

Tolerance to preharvest sprouting and yield of wheat genotypes from different breeding programs

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Abstract – The objective of this work was to characterize the performance of elite wheat genotypes from different Brazilian breeding programs for traits associated with grain yield and preharvest sprouting. The study was conducted in 2010 and 2011 in the municipality of Capão do Leão, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, in a randomized complete block design with three replicates. Thirty-three wheat genotypes were evaluated for traits related to preharvest sprouting and grain yield. The estimate of genetic distance was used to predict potential combinations for selection of plants with high grain yield and tolerance to preharvest sprouting. The combined analysis of sprouted grains and falling number shows that the TBIO Alvorada, TBIO Mestre, Frontana, Fundacep Raízes, Fundacep Cristalino, and BRS Guamirim genotypes are tolerant to preharvest sprouting. Combinations of TBIO Alvorada and TBIO Mestre with Fundacep Cristalino show high potential for recovering superior genotypes for high grain yield and tolerance to preharvest sprouting.

Index terms: *Triticum aestivum*, ear sprouting, falling number, genetic divergence, parental selection.

Tolerância à germinação na pré-colheita e produtividade de genótipos de trigo de diferentes programas de melhoramento

Resumo – O objetivo deste trabalho foi caracterizar o desempenho de genótipos elite de trigo de diferentes programas de melhoramento do Brasil, para caracteres associados à produtividade de grãos e à germinação na pré-colheita. O estudo foi conduzido em 2010 e 2011 no Município de Capão do Leão, RS, em delineamento experimental de blocos ao acaso, com três repetições. Foram avaliados 33 genótipos de trigo quanto aos caracteres relacionados à germinação em pré-colheita e ao rendimento de grãos. A estimativa da distância genética foi utilizada para predizer combinações potenciais na seleção de plantas com alta produtividade de grãos e tolerância à germinação na pré-colheita. A análise combinada de grãos germinados e número de queda mostra que os genótipos TBIO Alvorada, TBIO Mestre, Frontana, Fundacep Raízes, Fundacep Cristalino e BRS Guamirim apresentam tolerância à germinação em pré-colheita. As combinações de TBIO Alvorada e TBIO Mestre com Fundacep Cristalino mostram alto potencial na recuperação de genótipos superiores para elevada produtividade de grãos e tolerância à germinação em pré-colheita.

Termos para indexação: *Triticum aestivum*, germinação na espiga, número de queda, divergência genética, seleção de parentais.

Introduction

High temperature and rainfall during the ripening and harvesting of wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) cause serious damages to grain yield and quality due to preharvest sprouting (PHS). The premature germination of seeds while still attached to the mother plant decreases flour quality, turning starch into sugars

(Kulwal et al., 2012), which makes the flour unsuitable for the baking process (Emebiri et al., 2010; Gavazza et al., 2012). In Brazil, PHS is very severe and, in bad years, the losses could reach more than US\$100 million (Basso & Flinham, 2005).

High tolerance to PHS is directly linked to the rate of water uptake, seed dormancy levels, and the ability to reallocate storage compounds during germination

(Emebiri et al., 2010; Martynov & Dobrotvorskaya, 2012; Zhang et al., 2014). However, selection of plants with tolerance to PHS is difficult, due to its quantitative inheritance (Fofana et al., 2009) and strong environmental influence (Basso et al., 2006). One of the main methods for evaluating PHS is the conventional test that simulates field conditions, in which spikes are immersed in water and kept wet for a certain period to allow the germination of sensitive genotypes. The germination index, sprouting index, and visual evaluation of sprouted seeds are also efficient in assessing tolerance to PHS. The germination index is used to measure the dormancy of isolated seeds, through the daily count of sprouted grains in ideal growing conditions of humidity and temperature in a germination chamber. The sprouting index and the visual evaluation of sprouted seeds consist of measuring seed dormancy in whole ears. For the sprouting index, the analysis is performed by simulating the wheat growing conditions, by subjecting the ears to artificial rainfall in protected environments. In the visual assessment, a grading scale from 1–9 is used to indicate the number of sprouted grains (Rasul et al., 2009). Tolerance to PHS can also be determined by: the percentage of germinated grains on the ear, obtained by counting the number of germinated grains (Kulwal et al., 2010); and the measurement of α -amylase activity, expressed by the falling number on whole flour (Gooding et al., 2012).

