



2018

# THE ALMOND CONFERENCE

ALMOND BREEDING: IS THERE A ROLE FOR NEW  
GENETIC TECHNOLOGIES?

ROOM 312-313 | DECEMBER 4, 2018



# AGENDA

- **Gabriele Ludwig**, Almond Board of California, moderator
- **Sebastian Saa**, Almond Board of California, moderator
- **Tom Gradziel**, UC Davis
- **Abhaya Dandekar**, UC Davis
- **Susan Jenkins**, UC Berkeley



# ALMOND BREEDING: IS THERE A ROLE FOR NEW GENETIC TECHNOLOGIES?

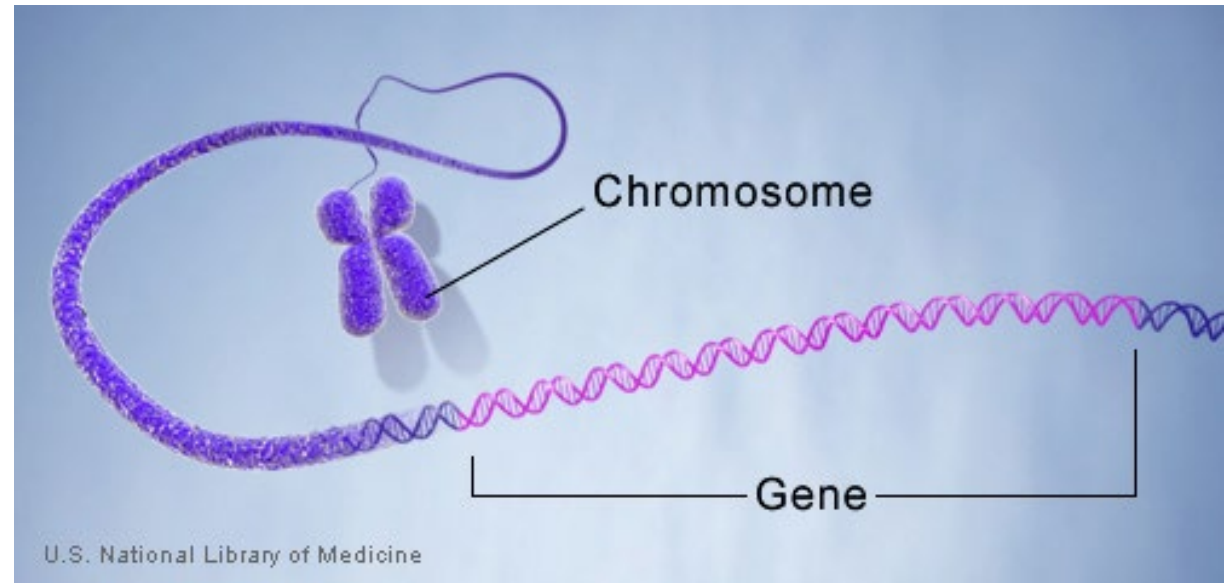
Tom Gradziel

UC Davis



# Genetic engineering:

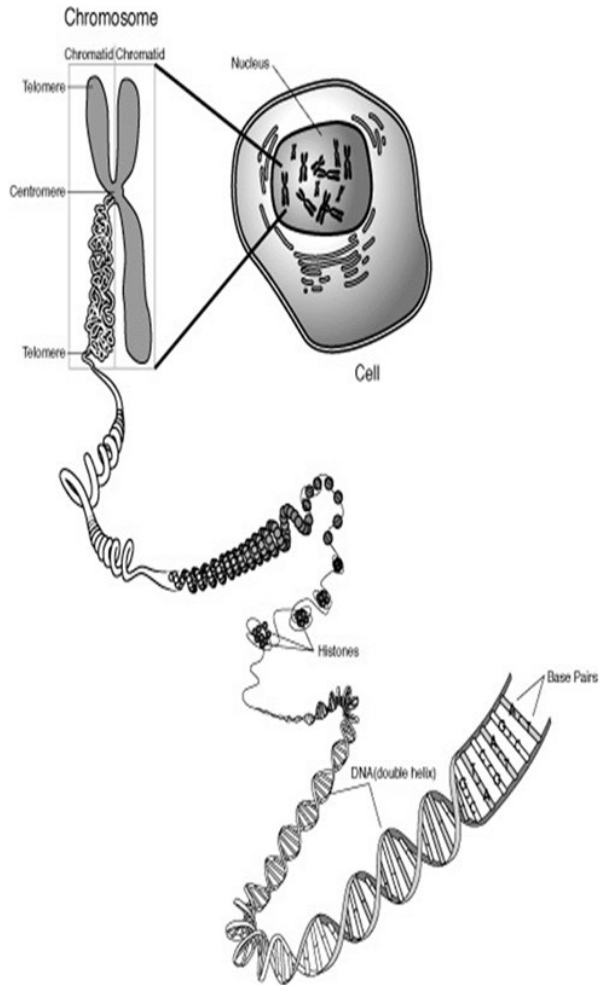
benefits vs. risks  
apprehensions vs.  
opportunities



