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Research & Technology Driving Sustainable Grain Quality in Rice Supply

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Presentation to:

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BREEDING

GOALS IN RICE BREEDING

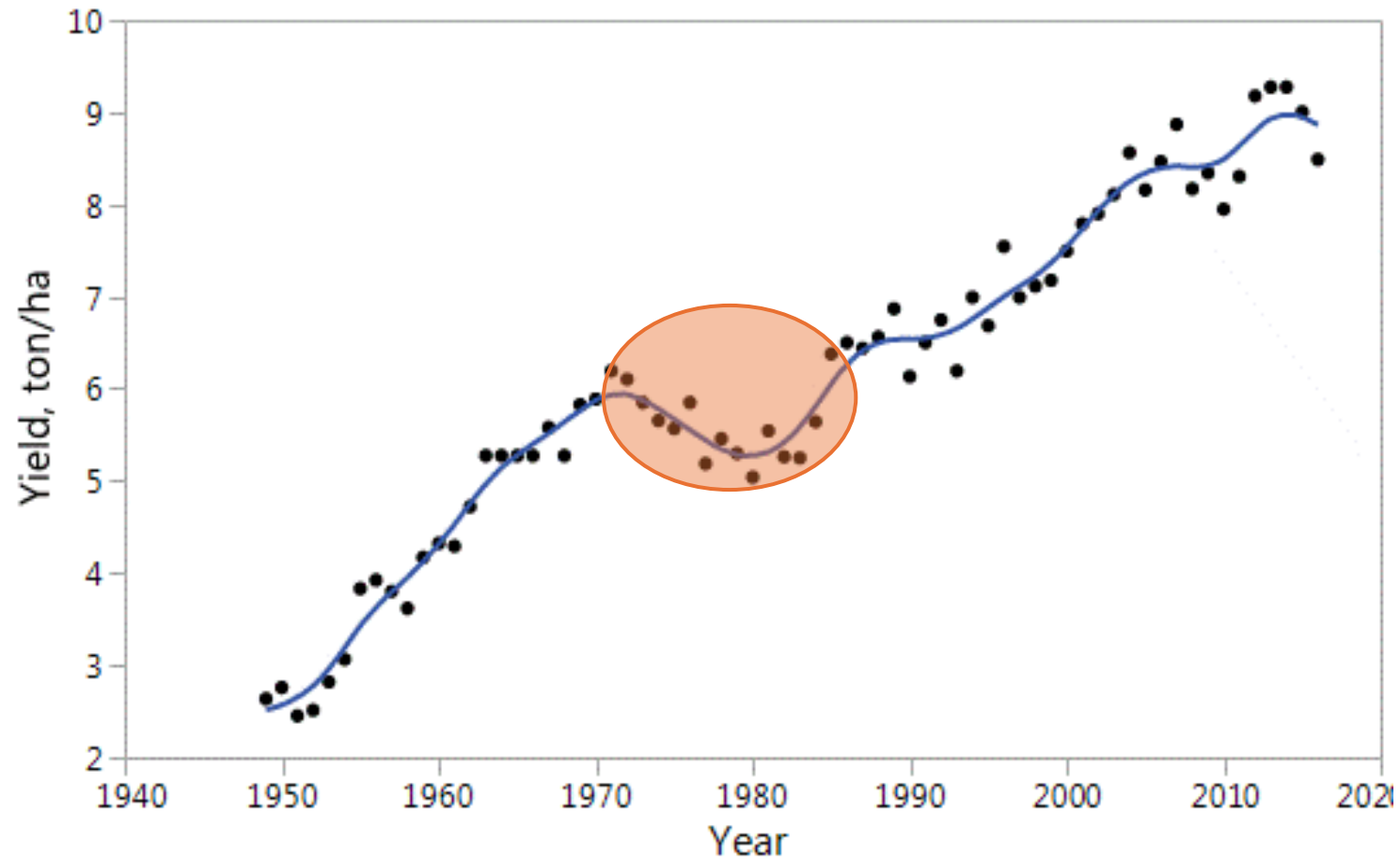


THESE FACTORS IMPACT RICE QUALITY!

- Genetic
- Biotic and Abiotic Pressures
- Agronomic Practices
- Pre- and Post-Harvest Processing and Handling

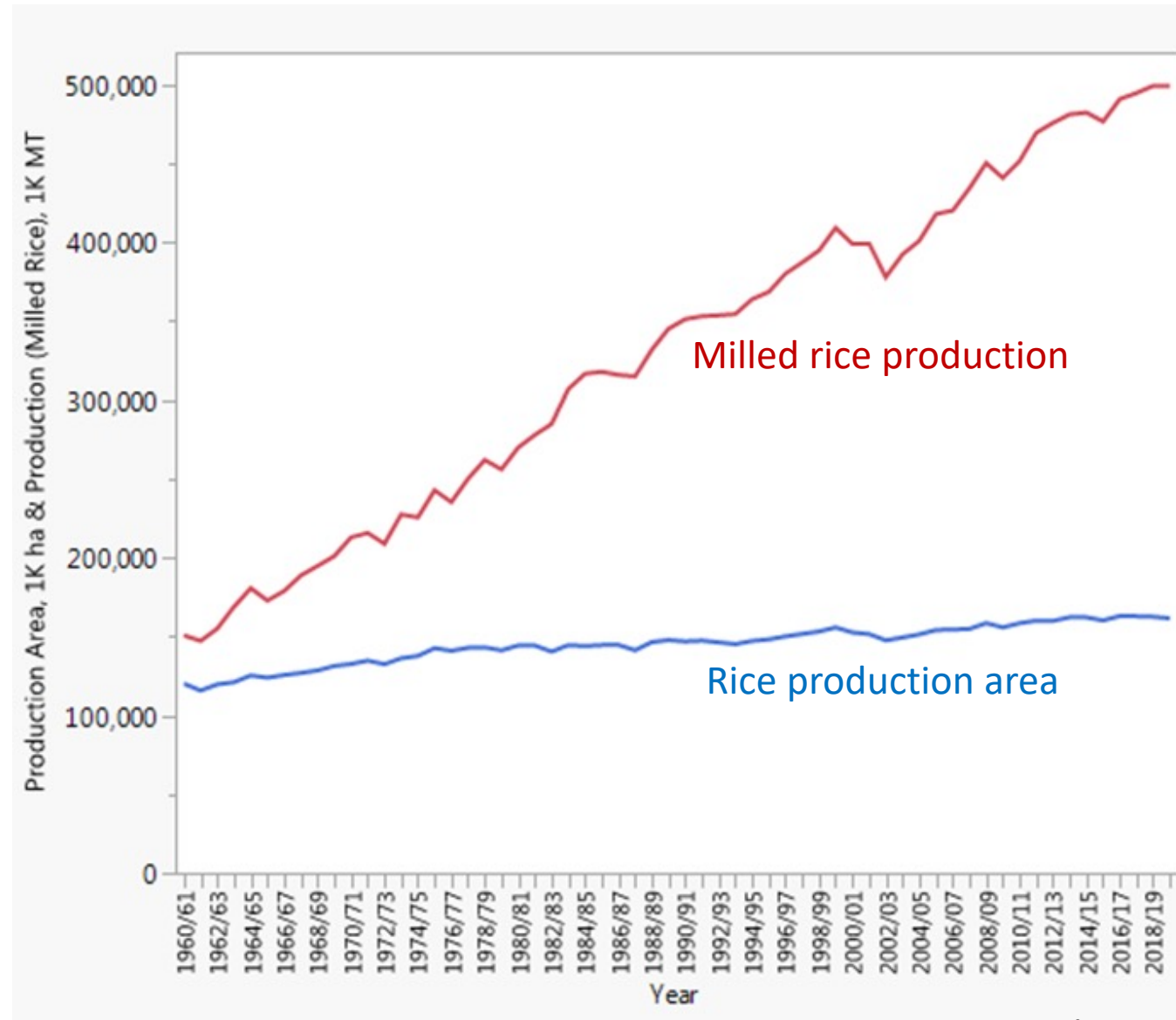


ANNUAL AVERAGE RICE YIELD, ARKANSAS



Source: nass.usda.gov/AR

GLOBAL RICE ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION



Source: nass.usda.gov

GRAIN QUALITY

- What is it?
- It **impacts** consumer satisfaction, economic returns to producers and processors
- GQ **attributes:**
 - Grain shape, size and distribution
 - Amylose content
 - Gelatinization temperature
 - Protein content
 - Pasting properties
 - Millability
 - Appearance (translucency and chalkiness)

