







SMALL GRAINS BREEDING AT ILLINOIS AND TIPS FOR VARIETY SELECTION

By: Jessica Rutkoski













Outline of Presentation

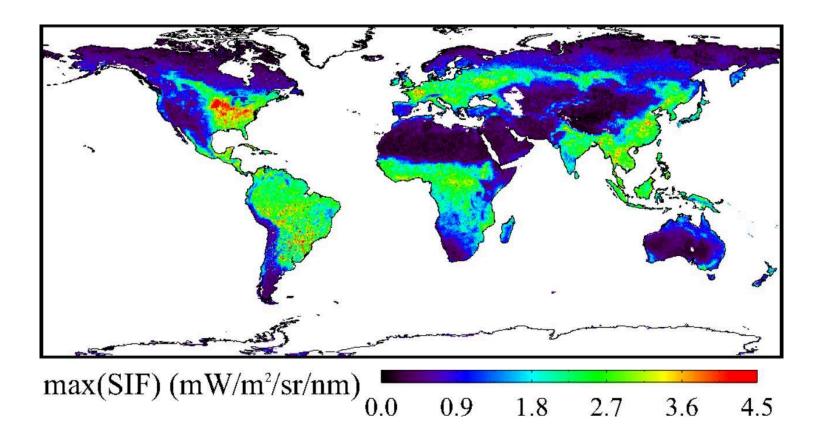
Introduction

 University of Illinois Small Grains Program Overview

Tips on Variety Selection



The US Corn Belt is the Most Agriculturally Productive Region in the World



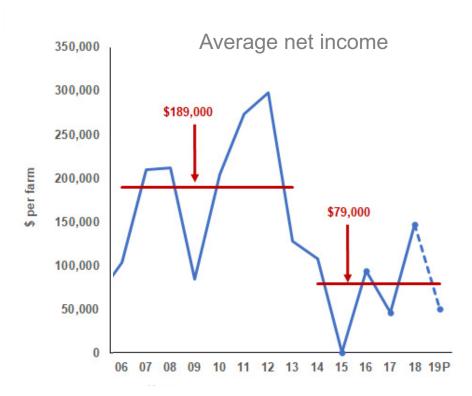


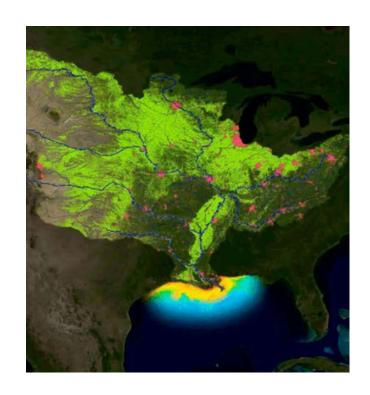
Based on sun-induced chlorophyll fluorescence measured from space (Guanter et al. 2014 *PNAS*)

Corn Belt Farmers Face Serious Challenges

1) Profitability

2) Environmental concerns





Source: farmdoc

Small Grains are Part of the Solution

Rotations including small grains vs Corn-soybean rotation

— Equal overall profitability

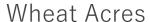
— Greater profit stability — — — — — 200x less freshwater toxicity — — — Less agrichemical use — — — Equally effective weed control

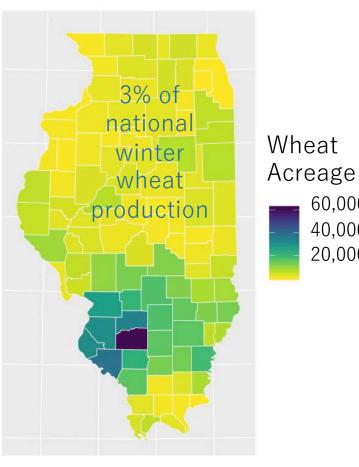


Small Grain Production in Illinois

60,000

40,000 20,000





https://www.nass.usda.gov/

Wheat Double Cropping with Soybean



Photo: https://www.ilsoyadvisor.com/

Profitability of Wheat/Soybean Double Cropping

Farmer Returns in Southern Illinois 300 200 Dollars/Acre 100 Crop Corn Double Crop Soybeans 0 Soybean Wheat -100-200 2014 2016 2013 2015 2017 2018



Year

Small Grains Breeding at Illinois

Our Mission: Develop varieties that:

- Improve farm income
- Support greater cropping system diversity



Wheat



Oat

Special Thanks To:

Olivia Handal-Research Specialist Elias Handal- Senior Research Specialist Juan Arbelaez- Assistant Professor-International Plant Breeding, leading oat and rice breeding







