





BREEDING OF VARIETES OF QUINOA (*Chenopodium quinoa* Willd.) FOR COLD WEATHER AND DROUGHT BY HIBRIDIZATION OF GENETICALLY DISTANT PARENT AND SUBSEQUENT SELFING.

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INTRODUCTION

The Peruvian-Bolivian plateaus being the center of origin and domestication of quinoa, besides showing greater diversity and variability, is permanently exposed to prolonged droughts and strong frosts during its development, for that reason it requires new varieties that besides resisting these adverse climatic factors, must have outstanding agronomic characteristics of increased yield and grain size, tolerance to diseases and ideotype desired by the farmers, which can be obtained by hybridization, crossing genetically distant parents with different qualities of high productive efficiency and greater profitability. The different agro-climatic conditions of Perú using genetic markers, indexes of genetic distances and successive self-fertilizations.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Used Genitors

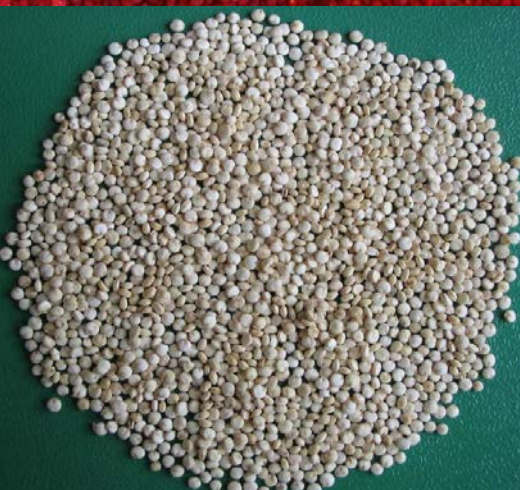
1. Salcedo- INIA
2. Huariponcho
3. Choclito
4. Pasankalla
5. Chullpi rojo
6. Negra collana
7. Kcancolla
8. Pandela rosada

Methodology

Crosses single (28) and double (6) were used, using 8 outstanding genders to obtain progenies, with the genetic markers the rates of genetic similarity and genetic distances were determined, using the proposed hybridization technique (Mujica *et al.*, 2013). The progenies have been self-fertilized in Puno and Arequipa as an alternative to the S5 generation, with the aim of gaining homozygosity in the inherited characters, and then making the selection in different environments and based on proposed selection characters.









