

# The limits of parallelism in adaptation due to domestication in the grasses

Woodhouse, M.R. and M. B. Hufford

April 5, 2019

## Abstract

The selection of desirable traits in crops during domestication has been well studied. Many crops share a suite of modified phenotypic characteristics collectively known as the domestication syndrome. In this sense, crops have convergently evolved. Previous work has demonstrated that, at least in some instances, convergence for domestication traits has been achieved through parallel molecular means. However, both demography and selection during domestication may have placed limits on evolutionary potential and reduced opportunities for convergent adaptation during post-domestication migration to new environments. Here we review current knowledge regarding trait convergence in the cereal grasses and consider whether the complexity and dynamism of cereal genomes (e.g., transposable elements, polyploidy, genome size) helped these species overcome potential limitations due to domestication and achieve broad subsequent adaptation, in many cases through parallel means.

## Introduction

Certain species of plants have been continually selected over the last 10,000 years to better meet the needs of humans. Similar selection pressure has favored traits that consistently distinguish these domesticated crops from their wild progenitors [16], distinctions that are shared even among distantly related species such as maize and sunflower. These traits include increased yield, apical dominance or lack of branching, loss of seed dormancy, loss of bitterness, and loss of shattering or seed dispersal. Collectively, this suite of shared traits is known as the domestication syndrome [35].

Trait sharing among diverged species such as maize and sunflower (their last common ancestor was 150 MYA [11]) is an example of the phenomenon of convergence. Convergent traits can arise from unrelated genes in different enzymatic pathways, such as fruit/seed indehiscence in both dicot and monocot crops (reviewed in [17]). But if a convergent trait is caused by repeated modification of the *same* molecular pathway, ortholog, or nucleotide, we define this as parallelism [86] (Figure 1). We expect that parallelism is more likely to occur in closely related species due to their similar complement of genes and pathways [80], and less likely to occur in substantially diverged species that contain fewer orthologous loci and pathways [101, 80].

After the initial wave of crop domestication yielded convergence in many of the aforementioned domestication syndrome traits, another period of trait evolution ensued—the adaptation of crop

species to varied environmental conditions and pathogens during global expansion. A variety of maize bred for cultivation at sea level, for instance, may not necessarily thrive in the colder, higher UV environment of the Andes mountain range. Therefore, cultivators in the Andes must have looked for individuals in the existing domesticated maize population that were hardy under these new conditions. However, crop adaptation occurred under genetic limitations not experienced during domestication of wild progenitors [98].

Only a subset of genome-wide diversity was retained in initial domesticates and additional diversity was lost through subsampling events during crop expansion. Furthermore, selection on particular alleles coding for domestication traits often resulted in dramatic reductions in diversity in particular chromosomal regions. The effects of this loss of genetic diversity on the potential for adaptation has been documented. For example, a dramatic genetic bottleneck in the “lumper” variety of potato led to a catastrophic outbreak of *Phytophthora infestans*, resulting in the infamous Potato Famine in Ireland in the 1840s [32]. The Potato Famine demonstrated that, by divesting a crop cultivar of its diversity, the cultivar loses its ability to adapt to newly encountered environmental pressures, because the alleles that code for adaptive traits such as, for instance, disease resistance are lost.

This review will consider the extent to which selection and bottlenecks during domestication have affected the potential for convergence and parallel adaptation post-domestication. We will focus mainly on cereal grass crops since the major domesticates—maize, rice, sorghum, wheat, barley, and millet—include a range of divergence times conducive to both parallel domestication and adaptation. While the cereals have documented loss of diversity due to domestication and subsequent expansion, they possess dynamic genomes with frequent polyploidization, transposable element (TE) activity, and labile genome size. These features may have provided cereals with an advantage in escaping the limits of domestication by generating novel diversity upon which adaptation could act.

## **The effects of domestication on adaptation in the cereals**

### **Domestication in the cereals**

Cereal grasses have often been studied as a cohesive genetic group [7, 26], and there are many reasons why they present a compelling system for studying crop domestication and adaptation. The grass clade is thought to have arisen around 75 MYA [9, 50], eventually leading to the rice, wheat, barley, millet, maize, and sorghum lineages (Figure 2). Prior to the radiation of the grasses, however, a genome duplication event occurred approximately 70 MYA [78], which is shared among all grass crops (Figure 2). Subsequently, both maize and wheat have undergone additional, lineage-specific polyploidy events (Figure 2) [59]. These polyploidy events, followed by selective and ongoing fractionation, present an opportunity for grass genomes to evolve subfunctionalized homeologs; this, along with relatively high transposon activity (particularly in maize and wheat) [104, 62], provides substantial functional diversity upon which selection can act during domestication and adaptation.

Collectively, cereals have been targeted by human selection for millable grain. Components of the domestication syndrome convergently selected within grain include increased seed size, loss of seed dormancy, loss of bitterness, loss of shattering or seed dispersal [58], fragrance [50], and glutinous seeds [70]. Plant architecture traits such as apical dominance or lack of branching have also been convergently targeted [58]. A number of well characterized or candidate domestication genes are known in the cereals and have been described in Table 1. This table includes an expanded set of loci and information beyond that originally published in [58]. While parallelism can occur for convergent traits at the level of the nucleotide, gene, or pathway (Figure 1), orthology, or shared functional genes across species, is currently best characterized and is therefore our primary focus in Table 1 and throughout the manuscript. Cereal domestication genes are categorized based on whether they occur strictly within a species, share orthologs across the grasses, share orthologs within and outside of the grasses, or share orthologs entirely outside of the grasses (Column 5, Table 1). This provides an opportunity to evaluate the extent of parallelism for a convergent domestication trait. In Column 1 of Table 1, we indicate whether a gene is thought to be associated with a domestication trait, and in Column 8 whether the gene is expected to be selected in parallel, depending on whether it has known orthologs in other species that are associated with the given domestication trait. For instance, fragrance is a convergent domestication trait that is shared among species as diverse as rice and soybean, and it is likely to have been selected in parallel, since orthologs of the fragrance-associated gene *BADH2* have been independently targeted (Table 1). Another convergent trait likely to have been selected in parallel is glutinous seeds, since the *Waxy* gene that confers the glutinous trait has targeted orthologs in nearly all cereals and beyond (reviewed in [70]). Shattering also shows evidence of parallel selection in the cereals with orthologs of *Sh1* selected in sorghum, rice, and maize [61]. With regard to convergence and parallelism during domestication, one clear message emerges from evaluation of Table 1: while we have much left to characterize regarding the genetic basis of domestication across the cereals, both phenomena are not rare.

## Post-domestication adaptation in the cereals

An adaptive trait is one that interacts or responds to the environment in a way that helps an organism to thrive. By this definition, adaptive traits can include (but are not limited to) flowering time, drought tolerance, cold tolerance, soil salinity, and pathogen defense. For domesticated crops, however, adaptive traits that reverse desired domestication phenotypes such as yield, fragrance, and reduced branching and shattering would not be considered favorable; therefore, we will narrow the definition of an adaptive trait to one that interacts or responds to the environment favorably but does not detract from desired domestication traits.

Perhaps it is also necessary to define what specifically is meant by “environment.” A straightforward (and admittedly simplistic) way would be to break “environment” down to discrete features, which can include, for example, the level of carbon dioxide in the air, the level of UV radiation, temperature, day length, humidity, rainfall, wind, soil nutrient load, and soil salinity. By dividing the environment into these discrete elements, we can address each element individually by asking what sort of adaptive trait we would expect to observe in response to each, how many of these adaptive traits are expressed in the same genetic pathways as known domestication genes, and which represent entirely distinct physiological processes. Most cereal crops were domesticated within the latitudinal boundaries of the equator and 35 N [41, 30], featuring both wet and dry seasons [41],

which means, in relation to some aspects of environment, they likely shared similar initial adaptation. Subsequent to domestication, cereals expanded to broad distributions, encountering new pathogens, cooler temperatures, distinct photoperiod, altered growing seasons, and varied elevation. While much attention has been given to whether convergence in domestication traits occurred through parallel molecular means, far less is known about these processes during crop expansion and adaptation to novel habitats.

In cereal domestication, we have identified convergent domestication traits and shown examples of parallel convergence through shared functional orthology across species. Adaptation traits, too, are often convergent. One example is cold tolerance, which has been reported in a number of plant species, including wheat, barley, and *Arabidopsis* (Table 1). Other adaptive traits that are convergent across cereal taxa include drought tolerance, metal tolerance, and soil salinity (Table 1). However, the extent to which post-domestication convergent adaptation has occurred through parallel molecular means in the cereals is potentially impacted by demography and selection during domestication.

