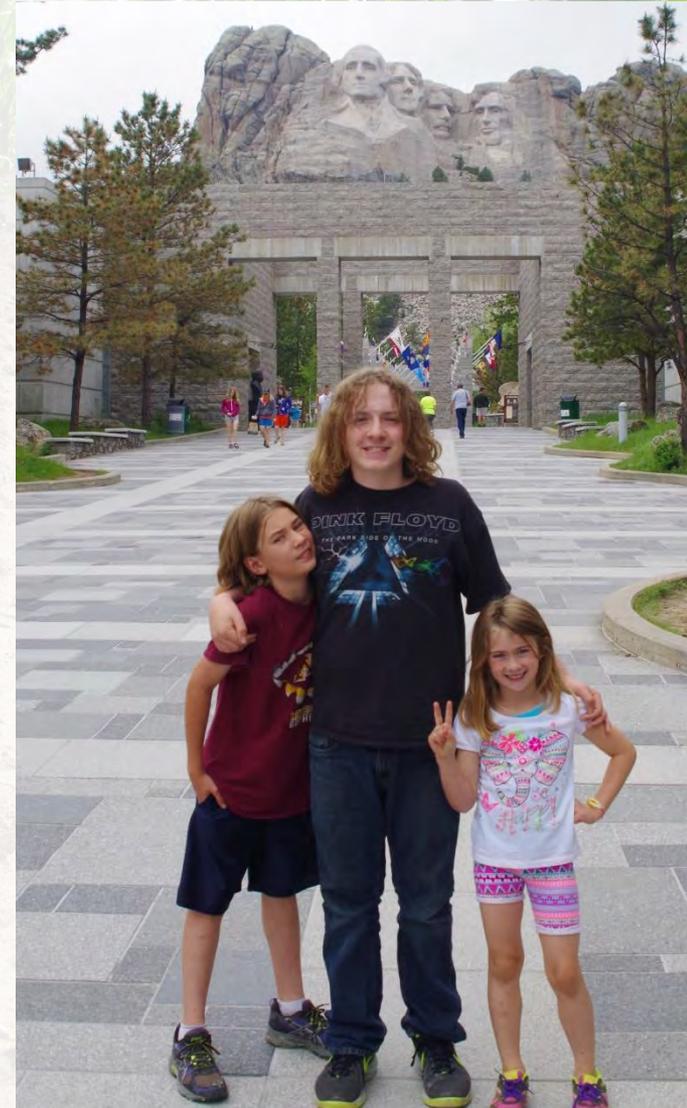


Why am I up here?



Disclaimer: Presentation reflects my thoughts; not those necessarily shared within the G2F project

A project that is still “growing up”



How do we provide food security for a growing population in a changing environment?

