

Hop Breeding Principles

Dr Peter Darby

Great Lakes Hops and Barley
Conference

Kalamazoo, Michigan, USA
13th March 2018





Early Programmes

- Wye, UK (1904) 1906
- USA, Oregon (1908) 1931
- Denmark, Carlsberg 1911
- Japan, Kirin 1912
- Germany, Huell 1926

- Czech Republic, Zatec 1924



Plant breeding stages

- Objectives
- Germplasm
- Techniques
- Selection protocols
- Commercialisation





Objectives

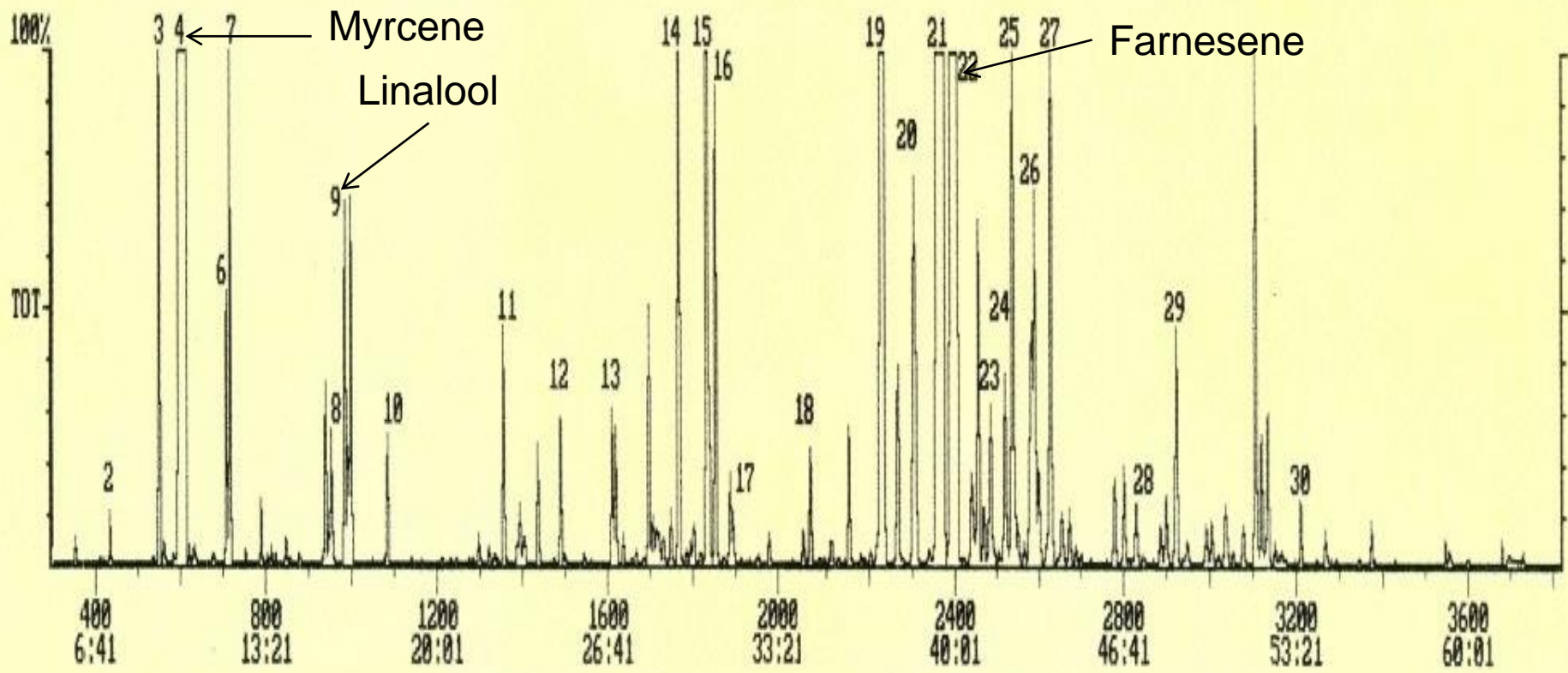
- Resin content

- alpha-acid (and beta-acid) content
- cohumulone content
- storage stability

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------|--------|
| Fuggle | 4% | (1875) |
| Brewers Gold | 8% | (1934) |
| Northern Brewer | 9% | (1944) |
| Wye Target | 11% | (1972) |
| Admiral (CTZ, Herkules) | 15% | (1996) |
| Polaris (Eureka) | >19% | (2012) |







Objectives

- Resin content
- Aroma
 - Grower selections : Fuggle, Golding, Hallertau, Saaz, Cluster
 - Disease rest: Progress, Bramling Cross, Tradition, Perle
 - Adaptation: Willamette, Cascade, Mt Hood, Liberty
 - Impact: Nelson Sauvin, Citra, Galaxy, Lemondrop etc...





