

Svinø 24°C

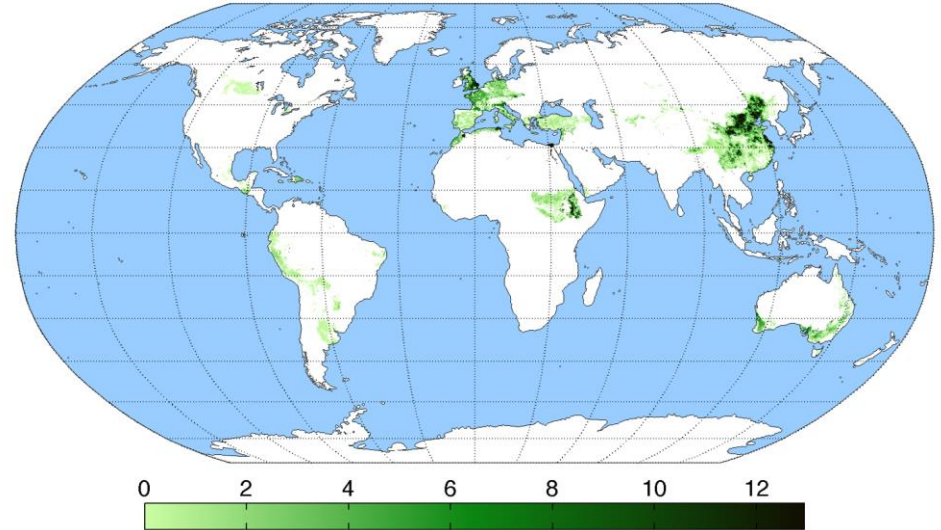
Proteinindhold og -kvalitet i hestebønner

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Aarhus Universitet

Plantekongres 2025

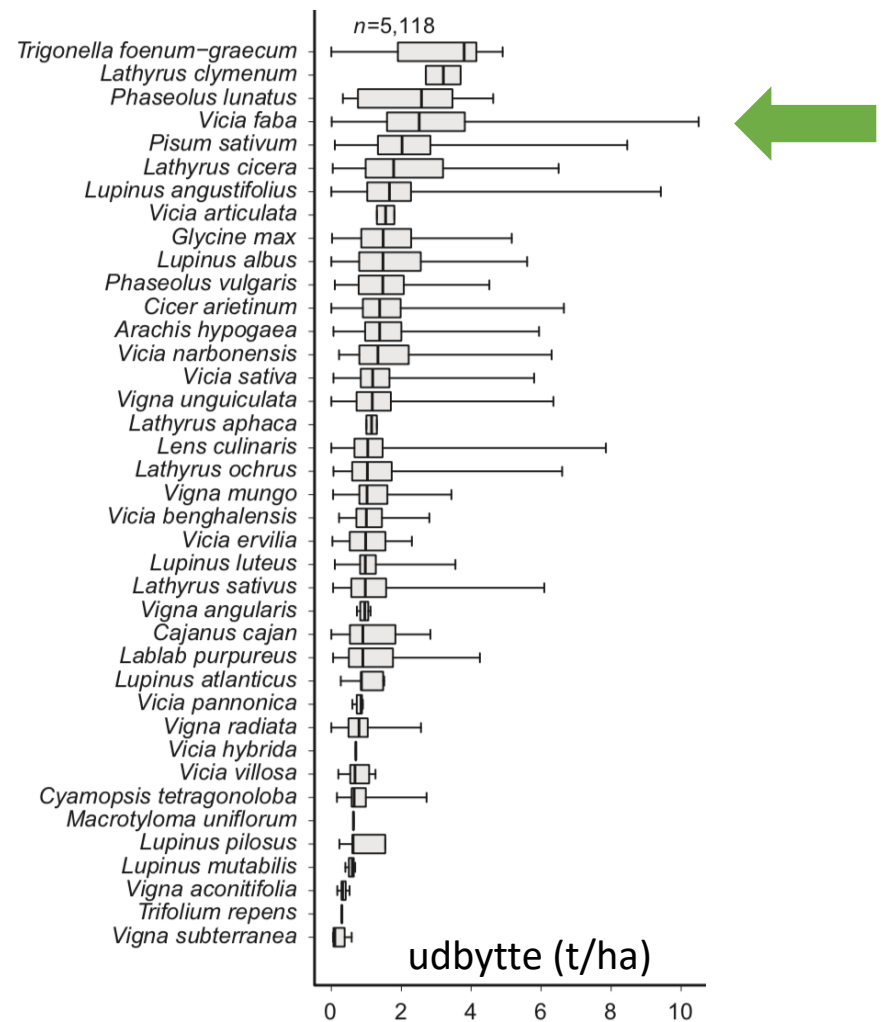


Hestebønner (*Vicia faba*, faba bean)



gennemsnitligt udbytte (t/ha)