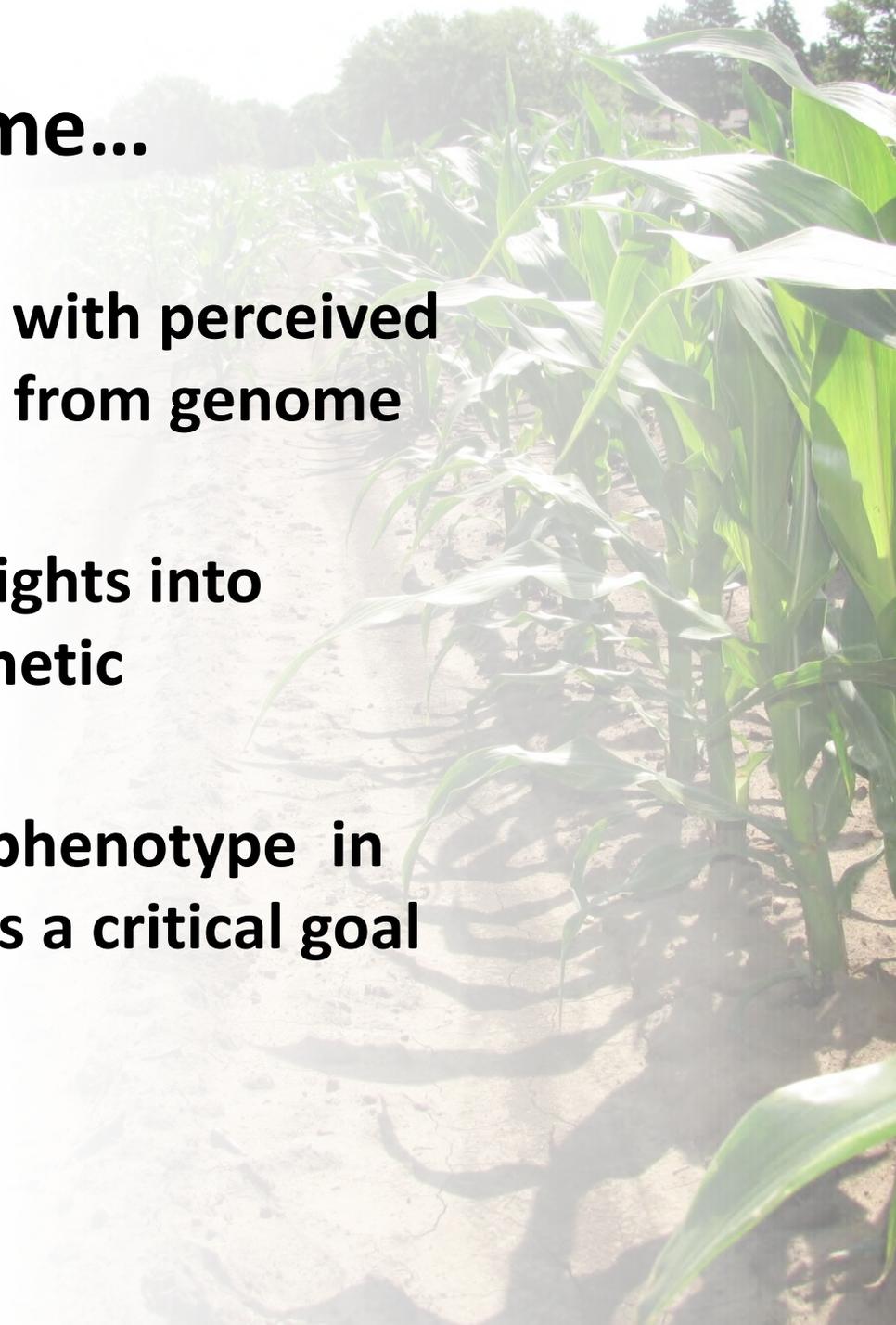
- **Past answers:**
 - **Molecular markers for breeding**
 - **GMOs**
 - **Genome sequencing**
 - **?? Phenotyping**