KERNEL RIPENING IN PANICLES

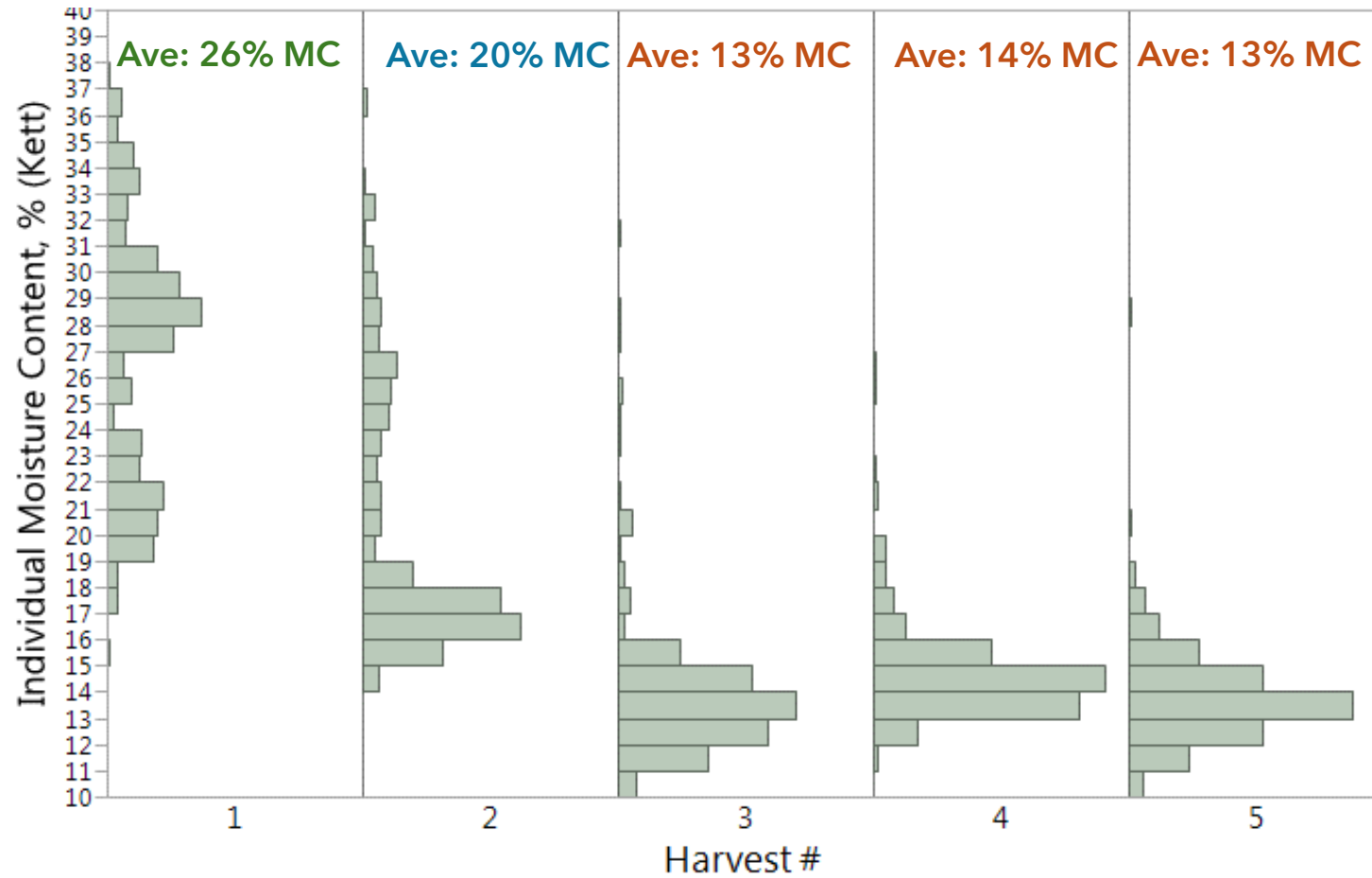
Uniform kernel maturity



Less uniform kernel maturity

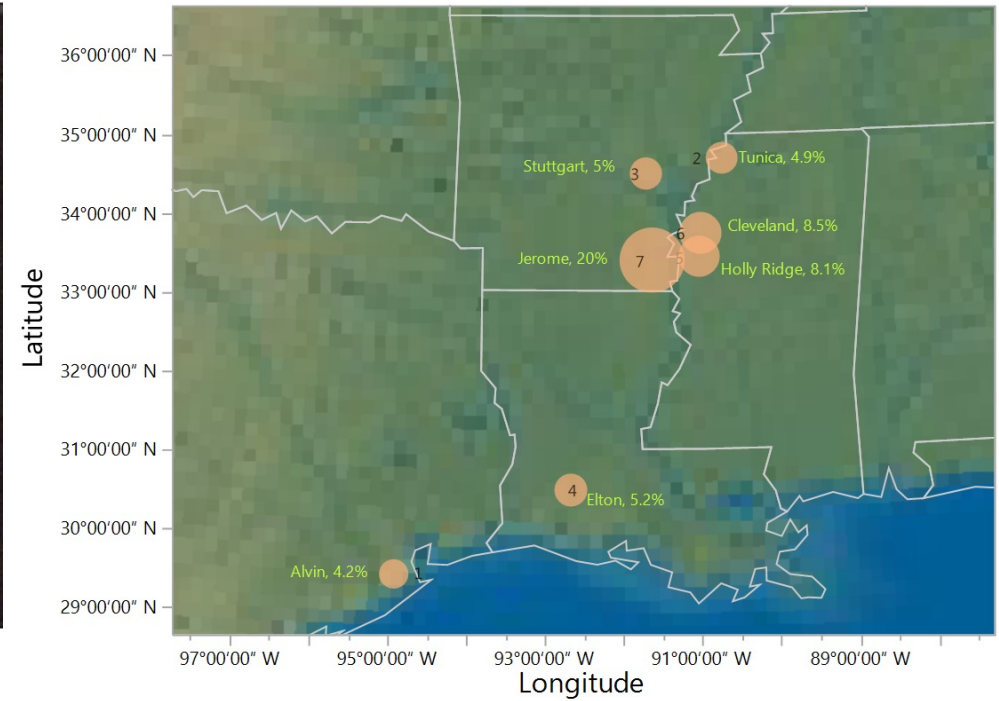
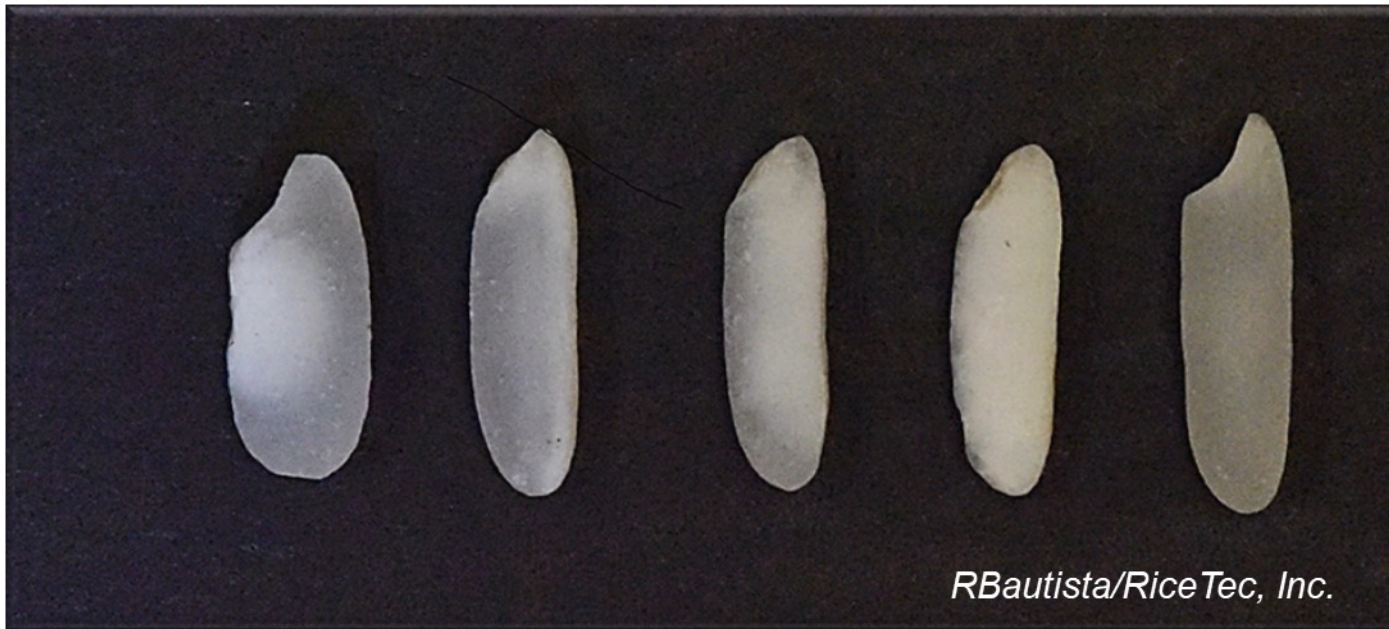


