

The National Association of Plant Breeders in partnership with the Plant Breeding and Genomics Community of Practice presents

A recipe for the perfect salsa tomato

David Francis,
The Ohio State University



Format:

- Intro to the crop
- Basic botany/mating system
- Important traits
- Organization of program
- Breeding schemes
 - influenced by the number of seeds per cross, mating system, generation time...
- Selection strategy

Tomato is in the family *Solanaceae*

The flowers are bisexual, radially symmetric, and consist of 5 parts (sepals, petals, anthers). The calyx is united, at least at the base. The corolla is also united but its shape varies.

Includes:

Tomato

Potato

Eggplant(s)

Pepper(s)

Tobacco

Tomatillo

Ground Cherry

Petunia

and more!

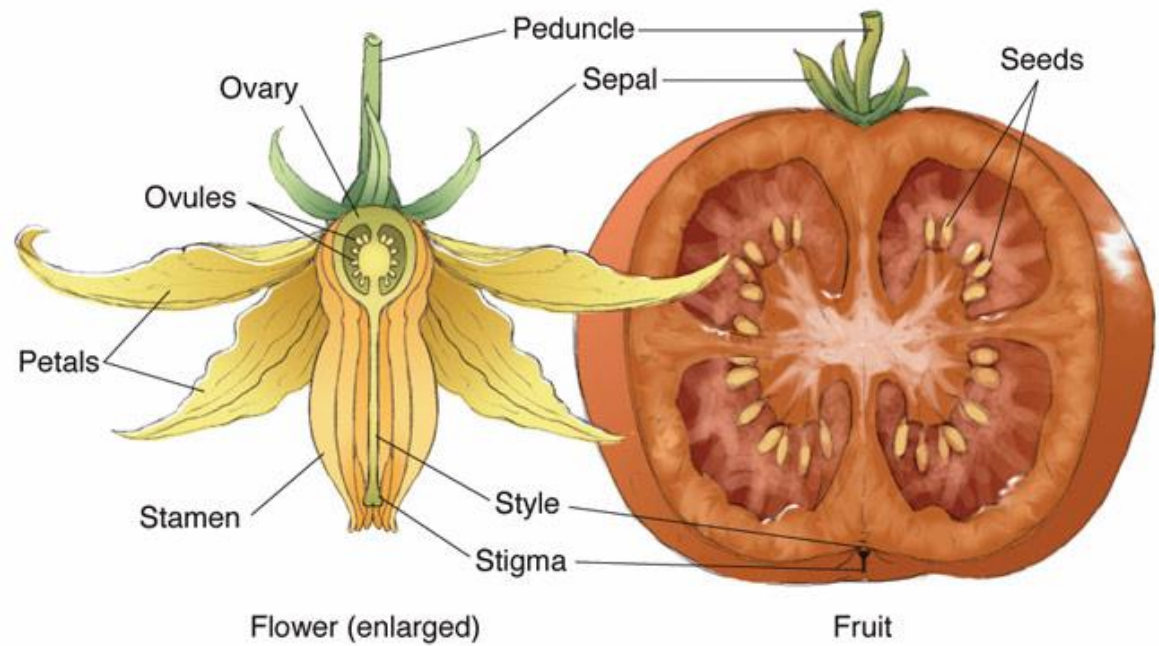


Image from:

<http://www.biographixmedia.com/biology/tomato-flower-fruit.html>

Important features

Self pollinated

Large numbers of seed per cross or self

Market Niches

Processing

Whole-Peel, Paste

Fresh-market

Round, Roma, Cherry

Greenhouse

Round, beefsteak, cluster, cherry

Rootstock



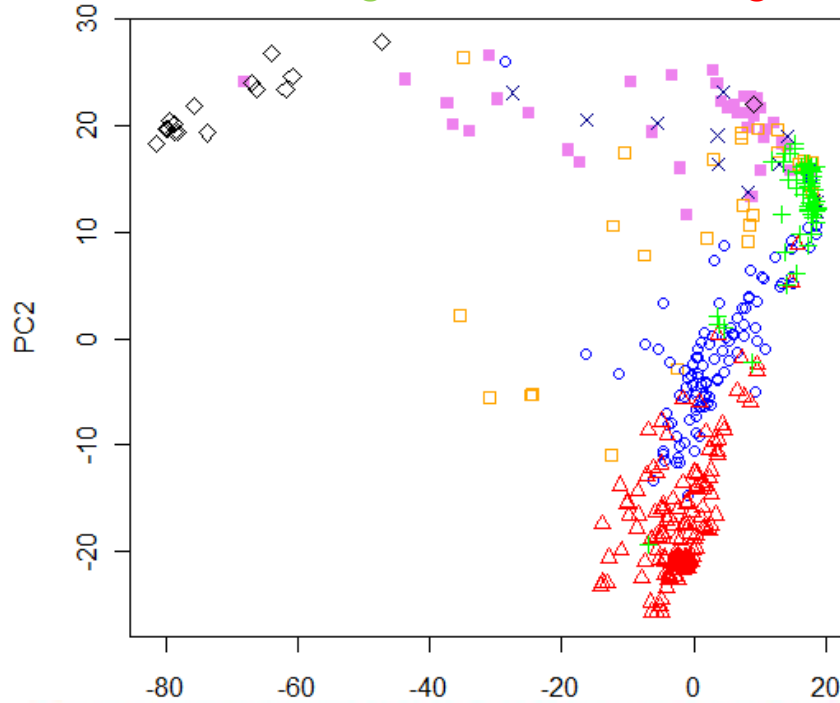
Growth habit of different market classes



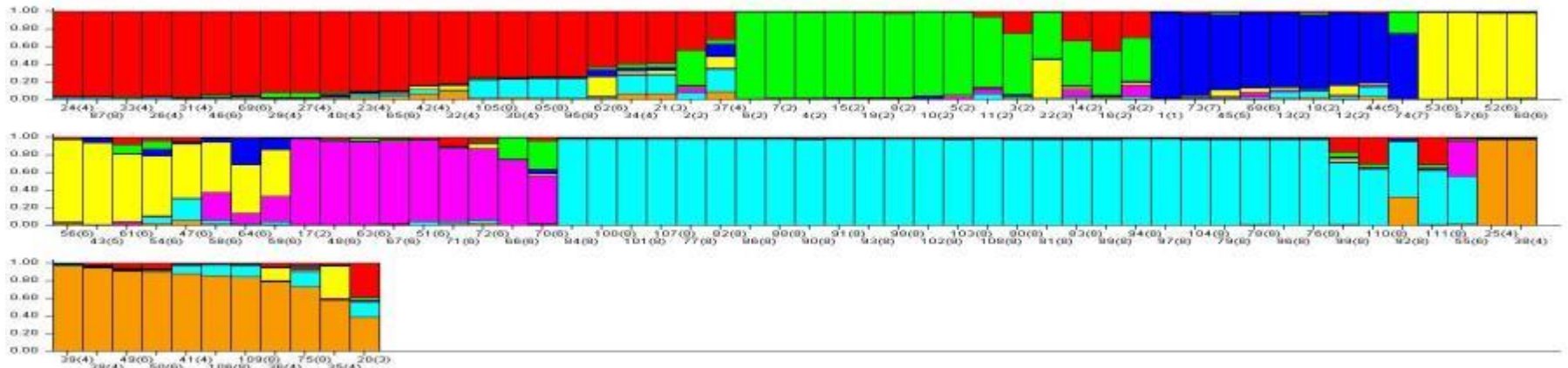
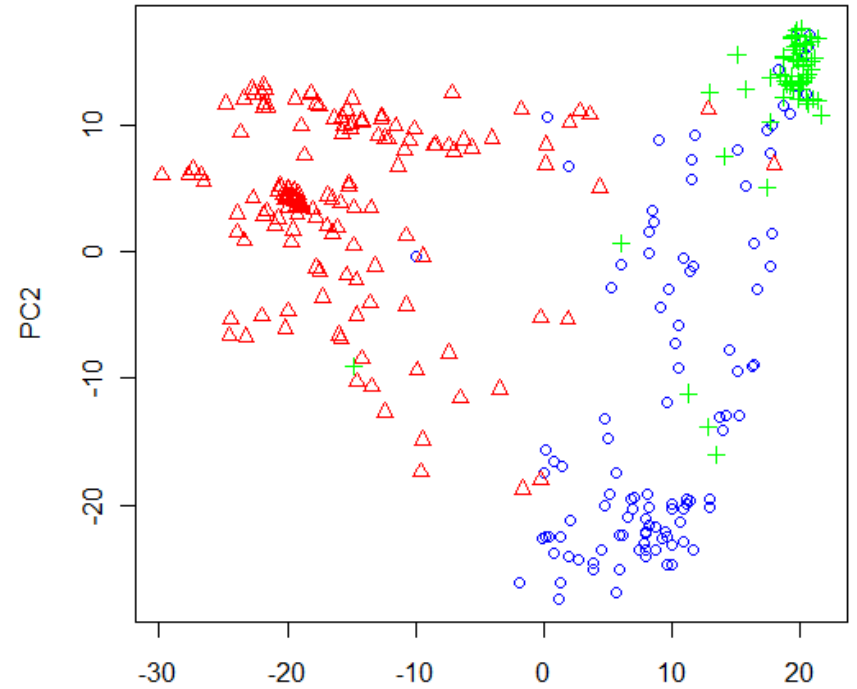