Objectives

- Resin content
- Aroma
- Yield
 - cone size
 - cone weight / density
 - cone number
- Triploids: Willamette, Blisk, Pacific Gem ...
- Diploids: Columbus, Herkules





Objectives

- Resin content
- Aroma
- Yield
- Disease and pest resistance
 - Downy : Huell vars
 - Powdery : Wye Target, Endeavour
 - Wilt : Wye Target, Phoenix, Pilgrim
 - Black root rot : New Zealand vars
 - Aphids : Boadicea





Objectives

- Resin content
 - Aroma
 - Yield
 - Disease and pest resistance
 - Dwarfness
 - Reduce inputs of labour, materials, pesticides
 - Sub-optimal production conditions
- First Gold,
(Herald), Pioneer, Pilot, Boadicea, Sovereign, Endeavour







Hop growing areas of the World



Objectives

- Resin content
- Aroma
- Yield
- Disease and pest resistance
- Dwarfness
- Adaptability
 - Daylength

South Africa : Outeniqua, Southern Star, African Queen,
Southern Dawn, Southern Passion





Germplasm

- Historic and commercial varieties
- Wild hops
- Derived genotypes from wild accessions
- Traits – single, combination
- Wide genetic base
- Useable, inherited variation



Varietal differences in infestation by Hop Aphid (*P.humuli*)

<u>Breeding line</u>	<u>No. aphids/ side-arm</u>
Northdown	4364
33/75/9	1478
29/80/8	1258
27/76/8	630
19/65/29	524
11/68/15	256
Intro 101	60

Source: Darby & Campbell (1988)







Varietal differences in reproductive capacity of Hop Aphid (*P.humuli*)

<u>Breeding line</u>	<u>No. aphids from 10 individuals after 30 days</u>
Northdown	8670
33/75/9	4481 *
29/80/8	3330 *
27/76/8	5159
19/65/29	5301
11/68/15	2330 *
Intro 101	2072 **

Source: Darby & Campbell (1988)



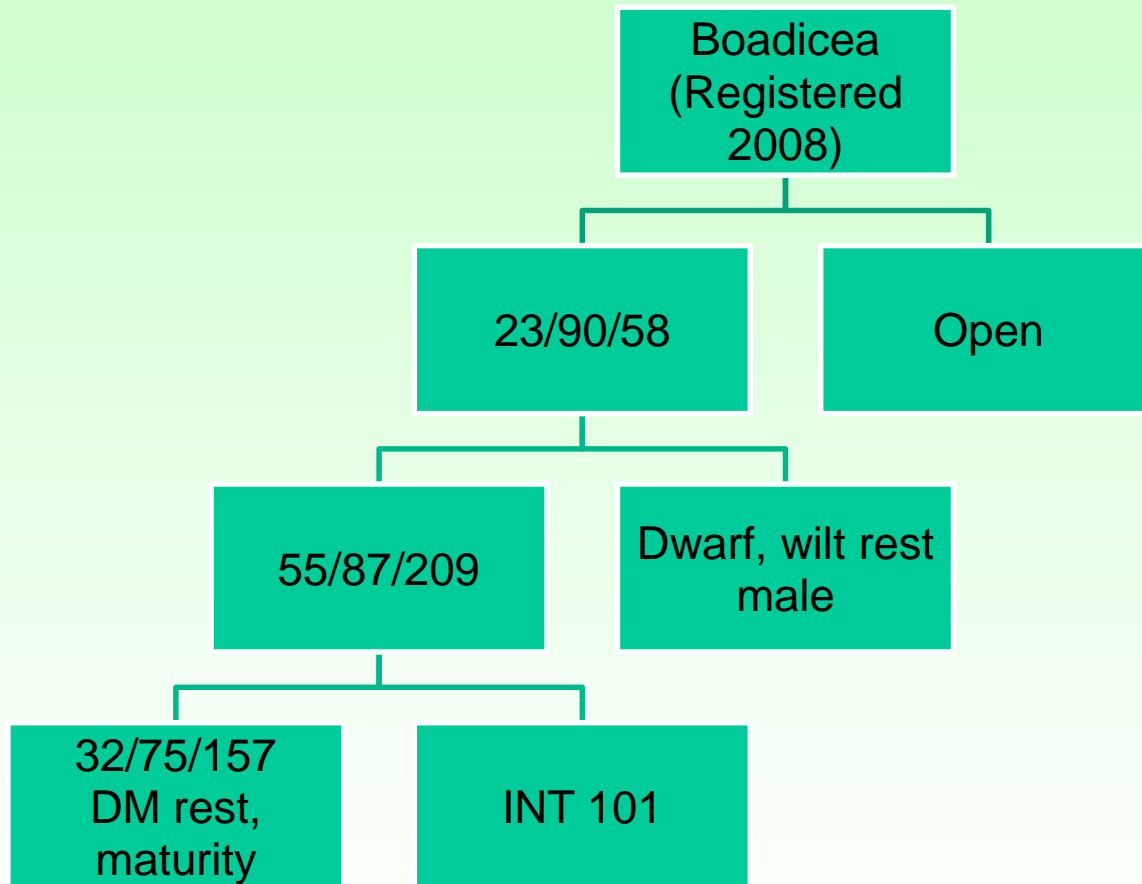




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Techniques for hop breeding

- Separate ♀ and ♂
 - ♀ - limited
 - Uniquely variable
 - Inbreeding depression
 - Clonal
 - Perennial
 - Wind pollinated
- Pedigree breeding
 - Progeny testing of ♂s
 - Individuals in F1
 - Limited backcrossing
 - Uniform and rejuvenable
 - Mixing of generations
 - Barrier methods

