

# FL24D, a Non-dormant Red Clover Selected for Herbicide Resistance to Improve Broadleaf Weed Control

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### **Background**

### Red Clover (Trifolium pratense L.)

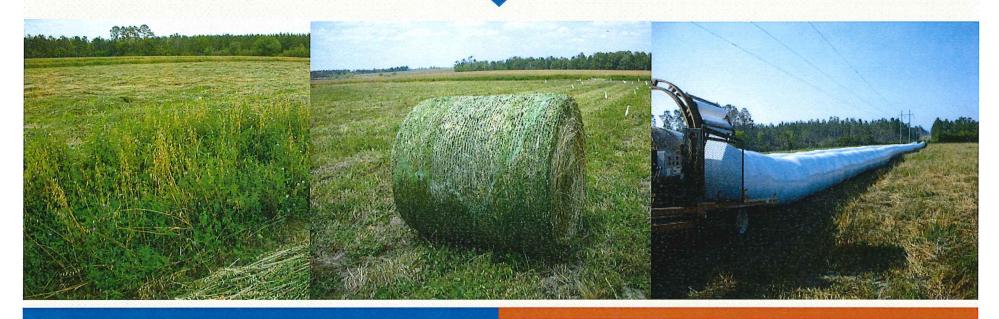
High N-Fixation (150 kg ha)

High quality and versatile (graze or hay)

Red clover as "baleage" N. FL 2014







### **Background**

**University of Florida Forage Breeding Program:** 

**High yield non-dormant – Cherokee** 

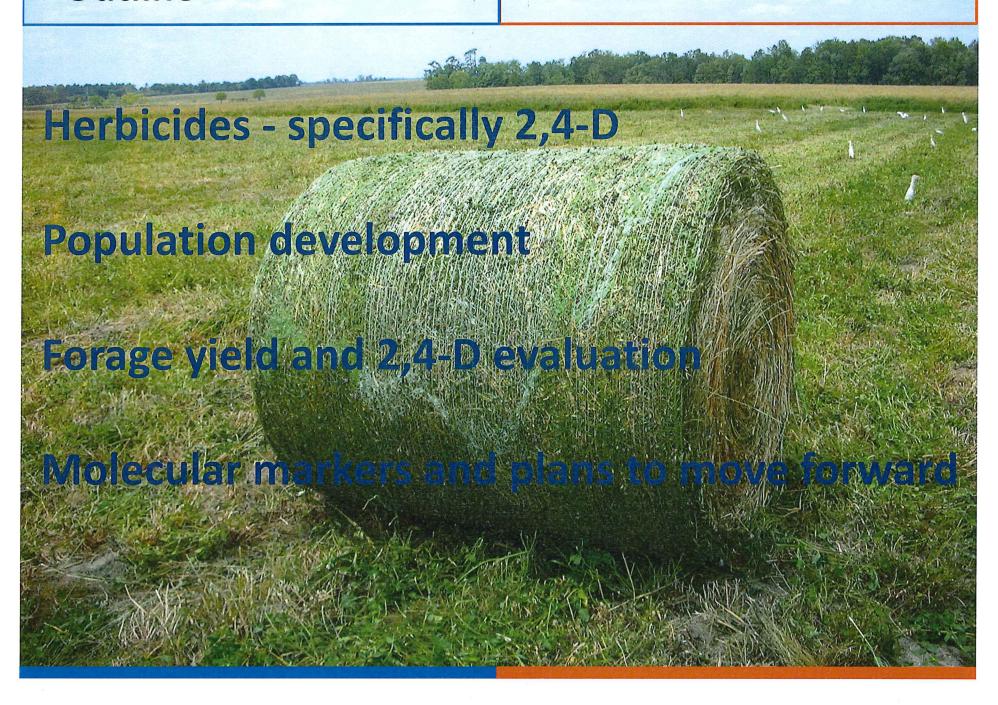
Resistant to Root-Knot Nematodes (RKN) – Southern Belle

Mid-dormant resistant to RKN - Barduro



Establishment of red clover is still a challenge!

### **Outline**



#### Herbicides

First introduced in 1940; important tool to manage weeds

2,4-D the fifth more used in the world and third in the U.S.