Højt udbyttepotentiale



Effektiv kvælstoffiksering

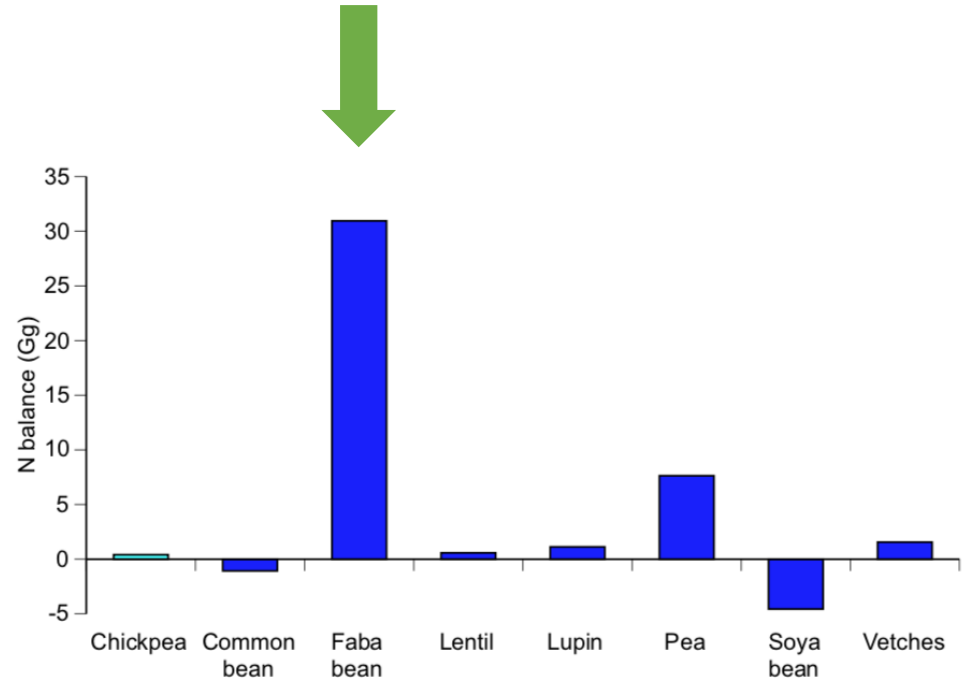
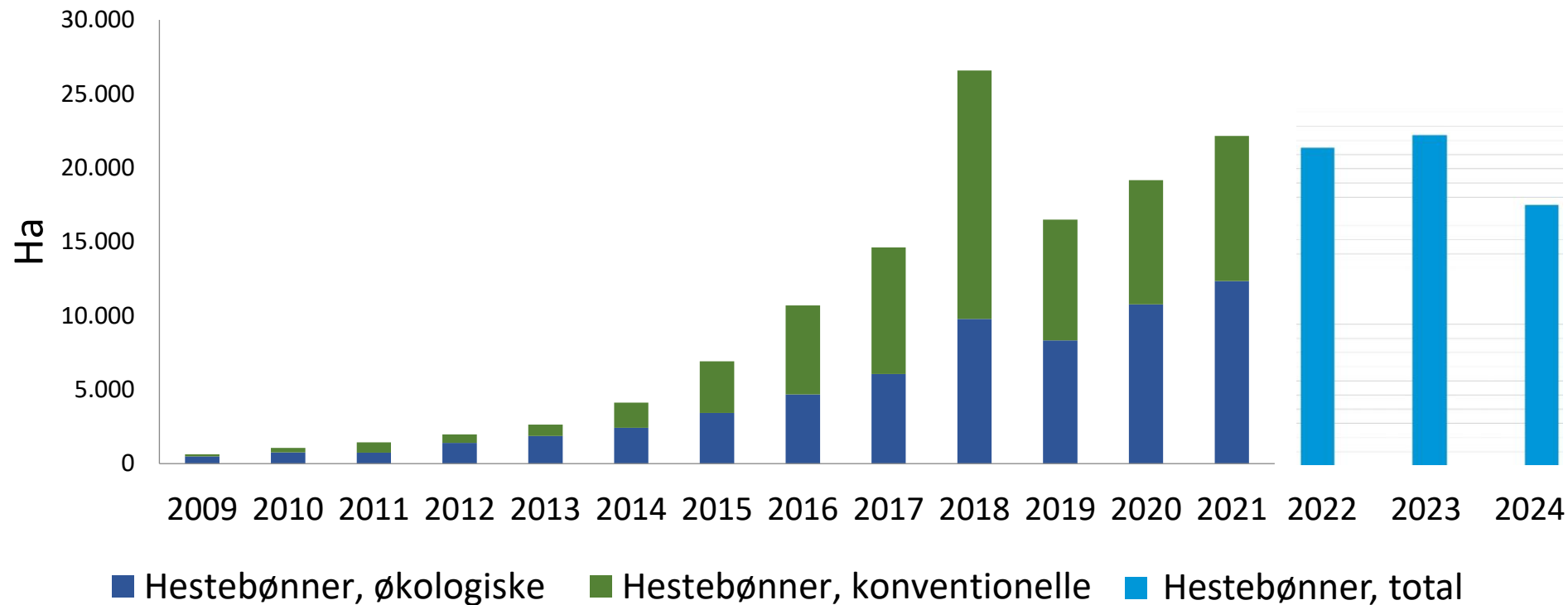


Figure 3. Calculated N balance (N fixed – N grain offtake) for grain legume crops across the EU27 countries in 2009. Overall N balance was 36.6 Gg