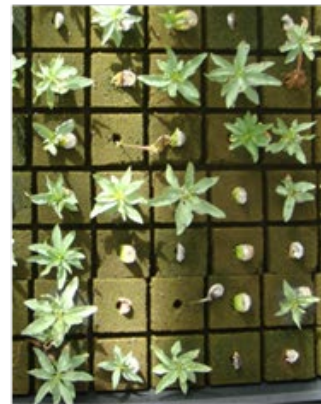
# Genome sequencing

## Selection for Self-compatibility: DNA Marker-Based Approach

DNA test outcomes identify desired seedlings before field planting

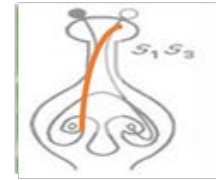


18.HORT35.Fresnedo-Ramirez  
Nonpareil Genome Map  
and Annotation



Field  
phenotype

SF parent



S-Inc. parent



X



DNA testing



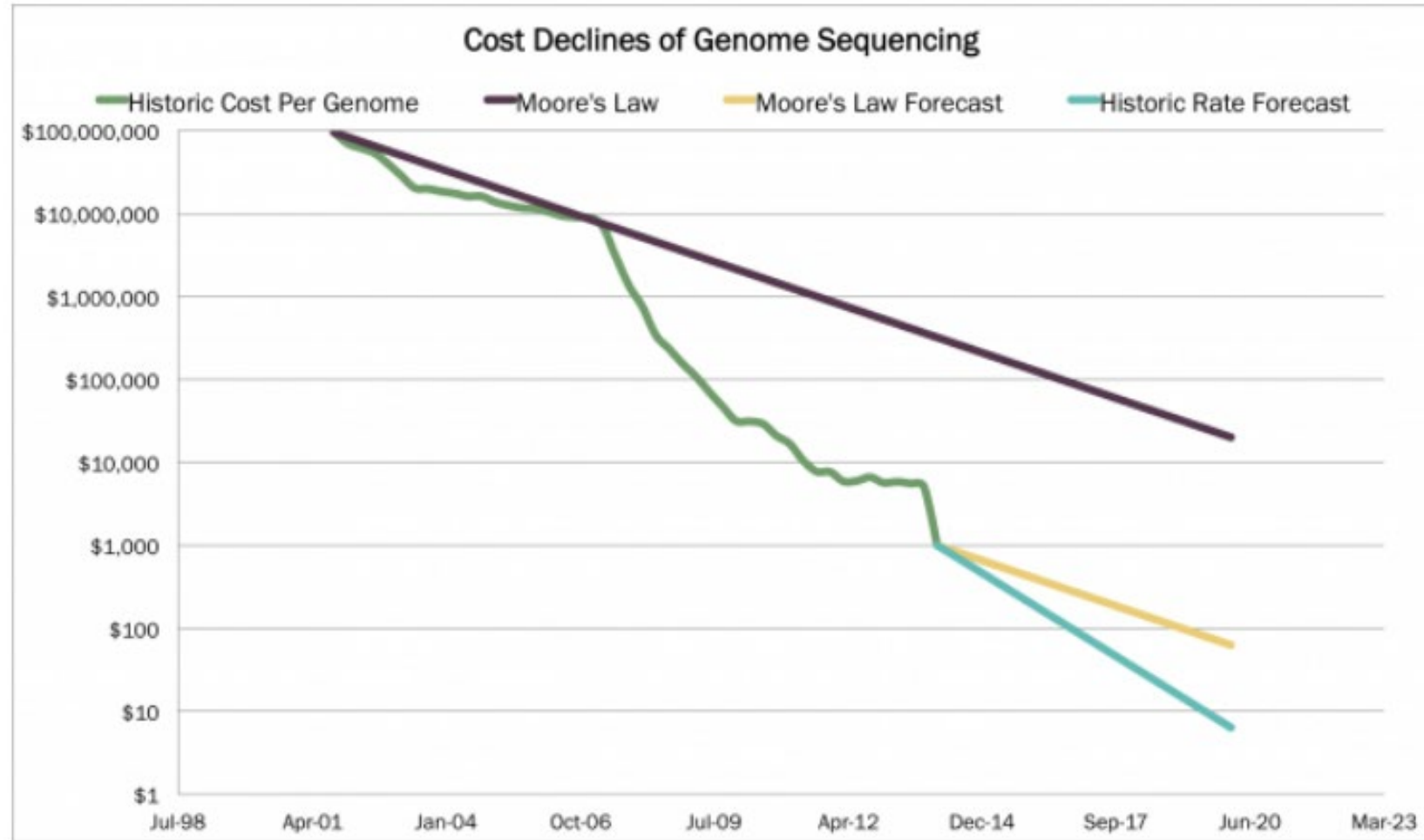
# RosBREED

Combining Disease Resistance  
with Horticultural Quality  
in New Rosaceous Cultivars



The first whole human genome sequencing cost roughly \$2.7 billion in 2003. In 2006, the cost decreased to \$300,000. In 2016, the cost decreased to \$1,000.

Current whole genome costs as low as \$700.