Major use in natural and cultivated grasslands

Causes uncontrolled cell division in vascular tissue

Resistance is not well understood:

- Detoxification
- Absorption barrier (surface wax)
- Controlled by a single gene
- Detriment to growth

### **Cultivar Development**

Initial research by S.G. Taylor in 1985

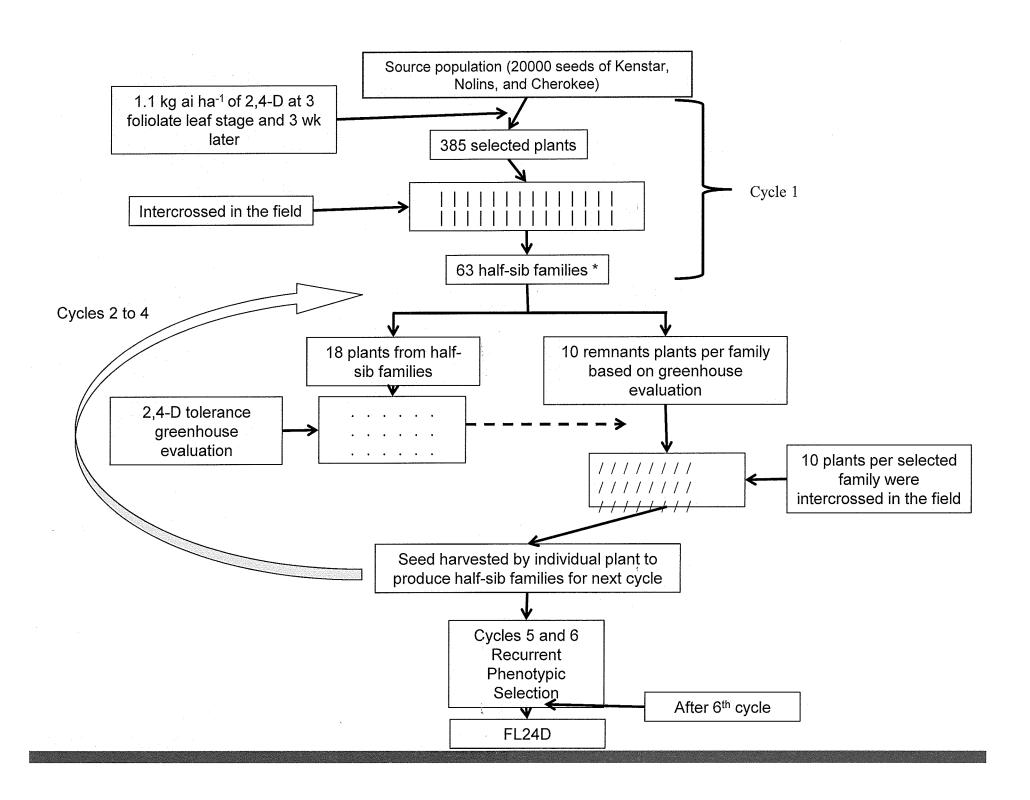
Base population was a mixture of Kenstar (mid dormancy), Nolins (low dormancy), and Cherokee (low dormancy).

Approximately 20,000 plants were screened initially, spraying with 2,4-D at the trifoliate leaf stage.