## **Impacts of domestication bottlenecks on parallel adaptation in the cereals**

Genome-wide loss of diversity during genetic bottlenecks associated with both initial domestication and later crop expansion may constrain adaptation by reducing the diversity in cereal crop populations. Substantial genome-wide loss of nucleotide diversity during domestication is reported in domesticated bread wheat [36], maize (with an increase in deleterious alleles) [21, 98], rice [117], Sorghum [34], and barley [51] compared with wild relatives, demonstrating that loss of diversity is widespread in cultivated grasses and is a phenomenon that is distinct from uncultivated wild relatives. Further reductions in nucleotide diversity are found near loci underlying domestication syndrome traits. It would seem that domestication itself is responsible for the loss of diversity, and, because of this, attempts to adapt domesticated grasses to new environments could be constrained by recent demography. Both demographic bottlenecks and selection during domestication could affect the likelihood that adaptive traits were selected in parallel, since these depend on whether adaptive alleles are retained across taxa post-domestication. Nevertheless, the dynamic nature of cereal crop genomes may provide unique opportunities for cereals to escape from these constraints by facilitating conditions for parallel adaptation.

## **Predicting the likelihood of parallelism in post-domestication cereal adaptation**

The likelihood that a convergent adaptive trait will be selected in parallel is summarized in Figure 3. Here, we will focus primarily on our expectations for post-domestication parallel selection of adaptive traits in the cereals relative to (1) whether an adaptive gene is orthologous in other species; (2) whether an adaptive gene functions also as a domestication gene; (3) mutation rate; and (4) mutational target size; and, finally, (5) how the dynamics of cereal crop genomes may uniquely influence some of these expectations.

## Adaptive genes that have orthologs in other species

We have seen that an increasing number of causal genes for domestication traits have been characterized (Table 1). Many of these characterized genes have orthologs in the cereals that have been selected in parallel. In Table 1, we demonstrate cases where genes have been characterized that appear to confer adaptive traits. As discussed previously, some of these traits, such as cold, drought, and metal tolerance, are convergent. Among these convergent adaptation traits, some appear to have been selected in parallel. For instance, *ZmVPP1* in maize has been linked to drought tolerance [100]. More specifically, a transposon insertion upstream of *ZmVPP1* confers the drought tolerant trait. Since this gene has an ortholog also linked to drought tolerance in the divergent species *Arabidopsis*, *AVP1* [29], this trait may have been selected in parallel in the cereals. Another example is the *MATE1* gene, which has been selected for metal tolerance in maize [66]. *MATE1* has an ortholog in sorghum (*SbMATE1*; Table 1), and would be a promising candidate for parallel adaptation in the two species. Finally, another gene thought to confer adaptation is *ZmCCT9* in maize, which appears to be involved in flowering under the long days of higher latitudes. More specifically, a transposon insertion upstream of *ZmCCT9* in domesticated maize cultivars led to reduced photoperiod sensitivity, which has allowed domesticated maize to expand its range [38]. This gene has orthologs in barley and wheat (Column 3, Table 1); therefore, there is the potential that the ortholog exists in other cereal crops as well (where it has yet to be characterized).

Table 1 has some examples of orthologous genes that confer adaptive traits that might be investigated for parallel selection across the cereals. For example, wheat and barley share a small family of cold-tolerance genes including *Wcs19* [12], *Wcor14* [96] and *Bcor14b* [14], all of which encode chloroplast-targeted COR proteins analogous to the *Arabidopsis* protein *COR15a* [90, 93]. The LEA protein orthologs *HVA1* and *Wrab 18/19* in barley and wheat, respectively, are also associated with cold tolerance [37, 20]. Transcript and protein levels of the barley *HvPIP2* aquaporin gene were found to be down-regulated in roots but up-regulated in the shoots of plants under salt stress [47]. *HvPIP2* has an ortholog in both maize, *ZmPIP2-4* [116], and spinach, *PM28A* [24]. There are also the ASR (abscisic acid, stress, and ripening-induced) genes that are associated with salinity tolerance in rice [45], *Setaria* (millet) [60], and tomato [52].

However, other adaptive genes such as *Rp3*, which confers rust resistance in maize [102], do not appear to have a characterized ortholog in any other species at the time of this writing. While this ortholog may certainly exist undiscovered in other grasses, there are some adaptive traits, for example, those involved in pathogen resistance, that are less likely to have orthologs, even in closely related species. There are examples of shared orthologs for pathogen defense and stress response genes in the grasses (Table 1), but by and large, genes that code for traits involved in plant defense and stress response are frequently orphan genes, or genes that are specific to a particular lineage, sharing no defined orthologs with any outgroup [106]; reviewed in [1]. Orphan genes tend to be very dynamic, arising and becoming lost much faster than their basal counterparts [27]. Orphan genes can arise via transposon exaptation [18] and propagate through trans duplication [27, 1], including retrotransposition [99]. Therefore, movement of these genes to a new region whose local euchromatic status can confer novel expression patterns to the mobilized gene can be a strong source of adaptation, especially since it has been shown that stressful environments can stimulate activation of transposable elements [6, 65] reviewed in [74]. This is one way that cereal crops might be able to escape their legacy of reduced diversity due to domestication in order to adapt. If a convergent adaptive trait such as pathogen resistance is dependent on these

orphan-type genes, which quite often are unique even in individual cultivars within the same crop species, then we would not expect to see parallel selection of this trait at the allelic level in cereal adaptation, since each species—indeed, each cultivar—would be expected to have its own unique, “outward-facing” suite of orphan genes that would confer environmental adaptation uniquely to its niche.

## **Domestication genes that have adaptive components**

A gene involved in domestication may be less likely to be selected during adaptation, if the adaptive function reverses the domestication phenotype. Therefore, it is useful to define genes that are known to function as domestication genes versus those that have been characterized as adaptive (Column 1, Table 1). There are a number of adaptive traits described previously, such as drought tolerance, cold tolerance, soil salinity, and pathogen defense, that are unlikely to have a domestication component, since they appear unrelated to previously described domestication syndrome traits. Some of these adaptive traits have characterized genes described in Table 1. However, there are genes described in Table 1 that can be potentially associated with both domestication and adaptation. For example, the *Ghd7* gene in rice has been associated with domestication traits such as grains per panicle; however, natural variants with reduced function allow rice to be cultivated in cooler regions [109], which is an adaptive phenotype. Another example of a domestication trait with an adaptive component is pigmentation. Loss of pigmentation has been favored in a variety of cereal cultivars as a cultural preference during domestication. Yet pigment assists with UV tolerance in cereals and other plant species, particularly at high elevation [89, 33]. Therefore, pigmentation could lead to greater tolerance of UV radiation in cereals colonizing high elevation post-domestication [81]. At least, under the criterion of shared orthology, parallel convergence of this trait is possible in the cereals. Genes targeted during domestication do not appear to be entirely unassociated with adaptation, suggesting either standing adaptive variation has survived the domestication bottleneck and selection or mutational processes have introduced adaptive alleles post-domestication.

## **Mutation rate**

The limitation imposed by the domestication in cereal crops may, to some extent, be reversed due to their dynamic genomes, particularly their high transposon activity relative to other crop species. We have seen that grasses tend to have relatively active transposons, and this transposon activity may permit a higher mutation rate in cereals [104]. In Table 1, several adaptive phenotypes are due to a transposon insertion somewhere in the functional region of a gene, such as *ZmCCT9* and *ZmVVP1* in maize. However, a comprehensive review of TEs and plant evolution [63] suggests that our understanding of the role of transposable element activity in crop adaptation is largely anecdotal and might be overstated, but perhaps can be better elucidated by harnessing the recent advances in genomics such as more sophisticated TE annotation protocols, whole-genome sequencing, and comparative algorithms. Using these advances in genome biology, a recent study by Lai and coworkers found that transposon insertions may have played an important role in creating the variation in gene regulation that enabled the rapid adaptation of domesticated maize to diverse environments [57].

## Mutational target size

Transposable elements may also result in meaningful differences in genome size across cereal crops. Transposons are known to contribute to the expansion of genome size in maize and other plant species [94] (reviewed in [63]). A recent review [69] suggests that larger genomes may affect the process of adaptation by increasing the number and location of potentially functional mutations, thus expanding the regulatory space in which functional mutations may arise. This may increase the likelihood that a given orthologous gene or pathway could be selected in parallel for adaptive traits, despite losses of diversity experienced during domestication. In this way, cereal grasses may be more poised than other crop species to reverse the effects of their domestication bottlenecks, and increase the chances of parallel adaptation, due to their high rates of transposon activity.

## Considerations for cereal polyploids

For a subset of cereals (e.g. maize and wheat) that have undergone recent polyploidy [39, 79], whole-genome duplication events (Figure 2) can result in homeologs that may undergo subfunctionalization or neofunctionalization and give rise to adaptive loci. To some extent, it can be predicted which homeolog in a post-polyploid cereal is likely to be adaptive. It is known that of the two retained post-polyploidy subgenomes in maize, one undergoes less fractionation and is more highly expressed than the other (i.e. the dominant subgenome) [107, 87], and there is evidence that fractionation is biased not only in maize, but in wheat as well [19]. Schnable and Freeling found that of the characterized genes that have a known mutant phenotype, the majority are on the less fractionated subgenome [88]. Many of these genes, such as *tb1*, *Waxy*, *Opaque2*, and several starch synthesis and coloration genes not in Table 1, have a domestication syndrome phenotype in maize. Additionally, recent work has suggested that the genes on the more highly expressed subgenome in maize contribute more to phenotypic variation than the less expressed subgenome across a wide variety of traits, including those linked to adaptation [84]. Indeed, two genes associated with adaptive phenotypes in maize from Table 1, *ZmVPP1* (drought tolerance) and *ZmPIP2-4* (soil salinity) are both found on the less fractionated subgenome [88]; and genes associated with adaptation phenotypes such as disease resistance have also been observed on the more dominant subgenome in [84]. Parallelism in recent polyploids with other species, therefore, may be more likely within the more dominant subgenome.