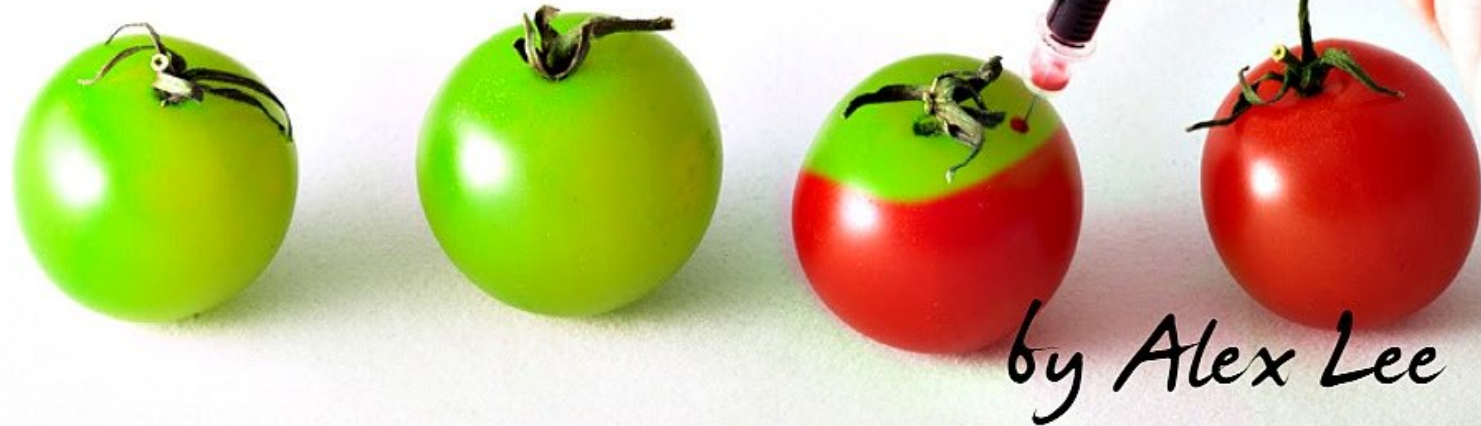


# CRISPR: a revolution in the genetic manipulation of organisms.

*TECHNO-POP*

CRISPR TECHNOLOGY WILL BE A GAME-CHANGER IN

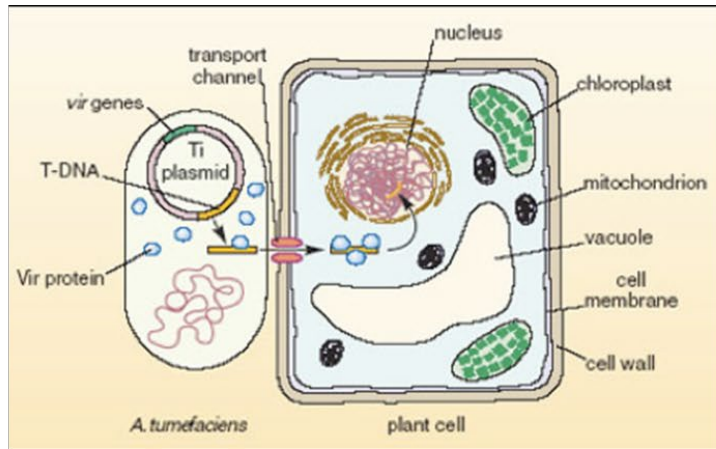
**GENETIC ENGINEERING**



*by Alex Lee*

<http://thecasualobserver.co.za/genetic-engineering-genie-bottle/>

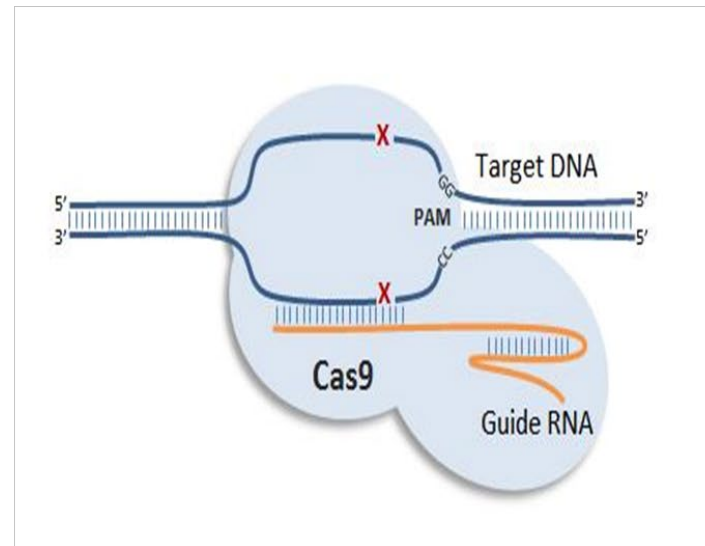
# Genetic transformation: old and new



**GMOs**  
**Agrobacterium**  
**Transformation**  
**Mediated**  
**(think crown gall)**



**CRISPR/Cas9**  
**System**  
**for**  
**Mutagenesis**  
**and**  
**Genome Editing**



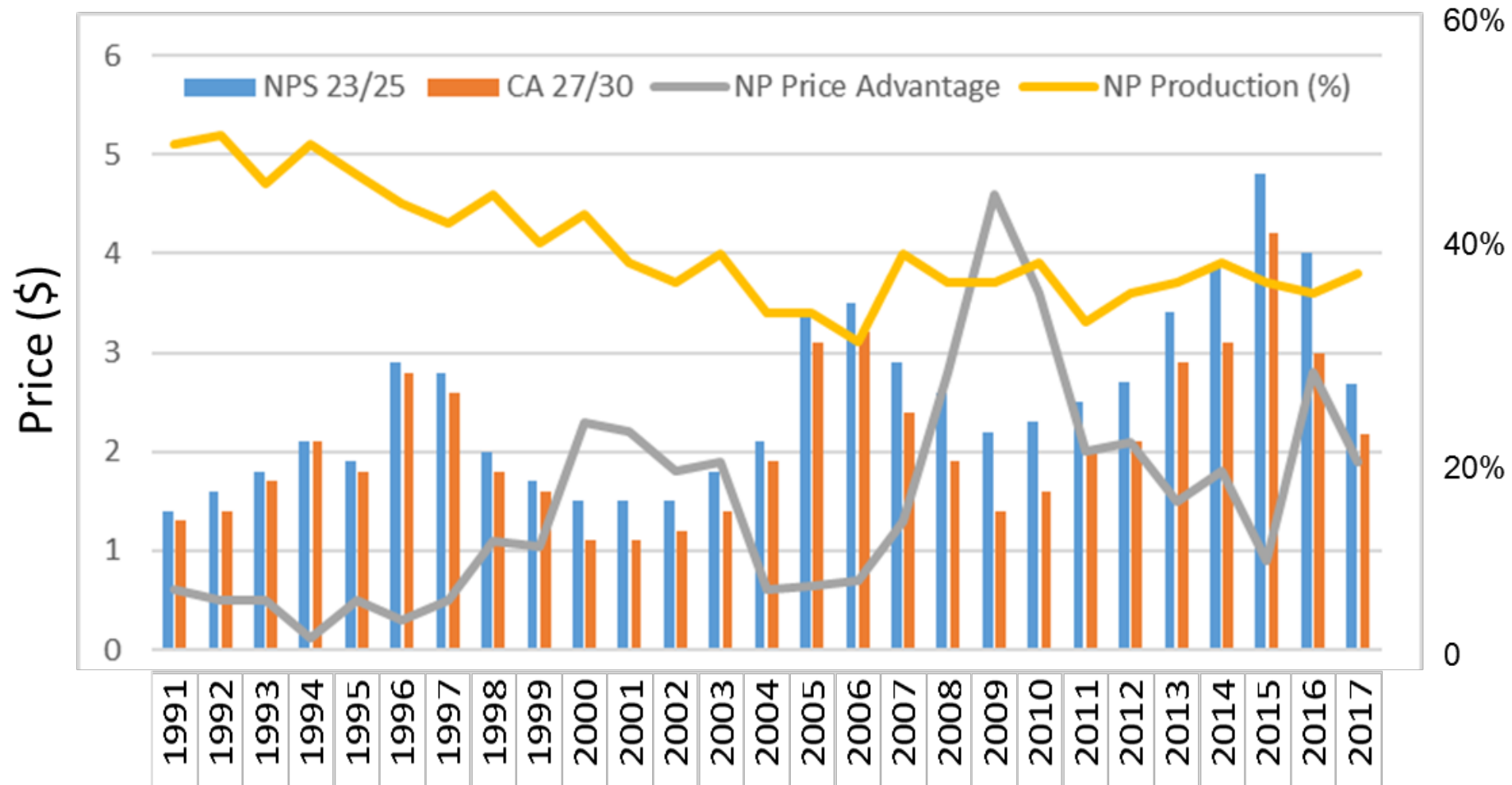
- **Plant regeneration??**



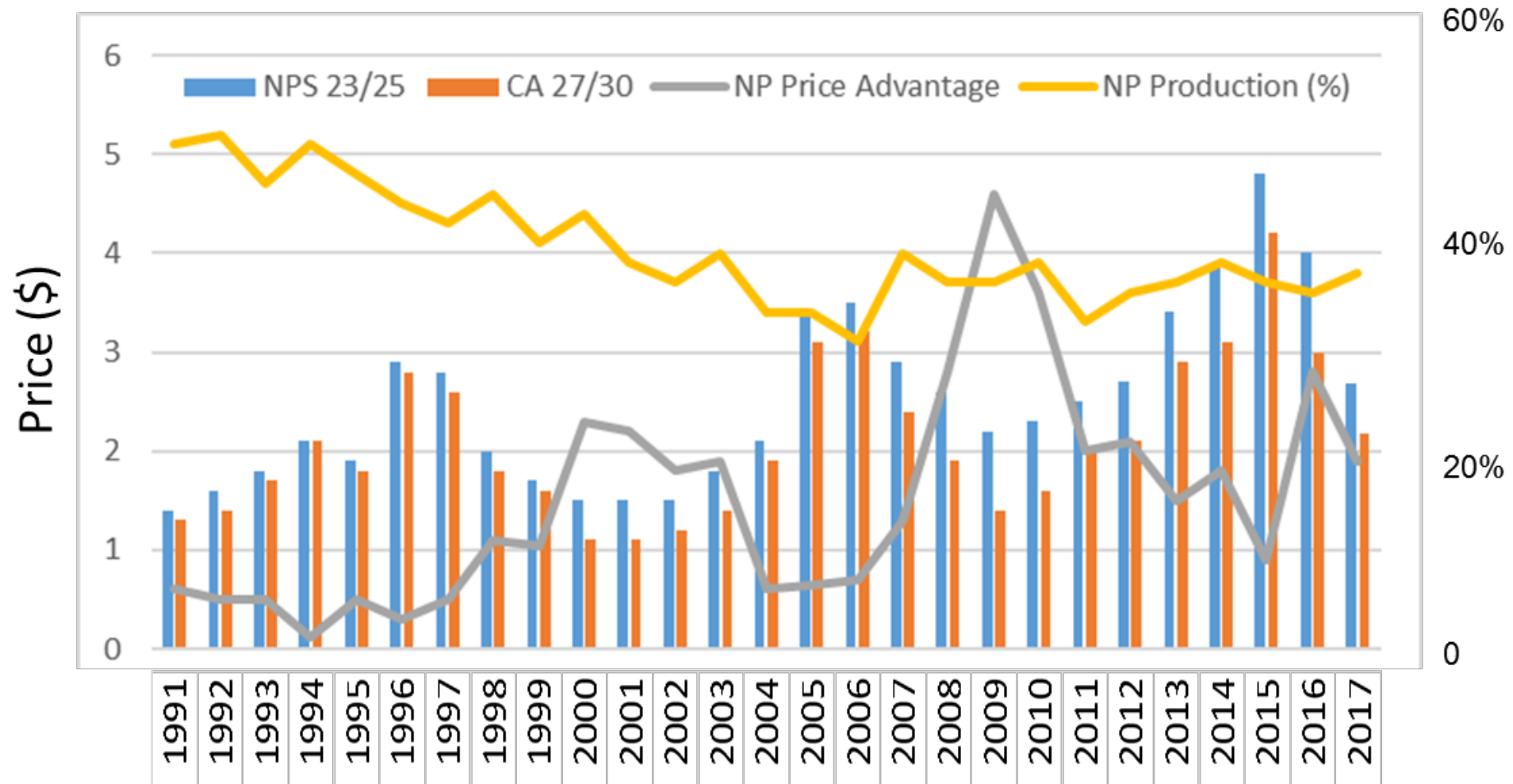
18.HORT29.Dandekar  
Almond Cellular Tissue Regeneration