What Traits We Target

High Yield

Early maturity

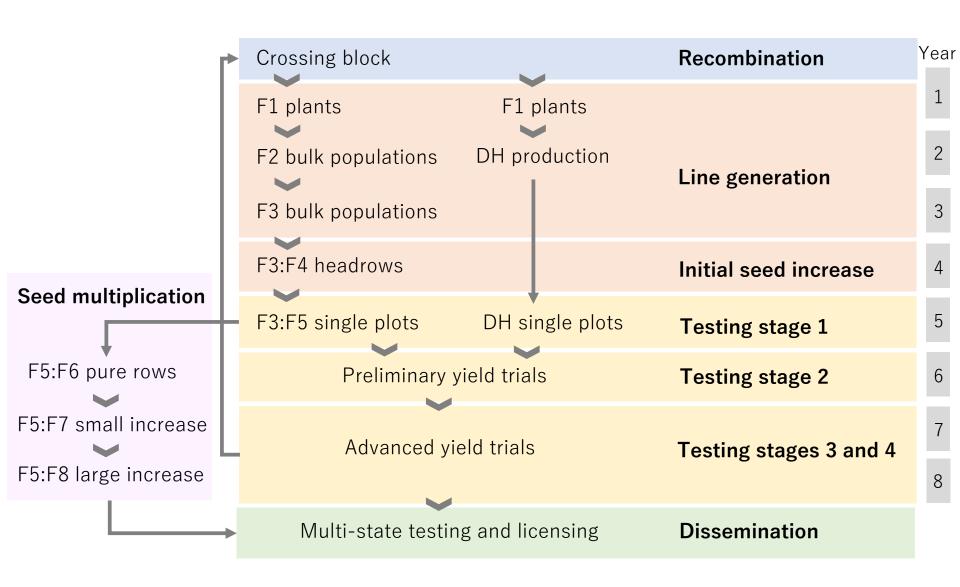
Low vomitoxin

High test weight

Higher profits when double-cropping



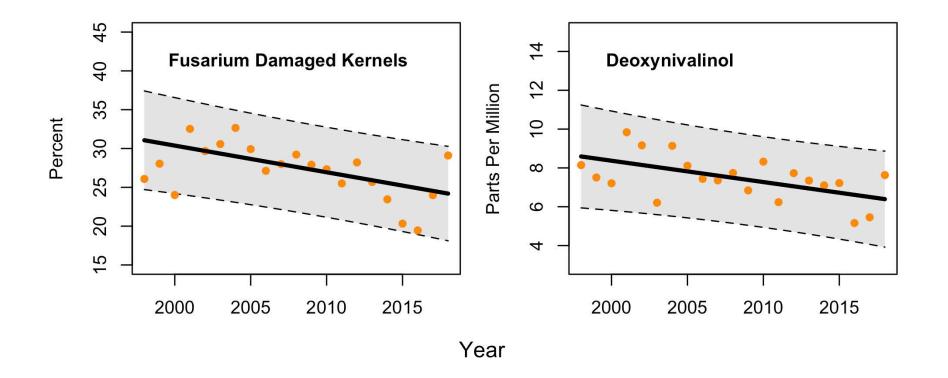
Our Breeding Process



Varieties Keep Improving Every Year

1.09 % reduction in FDK per year

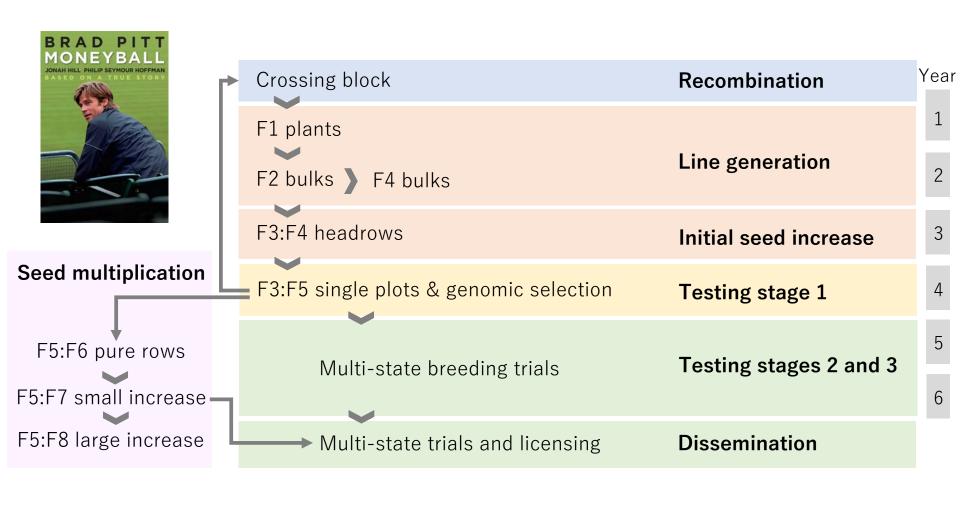
1.28 % reduction in Vomitoxin per year





Source: the author

Accelerating the Breeding Process



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Choosing a Variety: What to Consider Besides Yield

- What are the quality requirements of your target market?
- Is early maturity a priority?
- What diseases tend to be a problem?
- Is more or less straw desirable?



Statewide Varieties Trials for Winter Wheat

- Illinois:
 - http://vt.cropsci.illinois.edu/wheat.html
- Kentucky:
 - http://www.uky.edu/Ag/wheatvarietytest/
- Wisconsin:
 - https://coolbean.info/small-grains/variety-trial-results/
- Missouri:
 - https://varietytesting.missouri.edu/wheat/results.htm
- Ohio:
 - https://www.oardc.ohio-state.edu/wheattrials/



Emphasize Results from Your Region

Look at multi-location and multi-year performance within your region and at similar latitudes



Credit: USDA



Interpreting Trial Results

- Mean or Average Combines data across locations, equally weighted.
- LSD- How different two varieties need to be in order to say that they are actually different.
- **CV** The level of noise in the data, CV<20 is considered good.



Example: Comparing Variety Yields

- Top Yielder in Southern Illinois in 2019: CP9606 with 100.2 bu/acre
- The LSD= 6.1
- Thus, varieties 94.1
 bu/acre or higher were
 as good as CP9606 in
 terms of yield





Compare Yields Within Maturity Group

- Later maturing varieties get an advantage
- Compare early varieties with other early varieties



Photo credit: @MStateCorn



Interpreting Scab Resistance Data

- Always compare the ratings with those of check varieties
- Choose varieties with Scab ratings equal or lower than the moderately resistant check





In Summary

- Small grain breeders are producing a steady stream of improved varieties for you to choose from.
- Consider multiple factors when choosing varieties.
- Statewide variety trials can help guide decision-making.



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Agricultural Research Service



Summer Job / Internship

Small Grains Breeding

Department Of Crop Sciences, University Of Illinois





Questions

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