VARIETIES SEED OF QUINOA

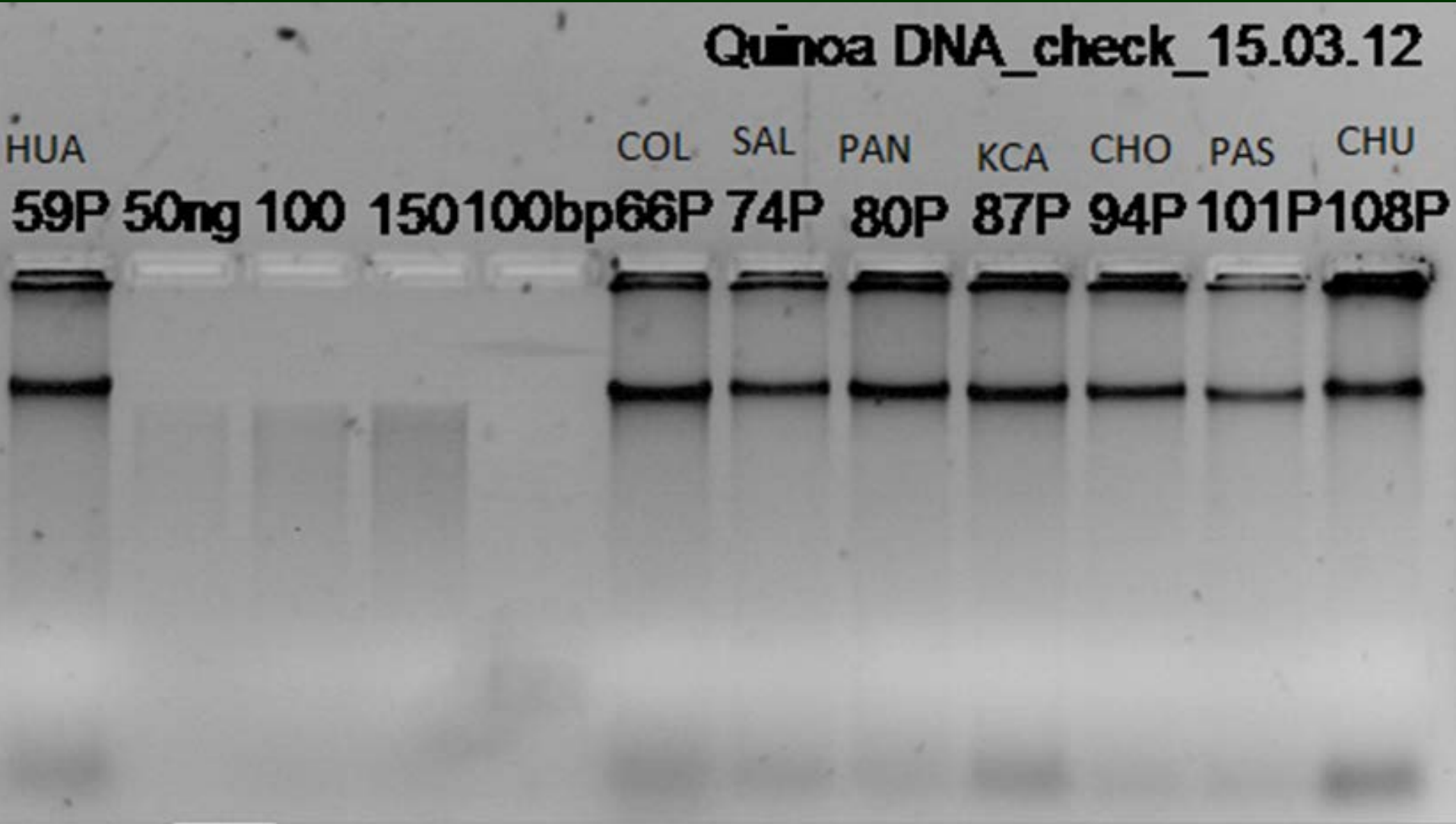




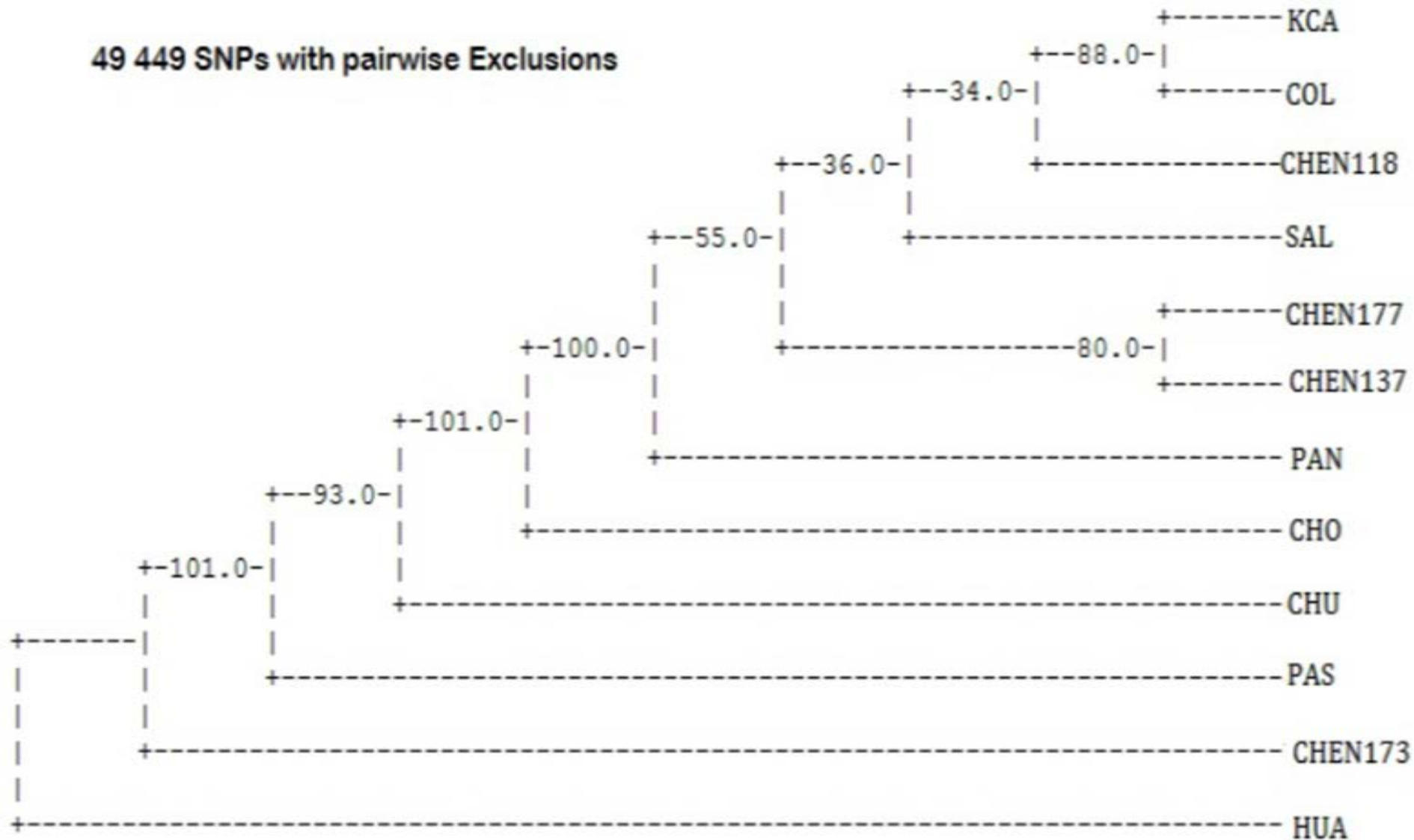
VARIETIES OF QUINOA



MOLECULAR CHARACTERIZATION



49 449 SNPs with pairwise Exclusions



Genetics distances of the quinoa varieties

Materials uses in the cross





Methodology used for hibridization(Mujica *et al.*, 2012)







Seed obtained

Single crosses among distant and closes parents genetically (28 CROCESS SIMPLES)