Market Niches have led to genetic differentiation.

(A) *S. pimpinellifolium*, Cherry, LR, Vintage, FM, Processing



(B) Vintage, FM, Processing



Plants vary in mating system from completely outcrossing to completely inbreeding (selfing)



Cultivated Tomato

Cultivated tomatoes are self-pollinating.

Pollen shedding often occurs before flowers open.

Self-pollinating leads to homozygosity. Inbred lines breed true.



Wild Tomato

Controlled Crosses:

Emasculation

Pollination

Tagging



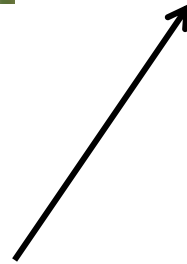


Pollination

Pollen collection



Emasculation



Tagging



<http://www.youtube.com/user/TomatoLab>



Tomato Cross Pollination



TomatoLab · 8 videos

24,214

 29  1

Seed cleaning



Treat seed to minimize spread of seed-borne pathogens (viruses and bacteria).

Acid (HCl), Bleach, TSP, heat...

Drying tomato seeds



Packing storage



Seed saving:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gg8FDRa-rBQ>

Large-Scale



Important features

Self pollinated

Large numbers of seed per cross or self

Market Niches

Processing

Whole-Peel, Paste

Fresh-market

Round, Roma, Cherry

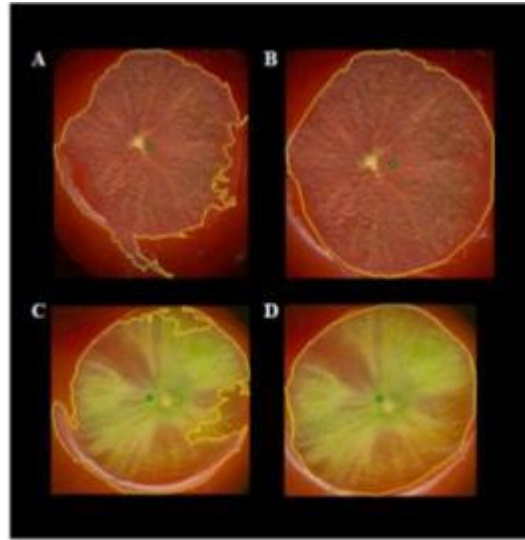
Greenhouse

Round, beefsteak, cluster, cherry

Rootstock



Traits – Quality and Disease Resistance



Quality for whole-peel and diced product



Bacterial Canker (*Clavibacter michiganensis*) Bacterial Spot (*Xanthomonas* species)

Sources of traits....

Applications Places System Thu Feb 4, 11

Tomato Genetics Resource Center - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

http://tgrc.ucdavis.edu/

Most Visited Getting Started Latest Headlines

C.M. Rick
TGRC
Tomato Genetics Resource Center

The C.M. Rick Tomato Genetics Resource Center (TGRC) is a genebank of wild relatives, monogenic mutants and miscellaneous genetic stocks of tomato. The Center is named for the late Dr. Charles M. Rick, who established much of the collection through his research and plant collecting activities. Located in the Dept. of Plant Sciences, University of California at Davis, the TGRC is also integrated with the National Plant Germplasm System (NPGS). The TGRC facilitates research on tomato by providing seed samples of its accessions to interested scientists worldwide. Information on our stocks and instructions for submitting seed requests are provided below....
[\[Click here for more information on the TGRC\]](#)

Search TGRC

Stock Maintenance Guidelines

- [Seed germination](#)
- [Growing & reproducing wild species](#)
- [Key to the tomato species](#)
- [Identification of trisomics](#)
- [GA, ABA, thiamine mutants](#)
- [Maintenance of Solanum species by](#)

Seed Catalogue

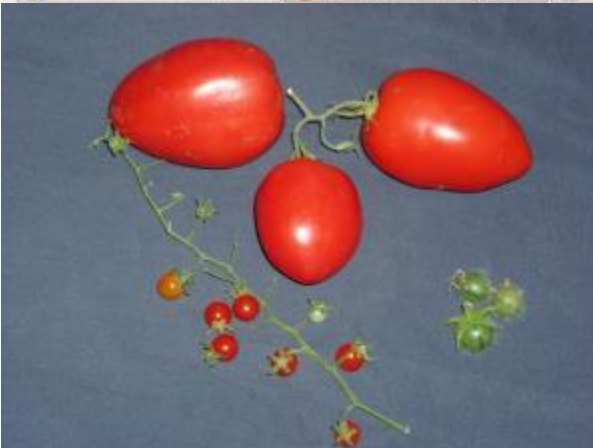
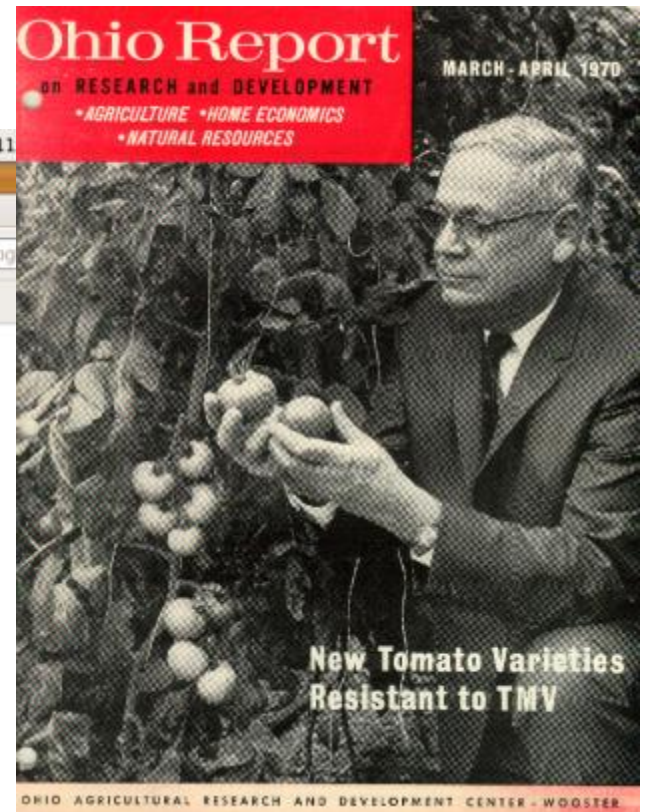
TGRC Stock Lists from [TGC](#)

