

- The plant
- The steps taken by breeders
- Some challenges
- Where do brewers fit in to all of this?
- Molecular overview

Perennial
Comes back every year



Out crossings species
Must have sex; male and female required



- Unlike breeding other plants
- Much more like breading clonal immortal cattle that can have 1000s of clonal immortal kids
- Looking for the Few that stand apart



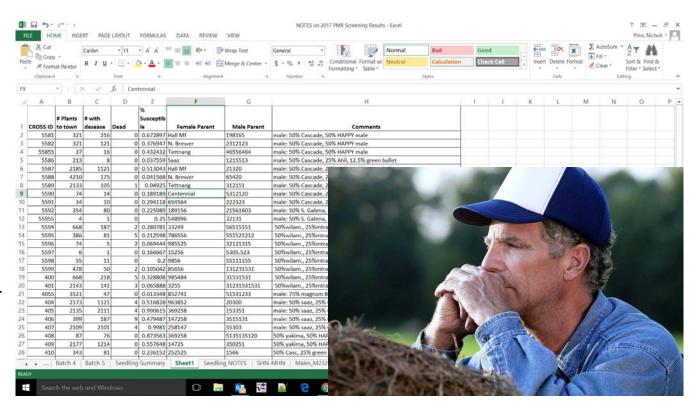


- The data can get exponentially large
- Data management is one of the biggest challenges in modern hop breeding



Parental Selection

- Intuition
- Experience
- Data
 - Yield
 - Disease
 - Aroma flavor
 - Market



Crossing

- Collect Pollen
 - Or side arms
- Monitor females to know when they are ready

Pollen bags



Seeds

- Collected from mature cones
- Spend several months in freezer

This cold period is necessary for germination



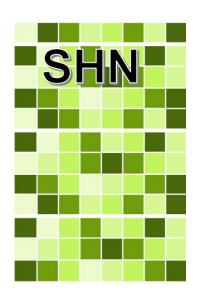
Year 0 − 1 Seedlings

- Seedling Screening
 - Diseases
- Segregation of traits
 - Learn about genetics of parents
- Marker screening
- 50 crosses, can produce aprox 25,000 seedlings



Year 2 – 3 Single Hill Evaluation

- Takes these plants 2 years to mature
- Chemical traits
- Maturity time
- Cone traits
- Disease resistance



≈7,000 plants





Year 2 – 3 Single Hill Evaluation

Disease resistance

• One of the Biggest industry challenge



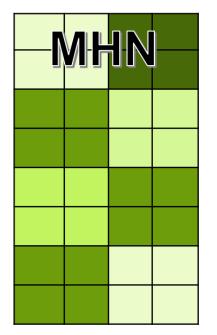


≈7,000 plants



Year 4 – 6 Multi Hill Evaluation

- Agronomic traits
- Light use and canopy structure
- Different environments
- Cone traits



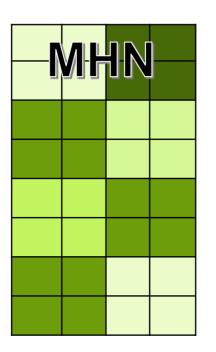
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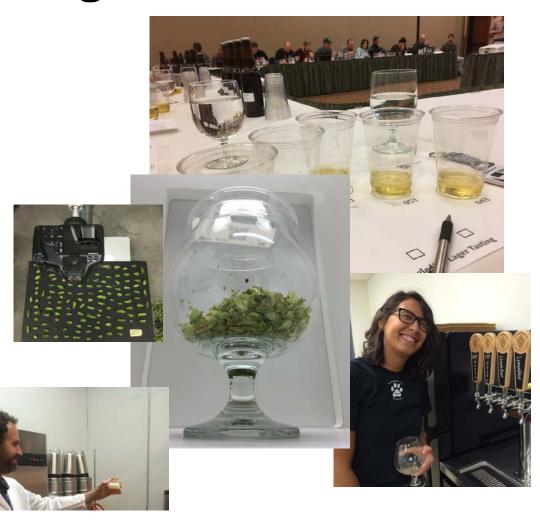
100 plants,28 clones



Year 4 – 6 Multi Hill Evaluation

- Chemical traits
- Aroma stability
 - across plants and locations
- 1st brewing trials
- BREWER INVOLVMENT STARTS HERE







Year 7 – 10 Semi Commercial

- Large scale Confirmation on agronomic
- Large scale Confirmation chemical traits
- Extensive brewing tests

 This is where brewers can take a hop to the NEXT level

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40	to 8	30 I	nill

2 varieties/year





Think about **10 years**......