SAL HUA CHO CHU PAS COL PAN

1x2 – 2x3 – 3x4 – 4x5 – 5x6 – 6x7 – 7x8

1x3 – 2x4 – 3x5 – 4x6 – 5x7 – 6x8

1x4 – 2x5 – 3x6 – 4x7 – 5x8

1x5 – 2x6 – 3x7 – 4x8

1x6 – 2x7 – 3x8

1x7 – 2x8

1x8

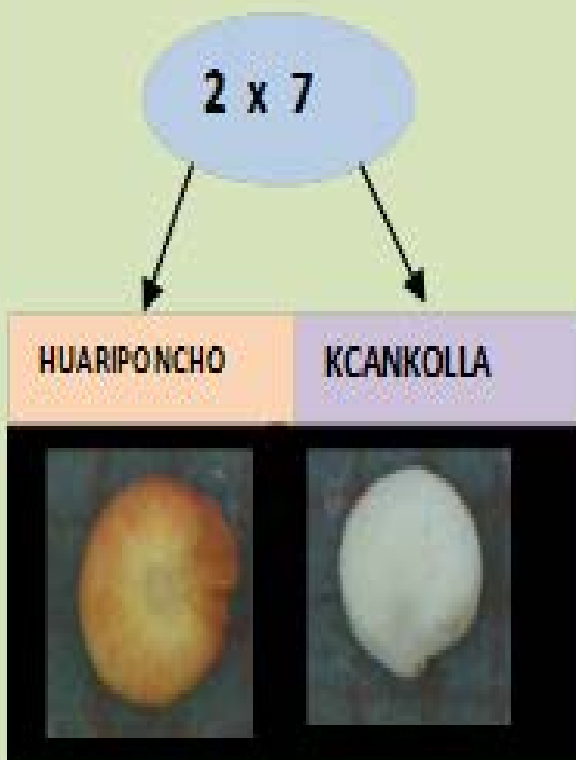
D Genetically distant Varietes.

C Genetically close Varietes.

1.Salcedo-INIA	(SAL)
2.Huariponcho	(HUA)
3.Choclito	(CHO)
4.Chullpi Rojo	(CHU)
5.Pasankalla	(PAS)
6.Negra Collana	(COL)
7.Kcancolla	(KCA)
8.Pandela Rosada	(PAN)