The characterization of wheat cultivars in different Brazilian breeding programs for variables associated with grain yield and PHS is of paramount importance to rank the performance of elite lines. In order to identify genomic tools for the identification of genotypes tolerant to PHS, a good standardization of phenotyping methods is required. Furthermore, the measure of the genetic distances within the Brazilian gene pool enables the identification of new promising combinations for the selection of high-yielding and PHS-tolerant genotypes, aiming to change the wheat crop scenario in Brazil.

The objective of this work was to characterize the performance of elite wheat genotypes from different Brazilian breeding programs for traits associated with grain yield and preharvest sprouting.

Materials and Methods

The experiments were conducted in 2010 and 2011, in an experimental field located in the municipality

of Capão do Leão, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil (31°52'00"S, 52°21'24"W, at an altitude of 13.24 m), where the annual rainfall was of 1,280.2 mm (Figure 1).

Thirty-three elite wheat genotypes were used, developed by the main breeding programs in Brazil (Table 1). The cultivar Frontana released in 1940 is considered the largest contribution of Brazilian wheat genotypes to the world, due to its resistance to leaf rust, to natural shattering, and to preharvest sprouting. The genotypes used in the present study were chosen according to the following criteria: commercially active, elite lines, and standards for tolerance (BRS 194 and Frontana) and sensitivity (BRS 220 and Valente) to preharvest sprouting in wheat.

Seeding was performed under a conventional system with a density of 300 viable seeds per square meter; the experimental unit consisted of five 5.0-m-length rows, spaced at 0.20 m. Two fungicide applications using Folicur (tebuconazole) were applied in both experimental years. A randomized complete block design with three replicates was used, and seeding was

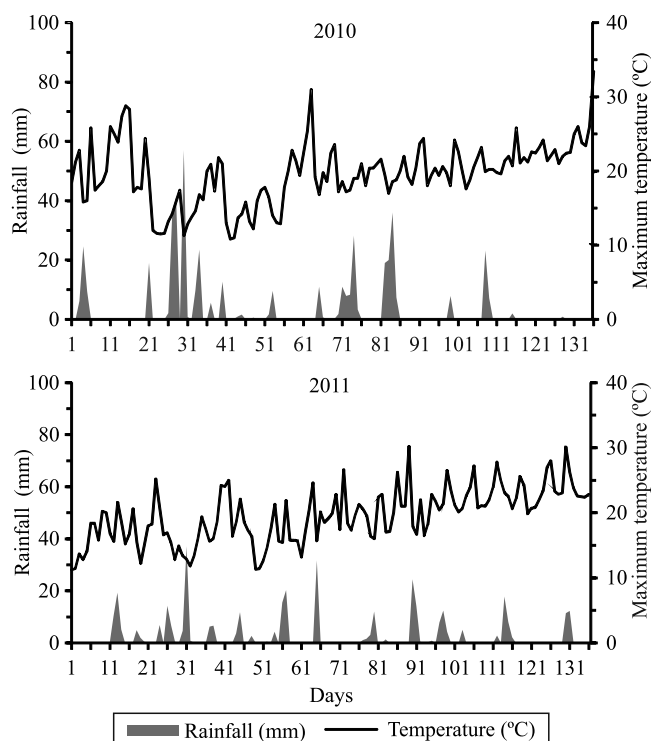


Figure 1. Rainfall and maximum temperature during the wheat vegetative cycle, in 2010 and 2011. Data obtained from the agrometeorological station of the municipality of Pelotas, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

performed in three distinct periods for all genotypes, obeying 10-day intervals. This was done so that the ear physiological maturity of the genotypes would coincide with the different cycles. Therefore, at harvest, all the ears were collected when the plants had lost their green color (physiological maturity), except for the culm nodes (Hanft & Wych, 1982).