# Nonpareil almond dominates the California industry

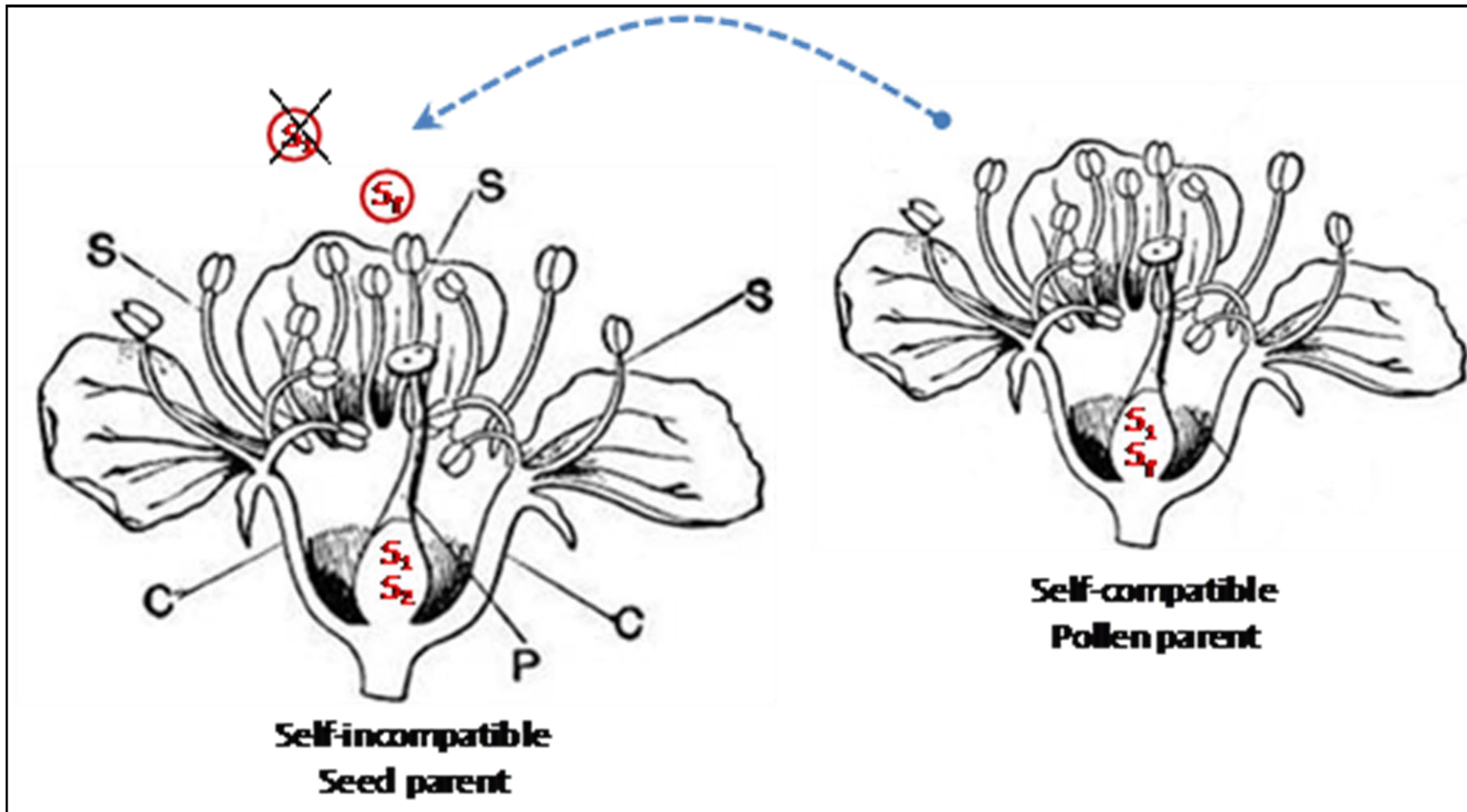


# Genetically engineer a Self-fruitful Nonpareil





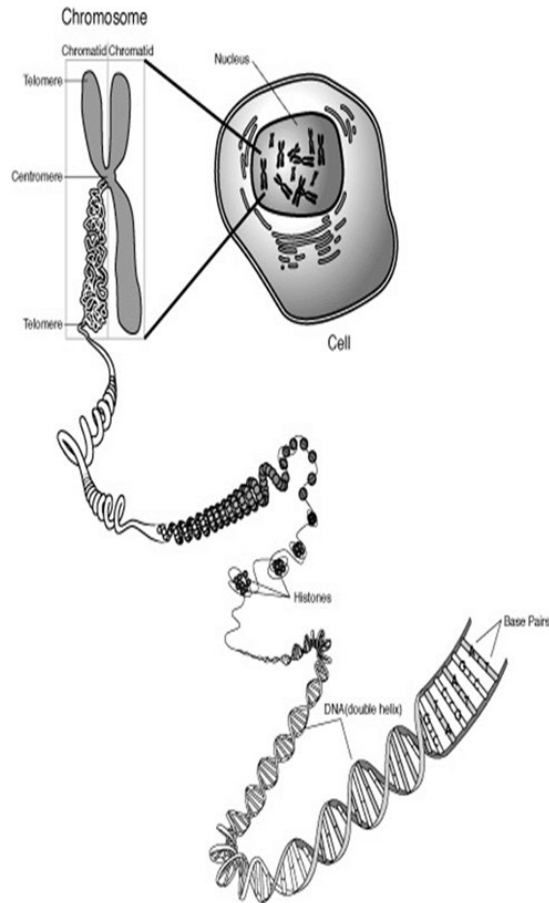
# Self-fruitfulness as a result of Self-incompatibility and flower structure promoting high rates of self-pollination.



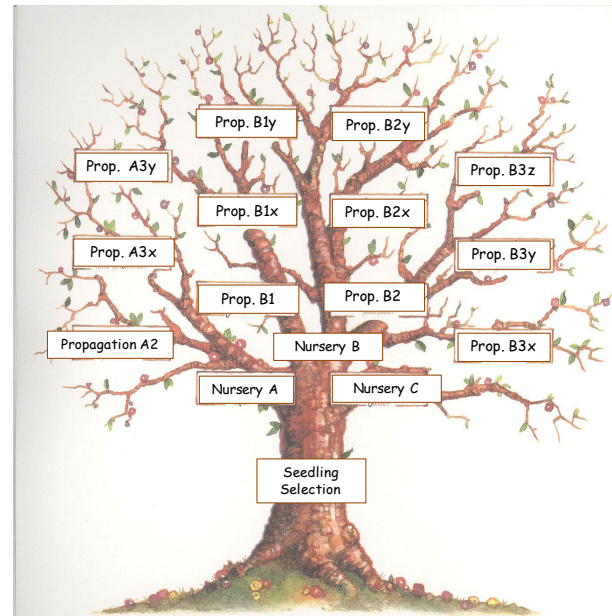
Control of self-pollination is very complex  
both developmentally and genetically.



# Epigenetics: what we don't know.



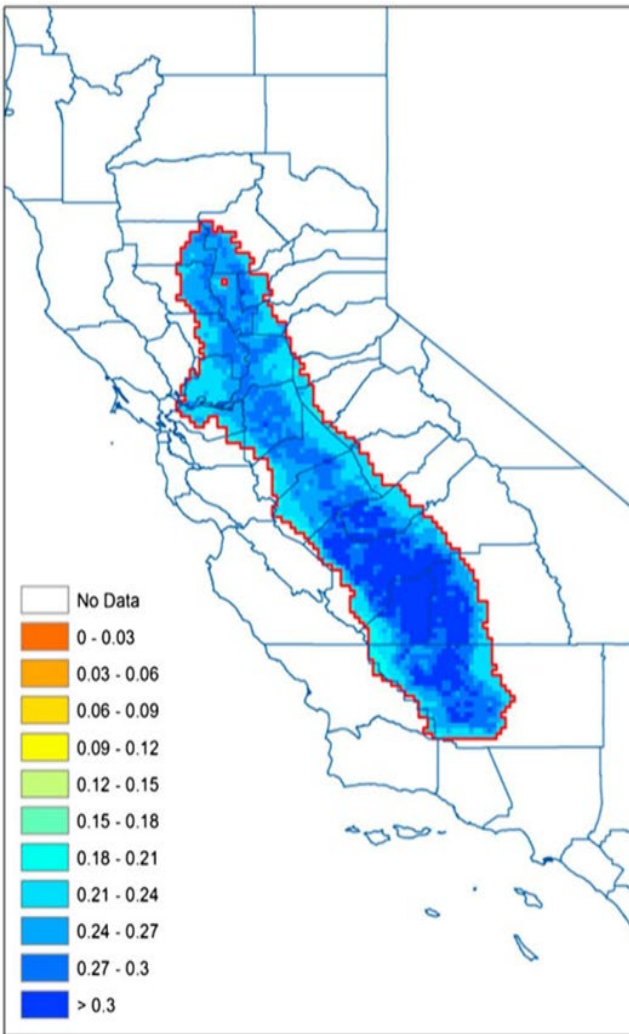
18.HORT34.Sudarshana  
Genomic Approaches  
to Noninfectious Bud Failure