## Conclusions

This review set out to explore the extent of convergence and molecular parallelism in domestication syndrome traits in cereals. We have also considered how domestication has influenced the potential for subsequent parallel adaptation in the grasses during expansion to novel habitats. Demographic bottlenecks and targeted selection during domestication have removed potentially adaptive variation which may, in turn, reduce the extent of parallelism observed during adaptation. We hypothesized that parallelism in adaptation in cereal crops is affected by: (1) whether an adaptive gene is orthologous across taxa; (2) whether an adaptive trait is related to the domestication syndrome; (3) the mutation rate in cereals, particularly as influenced by transposable

elements; the (4) the mutation target size, (5) and particular dynamics of cereal genomes such as recent polyploidy. As demonstrated in Table 1, the causal loci underlying adaptation in the grasses are just beginning to be discovered. Comparative genomic analyses of cereals and their wild relatives combined with comparative studies of uniquely adapted populations will help identify genes involved in these processes and further characterize whether selection occurred in parallel. The genomic study of time-stratified archaeological samples may also help clarify the timing of selection and the extent to which parallelism in adaptation is conditioned on initial selection during domestication. Crops in the grass family have been very successful in adapting to a wide range of environmental conditions, in some documented cases in parallel, despite limitations in adaptive potential due to domestication, perhaps due to their dynamic, large genomes. Other crop species with, for example, fewer transposable elements may fail to overcome the limitations on adaptive potential introduced by demographic bottlenecks and selection during domestication. In addition to enhancing our basic understanding of the repeatability of evolution, an understanding of convergence and parallelism is useful if we wish to breed wild grass relatives for adaptive traits, or create hybrids among existing cultivars, since we can now associate favorable phenotypes and QTL with orthologs across species by simple comparative genomics. We therefore predict that a clear understanding of parallel adaptation crop species will enhance and assist modern breeding.

## Authors' Contributions

M. Hufford devised the theme and general concepts of domestication, adaptation, and parallelism. M. Woodhouse devised the sections relating to grass genome plasticity, orthology, and orphan genes. M. Woodhouse and M. Hufford contributed equally to the drafting and the editing of the article.

## Competing Interests

The authors report no competing interests.

## Funding

This work was funded by USDA grant USDA-ARS 58-5030-7-072.

## References

- [1] Zebulun W. Arendsee, Ling Li, and Eve Syrkin Wurtele. Coming of age: orphan genes in plants. *Trends in Plant Science*, 19(11):698–708, nov 2014.
- [2] K. Asano, M. Yamasaki, S. Takuno, K. Miura, S. Katagiri, T. Ito, K. Doi, J. Wu, K. Ebana, T. Matsumoto, H. Innan, H. Kitano, M. Ashikari, and M. Matsuoka. Artificial selection for a green revolution gene during japonica rice domestication. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 108(27):11034–11039, jun 2011.



- [3] Kenji Asano, Tomonori Takashi, Kotaro Miura, Qian Qian, Hidemi Kitano, Makoto Matsuoka, and Motoyuki Ashikari. Genetic and molecular analysis of utility of *sd1* alleles in rice breeding. *Breeding Science*, 57(1):53–58, 2007.
- [4] Torben Asp, Stephen Byrne, Heidrun Gundlach, Rémy Bruggmann, Klaus F. X. Mayer, Jeppe R. Andersen, Mingliang Xu, Morten Greve, Ingo Lenk, and Thomas Lübberstedt. Comparative sequence analysis of *VRN1* alleles of *loium perenne* with the co-linear regions in barley, wheat, and rice. *Molecular Genetics and Genomics*, 286(5-6):433–447, nov 2011.
- [5] James Beales, Adrian Turner, Simon Griffiths, John W. Snape, and David A. Laurie. A pseudo-response regulator is misexpressed in the photoperiod insensitive *ppd-d1*, a mutant of wheat (*triticum aestivum* l). *Theoretical and Applied Genetics*, 115(5):721–733, jul 2007.
- [6] T. Beguiristain. Three *tnt1* subfamilies show different stress-associated patterns of expression in tobacco. consequences for retrotransposon control and evolution in plants. *PLANT PHYSIOLOGY*, 127(1):212–221, sep 2001.
- [7] J. L. Bennetzen and M. Freeling. Grasses as a single genetic system: genome composition, collinearity and compatibility. *Trends Genet.*, 9(8):259–261, Aug 1993.
- [8] Benjamin K. Blackman, Jared L. Strasburg, Andrew R. Raduski, Scott D. Michaels, and Loren H. Rieseberg. The role of recently derived FT paralogs in sunflower domestication. *Current Biology*, 20(7):629–635, apr 2010.
- [9] YANIS BOUCHENAK-KHELLADI, G. ANTHONY VERBOOM, VINCENT SAVOLAINEN, and TREVOR R. HODKINSON. Biogeography of the grasses (poaceae): a phylogenetic approach to reveal evolutionary history in geographical space and geological time. *Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society*, 162(4):543–557, apr 2010.
- [10] E. Butelli, C. Licciardello, Y. Zhang, J. Liu, S. Mackay, P. Bailey, G. Reforgiato-Recupero, and C. Martin. Retrotransposons control fruit-specific, cold-dependent accumulation of anthocyanins in blood oranges. *The Plant Cell*, 24(3):1242–1255, mar 2012.
- [11] Chien-Chang Chang, Hsin-Liang Chen, Wen-Hsiung Li, and Shu-Miaw Chaw. Dating the monocot?dicot divergence and the origin of core eudicots using whole chloroplast genomes. *Journal of Molecular Evolution*, 58(4):424–441, apr 2004.
- [12] L. P. Chauvin, M. Houde, and F. Sarhan. A leaf-specific gene stimulated by light during wheat acclimation to low temperature. *Plant Mol. Biol.*, 23(2):255–265, Oct 1993.
- [13] Jordi Comadran, Benjamin Kilian, Joanne Russell, Luke Ramsay, Nils Stein, Martin Ganai, Paul Shaw, Micha Bayer, William Thomas, David Marshall, Pete Hedley, Alessandro Tondelli, Nicola Pecchioni, Enrico Francia, Viktor Korzun, Alexander Walther, and Robbie Waugh. Natural variation in a homolog of *antirrhinum CENTRORADIALIS* contributed to spring growth habit and environmental adaptation in cultivated barley. *Nature Genetics*, 44(12):1388–1392, nov 2012.

- [14] C. Crosatti, P. Polverino de Laureto, R. Bassi, and L. Cattivelli. The interaction between cold and light controls the expression of the cold-regulated barley gene *cor14b* and the accumulation of the corresponding protein. *Plant Physiol.*, 119(2):671–680, Feb 1999.
- [15] Aurora Díaz, Meluleki Zikhali, Adrian S. Turner, Peter Isaac, and David A. Laurie. Copy number variation affecting the photoperiod-*b1* and vernalization-*a1* genes is associated with altered flowering time in wheat (*triticum aestivum*). *PLoS ONE*, 7(3):e33234, mar 2012.
- [16] John F. Doebley, Brandon S. Gaut, and Bruce D. Smith. The molecular genetics of crop domestication. *Cell*, 127(7):1309–1321, dec 2006.
- [17] Yang Dong and Yin-Zheng Wang. Seed shattering: from models to crops. *Frontiers in Plant Science*, 6, jun 2015.
- [18] Mark TA Donoghue, Channa Keshavaiah, Sandesh H Swamidatta, and Charles Spillane. Evolutionary origins of brassicaceae specific genes in *arabidopsis thaliana*. *BMC Evolutionary Biology*, 11(1), feb 2011.
- [19] N. A. Eckardt. Genome dominance and interaction at the gene expression level in allohexaploid wheat. *The Plant Cell*, 26(5):1834–1834, may 2014.
- [20] C. Egawa, F. Kobayashi, M. Ishibashi, T. Nakamura, C. Nakamura, and S. Takumi. Differential regulation of transcript accumulation and alternative splicing of a DREB2 homolog under abiotic stress conditions in common wheat. *Genes Genet. Syst.*, 81(2):77–91, Apr 2006.
- [21] A. Eyre-Walker, R. L. Gaut, H. Hilton, D. L. Feldman, and B. S. Gaut. Investigation of the bottleneck leading to the domestication of maize. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.*, 95(8):4441–4446, Apr 1998.
- [22] Longjiang Fan, Liyan Quan, Xiaodong Leng, Xingyi Guo, Weiming Hu, Songlin Ruan, Huasheng Ma, and Mengqian Zeng. Molecular evidence for post-domestication selection in the waxy gene of chinese waxy maize. *Molecular Breeding*, 22(3):329–338, mar 2008.
- [23] S. Faure, A. S. Turner, D. Gruszka, V. Christodoulou, S. J. Davis, M. von Korff, and D. A. Laurie. Mutation at the circadian clock gene *EARLY MATURITY 8* adapts domesticated barley (*hordeum vulgare*) to short growing seasons. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 109(21):8328–8333, may 2012.
- [24] Dimitrios Fotiadis, Paul Jenö, Thierry Mini, Sabine Wirtz, Shirley A. Müller, Laure Fraysse, Per Kjellbom, and Andreas Engel. Structural characterization of two aquaporins isolated from native spinach leaf plasma membranes. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, 276(3):1707–1714, oct 2000.
- [25] F. Foucher. DETERMINATE and LATE FLOWERING are two TERMINAL FLOWER1/CENTRORADIALIS homologs that control two distinct phases of flowering initiation and development in pea. *THE PLANT CELL ONLINE*, 15(11):2742–2754, oct 2003.