Danmarks areal med hestebønner 2009-2024



Proteinindhold i hestebønner

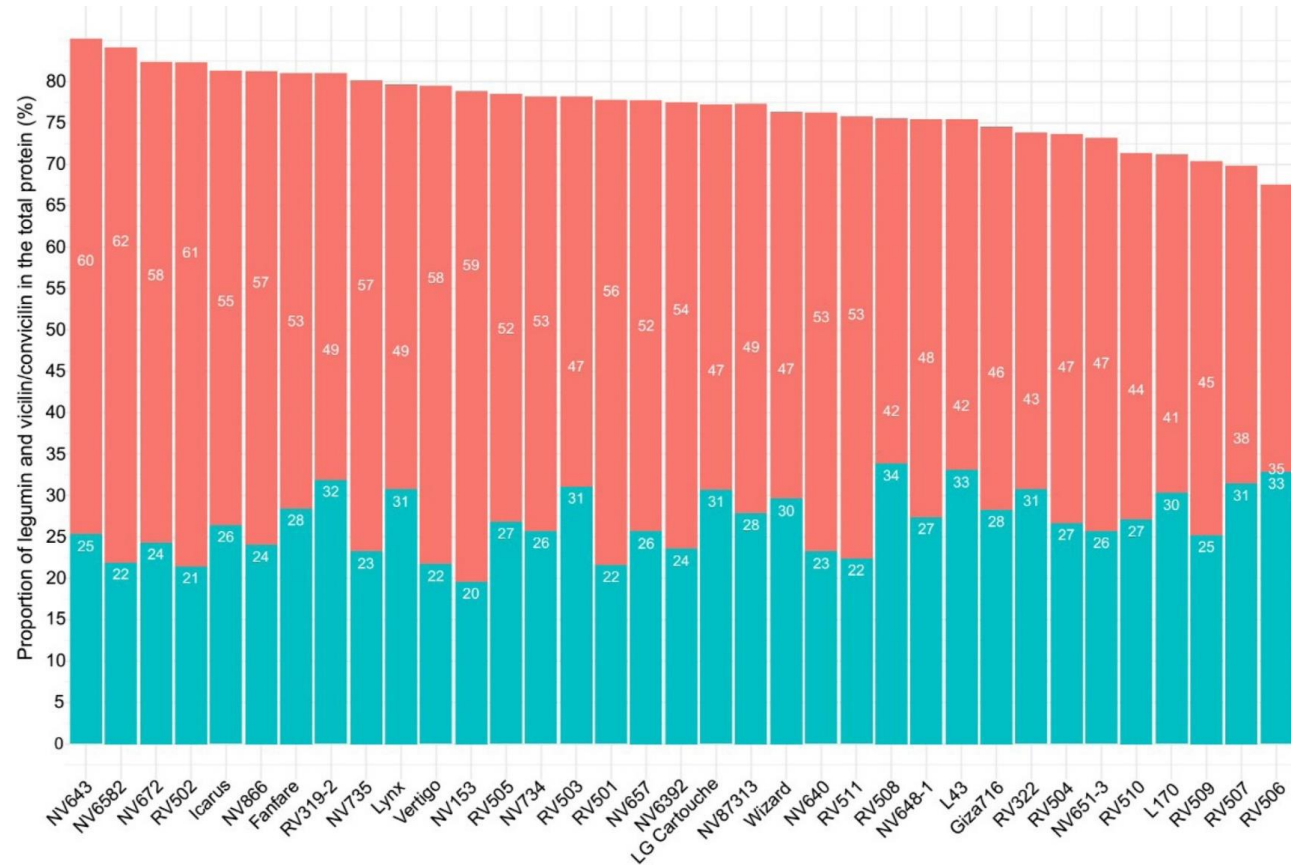
Proteinindhold i frø
variation: 28 – 37 %

80% af frøprotein udgør

- Leguminer



- Viciliner/Conviciliner



Proteinindhold i hestebønner

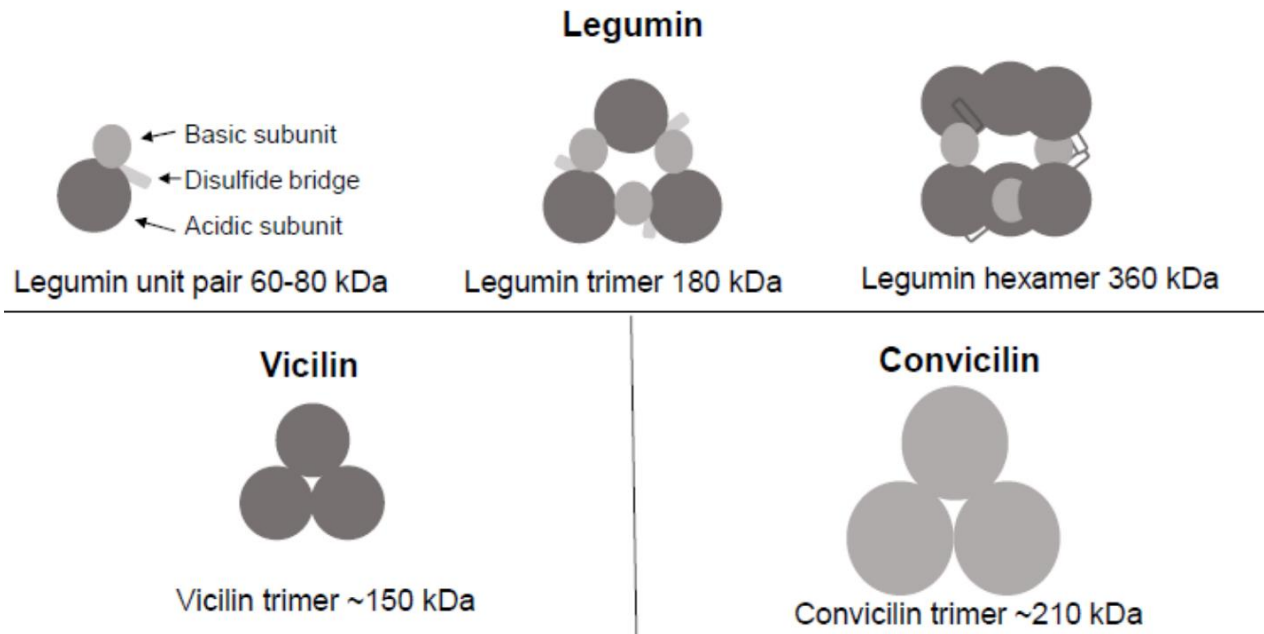
Proteinindhold
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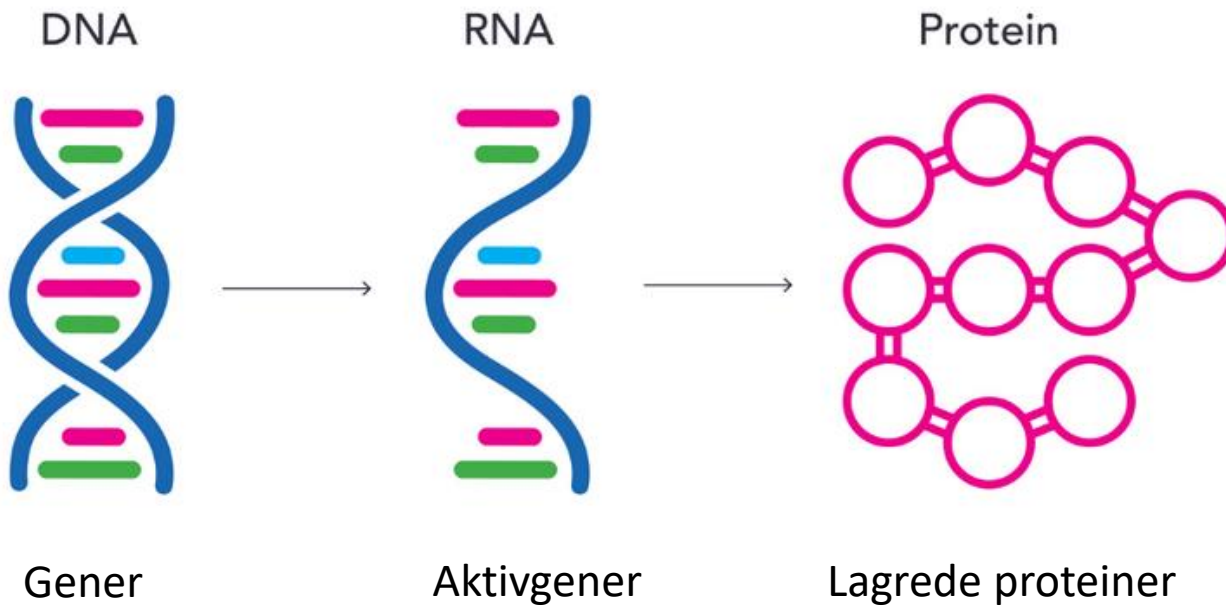
- Leguminer