- Download Wild Species [33KB [PDF file](#)]
- Monogenic Mutants [960KB [PDF file](#)]
- Miscellaneous Genetic Stocks [201KB [PDF file](#)]

Database Queries

- [Accessions](#)
- [Geographic Data on](#)

Dr. Charles M. Rick
(1915-2002)
Retiree/buried



National Plant Germplasm System

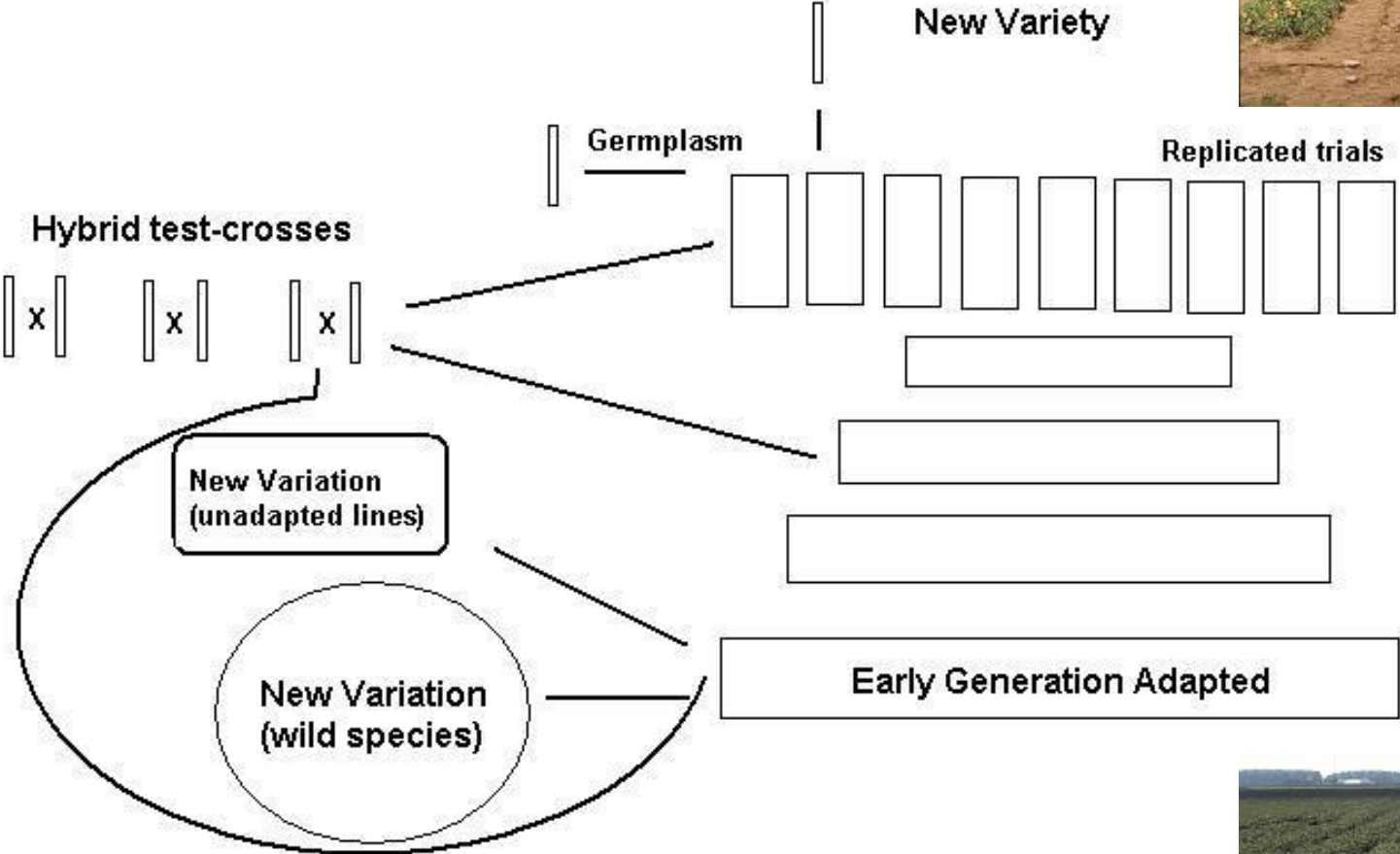
United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Research Service

| Home | Collections | Search GRIN | Request Germplasm | pcGRIN | Crop Germplasm Committees | Repository Home Pages | FAQs | Links |

<http://tgrc.ucdavis.edu/>

<http://www.ars-grin.gov/npgs/>

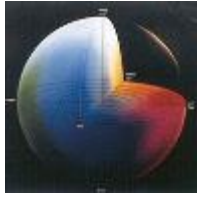
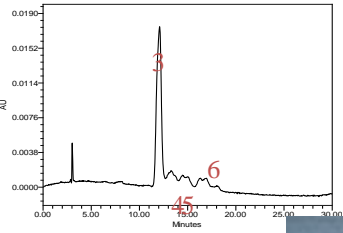
Anatomy of OSU's Tomato Breeding Program



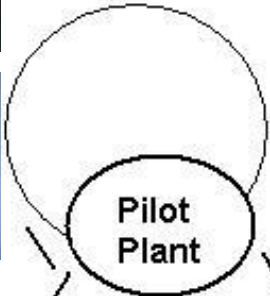
**THE OHIO AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CENTER
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH STATIONS**



Anatomy of OSU's tomato breeding program



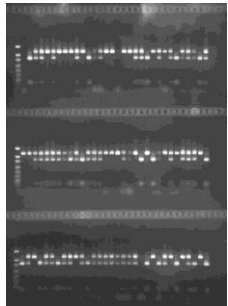
Seed Saving



Genetics and Breeding

Field Testing

Pathology
Adaptation
Yield



A table displaying genetic data, likely a marker map or QTL analysis, with columns for marker names and rows for genomic regions.





Mechanics of tomato breeding

Making crosses:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=acVHJBKIUIE>

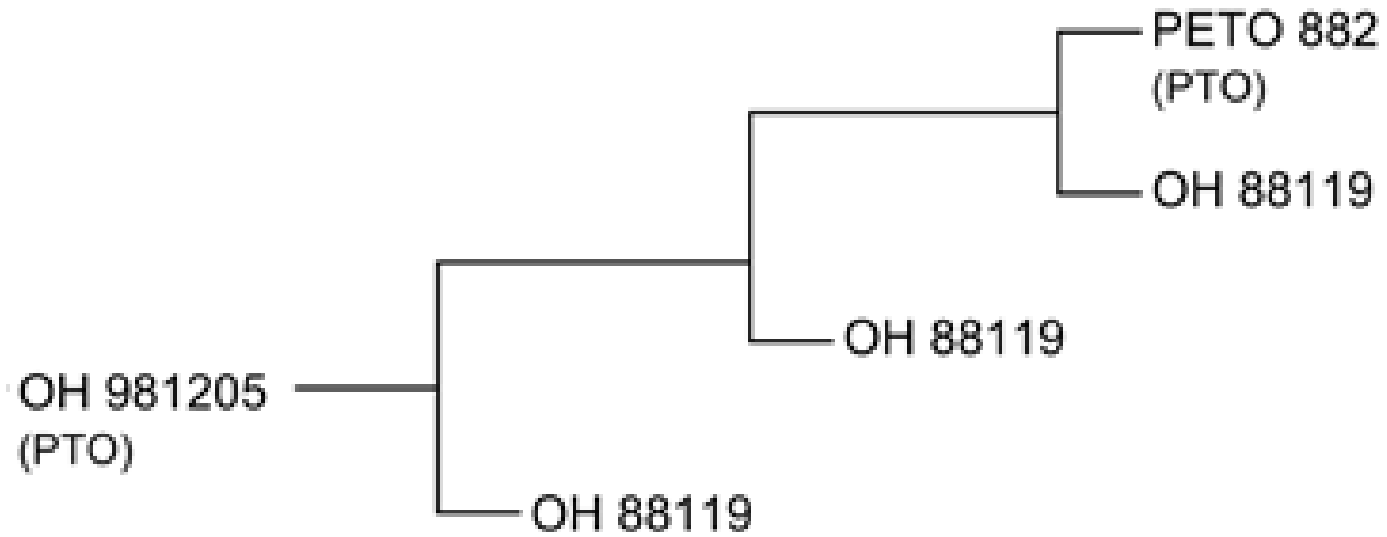
Seed saving:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gg8FDRa-rBQ>

