



LEGATO

LEGumes for the Agriculture of TOmorrow

Collaborative project Grant agreement no: 613551 SEVENTH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME

THEME [KBBE.2013.1.2-02]

[Legume breeding and management for sustainable agriculture as well as protein supply for food and feed]

Deliverable D7.1 Project public website

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Project start date: 1st January 2014 **Duration:** 48 months

Workpackage concerned: WP7

Concerned workpackage leader: Dunixi Gabiña. IAMZ-CIHEAM

Dissemination level: PU (public)

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I. Objectives

The LEGATO Website http://www.legato-fp7.eu/ is the most important dissemination tool, including all relevant information of the project and its activities and results. The web is aimed at external and internal users. Results and progress of the project are also published on the web as a tool to communicate with the stakeholders involved.

II. Deliverable procedure

The present sections (they may evolve with the project) are:

- Homepage-Summary
- Project Overview
- Consortium (logos and links to each institution)
- Management Structure
- Scientific Methodology and Work Packages
- · Events & Meetings
- Media centre
- Glossary
- Intranet. This section is managed by INRA Transfert through their Collaborative Platform

The deliverable has been produced by IAMZ-CIHEAM with its own personnel, in agreement with the LEGATO Coordinator (Dr. Richard Thompson; INRA Dijon) and following the suggestions from the WP8 (Management) leader (Caroline Sautot, INRA Transfert). The design of the LEGATO logo and banner has been produced by a graphical design company.

III. Conclusion

The LEGATO website is operational since the beginning of the project and will be an important tool for dissemination and for internal communication via the Intranet.

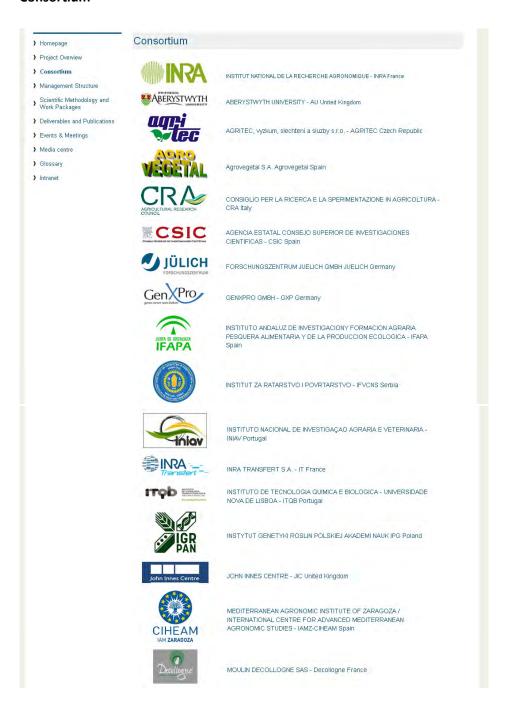
Annex 1: Graphical material

See below some of the LEGATO Web sections

Home page



Consortium



....more institutions and companies

Management structure



Scientific Methodology and Work Packages



-) Project Overview
-) Consortium
-) Management Structure
- Scientific Methodology and Work Packages
-) Deliverables and Publications
- > Events & Meetings
-) Media centre
-) Glossary
-) Intranet

Overall strategy and general description Overall strategy and general description
As a baseline, we plan to develop tools and resources to enable the application of state of the art breeding methodology to the principal EU grain legume crops. The breeding tools will benefit from new data sources including our interaction with the Pea genome sequencing project (WP1). This will provide a much higher marker density than that hitherto available, and greatly accelerate plant breeding by speeding up introgression of favourable alleles of genes of interest. Due to the phylogenetic proximity of Pisum sativum, Vicia faba, and Lathyrus species, the data obtained for pea will be readily transferable to the other species under study. In parallel, and interacting synergistically with improved marker availability, wide genetic resources for these species will be tapped in the project (WP1). These will include: recombinant inbred line mapping populations, wide crosses between Pisum sativum and wild relatives (P fulvum, P. elatius), white lupin (Lupinus albus) genetic resource collection, faba bean landaces, and wide crosses in grass pea (L. sativa x L. cicera).

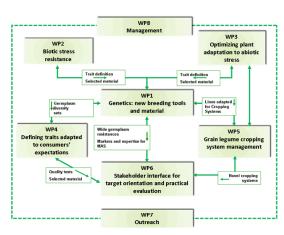
By exploiting these genetic resources, we should get access to new sources of resistance to different pests and pathogens: (WP2), and robustness and symbiotic efficiency (WP3). The project will necessarily focus on a limited number of pathogens and pests (WP2), in order to make a significant impact, and to complement other ongoing studies. Our targets chosen represent major constraints in different climatic zones of Europe. In addition to major pests and pathogens (weenls, Ascochyta, Potyvirus) of worldwide distribution, we have chosen pathogens of regional importance, such as Aphanomyces in central Europe and Orobanche in the Mediterranean basin, for which available control nethods are ineffective, and levels of resistance insufficient. Sitona weevils have also been relatively little studied in the past, necessitating the standardisation of pest damage protocols.

