

# Genetic parameters of growth and adaptive traits for aspen (*Populus tremuloides*): implications for tree breeding

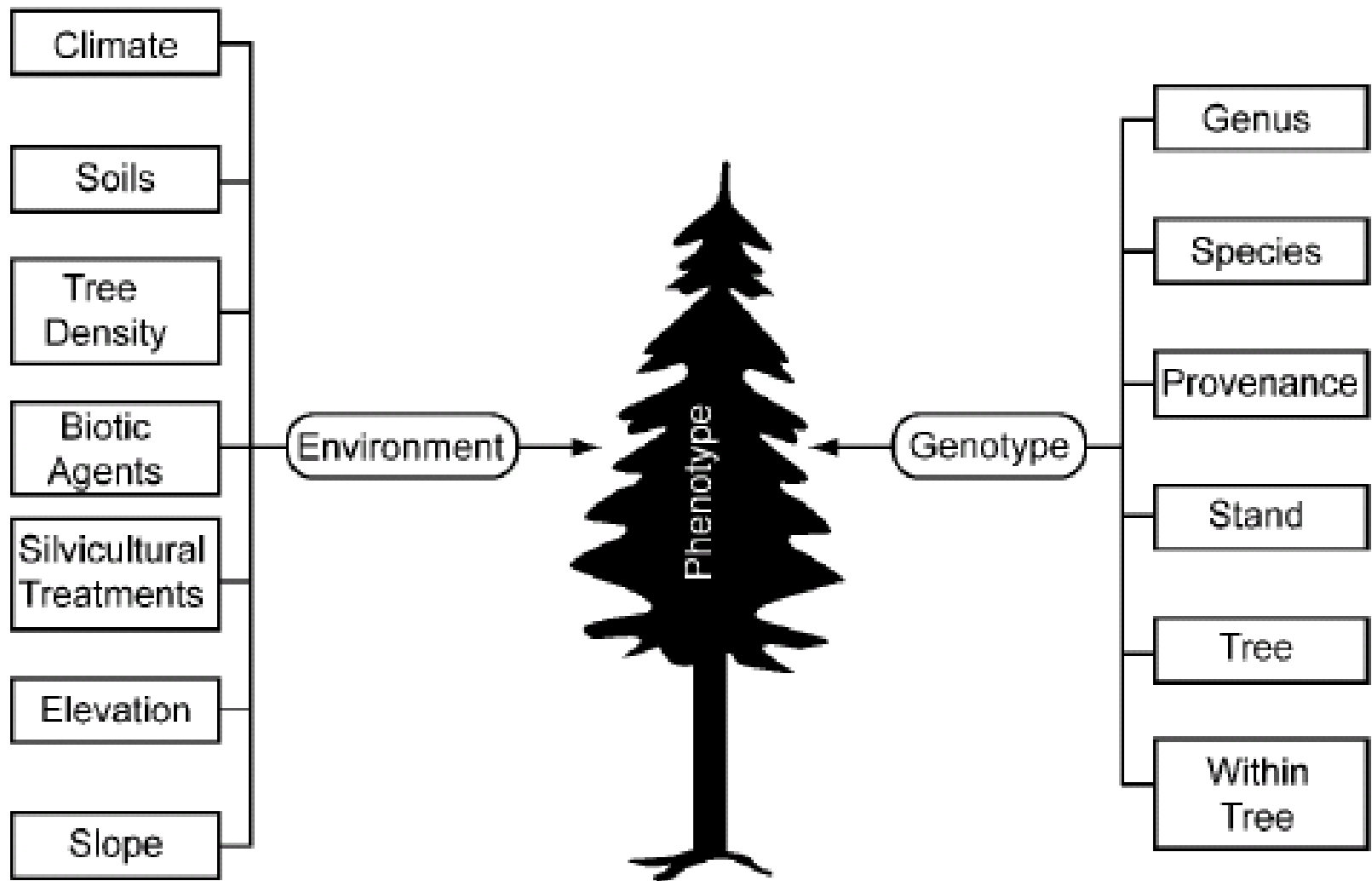
Chen Ding<sup>1</sup>, Rong-cai Yang<sup>2</sup>, Andreas Hamann<sup>1</sup>, Jean S. Brouard<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Renewable Resources,