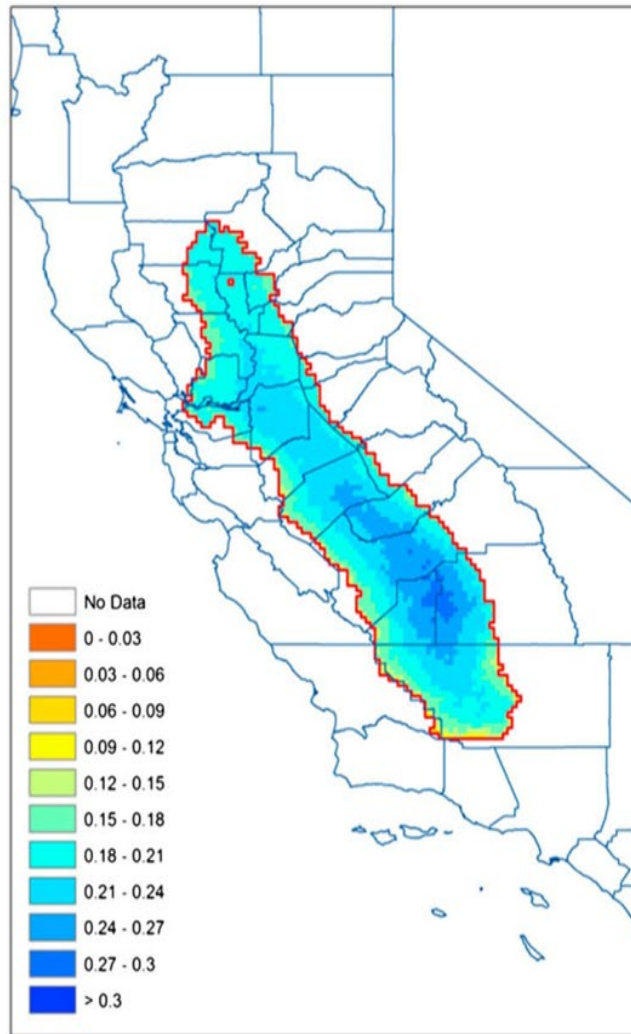
*As we know,  
There are known knowns.  
There are things we know we know.  
We also know  
There are known unknowns.  
That is to say  
We know there are some things  
We do not know.  
But there are also unknown unknowns,  
The ones we don't know  
We don't know.*

*—Donald Rumsfeld. Feb. 12, 2002, Department  
of Defense news briefing*

# One known is that the future is largely unknown.



1981-1999



2001-2012

- **Loss of Valley fog**
- **Decrease in winter chilling**
- **Decrease in water quantity/quality**
- **Air quality**
- **Regulation of PM5, (harvest dust)**
- **Few “silver bullet” solutions**

# Cultivar and rootstock breeding: new solutions to new (and old) problems

Novel problems => Novel genetic solutions



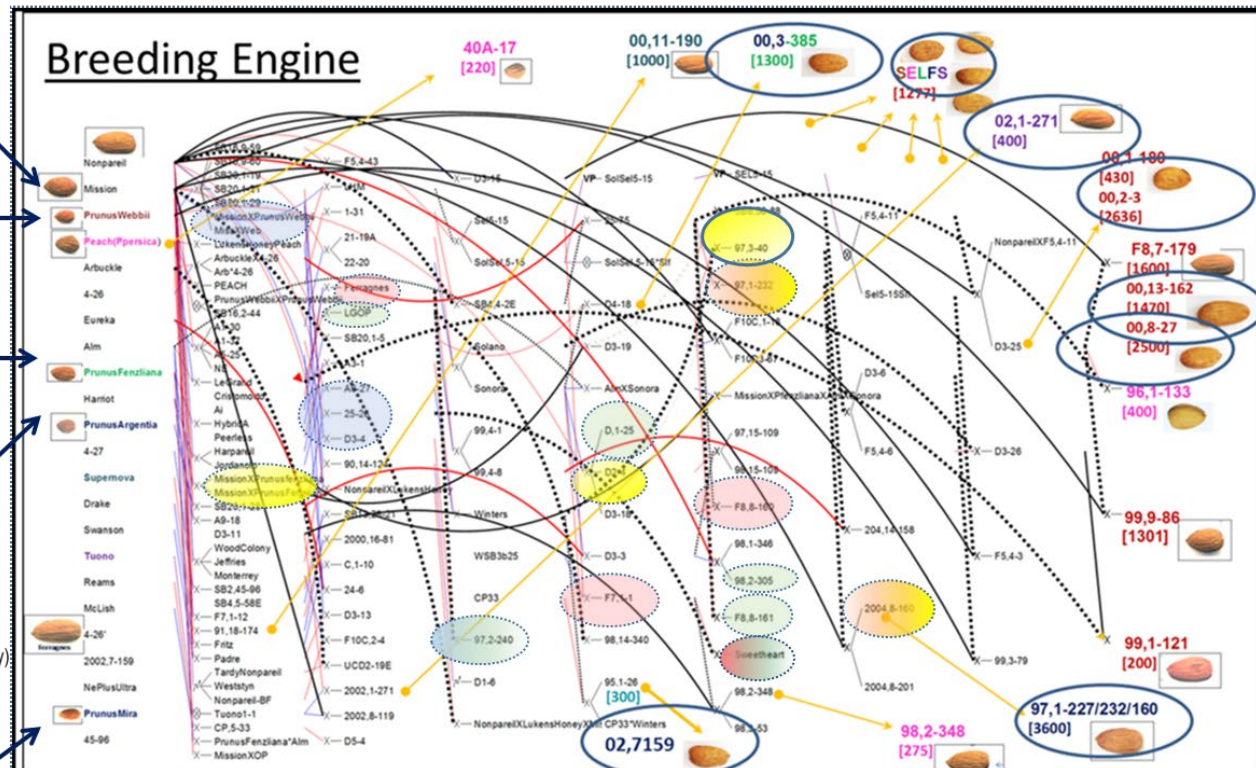
*P. webbii* (Iran)

*P. persica* (Korea)

*P. fenziiana* (Syria)

*P. argentea* (Turkey)

*P. mira*



Disease Pest Drought Markets

18.HORT1.Gradziel  
Almond Variety Development

18.HORT10.Gradziel  
Almond Rootstock Development

18.HORT2.Lampinen/UCCE  
Field Evaluation Almond Varieties



# Advanced breeding selections

- ability to handle complex genetics
- assessing opportunities/risks,
  - juvenile-so amenable to transformation/regeneration