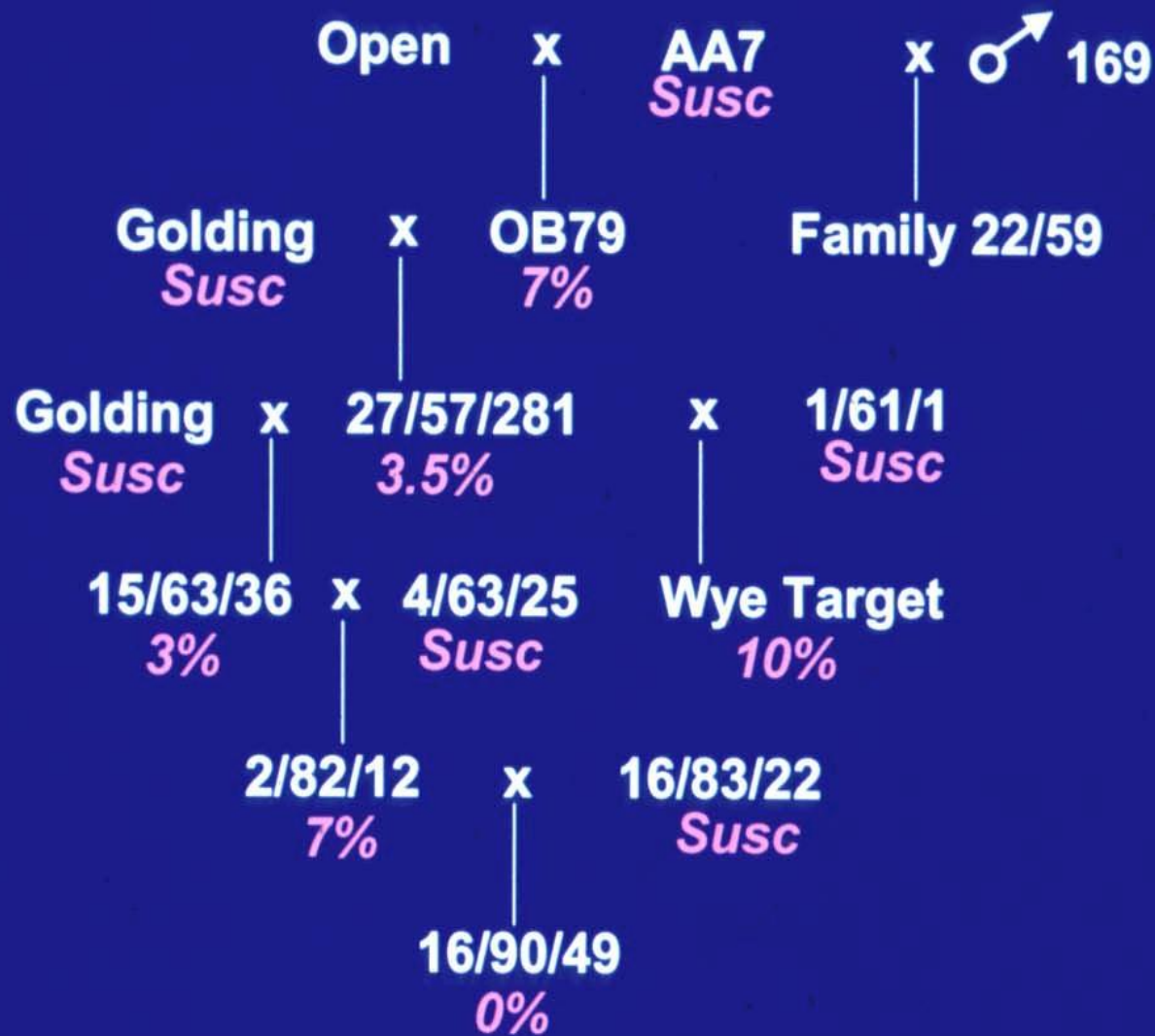


Selection protocols

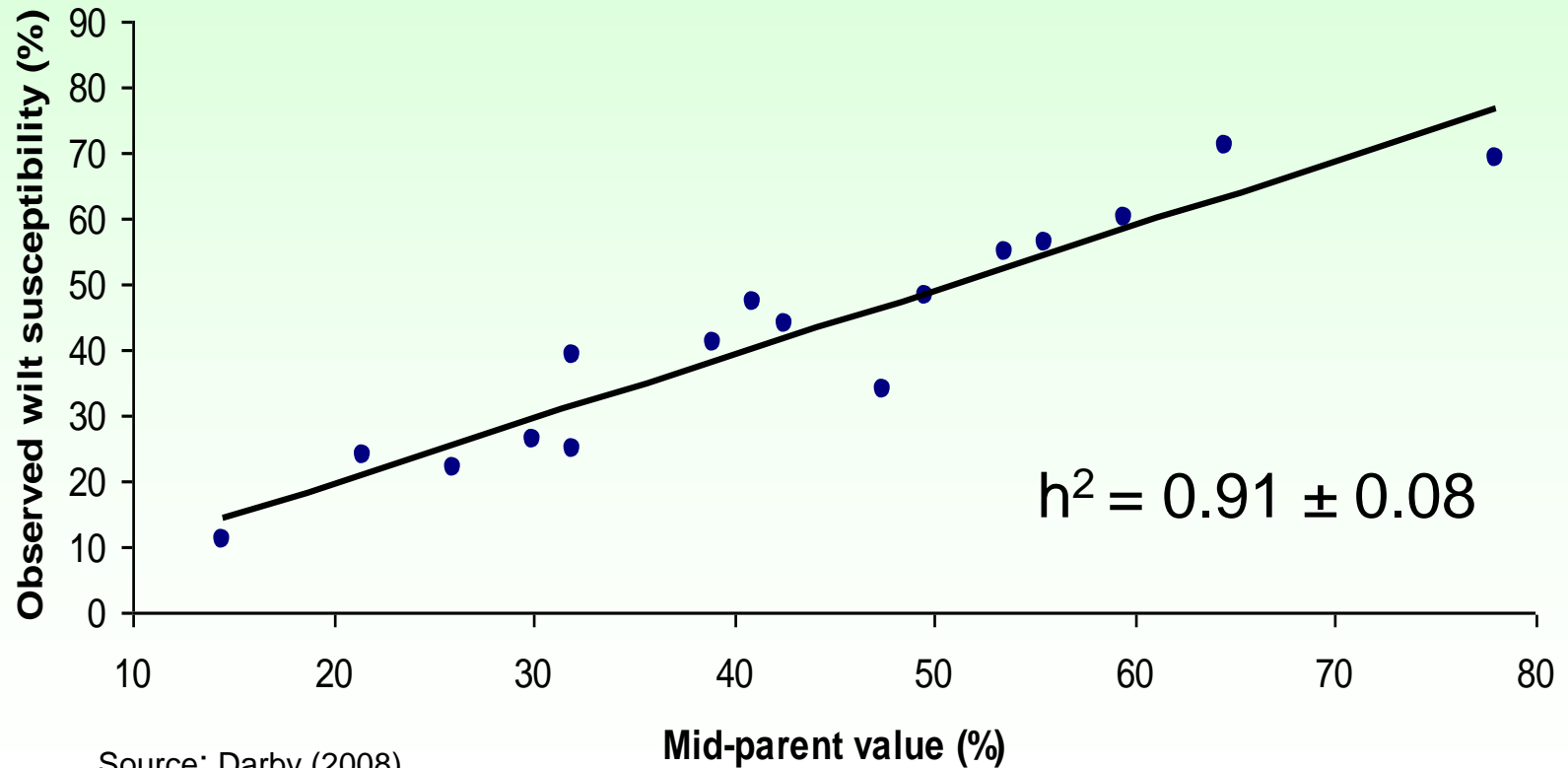
- Probability of success – “the more the better”
 - selection criteria to reduce numbers
- Knowledge of heritability
 - genetic systems
 - genetic interactions, associations and linkage