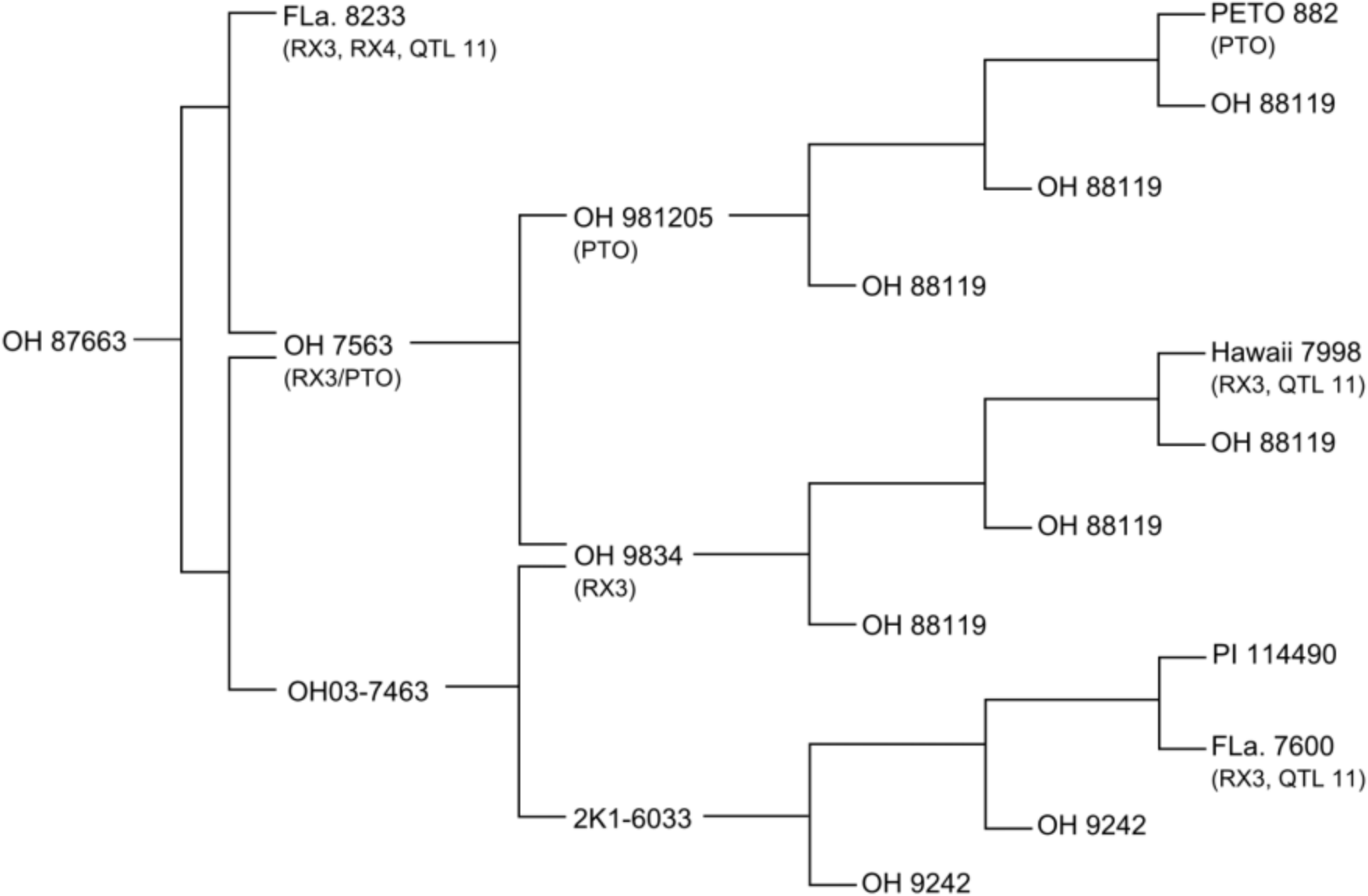
Related video content:

<http://www.youtube.com/user/TomatoLab?feature=watch>

Backcross Breeding



Pedigree Breeding



Purpose of pedigree selection:

Combine many traits from two parents

In the long-term, pedigree selection = recurrent selection

OH 88119 – used as a parent in commercial hybrids, early with concentrated fruit set, susceptible to bacterial spot.

OH 9242 – used as a parent in commercial hybrids, excellent color, susceptible to bacterial spot.

Hawaii 7998 – resistant to bacterial spot, indeterminate plant with small fruit and poor yield.

PI 114490 – wild cherry tomato with resistance to bacterial spot

Peto 882 – processing type with resistance to bacterial speck.

Goal:

early concentrated set, excellent color, resistant to bacterial spot,
resistant to bacterial speck

Resistant Selection OH87663 compared to OH88119



Plant breeders often strive to increase the efficiency of selection

- gain under selection $\Delta G = k^* \sigma_p^* h^2$
- ability to measure “G” and increase h^2
- time
- resources

Layout of field evaluations:

Follows an experimental design in order to separate the components that contribute to variation:

Between years (weather)

Within a field (soil conditions, drainage)

Between fields

Between a planting dates

Genetics



National Resource Conservation Service
soil survey maps

<http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/>

Replication and Randomization

Randomized Complete Block and Augmented Designs (increasingly used to allow for larger populations with same resources)

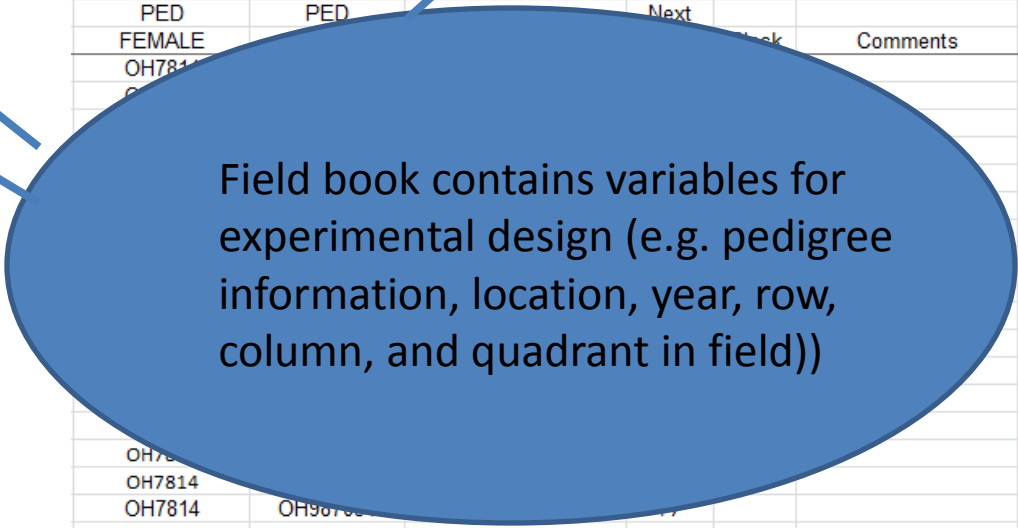
Use planting date to create more environments on a single farm