These studies will also be carried out under drought-stressed conditions, to select genetic material best able to cope with this Inses studies will also be carried out under drought-stressed conditions, to select genetic material test and to cope with this stress (MP3). We will identify the loci controlling auto-fertifity in flab bean, to guide the introduction of this character into more robust varieties that can set seed even in the absence of the insect pollinator (WP1). Whereas European pea and faba bean breeding has been mainly concentrated on developing varieties for livestock feed, LEGATO includes an exploratory work package devoted to traits needed to increase human consumption (WP4). We will evaluate consumer's preferences, including their perception of the sustainability of legumes. We will identify accessions possessing favourable nutritional, organoleptic and/or processing quality traits for breeding programs, and devise rapid screening methods to accelerate the introduction of these traits. Although the development of new legume varieties is a priority, their successful exploitation will also depend on the adoption of raintogrine development on the regione varieties is a priority, riter successful exploration with also depend on the adoption merculture practices. We plan to use a novel modelling approach to devise and propose legiume-based corpojing systems adapted to each pedo-climatic zone, based on local consultation (MASCIB). These cropping systems will then be tested in situ and evaluated for several properties (WP5).

Grain legumes fix atmospheric nitrogen in symbiosis with soil bacteria (Rhizobiaceae). The symbiotic interaction is bacterial strain-specific for a given host legume, and will not occur if the rhizobial strain concerned is not present in the soil. The rhizobial complement of the soil, and the effect of inoculation, will be studied for a network of different pedo-climatic zones within our project

Promising pre-breeding material identified in WP1 through 5 will be transferred for testing in a network of pan-European trial sites to be further evaluated within cropping systems adapted to local conditions (WP6). Upcoming prebreeding material and new varieties, with the corresponding expertise, will be provided to and evaluated by, a network of plant breeders. The programme will also include tests with four plant breeders of marker-assisted selection on their material, using markers to emerge from the

LEGATO Work Breakdown Structure



WP1: Genetics and new breeding tools and material (Lead: CRA)

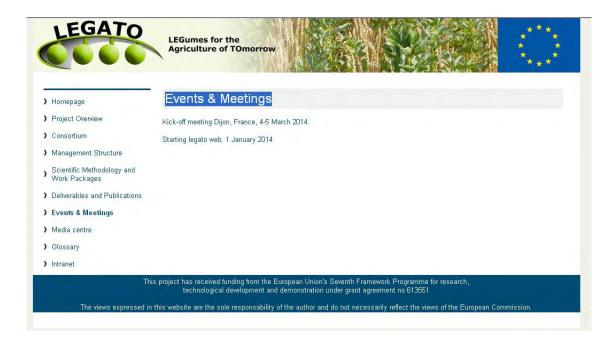
WP1: Genetics and new breeding tools and material (Lead: CRA)

The effort in this work package will be divided between generic marker generation, in the framework of the pea genome sequencing programme, and the development of genetic material for analysis of developmental traits. This workpackage involves the identification, distribution and deployment of allelic variation with respect to aspects of fertility will be examined—the duration of the flowering period in pea and the ability to self-pollinate without insect tripping of flowers in faba bean (autofartility). WP1 will develop genetic markers for traits studied in other WPs and specific antinutritional metabolites in two of our target species. The real gain achievable from marker assisted selection will be assessed. Of our target crop species pea, despite having the most advanced genetics, lacks some important resources which we will develop. We will relate genetic maps to sequence data and deploy novel variation from will pea sepsicis in discrete segments using chromosome substitution lines. Finally we will characterize the allele distribution in the main species of lupin cultivated in Europe. The SME participants will provide locus specific assays (SFH) and multi locus assays (SXP). The Pea genome Sequencing project is an international consortium devoted to applying nextgeneration sequencing technology (NGS) to elucidate the large (ca. 4.6 6.6 b). P. sativum genomic sequence. LEGATO will provide highly dense bin mapping SNPs, using RAD markers (Baird et al.), obtained by re-sequencing a set of F2 individuals from a cross between the variety Caméro and a distantly related wild pea accession. The effort in this work package will be divided between generic marker generation, in the framework of the pea genome sequencing

WP2: Biotic stress resistance (Lead: CSIC)

WP2: Blothe stress resistance (Lead: CSIC)
Crop germplasm screens (pea, fab bean, grass pea) will be used to identify novel sources of resistance against weevils (both
Sitona and Bruchus) and aphids, and to Ascochyta blights using several locations. To complement existing fungal resistance
genes, additional sources of resistance will be searched for, playing particular attention to pre-penetration stages, such as
papilla-based resistance, and their association with gene candidates known to confer this type of resistance in other crops will be
tested. The availability of NGS sequence data will be exploited to refine markers for resistances against Mycosphaerella pinodes, Aphanomyces euteiches and insect pests. Knowledge on potyvirus resistance available for pea will be extended and applied to

Events & Meetings



Intranet

LEGATO Intranet is managed by Inra Transfet