The inheritance of resistance to Verticillium Wilt Wye 1935 - 1990

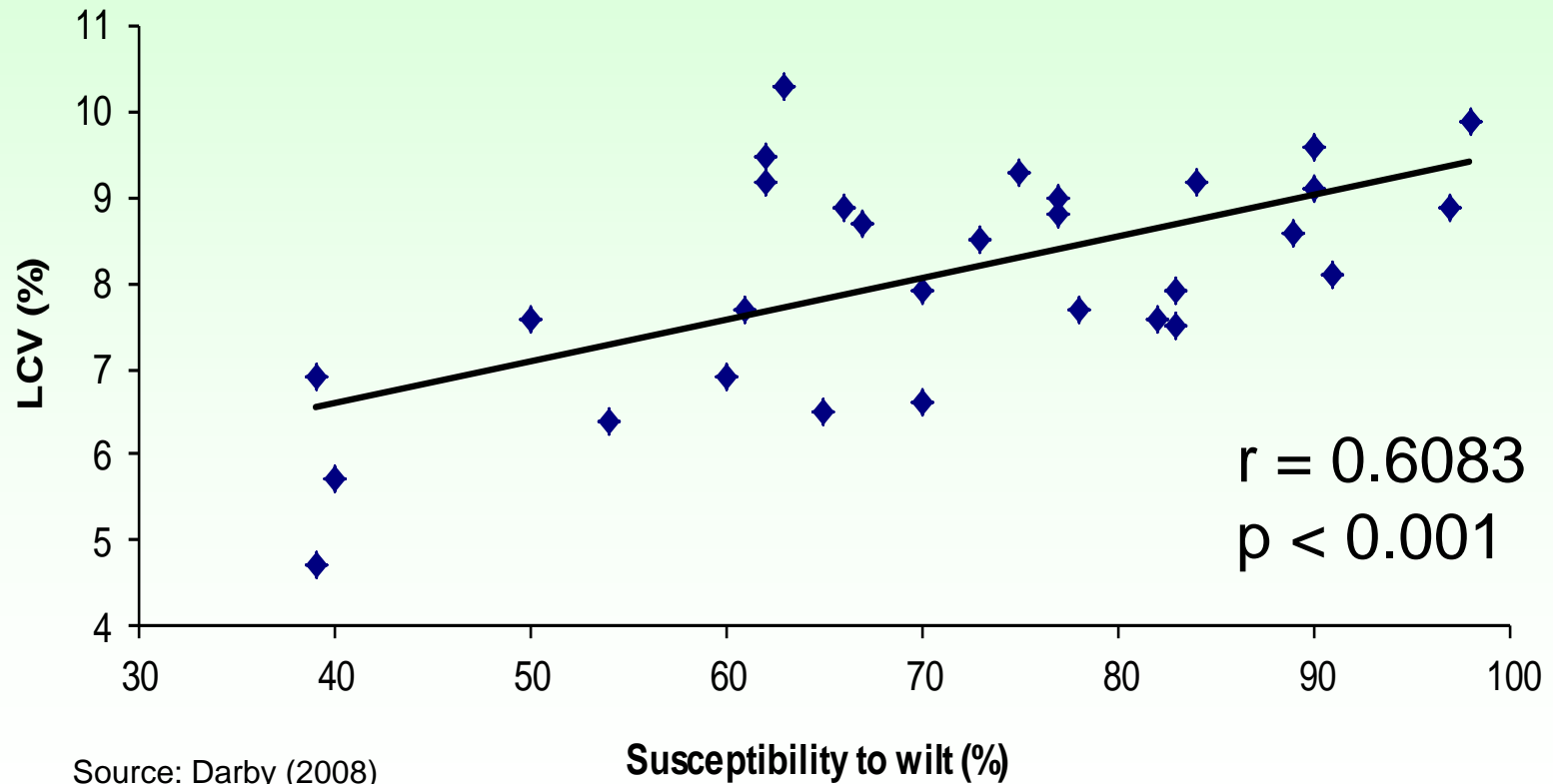


Heritability of resistance to wilt disease



Source: Darby (2008)

Interaction of resistance to wilt disease with alpha-acid content (and yield)



Source: Darby (2008)

Breeding for resistance to wilt

- Complex genetic systems
 - both single gene and multiple gene systems
 - different sources of resistance
 - combined in some parents
- Negative associations
 - yield
 - alpha-acid



Wilt test values

<u>Variety</u>	<u>%infection</u> (1989-2006)
Fuggle	100
WGV	83
Progress	66
Target	28
Phoenix	19
Pilgrim	17
27/57/264	14