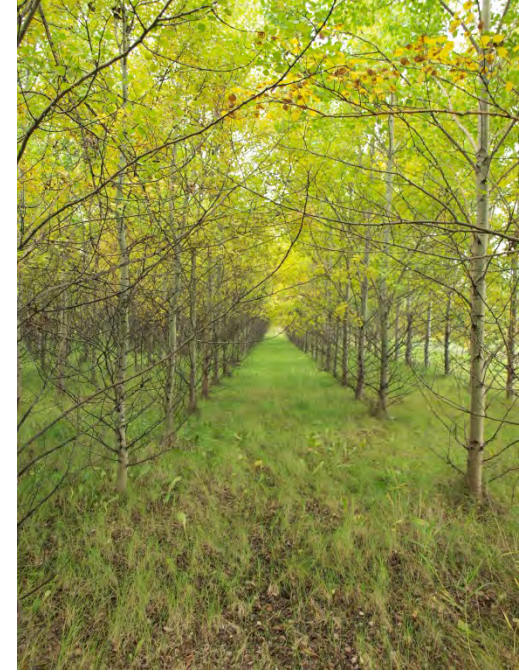
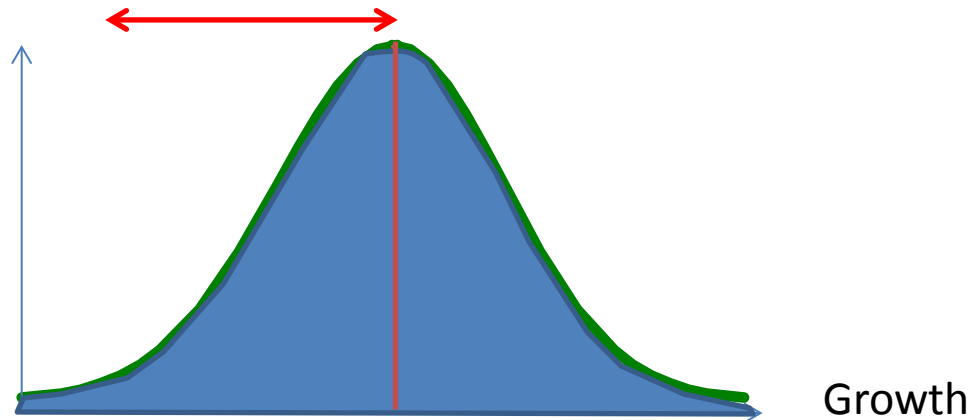
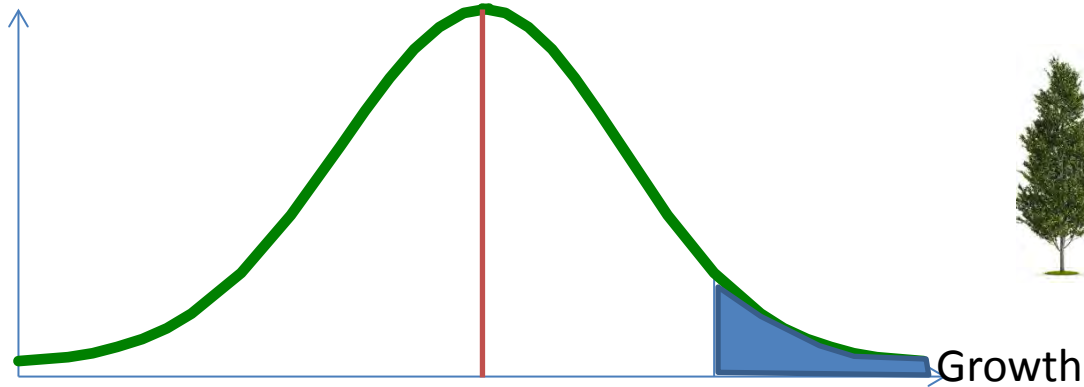
<sup>2</sup> Department of Agricultural, Food and Nutritional Science,  
University of Alberta;

<sup>3</sup> Isabella Point Forestry Ltd.

