## Western White Pine (Pw) & Lodgepole Pine (Pli) Breeding Programs

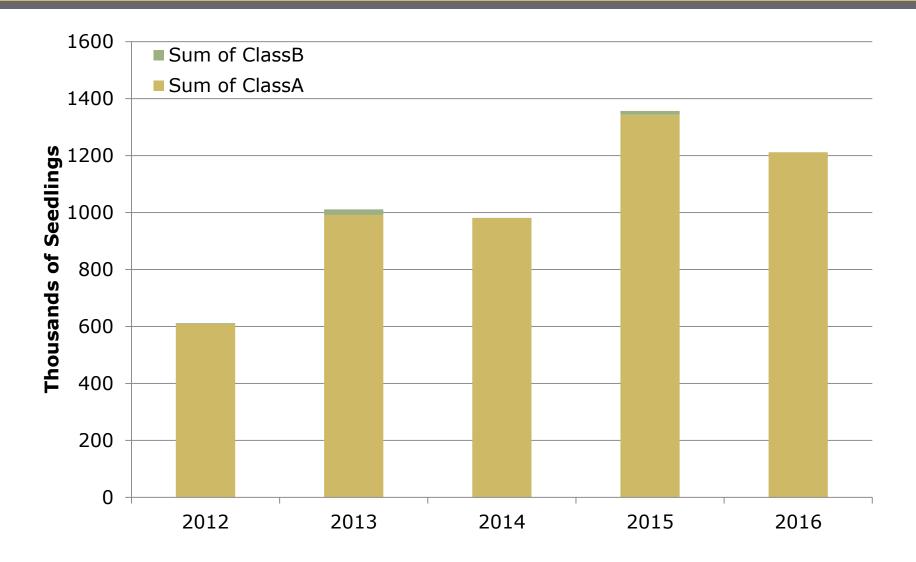
Nick Ukrainetz



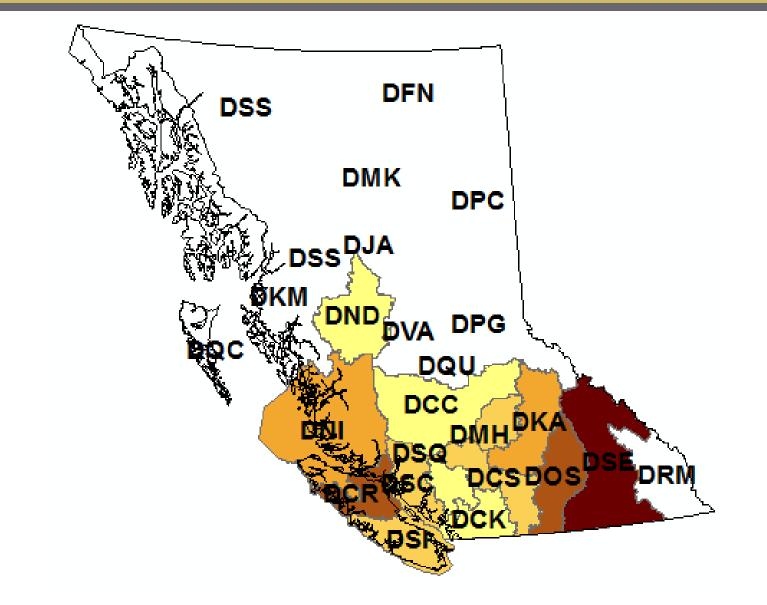


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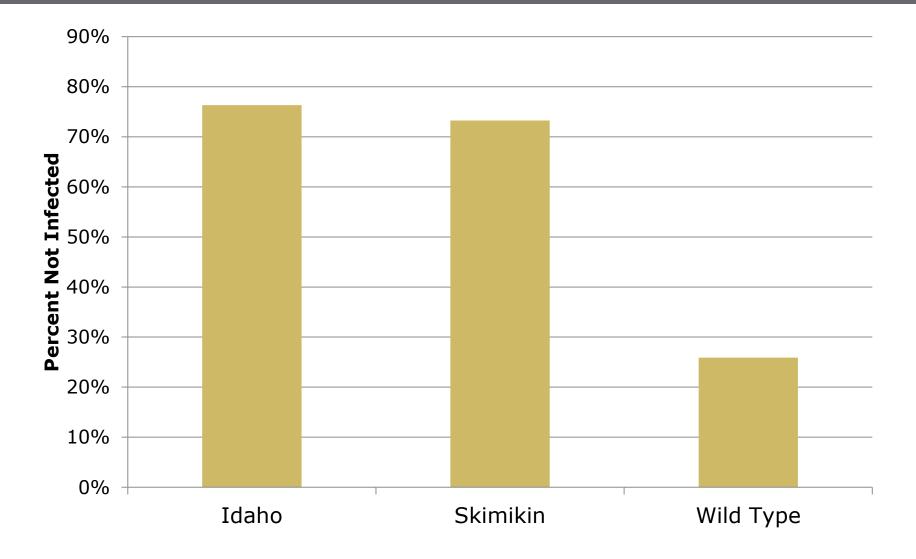