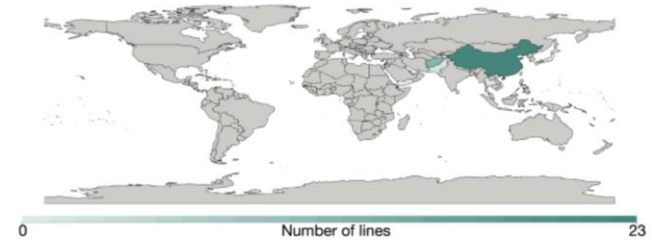
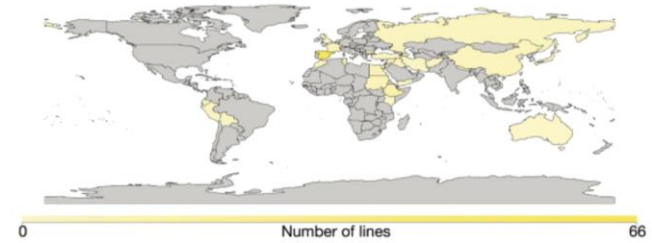
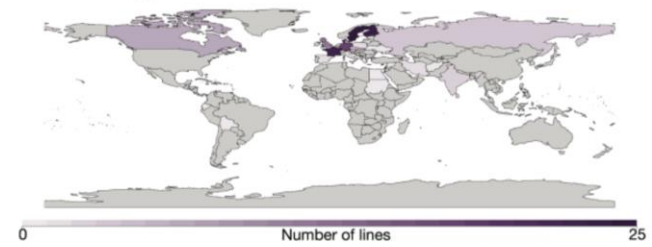
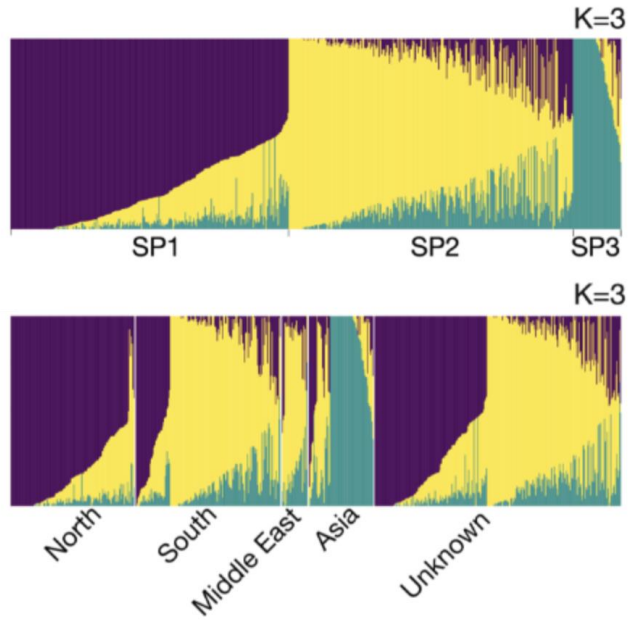
- Viciliner/Conviciliner



Hvad kan vi gøre ?