Field Book

Year	LOC	ROW	PLOT	GENOTYPE	PLOT SRCE	PED POP.ID	PED FEMALE	PED MALE	TRIAL	Next GEN	Block
2012	FRE	1	601	FG10-532	FG11-118A		OH 2641	2K8-7663	ML		1
2012	FRE	2	602	FG06B-432	SG11-304A		F06-1013-1	OH 2641	ML		1
2012	FRE	3	603	FG10-314	SG11-211A		2k4-2011-1	2k4-7517	ML		1
2012	FRE	4	604	H 9423	21105-6.5				ML		1
2012	FRE	5	605	GEM 331	331-331TO				ML		1
2012	FRE	6	606	FG04-167	SG11-204A		2k4-7531-1	2k4-2011-1	ML		1
2012	FRE	7	607	FG10-511	FG10-511B		2K8-7667	2K10-6617	ML		1
2012	FRE	8	608	H 3402	7690B-6				ML		1
2012	FRE	9	609	FG01-160	4345/4355		2K1-2054	2K1-1439	ML		1
2012	FRE	10	610	FG10-312	SG11-209B		2k4-2077-1	2k4-7517	ML		1
2012	FRE	11	611	GEM 818	818-14-06				ML		1
2012	FRE	12	612	FG10-505	FG10-505C		OH 981067	2k10-6617	ML		1

PED FEMALE	PED	Next GEN	Block	Comments				
OH7814						1	1	1
						1	1	1
						1	1	1
						1	1	1
						1	1	1
						1	1	1
						1	2	1
						1	2	1
						1	2	1
						1	2	2
						1	2	2
						1	2	2
						1	2	2
						1	2	2
OH7814	OH987034	RIL	F7			1	3	2
OH7814	OH987034	RIL	F7			1	3	2
OH7814	OH987034	RIL	F7			1	3	2
OH7814	OH987034	RIL	F7			1	3	3
OH7814	OH987034	RIL	F7			1	3	3
OH7814	OH987034	RIL	F7			1	3	3



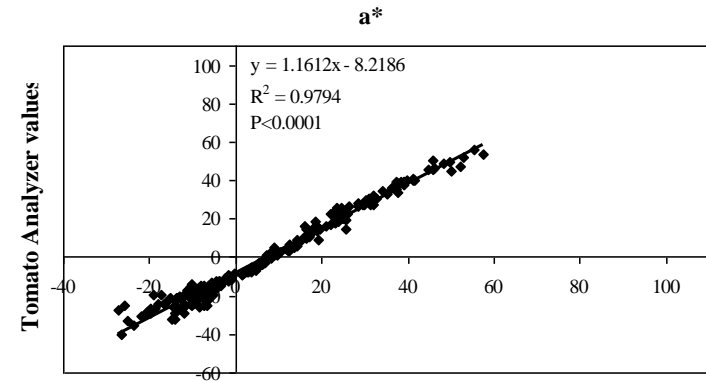
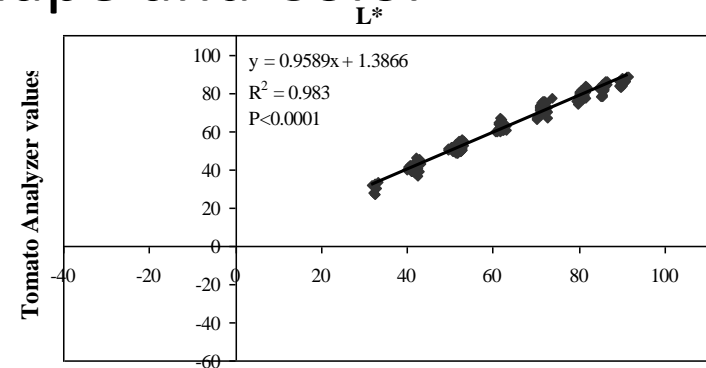
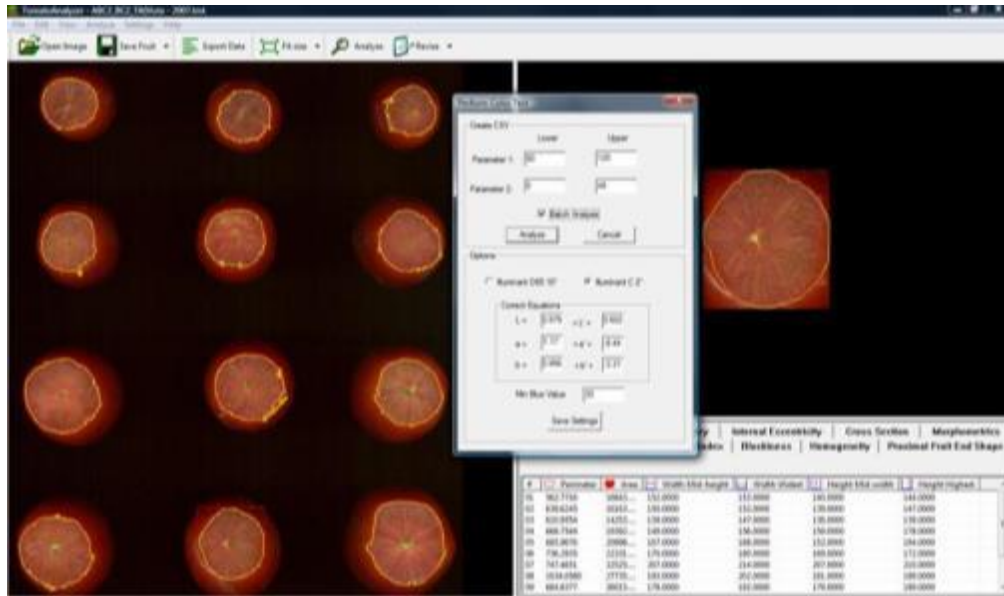
Field book contains variables for experimental design (e.g. pedigree information, location, year, row, column, and quadrant in field))



Data and workflow

Tomato Analyzer – To measure Shape and Color

(Darrigues et al., *JASHS*, 2008, **133**, 579-586)



Plot #	Plot File Name	Fruit No.	Parameter 1 (% surface w/ Hue 70-100)	Parameter 2 (% surface w/ Hue 0-50)	Avg. Red	Avg. Green	Avg. Blue	Avg. Luminosity	Avg. L	Avg. a	Avg. b
			SP:000035	SP:000035	SP:000035	SP:000035	SP:000035	SP:0000360	SP:000035	SP:000035	SP:00003
			1	0	2	5	6		7	8	9
3801	2009_oh_3801_fruit-c.jpg	1	1.66	53.51	139.66	72.69	49.25	88.88	38.70	23.53	28.50
3801	2009_oh_3801_fruit-c.jpg	2	1.97	53.20	143.65	73.37	48.24	90.29	39.43	24.69	30.05
3801	2009_oh_3801_fruit-c.jpg	3	1.17	69.27	137.80	68.70	49.29	87.97	37.53	25.00	27.03
3801	2009_oh_3801_fruit-c.jpg	4	0.63	55.89	146.12	72.91	47.38	91.05	39.71	25.91	31.00
3801	2009_oh_3801_fruit-c.jpg	5	4.12	69.25	154.53	81.05	59.56	100.71	42.98	25.65	28.59
3801	2009_oh_3801_fruit-c.jpg	6	1.37	68.75	138.27	67.49	46.56	86.94	37.32	25.65	28.34
3801	2009_oh_3801_fruit-c.jpg	7	1.23	45.45	135.63	70.05	45.75	85.34	37.42	23.13	28.77
3801	2009_oh_3801_fruit-c.jpg	8	8.22	48.20	138.78	75.91	50.12	88.86	39.30	21.46	28.74