#### **Pw Planting Stats**



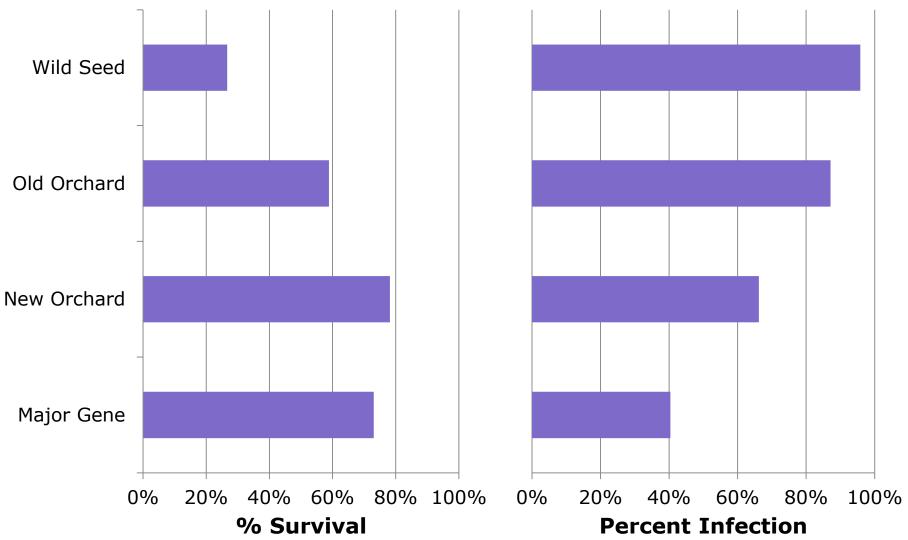
#### **Pw Planting Stats**



## Pwi Realized Gain – Age 15



#### **Pwc Realized Gain**



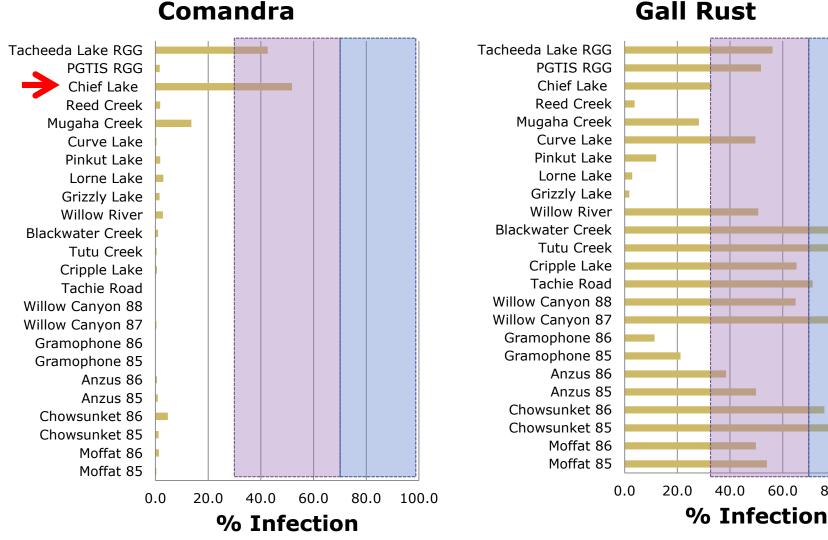
# Lodgepole Pine Disease Resistance Update