In 2010 and 2011, ears were harvested and dried at room temperature for 7 days, placed in plastic bags, and frozen at -15°C , in order to maintain seed dormancy after harvest, until evaluation. For analyses of tolerance to PHS, germinated grains (GG, in percentage) and falling number (FN, in seconds) were scored. For the analysis of GG, a complete

randomized block design with three replicates was used; each replicate was composed of ten ears. The ears were immersed in distilled water for 8 hours, and later retrieved and placed on a paper towel in order to subtract the water excess. The fungicide Vitavax-Thiram (active ingredient Carboxin + Thiram: $200 + 200 \text{ g L}^{-1}$) was applied to ears in the recommended dosage. Ears were rolled up and put in a vertical position in previously-soaked germinating paper. The rolls were placed in plastic bags to avoid humidity loss and were incubated for 7 days at $20^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$ in a BOD germination chamber. After 7 days of incubation, the rolls were retrieved and dried at 50°C for 72 hours. After drying, the ears were

Table 1. Pedigree and reaction to ear sprouting of the 33 wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) genotypes evaluated⁽¹⁾.

Genotypes	Pedigree	Reaction	Breeding program
TBIO Tibagi	Supera/Ônix	MT/MS	Biotrigo
TBIO Ivaí	ORL 97061/CD 104	MT/MS	Biotrigo
TBIO Pioneiro	Cronox/Vaqueano	MT	Biotrigo
TBIO Itaipu	Quartzo/Safira	MT	Biotrigo
TBIO Alvorada	Vaqueano/Abalone	MT	Biotrigo
TBIO Sinuelo 'S'	Quartzo/3/Fundacep 30/Ônix//Pampeano/4/Quartzo	MT/T	Biotrigo
TBIO Mestre	IBIO0810/Cronox//ORL 00255	MT/MS	Biotrigo
TBIO Seletto	ORL 04300/Ônix	MT/MS	Biotrigo
Quartzo	Ônix/Avante	MT/R	OR Sementes+Biotrigo
Mirante	Ônix/Taurum/Ônix	MS	OR Sementes+Biotrigo
Marfim	ORL 94101/2*ORL 95688	MT/MS	OR Sementes+Biotrigo
Valente	BR 18/Alcover	S	Biotrigo
Supera	PF-9099/OR-1	MS	Biotrigo
Frontana	Fronteira/Mentana	T	Iwar Beckmann
Topazio	Pampeano'S'/Abalone	WI	OR Sementes
Turquesa	Pampeano/ORL 98231//Cronox	WI	OR Sementes
Ametista	PF950351/Abalone//Ônix	MT/MS	OR Sementes
Fundacep Raízes	EMB 27/CEP 24/3/BUC''S''/FCT''S''//PF 85229	MT/MS	CCGL
Fundacep Horizonte	BRS 119/CEP 97184	MS	CCGL
Fundacep Cristalino	BR 35/CEP 9291/4/BR 32/3/CNO 79/PF 70354/MUS "S"	S	CCGL
Fundacep Campo Real	CEP 889171/PF 869114//OR 1	MT	CCGL
Fundacep Bravo	Rubi/Fundacep 37	MT/MS	CCGL
BRS Guamirim	Embrapa 27/Buck Nandu//PF 93159	MT	Embrapa
BRS 248	PAT 7392/PF 89232	MT	Embrapa
BRS 194	CEP 14/BR 23//CEP 19	T	Embrapa
BRS 220	Embrapa 16/TB 108	S	Embrapa
TEC Veloce	ORL 91256/Fundacep 29// BRS 177	MS	CCGL
TEC Frontale	ORL 95688/Embrapa 16	MT	CCGL
CEP 07-136	CEP 99131/Fundacep 30//Abalone	WI	CCGL
TEC Vigore	Pampeano/Fundacep Cristalino	S	CCGL
TEC Triunfo	BRS177/CEP 9612//Ônix	MS/S	CCGL
CEP 06-167	CEP 99131/CEPF 9715	WI	CCGL
CEP 07-31	CEP 0024/CEP 0072//Abalone	WI	CCGL

⁽¹⁾Classification for sprouting in the ear according to Comissão Brasileira de Pesquisa de Trigo e Triticale. T, tolerant; MT/T, moderately tolerant to tolerant; MT, moderately tolerant; MT/MS, moderately tolerant to moderately sensitive; MS, moderately sensitive; MS/S, moderately sensitive to sensitive; S, sensitive; and WI, without information.

threshed and the numbers of germinated and total grains were counted.