Understanding how heritable information influences important traits

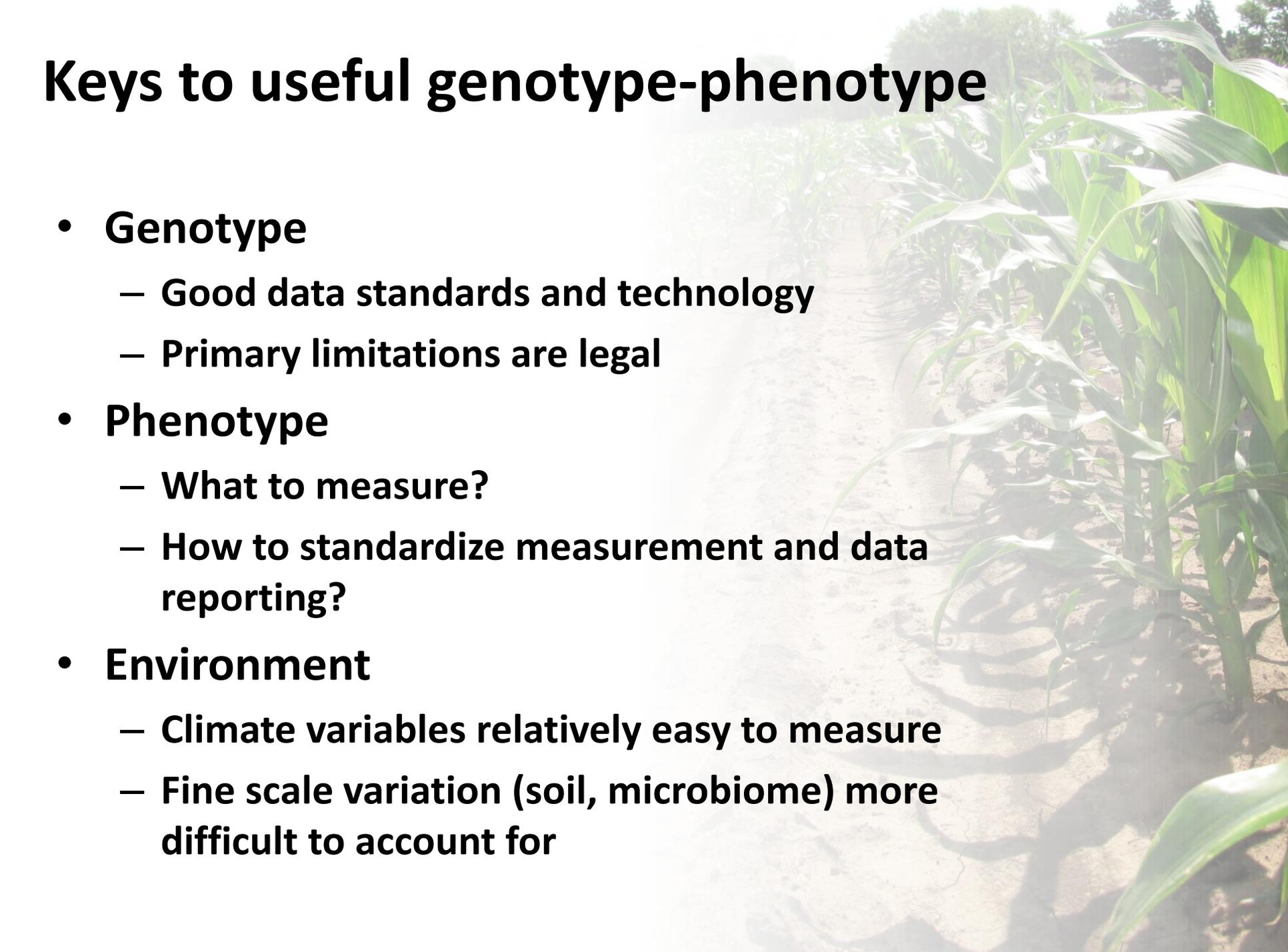


Beyond the genome...

- **Grower/public frustration with perceived lack of advances obtained from genome sequence**
- **Little public interest in insights into genome evolution and genetic mechanisms**
- **Understanding genotype-phenotype in real (field) environments is a critical goal in agriculture and beyond**



Keys to useful genotype-phenotype



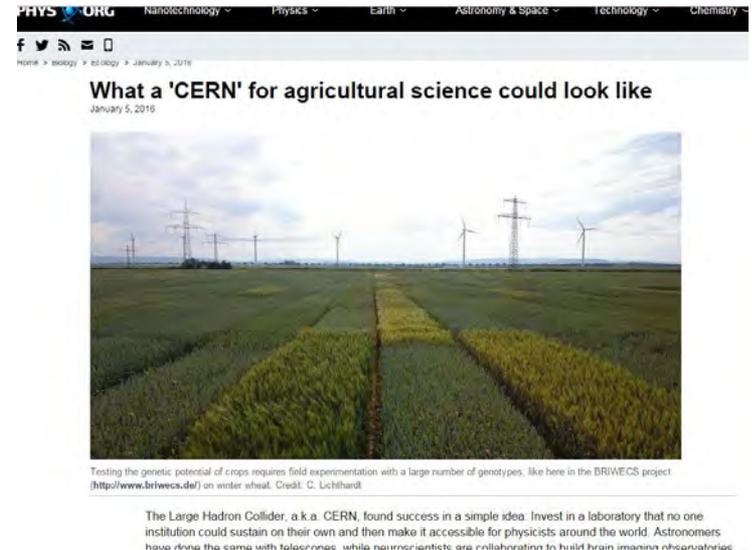
- **Genotype**
 - Good data standards and technology
 - Primary limitations are legal
- **Phenotype**
 - What to measure?
 - How to standardize measurement and data reporting?
- **Environment**
 - Climate variables relatively easy to measure
 - Fine scale variation (soil, microbiome) more difficult to account for