Field Book

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
3								PED	PED		Next	
4	Year	LOC	ROW	PLOT	GENOTYPE	PLOT SRCE	PED POP.ID	FEMALE	MALE	TRIAL	GEN	Block
269	2012	FRE	1	4001	2k11-3827	2k11-3827	OH04-9411	8625-3	U265	F9	F10	1
270	2012	FRE	2	4002	2k11-3816	2k11-3816	OH04-9629	01-BR-7087x8245	03-6326	F9	F10	1
271	2012	FRE	3	4003	2k11-3854	2k11-3854	OH04-9428	8625-1	2K-3614	F9	F10	1
272	2012	FRE	4	4004	2k11-3850	2k11-3850	OH04-9624	01-BR-7087x8245	03-6326	F9	F10	1
273	2012	FRE	5	4005	2k11-3846	2k11-3846	OH04-9411	8625-3	U265	F9	F10	1
274	2012	FRE	6	4006	2k11-3848	2k11-3848	OH04-9639	01-BR-7087x8245	U265	F9	F10	1
275	2012	FRE	7	4007	2k11-3820	2k11-3820	OH04-9624	01-BR-7087x8245	03-6326	F9	F10	1

Year + PLOT = unique identifier

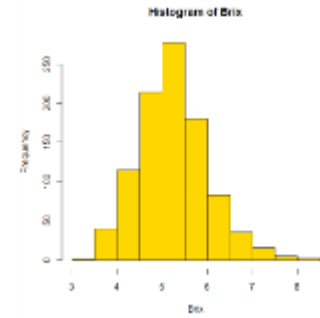
Tied to variety name “GENOTYPE” and pedigree information

Year + LOC + Block are experimental design parameters (which may be expanded in augmented designs)

Data

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
1							Wt of												
2					Harvest	Harvest	Sample				50 Ftr	Firmness							
3	Year	LOC	GENOTYPE	PLOT	Date	Total Lbs	Lug Lbs	Ripe	Green	Cull	Wt	Rating	Disease	Height	Width	Brix	pH	NaOH	
8	2012	FRE	FG10-532	601	8/22/2012	157.5		127.5	22	8	6.2	4	0.5	11	33	4.7	4.41	5.95	
9	2012	FRE	FG06B-432	602	8/8/2012	113		95	16	2	5.8	3	0.5	10	30	4.5	4.38	5.6	
10	2012	FRE	FG10-314	603	8/22/2012	153.5		121.5	22.5	9.5	6	1	0.5	14	25	4.6	4.28	5.93	
11	2012	FRE	H 9423	604	8/15/2012		36.6	33.4	1.9	1.3	6.5	1	1	14	39	5	4.24	7.53	
12	2012	FRE	GEM 331	605	8/20/2012	114.5		92	11.5	11	6.3	6	1	14	35	4.6	4.32	6.81	
13	2012	FRE	FG04-167	606	8/27/2012		36.7	32	3.1	1.6	8.4	0	0.5	13	23	4.4	4.19	5.78	
14	2012	FRE	FG10-511	607	8/22/2012	142		117	14.5	10.5	5.8	2	1	14	41	4.7	4.41	5.41	
15	2012	FRE	H 3402	608	8/27/2012		31.3	21.5	4.5	5.3	6	2	0.5	15	41	5.5	4.22	6.03	
16	2012	FRE	FG01-160	609	8/29/2012		30.6	20.5	6.5	3.6	6.5	1	0.5	13	42	4.6	4.19	5.19	
17	2012	FRE	FG10-312	610	8/29/2012		36.3	26.3	7.9	2.1	6.8	0	0.5	12	26	5	4.12	5.42	

Phenotype Data
Distributions
ANOVA
Partitioning Variation (heritability)
BLUPs



population mean,
variance, BLUP, determine
selection intensity (K)

Estimate Breeding Value
(Random effect)

Genotype Data
Marker Matrix

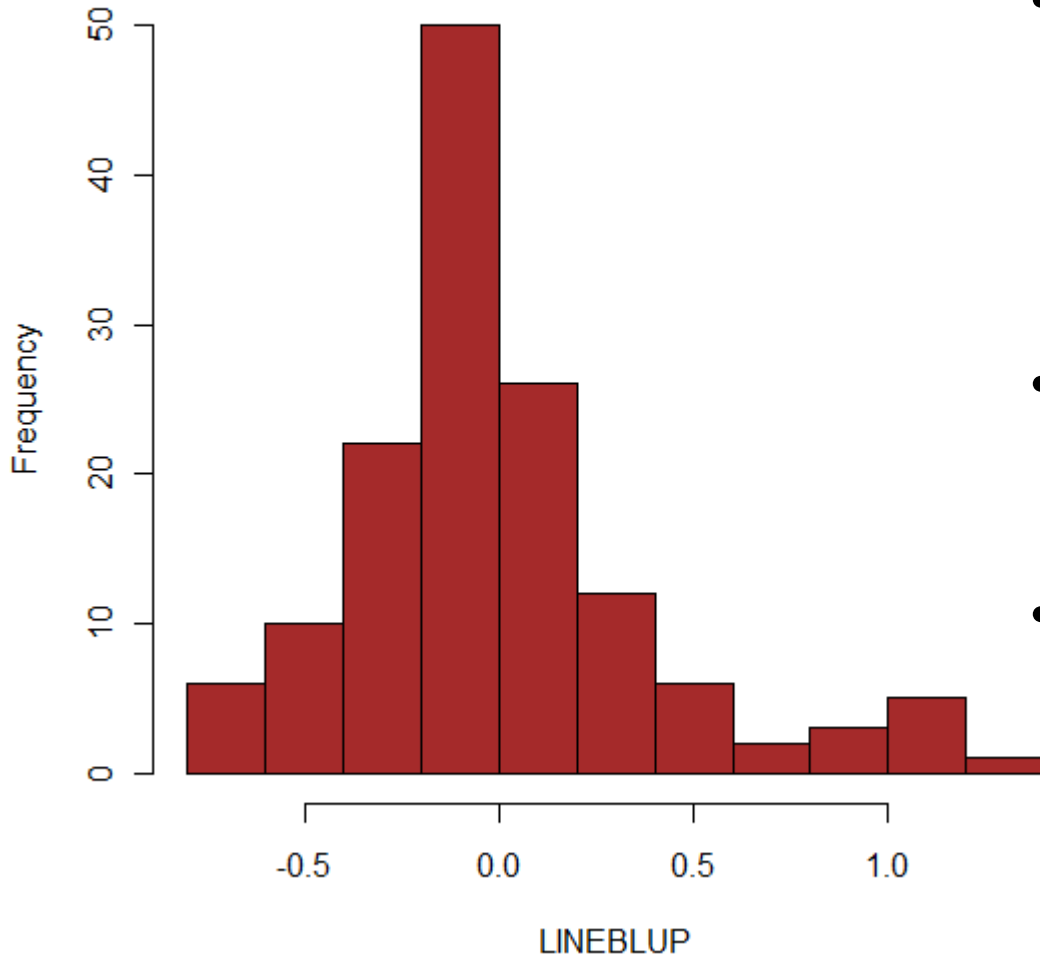
Kinship matrix

Structure
Q Matrix (PCA)

