



Valuing variety – understanding and using crop diversity in carrots

Charlotte Allender

charlotte.allender@warwick.ac.uk



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs



WARWICK
THE UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK

About the UK Vegetable Genebank

A repository for the conservation of global vegetable crop genetic diversity

14,000 seed samples

47 vegetable and herb crops

520 million seeds

Our collections are globally significant



Seed originates
from 108
countries



Crops we work with

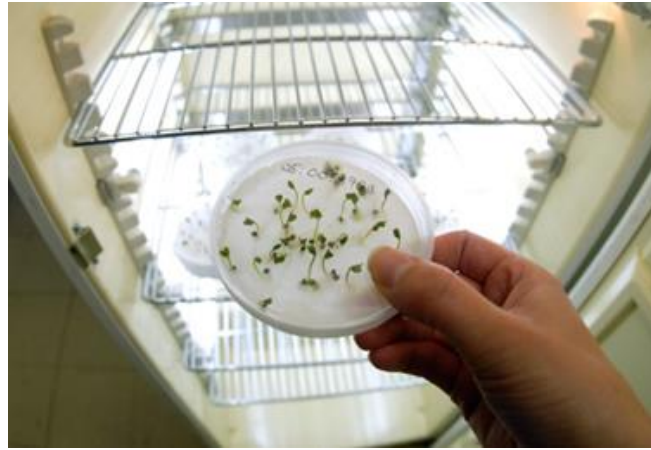


Total number of Accessions	~14000
<i>Brassica</i> (cabbage and related crops)	5273
<i>Allium</i> (onions, leeks)	1754
<i>Daucus</i> (carrot)	1481
<i>Lactuca</i> (lettuce)	1483
<i>Raphanus</i> (radish)	803