Building a “living telescope” for agriculture

- Changing our models
 - Projects focused on particular traits, germplasm or environments struggle to integrate across disciplines or collect data at necessary scale for true relevance
 - Should we consider an attitude / approach similar to models used for astronomy and physics?



Hubble telescope (wikipedia)



The screenshot shows a news article on the website phys.org. The article title is "What a 'CERN' for agricultural science could look like" and it is dated January 5, 2016. The main image is a photograph of a large agricultural field with rows of crops, with several wind turbines and power lines visible in the background under a cloudy sky. Below the image, there is a caption: "Testing the genetic potential of crops requires field experimentation with a large number of genotypes, like here in the BRWECs project (<http://www.brwecs.de/>) on winter wheat. Credit: C. Lichtardt." At the bottom of the article, there is a paragraph: "The Large Hadron Collider, a.k.a. CERN, found success in a simple idea. Invest in a laboratory that no one institution could sustain on their own and then make it accessible for physicists around the world. Astronomers have done the same with telescopes while mathematicians are collaborating to build brain imaging capabilities."

<http://phys.org/news/2016-01-cern-agricultural-science.html>

Advantages of a “living telescope” model

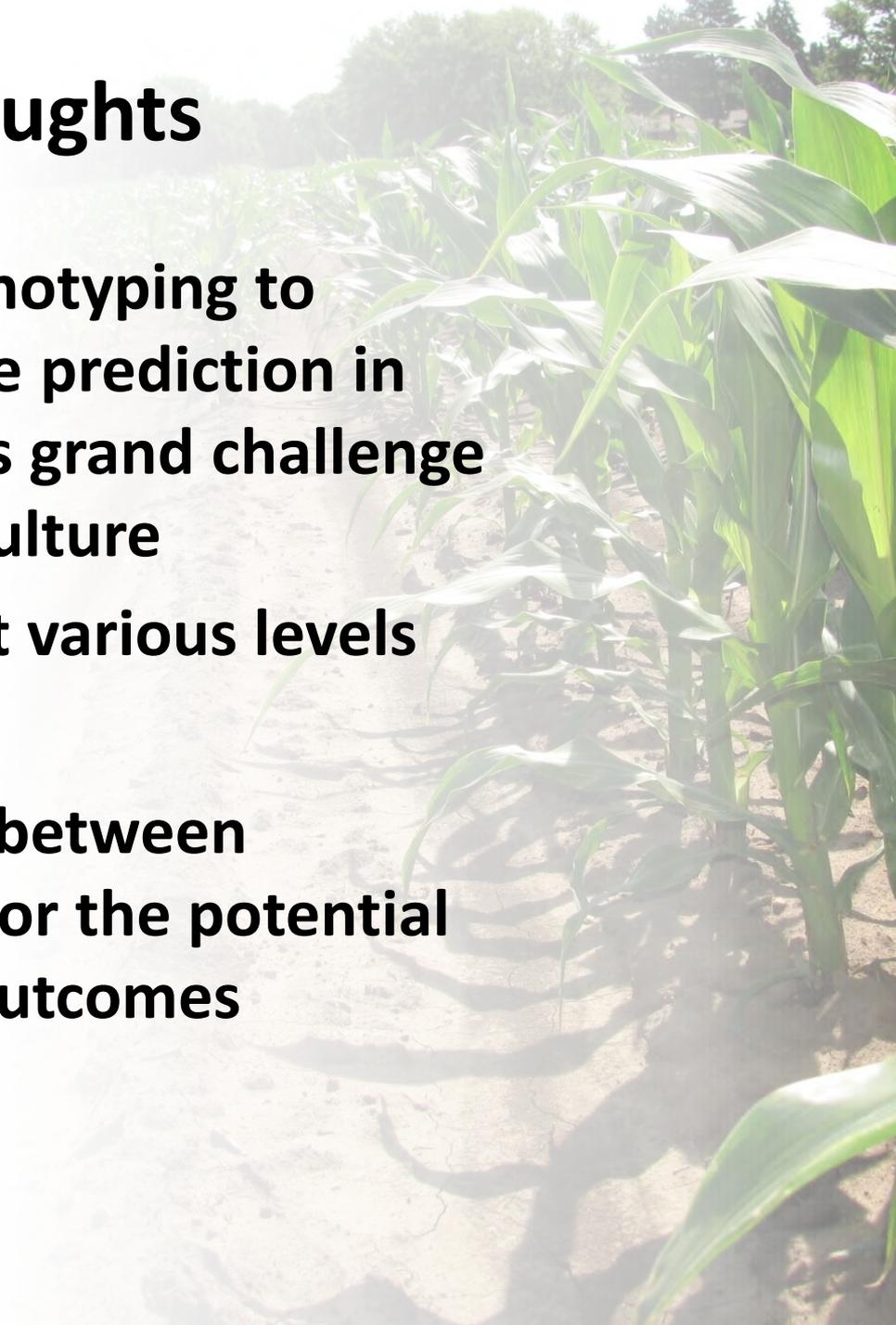
- Flexibility to address emerging problems
- Shared access to unique resources
- Potential to force standardization
- Provides scale that is attractive for interdisciplinary collaboration (Engineering, Comp Sci, etc)
- Generate collaborative training environment

