



Growing the Market

Genetic Improvement for Total Utilization

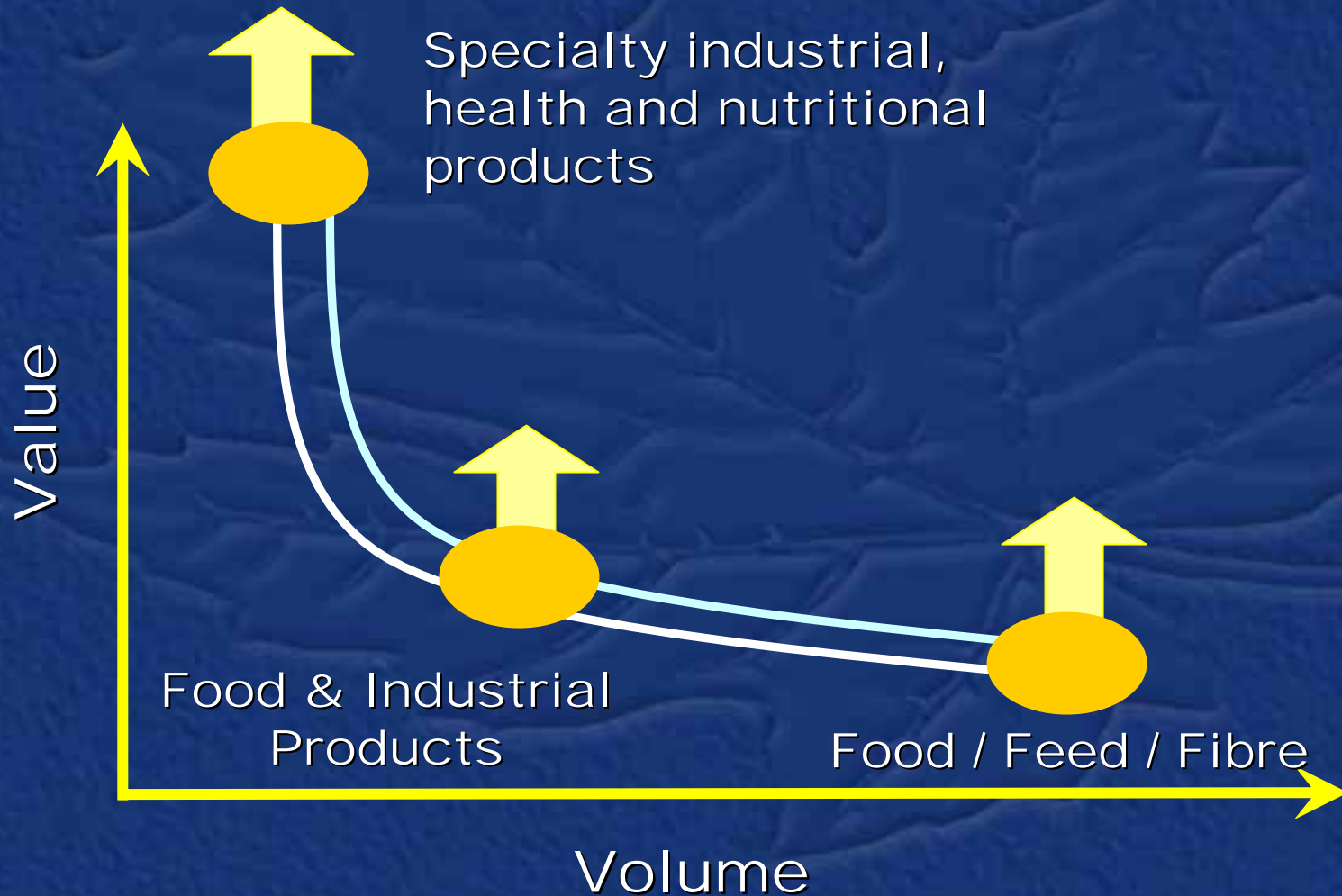
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MacBeth



Economic Value Proposition for Total Utilization of Flax



Role of Flax Genetic Improvement

Genomics, Genetic Characterization and Improvement

- **There are a number of ways in which genetic improvement can and will play a role in developing high value products**
 - **Yield Improvements**
 - **Seed and Straw Composition**
 - **Yield and Quality Security**
 - **Support for Breeding**



Priority Research for Seed/Straw Composition

- Develop improved germplasm and cultivars of flax for use in the functional food, feed and industrial utilization with:

- Improved Oil Content
- Improved Fatty Acid Composition
- Improved Meal Quality
 - Protein – content
 - Mucilage – high and low
 - Lignans - SDG
 - Reduction in Anti-nutritional
 - Cyanogenic Glucoside, Cadmium
- Improved Straw Quality – Fibre content
- Introgression with elite material



The Road Ahead: Disease Resistance

- **Flax Rust**
- **Flax Wilt**
- **Pasmo**
- **Powdery Mildew**



- **To develop multi-disease resistant flax cultivars and breeding lines to rust, fusarium wilt, powdery mildew, and pasmo to reduce the risk from the major diseases affecting flax in Canada**



Flax Breeding And Production Enters A New Generation

- **Flax Breeders Aim High on Yield**
 - **Plan to improve yield while maintaining steady improvements to full flax package**
 - **Major Challenge**