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# Forest Health Surveys by Richard Reich



#### Gall Rust

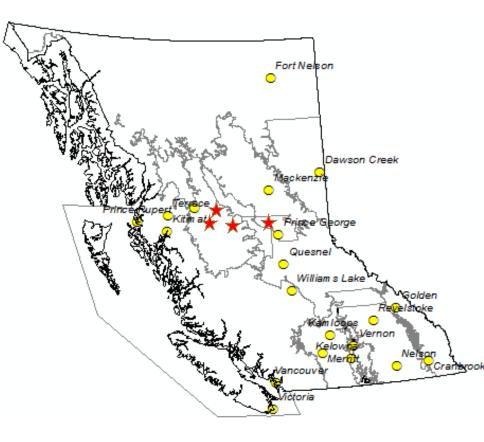
100.0

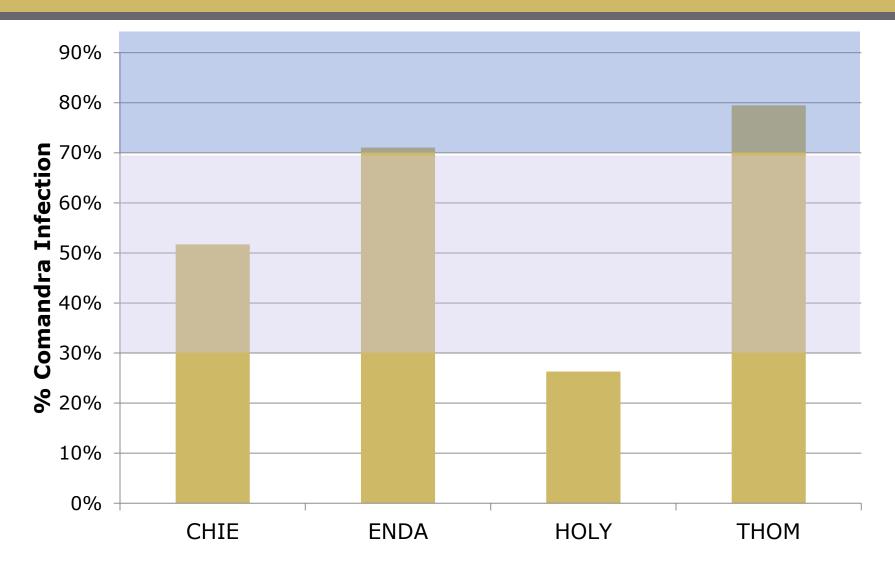
80.0

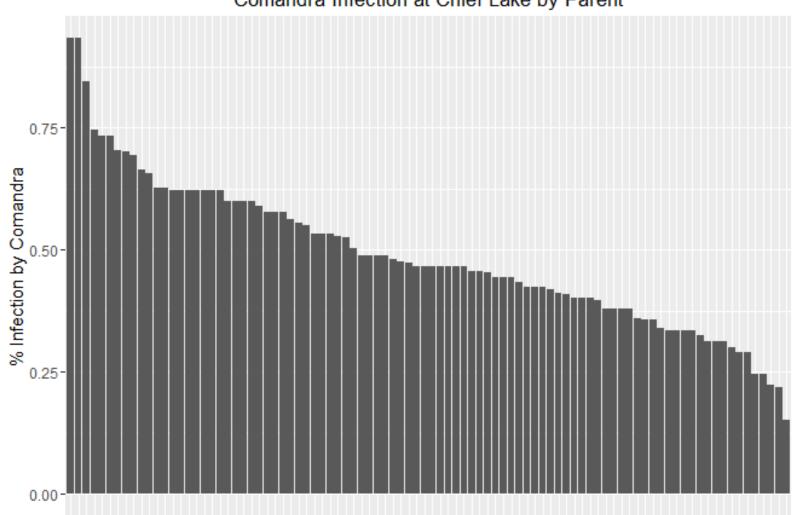
60.0



- Four sites
- 135 parent trees
- 28,000 trees

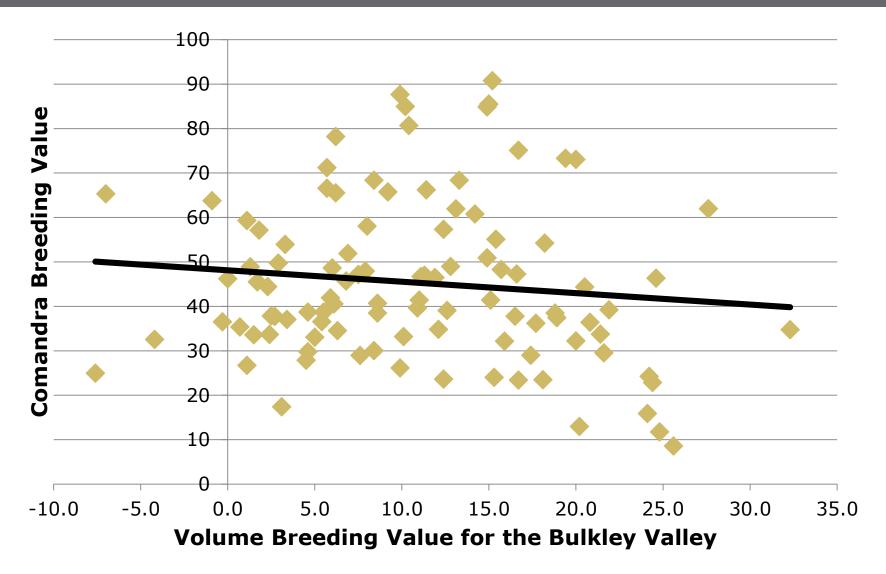


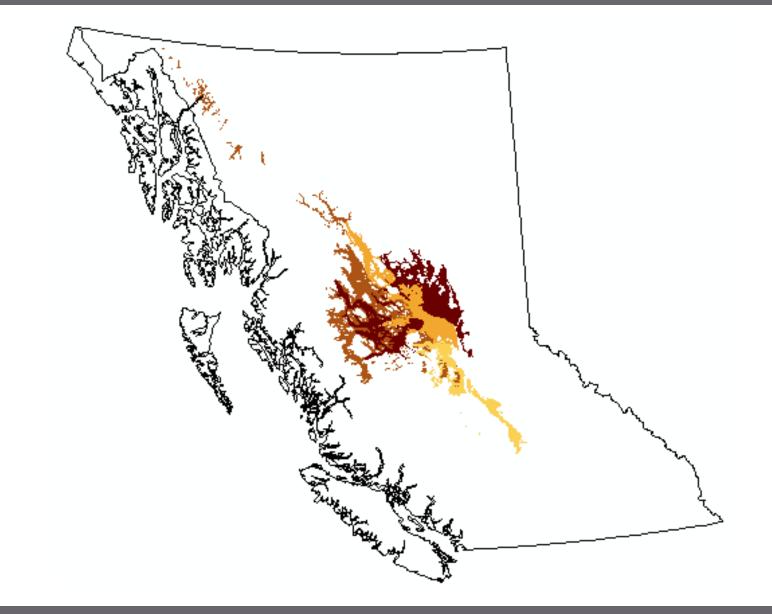




Comandra Infection at Chief Lake by Parent

- Q1: Is susceptibility or resistance heritable?
  - YES: heritability is 0.26
- Q2: Is susceptibility and resistance consistent across sites?
  YES: Type B genetic correlation = 0.81
- Q3: What is the relationship with growth?
  - No strong relationship
- Q4: How much resistance?
  - Top 40 families: GWr = 71
  - Top 20 families: GWr = 79