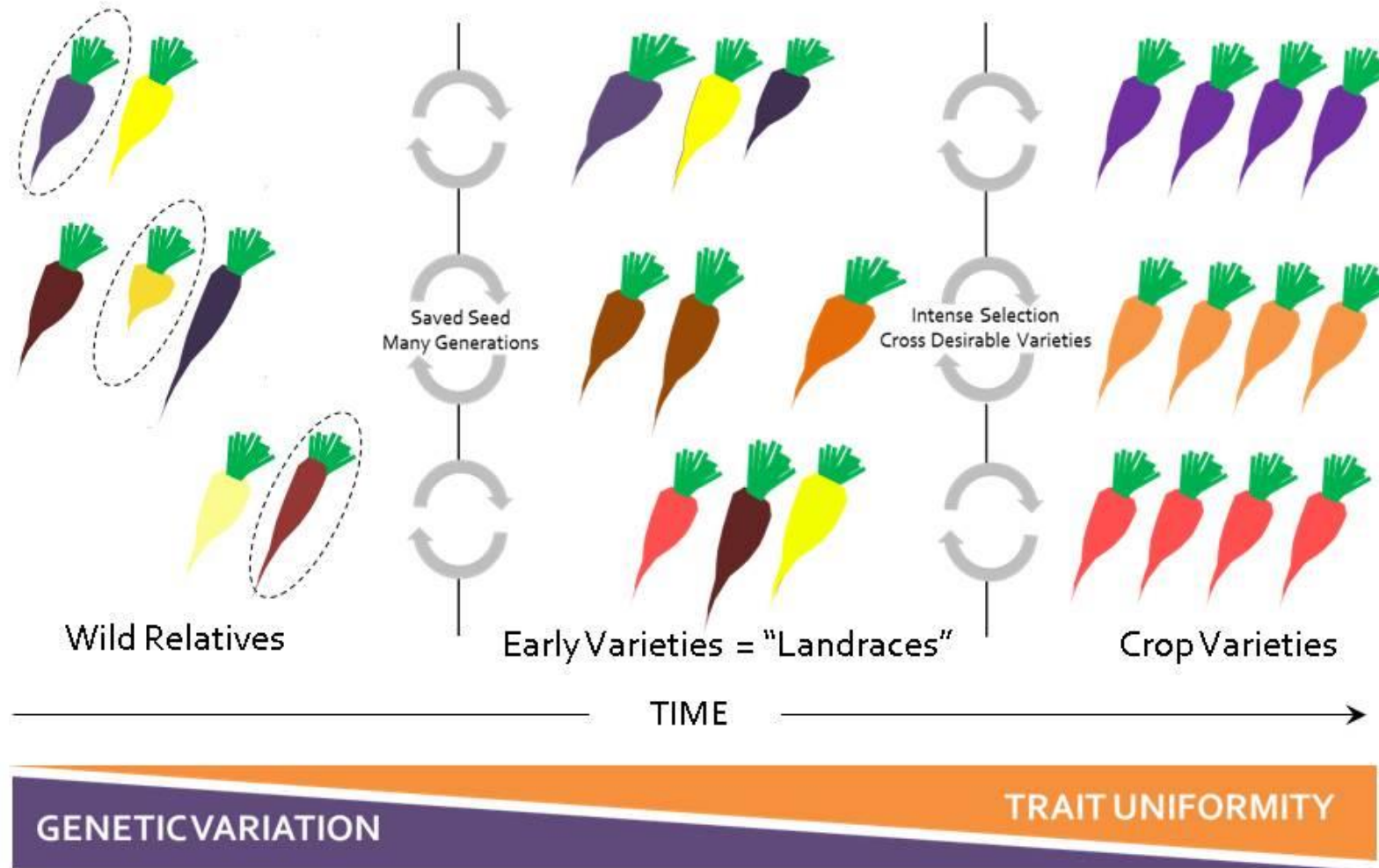


What we do

- **Conservation activity**
 - Seed storage at -20°C
 - Monitor germination
 - Regeneration of samples
- **Seed distribution**
- **Information management**
- **UK and international collaboration**