The 15 Chromosome Salute

Odds Get Tougher With Each Trait

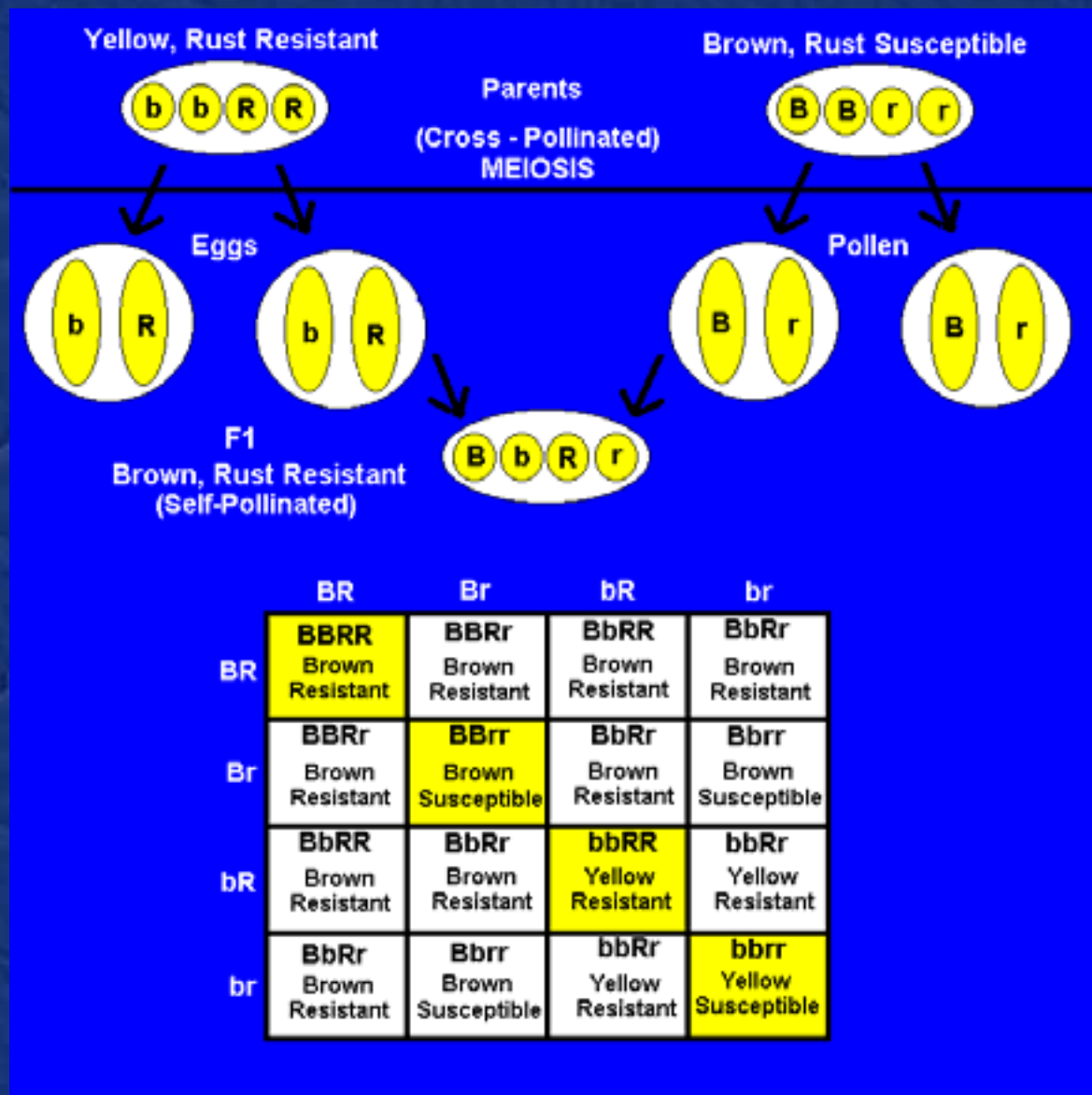
- **Make A Cross**
 - Odds: 1 in 32768
 - Perfect Population Size: 1,073,741,824
- **To Get It Done**
 - Make Large Number of Crosses
 - Selections – Culling the Worst; Keep the Best
 - Breeding Time – 7 to 12 years
- **Not Genetically Mapped**
 - More Than One Gene For Yield



The Road Ahead – Support for Breeding

- **Molecular Genetics/Genomics**
 - **Understanding and using the Flax genome**
 - **Identify genes involved in oil and fatty acid synthesis**
 - **Identify factors that regulate metabolic pathways**
 - **Producing genetic markers to accelerate breeding and germplasm development**
 - **Identifying and using genes that control oil and meal quality, resistance to diseases and tolerance to drought, heat and cold**





•Fertilizers

•Technology Transfer

•Traditional Knowledge

•Seeding Management

•Nutrient Management

•Tillage Management

Profitability/Sustainability

•Straw Management

•Crop Rotation/Diversity

•Harvest Management

•IPM

•Pesticides & Dessicants

•Genetic Improvements

•Ecological Principles/Constraints





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