Selection: What to keep and what to throw away

Replication at F3

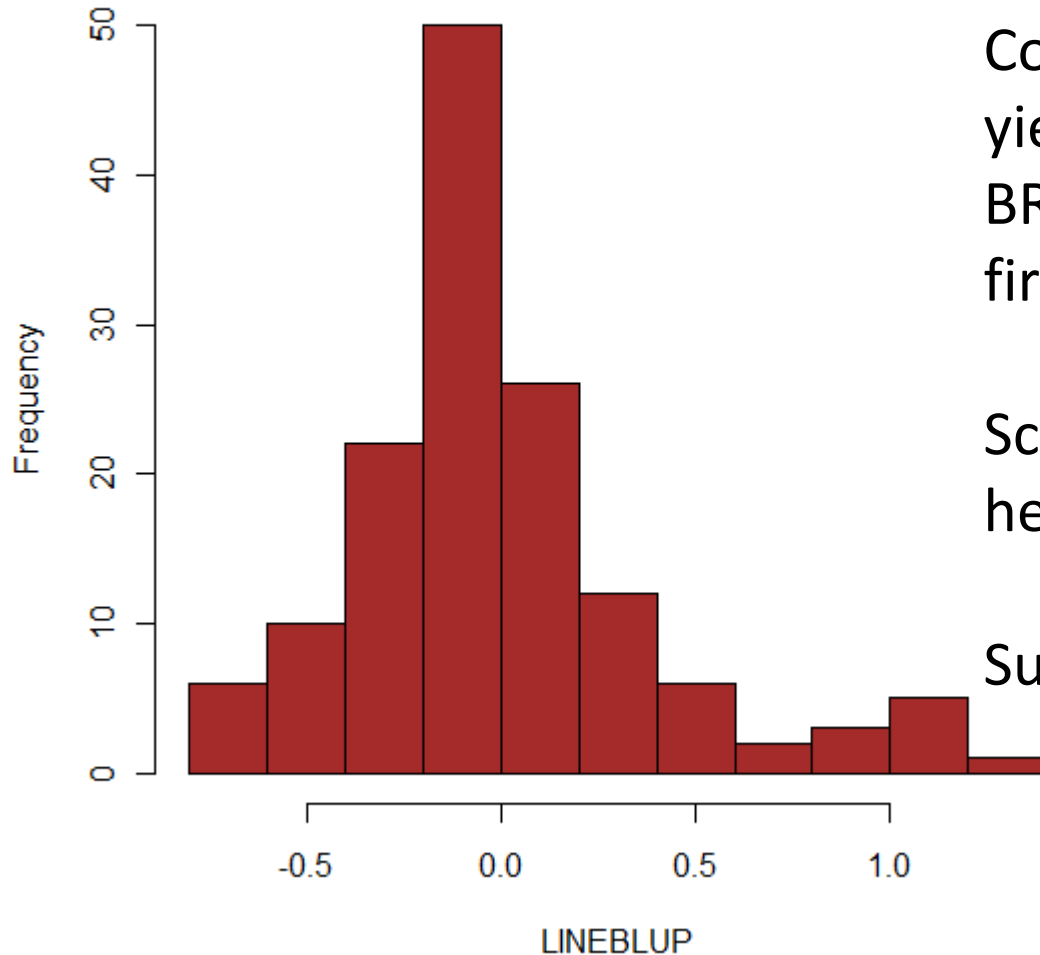
Histogram of LINEBLUP



- Goal: keep best individuals from the best families. (combine family-based selection and single seed descent).
- Data turn-over becomes important.
- Scaled rating of fruit size, fruit number, fruit color (internal), thickness of locule wall, firmness, vine health; analyze and go back to best families.

Selection: What to keep and what to throw away

Histogram of LINEBLUP



Begin hybrid test-crosses at F4

Collect objective data for yield, fruit size, fruit color, BRIX, pH, titratable acids, firmness.

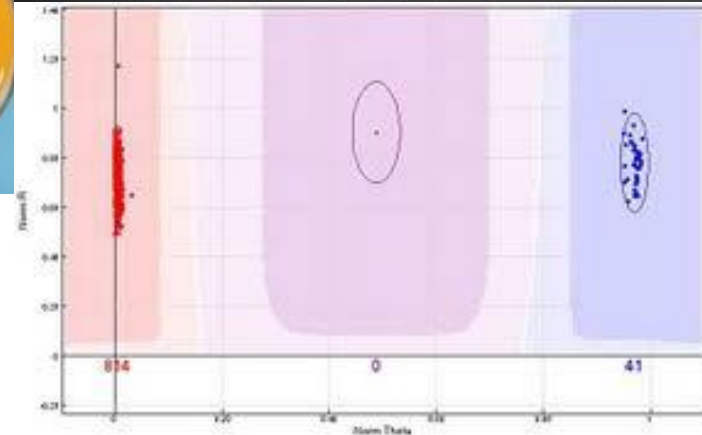
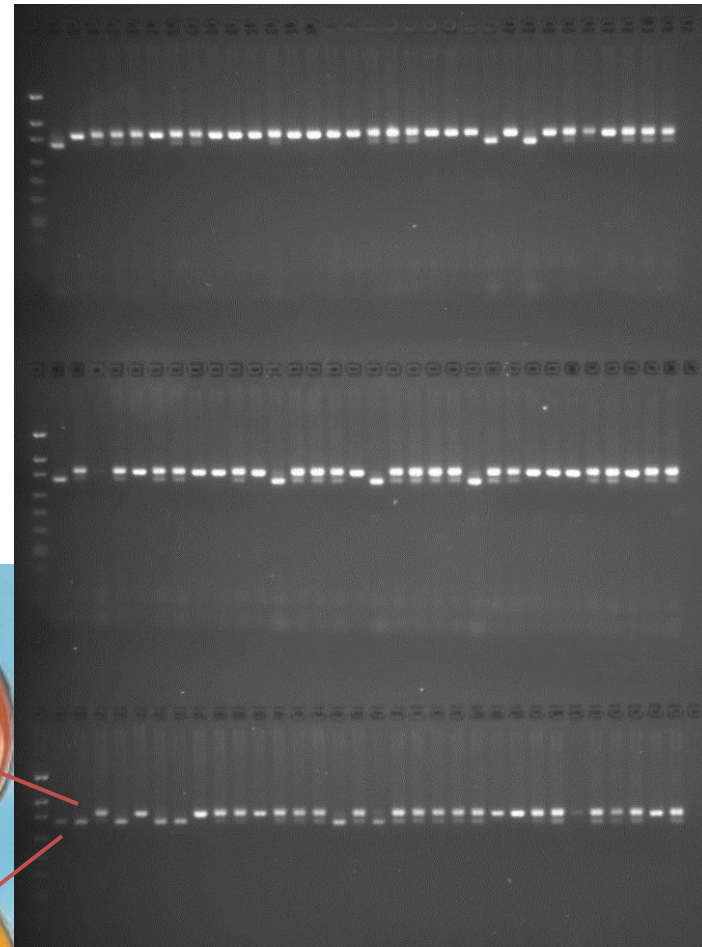
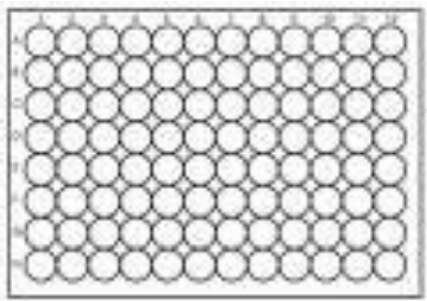
Scaled data for vine health/resistance