Catch-frame harvest with field de-hulling



18.HORT1.Gradziel  
Almond Variety Development

18.HORT10.Gradziel  
Almond Rootstock Development

18.HORT2.Lampinen/UCCE  
Field Evaluation Almond Varieties

Selection-Chico	Avg. Rating
UCD1-271	4.5
UCD8-201	4.5
Sweetheart	4
UCD18-20	4
UCD8-27	4
Winters	4
2-19E Kester	3.5
UCD8-160	3.5
<b>Nonpareil</b>	<b>3</b>
UCD1-16	3
UCD1-232	2.5
UCD7-159	2.5
UCD3-40	2
UCD1-6 Rootstock	1
UCD3-53 Rootstock	0

Water use efficiency for deficit irrigation (Shoots cut at 100+F & held for 24h)

## Summary.

- **Powerful genome sequencing is ridiculously cheap.**
  - Largely limited to “silver bullet” analysis.
- **New CRISPR technologies are mind-boggling powerful.**
  - Largely limited to “silver bullet” solutions.
- **UCD almond cultivar and rootstock breeding now reaping benefits from long-term ABC funded complementary genetic improvement strategies.**
  - **Complex germplasm facilitates genome sequencing.**
  - **Juvenility in new selections facilitates genetic engineering/regeneration**
  - **New genetic technologies greatly facilitate breeding.**
    - **The challenge is anticipating the ‘Unknown unknowns’.**

# ALMOND BREEDING: IS THERE A ROLE FOR NEW GENETIC TECHNOLOGIES?

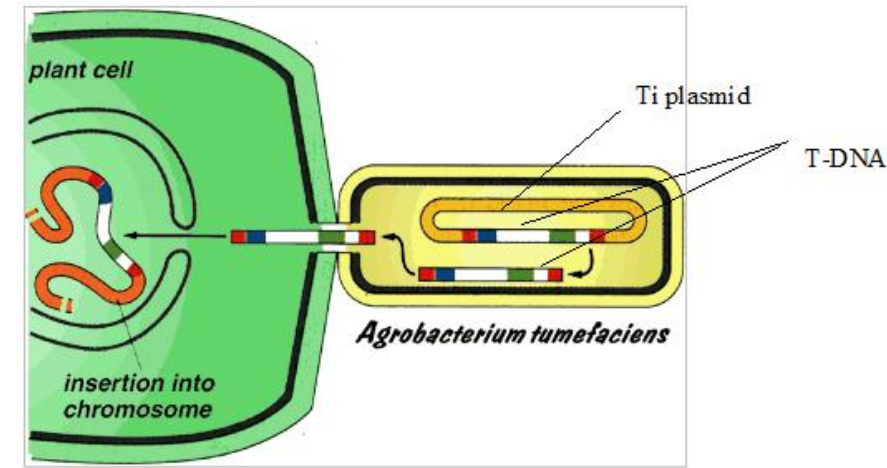
Abhaya M. Dandekar

Plant Sciences Department; UC Davis

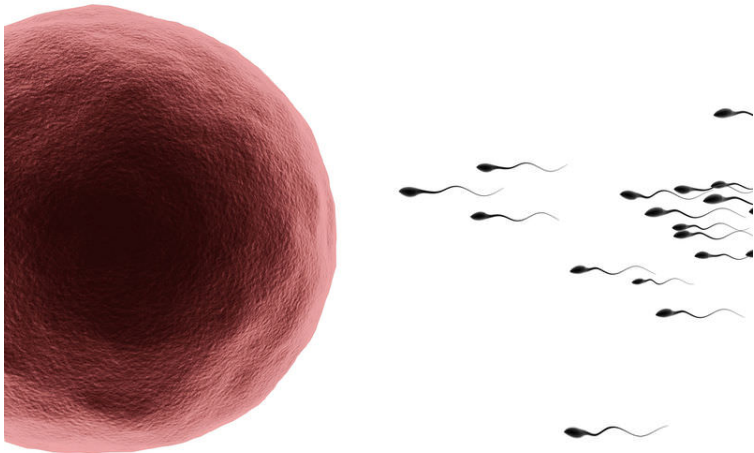


# Translating New Breeding Technologies

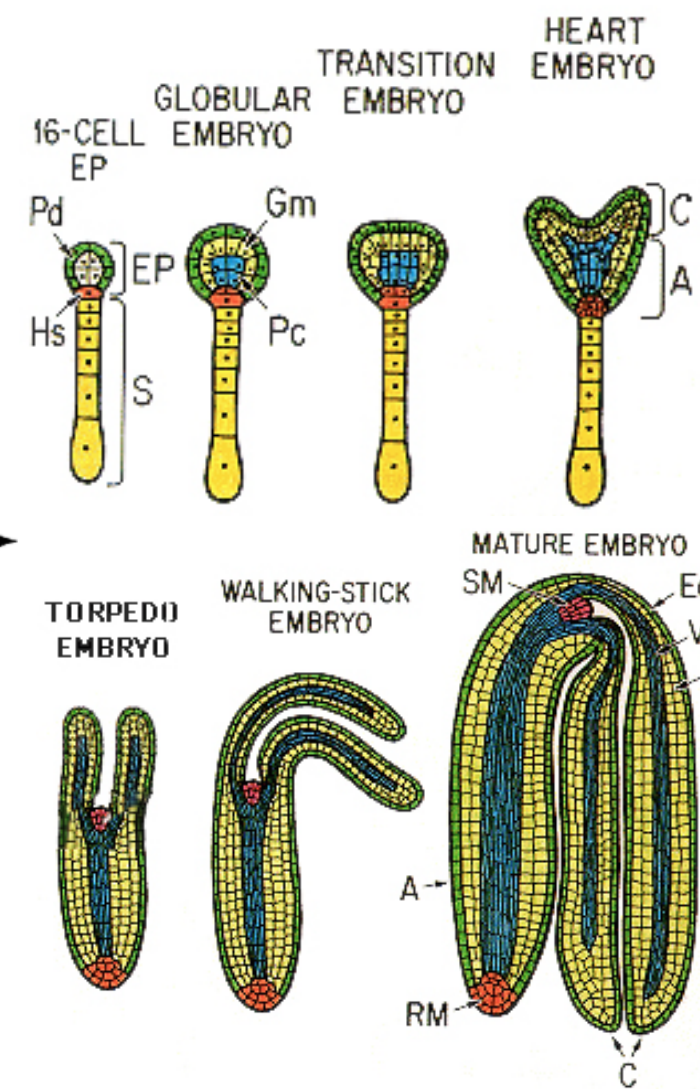
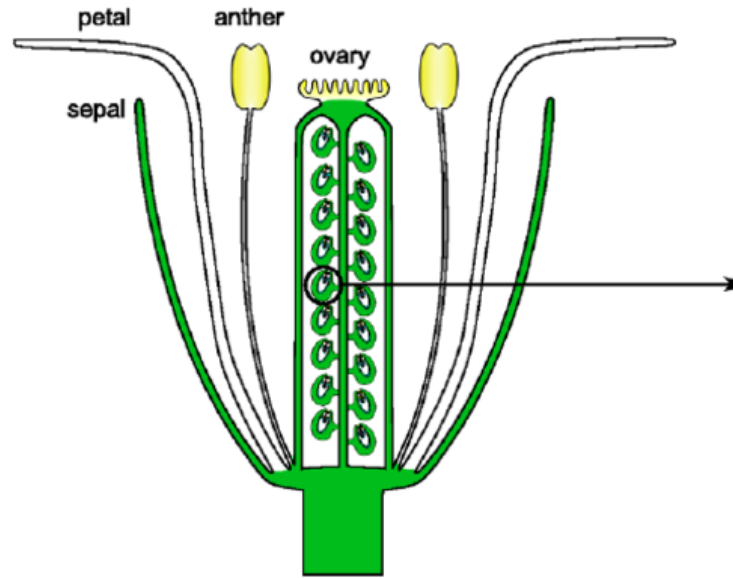
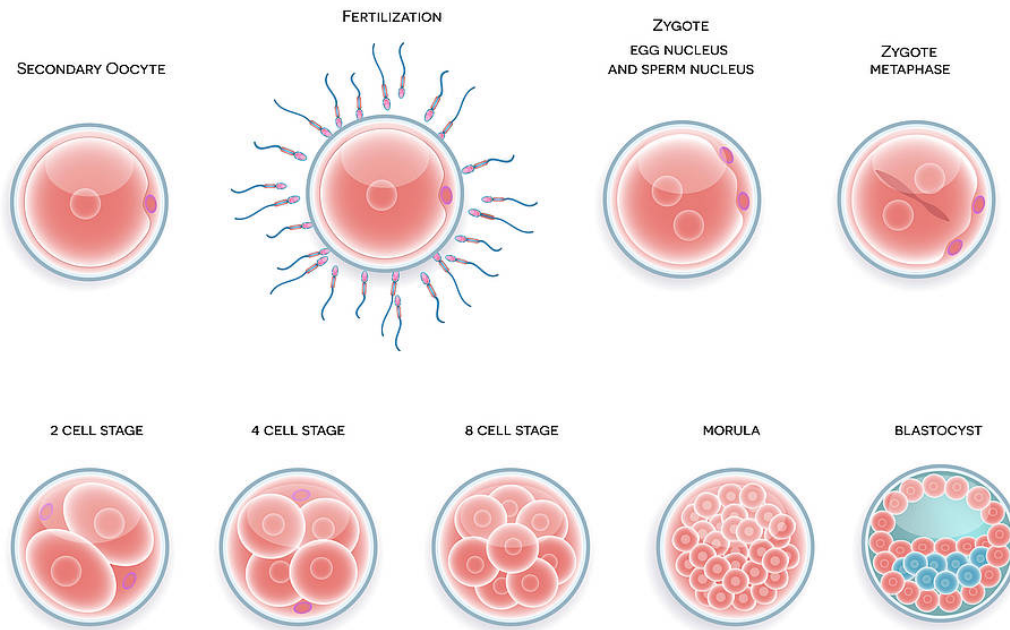
- Traditional Breeding
- “The Sledge Hammer”
  - Sexual
  - Narrow germplasm
  - Too many side effects