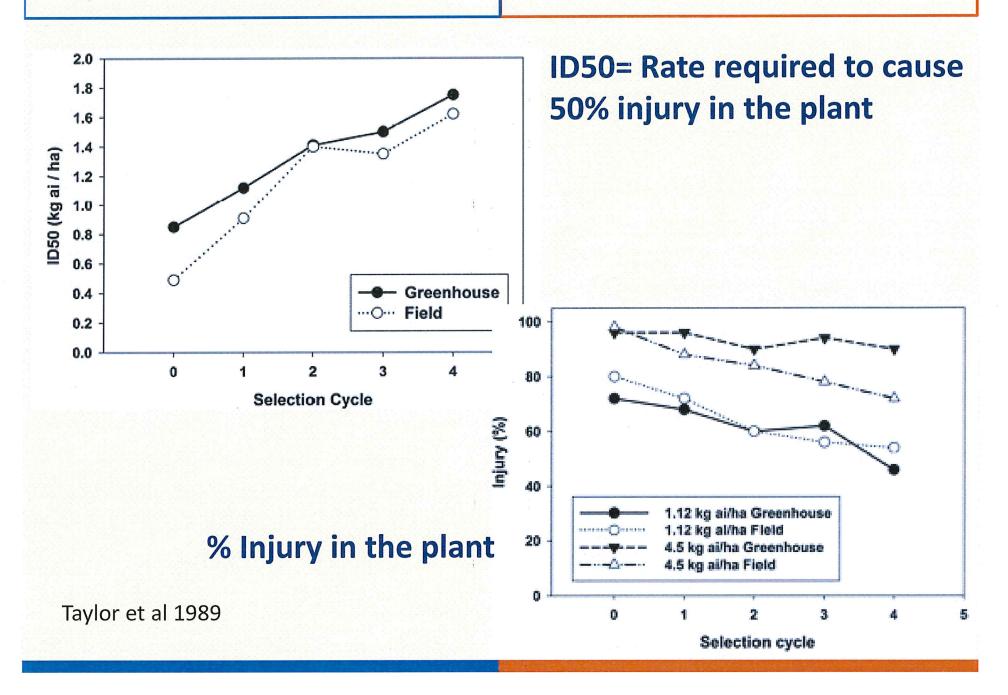


385 plant were selected but only 63 produced sufficient seed for further testing.

Four cycles of half sib family selection were completed by Taylor. We later completed two additional RRPS cycles.



### 2,4-D Evaluation



### Greenhouse (GH) and Field (FD) Response of FL24D and Southern Belle (SB) to Rates of 24-D in 2012

Rate	GH 2012 10 day		GH 2012 17 day		FD 2013 14 day		FD 2013 28 day	
	FL24D	SB	FL24D	SB	FL24D	SB	FL24D	SB
2x	4.b	1.4b	4.9c	1.1b	5.5c	3.3c	6.2c	1.3c
1x	6.5b	1.9b	7.0b	1.2b	7.3b	4.9b	6.6c	1.9c
1/2x	6.4b	2.4b	6.7b	1.5b	7.7b	5.4b	7.4b	4.1b
0x**	8.8a	8.3a	9.0a	8.7a	9.0a	9.0a	9.0a	9.0a

Means within a column followed by the same letter are not significantly different, Duncan's Multiple Range Test,  $\alpha$ =0.05

<sup>\*\*</sup> damage due to herbicide drift occurred on the GH experiment and explain values below 9 on the 0x application rate. Herbicide rates were: 1/2x=0.53, 1x=1.06 and 2x=2.12 Kg ha<sup>-1</sup>.

### 2,4-D Evaluation

After six cycles of selection; Southern Belle (SB) and the 2,4-D resistant cultivar (FL24D) 2012-2013

**Not Sprayed** 

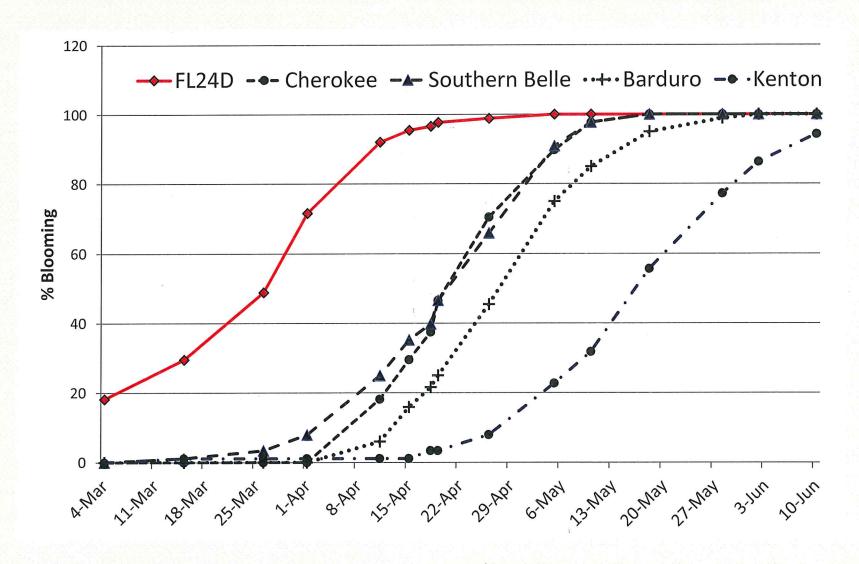


Sprayed with 2,4-D (1X)