INDIVIDUAL KERNEL DEVELOPMENT AND MATURATION



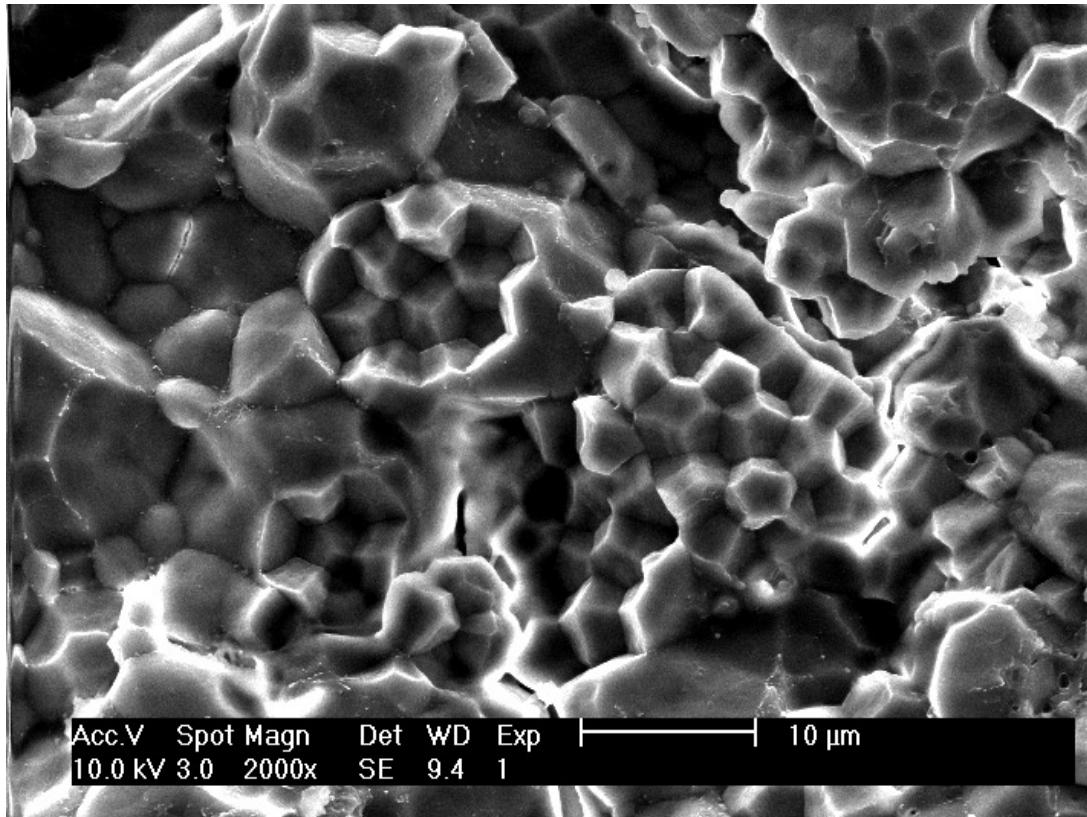
COMMON QUALITY ISSUES: KERNEL CHALK

Kernel Chalk

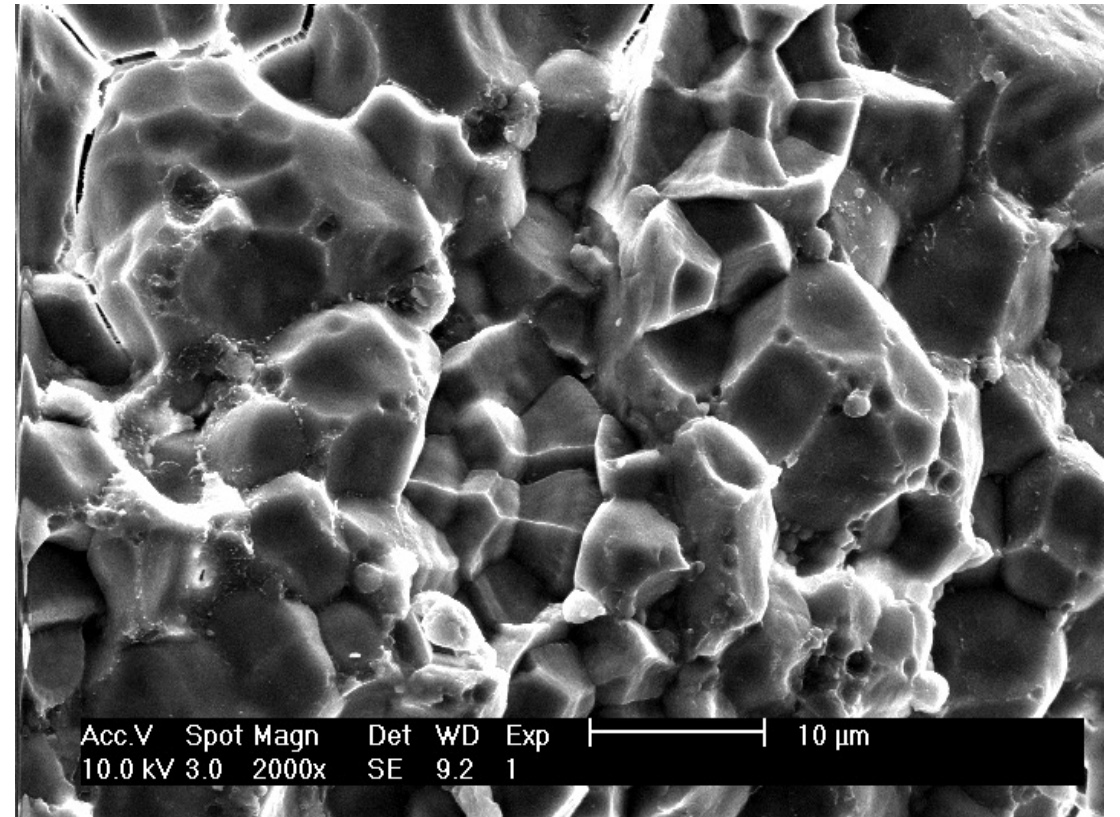


STARCH GRANULES PACKING IN RICE KERNELS

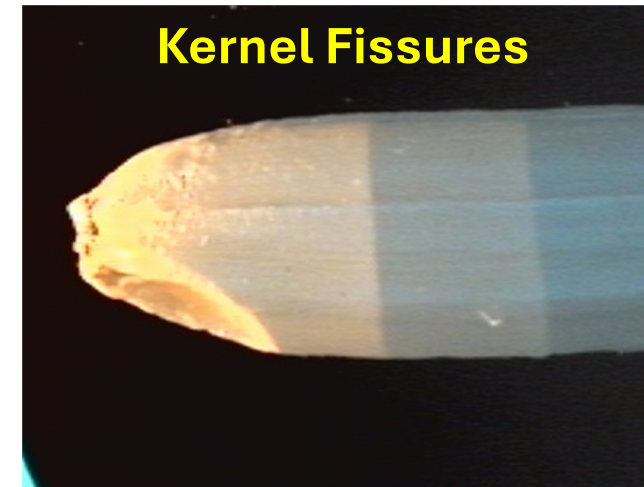
Translucent kernel



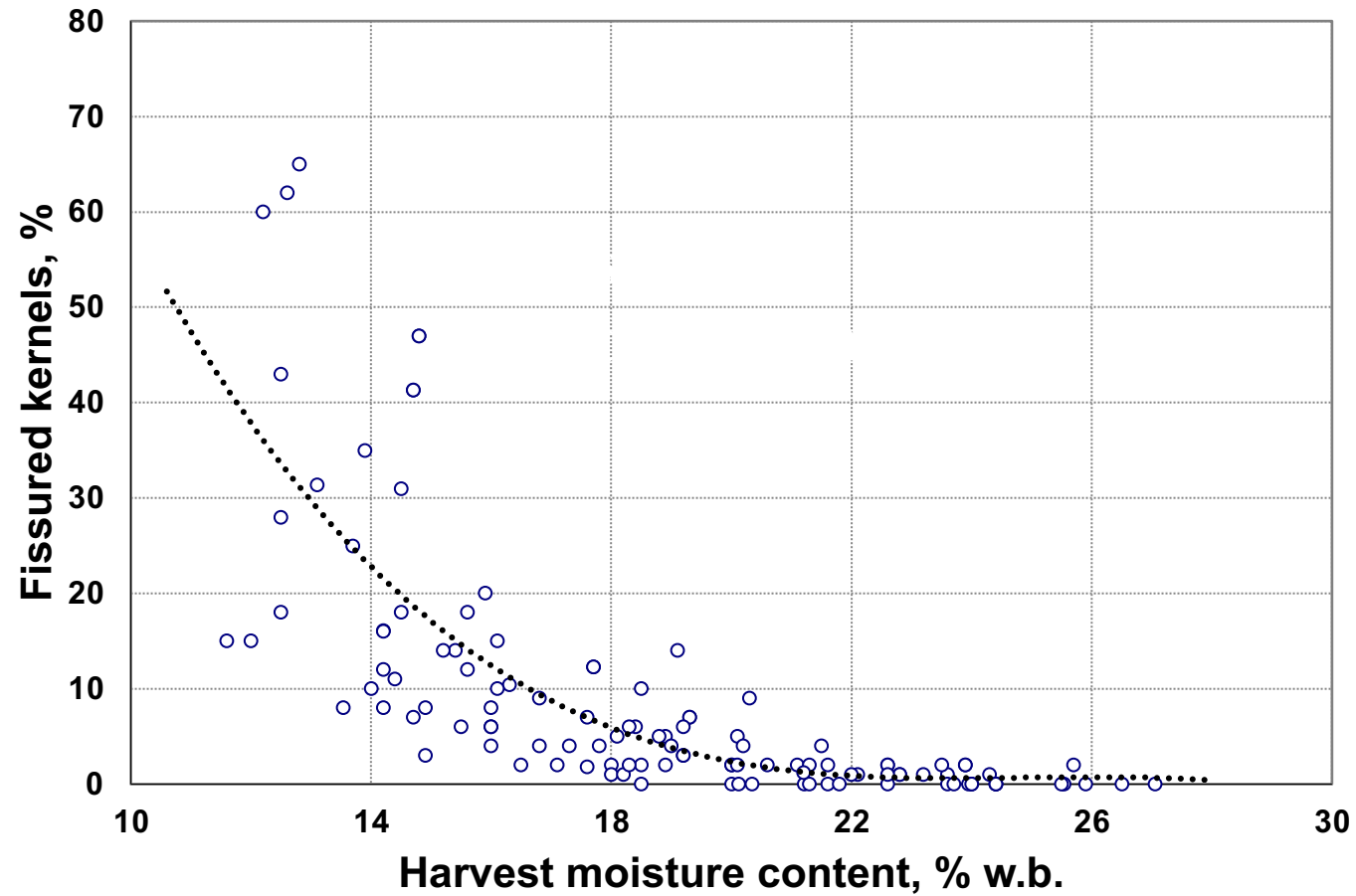