- New Breeding Technologies
- “The Scalpel”
  - Asexual
  - Infinite germplasm
  - Few side effects

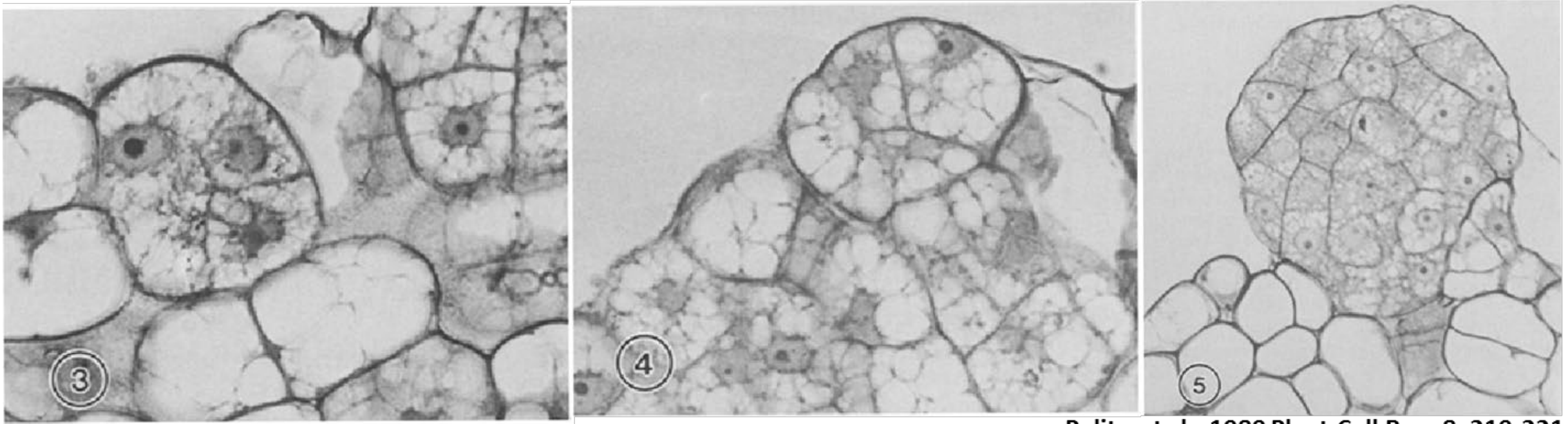


# Step 1: Need Totipotent Stem Cells



- A single stem cell has the wisdom to make the whole organism

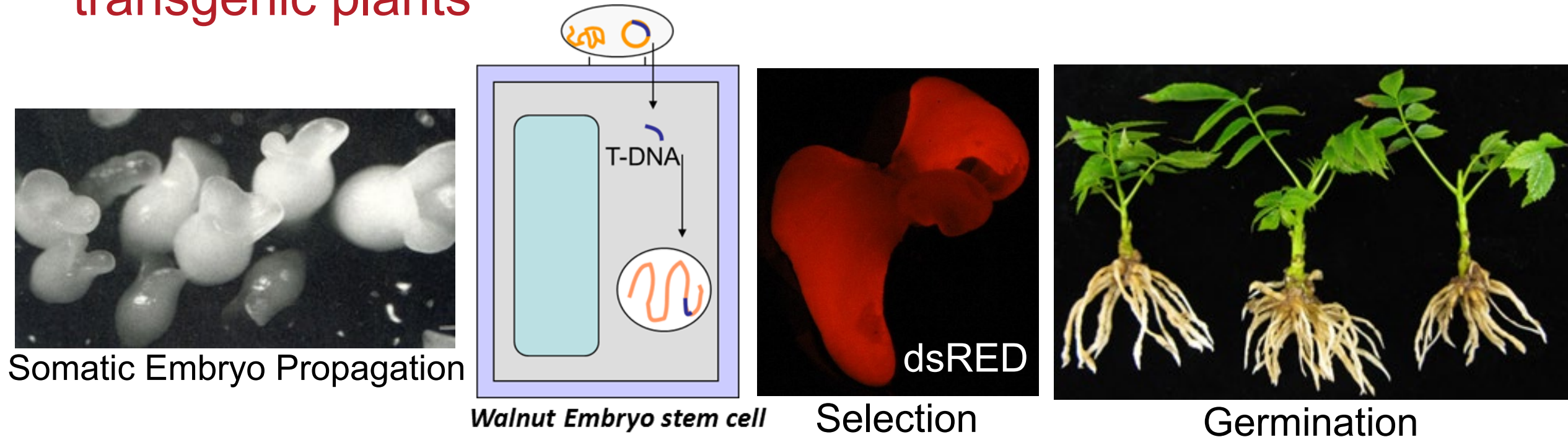
# Embryonic Stem Cells: Walnut



Polito et al., 1989 Plant Cell Rep. 8: 219-221

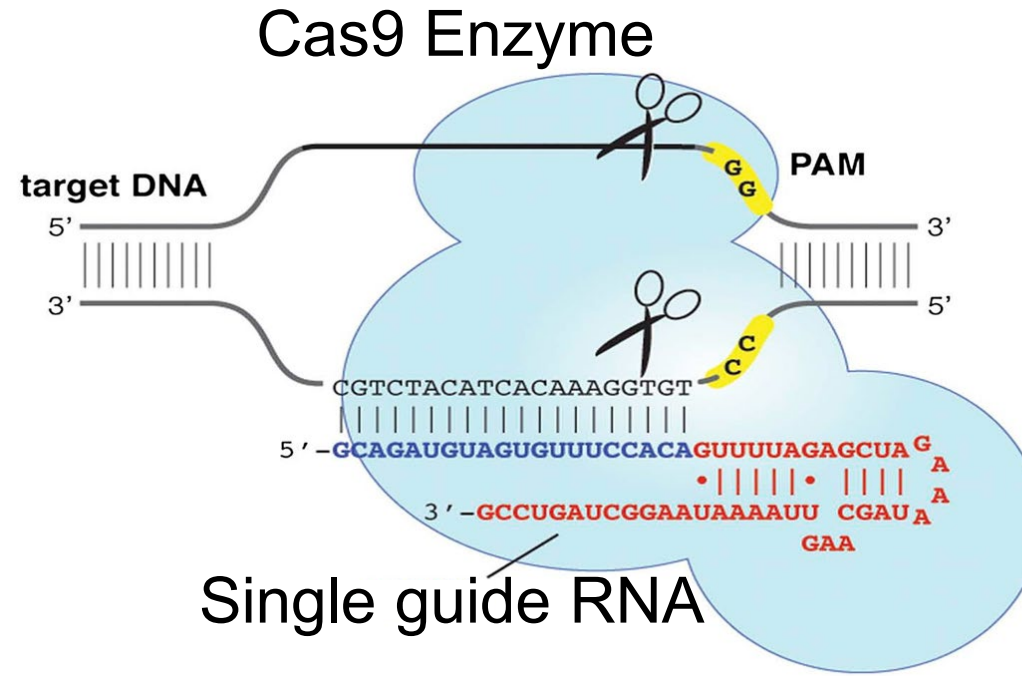
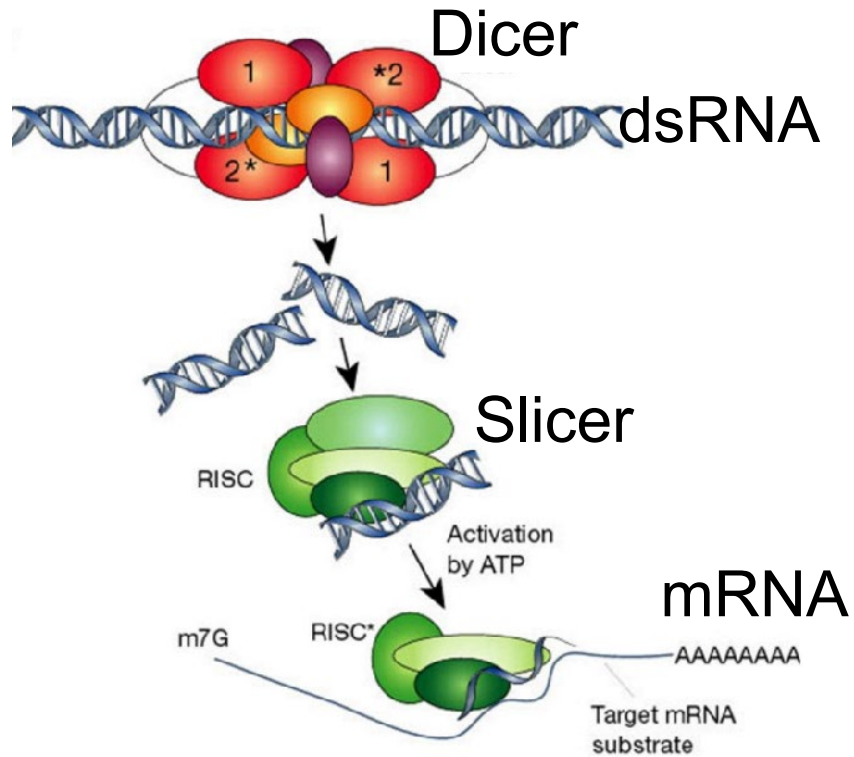
- The epidermal layer in developing walnut embryos have stem cells
- These stem cell naturally differentiate to form embryos
- These embryos can be germinated to make plants

## Step 2: Gene Delivery into stem cells and regeneration of transgenic plants



- Walnut somatic embryo stem cells regenerate into scion/rootstock plants
- *Agrobacterium*-mediated transformation of somatic embryos delivers new genetic information into embryo stem cells that regenerate into transgenic rootstocks