- [26] M. Freeling. Grasses as a single genetic system: reassessment 2001. *Plant Physiol.*, 125(3):1191–1197, Mar 2001.
- [27] M. Freeling, E. Lyons, B. Pedersen, M. Alam, R. Ming, and D. Lisch. Many or most genes in arabidopsis transposed after the origin of the order brassicales. *Genome Research*, 18(12):1924–1937, oct 2008.
- [28] Tsutomu Furukawa, Masahiko Maekawa, Tomoyuki Oki, Ikuo Suda, Shigeru Iida, Hiroaki Shimada, Itsuro Takamure, and Koh ichi Kadowaki. The rc and rd genes are involved in proanthocyanidin synthesis in rice pericarp. *The Plant Journal*, 49(1):91–102, dec 2006.
- [29] R. A. Gaxiola, J. Li, S. Undurraga, L. M. Dang, G. J. Allen, S. L. Alper, and G. R. Fink. Drought- and salt-tolerant plants result from overexpression of the AVP1 h+pump. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 98(20):11444–11449, sep 2001.
- [30] Paul Gepts. Crop domestication as a long-term selection experiment. In *Plant Breeding Reviews*, pages 1–44. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., jun 2010.
- [31] Jason D Gillman, Ashley Tetlow, Jeong-Deong Lee, J Shannon, and Kristin Bilyeu. Loss-of-function mutations affecting a specific glycine max r2r3 MYB transcription factor result in brown hilum and brown seed coats. *BMC Plant Biology*, 11(1):155, 2011.
- [32] S. B. Goodwin, B. A. Cohen, and W. E. Fry. Panglobal distribution of a single clonal lineage of the irish potato famine fungus. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 91(24):11591–11595, nov 1994.
- [33] Kevin S. Gould. Nature’s swiss army knife: The diverse protective roles of anthocyanins in leaves. *Journal of Biomedicine and Biotechnology*, 2004(5):314–320, 2004.
- [34] M. T. Hamblin. Challenges of detecting directional selection after a bottleneck: Lessons from sorghum bicolor. *Genetics*, 173(2):953–964, apr 2006.
- [35] Karl Hammer. Das domestikationssyndrom. *Die Kulturpflanze*, 32(1):11–34, jun 1984.
- [36] A Haudry, A Cenci, C Ravel, T Bataillon, D Brunel, C Poncet, I Hochu, S Poirier, S Santoni, S Glémin, and J David. Grinding up wheat: A massive loss of nucleotide diversity since domestication. *Molecular Biology and Evolution*, 24(7):1506–1517, apr 2007.
- [37] Bimei Hong, Scott J. Uknes, and Tuan hua David Ho. Cloning and characterization of a cDNA encoding a mRNA rapidly-induced by ABA in barley aleurone layers. *Plant Molecular Biology*, 11(4):495–506, 1988.
- [38] Cheng Huang, Huayue Sun, Dingyi Xu, Qiuyue Chen, Yameng Liang, Xufeng Wang, Guanghui Xu, Jinge Tian, Chenglong Wang, Dan Li, Lishuan Wu, Xiaohong Yang, Weiwei Jin, John F. Doebley, and Feng Tian. ZmCCT9 enhances maize adaptation to higher latitudes. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 115(2):E334–E341, dec 2017.
- [39] Thomas E. Hughes, Jane A. Langdale, and Steven Kelly. The impact of widespread regulatory neofunctionalization on homeolog gene evolution following whole-genome duplication in maize. *Genome Research*, 24(8):1348–1355, apr 2014.

- [40] Harriet V. Hunt, Hannah M. Moots, Robert A. Graybosch, Huw Jones, Mary Parker, Olga Romanova, Martin K. Jones, Christopher J. Howe, and Kay Trafford. Waxy phenotype evolution in the allotetraploid cereal broomcorn millet: Mutations at the GBSSI locus in their functional and phylogenetic context. *Molecular Biology and Evolution*, 30(1):109–122, oct 2012.
- [41] Subodh Jain. Crops and man. 2nd ed. 1992. by jack r. harlan. american society of agronomy, 677 s. segoe road, madison, WI 53711. 284 pp. \$34 hardcover. *American Journal of Alternative Agriculture*, 8(01):47, mar 1993.
- [42] Jong-Seong Jeon, Nayeon Ryoo, Tae-Ryong Hahn, Harkamal Walia, and Yasunori Nakamura. Starch biosynthesis in cereal endosperm. *Plant Physiology and Biochemistry*, 48(6):383–392, jun 2010.
- [43] Qiaojun Jia, Jingjuan Zhang, Sharon Westcott, Xiao-Qi Zhang, Mathew Bellgard, Reg Lance, and Chengdao Li. GA-20 oxidase as a candidate for the semidwarf gene sdw1/denso in barley. *Functional & Integrative Genomics*, 9(2):255–262, mar 2009.
- [44] H. Jones, F. J. Leigh, I. Mackay, M. A. Bower, L. M.J. Smith, M. P. Charles, G. Jones, M. K. Jones, T. A. Brown, and W. Powell. Population-based resequencing reveals that the flowering time adaptation of cultivated barley originated east of the fertile crescent. *Molecular Biology and Evolution*, 25(10):2211–2219, jul 2008.
- [45] Joungsu Joo, Youn Hab Lee, Yeon-Ki Kim, Baek Hie Nahm, and Sang Ik Song. Abiotic stress responsive rice ASR1 and ASR3 exhibit different tissue-dependent sugar and hormone-sensitivities. *Molecules and Cells*, 35(5):421–435, apr 2013.
- [46] Ruangchai Juwattanasomran, Prakrit Somta, Sompong Chankaew, Takehiko Shimizu, Sugunya Wongpornchai, Akito Kaga, and Peerasak Srinives. A SNP in GmBADH2 gene associates with fragrance in vegetable soybean variety kaori and SNAP marker development for the fragrance. *Theoretical and Applied Genetics*, 122(3):533–541, nov 2010.
- [47] Maki Katsuhara, Yoshiko Akiyama, Kazuki Koshio, Mineo Shibasaka, and Kunihiro Kasamo. Functional analysis of water channels in barley roots. *Plant and Cell Physiology*, 43(8):885–893, aug 2002.
- [48] Hiroyuki Kawahigashi, Masao Oshima, Tomotaro Nishikawa, Hisahito Okuizumi, Shigemitsu Kasuga, and Jun ichi Yonemaru. A novel waxy allele in sorghum landraces in east asia. *Plant Breeding*, 132(3):305–310, apr 2013.
- [49] Makoto Kawase, Kenji Fukunaga, and Kenji Kato. Diverse origins of waxy foxtail millet crops in east and southeast asia mediated by multiple transposable element insertions. *Molecular Genetics and Genomics*, 274(2):131–140, aug 2005.
- [50] E. A. Kellogg. Evolutionary history of the grasses. *PLANT PHYSIOLOGY*, 125(3):1198–1205, mar 2001.