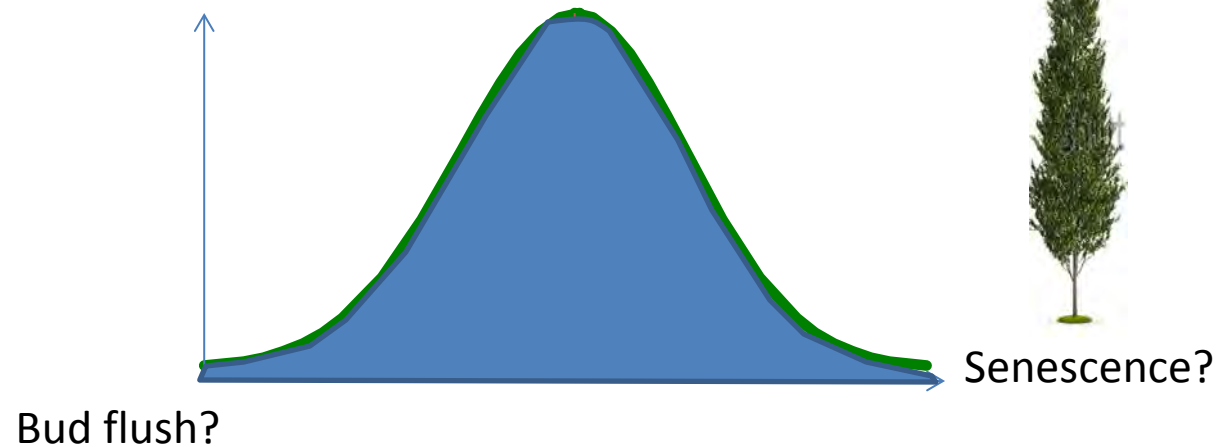
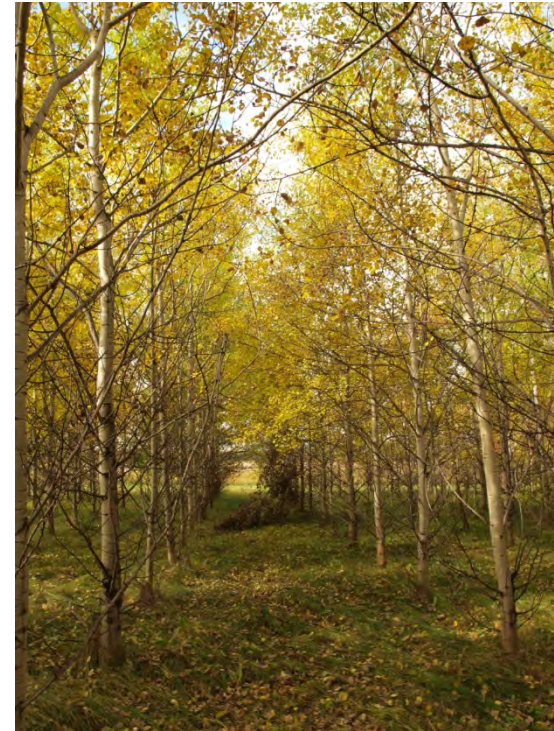
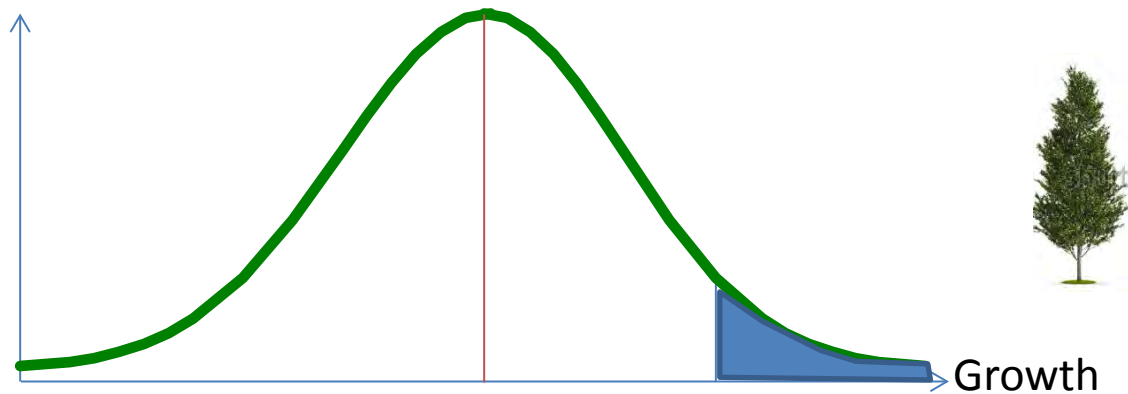
$$\text{Phenotype} = \text{Genotype} + \text{Environment}$$