# Step 3: Deploying gene editing components



PDS Knockout

- RNAi Functional Knockout
  - dsRNA Trigger transgene
  - Dicer & Slicer onboard

- CRISPR Genome Editing
  - Cas9 transgene
  - sgRNA transgene



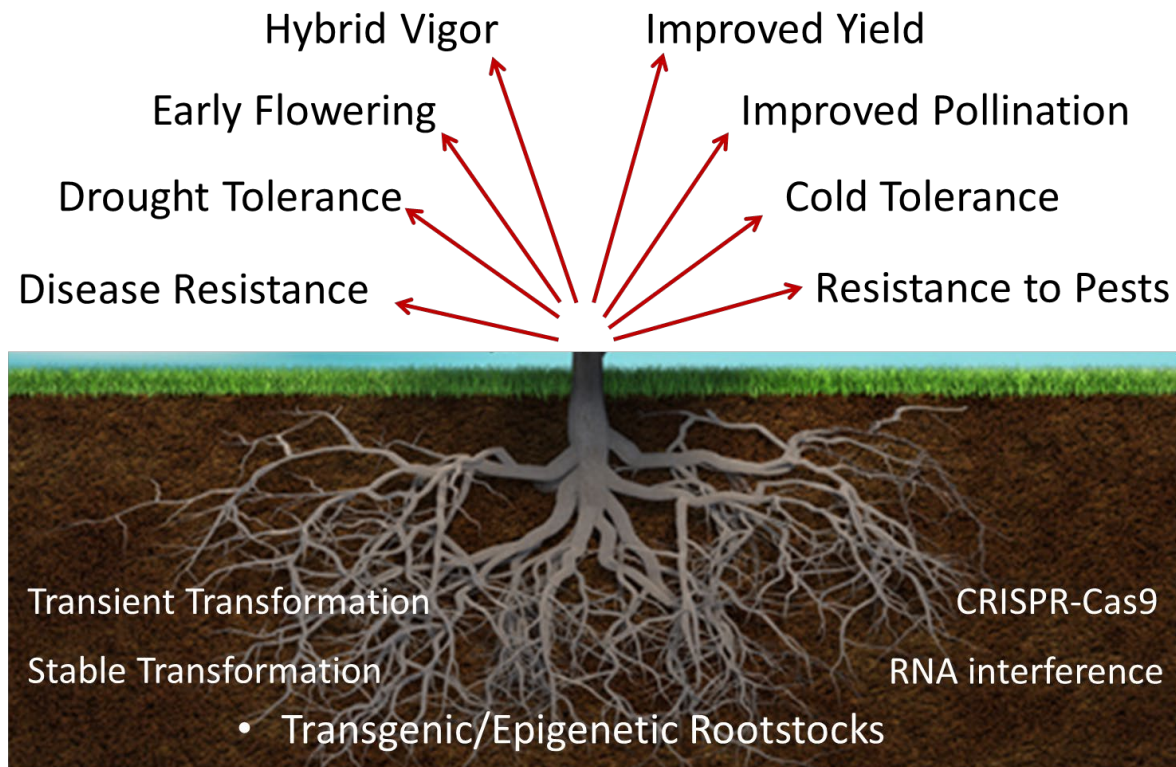
## Step 4: Solving the Crown Gall Disease Problem

**“A Paradox walnut rootstock that prevents crown gall disease”**

- A bacterial disease
- Reduces yield
- Kills productive trees

- Strains that make tumors are ubiquitous
- Tumors provide a food source stimulating pathogen populations
- Tumors disrupt the vascular system
  - Reducing nutrient flow
  - Plants get stressed
  - Reduce yield and quality
  - Orchards cannot be replanted

# Engineered Rootstocks: Low prolife entry point for new breeding technologies



- Sustainable root system to graft any scion cultivar (nonGMO)
- Stack many traits in a single rootstock

Thank you!