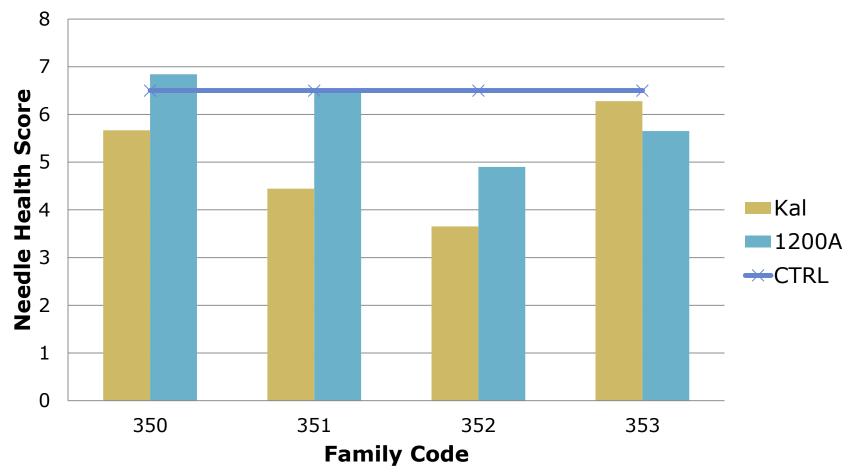


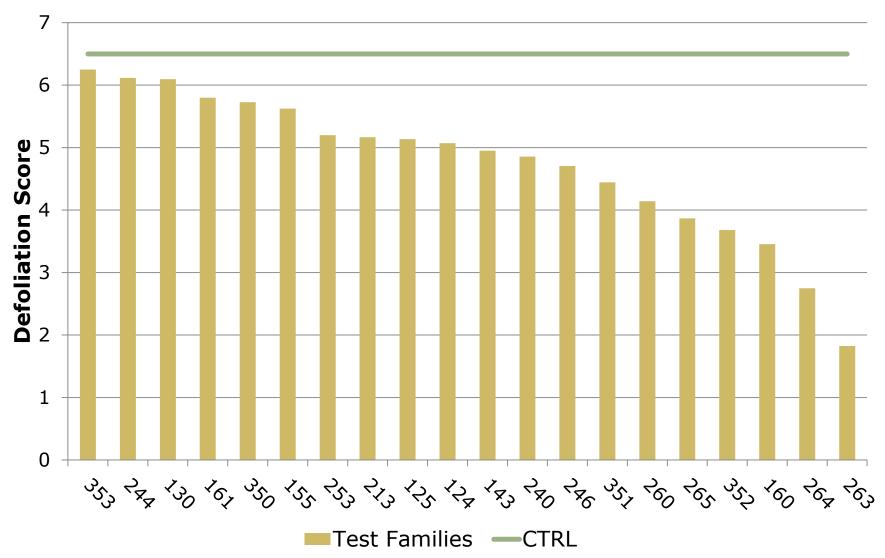






#### Needle Health Score for Kal Inoculations and NST Field Trials

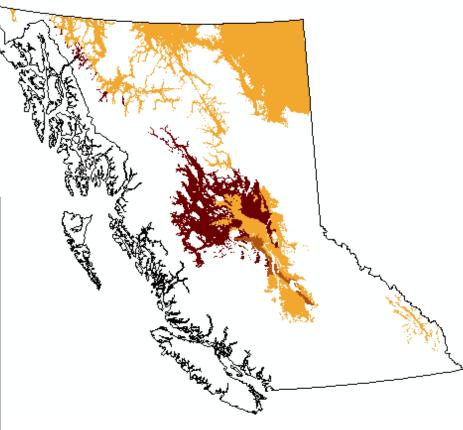




#### Gall Rust:

- > 700 parent trees ranked
- One seed orchard
  - GWr = 71

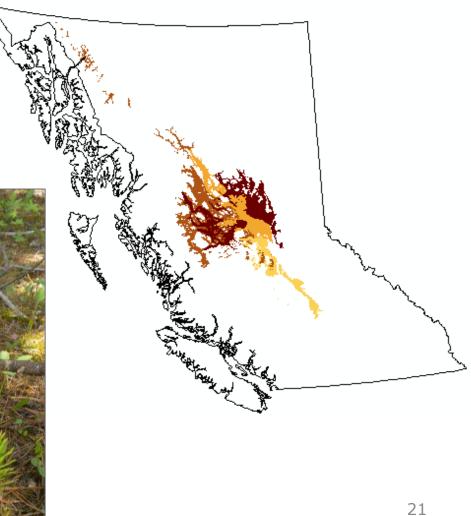




Comandra:

- 135 parent trees ranked
- 27 Forward Selections

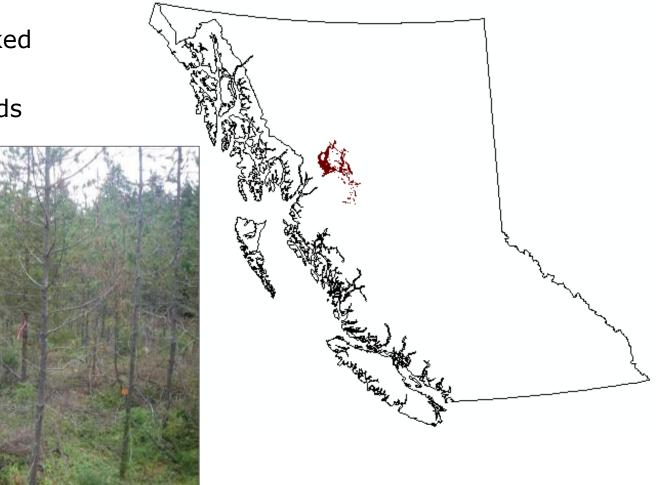




Dothistroma:

- 111 Parents Ranked
- Screening methods





- 2017/2018 Budget: 61% of our expenditures have gone to disease resistance work
- Continue contract with CNC for disease surveys
  - Survey southern progeny tests
- Refine and perfect dothistroma screening protocol
- Establish field trials for comandra screening

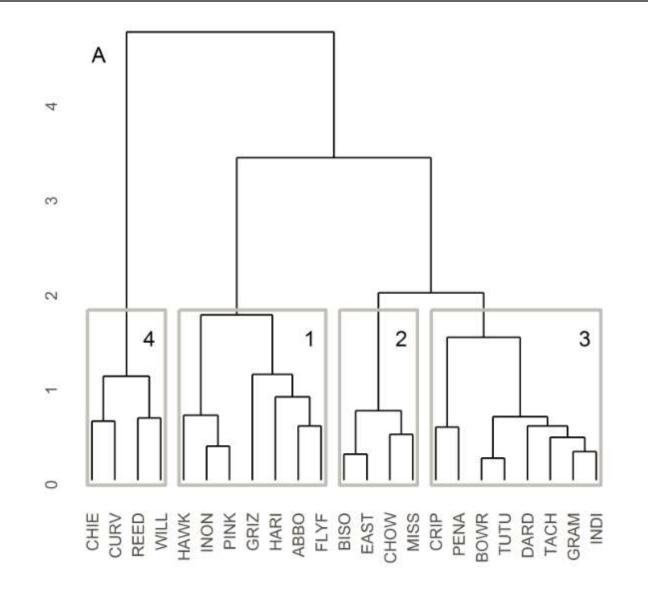
# Lodgepole Pine New Breeding Zones



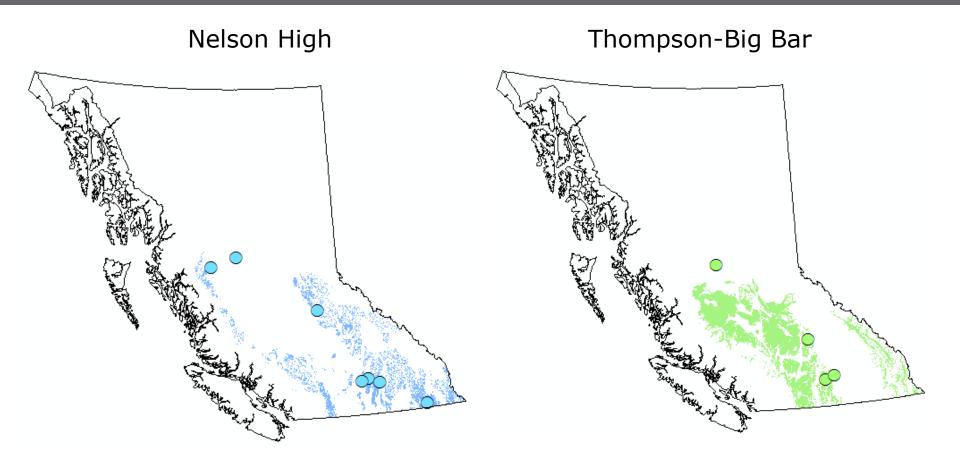


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- 1. Determine anchor sites
- 2. Align all sites to the anchor sites
- 3. Finalize breeding groups
- 4. Allocate forward selections to breeding groups
- 5. Calculate breeding values
- 6. Align new breeding groups with CBST