Chalky kernel



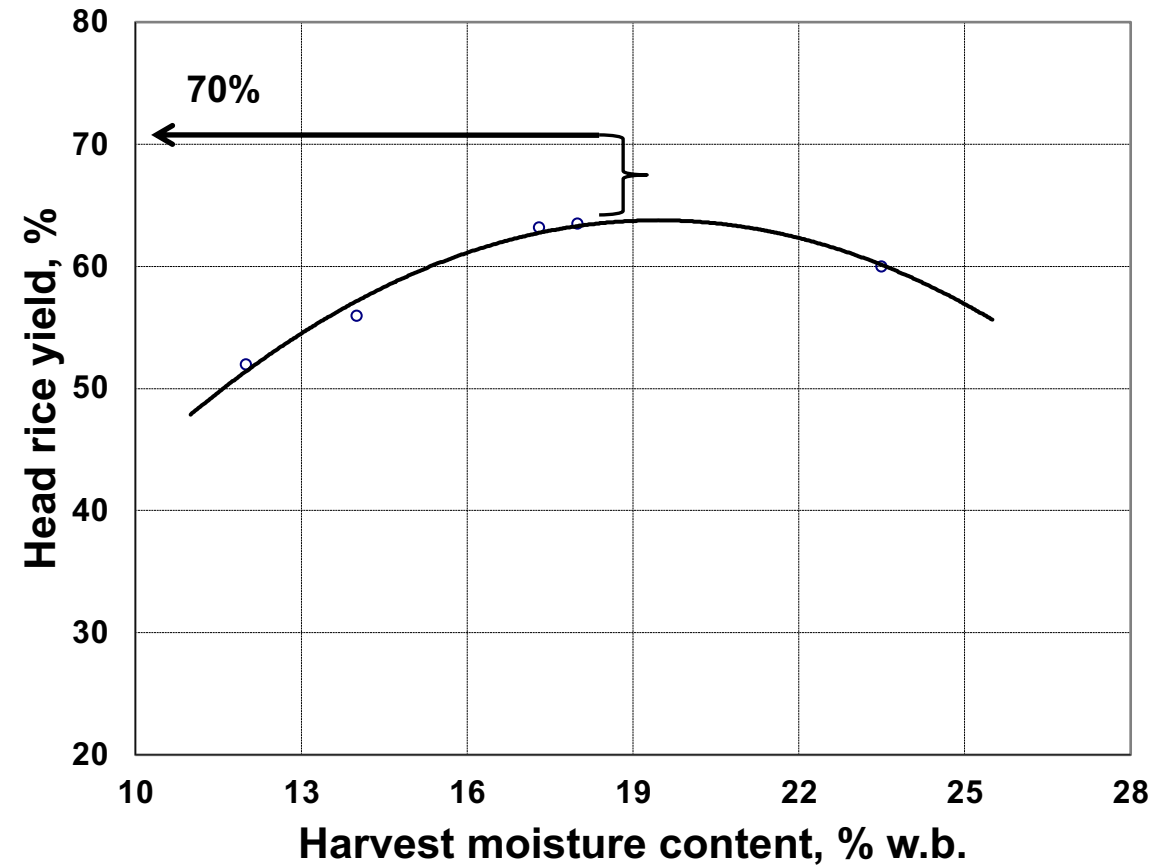
COMMON QUALITY ISSUES: FISSURE, IMMATURE, INSECT & FUNGI DAMAGES



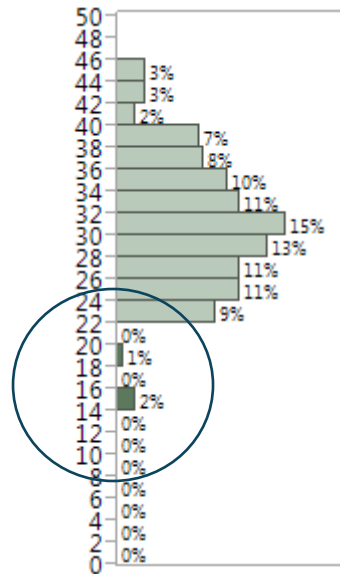
KERNEL FISSURING AND HARVEST MOISTURE CONTENT



OPTIMAL HARVEST MOISTURE CONTENT



KERNEL BREAKING FORCE DISTRIBUTIONS

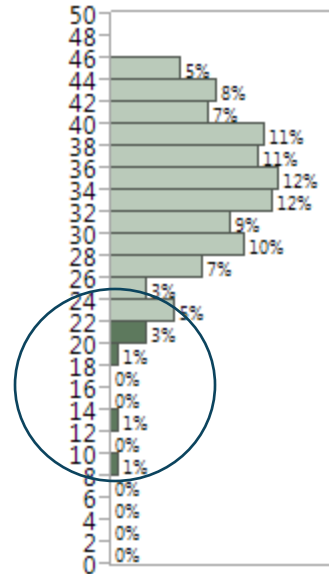


