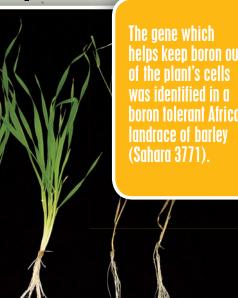
## BORON RESEARCH



## **ACPFG RESEARCHERS HAVE IDENTIFIED** the gene responsible for boron tolerance.

BORON IS A SOIL MICRONUTRIENT WHICH AT HIGH LEVELS AFFECTS CROP YIELD AND QUALITY.

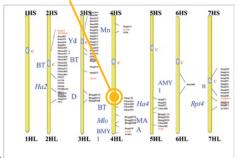


helps keep boron out boron tolerant African

BORON ACCUMULATION

BY KNOWING THE gene's exact sequence, we can now provide diagnostic molecular markers to plant breeders to select for boron tolerance with 100% accuracy.

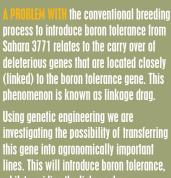
Chromosome 4H — the gene for boron tolerance



**BORON ACCUMULATES** in the tips of older leaves first. Toxicity is evident when the leaf tip turns yellow with characteristic brown spots (chlorosis). Chlorosis extends down the leaf margin until it causes tissue and eventual plant death (necrosis).

> 30% of SA's grain growing soils have levels of boron above the accepted threshold of 15mg/kg in the top 100cm of soil.

investigating the possibility of transferring this gene into agronomically important lines. This will introduce boron tolerance, whilst avoiding the linkage drag.



## ACPFG Research



The Australian Centre for Plant Functional Genomics (ACPFG) uses functional genomics to improve the resistance of wheat and barley to hostile environmental conditions such as drought, salinity, frost and mineral deficiencies or toxicities. These stresses, known as abiotic stresses, are a major cause of cereal crop yield and quality loss throughout the world.

To meet our mandate of delivering research outcomes nationally, ACPFG has four nodes throughout Australia. The headquarters is at the University of Adelaide's Waite Campus, with other major research nodes at the University of Melbourne, the University of Queensland and the Department of Primary Industries (DPI) at La Trobe University.