THE ORIGIN OF CROP VARIETIES

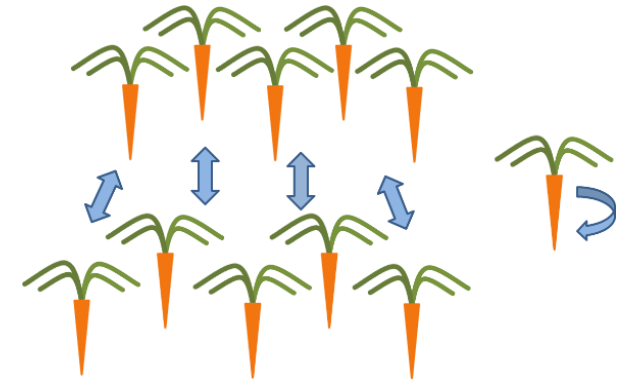




Accessing carrot diversity - The Vegetable Genetic Improvement Network

Carrot Diversity Set

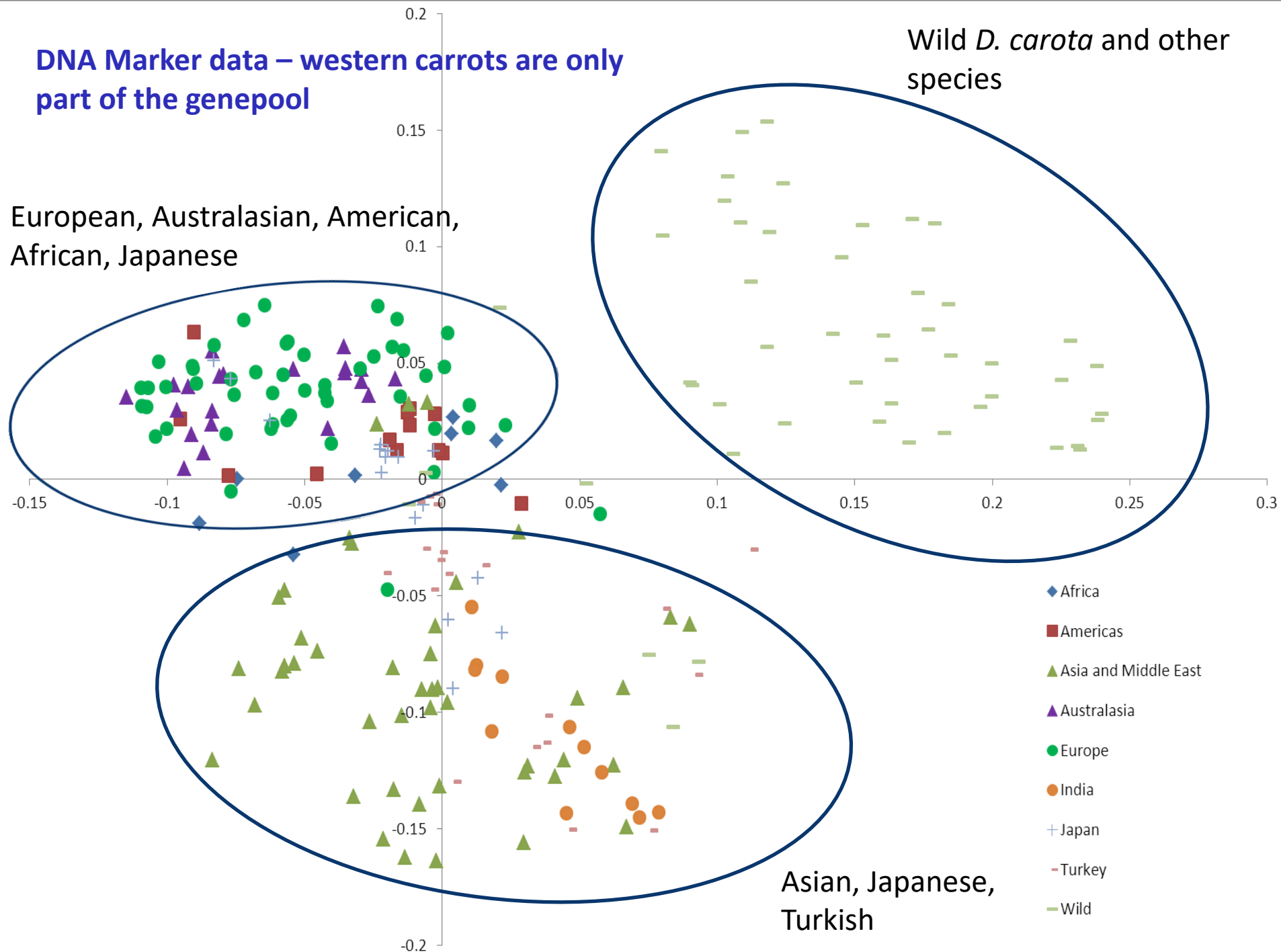
- ▶ Material from 35 countries
- ▶ 77 samples/accessions from UKVGB
- ▶ 10 experimental lines
- ▶ Space for 7-9 elite cultivars