### No selection for Earliness

#### FL24D is the earliest red clover that we have tested

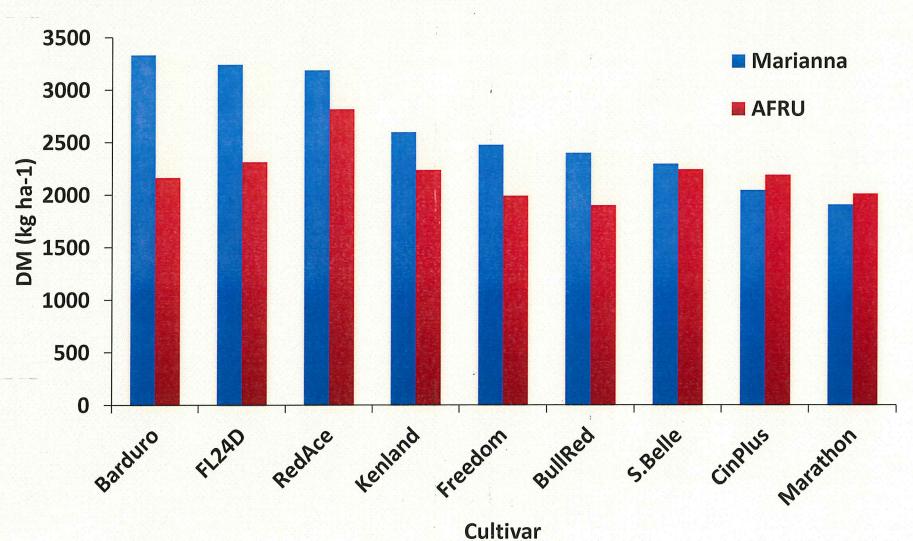


## Red Clover Cultivar Evaluation Experiment Gainesville, 2014

(Photo 29 April)



# Harvest 1 Dry Matter Yield for Nine Red Clover Cultivars at Two Locations, 2014



### **Forage Evaluation**

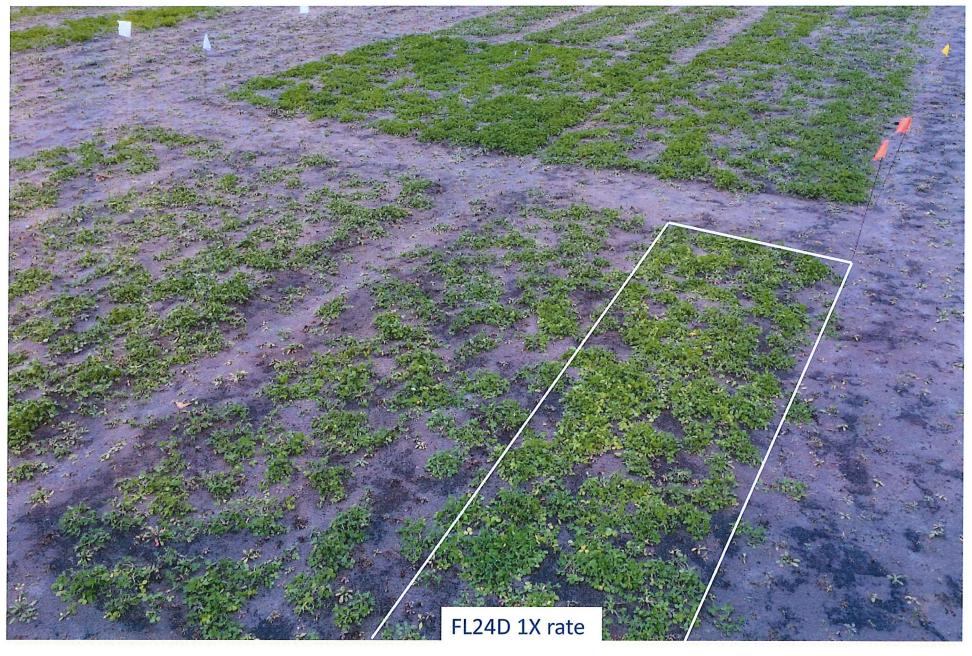
### Variety trial not sprayed 2009-2010

Entry	Harvest1 04/15/2010	Harvest2 05/20/2010	Total Harvest
Barduro	3790 a	1117 bc	4800 a
S. Belle	3680 a	1065 bc	4750 ab
Cherokee	3530 ab	1040 bc	4570 abc
FL24D	3460 ab	1320 bc	4780 a
Morningstar	3060 bc	820 cd	3880 cd
Freedom	2560 cd	1058 bc	3615 d
Kenton	2530 d	1430 b	3960 bcd
Redland Max	2300 d	1980 a	4271 abcd
Marathon	2240 d	1390 b	3630 d
Mean	3040	1157	4195

