

Genetic diversity in Ethiopian Durum Wheat (*Triticum turgidum var durum*) inferred from phenotypic variations

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Abstract

The valorization of genetic diversities of major crops like wheat may help substantially to feed the world Population. Durum wheat genotypes consisting of 265 farmers' varieties (FVs), which have been cultivated for many centuries in Ethiopia, as well as 24 improved varieties (IMVs) have been recently evaluated in northern Ethiopia. The evaluation has been carried out at two different locations for 2 consecutive years to verify the inherited diversity in FVs for important phenological and agronomic traits; with the intention to provide refined information to breeders and genebank managers. As a result of a careful evaluation, a very significant variation was observed between the FVs and IMVs. A large number of the former have demonstrated superior performance to the latter in terms of mean values of the major traits within the stipulated years and locations. The best performing FV has shown a gain of 20% grain yield over the best IMV. Multivariate analyses revealed that FVs displayed larger genetic diversity than in those IMVs. FVs could therefore be used as donor of useful alleles in durum wheat breeding for improvement of yield *per se* and other traits of agronomic and phenological importance. The identified stable superior FVs include: 8208, 226834A, 238567, 222426, 226282 could be best candidates for farmers in marginal environments. Genotypes that have shown stable performance for spatial variation such as 204493A, 214357 and 238567; and temporal variation such as 8208, 208479, 214357 and 226834A could be the best candidates for exploitation in future breeding programs.

Keywords: Ethiopian durum wheat farmer varieties, *ex situ* conservation, phenology, wheat breeding

Introduction

Ethiopia is one of the major centre of diversity for many plant species (Vavilov, 1951) with its more than 60,000 accessions of different crops maintained in its genebank (IBC, 2008). Durum wheat (*Triticum turgidum var durum* Desf) is among the most diversified crop species in Ethiopia accounting for about 12% (~7000 accessions) of the national genebank holdings. Farmer varieties (FVs), which are often

referred as 'landraces' in the literatures, are characterized a significant phenotypic variability (Mengistu *et al.*, 2016). Many FVs are maintained for their yield stability even under poor soil conditions (Hammer and Diederichsen, 2009) or exposure to harsh climatic conditions. It has been reported that Ethiopian durum wheat have valuable genetic basis for abiotic and biotic stresses adaptations such as resistance to *Erysiphe graminis* f. Sp. *Tritici*, *Puccinia* spp. and *Septoria anodorum* (Negassa, 1986), stem rust (*Ug99* or *TTKS* race) (Klindworth *et al.*, 2007) and drought tolerance (Tesfaye, 2009; Mengistu *et al.*, 2015). Crops possessing adaptation potential are very much required for northern Ethiopia in general and

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Tigray in particular, where water and heat stress are the major constraints (Meze-Hausken, 2004; Araya and Stroosnijder, 2010).

The majority of durum wheat grown in marginal areas are FVs; however, a few of IMVs are also under production. The large number of durum wheat FVs conserved *ex situ*, once properly characterized, might represent very valuable genetic material to be made easily accessible to farmers' marginal environments. Additionally, they may immediately benefit if superior varieties are available to them. This requires proper evaluation of *ex situ* conserved germplasm for agronomical, phenological and adaptive traits variation and their comparison with IMVs for the considered traits. To date, IMVs under cultivation in Ethiopia are characterized by a narrow genetic basis (Jemanesh *et al.*, 2013; Mengistu *et al.*, 2016) because they are of exotic introductions. Mengistu *et al.* (2015) and Mengistu and Pè (2016) studies showed that IMVs manifested inferior performance compared with FVs (both grown in marginal environments). Such knowledge on variability in performance of both IMVs and FVs is crucial to select parents in crosses aimed to maximize possible genetic gain (Tar'an *et al.*, 2005; Mondini *et al.*, 2009; Van Inghelandt *et al.*, 2010). For low input agriculture, characteristic of the small farming system in northern Ethiopia, the valorization of the large genetic variation present in FVs in breeding programs for traits such as yield *per se* and tolerance to biotic and abiotic stresses is likely the most economical and effective to respond to small farmers need (Lopes *et al.*, 2015; Mohammadi *et al.*, 2015). In the current field we conducted field phenotyping to investigate the phenotypic diversity in a large sample of 289 Ethiopian durum wheat genotypes, using quantitative morphological markers. The aim was to provide information to breeders and genebank managers on the extent of the existing phenotypic and genetic diversity for relevant phenological and agronomic traits in the subset of the large collection of Ethiopian durum wheat accessions available in the Ethiopia genebank.