- [51] Benjamin Kilian, Hakan Özkan, Jochen Kohl, Arndt von Haeseler, Francesca Barale, Oliver Deusch, Andrea Brandolini, Cemal Yucel, William Martin, and Francesco Salamini. Haplotype structure at seven barley genes: relevance to gene pool bottlenecks, phylogeny of ear type and site of barley domestication. *Molecular Genetics and Genomics*, 276(3):230–241, jun 2006.
- [52] Zvia Konrad and Dudy Bar-Zvi. Synergism between the chaperone-like activity of the stress regulated ASR1 protein and the osmolyte glycine-betaine. *Planta*, 227(6):1213–1219, feb 2008.
- [53] E. A. Koskela, K. Mouhu, M. C. Albani, T. Kurokura, M. Rantanen, D. J. Sargent, N. H. Battey, G. Coupland, P. Elomaa, and T. Hytonen. Mutation in TERMINAL FLOWER1 reverses the photoperiodic requirement for flowering in the wild strawberry *fragaria vesca*. *PLANT PHYSIOLOGY*, 159(3):1043–1054, may 2012.
- [54] M. J. Kovach, M. N. Calingacion, M. A. Fitzgerald, and S. R. McCouch. The origin and evolution of fragrance in rice (*oryza sativa*). *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 106(34):14444–14449, aug 2009.
- [55] Simon G. Krattinger, Evans S. Lagudah, Thomas Wicker, Joanna M. Risk, Anthony R. Ashton, Liselotte L. Selter, Takashi Matsumoto, and Beat Keller. Lr34 multi-pathogen resistance ABC transporter: molecular analysis of homoeologous and orthologous genes in hexaploid wheat and other grass species. *The Plant Journal*, 65(3):392–403, dec 2010.
- [56] Myounghai Kwak, Orlando Toro, Daniel G. Debouck, and Paul Gepts. Multiple origins of the determinate growth habit in domesticated common bean (*phaseolus vulgaris*). *Annals of Botany*, 110(8):1573–1580, sep 2012.
- [57] Xianjun Lai, James C. Schnable, Zhengqiao Liao, Jie Xu, Gengyun Zhang, Chuan Li, Erliang Hu, Tingzhao Rong, Yunbi Xu, and Yanli Lu. Genome-wide characterization of non-reference transposable element insertion polymorphisms reveals genetic diversity in tropical and temperate maize. *BMC Genomics*, 18(1), sep 2017.
- [58] Teresa Lenser and Günter Theißen. Molecular mechanisms involved in convergent crop domestication. *Trends in Plant Science*, 18(12):704–714, dec 2013.
- [59] A. A. Levy. The impact of polyploidy on grass genome evolution. *PLANT PHYSIOLOGY*, 130(4):1587–1593, dec 2002.
- [60] Jianrui Li, Yang Dong, Cong Li, Yanlin Pan, and Jingjuan Yu. SiASR4, the target gene of SiARDP from *setaria italica*, improves abiotic stress adaption in plants. *Frontiers in Plant Science*, 7, jan 2017.
- [61] Zhongwei Lin, Xianran Li, Laura M Shannon, Cheng-Ting Yeh, Ming L Wang, Guihua Bai, Zhao Peng, Jiarui Li, Harold N Trick, Thomas E Clemente, John Doebley, Patrick S Schnable, Mitchell R Tuinstra, Tesfaye T Tesso, Frank White, and Jianming Yu. Parallel domestication of the *shattering1* genes in cereals. *Nature Genetics*, 44(6):720–724, may 2012.

- [62] D. R. Lisch. Mutator transposase is widespread in the grasses. *PLANT PHYSIOLOGY*, 125(3):1293–1303, mar 2001.
- [63] Damon Lisch. How important are transposons for plant evolution? *Nature Reviews Genetics*, 14(1):49–61, jan 2013.
- [64] B. Liu, S. Watanabe, T. Uchiyama, F. Kong, A. Kanazawa, Z. Xia, A. Nagamatsu, M. Arai, T. Yamada, K. Kitamura, C. Masuta, K. Harada, and J. Abe. The soybean stem growth habit gene *dt1* is an ortholog of arabidopsis *TERMINAL FLOWER1*. *PLANT PHYSIOLOGY*, 153(1):198–210, mar 2010.
- [65] Irina Makarevitch, Amanda J. Waters, Patrick T. West, Michelle Stitzer, Candice N. Hirsch, Jeffrey Ross-Ibarra, and Nathan M. Springer. Transposable elements contribute to activation of maize genes in response to abiotic stress. *PLoS Genetics*, 11(1):e1004915, jan 2015.
- [66] L. G. Maron, C. T. Guimaraes, M. Kirst, P. S. Albert, J. A. Birchler, P. J. Bradbury, E. S. Buckler, A. E. Coluccio, T. V. Danilova, D. Kudrna, J. V. Magalhaes, M. A. Pineros, M. C. Schatz, R. A. Wing, and L. V. Kochian. Aluminum tolerance in maize is associated with higher *MATE1* gene copy number. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 110(13):5241–5246, March 2013.
- [67] Arnaud Martin and Virginie Orgogozo. THE LOCI OF REPEATED EVOLUTION: A CATALOG OF GENETIC HOTSPOTS OF PHENOTYPIC VARIATION. *Evolution*, pages n/a–n/a, mar 2013.
- [68] Kazuki Matsubara, Eri Ogiso-Tanaka, Kiyosumi Hori, Kaworu Ebana, Tsuyu Ando, and Masahiro Yano. Natural variation in *hd17*, a homolog of arabidopsis *ELF3* that is involved in rice photoperiodic flowering. *Plant and Cell Physiology*, 53(4):709–716, mar 2012.
- [69] Wenbin Mei, Markus G. Stetter, Daniel J. Gates, Michelle C. Stitzer, and Jeffrey Ross-Ibarra. Adaptation in plant genomes: Bigger is different. *American Journal of Botany*, 105(1):16–19, jan 2018.
- [70] Rachel S. Meyer and Michael D. Purugganan. Evolution of crop species: genetics of domestication and diversification. *Nature Reviews Genetics*, 14(12):840–852, dec 2013.
- [71] D. S. Multani. Loss of an MDR transporter in compact stalks of maize *br2* and sorghum *dw3* mutants. *Science*, 302(5642):81–84, oct 2003.
- [72] Masaya MURAKAMI, Akinori MATSUSHIKA, Motoyuki ASHIKARI, Takafumi YAMASHINO, and Takeshi MIZUNO. Circadian-associated rice pseudo response regulators (*OsPRRs*): Insight into the control of flowering time. *Bioscience, Biotechnology, and Biochemistry*, 69(2):410–414, jan 2005.
- [73] Rebecca L. Murphy, Daryl T. Morishige, Jeff A. Brady, William L. Rooney, Shanshan Yang, Patricia E. Klein, and John E. Mullet. *Ghd7* (*ma6*) represses sorghum flowering in long days: *Ghd7* alleles enhance biomass accumulation and grain production. *The Plant Genome*, 7(2):0, 2014.

- [74] Pooja Negi, Archana N. Rai, and Penna Suprasanna. Moving through the stressed genome: Emerging regulatory roles for transposons in plant stress response. *Frontiers in Plant Science*, 7, oct 2016.
- [75] K. Okazaki, K. Sakamoto, R. Kikuchi, A. Saito, E. Togashi, Y. Kuginuki, S. Matsumoto, and M. Hirai. Mapping and characterization of FLC homologs and QTL analysis of flowering time in brassica oleracea. *Theoretical and Applied Genetics*, 114(4):595–608, nov 2006.
- [76] Young-Jun Park, Tomotaro Nishikawa, Norihiko Tomooka, and Kazuhiro Nemoto. The molecular basis of mutations at the waxy locus from amaranthus caudatus l.: evolution of the waxy phenotype in three species of grain amaranth. *Molecular Breeding*, 30(1):511–520, sep 2011.
- [77] Rajiv K. Parvathaneni, Vinod Jakkula, Francis K. Padi, Sebastien Faure, Nethra Nagara-jappa, Ana C. Pontaroli, Xiaomei Wu, Jeffrey L. Bennetzen, and Katrien M. Devos. Fine-mapping and identification of a candidate gene underlying the d2 dwarfing phenotype in pearl millet, cenchrus americanus (l.) morrone. *G3: Genes Genomes Genetics*, 3(3):563–572, mar 2013.
- [78] A. H. Paterson, J. E. Bowers, and B. A. Chapman. Ancient polyploidization predating divergence of the cereals, and its consequences for comparative genomics. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 101(26):9903–9908, may 2004.
- [79] M. Pfeifer, K. G. Kugler, S. R. Sandve, B. Zhan, H. Rudi, T. R. Hvidsten, K. F. X. Mayer, and O.-A. Olsen and. Genome interplay in the grain transcriptome of hexaploid bread wheat. *Science*, 345(6194):1250091–1250091, jul 2014.
- [80] Barbara Pickersgill. Parallel vs. convergent evolution in domestication and diversification of crops in the americas. *Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution*, 6, may 2018.
- [81] Tanja Pyhäjärvi, Matthew B. Hufford, Sofiane Mezmouk, and Jeffrey Ross-Ibarra. Complex patterns of local adaptation in teosinte. *Genome Biology and Evolution*, 5(9):1594–1609, jul 2013.
- [82] Luke Ramsay, Jordi Comadran, Arnis Druka, David F Marshall, William T B Thomas, Malcolm Macaulay, Katrin MacKenzie, Craig Simpson, John Fuller, Nicola Bonar, Patrick M Hayes, Udda Lundqvist, Jerome D Franckowiak, Timothy J Close, Gary J Muehlbauer, and Robbie Waugh. INTERMEDIUM-c, a modifier of lateral spikelet fertility in barley, is an ortholog of the maize domestication gene TEOSINTE BRANCHED 1. *Nature Genetics*, 43(2):169–172, jan 2011.
- [83] Marie-Stanislas Remigereau, Ghayas Lakis, Samah Rekima, Magalie Leveugle, Michaël C. Fontaine, Thierry Langin, Aboubakry Sarr, and Thierry Robert. Cereal domestication and evolution of branching: Evidence for soft selection in the tb1 orthologue of pearl millet (pennisetum glaucum [l.] r. br.). *PLoS ONE*, 6(7):e22404, jul 2011.
- [84] Simon Renny-Byfield, Eli Rodgers-Melnick, and Jeffrey Ross-Ibarra. Gene fractionation and function in the ancient subgenomes of maize. *Molecular Biology and Evolution*, 34(8):1825–1832, apr 2017.