For the evaluation of FN, a sample containing ears was threshed and the seeds were placed at 15% humidity, whereas the grains were grinded after 24 hours in an experimental CD1 mill (Chopin Technologies, Villeneuve-la-Garenne, France). Whole-wheat flour was produced, from which 7.0 g samples were taken for the analyses. The FN test measures the effect of α -amylase and targets the grains involved before the emission of radicles or pericarp breakage. FN was determined using the 56-81B method from AACC International (1995), in which the lower the FN value, the higher the enzyme content and activity. In both experimental years (2010 and 2011), the evaluations of FN were performed in an automatic falling number system, model FN 1500, (Perten Instruments France, Haguenau, France).

For the analyses of traits linked to yield, the following were measured: grain yield (GY, in kg ha⁻¹); hectoliter weight (HW, in kg hL⁻¹); weight of a thousand grains (WTG, in grams); number of fertile tillers (NFT, in units per meter); ear grain weight (EGW, in grams); and number of grains per ear (NGE, in units). The assessment of the NFT trait was performed in the field by samplings of 1.0 m in the middle of the three central lines of each observation unit of the plot. GY, HW, WTG, EGW, and NGE evaluations were performed in the laboratory after the plots were harvested.

For the GG and FN traits, analysis of variance was performed for detection of differences between the main effects (genotype and year) and of interactions between the main factors. Afterwards, for the eight phenotypic traits evaluated, analysis of variance and comparison of means were performed using the Scott-Knott test, at 5% probability, based on the means of the traits for both experimental years. The partitioning of the interaction of traits associated with PHS uncovered four phenotypic classes for germinated grains; however, in the following year, six classes were obtained (Table 2). Considering this difference, the following scores were adopted: a, sensitive; b–c, intermediate; and d, tolerant in 2010; and a–b, sensitive; c–d, intermediate; and e–f, tolerant in 2011. The analysis of FN clustered the genotypes in eight and six phenotypic classes in 2010 and 2011, respectively. Therefore, using the same criterion as for germinated grains, the genotypes were scored as follows: a–b,

tolerant; c–f, intermediate; and g–h, sensitive in 2010; and a–b, tolerant; c–d, intermediate; and e–f, sensitive in 2011.

The estimate of genetic dissimilarity was determined through the overall distance of Mahalanobis (D^2) between genotype pairs. From standard means, a genetic distance matrix was obtained. The relative contributions of the variables to genetic distance were obtained using the model described by Singh (1981). The Genes software (Viçosa, MG, Brazil) was used in all procedures. A dendrogram was obtained by the unweighted pair-group method with arithmetic mean (UPGMA) clustering method, using the NTSYS-pc software, version 2.1 (Rohlf, 2000). The cophenetic coefficient was calculated through the Mantel test, and cluster significance was determined by average dissimilarity (Sokal & Rohlf, 1962).

Results and Discussion

Analysis of variance showed interaction between main effects ($p \leq 0.05$) for all variables. The mean square values, based on the F test, for the experimental year were higher than the genotype effect, indicating a larger influence of the environment on the phenotype. This suggests a quantitative action on the components associated with PHS and grain yield. Although genotype contribution is important for the expression of components linked to grain yield, year and location have shown a stronger influence (Chenu et al., 2011). The strong GxE interaction for yield components, such as NFT, WTG, and NGE, indicate that more than one year of evaluation is needed for an effective characterization of performance in wheat genotypes (Valério et al., 2013). The strong environmental action on the dormancy and germination of wheat genotypes has been described, suggesting a quantitative inheritance (Basso et al., 2006). However, it is difficult to identify steady genotypes for PHS-related traits when different growing conditions are compared (Rasul et al., 2012).

The higher germination values indicate that seeds have lower accumulated dormancy, characterizing an advanced germination process (Basso et al., 2006; Gelin et al., 2007). For both experimental years, the TBIO Alvorada, Fundacep Horizonte, Fundacep Campo Real, and BRS 194 genotypes were superior, presenting lower values for GG (Table 2). In 2011,

a higher number of classes was obtained, showing that this year favored PHS, probably because of the heavier rains at the end of the plant cycle (Figure 1). However, the analysis of GG indicated a higher stability for the TBIO Alvorada, Fundacep Horizonte, and BRS 194 genotypes, which did not differ between years.