7/05/31

7/05/31



30/04/29























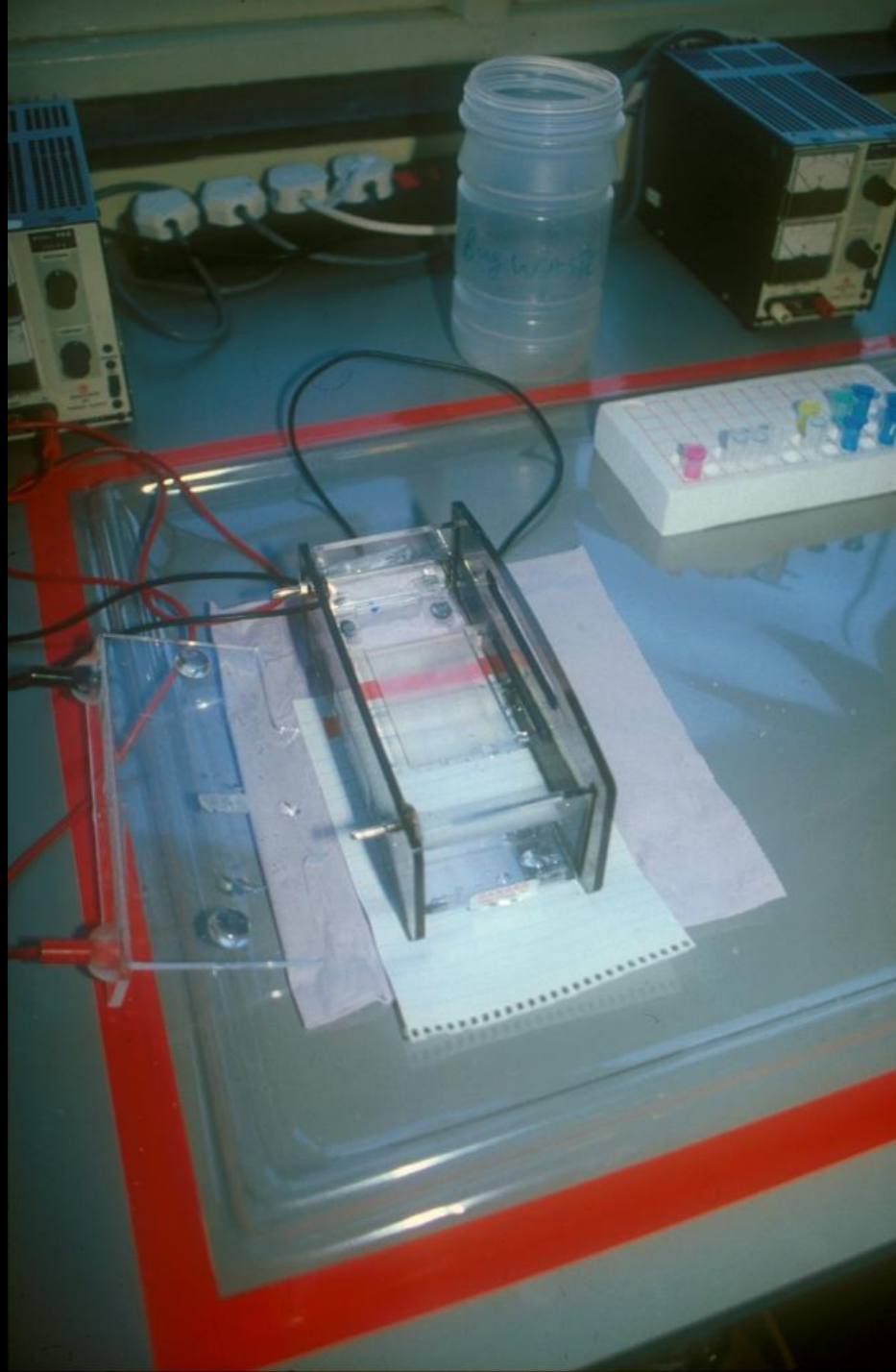




313/08 B





























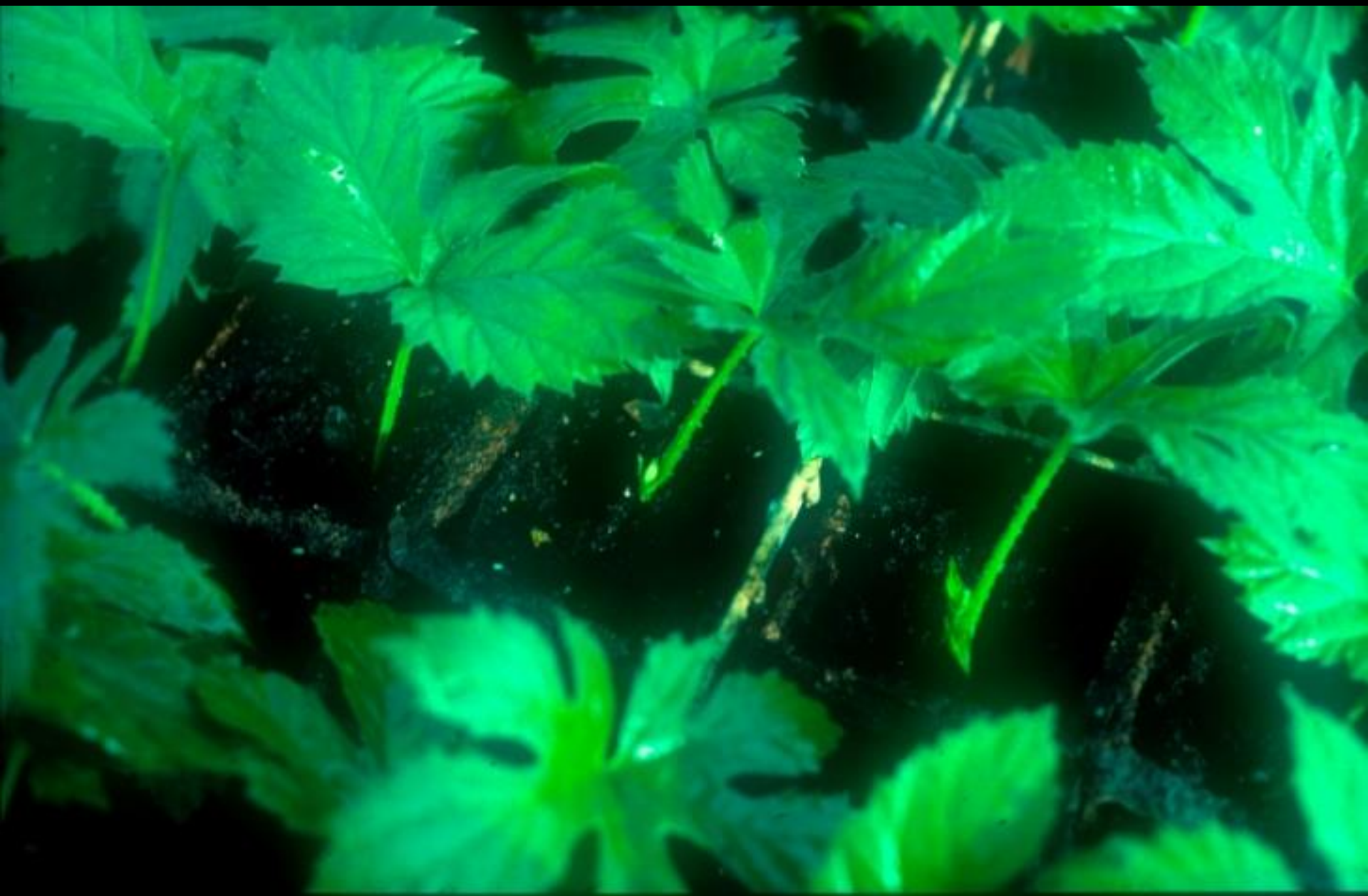