Materials and methods

Genotypes and experimental layout

A set of 289 durum wheat genotypes, 265 FVs plus 24 IMVs (online Supplementary Table S1), was evaluated at two designated wheat testing locations of northern Ethiopia in the Tigray region (*Hagreselam*) and the Amhara region (*Geregera*) (online Supplementary Fig. S1) for 2 consecutive years (2012 and 2013). The two locations are considered to be representatives of the major wheat growing areas in the two aforementioned regions. The Hagreselam location is situated at 13°39'04"N, 39°07'28"E at an elevation of 2583 meter above sea level (masl). Its mean annual

rainfall is about 680 mm with an annual mean temperature of 18.5°C (Tagel and van der Veen, 2013). The soil in Hagreselam is clay loam. Whereas Geregera is located at 11°40'56"N and 38°41'00"E at 2875 masl and it is characterized by relatively higher rainfall (1100 mm) and cooler temperature (16.7°C) than Hagreselam. Its soil type is similar to that of Hagreselam.

To maintain uniformity of experimental applications, at both locations and during the 2 years, each genotype was sown in six rows of 2.5 m long and 1.2 m wide plot with 0.2 m inter-row spacing in a replicated lattice design. Standard cultural crop management practices were deployed. More specifically, fertilizer was applied at a rate of 100 kg Urea ha⁻¹ split applied at planting (*half dose*) and at early tillering (*the remaining half dose*) and 100 kg DAP ha⁻¹, whole applied at planting; and weeds were kept at bay. The genotypes were evaluated for the following phenological and agronomic traits: days to 50% booting (DB), days to 50% flowering (DF), maturity days (DM), number of effect tillers (NET), plant height (PH), spike length (SPL), seeds per spike (SPS), biomass yield (BY), grain yield (GY) and 1000 grain weight (TGW). The procedures of data collection for the specified traits were adapted from Mengistu and Pè (2016).

Phenotypic diversity analysis

The data were statistically analyzed using a combination of statistical software. A linear mixed model (REML) which included genotype, location, year, genotype × location interaction, genotype × year interaction, location × year, genotype × location × year interaction, replication and block effects was performed using GenStat version 14 (Payne *et al.*, 2009) for generating the adjusted mean as best linear unbiased predictor (BLUPs) for all traits. Consequently, the variance components were estimated according to the following statistical model:

$$y_{ijkl} = \mu + gi + ej + yb + rjk + geij + gyib + eyjb + geyib + bkjl + \varepsilon_{ijkl} \quad (1)$$

where y_{ijkl} is the observation for genotype ' i ' at location ' j ' in replication ' k ' in block ' l '. In the model ' μ ' is the overall mean ' gi ' the effect of the genotype ' i ', ' ej ' is the effect of environment ' j ', ' $geij$ ' the interaction between genotype ' i ' within environment ' j ', ' $gyib$ ' the interaction effect between genotype ' i ' and year ' b ', ' $eyjb$ ' the interaction between location ' j ' and year ' b ', ' $gebijb$ ' the three way interaction between genotype ' i ' location ' j ' and year ' b ', ' rjk ' the effect of replication ' k ' within environment ' j ', ' $bkjl$ '; the effect of incomplete block ' l ' within replication ' k ' and ' ε_{ijkl} ' the residual value.

The overall mean ' μ ', genotype effect ' g ' and location effect ' e ' in 'eq.1' were considered as fixed effects while year

'*b*', replication '*k*' and incomplete block '*t*' effects were assumed as random effects to estimate variance components. To carry out analysis of variance, the adjusted BLUPs means were used in PROC MIXED in SAS (SAS Institute, Cary, NC).

To display the relationships among the genotypes, principal component and cluster analysis were conducted. The ordination of the first two principal components (PC1 and PC2) was performed in Past version 2.17b software (Hammer *et al.*, 2001) to check the pattern of grouping of the FVs and IMVs. Cluster analysis was performed using the Minitab version 16 (Minitab Inc., 2010). The number of clusters that truly group the genotypes was determined by observing a change in the similarity and distance levels between clusters and the cut-off was decided when their values changed abruptly (online Supplementary Fig. S2). For the sake of simplicity, the clusters were presented in tabular form rather than graphically (Table 3).

Heritability and genetic advance estimation

Heritability (b^2) was estimated as:

$$b^2 = \frac{\delta_G^2}{\delta_G^2 + (\delta_{GL}^2/nl) + (\delta_{GY}^2/ny) + (\delta_{GLY}^2/nly) + (\delta_e^2/(nlr))} \quad (2)$$

where δ_G^2 , δ_{GL}^2 , δ_{GY}^2 , δ_{GLY}^2 , δ_e^2 are the genotypic variance, G × L, G × Y and G × L × Y interactions and error variance, respectively and the *nl*, *ny* and *nlr* refer to the number of locations, years and replications, separately (Vargas *et al.*, 2013). Assuming a 5% of natural selection intensity ($K=2.06$), the genetic advance, as suggested by Allard (1960) and Singh and Chaudhary (1985), was calculated as:

$$GA = K \cdot \sqrt{\delta_{ph}^2} \cdot b^2 \quad (3)$$

where GA is genetic advance, '*K*' is constant with value of 2.06 at 5% selection intensity, $\sqrt{\delta_{ph}^2}$ is the square roots of phenotypic variance and b^2 is broad – sense heritability.