The FN expresses the activity of the α -amylase enzyme, in which the lower enzymatic activity in the sample is inferred from higher FN values

Table 2. Performance per se of the evaluated wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) genotypes for the traits associated with preharvest sprouting in the analysis of simple effects of genotype x year⁽¹⁾.

Genotype	Germinated grains (%)		Falling number (s)	
	2010	2011	2010	2011
TBIO Tibagi	21Ab	24Ad	401Ac	380Ab
TBIO Ivaí	8Bd	19Ad	372Ad	377Ab
TBIO Pioneiro	32Aa	30Ac	418Ab	425Aa
TBIO Itaipu	15Ac	8Bf	372Ad	362Ac
TBIO Alvorada	8Ad	4Af	403Ac	381Ab
TBIO Sinuelo 'S'	10Bc	21Ad	323Af	330Ad
TBIO Mestre	23Ab	15Be	426Ab	361Bc
TBIO Seletó	22Bb	36Ab	362Ae	280Bf
Quartzo	15Ac	1Ae5	416Ab	312Be
Mirante	30Aa	28Ac	357Ae	348Ad
Marfim	25Bb	31Ac	439Ab	343Bd
Valente	23Bb	31Ac	316Af	336Ad
Supera	33Aa	19Bd	425Ab	323Be
Frontana	17Ac	16Ad	423Ab	389Bb
Topazio	9Bd	47Aa	198Bh	271Af
Turquesa	13Bc	21Ad	337Ae	342Ad
Ametista	35Aa	37Ab	398Ac	314Be
Fundacep Raízes	11Ac	11Ae	420Ab	384Bb
Fundacep Horizonte	9Ad	14Ae	373Ad	337Bd
Fundacep Cristalino	10Bc	27Ae	392Ac	386Ab
Fundacep Campo Real	7Bd	15Ae	364Ae	332Bd
Fundacep Bravo	21Ab	9Bf	348Ae	356Ac
BRS Guamirim	8Bd	21Ad	477Aa	378Bb
BRS 248	11Bc	18Ad	342Ae	342Ad
BRS 194	6Ad	10Af	330Af	296Be
BRS 220	7Bd	21Ad	350Ae	364Ac
TEC Veloce	21Bb	33Ab	355Be	390Ab
TEC Frontale	13Bc	28Ac	298Af	256Bf
CEP 07-136	10Bc	20Ad	348Ae	318Be
TEC Vigore	20Bb	30Ac	375Ad	358Ac
TEC Triunfo	5Bd	36Ab	318Af	269Bf
CEP 06-167	6Bd	23Ad	377Ad	372Ab
CEP 07-31	4Bd	33Ab	257Ag	265Af
Mean	15B	23A	366A	341B

⁽¹⁾Means followed by equal letters, lowercase in the columns and uppercase in the lines, do not differ among genotypes or among environments, respectively, by the Scott-Knott test, at 5% probability.

(Hagberg, 1960; Fofana et al., 2009). Therefore, the TBIO Pioneiro, Frontana, Fundacep Raízes, and BRS Guamirim genotypes were the ones with higher FN values. In 2010, a higher number of phenotypic classes was obtained, favored by a better harvesting condition due to reduced rainfall (Figure 1).

Variables indicative of PHS showed inconsistency when compared, i.e., genotypes with reduced germination values were not the same with higher FN values. The Frontana genotype, which is internationally recognized as a standard for tolerance to PHS, was fit when FN was analyzed. Some reports have shown low germination potential for the cultivar Frontana (Andreoli et al., 2006; Bassoi et al., 2006), reassuring its use as a control for tolerance to PHS. It is important to highlight that, although in 2011 the numbers of phenotypic classes for FN were similar among the PHS detecting variables (Table 2), twice as many phenotypic classes were obtained in 2010, facilitating the analysis of genetic variability for PHS expression.

The study of wheat populations indicated the presence of tolerant genotypes and the potential for obtaining genetic gains (Bassoi et al., 2006); however, few traits associated with tolerance to PHS have been reported. Though visual scoring (grain germination) can be relatively efficient, laboratory methods, such as FN, have shown to be more reliable in detecting the activity of enzymes linked to germination, even when seeds are not visibly germinated (Gelin et al., 2007). PHS evaluations using GG and FN are considered consistent and precise in wheat (Rasul et al., 2012). A high correlation between GG and FN has been observed (Gelin et al., 2007; Rasul et al., 2012). However, Fofana et al. (2008) found similar results to those of the present study, showing some inconsistency between variables and leaning towards the use of FN as a more reliable trait.