DNA Marker data – western carrots are only part of the genepool

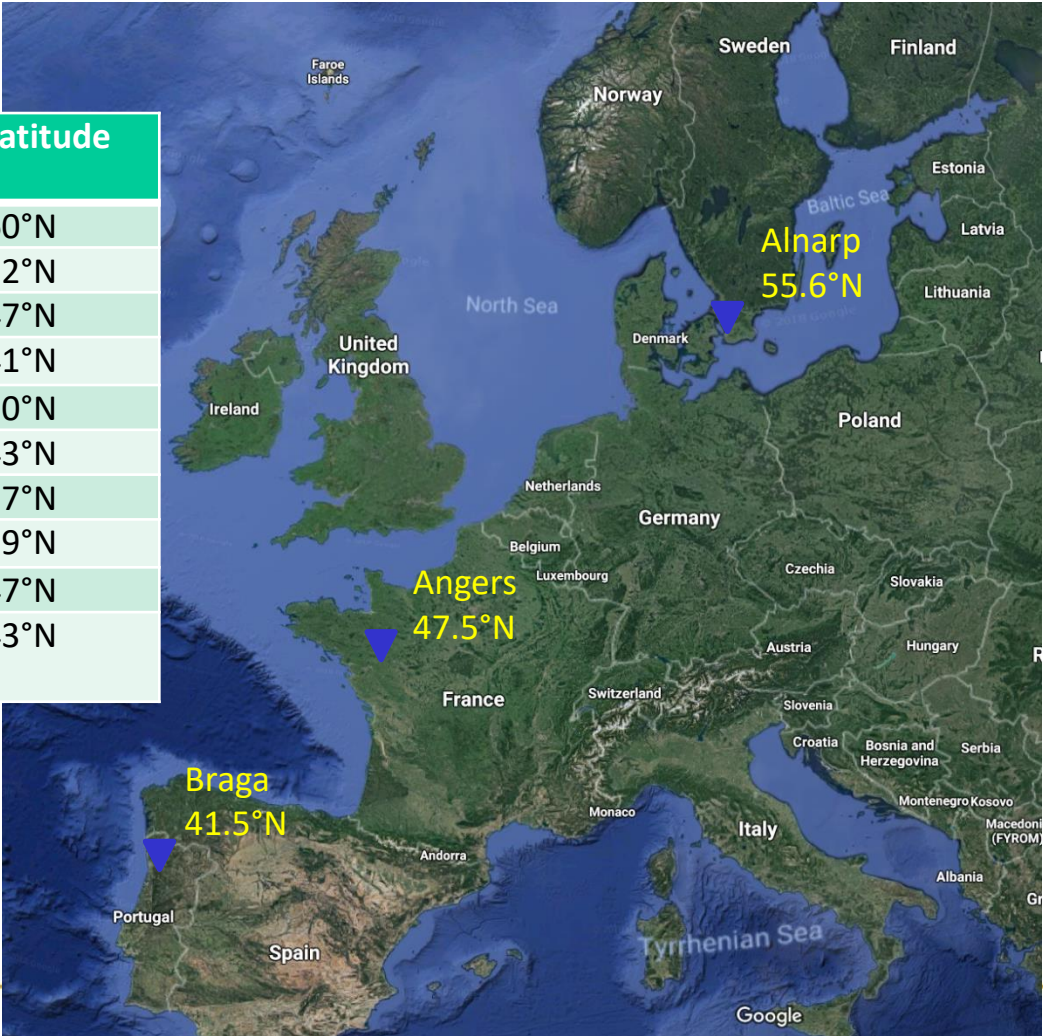
European, Australasian, American, African, Japanese

Wild *D. carota* and other species



CarrotDiverse – Collaborative EU project to understand diversity in wild carrots

N°	Taxon	Country of origin	Habitat	Accession ID	Latitude
1	<i>D. carota</i> ssp. <i>carota</i>	Norway	unknown	NGB21386	60°N
2	<i>D. carota</i> ssp. <i>carota</i>	UK	continental	HRI8001	52°N
3	<i>D. carota</i> ssp. <i>carota</i>	France	continental	ACO/IRHS 886	47°N
4	<i>D. carota</i> ssp. <i>carota</i>	Portugal	continental	BPGV 08159	41°N
5	<i>D. carota</i> ssp. <i>gummifer</i>	UK	sea coast (Atlantic)	HRI 8716	50°N
6	<i>D. carota</i> ssp. <i>gummifer</i>	France	sea coast (Atlantic)	ACO/IRHS 710	43°N
7	<i>D. carota</i> ssp. <i>hispidus</i>	Portugal	sea coast (Atlantic)	BPGV08432	37°N
8	<i>D. carota</i> ssp. <i>maximus</i>	Portugal	continental	BPGV08391	39°N
9	<i>D. carota</i> ssp. <i>gadecaei</i>	France	sea coast (Atlantic)	ACO/IRHS 715	47°N
10	<i>D. carota</i> ssp. <i>maritimus</i>	France	sea coast (Mediterranean)	ACO/IRHS 706	43°N



Experimental Design

- 3 replicate blocks of 20 transplanted plants per site
- Traits assessed on 12 plants per block (following Soldberg and Yndgaard, 2015)

Willow Carrot Aphid

Direct damage of crops

Transmission of viruses such as CYLV, CMD

How to control?

Can breeding offer a solution?

Is there a difference in suitability of different carrot varieties as host plants for the aphid?



<https://www.naturespot.org.uk/species/willow-carrot-aphid>
Graham Calow



Figure 1. Reddening of leaves caused by infection with CMD complex.