Cheniere

65% HRY @45 s

Fissure: 3.7%

Chalk:

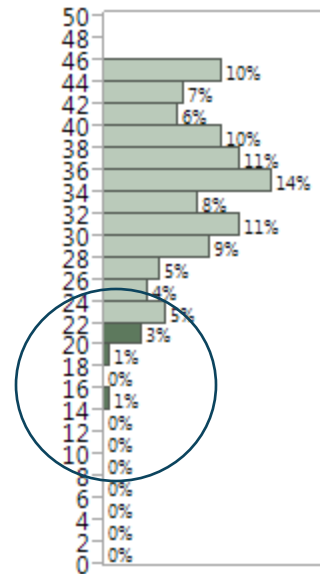


XL723

60% HRY @45 s

Fissure: 7.2%

Chalk:

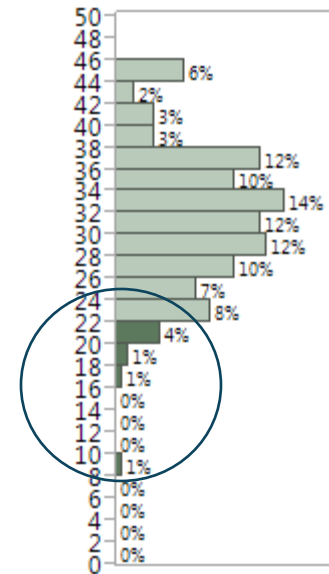


XL753

58% HRY @45 s

Fissure: 10.5%

Chalk:



XP762

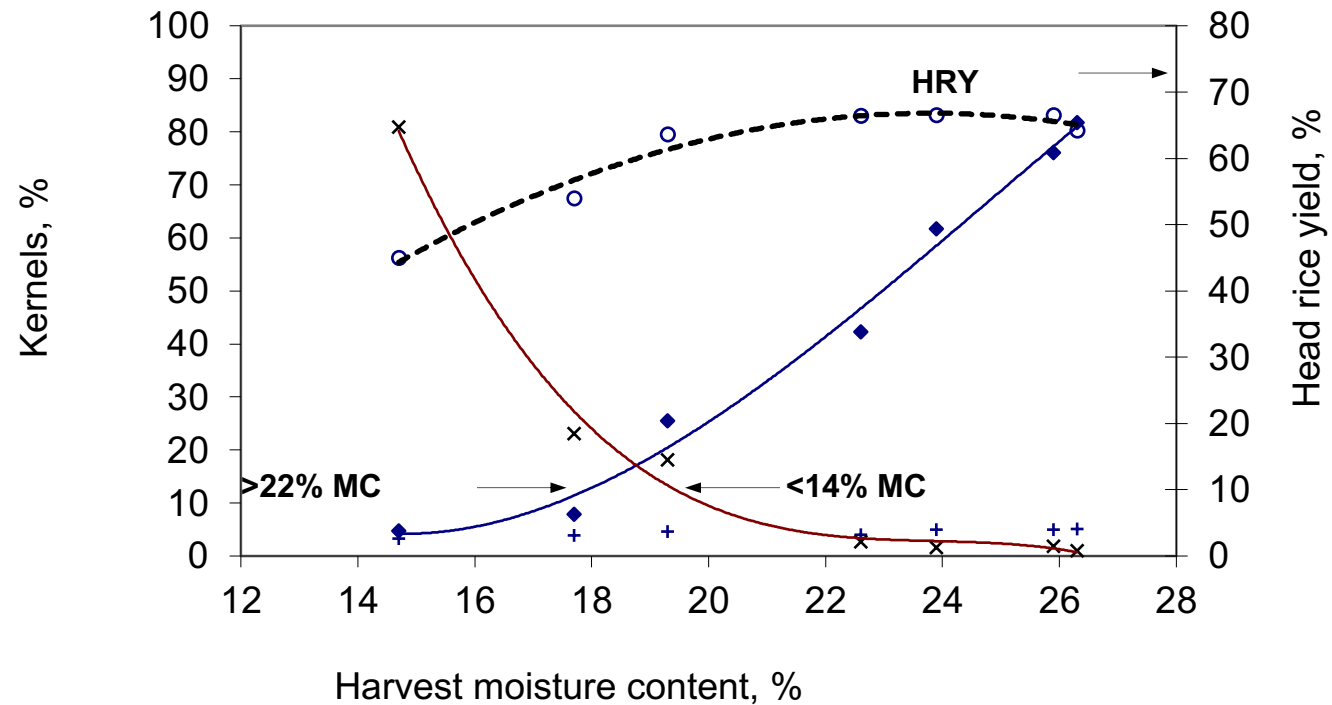
55% HRY @45 s

Fissure: 9.1%

Chalk:

LOW AND HIGH MOISTURE CONTENT KERNELS AFFECT HEAD RICE YIELD

Bengal; Keiser



RICE GRAIN QUALITY FUNDAMENTALS SUMMARY

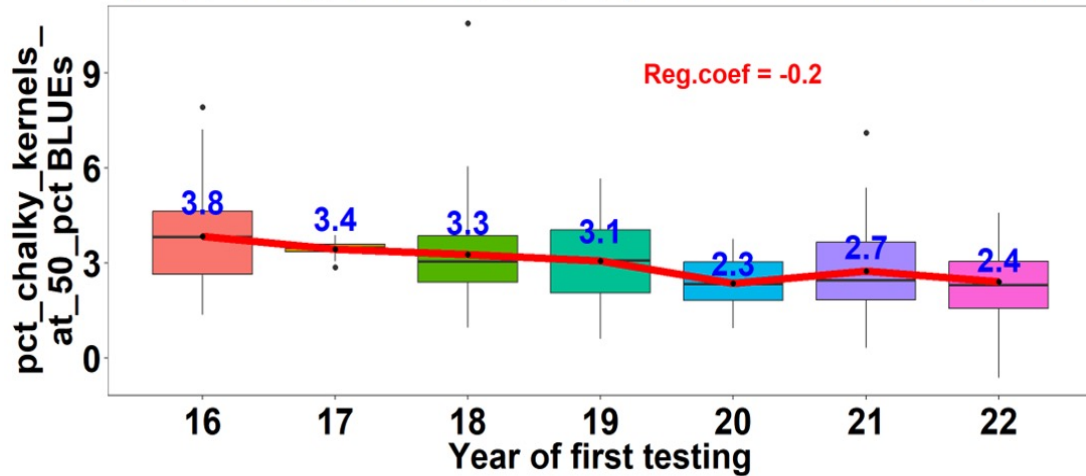
- **Panicle architecture** and kernel development
- Harvest moisture contents and distribution in panicles (**optimal harvest HMC**)
- Kernel **size** and **shape** (impacts drying, milling, end-use processing)
- Kernel **fissuring** (field and drying—the glass transition theory)
- **N fertilizer and irrigation**
- **Starch Chemistry**

BREEDING PROGRAMS ADDRESSES GRAIN QUALITY & SUSTAINABILITY

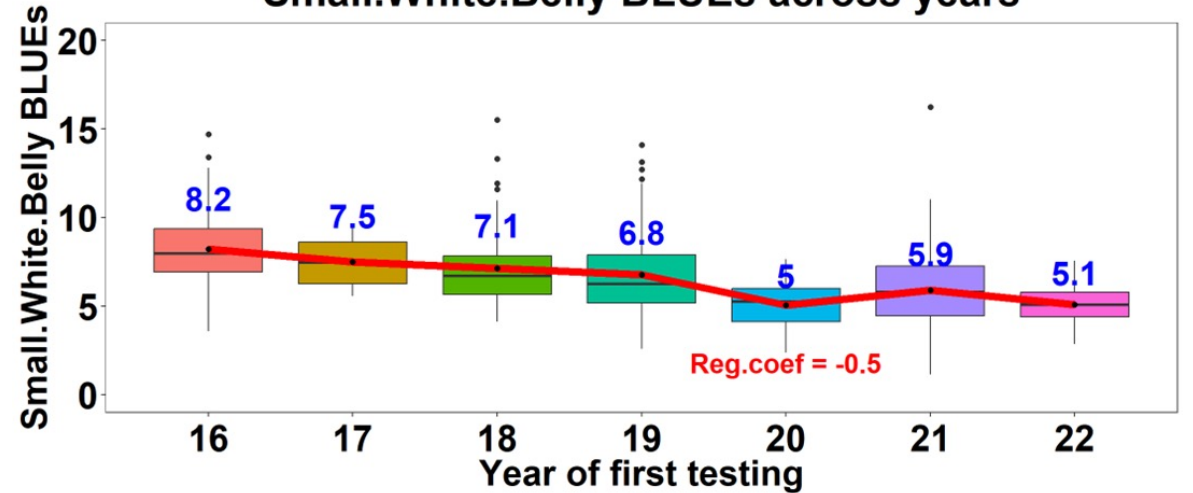
- Yield, milling, and functional properties
- Sourcing genetic pool resistant to kernel fissuring and kernel **chalk**

Breeding Programs addresses Grain Quality

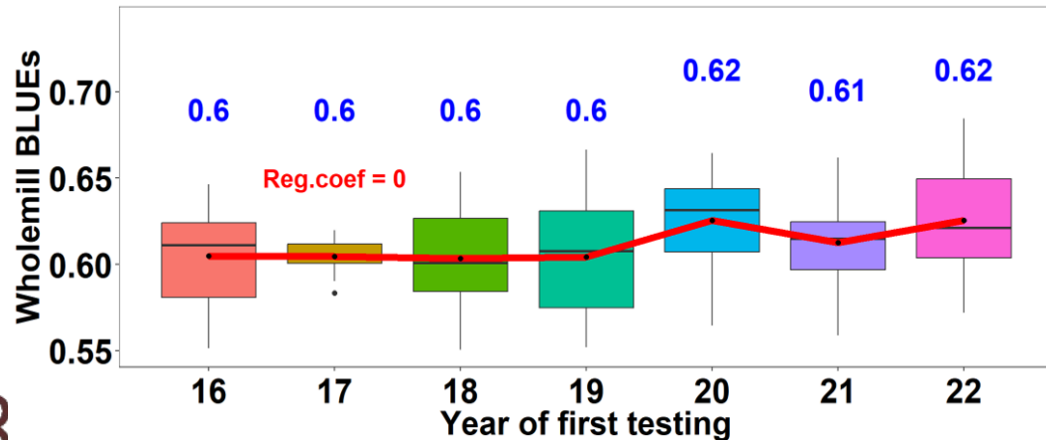
pct_chalky_kernels_at_50_pct BLUEs across years



