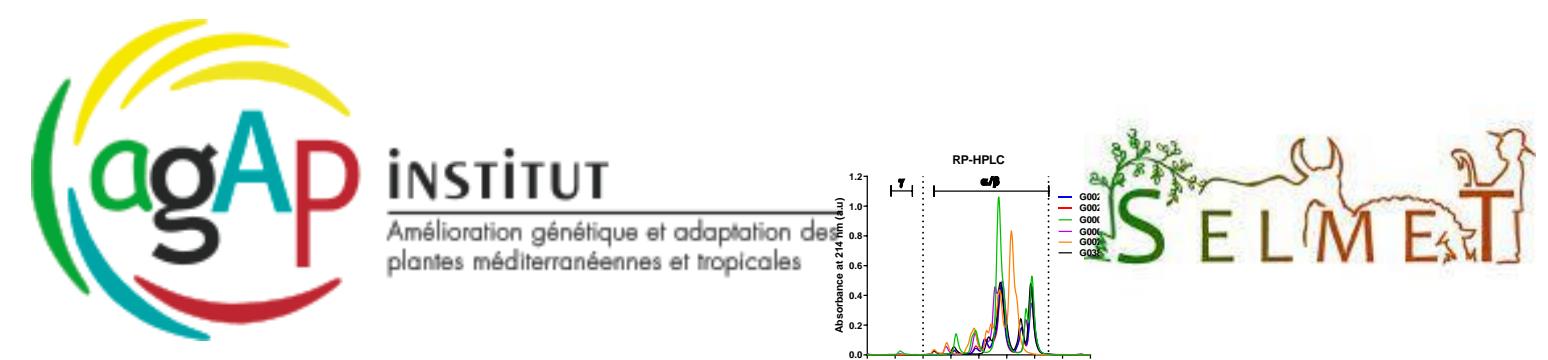


Who ?

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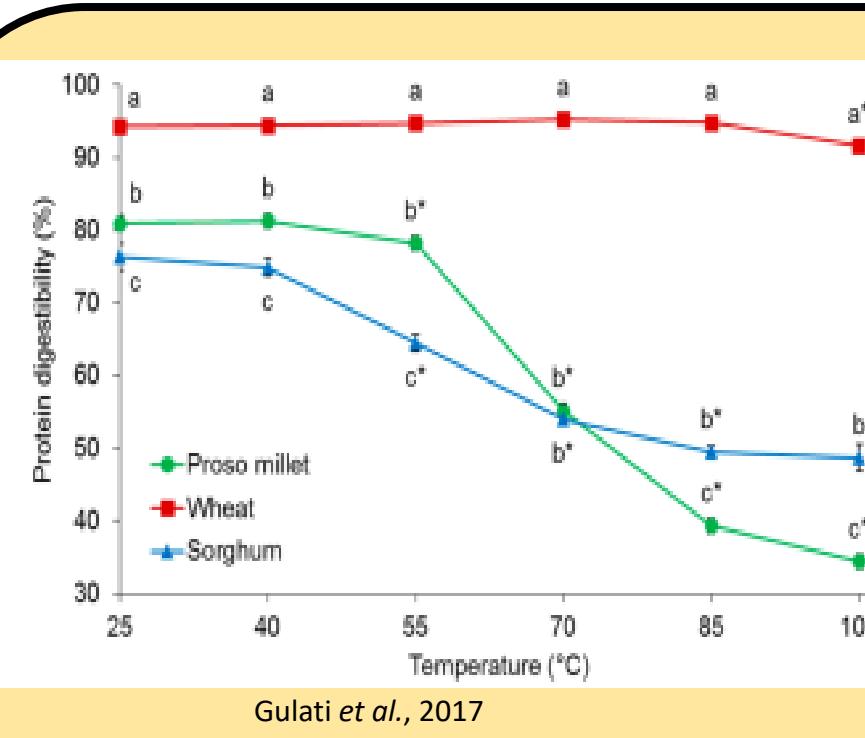
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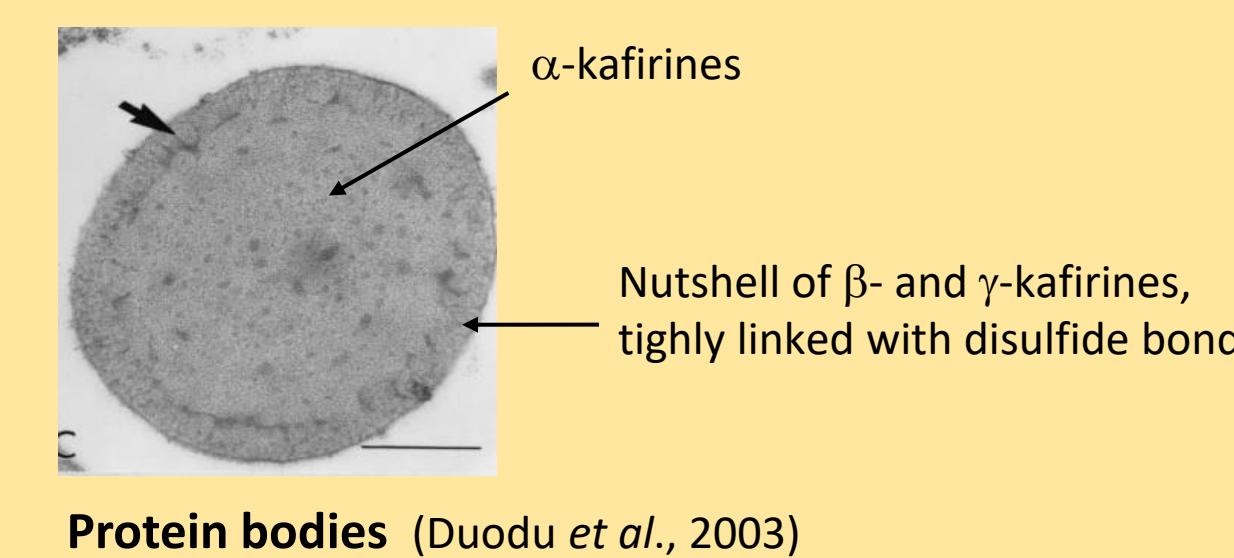
UE PEAT