- The typical breeding cycle can take nearly 10 years
- In 10 years it will be 2027
- 10 years ago it was 2007





Ginormous



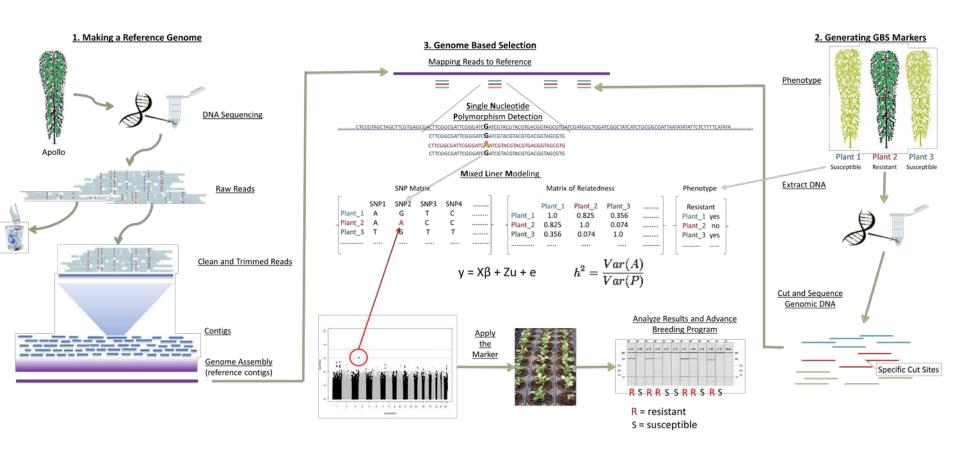


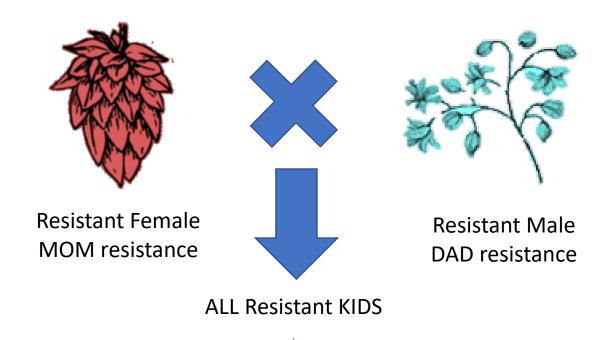
Sometimes I just popup for no reason at all. Like now.



- 2015 Suntory published the first draft of the hop genome
- Since then Molecular markers for many hop traits have been published
 - Sex
 - PMR
 - Chemical traits
- Some parts of the industry have turned to molecular breeding
 - Save time in breeding turnaround
 - Enrich breeding yard with more potential "winners"
 - Phenotyping abilities that where previously unattainable
 - Gain over all knowledge of the crop

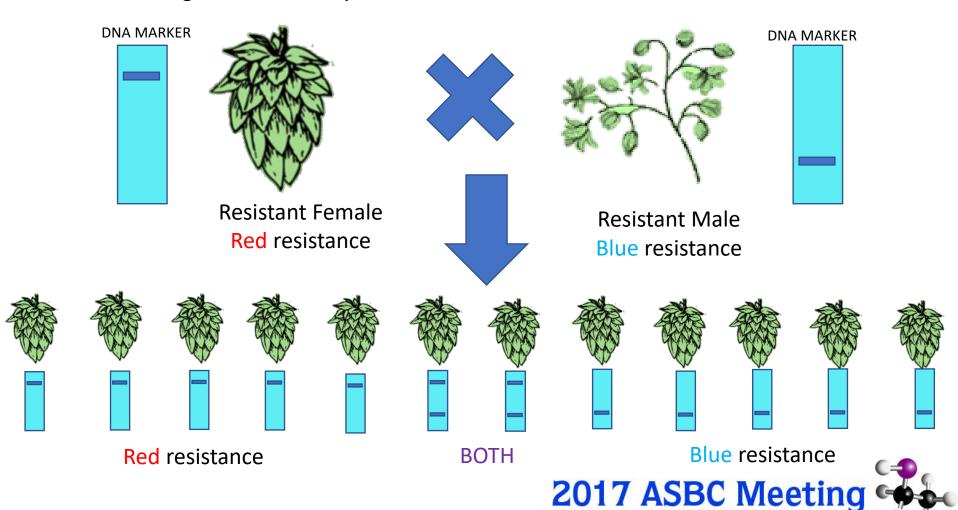
MAKING A GENETIC MARKER







- In reality you can not see this with your eyes.
- With genetic markers you can



- Phenotyping males in this outcrossing plant is also very important
- Previously very little has been done
 - Disease
 - Vigor
- Using genetic markers we can ask males about the potential traits of there daughters

EXAMPLE: A Study finds:



Small Cone Females

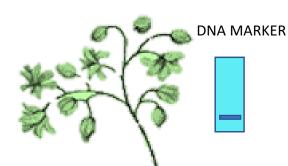


DNA MARKER



Large Cone Females





Large Cone Daughters

- Male flower is expressed
 - Cone size can not be observed
 - Markers for cone size can help guide selection

2017 ASBC Meeting



- Molecular breeding can help breeders
 - Make better crosses.
 - Make better selections
 - Confidently advance lines accelerating the processes
- Help the industry by helping breed in more durable resistances and/discovering new ones
- Many other applications and I love talking about this so if you want to know more please feel free to contact me or stop me out at the beach party.

THANKS.