Issues with a “living telescope” model

- Requires culture shift at many levels
- How do we fund?
- Who gets credit? (and access to data)
- How to decide what to point the telescope at?
 - Species
 - Germplasm/traits
 - Environments
- How to balance resource development, germplasm improvement and important scientific discoveries?

Concluding thoughts

- **Using high-throughput phenotyping to enable genotype-phenotype prediction in field environments provides grand challenge for plant sciences and agriculture**
- **Will require culture shifts at various levels**
- **Needs new funding**
- **Important to walk fine line between expressing the excitement for the potential while not over-selling the outcomes**



Genomes To Fields Collaborators

Project planning, data management, phenotyping initiatives, and Executive Committee members

- ✧ **Martin Bohn (UIUC)***
- ✧ **Ed Buckler (ARS)**
- ✧ **Darwin Campbell (ISU)***
- ✧ **James Clohessy (Cornell)**
- ✧ **Michael Coen (UW)**
- ✧ **Carolyn Lawrence Dill (ISU)***
- ✧ **Liang Dong (ISU)**
- ✧ **Jode Edwards (ARS)***
- ✧ **David Ertl (IA Corn)***
- ✧ **Sherry Flint-Garcia (ARS)***
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- ✧ **Jack Gardiner (ISU)***
- ✧ **Byron Good (Guelph)**
- ✧ **Mike Gore (Cornell)**
- ✧ **Patricio Grassini (UNL)**
- ✧ **Jerry Hatfield (ARS)**
- ✧ **Diego Jarquin (UNL)***
- ✧ **Shawn Kaeppler (UW)**
- ✧ **Liz Lee (Guelph)***
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- ✧ **Aaron Lorenz (UMN)***
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- ✧ **Jane Petzoldt (UW)***
- ✧ **Seth Murray (TAMU)***
- ✧ **Cinta Romay (Cornell)***
- ✧ **James Schnable (UNL)**
- ✧ **Pat Schnable (ISU)†**
- ✧ **Nathan Springer (UMN)**
- ✧ **Edgar Spalding (UW)**
- ✧ **Srikant Srinivasan***
- ✧ **Kelly Thorp (ARS)**
- ✧ **Rod Williamson (IA Corn)**
- ✧ **Randy Wisser (UDel)***
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***GxE Coordinating
Groups**

†G2F co-lead

**G2F Executive
Committee members**