Results

Phenotyping revealed a large genetic variation for major traits

The analysis of variance has revealed very significant effects on majority of the studied traits from genotypes, locations and years with R^2 value ranging from 57% for SPS to 86% for DM (Table 1). The genotypes showed a highly significant variation ($P < 0.001$) for DB, DF, DM, PH, SPL, SPS, TGW, BY and GY but insignificant for NET. The test locations have had also a pronounced effects ranging from highly significant ($P < 0.001$) on seven of the ten traits to insignificant on DF and SPS (Table 1). The seasonal variations (within the test years) also significantly affected

($P < 0.001$) the majority of the traits. Differently, the genotype × location and genotype × year interactions did not induce significant variation on all the ten traits, except DB for genotype × location interaction. This implies that the different genotypes performed differently based on environmental conditions, either imposed by location or years. In other words, genotypes are not co-varying with the environment and their interaction is not significant. The two way interaction between the two environments, however, had a significant effect on all traits except DM. The three way interaction between genotype, location and year (G × L × Y) did not demonstrate a pronounced effect; only reaching $P < 0.05$ significance level on GY and BY. The response of grain and biomass yields to the complex interaction indicated that they are under the influence of complex factors, compounded by the complexity of the traits themselves.

FVs display a wider genetic variation than IMVs

The two groups of genotypes showed different level of diversity for the studied traits. The statistical values summarized in online Supplementary Table S2 indicate that the FVs are more diverse than IMVs for all traits, showing larger variation for these traits. Worth noticing are plant height, with range values of 29.13 cm and days to maturity with an interval of 21 days. With respect to grain and biomass yields, the FVs variation ranged 1.5 and 4.1 t ha⁻¹, respectively. Table 2 shows the top 5% performing genotypes for DM, BY and GY with special emphasis given to GY. Only two IMVs were identified in the top 5% most performing genotypes. The superior FVs contained interesting traits. For instance, FVs such as 280 (214357), 220 (8208) and 337 (222682) are early maturing as well as gave high grain yield (Table 2), two most important traits for dryland environments. On the other hand, genotypes like 104 (226834A), 210 (222426), 220 (8208), 280 (214357) and 284 (222332) are characterized by high grain and biomass yields. The use of these FVs in wheat breeding programs could help improve both traits simultaneously in just a single cross.

Adaptation of genotypes to spatial and temporal variations

The effects of location on each of the considered traits were noted to range from insignificant for DF and SPS to highly significant ($P < 0.001$) for the remaining traits except for NET ($P < 0.05$). This implies that the mean performance of the genotypes at the two locations is very different. The minimum, maximum and mean values of each trait at each location (online Supplementary Table S2) is an evidence for differential performance of the genotypes across the designated locations. The majority of the top 5%

Table 1. Mean squares for phenological and morpho-agronomic traits of durum wheat as affected by genotype diversity, spatial and temporal variations

SV	df	DB	DF	DM	NET	PH	SPL	SPS	BY	GY	TGW
Model	1188	58.96*	62.98*	305.28*	7.69*	164.86*	2.31*	60.1*	8.11*	1.17*	83.52*
Rep (R)	1	1839.85*	1668.38*	1901.99*	32.18*	1885.46*	9.54***	1551.6*	0.06 ^{ns}	4.97**	247.11**
B(R)	32	49.04**	42.67***	136.15*	6.50*	187.41***	6.13*	97.58*	12.85 ^d	1.63*	38.76***
Location (L)	1	11448.14*	32.94 ^{ns}	34206.5*	10.65***	5438.78*	121.71*	13.16 ^{ns}	1283.31*	212.24*	46471.32*
Year (Y)	1	11432.86*	17605.94*	251403.1*	6181.37*	2011.85*	230.99*	2248.6*	1403.38*	465.2*	10302.96*
Genotype (G)	288	52.86*	52.62*	88.13*	24.43*	222.55*	2.65*	72.13*	5.87**	0.82**	56.95*
G × L	288	29.08***	29.05 ^{ns}	43.62 ^{ns}	2.19 ^{ns}	119.04 ^{ns}	1.59 ^{ns}	46.57 ^{ns}	5.23 ^{ns}	0.56 ^{ns}	24.70 ^{ns}
G × Y	288	25.85 ^{ns}	26.78 ^{ns}	61.87 ^{ns}	2.11 ^{ns}	137.79 ^{ns}	1.70 ^{ns}	42.42 ^{ns}	4.30 ^{ns}	0.49 ^{ns}	27.54 ^{ns}
L × Y	1	6424.22*	15148.23*	178.82 ^{ns}	250.07*	5838.51*	9.28***	3557.73*	728.96*	1.99***	1192.11*
L × Y × G	288	21.85 ^{ns}	26.98 ^{ns}	51.59 ^{ns}	2.20 ^{ns}	127.16 ^{ns}	1.61 ^{ns}	49.98 ^{ns}	5.67***	0.59***	28.89 ^{ns}
Error		23.73	26.99	54.52	2.47	125.24	1.61	47.50	5.71	0.48	25.76
R ²		0.72	0.71	0.86	0.77	0.58	0.62	0.57	0.61	0.72	0.77
CV (%)		6.64	6.24	5.58	15.47	11.19	17.6	17.8	22.6	19.1	12.74