The expression of the α -amylase enzyme and its occurrence at high levels in mature wheat grains have adverse consequences for processing by end users to produce value-added high quality wheat products. The accumulation of the α -amylase enzyme is usually observed in two situations: when there is late maturity α -amylase (LMA) activity and preharvest sprouting (Tan et al., 2010). LMA eventually affects all genotypes and affects FN, but not the percentage of GG. Therefore, differences in the associations between FN and GG may be determined by the LMA activity

present in some genotypes, which may be also partly attributable to the presence and expression of LMA in genotypes used in different experiments (Mares & Mrva 2008; Tan et al., 2010).

The joint analysis of wheat genotype performance for traits related to PHS and grain yield, and the combined analysis of GG and FN indicated a higher tolerance to PHS of the TBIO Alvorada, TBIO Mestre, Frontana, Fundacep Raízes, Fundacep Cristalino,

and BRS Guamirim genotypes (Table 3). Therefore, these genotypes have reduced germination values and higher FN. TBIO Alvorada, Frontana, and Fundacep Raízes also had higher tolerance to PHS in the trait specification analysis in each experimental year (Table 2). Among the cultivars with high PHS, TBIO Alvorada, TBIO Mestre, and Fundacep Cristalino had high grain yield. None of the tolerant cultivars showed high HW and high WTG. However,

Table 3. Performance per se of the evaluated wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) genotypes and relative contribution for total variability associated with preharvest sprouting and grain yield⁽¹⁾.

Genotype	Means for joint analysis – 2010/2011							
	GG (%)	FN (s)	GY (kg ha ⁻¹)	HW (kg hl ⁻¹)	WTG (g)	NFT (n)	EGW (g)	NGE (n)
TBIO Tibagi	23a	391a	3,581b	77c	37d	104a	1.4b	36b
TBIO Ivaí	14b	374b	4,514a	79c	35e	108a	1.5a	40a
TBIO Pioneiro	31a	421a	3,509b	79b	35e	96b	1.5a	39a
TBIO Itaipu	12b	367b	3,580b	79c	35e	106a	1.3b	33b
TBIO Alvorada	6b	392a	4,004a	79b	34e	97b	1.5a	45a
TBIO Sinuelo 'S'	16b	327c	4,324a	81a	38c	92b	1.7a	43a
TBIO Mestre	19b	394a	4,113a	78c	36d	107a	1.2b	31b
TBIO Seletto	29a	321c	4,066a	80b	38c	96b	1.6a	41a
Quartzo	15b	364b	3,712b	79c	37d	79c	1.6a	42a
Mirante	29a	352b	4,039a	80b	40b	91b	1.5a	35b
Marfim	28a	391a	3,511b	78c	38c	89c	1.6a	40a
Valente	27a	326c	3,192c	78c	47a	77c	1.7a	35b
Supera	26a	374b	3,061c	77c	38c	91b	1.6a	36b
Frontana	17b	406a	2,104c	77c	41b	68c	1.5a	37b
Topazio	28a	235e	4,261a	80b	33e	103a	1.4b	38b
Turquesa	17b	339b	3,914a	79b	37d	95b	1.4b	36b
Ametista	36a	356b	3,409c	80b	36d	98b	1.6a	42a
Fundacep Raízes	11b	402a	3,163c	80b	33e	87c	1.7a	47a
Fundacep Horizonte	11b	355b	3,517b	79b	35e	95b	1.4b	38b
Fundacep Cristalino	19b	389a	4,216a	78c	36d	93b	1.5a	39a
Fundacep Campo Real	11b	348b	3,189c	78c	30f	100b	1.0b	33b
Fundacep Bravo	15b	352b	3,402c	79b	30f	109a	1.3b	39a
BRS Guamirim	14b	427a	2,956c	79c	38d	105a	1.3b	33b
BRS 248	15b	342b	2,793c	78c	34e	98b	1.3b	37b
BRS 194	8b	313c	2,825c	78c	39c	76c	1.3b	32b
BRS 220	14b	357b	2,898c	77c	38c	82c	1.4b	37b
TEC Veloce	27a	372b	2,749c	79b	36d	73c	1.2b	34b
TEC Frontale	21b	277d	2,823c	80b	29f	86c	1.2b	40a
CEP 07-136	15b	333c	3,280c	79b	36d	79c	1.8a	45a
TEC Vigore	25a	367b	4,186a	80b	37d	85c	1.6a	41a
TEC Triunfo	20b	294c	2,649c	78c	30f	82c	1.3b	38b
CEP 06-167	15b	374b	2,919c	81a	32f	72c	1.5a	41a
CEP 07-31	19b	261d	2,734c	81a	35e	74c	1.3b	37b
Overall mean	19	354	3,430	79	36	91	1.4	38
Relative contribution (%)	4.0	21.8	6.1	10.1	42.0	5.4	5.2	5.4