- [85] S. L. Repinski, M. Kwak, and P. Gepts. The common bean growth habit gene PvTFL1y is a functional homolog of arabidopsis TFL1. *Theoretical and Applied Genetics*, 124(8):1539–1547, feb 2012.
- [86] Erica Bree Rosenblum, Christine E. Parent, and Erin E. Brandt. The molecular basis of phenotypic convergence. *Annual Review of Ecology, Evolution, and Systematics*, 45(1):203–226, nov 2014.
- [87] J. C. Schnable, N. M. Springer, and M. Freeling. Differentiation of the maize subgenomes by genome dominance and both ancient and ongoing gene loss. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 108(10):4069–4074, feb 2011.
- [88] James C. Schnable and Michael Freeling. Genes identified by visible mutant phenotypes show increased bias toward one of two subgenomes of maize. *PLoS ONE*, 6(3):e17855, mar 2011.
- [89] A. E. Stapleton and V. Walbot. Flavonoids can protect maize DNA from the induction of ultraviolet radiation damage. *Plant Physiol.*, 105(3):881–889, Jul 1994.
- [90] P. L. Steponkus, M. Uemura, R. A. Joseph, S. J. Gilmour, and M. F. Thomashow. Mode of action of the COR15a gene on the freezing tolerance of Arabidopsis thaliana. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.*, 95(24):14570–14575, Nov 1998.
- [91] Anthony Studer, Qiong Zhao, Jeffrey Ross-Ibarra, and John Doebley. Identification of a functional transposon insertion in the maize domestication gene tb1. *Nature Genetics*, 43(11):1160–1163, sep 2011.
- [92] Y. Takahashi, K. M. Teshima, S. Yokoi, H. Innan, and K. Shimamoto. Variations in hd1 proteins, hd3a promoters, and ehd1 expression levels contribute to diversity of flowering time in cultivated rice. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 106(11):4555–4560, feb 2009.
- [93] S. Takumi. Cold-specific and light-stimulated expression of a wheat (triticum aestivum l.) cor gene wcor15 encoding a chloroplast-targeted protein. *Journal of Experimental Botany*, 54(391):2265–2274, oct 2003.
- [94] Maud I. Tenaillon, Matthew B. Hufford, Brandon S. Gaut, and Jeffrey Ross-Ibarra. Genome size and transposable element content as determined by high-throughput sequencing in maize and zea luxurians. *Genome Biology and Evolution*, 3:219–229, jan 2011.
- [95] Z. Tian, X. Wang, R. Lee, Y. Li, J. E. Specht, R. L. Nelson, P. E. McClean, L. Qiu, and J. Ma. Artificial selection for determinate growth habit in soybean. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 107(19):8563–8568, apr 2010.
- [96] S. Tsvetanov, R. Ohno, K. Tsuda, S. Takumi, N. Mori, A. Atanassov, and C. Nakamura. A cold-responsive wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) gene wcor14 identified in a winter-hardy cultivar 'Mironovska 808'. *Genes Genet. Syst.*, 75(1):49–57, Feb 2000.



- [97] A. Turner. The pseudo-response regulator *ppd-h1* provides adaptation to photoperiod in barley. *Science*, 310(5750):1031–1034, nov 2005.
- [98] Li Wang, Timothy M. Beissinger, Anne Lorant, Claudia Ross-Ibarra, Jeffrey Ross-Ibarra, and Matthew B. Hufford. The interplay of demography and selection during maize domestication and expansion. *Genome Biology*, 18(1), nov 2017.
- [99] W. Wang. High rate of chimeric gene origination by retroposition in plant genomes. *THE PLANT CELL ONLINE*, 18(8):1791–1802, aug 2006.
- [100] Xianglan Wang, Hongwei Wang, Shengxue Liu, Ali Ferjani, Jiansheng Li, Jianbing Yan, Xiaohong Yang, and Feng Qin. Genetic variation in *ZmVPP1* contributes to drought tolerance in maize seedlings. *Nature Genetics*, 48(10):1233–1241, aug 2016.
- [101] Jacob D. Washburn, Kevin A. Bird, Gavin C. Conant, and J. Chris Pires. Convergent evolution and the origin of complex phenotypes in the age of systems biology. *International Journal of Plant Sciences*, 177(4):305–318, may 2016.
- [102] C. A. Webb, T. E. Richter, N. C. Collins, M. Nicolas, H. N. Trick, T. Pryor, and S. H. Hulbert. Genetic and molecular characterization of the maize *rp3* rust resistance locus. *Genetics*, 162(1):381–394, Sep 2002.
- [103] J. L. Weller, L. C. Liew, V. F. G. Hecht, V. Rajandran, R. E. Laurie, S. Ridge, B. Wenden, J. K. Vander Schoor, O. Jaminon, C. Blassiau, M. Dalmais, C. Rameau, A. Bendahmane, R. C. Macknight, and I. Lejeune-Henaut. A conserved molecular basis for photoperiod adaptation in two temperate legumes. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 109(51):21158–21163, dec 2012.
- [104] Thomas Wicker, Yeisoo Yu, Georg Haberer, Klaus F. X. Mayer, Pradeep Reddy Marri, Steve Rounsley, Mingsheng Chen, Andrea Zuccolo, Olivier Panaud, Rod A. Wing, and Stefan Roffler. DNA transposon activity is associated with increased mutation rates in genes of rice and other grasses. *Nature Communications*, 7:12790, sep 2016.
- [105] Edward P. Wilhelm, Adrian S. Turner, and David A. Laurie. Photoperiod insensitive *ppd-a1a* mutations in tetraploid wheat (*triticum durum* desf.). *Theoretical and Applied Genetics*, 118(2):285–294, oct 2008.
- [106] M. R. Woodhouse, H. Tang, and M. Freeling. Different gene families in *arabidopsis thaliana* transposed in different epochs and at different frequencies throughout the rosids. *The Plant Cell*, 23(12):4241–4253, dec 2011.
- [107] Margaret R. Woodhouse, James C. Schnable, Brent S. Pedersen, Eric Lyons, Damon Lisch, Shabarinath Subramaniam, and Michael Freeling. Following tetraploidy in maize, a short deletion mechanism removed genes preferentially from one of the two homeologs. *PLoS Biology*, 8(6):e1000409, jun 2010.
- [108] Jian Wu, Keyun Wei, Feng Cheng, Shikai Li, Qian Wang, Jianjun Zhao, Guusje Bonnema, and Xiaowu Wang. A naturally occurring InDel variation in *BraA.FLC.b* (*BrFLC2*) associated with flowering time variation in *brassica rapa*. *BMC Plant Biology*, 12(1):151, 2012.

- [109] Weiya Xue, Yongzhong Xing, Xiaoyu Weng, Yu Zhao, Weijiang Tang, Lei Wang, Hongju Zhou, Sibin Yu, Caiguo Xu, Xianghua Li, and Qifa Zhang. Natural variation in *ghd7* is an important regulator of heading date and yield potential in rice. *Nature Genetics*, 40(6):761–767, may 2008.
- [110] L. Yan, D. Fu, C. Li, A. Blechl, G. Tranquilli, M. Bonafede, A. Sanchez, M. Valarik, S. Yasuda, and J. Dubcovsky. The wheat and barley vernalization gene *VRN3* is an orthologue of *FT*. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 103(51):19581–19586, dec 2006.
- [111] Yu-Xiang Yuan, Jian Wu, Ri-Fei Sun, Xiao-Wei Zhang, Dong-Hui Xu, Guusje Bonnema, and Xiao-Wu Wang. A naturally occurring splicing site mutation in the brassica rapa *FLC1* gene is associated with variation in flowering time. *Journal of Experimental Botany*, 60(4):1299–1308, feb 2009.
- [112] S. Zakhrabekova, S. P. Gough, I. Braumann, A. H. Muller, J. Lundqvist, K. Ahmann, C. Dockter, I. Matyszcak, M. Kurowska, A. Druka, R. Waugh, A. Graner, N. Stein, B. Steuernagel, U. Lundqvist, and M. Hansson. Induced mutations in circadian clock regulator *mat-a* facilitated short-season adaptation and range extension in cultivated barley. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 109(11):4326–4331, feb 2012.
- [113] Yongfei Zhang, Shuping Cheng, Darlene De Jong, Helen Griffiths, Rayko Halitschke, and Walter De Jong. The potato *r* locus codes for dihydroflavonol 4-reductase. *Theoretical and Applied Genetics*, 119(5):931–937, jul 2009.
- [114] Liguozhou, Zaochang Liu, Yunhua Liu, Deyan Kong, Tianfei Li, Shunwu Yu, Hanwei Mei, Xiaoyan Xu, Hongyan Liu, Liang Chen, and Lijun Luo. A novel gene *OsAHL1* improves both drought avoidance and drought tolerance in rice. *Scientific Reports*, 6(1), jul 2016.
- [115] B.-F. Zhu, L. Si, Z. Wang, Y. Z. Jingjie Zhu, Y. Shangguan, D. Lu, D. Fan, C. Li, H. Lin, Q. Qian, T. Sang, B. Zhou, Y. Minobe, and B. Han. Genetic control of a transition from black to straw-white seed hull in rice domestication. *PLANT PHYSIOLOGY*, 155(3):1301–1311, jan 2011.
- [116] Chuanfeng Zhu, Daniela Schraut, Wolfram Hartung, and Anton R. Schäffner. Differential responses of maize MIP genes to salt stress and ABA. *Journal of Experimental Botany*, 56(421):2971–2981, oct 2005.
- [117] Q. Zhu, X. Zheng, J. Luo, B. S. Gaut, and S. Ge. Multilocus analysis of nucleotide variation of *Oryza sativa* and its wild relatives: severe bottleneck during domestication of rice. *Mol. Biol. Evol.*, 24(3):875–888, Mar 2007.