Single crosses genetically distant

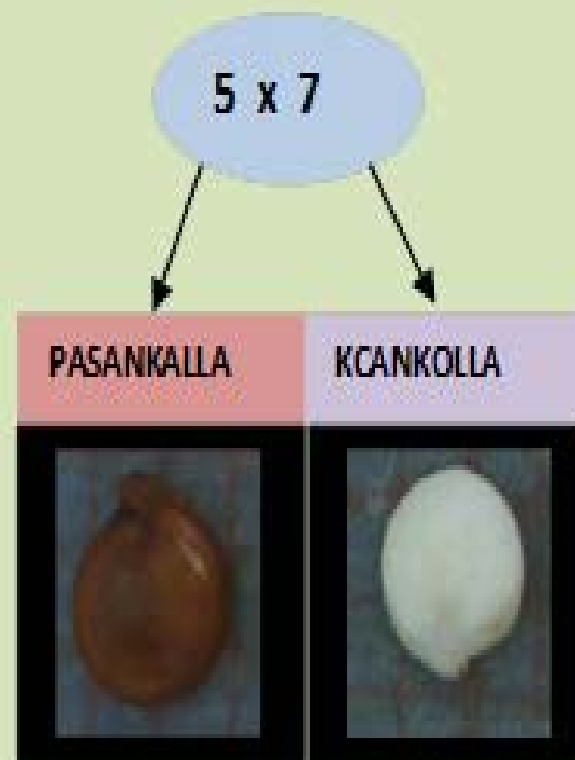
2 x 7



1 x 2



5 x 7



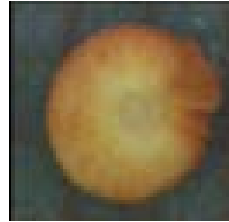
HYBRID DISTANT HUARIPONCHO x KANCOLLA



HYBRID DISTANT SALCEDO-INIA X HUARIPONCHO



HYBRID DISTANT PASANKALLA X KANCOLLA



Self-fertilizations S0- Greenhouse- Puno- 2012





Self-fertilizations S1 Greenhouse Arequipa- 2012





Self-fertilizations S2. E.E.Camacani- Puno- 2013.



Self-fertilizations S3- Sabandía, Arequipa, 2013





Self-fertilizations S4- Characato, Arequipa- 2014





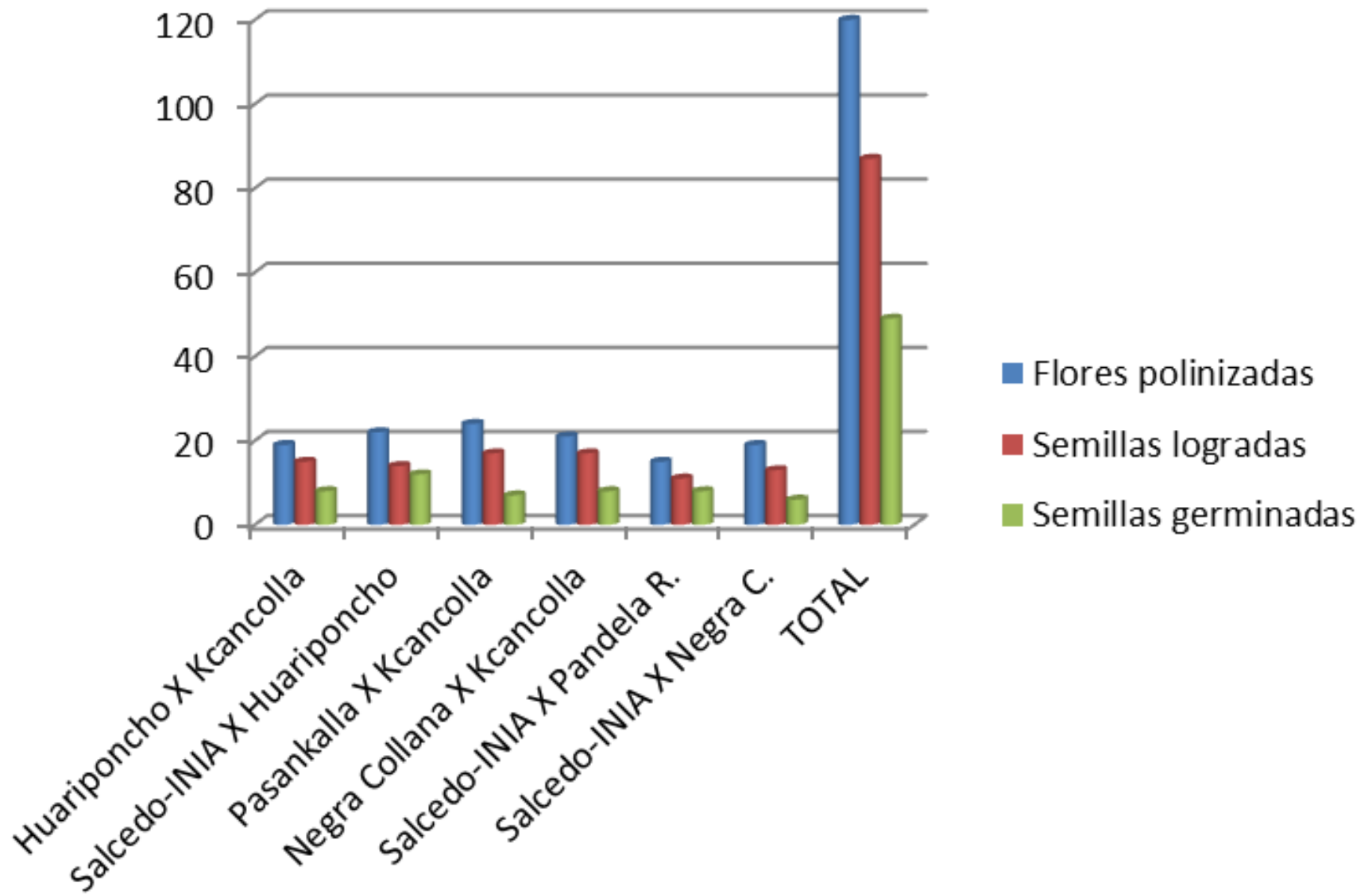
Self-fertilizations S5- Camacani, Puno- 2015