# Selection and breeding for height

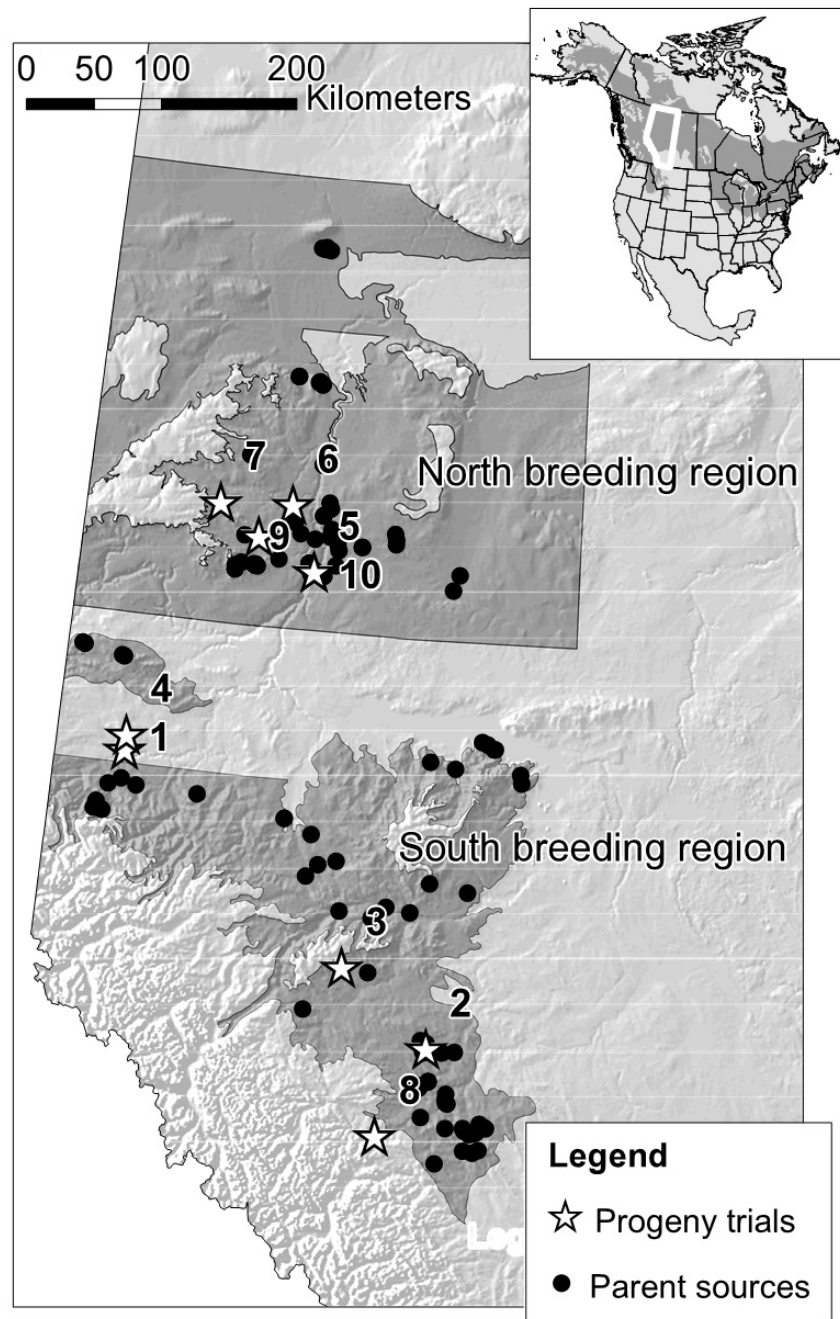


# Adaptive trait response



# Questions

- Genetic parameters and potential for the improvement of height
- Consequences of selection—adaptive trait responses
- Spatial patterns of parental breeding values
- *Populus tremuloides* as an example tree species