SV, source of variations; B(R), blocks nested in replication; df, degree of freedom; DB, days to 50% booting; DF, days to 50% flowering; DM, days to physiological maturity; NET, number of effective tillers; PH, plant height; SPL, spike length; SPS, number of seeds per spike; BY, biomass yield; GY, grain yield and TGW, 1000 grains weight. *Significant at $P < 0.001$, **Significant at $P < 0.01$, ***Significant at $P < 0.05$ and ^{ns}Non-significant difference.

Table 2. Top 5% performing genotypes (Gen) for overall mean, location and season mean for grain yield showing the associated days to maturity and biomass yield

Overall genotype (G) best				Spatial variation							
				Geregera				Hagreselam			
Gen	DM	BY	GY	Gen	DM	BY	GY	Gen	DM	BY	GY
220	131.7	9.24	3.18	220	133.8	11.31	4.17	166	129.0	7.63	3.14
280	129.6	9.03	3.18	206	135.9	11.52	4.06	238	131.7	8.90	3.09
210	132.3	8.97	3.17	210	135.6	9.77	3.89	379	126.9	7.70	3.01
238	136.6	8.86	3.10	284	138.7	11.40	3.88	68	129.6	8.18	2.97
206	133.6	8.90	3.09	221	138.9	8.13	3.65	189	124.2	8.30	2.91
284	132.1	9.03	3.04	280	128.1	6.49	3.64	368	125.5	6.87	2.89
283	132.4	8.71	3.01	217	136.6	11.02	3.53	140	126.5	8.36	2.86
104	133.7	9.33	2.99	339	136.9	10.72	3.49	300	128.1	9.26	2.81
368	130.6	7.18	2.95	328	127.3	9.54	3.46	227	128.3	8.86	2.80
68	131.4	8.23	2.94	8 ^a	140.5	9.65	3.45	161	130.9	8.36	2.78
373	127.4	8.44	2.92	373	131.8	9.40	3.44	283	129.9	7.79	2.77
221	134.2	7.42	2.90	104	142	10.44	3.44	378	130.9	6.27	2.76
336	131.8	8.41	2.86	38	138.3	9.14	3.43	90	127.3	8.92	2.74
189	128.6	8.33	2.85	388	133.3	9.18	3.36	280	131.1	11.59	2.71
328	127.1	8.16	2.84	125	141.1	8.68	3.34	288	136.2	8.46	2.68
15	133.7	7.32	2.83	296	131	9.94	3.34	132	124.8	8.10	2.66
41	134.9	7.85	2.82	120 ^a	136.5	9.76	3.32	393	132.6	8.67	2.65
44	132.6	7.65	2.82	23	136.8	9.36	3.31	66	128.3	7.29	2.64
38	133.6	8.23	2.81	41	137.3	8.91	3.30	187	126.4	7.44	2.64
120 ^a	132.7	7.72	2.81	336	137.4	9.66	3.29	327	126.5	7.98	2.64
353	125.9	8.50	2.80	231	138.3	9.54	3.29	19	125.9	7.96	2.62
8 ^a	135.5	7.95	2.79	15	139.4	7.08	3.27	329	126.5	8.57	2.62
125	135.1	8.05	2.79	283	134.9	9.63	3.25	285	124.9	7.03	2.59
209	133.3	8.19	2.78	209	132.9	8.75	3.24	64	130.0	7.85	2.58
146	131.8	8.42	2.78	366	140.2	9.03	3.23	74	129.3	7.94	2.57
96	132.5	8.74	2.77	265	133.1	9.39	3.22	240	120.1	7.33	2.57
227	133.3	8.43	2.76	96	136.9	9.24	3.20	39	135.3	8.21	2.55
366	132.4	8.19	2.76	30	130.5	9.33	3.20	104	125.4	8.22	2.54
296	131.5	8.60	2.74	303	134.8	9.12	3.20	146	128.5	7.83	2.52
μ	132.1	7.30	2.37		135.9	8.05	2.68		128.3	6.65	2.07

DM, days to physiological maturity; BY, biomass yield; GY, grain yield.

The grand mean (μ) for each trait shown at the bottom of the table.

^aImproved varieties.

genotypes presented in online Supplementary Tables S2 and S5, have displayed specific adaptation while three FVs such as 104 (238567), 280 (214357) and 283 (208279) have shown superior performance at both locations. It might imply that these genotypes may have wider adaptation for grain yield and related traits. The temporal variation was also observed in the same way as the spatial one where the 2013 cropping season tend to limit genotypes during the reproductive cycle (online Supplementary Table S5).