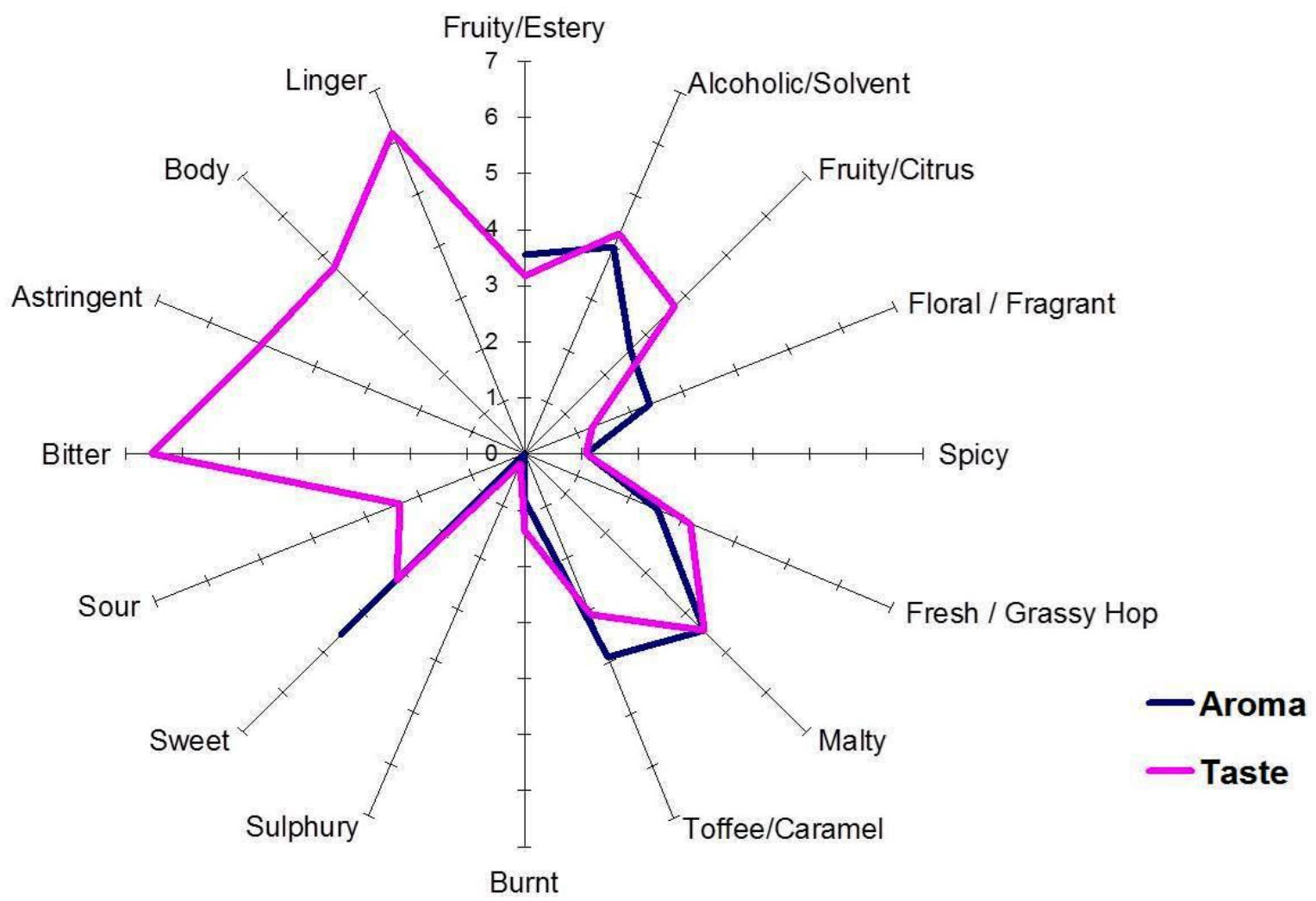






















W-2



Selection Process

Families
(+20,000)



Individual seedlings
(~1,400)



Selected seedlings
(~100)



Plots
(~30)



Farm Trials
(~2)