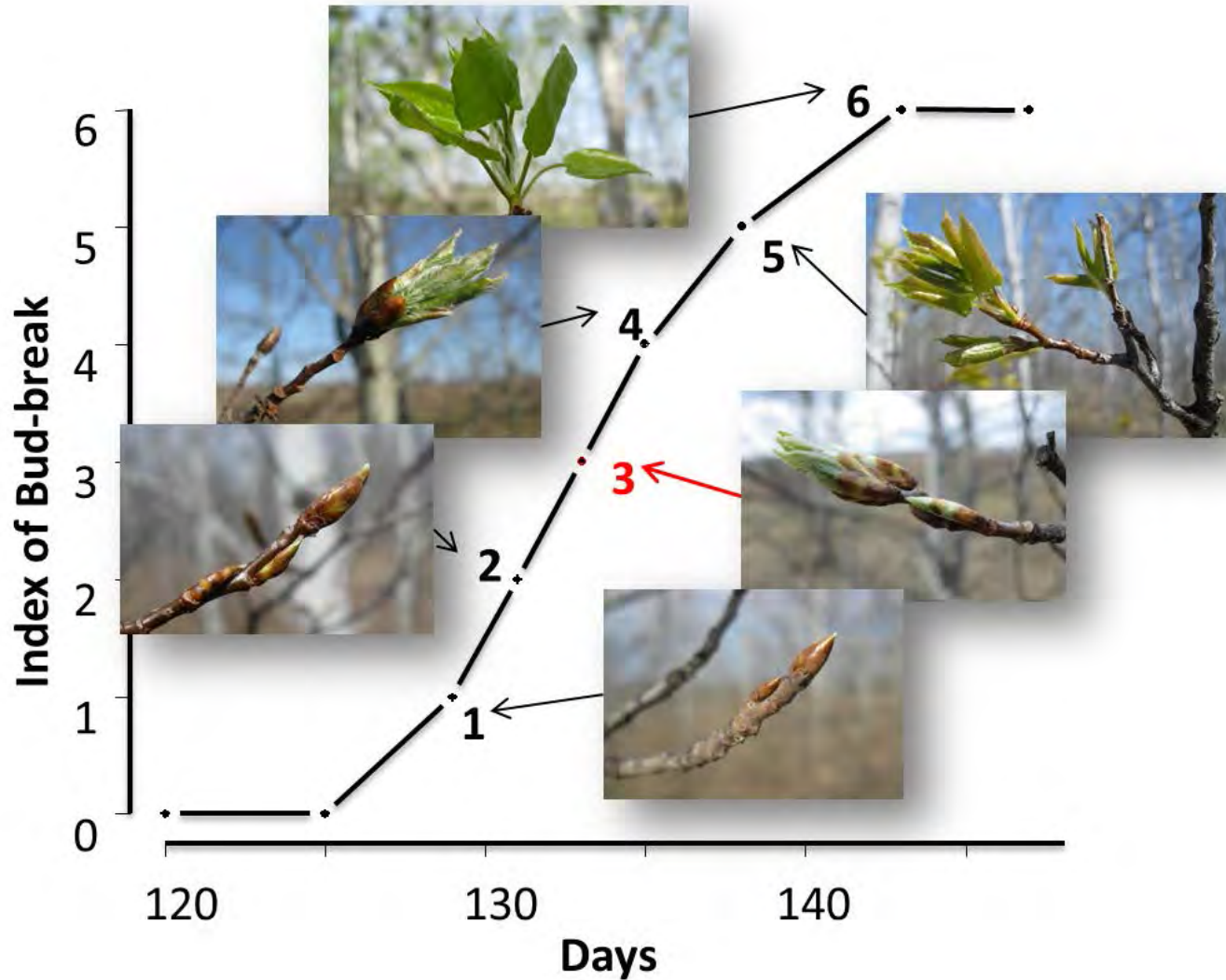




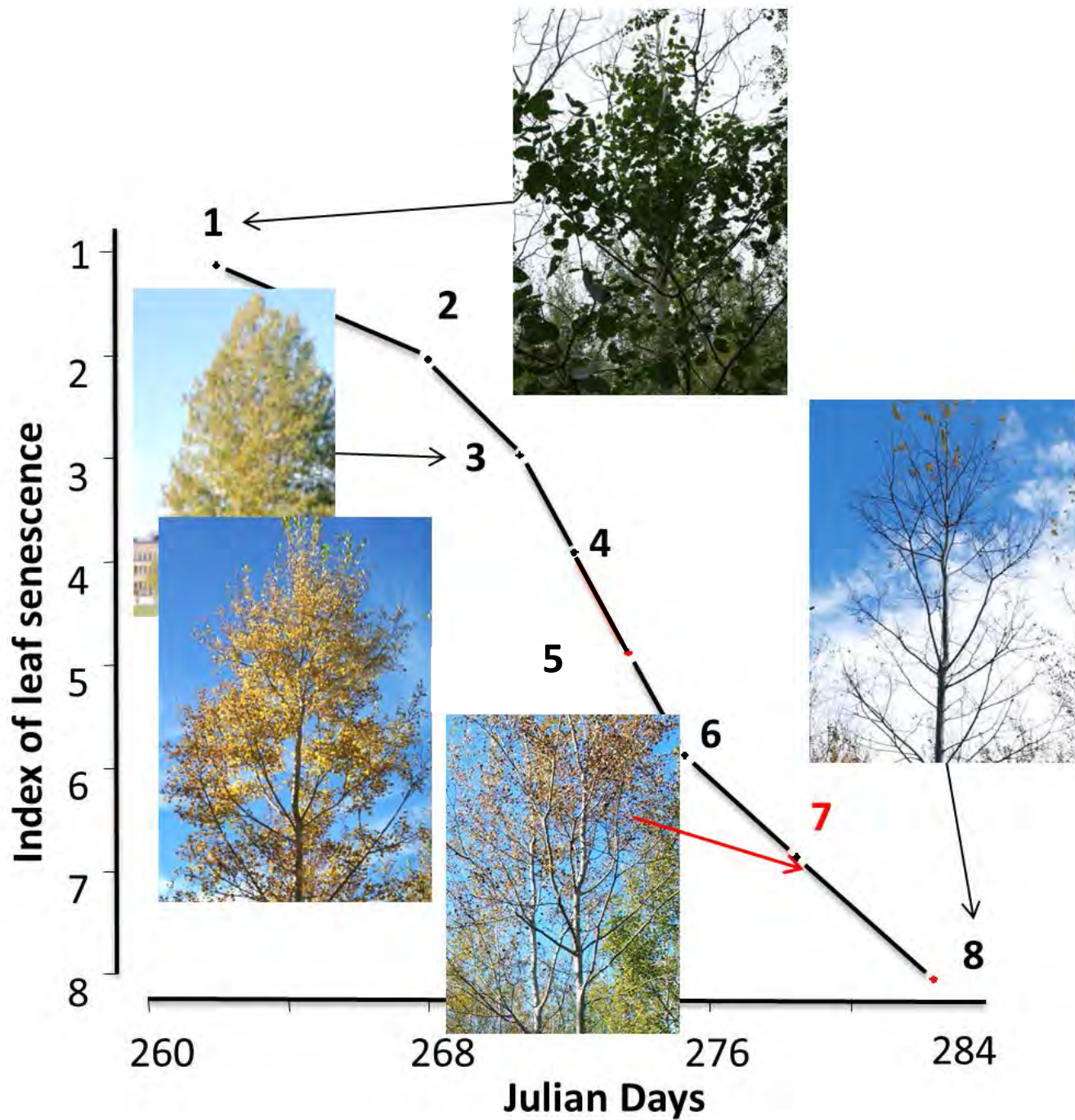


# Progeny trials – Measurements