The mean performance of year 2013, computed on the averages of genotypes and locations, for SPL, SPS, BY, GY and TGW was inferior to 2012 performance (online Supplementary Table S2). On average, genotypes took longer to mature in 2013 than in 2012. The yields during 2013 cropping season were lower than the former year (online Supplementary Table S2) perhaps due to the fact that the extended growth time might exposed the genotypes to climate related stresses such as heat stress. Considering all

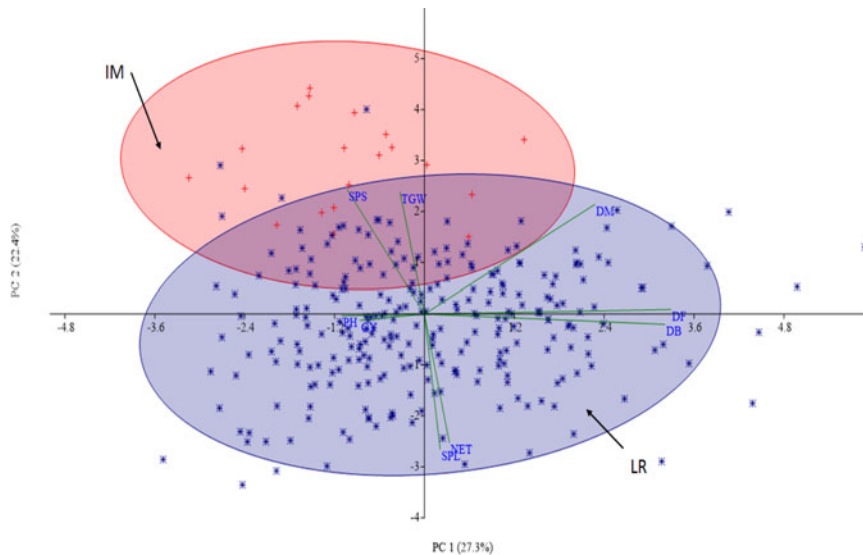


Fig. 1. Ordination of improved durum wheat varieties (red) versus farmers varieties (blue) based on BLUP values, averaged over environments (locations and years).

traits, the genotypes showed a wider temporal variation at Geregera than at Hagreselam. About 17% of the genotypes in the top 5% such as genotype 68 (226834A), 220 (8208), 238 (208279) and 280 (214357) have shown stable performance at both locations and during the stated years (online Supplementary Tables S2 and S5).

The wider adaptation of these FVs coupled with their high yielding potential could make them a perfect candidate for either direct selection for production or using them as gene donor for breeding programs. Differently, none of the IMVs was stable in the two locations and years. Furthermore none of IMVs were observed in the top 5% at Hagreselam.

Wider divergence established between FVs and IMVs

The first two PCs of the PCA clearly separated most of the IMVs from the FVs (Fig. 1). The fact that PC1 and PC2 explained 48.7% of the total variance suggests that the tested wheat panel is composed of diversified groups. The presence of some FVs outside the blue eclipse might indicate the presence of outliers for some of the traits as the PCA was done by averaging values of all traits. This analysis, however, highlights that only a little effort have been made to exploit the diverse FVs in national breeding programs to develop improved durum wheat varieties.

Cluster analysis allowed to classify all genotypes into eleven major groups (Table 3; online Supplementary Fig. S2). In several cases FVs and IMVs grouped together whereas some clusters only contained FVs. The number of genotypes constituted in each cluster is shown in Table 3 and

ranged from 8 to 40. The FVs are distributed in all the 11 clusters, while the 27 IMVs are present in only four clusters. Each cluster could be further subdivided into sub-clusters, as hinted by the larger values of within cluster sum of squares (online Supplementary Table S3). The inter-cluster diversity for the various traits is apparent in online Supplementary Table S3.

The major features of each cluster are presented in Table 3. The discrimination power of each trait is quite different as illustrated in online Supplementary Fig. S3. Apart from grain and biomass yields, all traits contribute in separating the genotypes into the various clusters. The separation of the phenological traits from the others in a biplot ordination (Fig. 2) could imply that these traits discriminate the genotypes in different ways. The correlation between phenological and agronomic traits was ascertained by pairwise Pearson correlation analysis (online Supplementary Table S4). Phenological traits are positively correlated (acute angle) among each other but negatively (obtuse angle) correlated with the seven agronomic traits. Genotypes located opposite to the traits position in Fig. 2 could have opposite trait profile to those located around the traits. For instance, genotypes in the third quadrant (Q3) and fourth quadrant (Q4) perform badly for the traits aligned in Q1 and Q2, respectively. For instance, genotypes in Q3 are poor performers for all the 10 traits while those in Q4 are grouped because of their higher number SPS.