Vi udnytter hestebønners diversitet



200 forskellige hestebønne sorter

DNA



Kvalitet /
fænotype

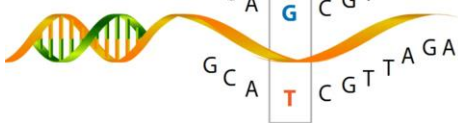
Sort 1



Sort 2



Sort 200



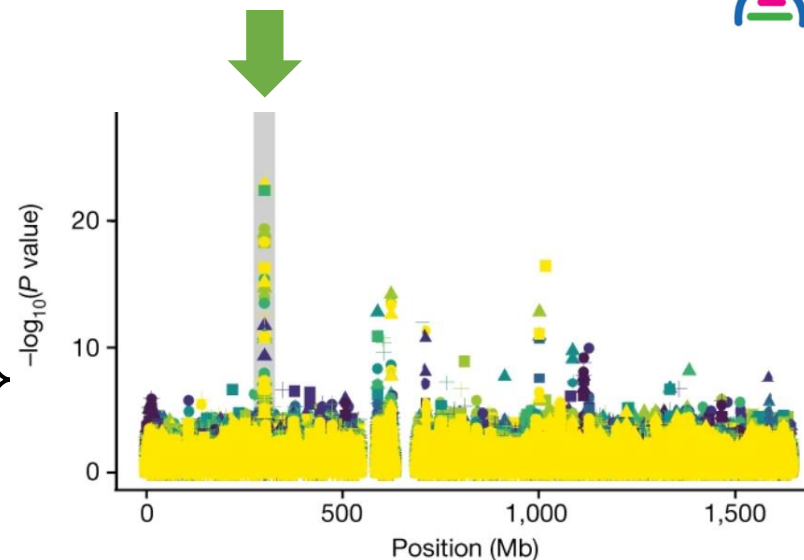
Genetisk
fingeraftryk

200 diverse hestebønner sorter



Kvalitet /
fænotype

et vigtigt gen ?



Sort 1



Sort 2

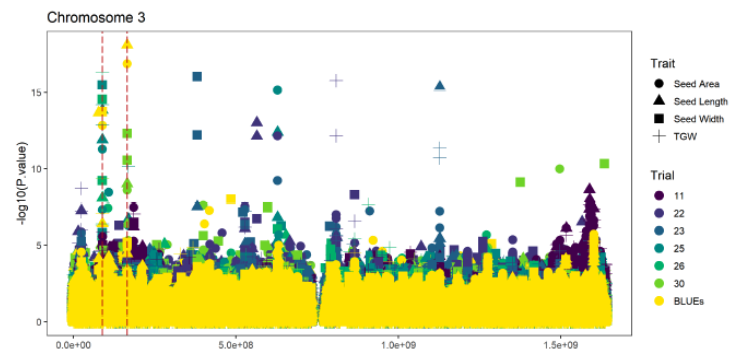
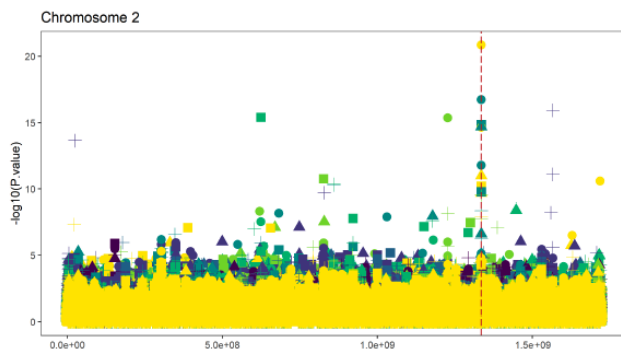
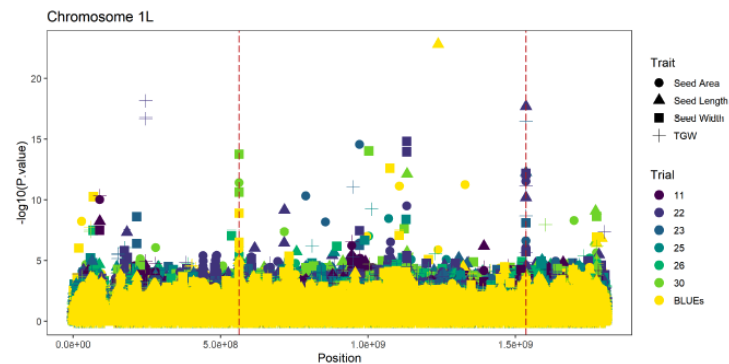
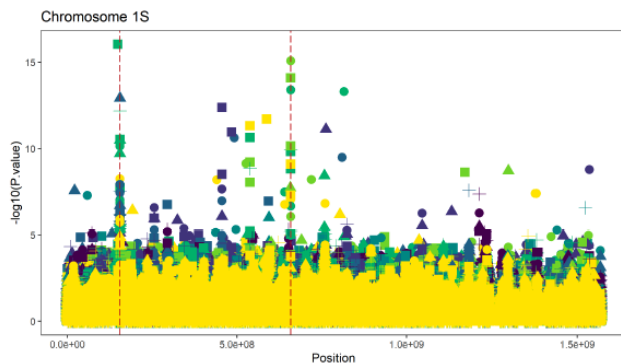