## Bud break



# Fall leaf senescence



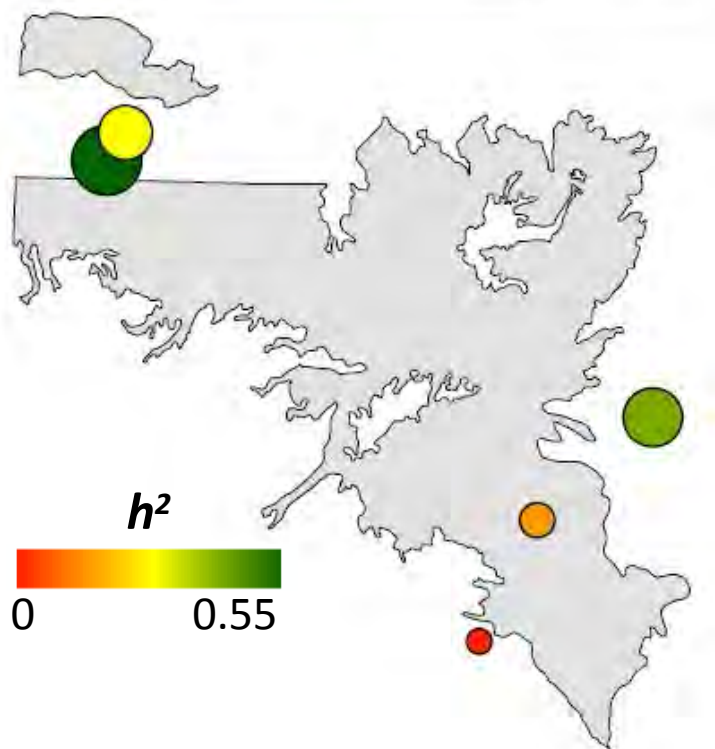
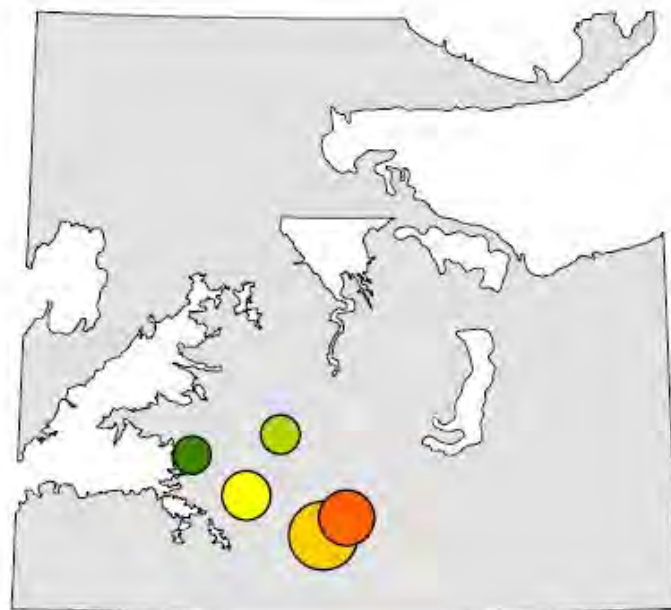