Correlation and heritability

The estimated heritability of the genotypic traits together with the GA values are presented in Table 4. Heritability

Table 3. Clusters, number of individuals in each cluster and their major features

Cluster	Individuals per cluster	List of individuals with original code ^a	Major features of the cluster ^b
1	34	1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 17, 21, 22, 32, 33, 34, 48, 66, 68, 78, 145, 153, 174, 204, 206, 225, 237, 253, 265, 278, 314, 325, 330, 336, 344, 345, 347 & 389	10 of the 34 were improved varieties, heavier grain weight and above average grain yield
2	8	4, 11, 14, 67, 120, 165, 263 & 398	50% of them belong to the improved varieties, shorter genotypes with shorter spike length
3	39	5, 35, 47, 58, 69, 77, 79, 81, 87, 91, 108, 111, 127, 128, 131, 134, 149, 157, 179, 187, 189, 198, 199, 207, 215, 216, 218, 236, 256, 260, 264, 283, 285, 287, 293, 308, 321, 342 & 396	Shorter genotypes, relatively early maturity with average performance for the rest traits. Composed improved varieties
4	17	8, 25, 31, 41, 64, 104, 105, 115, 146, 183, 210, 214, 219, 238, 245, 300 & 305	Taller genotypes with longer spike length as well as good yielding potential but lighter grain weight. Composed two improved variety
5	16	15, 42, 74, 96, 137, 143, 160, 161, 255, 284, 316, 324, 352, 353, 373 & 375	Taller genotypes with longer spike length as well as good yielding potential with heavier grain weight
6	30	16, 29, 56, 62, 119, 124, 130, 144, 154, 158, 171, 196, 217, 235, 241, 267, 269, 271, 272, 281, 306, 311, 334, 339, 349, 356, 366, 367, 376 & 377	Shorter genotypes with near average performance for the rest traits. Composed one improved variety
7	50	18, 19, 43, 46, 49, 54, 57, 63, 65, 90, 92, 94, 99, 102, 110, 112, 122, 133, 147, 152, 164, 167, 181, 185, 194, 195, 208, 229, 234, 243, 244, 246, 247, 273, 286, 294, 296, 303, 348, 350, 354, 355, 359, 361, 363, 364, 372, 380, 383 & 395	Near average performing genotypes for all traits
8	20	23, 30, 61, 72, 117, 129, 132, 139, 172, 240, 242, 251, 259, 289, 317, 329, 333, 351, 360 & 369	Combined early maturing genotypes with good yielding potential
9	21	24, 27, 39, 71, 82, 123, 169, 221, 224, 226, 274, 280, 288, 304, 327, 335, 338, 371, 387, 391 & 393	Composed of late maturing but high yielding genotypes with heavier grain weight. Composed one improved variety
10	14	37, 59, 93, 116, 125, 173, 176, 177, 186, 202, 223, 231, 279 & 282	Composed of late maturing but average yielding genotypes
11	40	38, 44, 45, 52, 76, 84, 88, 140, 151, 156, 159, 163, 166, 175, 191, 203, 209, 220, 222, 227, 233, 249, 250, 258, 262, 275, 276, 290, 295, 302, 307, 320, 323, 328, 337, 368, 378, 379, 388 & 397	Contained good yielding genotypes with Heavier grain weight but near average performance for other traits

^aNumbers under list of individuals represent the number of accessions in online Supplementary Table S1. The number of genotypes is not in an even order simply to refer to an original code in the seed store.

^bThe feature was depicted from field characterization and online Supplementary Table S2.

ranges from 0.09 for SPL to 0.99 for DM, indicating a wide range of variation with lower b^2 for yield related traits. As expected, low b^2 corresponds a low GA. When considering genotypic effect only, the estimated GA increases.

Discussions

Genetic variability in FVs and its utilization

The projected need to increase global food production by 70% by 2050, due to alarming population growth, climate change, rising income in emerging countries and

increasing urbanization (FAO, 2009), will not be realized unless new crop varieties that adapt the future climate change are developed. According to FAO's report (FAO, 2009), the availability of diversified genetic resources, in crops, is a fundamental requirement to achieve future productivity through plant breeding. Field phenotyping assisted with molecular markers, in the context of plant breeding, guides the selection of variants for traits of interest under the targeted condition. Nonetheless, very severe selection intensity occurring among few modern varieties in many wheat breeding programs are likely to alter the original genetic structure and genetic diversity patterns (McClean *et al.*, 1993; Ren *et al.*, 2013). The modern approach of

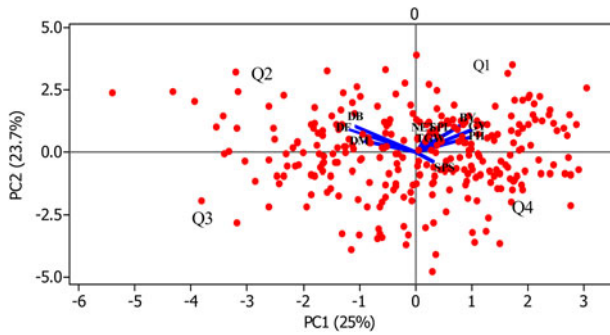


Fig. 2. Biplot of PC1 and PC2 showing the overlay of the genotypes and the ten studied traits. Red dots represent the genotypes ($n = 289$) and the blue lines represent the traits ordination. Q stands for quadrant.

genetic improvement in durum wheat involves the replacement of FVs by pure line varieties and the introduction of dwarfing genes (Thuillet *et al.*, 2005). This in fact resulted in development of varieties that are not suitable for complex agro-ecological conditions such as that of northern Ethiopia.