⁽¹⁾Means followed by equal letters, in the columns, do not differ by the Scott-Knott test, at 5% probability. GG, germinated grains; FN, falling number; GY, grain yield; HW, hectoliter weight; WTG, weight of a thousand grains; NFT, number of fertile tillers by linear meter; EGW, main ear grain weight; and NGE, number of grains of the main ear.

TBIO Sinuelo 'S', CEP 06-167, and CEP 07-31 showed high HW, whereas Valente showed the highest WTG. TBIO Mestre was the only one with tolerance to PHS, high grain yield, and high NFT. Although the ear traits, such as weight and number of grains, were superior in a large number of genotypes, only two phenotypic classes were detected, suggesting a narrow genetic variability for these variables (Table 3). However, the variables FN, GY, HW, and NFT allowed ranking of genotypes by providing at least three distinct phenotypic classes. WTG displayed the highest number of phenotypic classes for all variables. This reassures the differential relative contribution of variables on total variability with WTG, followed by FN and HW, contributing to the major differences found in the genetic distance cluster (Figure 2).

A detailed estimate of wheat genetic divergence was obtained by the analysis of genetic distance, through the overall distance of Mahalanobis, based on the traits

associated with PHS and GY (Figure 2). The analysis allowed the formation of four distinct groups. Group I was formed by the larger number of genotypes, whereas group IV by the smallest, consisting of only two individuals (Valente and Frontana). The joint analysis for tolerance to PHS (Table 3) indicated that, from the six superior genotypes, only TBIO Alvorada, TBIO Mestre, and Fundacep Cristalino had high grain yield. This shows the great potential of the combination of TBIO Mestre and Fundacep Cristalino (group I) with TBIO Alvorada (group II); these genotypes have high performance per se and are found in distinct groups (Figure 2).

Genetically distant genotypes with high performance per se are very promising to increase the genetic variability of superior recombinant genotypes (Bertan et al., 2009). The simultaneous analysis is an efficient tool to identify superior genotypes for the selection of high potential combinations for many traits. In white