Means within a column followed by the same letter are not significantly different, Duncan's Multiple Range Test,  $\alpha$ =0.05

### 2,4-D Herbicide Rate Experiment, Gainesville, 2014

(Photo 7 February)



### 2,4-D Herbicide Rate Experiment, Gainesville, 2014

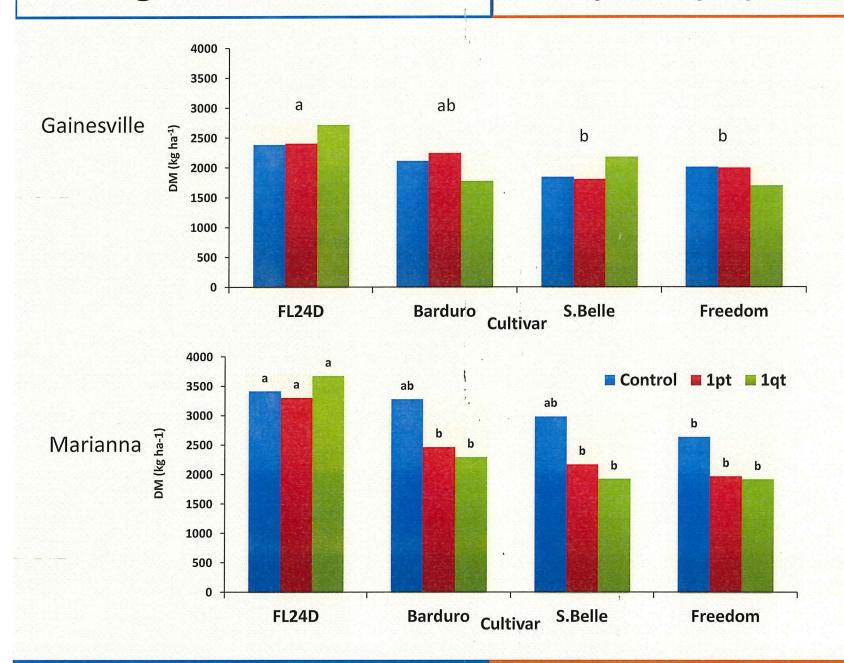
(Photo 29 April)





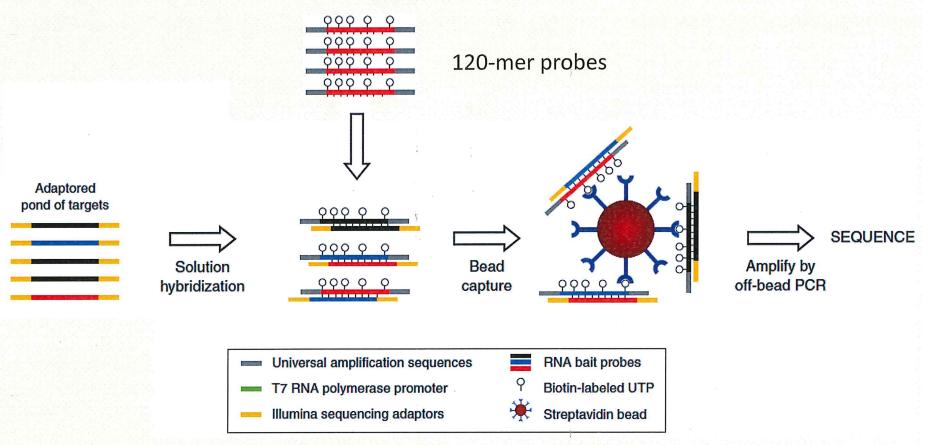
### **Forage Evaluation**

### Variety trial sprayed 2013-2014



### **Markers Plan**

### Sequence/Exome Capture on ~47000 predicted genes (Istvánek et al 2014)



Fisher et al. Genome Biology. 12:1. 2011