The limited use of the most diversified FVs in breeding programs could partly be associated with the lack of knowledge of the richness of the genetic variability and the corresponding economically important traits. Different experts agreed that thoroughly understanding of the level of genetic variability in existing genetic resources for major traits would help to revisit the breeding programs. In Ethiopian context, as elsewhere in tropical countries, given the very diverse agro-ecologies and cultural farming systems, decentralized and participatory genotypes evaluation and selection for target traits could be foreseen as the most successful breeding approach (Ceccarelli, 2012). The goal being to maximize the yield at each potential location by identifying superior varieties, is suitable for the different environmental conditions. In this line, the study, in mind, has examined the amount of phenotypic diversity among 265 Ethiopian durum wheat FVs, together with 24 IMVs, under northern Ethiopia growing conditions. The result of the current study revealed that the tested genotypes, in the designated locations and stipulated years, are quite divergent (Table 1). The two way interactions between genotypes and locations and genotypes and years are all not significant indicating the possibility of selection for wider adaptation from the tested genotypes (Toledo *et al.*, 2006). Location \times year interaction effects were significant at various level of significance of all traits except DM (Table 1). This shows that the genotypes responded more to the combined effect of location and year rather than their specific main effect. Planning and executing breeding towards selection for broader adaptation could benefit the two test locations instead of planning for two separate laborious and expensive breeding programs.

Table 4. Estimates of heritability (h^2) and genetic advance for the durum wheat phenological and morpho-agronomic traits among durum wheat genotypes. $h^2_{(G \times E)}$ and $GA_{(G \times E)}$ were estimated from the three-way variance of genotypes and the environments (location and years) while $h^2_{(G)}$ and $GA_{(G)}$ were estimated from genotypic effect only

Traits	$h^2_{(G \times E)}$	$GA_{(G \times E)}$	$h^2_{(G)}$	$GA_{(G)}$
DB	0.85	32.27	0.44	16.69
DF	0.82	34.37	0.45	18.81
DM	0.99	163.11	0.80	130.48
NET	0.48	2.23	0.76	3.51
PH	0.80	72.05	0.19	16.87
SPL	0.09	0.11	0.28	0.37
SPS	0.61	20.65	0.21	7.12
BY	0.40	2.44	0.50	3.02
GY	0.10	0.08	0.58	0.46
TGW	0.87	44.29	0.60	30.55

DF, degree of freedom; DB, days to 50% booting; DF, days to 50% flowering; DM, days to physiological maturity; NET, number of effective tillers; PH, plant height; SPL, spike length; SPS, number of seeds per spike; BY, biomass yield; GY, grain yield and TGW, 1000 grains weight.

All the analyses showed that FVs are quite diverse for all traits measures and, contrary to the expectation, some FVs have shown superior performance for earliness and yield potential than the IMVs at both locations (online Supplementary Fig. S3; online Supplementary Table S2). Phenology is a key feature for adaptation of genotypes to climatic condition in which they grow (Annicchiarico and Pecetti, 2003). The prevailing climatic conditions characterized by erratic rainfall and high temperature during the reproductive stage of crops in northern Ethiopia makes early maturing varieties preferable to avoid the recurrent terminal drought. The observed diversity in the FVs for days of flowering and maturity (online Supplementary Tables S2, S2 and Fig. S3) calls for exploitation of these genotypes in national and international breeding programs to develop early maturing varieties that would be viable under adverse climatic change.

In Ethiopia, cereal-livestock farming systems are the main practice. The crop production sector is required to satisfy both human and livestock demand particularly in arid and semiarid parts of the country where crop residues are the main source of animals feed. The wheat straw represents an important commodity as it is used for feeding animals during the dry season and as a supplement during the summer. Nearly 100% of wheat above ground biomass is harvested with great care to avoid any lose to satisfy the demand. For this reason, biomass yield is as important as grain yield for farmers. Our result revealed that the tested durum wheat FVs contain very large genetic diversity

(4.1 t ha⁻¹) for this important trait. About 20% yield advantage of BY was obtained from the best FVs over the best IMV (online Supplementary Table S2). Annicchiarico and Pecetti (2003) also reported a significant higher biomass yield from FVs than from IMVs. Such genetic diversity contained in the FVs for biomass yield should be given due attention to national durum wheat breeding programs as short-statured varieties are rarely accepted by cereal-livestock mixed farming systems because of their low straw yield (Ben Amar, 1997).