Subjective data for flavor

Marker-assisted selection

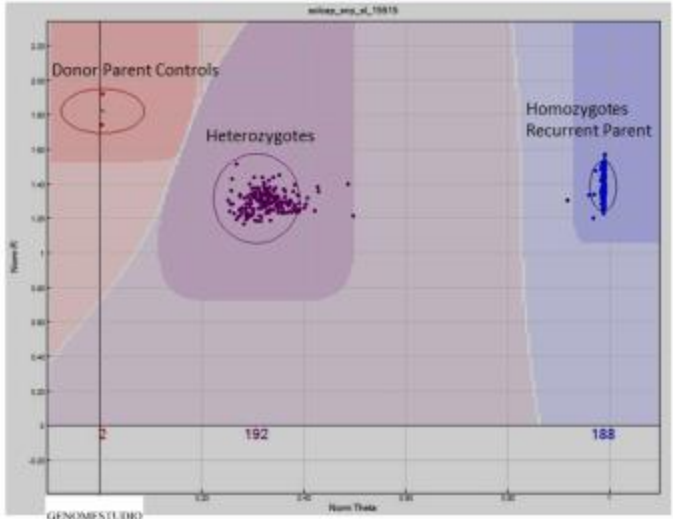
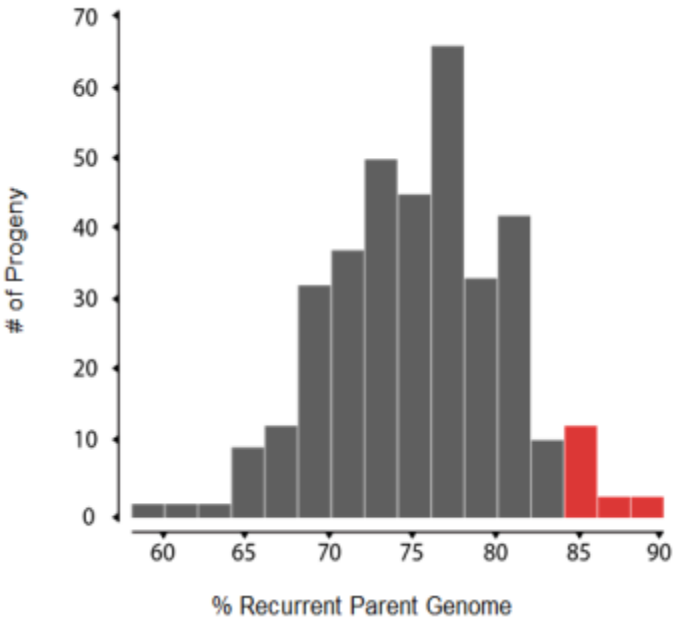
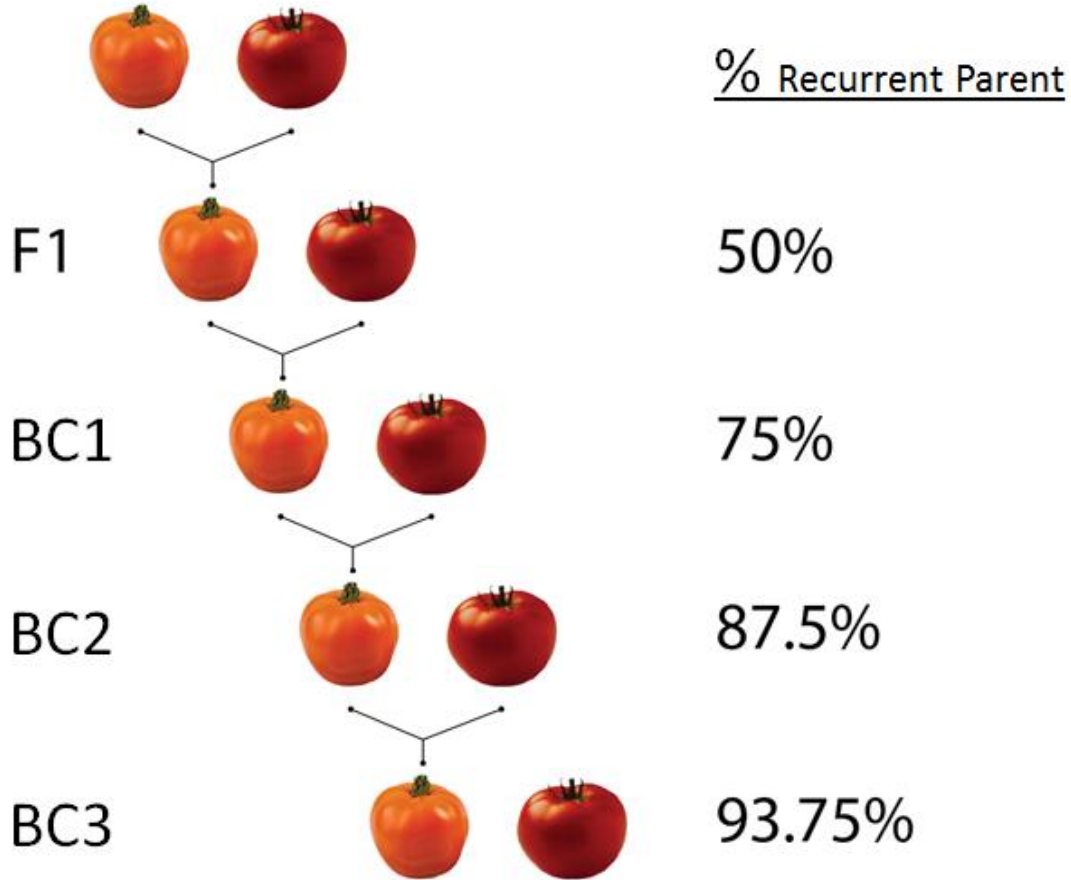


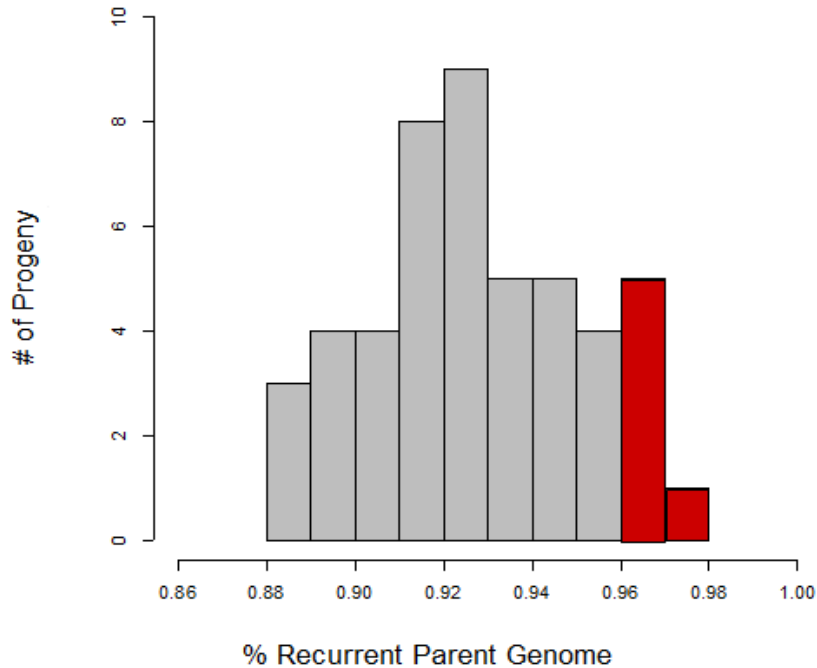
↓
Extraction of DNA



Selection based on genotype

Backcross Breeding – accelerated by marker assisted background genome selection





Breeding and selection predominantly

- Backcross (including inbred-backcross and advanced-backcross)
- Pedigree
- Recurrent Selection

DNA-based marker resources permit selection for recurrent parent genotype in order to speed back-crossing (can achieve the equivalent of BC4 at BC2)

- Intro to the crop
- Basic botany/mating system
- Important traits
- Organization of program
- Breeding schemes
 - influenced by the number of seeds per cross, mating system, generation time...
- Selection strategy



- 2 cups coarsely diced thick-walled “roma” tomatoes (substitute can of diced tomato)
- ¼ cup chopped fresh cilantro
- 4-6 cloves fresh chopped garlic
- ½ cup chopped onion
- Jalapeno, finely chopped (alt, coat a Padron in olive oil, roast, and chop finely)
- ½ teaspoon salt
- Juice of 1 lime



Thanks for joining us today.

Join us for the rest of the webinar series:

http://www.extension.org/plant_breeding_genomics

[http://www.extension.org/pages/60426/
webinar-registration-and-archive](http://www.extension.org/pages/60426/webinar-registration-and-archive)

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