Sort 200



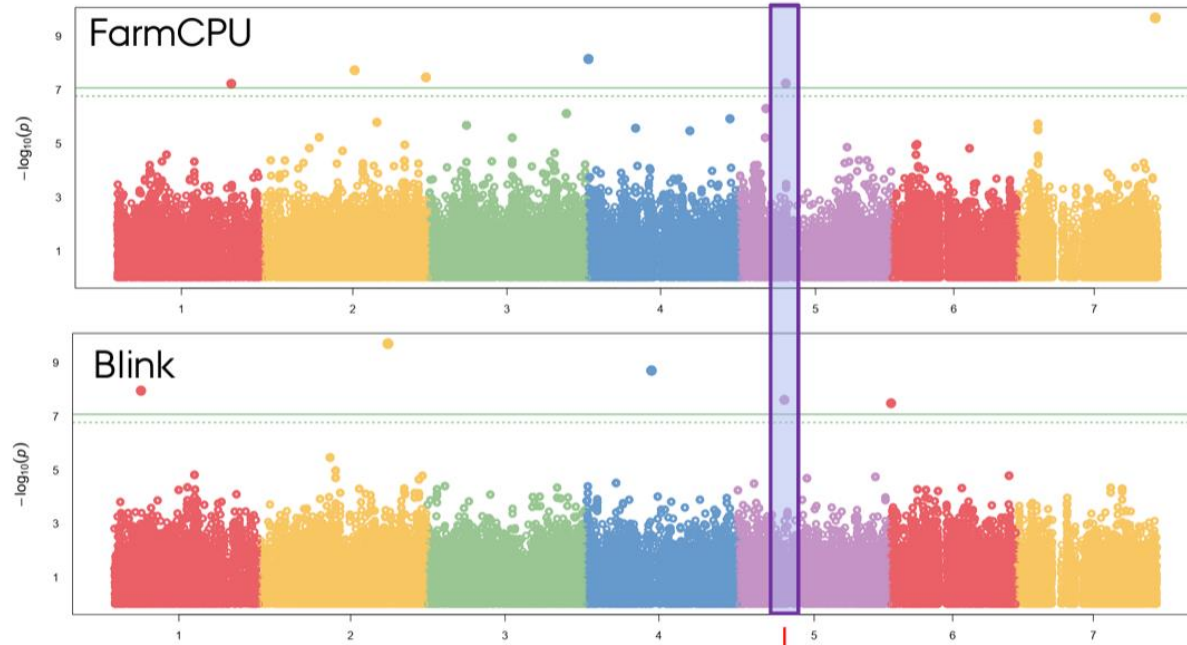
Genetisk
fingeraftryk

f. eks
frø størrelse



Proteinindhold

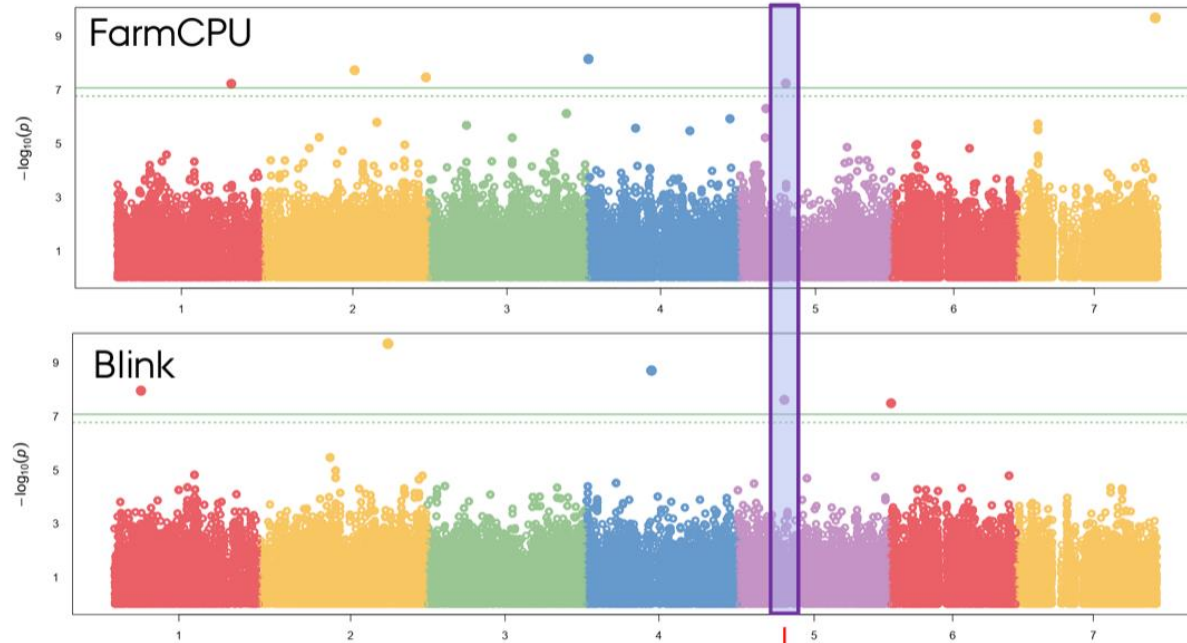
DNA



Et gen involveret
i hormonbalance i frø

Proteinindhold

DNA



Et gen involveret
i hormonbalance i frø



TRAITOMIC®

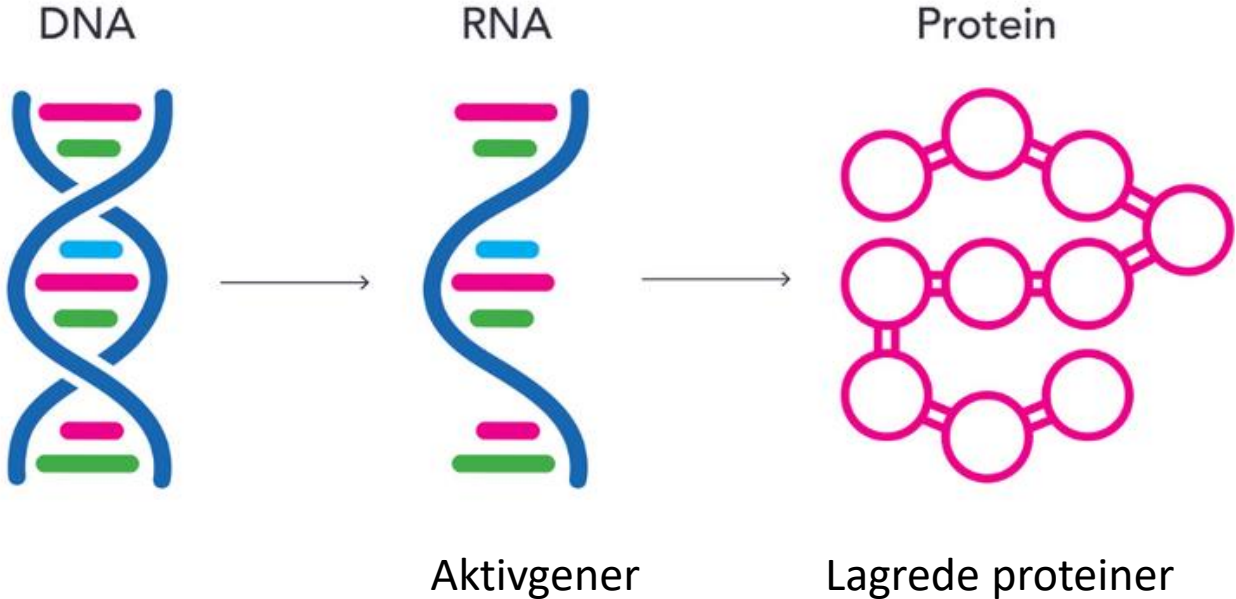


Hestebønner uden genet



Ændret proteinindhold ?

Frøproteingener



Frøproteingener er aktive fra et bestemt tidspunkt



Frøproteingener

RNA udvinding

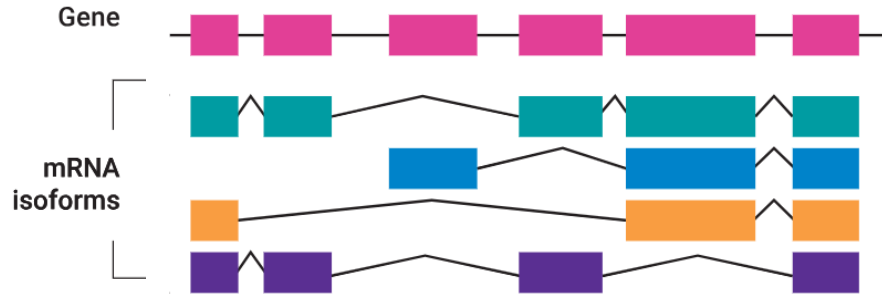
Drivhuseksperiment med kontrolleret bestøvning



RNA



RNA udvinding