Phenotypic effect= **Genotypic effect**+ Environmental effect

**Genetic effect**= **Additive** + Non-additive

*Heritability* =  $V_{\text{Genotypic}} / V_{\text{Phenotypic}}$

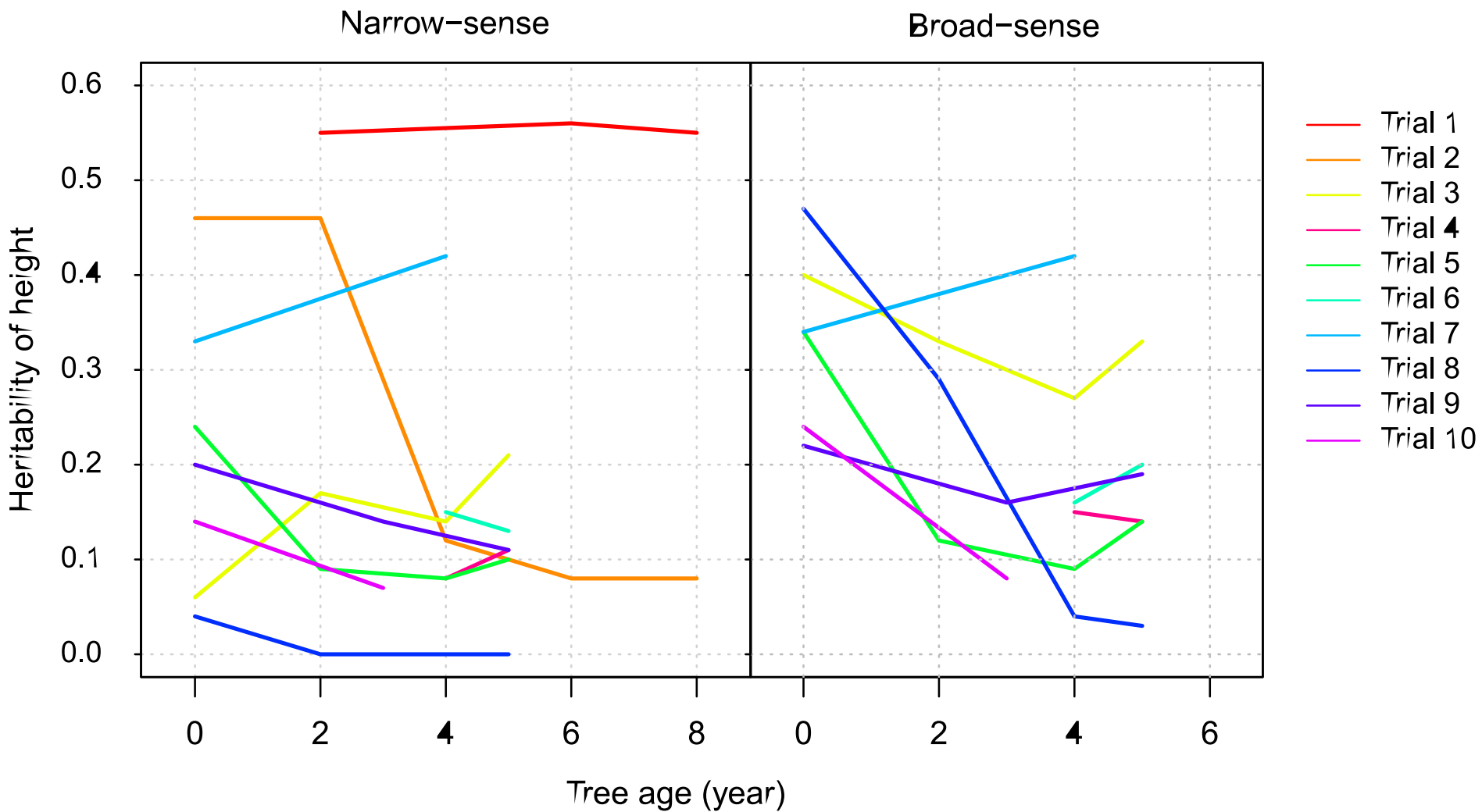
Trial Code <sup>1</sup>	Age of Measurement	Narrow-sense heritability ( $\hat{h}^2$ )		Broad-sense heritability ( $\hat{H}^2$ )	
		Height	DBH	Height	DBH
<u>Southern Breeding Region</u>					
01-81-05	8	0.55 (0.16)	0.54 (0.17)		
02-35-05	8	0.08 (0.10)	0.03 (0.09)		
03-36-07	5	0.21 (0.08)	0.19 (0.07)	0.33 (0.03)	0.25 (0.02)
04-83-07	5	0.11 (0.05)		0.14 (0.02)	
08-37-07	5	No estimate		0.03 (0.03)	
<u>Northern Breeding Region</u>					
05-11-07	5	0.10 (0.03)	0.06 (0.03)	0.14 (0.02)	0.09 (0.02)
06-10-07	5	0.13 (0.04)		0.20 (0.02)	
07-13-07	4	0.42 (0.45)		0.42 (0.22)	
09-13-08	5	0.11 (0.06)	0.14 (0.05)	0.19 (0.02)	0.17 (0.02)
10-11-08	3	0.07 (0.03)		0.08 (0.02)	





# Phenology

Trial Code	Age of Measurement	Narrow-sense heritability ( $\hat{h}^2$ )		Broad-sense heritability ( $\hat{H}^2$ )	
		Bud break	Leaf abscission	Bud break	Leaf abscission
02-35-05	7,8	0.46 (0.15)	0.33 (0.14)		
03-36-07	4,5	0.37 (0.10)	0.42 (0.10)	0.46 (0.03)	0.46 (0.03)
08-37-07	4,5	0.36 (0.07)	no estimate	0.36 (0.07)	0.05 (0.05)

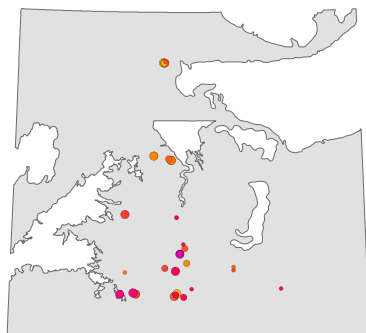




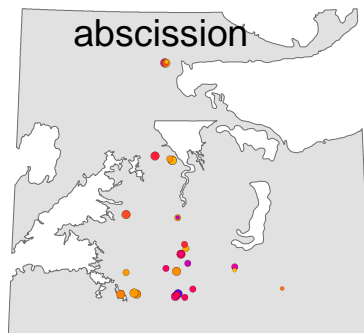
# Growth and adaptive traits correlations