The genotypes have manifested larger genetic variation in grain yield as well (online Supplementary Table S3 and S2) with the metric values ranging from 1.7 to 3.2 t ha⁻¹ and 1.8 to 2.8 t ha⁻¹ for FVs and IMVs, respectively. The wider yield range associated with the FVs than the IMVs indicated that the FVs contain great genetic potential for future development of better durum wheat varieties through various breeding techniques. The low diversity in IMVs for most of the traits may encourage breeders to include the identified superior FVs in their durum wheat breeding programs. This may broaden the genetic base and maximize genetic gain as favourable alleles may be accumulated (Tar'an *et al.*, 2005) from the selection in mind. To date, there has been limited use of the FVs as source of genetic variation in durum wheat improvement programs; despite the presence of a diversified germplasm base of this crop. The use of FVs and wild relatives in crops improvement was proved as a means of generating genetic variability on which the selection is based (Sorrells and Wilsons, 1997; Haussman and Parzies, 2009). Additionally, direct use by farmers of such superior varieties could provide a quick strategy to adapt to changing climatic conditions, as they can be made immediately available to farmers without waiting for breeding process to take place.

Phenotyping repeated SNP-based reported population structure

The morphological-marker-based clustering and PCA have demonstrated that IMVs are separated from FVs although some overlapping was observed (Table 3; Fig. 1). The presence of intermix between the FVs and IMVs is expected as some of the latter could be the descendants of the former. SNP-based PCA structuration, performed on the same genotypes, has produced similar pattern of relationship between the two groups (Mengistu *et al.*, 2016). The concurrence of PCA structure from the phenotypic and genotypic data might explain the absence of significant G × L × Y interaction effect on the measured traits (Table 1). Such positive congruence between molecular and morphological markers in clustering wheat genotypes was reported previously for wheat (Fufa *et al.*, 2005; Vieira *et al.*, 2007; Bertan *et al.*, 2009; Al-Doss *et al.*, 2011) and

sorghum (Agrama and Tuinstra, 2003). The out grouping of IMVs, with some exceptions, is expected since most of these varieties were introduced to local farming systems from international breeding nurseries since 1967 (CIMMYT, 2014). Our recent work using high density molecular marker showed that IMVs under cultivation in Ethiopia resemble more Mediterranean durum wheat group than that of Ethiopian durum wheat FVs (Mengistu *et al.*, 2016). The overlap of some FVs with the IMVs in the two ellipses (red and blue) (Fig. 1) could be the result of gene flow between the two groups from local breeding efforts or could be an admixture due to adulteration created at the genebank level.

Heritability as indirect indicator of strong genetic influence

Traits under strong genotypic influence could bear high heritability estimate followed by high value of genetic advance (Abinasa *et al.*, 2011). As expected, the phenological and morphological traits were to have the highest values of heritability, as these traits are known to be highly influenced by genetic factors rather than environmental factors (Table 4). Traits heritability reported here for phenological and agronomic traits was comparable with that reported on Ethiopian durum wheat by other scholars (Abinasa *et al.*, 2011; Tsegaye *et al.*, 2012). Traits characterized by high heritability followed by high genetic advance (Yousaf *et al.*, 2008; Abinasa *et al.*, 2011) and that influenced by additive gene action (Bradshaw *et al.*, 2008) could be easily improved in breeding programs. The dominance of genotypic effect (Table 1) and higher heritability detected for studied traits in the tested genotypes could enhance the chance obtaining superior varieties through breeding if identified FVs used as recurrent donors in the breeding program (Bellucci *et al.*, 2015).

Conclusion and perspective

The various employed statistical analyses confirm that the tested genotypes possess huge genetic diversity for the measured traits. A number of durum wheat FVs have shown superior performance over the IMVs for different traits, which clearly showed that the potential for further improvement for yield *per se*, early maturity and other notable traits. Although most of the genotypes were responding differently to different environments, some FVs have shown stable performance in the 2 years and the two locations; and the outcomes can be considered as the best candidates for wider adaptation breeding. Superior varieties at each location were made available to farmers for direct use while others are in the process of being formally released. There was clear structural differentiation between the IMVs

and the FVs, though some admixtures have also been observed, as confirmed by PCAs. However, none of the IMVs hold separate cluster as verified in cluster analysis due to the fact that many genotypes are forced into a single cluster based on standardized values of major traits.

Two very visible correlation patterns were observed among the traits where phenological traits assumed positive and significant correlation among themselves; but negatively associated with the other agronomic traits. A positive and significant correlation between grain yield and its components was revealed, which is a plus for breeders. Our result ascertains the fact that FVs are potential gene pool for traits of interest to develop varieties both through conventional breeding approaches or marker assisted selection for different purposes. Hence, the exploitation of Ethiopian FVs, especially those that have been characterized here, in national as well as international breeding programs to develop varieties for grain and straw yield and earliness that suit areas suffering from different forms of calamities especially terminal drought is recommended. Besides, strengthened conservation of these resources is vital to reduce genetic erosion due to dependence on few IMVs and ensure their accessibility to next generation.

Supplementary Material

The supplementary material for this article can be found at <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1479262116000393>

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