fra 200 hestebønne sorter



“long-read” RNA sekvensering



globalt sæt af aktive frøproteingener



RNA

Gene



mRNA isoforms



“long-read” RNA sekvensering



globalt sæt af aktive frøproteingener



Vigtigste aktive frøproteingener

Protein



Protein sekvensering



Næste trin



- Finde gener der regulerer proteinindhold og -kvalitet
- Introducere mutationer eller ønskede genvarianter i planteforædling
- Højtydende hestebønner med 40% proteinindhold



nnovationsfonden



Dyrkningsstabilitet – hvad skal vi screene for?

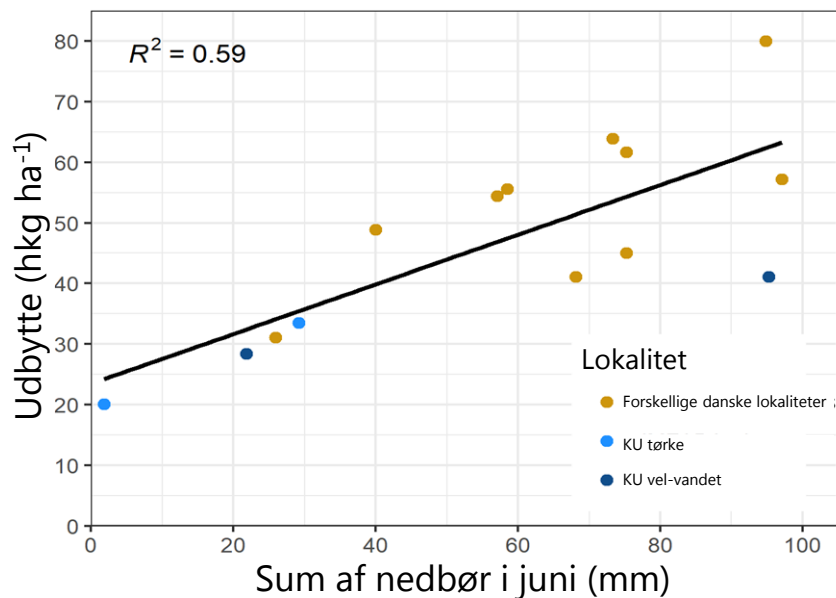
Dorte Bodin Dresbøll, Tomke Susanne
Wacker