Correlation	Trial 02-35-05		Trial 03-36-07		Trial 08-37-07	
	Genetic	Phenotypic	Genetic	Phenotypic	Genetic	Phenotypic
HT - BUD	-0.30 (0.21)	-0.23 (0.06)	-0.19 (0.05)	-0.25 (0.02)	no estimate	-0.42 (0.05)
HT - LAB	0.83 (0.09)	0.57 (0.04)	0.58 (0.04)	0.37 (0.02)	no estimate	0.28 (0.06)
BUD - LAB	-0.08 (0.22)	-0.05 (0.07)	0.15 (0.07)	0.00 (0.03)	no estimate	-0.20 (0.06)
SURV - BUD		-0.34 (0.09)		-0.07 (0.06)		-0.03 (0.20)
SURV - LAB		0.55 (0.11)		0.29 (0.04)		0.20 (0.12)
SURV - HT		0.58 (0.11)		0.42 (0.04)		0.00 (0.15)

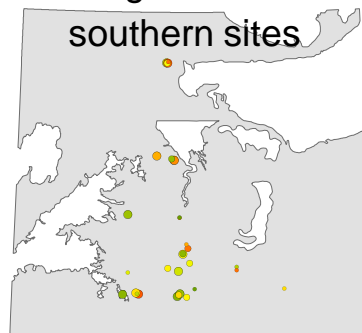
Bud break



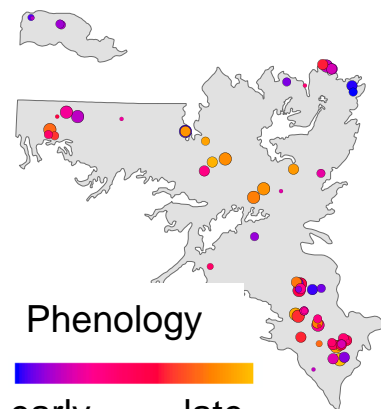
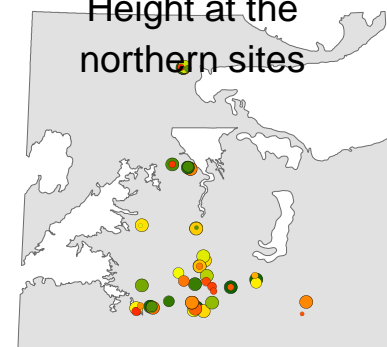
Leaf  
abscission



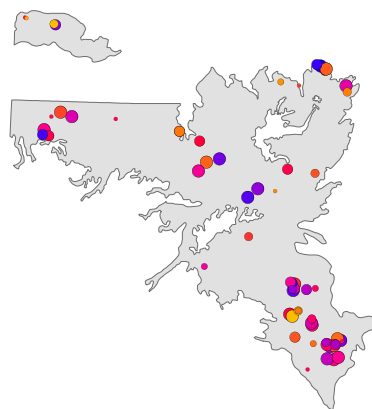
Height at  
southern sites



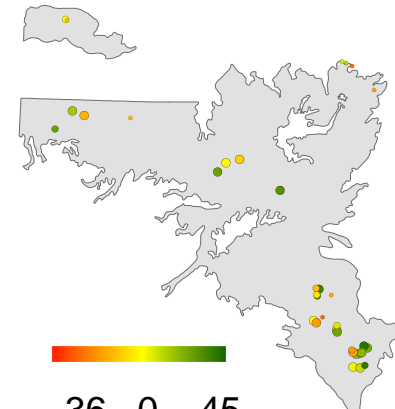
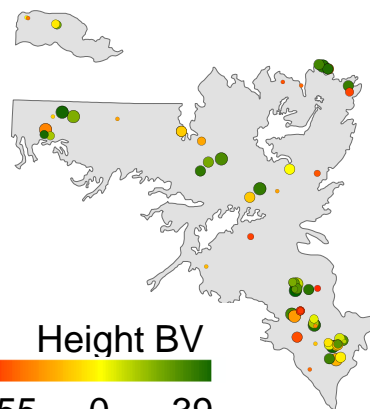
Height at the  
northern sites



Phenology  
early late



Height BV  
-55 0 39



-36 0 45

# Conclusions

- Growth and survival are associated with early budbreak and late leaf abscission( $r=-0.3$  and  $0.7$ )
- Inadvertent selection
- No spatial pattern for breeding values
- Messages for practices



# Acknowledgement

- Funding:



**NSERC  
CRSNG**

 Natural Resources Canada (NRCan) Ressources naturelles Canada (RNCan)

**Canada**



Western Boreal Aspen Corporation

- Jaroslav Klapste, Zhiqiu Hu and ATISC ESRD Alberta colleague