Discussion

outline

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1	Introductory	paragraph	contextualising	the past	chapters	(1-2)	paragraphs)

- i) In this general discussion, we provide a synthesis of the previous four chapters with two major aims. First, we wish to identify the direct implications of our research in diploid potato on broader hybrid potato.
- 2. Summarising the past few chapters (6-8 paragraphs)
 - i) Hybrid yield can be adequately represented by their parental combinations (chapter 2)
 - ii) In hybrid potato populations, we can decompose genetic correlations into their predominately additive and dominance components (GCA and SCA as proxies) (chapter 2)
 - iii) These same models can be overlaid with marker data for genomic prediction/selection applications. (chapter 3)
 - iv) Marker data showed little evidence of structure in population. (chapter 3)
 - v) For both phenotypic and genomic models, some traits showed higher genetic variance.
 - vi) Multiple molecular selection strategies were viable for several traits (chapter 4).
 - vii) Potential for multiallelic marker information in predictive modelling (chapter 5).
- 3. Implications of these results (6 paragraphs)
 - i) SCA is a genetic residual (Bernardo 2016) (chapter 2)
 - A. Not something worth trying to predict in diploids.
 - B. Using GCA's for selection in young potato populations. C. (Labroo2024)
 - ii) Tuber size and dry matter content are better candidates for selection than tuber number
 - A. Sensitivity of tuber number.
 - B. Larger residual variance
 - iii) Multi-trait models a benefit for potato breeders. (Chapter 2)
 - A. Index selection can be of direct use to breeders.
 - B. Technical problems applying this in production.
 - iv) Technologies like genomic prediction can be applied quite simply
 - A. Require smaller training set sizes relative to tetraploids
 - v) Crossing schema for training set development (chapter 3).
 - Α.
 - vi) Model choice is useful but not the most important factor for selection.
 - vii) Multiallelism likely a benefit for major QTL, and little else
 - viii) Flexibility in Spatial modelling.
- 4. Future applications of statistical models (3 4 paragraphs)
 - i) Multi-trait modelling to estimate genetic correlation between tuber generations
 - A. (Gopal 1998): GCA does not appear to be very repeatable in early generations, suggesting that even

- family-based analyses do not give stable components across generations.
- B. (Davies and Johnston 1974): Also examines the lack of suitability in selection in 1-hill stage C. (Maris 1988): Excellent paper looking at the lack of correlation between seedling, first, and second clonal generations.
- ii) IBD founder tracing in pre-breeding generations in potato
 - A. Link to Genome Design (Zhang et al. 2021).
 - B. Access and assessment of tetraploid material.
 - (Wilson et al. 2021)
- iii) Genomic prediction as a vehicle for population change
 - A. You are driving selection of parent development
 - B. Hybrid prediction for coming cycles (Zhao, Mette, and Reif 2015).
- iv) Risk-based approach for estimating potato sensitivity. A. Traditional stability indeces (random regression)
 - B. (Yazdi et al. 2002): Example of hazard models in studying longevity of a potential candidate based upon a sire's genetic value.
- 5. Wrapping up / Conclusions about hybrid breeding in potato (2 paragraphs)
 - i) Current status of statistical methods in potato
 - ii) This thesis' place in advancing knowledge about hybrid potato

66 References

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