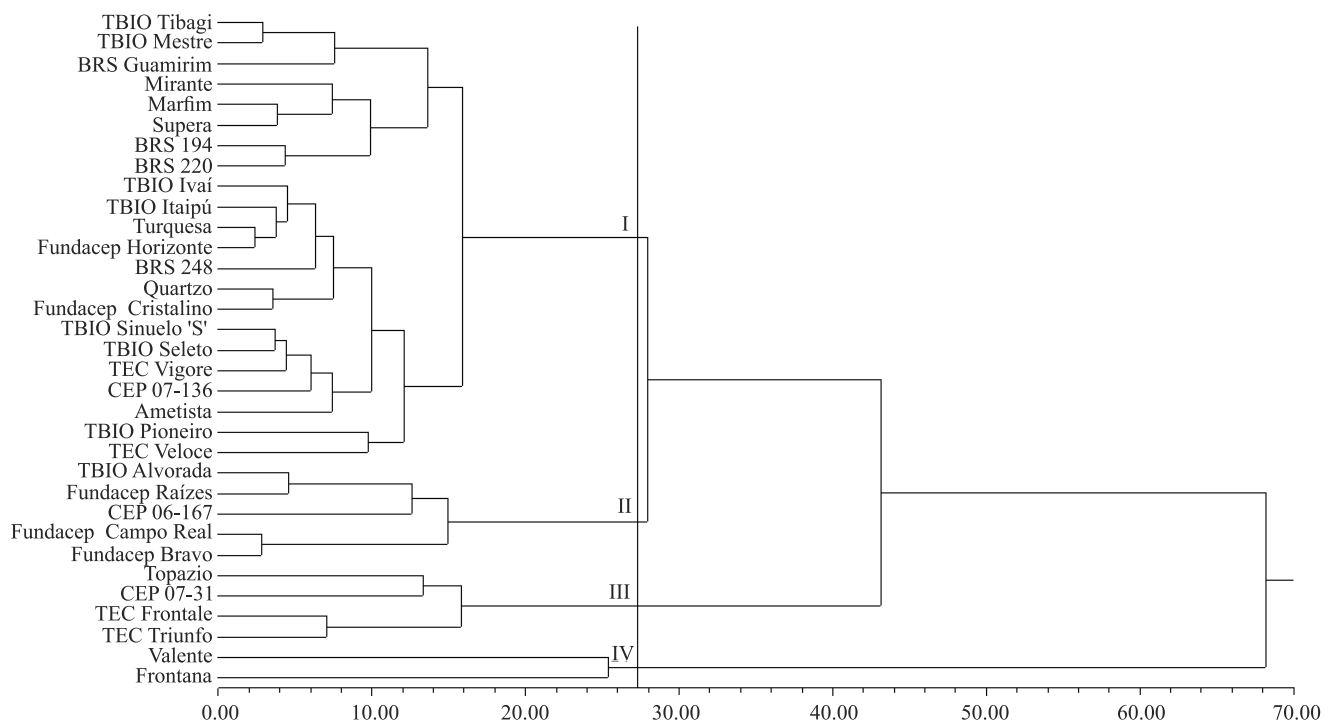


Figure 2. Dendrogram depicting the analysis of 33 wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) genotypes obtained by the joint analysis of the 2010 and 2011 crop seasons based on eight phenotypic traits: germinated grains; falling number; grain yield; hectoliter weight; weight of a thousand grains; number of fertile tillers by linear meter; main ear grain weight; and number of grains of the main ear, obtained by the UPGMA clustering method and using the Mahalanobis distance as a measure of genetic distance. The cophenetic correlation coefficient (r) is 0.73, and the average distance is 28.6. I, group I; II, group II; III, group III; and IV, group IV.

seed genotypes, these analyses were important for choosing potential parents and increasing tolerance to PHS (Malik et al., 2013).

Performance was studied for the selection of high tillering ability in wheat (Valério et al., 2009). In traits related to PHS and GY, the analysis of performance was efficient to discriminate the variability of wheat cultivars (Fofana et al., 2009; Gooding et al., 2012). The relative contribution of traits for genetic distance complements performance studies, since traits of reduced contribution would not be the ideal target because they decrease selection efficiency (Scheffer-Basso et al., 2014).

TBIO Alvorada showed superior tolerance to PHS in the analyses for each year and for both years (Tables 2 and 3), indicating a higher effectivity among the tolerant genotypes. However, not even the cultivar Frontana, which has been recognized as a control for tolerance to PHS, expresses the same yield potential when compared with current genotypes. Therefore, even if it is included in combinations for backcrosses, the quantitative expression of tolerance to PHS makes it difficult to obtain a larger genetic gain (Fofana et al., 2009). The results obtained for the best combinations can greatly contribute to Brazilian wheat breeding programs, as an important step in cultivar development with favorable alleles for grain yield combined with tolerance to PHS. Moreover, the validation of phenotyping assays will pave the way for future mapping studies of genes tolerant to PHS in the Brazilian germplasm.

Conclusions

1. The TBIO Alvorada, TBIO Mestre, Frontana, Fundacep Raízes, Fundacep Cristalino, and BRS Guamirim Brazilian wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) genotypes show tolerance to preharvest sprouting, through the combined analysis of sprouted grains and falling number.

2. Combinations of TBIO Alvorada and TBIO Mestre with Fundacep Cristalino show high potential of recovering superior genotypes for high grain yield and tolerance to preharvest sprouting.

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