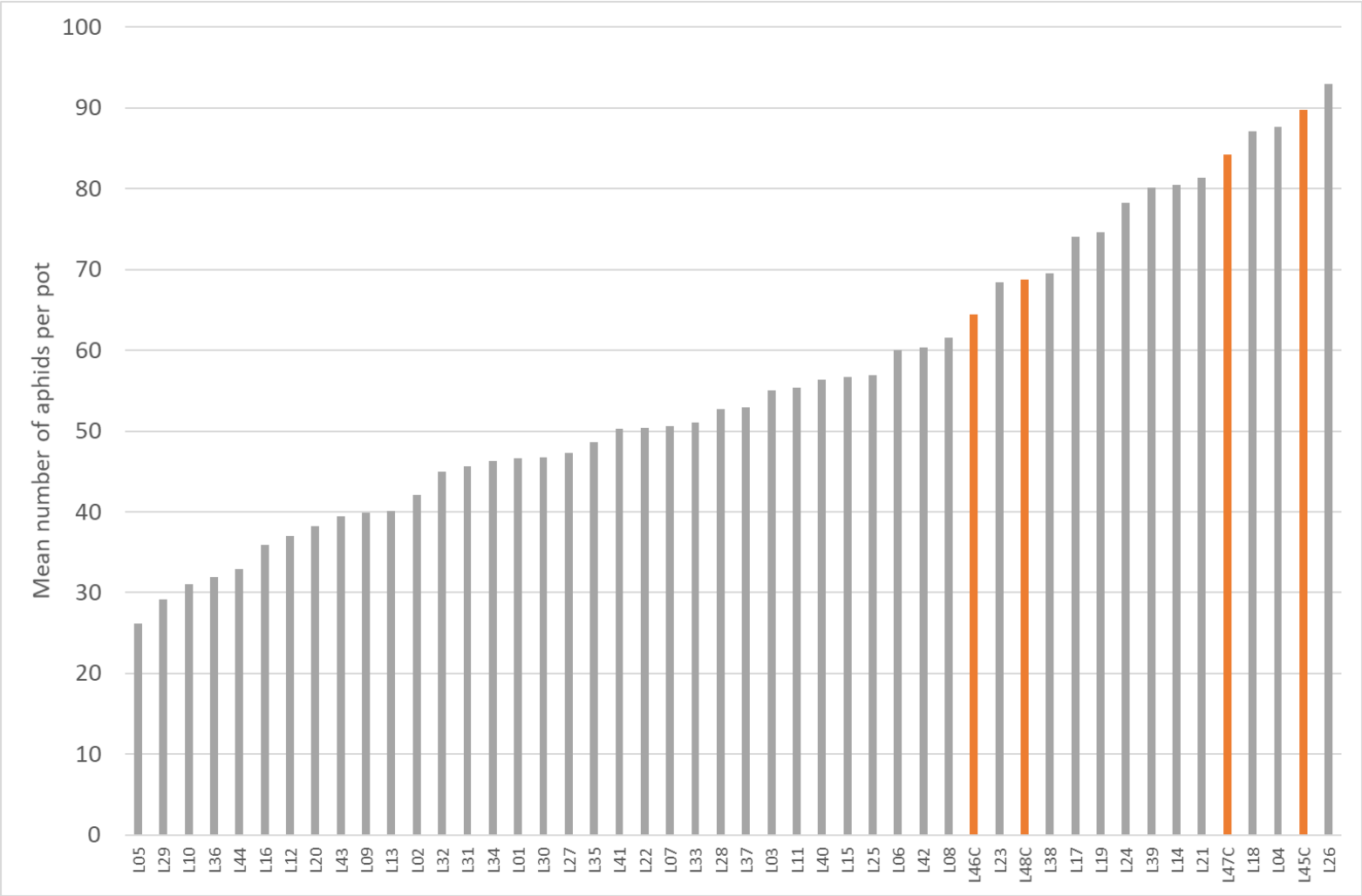
Figure 2. Symptoms of viral infection in carrot - Seedling death (necrosis) caused by PYYEV.



Figure 3. Yellowing of leaves caused by infection with CYLV.

AHDB FACTSHEET 07/16

Do some carrot types support more aphids than others?



Data - Lauren McDougall, Rosemary Collier

Thank you for listening

► Acknowledgements

UKVGB Team:

Nick Fenby
Rory Hayden
Ann Price
Sarah Trinder

Data supplied by:

Lauren McDougall
Lauren Chappell
Rosemary Collier

To find out more visit

www.warwick.ac.uk/gru

Twitter: @WarwickGRU



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs



Photo credit - USDA