Flowers polinizations, Seed obtained and seed germinations of crosses single of quinoa



SELECTION FEATURES

- Yield
- Resistance to cold
- Drought resistance
- Grain size
- Precocity
- Ideotype of plant
- Mildew resistance
- Resistance to kona kona



Selection 20%



Table 1. Yield (g/panicle) for selected and upper lines of the cross simple distant quinoa (*Chenopodium quinoa* Willd.) Huariponcho by Kancolla.

Simple crosses distant	N°Lines S5 obtained	N°Lines selec.	Identification lines selec.	Yield (g/panj) average lines selec.	Yield (g/panj) average 3 upper lines	Yield (g/panj) upper lines 1	Yield (g/panj) upper lines 2	Yield (g/panj) upper lines 3
Hua x Kca	1960	392	HUAxKCA190	19.02	21.06	HxK190.1 21.68	HxK190.7 21.02	HxK190.5 20.48
			HUAxKCA95	18.97	20.82	HxK95.2 21.11	HxK95.4 20.77	HxK95.9 20.57
			HUAxKCA38	18.72	21.92	HxK38.5 21.94	HxK38.1 21.91	HxK38.2 21.91
			HUAxKCA22	18.70	21.21	HxK22.6 21.31	HxK22.9 21.23	HxK22.8 21.09

Table 2. Yield (g/panicle) for selected and upper lines of the cross simple distant quinoa (*Chenopodium quinoa* Willd.) Salcedo x Huariponcho.

Simple crosses distant	N° lines obtained	N°Línes selec.	Identification líneas selec.	Yield (g/panj) average line select.	Yield (g/panj) average 3 upper líneas	Yield (g/panj) upper lines 1	Yield (g/panj) upper lines 2	Yield (g/panj) upper lines 3
Sal x Hua	1960	392	Sal x Hua184	19.36	21.08	SxH184.5 21.43	SxH184.4 21.30	SxH184.2 20.51
			Sal x Hua30	19.23	21.54	SxH30.7 21.86	SxH30.1 21.52	SxH30.3 21.23
			Sal x Hua124	19.0	20.77	SxH124.2 21.36	SxH124.5 20.52	SxH124.6 20.44
			Sal x Hua34	18.78	20.75	SxH34.3 21.76	SxH34.5 20.32	SxH34.10 20.17
			Sal x Hua68	18.72	20.89	SxH68.10 21.21	SxH68.72 0.85	SxH68.9 20.62

Table 3. Yield (g/panicle) for selected and upper lines of the cross simple distant quinoa (*Chenopodium quinoa* Willd.) Pasankalla by Kancolla

Simple crosses Distant.	N°Lines S5 obtained	N°Lines selec.	Identification lines selec.	Yield (g/panj) average lines selec.	Yield (g/panj) average 3 upper lines	Yield (g/panj) upper lines 1	Yield (g/panj) upper lines 2	Yield (g/panj) upper lines 3
Pas x Kca	1960	392	PASxKCA127	16.56	17.92	PxK127.1 17.97	PxK127.8 17.91	PxK127.4 17.89
			PASxKCA68	16.53	17.81	PxK68.8 17.97	PxK68.2 17.96	PxK68.5 17.51
			PASxKCA165	16.29	17.53	PxK165.1 17.73	PxK165.7 17.55	PxK165.10 17.31
			PASxKCA59	16.25	17.55	PxK59.5 17.95	PxK59.3 17.57	PxK59.7 17.13
			PASxKCA113	16.06	17.35	PxK113.1 17.60	PxK113.3 17.57	PxK113.9 16.87



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Researchers participant



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María Luisa / Zuleica



END PRESENTATION