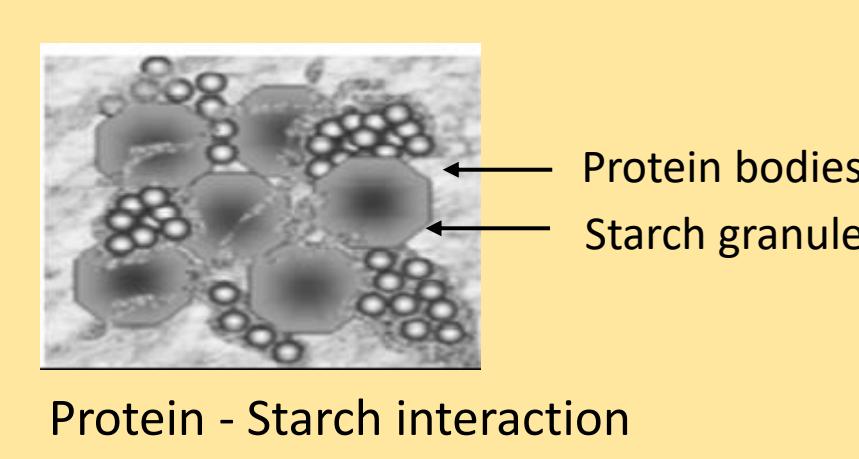
Context and objectives



- Low digestibility of sorghum protein by gastrointestinal enzymes, 25 % lower than others cereals (Gulati *et al.*, 2017). Decreases with cooking
- Slowing down the adoption of sorghum for feed and food uses



- Low digestibility mainly linked to the Kafirin structure and properties (Kafirins represent 70 % of sorghum grain proteins).



Protein - Starch interaction (De Mesa-Stonestreet *et al.*, 2010)

- other component/properties of the seed: -starch, tannins -endosperm texture

Phenotypic characterization of those traits using high throughput tools
Development of breeding tools to optimize breeding efficiency

Conduct of the project



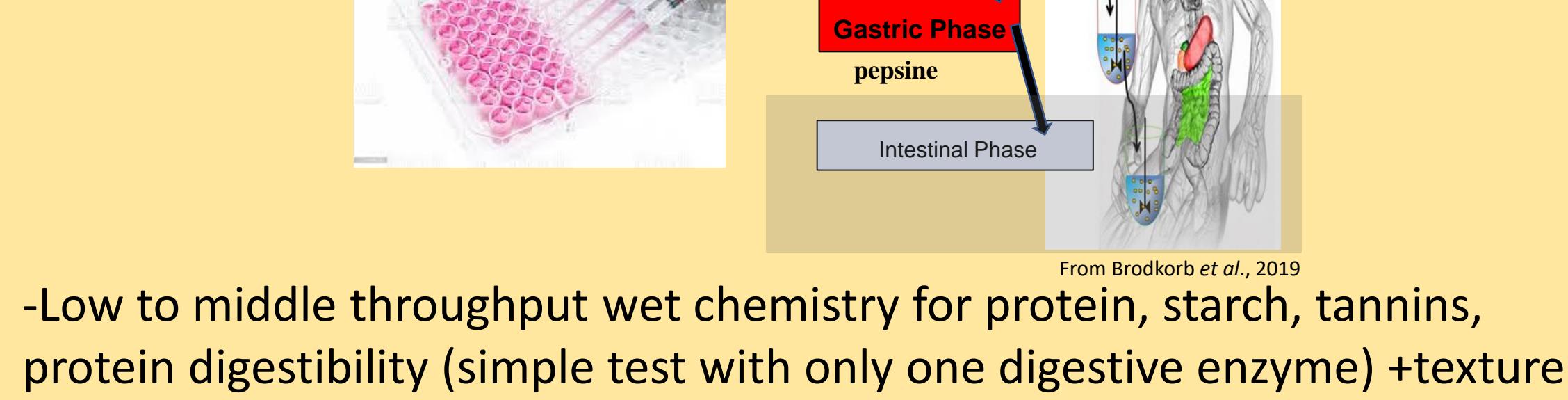
Screening of genotypes

- EU commercial varieties
- Parental lines of the partner breeding programs
- Worldwide panel