Table 1: Parallel or Convergent Orthologies (adapted from Lenser and Theissen, 2013 [58])

Trait type	Phenotypic trait	Crop species	Ortholog phylogeny	Phylogeny of domestication trait	Orthologous gene(s)	Gene product	Potentially parallel?	References
domestication	Determinate growth	Tomato, soybean, common bean	Family/above family	outside the cereals	SP, Dt1, PvTFL1y	Signaling protein	parallel	[16, 85, 64, 56, 95]
domestication	Dwarfism	Rice, barley	Family	cereal-wide	OsGA20ox-2, HvGA20ox-2	Metabolic enzyme	parallel	[3, 2, 43]
domestication	Dwarfism	Sorghum, pearl millet	Family	cereal-wide	dw3, d2	Transporter protein	parallel	[71, 77]
domestication	Dwarfism	Wheat	Species	species-specific, cereals	Rht-1	SH2-TF	unknown	[16]
domestication	Fragrance	Rice, soybean	Species/family	cereals and beyond	BADH2, GmBADH2	Metabolic enzyme	parallel	[54, 46]
domestication	Glutinous seeds	Rice, wheat, maize, foxtail millet, barley, amaranth, sorghum, broomMaize millet	Species/family/above family	cereals and beyond	GBSSI, Waxy	Metabolic enzyme	parallel	[42, 22, 48, 49, 40, 76]
domestication	Grain quality	Maize	Species	species-specific, cereals	Opaque2	bZIP-TF	unknown	[67]
domestication	Shatter resistance	Sorghum, rice, maize	Family	cereal-wide	Sh1, OsSh1, ZmSh1	YABBY-like TF	parallel	[61]
both	Coloration	Pea, potato	Above family	outside the cereals	flavonoid 3',5'-hydroxylase	Metabolic enzyme	parallel	[67]
both	Coloration	Rice, potato	Species/above family	cereals and beyond	Rd/DFR, DFR	Metabolic enzyme	parallel	[28, 113]
both	Coloration	Blood orange	Species	species-specific, outside cereals	Ruby	MYB-TF	unknown	[10]
both	Coloration	Rice	Species	species-specific, cereals	Bt4	Transporter protein	unknown	[115]
both	Coloration	Soybean	Species	species-specific, outside cereals	R	MYB-TF	unknown	[31]
both	Coloration	Rice	Species	species-specific, cereals	Rc	bHLH-TF	unknown	[67]
both	Coloration	Grapevine	Species	species-specific, outside cereals	VvMYBA1-3	MYB-TF	unknown	[67]
both	Flowering time	Barley, pea, strawberry	Above family	cereals and beyond	HvCEN, PsTFL1c, FvTFL1	Signaling protein	parallel	[13, 25, 53]
both	Flowering time	Rice, barley, pea, lentil	Family/above family	cereals and beyond	Hd17, EAM8, Mat-a, HR, LcELF3	Circadian clock	parallel	[103, 68, 112, 23]
both	Flowering time	Rice, wheat, sunflower, barley	Family/above family	cereals and beyond	Hd3a (Heading date 3a), VRN3/TaFT, HvFT1, HvFT	Signaling protein	parallel	[110, 92, 8]
both	Flowering time	Sorghum, rice	Family	cereal-wide	Ghd7, SbGhd7	CCT domain protein	parallel	[109, 73]
both	Flowering time	Turnip, Brassica oleracea	Family	outside the cereals	BrFLC2, BoFLC2	MADS domain TF	parallel	[108, 111, 75]
both	Flowering time	Barley, wheat, ryecereals	Species/family	cereal-wide	VRN1, BM5, TmAPI, WAP1, LpVRN1	MADS domain TF	parallel	[4]
both	Flowering time	Rice, barley, wheat, sorghum, sugar beet	Species/family/above family	cereals and beyond	OsPRR37, Ppd-H1, Ppd1, SbPRR37, BvBTC1	Circadian clock	parallel	[72, 97, 44, 5, 105, 15]
both	Flowering time	Rice	Species	species-specific, cereals	Hd1	Zinc finger TF	unknown	[67]
both	Flowering time	Barley, wheat, maize	Species/family	cereal-wide	VRN2, ZCCT1, ZmCCT9	CCT domain protein	parallel	[38]
both	Plant architecture	Maize, pearl millet, barley	Family	cereal-wide	tb1, Pgtb1, INT-C	TCP-TF	parallel	[91, 83, 82]
both	Plant architecture	Barley	Species	species-specific, cereals	VRS1	Homeodomain-TF	unknown	[67]
adaptation	Cold tolerance	Barley, wheat	Family	cereal-wide	HVA1, Wrab18, Wrab19	LEA protein	parallel	[37, 20]
adaptation	Cold tolerance	Wheat, barley	Family	cereal-wide	Wcs19, Wcor14, Wcor15, Bcor14b	Cor protein	parallel	[93]
adaptation	Drought tolerance	Maize, Arabidopsis	Above family	cereals and beyond	ZmVPP1, AVP1	H(+) pyrophosphatase	parallel	[100]
adaptation	Drought tolerance	Rice	Species	species-specific, cereals	OsAHL1	AT-hook PPC domain	unknown	[114]
adaptation	Metal tolerance	Wheat, rye	Family	cereal-wide	TaALMT1, ScALMT1	Transporter protein	parallel	[67]
adaptation	Metal tolerance	Sorghum, Maize	Family	cereal-wide	SbMATE1, ZmMATE1	Transporter protein	parallel	[67]
adaptation	Pathogen resistance	Wheat, rice, sorghum	Family	cereal-wide	LR34	ABC transporter	parallel	[55]
adaptation	Pathogen resistance	Maize	Species	species-specific, cereals	Rp3	NBS-LRR	unknown	[102]
adaptation	Soil salinity	Barley, maize, spinach	Above family	cereals and beyond	HvPIP2;1, ZmPIP2-4, PM28A	Aquaporin	parallel	[47, 116, 24]
adaptation	Soil salinity	Rice, foxtail millet, tomato	Above family	cereals and beyond	OsASR1, OsASR3, SiASR1, SiASR1	ABA stress ASR protein	parallel	[60, 52]