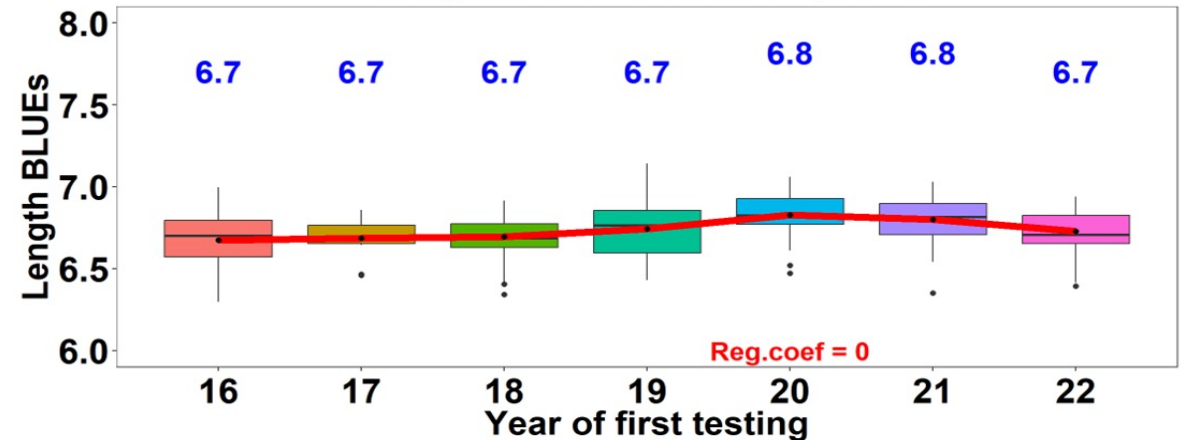
Small.White.Belly BLUEs across years



Wholemill BLUEs across years

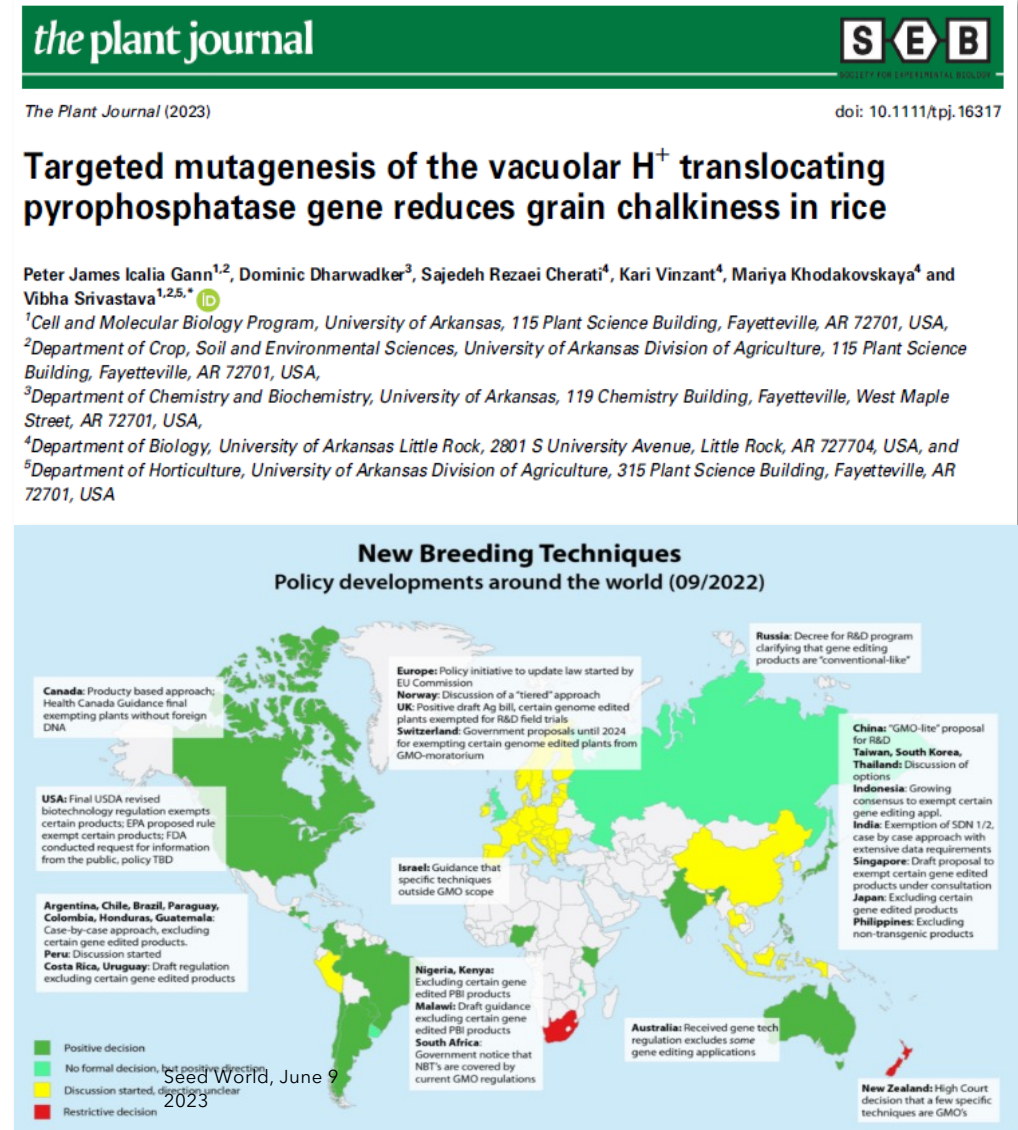


Length BLUEs across years

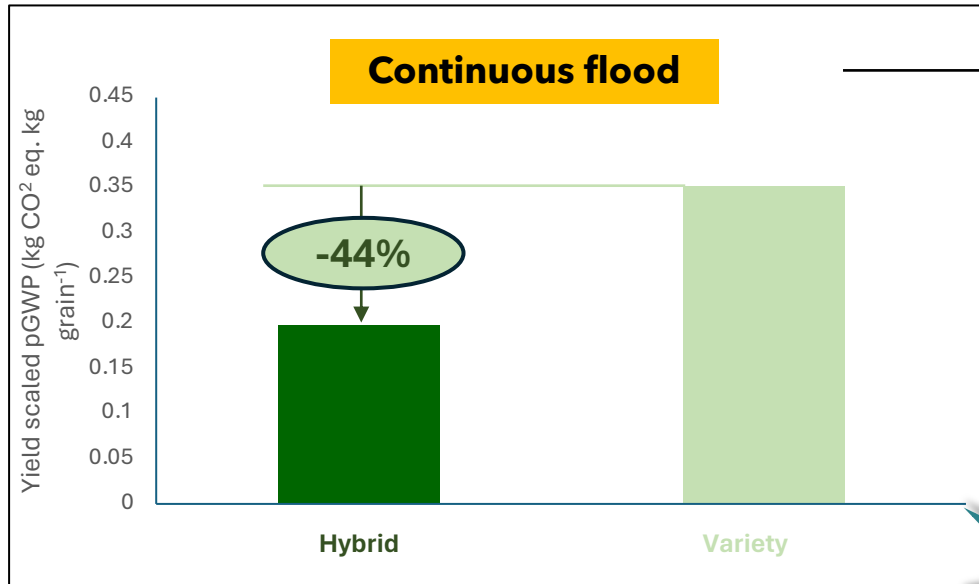


Gene Editing--a tool to improve Grain Quality

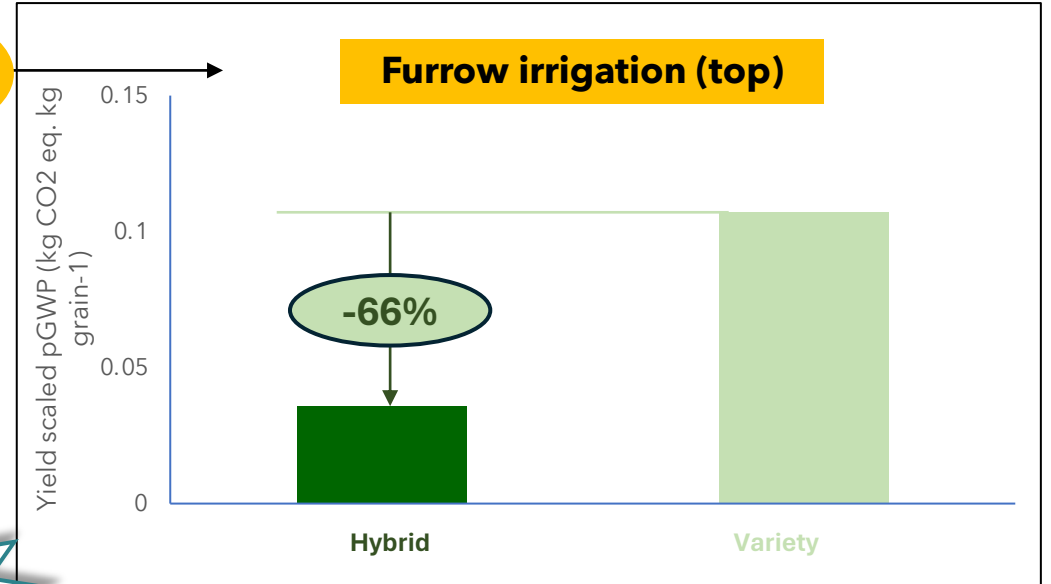
- **Gene editing technology** allows for the generation of precise targeted changes within the genome of an organism
 - This may well open new opportunities to address grain quality challenges at the genetic level
- Can be used for both R&D
- Global regulatory picture is complicated but trending toward a more uniform gene editing friendly system.
 - Many nations allow non-GMO path to market for gene edited products that contain no foreign DNA
 - Including USA, Brazil, India and many others
 - Even draft EU framework allows for gene edited products to come to market