Genotyping

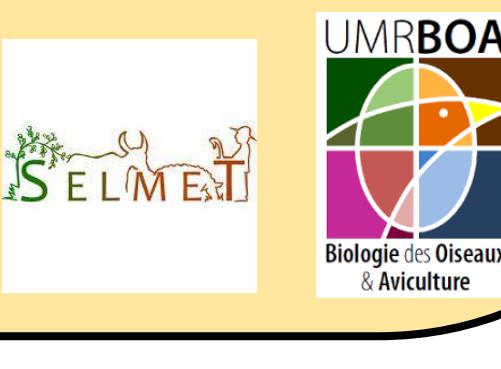
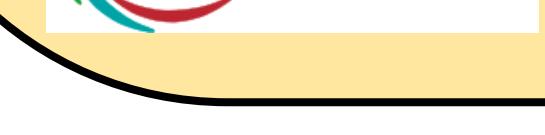
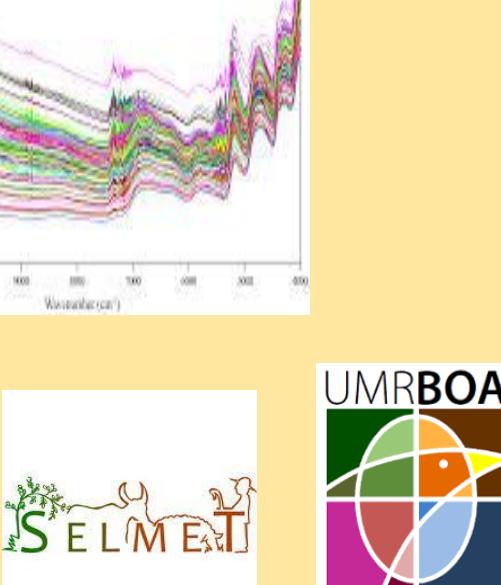
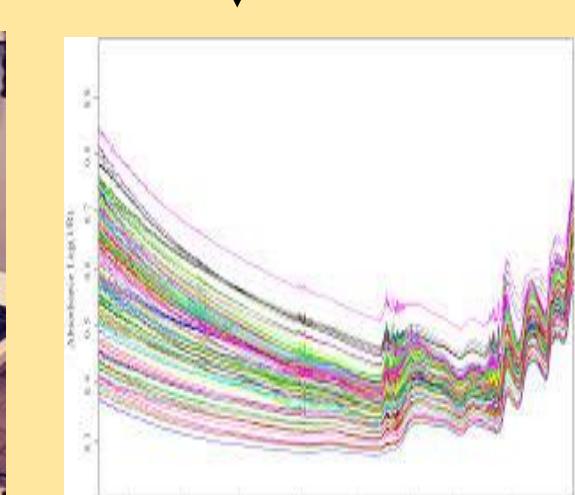


Collecting seeds



Phenotypic characterization

- NIRS (Near Infrared Spectrometry)



Calibration

Breeding tools for grain quality traits

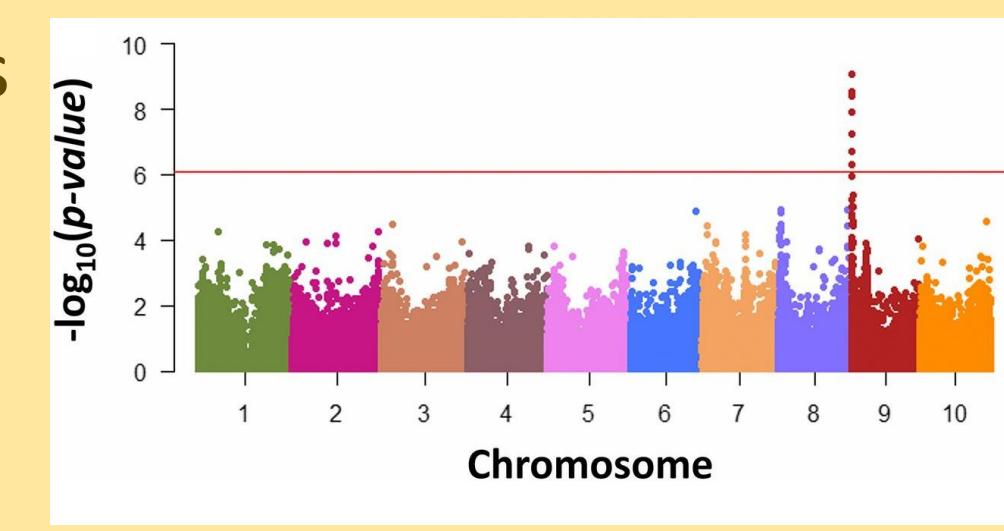
- identification of genomic regions

Mono- and multi-trait analysis

-Genomic prediction calibration

-Phenomic selection calibration using NIRS spectra (Rincent *et al.*, 2018)

⇒Optimize breeding efficiency



References

