KOSBKEED

Enabling marker-assisted breeding in Rosaceae



Cross Assist: Online software to identify efficient cross combinations, integrating rosaceous crop genomics, genetics, and breeding

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What is *Cross Assist*?

Cross Assist (www.rosaceae.org/breeders_toolbox/cross_assist) is a decision-support tool for breeders to plan crosses. This software was developed as a component of the RosBREED project's Breeding Information Management System (Fig. 1) to support U.S. breeders of crops in the Rosaceae family, and the underlying database is housed on the Genome Database for Rosaceae.

Cross Assist identifies efficient pairwise



How does Cross Assist work?

Cross Assist uses available information on the breeding value of each candidate parent to predict how well resulting seedlings would perform. Calculations can be made on three increasing levels of breeding value information:

- "Phenotype" uses only phenotypic information in the database.
- "+Pedigree" adds information provided by pedigree-estimated breeding value.
- "+Ped+DNA" further adds information provided by functional genotypes for Mendelian

parental combinations from a breeder's available parent pool. This efficiency is determined by the number of seedlings needed to result in a target number of seedlings predicted to perform within specified trait thresholds. Efficient crosses achieve all trait thresholds with relatively few seedlings.

> Fig. 1. The role of Cross Assist in the Breeding Information Management System \rightarrow



trait loci and QTLs. Where information on pedigree relationships and functional genotypes is not available, calculations revert to use of phenotypes only.

Input:

Crop, breeding group, target number of seedlings, and target trait thresholds.

Output:

A list of crosses, sorted initially by the estimated number of seedlings required. Further functionalities are being added, such as incorporation of linkage information, output addressing the trait loci involved and their available DNA tests, and integration with our sister software, Seedling Select.

How do you use *Cross Assist*?

Starting from the front page of Cross Assist (www.rosaceae.org/bt_cross_planning_tool/ca_front_page), four steps are taken to get the output with recommended crosses.

Step 1. Choose your crop, breeding group, and calculation method

Cross Assist VI is an online tool to support your cross above/within your specified trait thresholds. Then from values, and/or DNA-based functional genotypes, Cross	ssing decisions. You specify how many seedlings you'd like to create that are predicted to be n among your available parent pool and according to databased knowledge of performance, breeding s Assist v1 will generate a list of the most efficient parental combinations to achieve your targets.
Cross Assist v1 is the primary data-interfacing modu routine marker-assisted breeding a reality for U.S. ros	le for breeders developed by RosBREED's Breeding Information Management System Team to make saceous crops.
Chasses Orem	Sweet Cherny (DeeDDEED)

Fig. 2. Front page of Cross Assist. In this example, we use "+Ped+DNA" method on the "APPLE CRS" dataset.

Step 3. Review selection standards and click on "Estimate # Seedlings"

				Choose a desti	nation 💌
Choices Made				Go Bac	k to Targets Page
Parental Dataset Target # of Seedlings # of Parents	SWEET_CHERRY_CRS 100 96	Quantitative (continuous)	Firmness_1 Fruit_Wt	: >= 300 : >= 10	
	4560	Quantitative	not selected		

Choose Method	O Phenotype	
	○ +Pedigree	
	• +Ped+DNA	
	Select Parents	

Estimate # Seedlings	Progress Bar 84%	
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Fig. 4. The interface for reviewing input information.

Step 2. Choose target number of seedlings and traits of interest

Tar	get Number of Seedlings		·	Histogram of Fruit Wt		
i	Description of Phenotype	:5	Ph	25		
Choos	e Traits Quantitative (Continuous)	55	12 12 1.71 8.69		
Stats	mean min max 269.08 122.50 387.08 std #dp 48.89 272	mean min max 9.45 1.71 15.67 std #dp 2.72 259	me 20. std 3.1	Number of Data Points Number of Intervals Interval width Max Frequency	259 50 0.28 25	
Units Range	n/a >= • 250	n/a >= • 10	n/a =		×	Fig. 3. The interface for choosing traits and trait levels.

Step 4. View recommended crosses

	100 C 100 C 100 C				Number of Seedlings Required = Target Number of Seedlings * 1 / Prob(J)
	Filter Results Flag Number of Seedlings Mother Father		 Both parents have data for all selected traits One parent has no data for at least one trait 		<pre> • 172 = 100 × 1 / (• Firmness_1 : 0.629 = [1.0 - NORMDIST(300.000, 317.108, 51.823)] </pre>
с	Reset Filter	Filter Results	Downlo	ad Results	<pre>*mean: 317.108 = (323.785 / 310.430) / 2 Fruit_Wt: 0.920 = [1.0 - NORMDIST(10.000, 13.765, 2.686)] *mean: 13.765 = (11.860 / 15.670) / 2</pre>
	# of Seedlings Required 🔺	Mother	Father	Formula)
	• 172	Regina	Selah	f_x	
	• 173	Regina	Cowiche	f_x	
	• 173	Selah	Cowiche	f_x	Fig. F. The Construction the list of
	• 177	Lapins	Cowiche	f_x	Fig. 5. The final output with a list of
	• 178	Selah	Lapins	f_x	recommended crosses
	• 192	Regina	Lapins	f_x	
	• 194	Bing	Selah	f_x	By clicking on " t_x " in each row, users can I
	• 195	Bing	Cowiche	f_x	about calculation equations for that cross
	• 201	Cowiche	Rainier	f_x	about calculation equations for that cross.

72 = 100 x 1 / (rmness_1 : 0.629 .0 - NORMDIST(300.000, 317.108, 51.823)] **mean : 317.108 =** (323.785 / 310.430) / 2 uit_Wt : 0.920 1.0 - NORMDIST(10.000, 13.765, 2.686)] mean: 13.765 = (11.860 / 15.670) / 2 **ig. 5.** The final output with a list of ecommended crosses. v clicking on " f_x " in each row, users can learn

What's next for *Cross Assist*?

Cross Assist will be enhanced to use DNA information in breeding decisions, for peach, apple, strawberry, as well as other crops as in the proposed RosBREED2 project. We will also integrate Cross Assist with other modules such as Seedling Select to enable breeders to identify cost-efficient and logistically feasible marker-assisted selection schemes that simultaneously consider crosses, resulting families, and specific seedlings toward achieving trait level targets.

he underlying database will be updated with newly collected phenotypic effects of functional alleles and haplotypes for characterized trait loci and haploblocks and functional genotypes of parents.

Incorporating effects on trait loci of genetic background and non-genetic effects will also be explored.

Funding for RosBREED: Enabling marker-assisted breeding in Rosaceae is provided by the Specialty Crop Research Initiative Competitive Grant 2009-51181-05808 of the USDA's National Institute of Food and Agriculture.