- 1. Dropped sites (OP and F1 progeny test sites)
- 2. Nass-Skeena (2 sites)
- 3. Big Bar-Chilcotin (~4 sites)
- 4. Thompson-Okanagan High (~5 sites)
- 5. East Kootenay Low (3 sites)
- 6. Comandra Resistance Trials (3 sites)



# Bulkley Valley **Central Plateau**

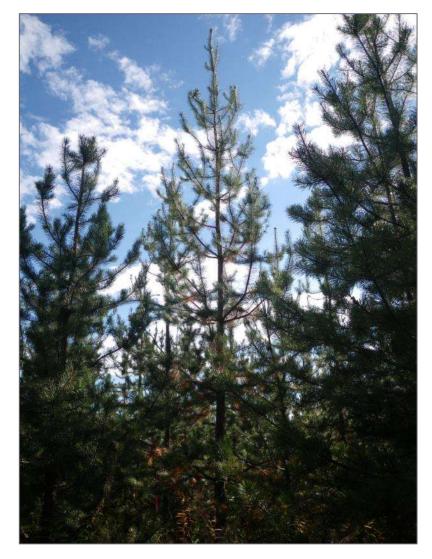
# Lodgepole Pine Genomic Selection

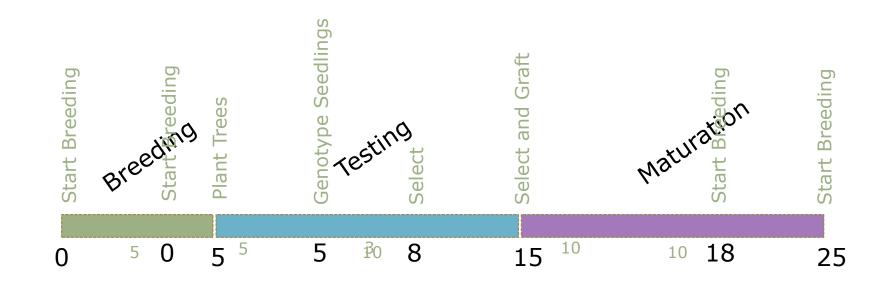




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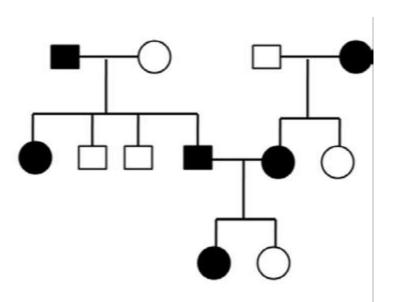






- Problem with conventional tree breeding... it takes a really long time!
  - Growth 10 years
  - Wood quality > 15 years
  - Form traits >15 years
  - Disease resistance ???

• Genomic selection can increase gain per unit time



	1	2	3	4	5	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
1	1					0.5	0.5						
2		1				0.5	0.5			0.5	0.5		
3			1					0.5	0.5			0.5	0.5
4				1				0.5	0.5				
5					1					0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
101	0.5	0.5				1	0.5			0.25	0.25		
102	0.5	0.5				0.5	1			0.25	0.25		
103			0.5	0.5				1	0.5			0.25	0.25
104			0.5	0.5				0.5	1			0.25	0.25
105		0.5			0.5	0.25	0.25			1	0.5	0.25	0.25
106		0.5			0.5	0.25	0.25			0.5	1	0.25	0.25
107			0.5		0.5			0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1	0.5
108			0.5		0.5			0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.5	1

	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
101	1	0.5			0.25	0.25		
102	0.5	1			0.25	0.25		
103			1	0.5			0.25	0.25
104			0.5	1			0.25	0.25
105	0.25	0.25			1	0.5	0.25	0.25
106	0.25	0.25			0.5	1	0.25	0.25
107			0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1	0.5
108			0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.5	1