Registration of a new
variety

Year 1

Glasshouse disease screens

Years
2-3

Sex, Habit (cone), Pest & disease,
Productivity

Year 4

Analysis, Propagation

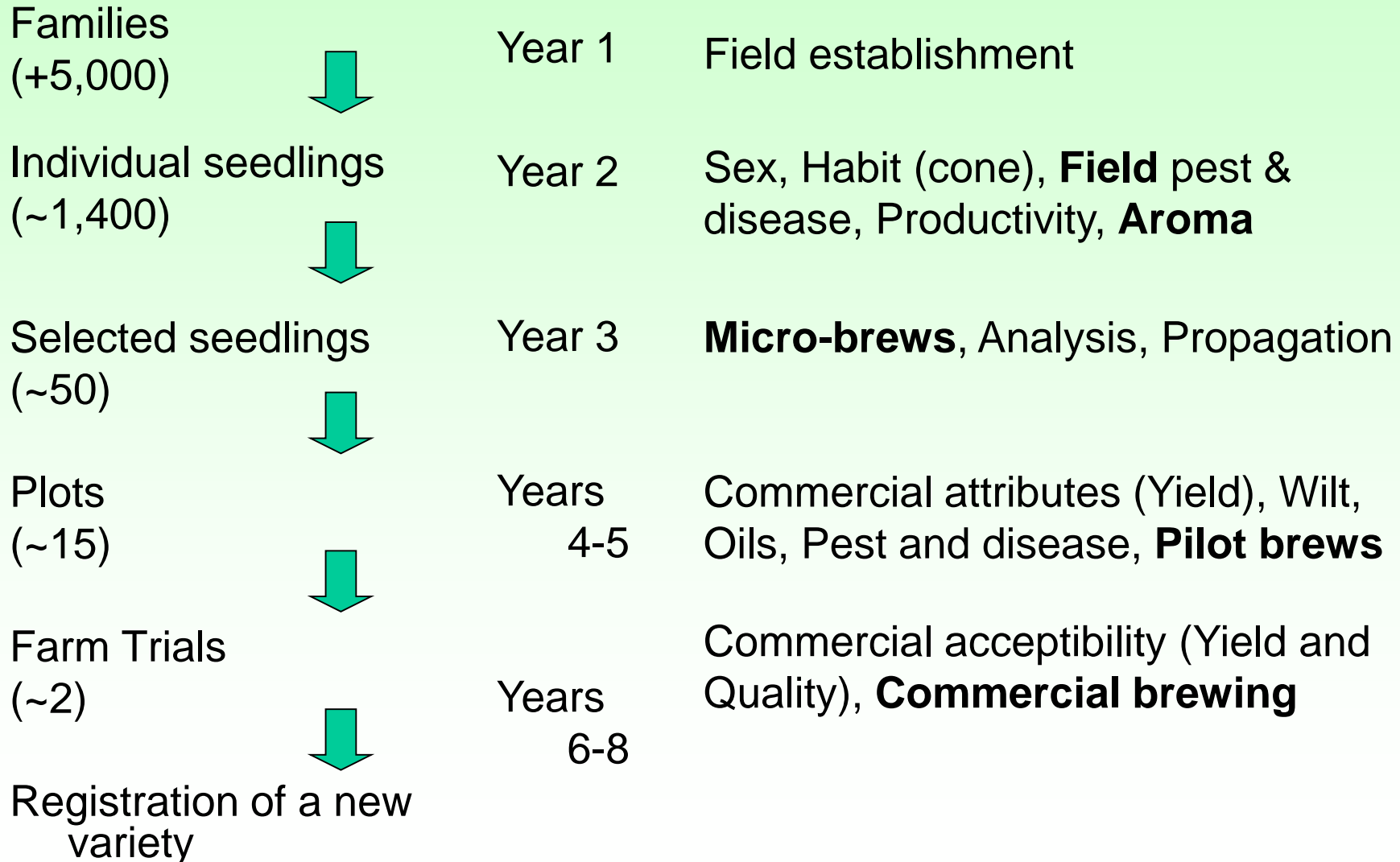
Years
5-7

Commercial attributes (Yield), Wilt,
Oils, Pest and disease, Pilot brews

Years
8-11

Commercial acceptability (Yield and
Quality), Commercial brewing

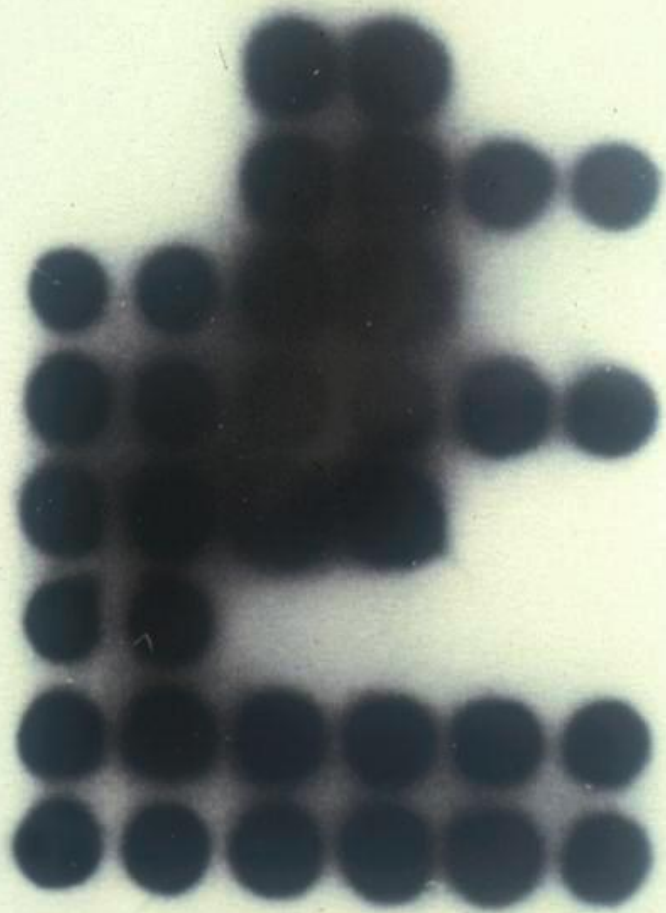
Selection Process (shortened)



Commercialisation











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THE COMMUNITY PLANT VARIETY OFFICE HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGES THE GRANT OF COMMUNITY PLANT VARIETY RIGHT BY ITS DECISION N° EU 23382 OF 25 AUGUST 2008 TAKEN IN ACCORDANCE WITH COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) N° 2100/94 ON COMMUNITY PLANT VARIETY RIGHTS, WITH EFFECT FROM THE DATE OF THE DECISION REFERRED TO ABOVE, FOR

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AS HOLDER OF THIS RIGHT, IN RESPECT OF THE VARIETY OF *Humulus lupulus L.* BEARING THE DESIGNATED DENOMINATION:

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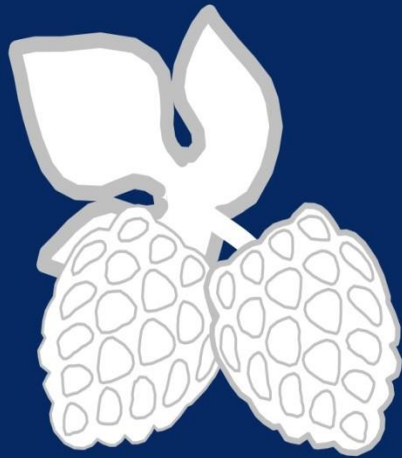
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British Hop
Association



A photograph of a hop plant with several green hop cones and leaves. The hop cones are in various stages of development, some appearing more mature and larger than others. The leaves are green and have a serrated edge. The background is dark and out of focus.

Hop Breeding Principles

Thank you for your attention

Any Questions?