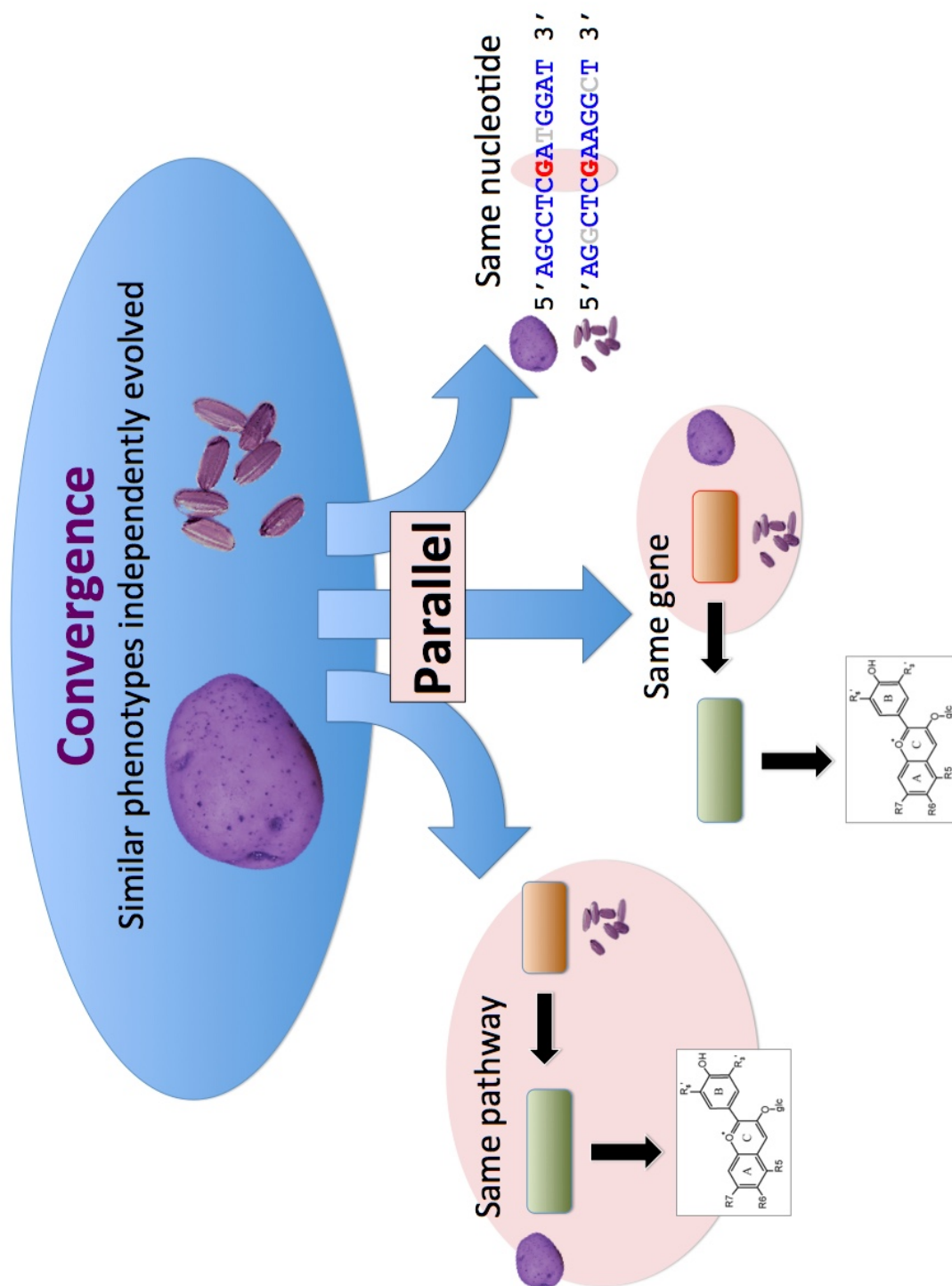


Figure 1: Parallelism in convergence. Convergence is the phenomenon whereby similar traits, such as purple pigmentation in potato and rice in this example, arise independently in different species. Parallelism is when convergent traits are caused by modification of the same molecular pathways, genes, or nucleotides.

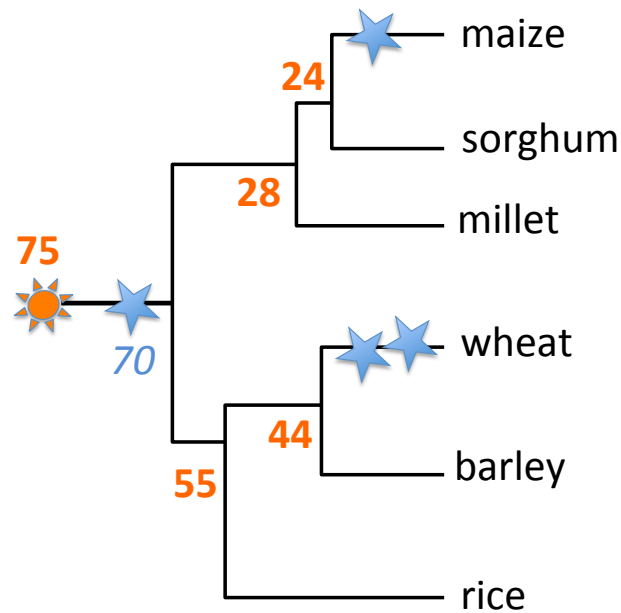


Figure 2: Simple cladogram of major cereal speciation. Numbers are in MYA (millions of years ago). Orange sun: grass speciation event 75 MYA. Blue stars: polyploidy events; the major grass polyploidy event immediately after the grass speciation event occurred approximately 70 MYA. The Ehrhartoideae clade, which includes rice, arose approximately 55MYA. The Pooideae clade, which includes wheat and barley, arose around 44MYA; Chloridoideae which contains foxtail millet 28 MYA, and the Panicoids, which include maize and sorghum, arose approximately 24MYA. The branch length is not proportional to the number of substitutions per site.

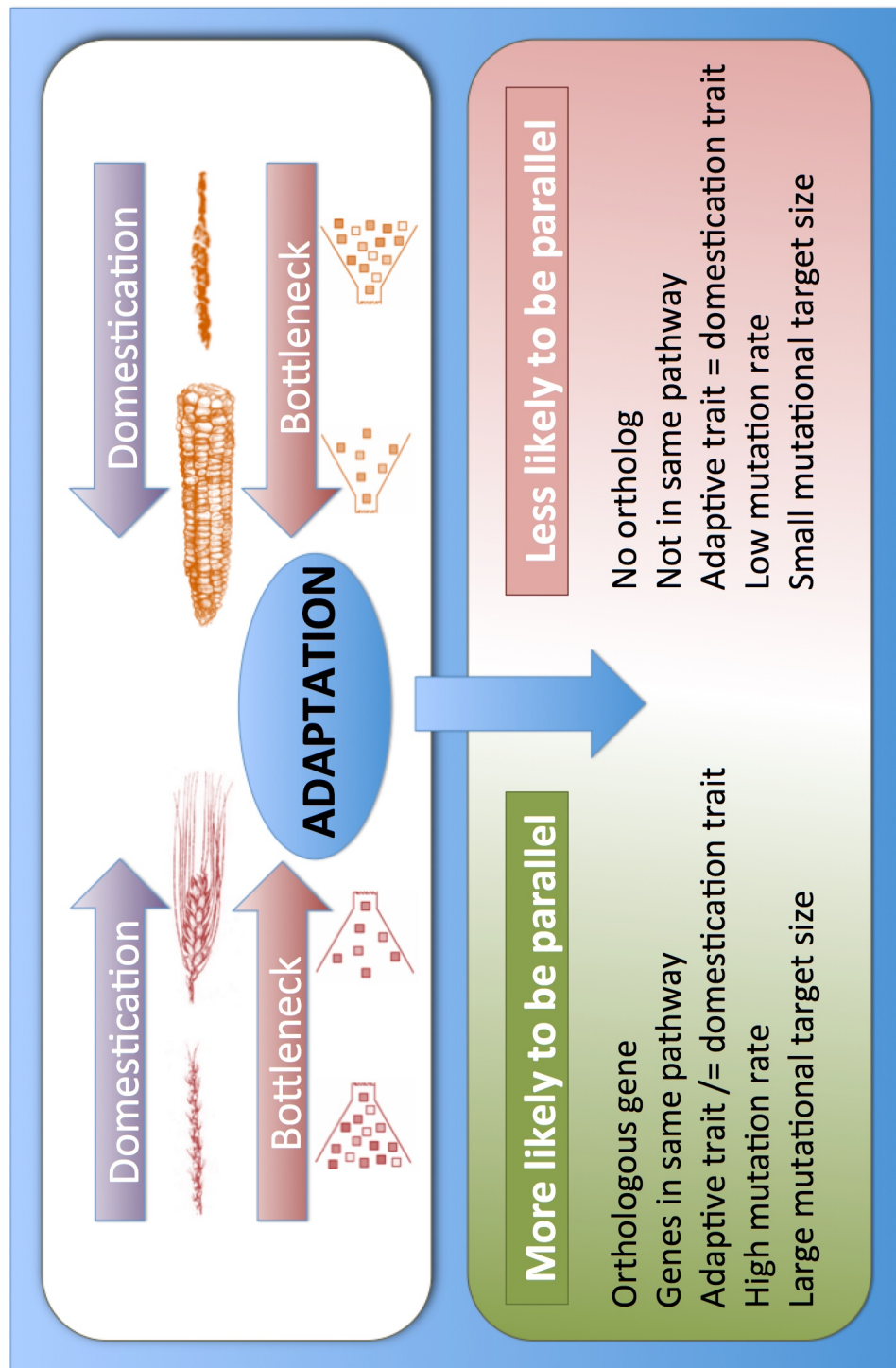


Figure 3: Likelihood that post-domestication adaptation would be parallel. The top panel describes a simple representation of spike domestication in wheat (top left) and maize (top right). Alongside the domestication of each crop is the resulting bottleneck. After the domestication of both crops, any adaptation must result from a population with lower diversity in each crop species. The likelihood of parallel adaptation is compromised due to this lower diversity, but parallelism may still result if certain criteria are met (bottom panel, on the left).