HYBRIDS WITH 40-70% LOWER CH4 EMISSIONS VS. VARIETIES



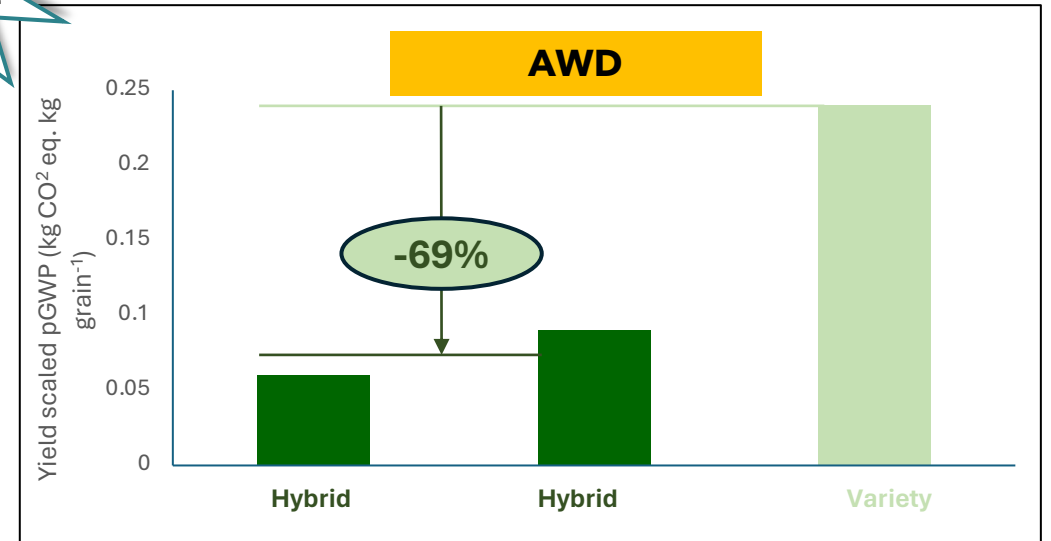
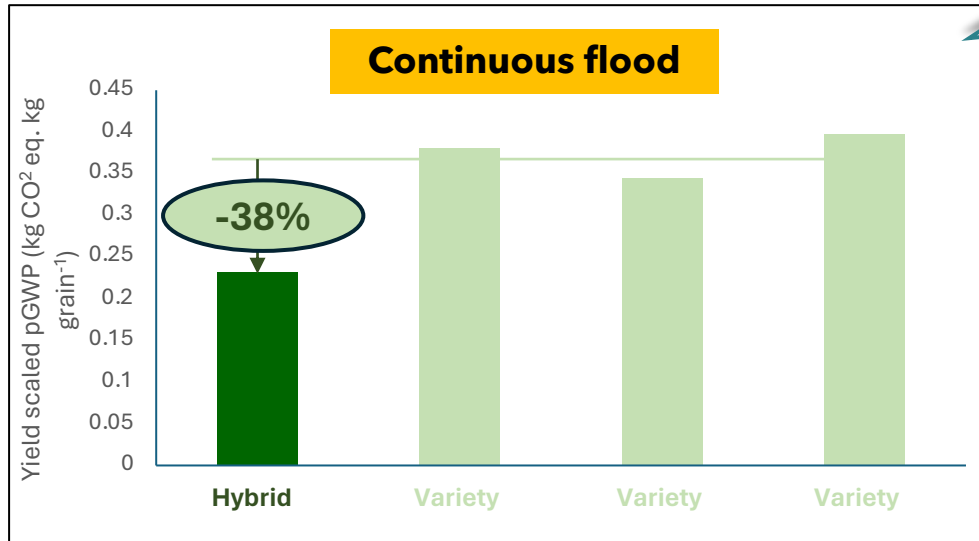
-50% to -80%



~1t CO₂e/acre

USDA-ARS and Univ. of Arkansas, Harrisburg, AR, Adviento-Borbe, 2022.

USDA-ARS and Univ. of Arkansas, Harrisburg, AR, Adviento-Borbe, 2022.

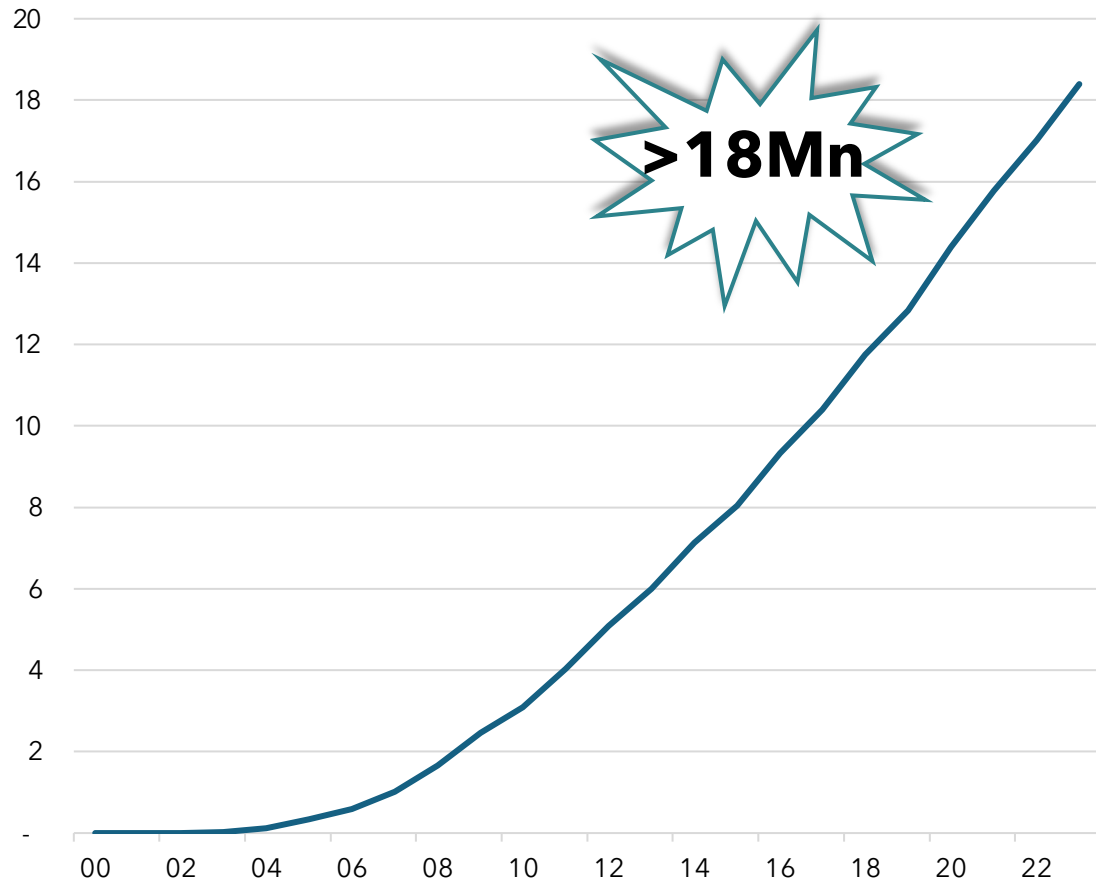


University of Arkansas, Stuttgart, AR, 2012. Simmonds et al, 2015.

Studies conducted at EMBRAPA Clima Temperado, Estação Experimental Terras Baixas, Capão do Leão, RS, Brazil. 2021-2022

MORE VALUE FOR THE PLANET

GHG Emissions Savings (in Mn MT CO2e)



- Plant hybrid rice
- Change irrigation practices (eg AWD)

- + Less water use
- + Less energy use
- + Less land use





THANK YOU!