Institut for Plante- og Miljøvidenskab,
Københavns Universitet

KØBENHAVNS UNIVERSITET

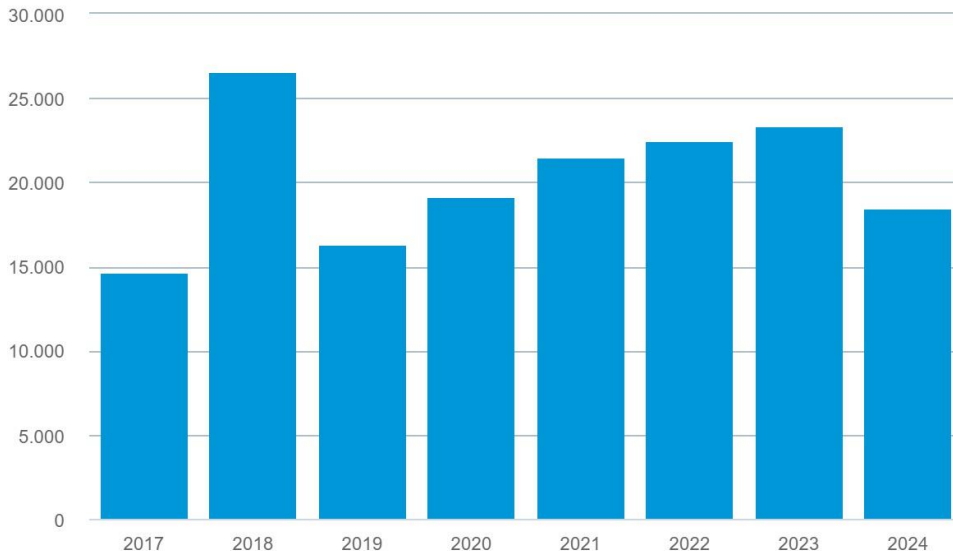


Hestebønneudbytter er ikke stabile

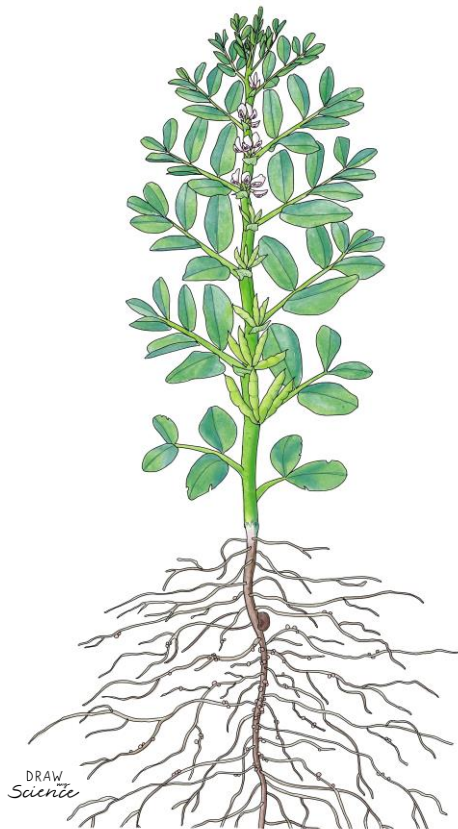


Det dyrkede areal

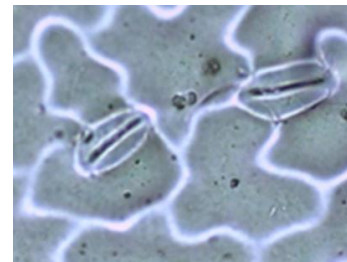
Afgrøde: 2.2 Hestebønner | Enhed: Hektar | Område: Hele landet:



Behov for forædling – men tørketolerance er ikke én egenskab



Bladareal
Stomatatæthed
Stomatastørrelse



Roddybde
Rodarkitektur
Rodanatomi

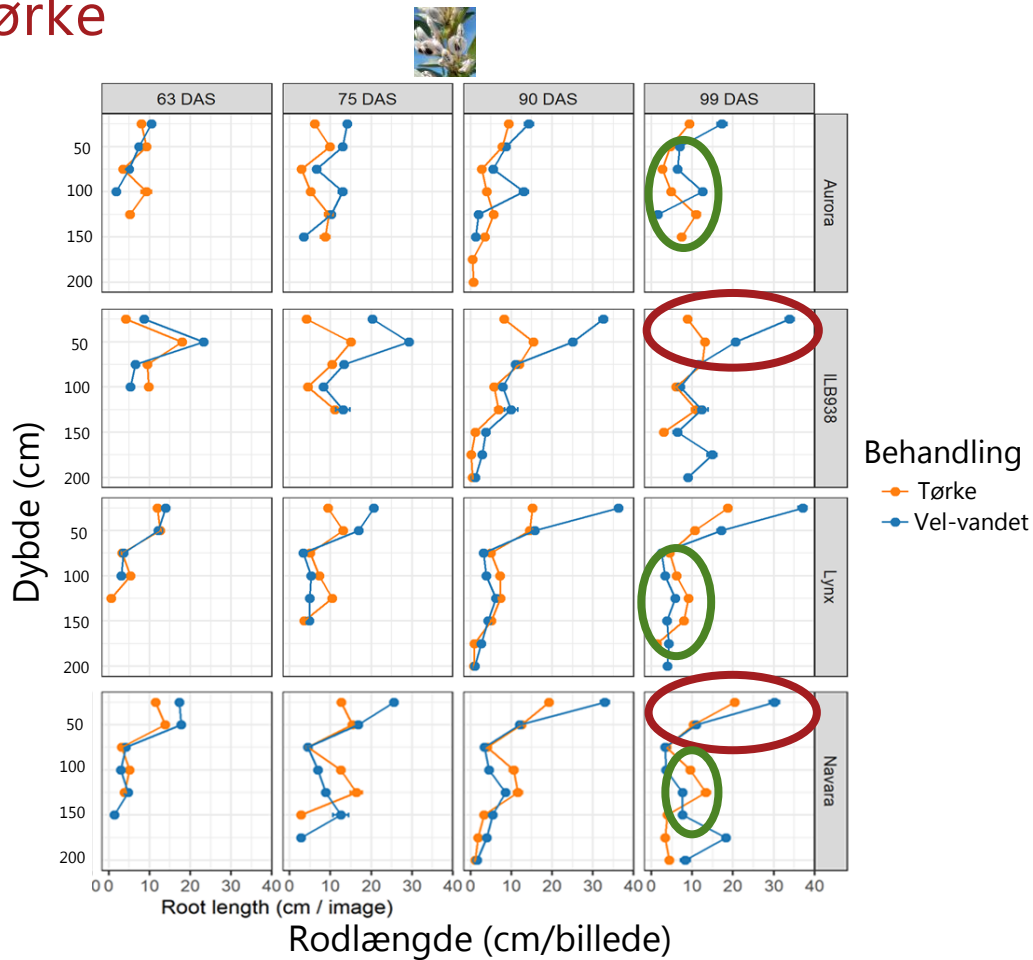


IMFABA

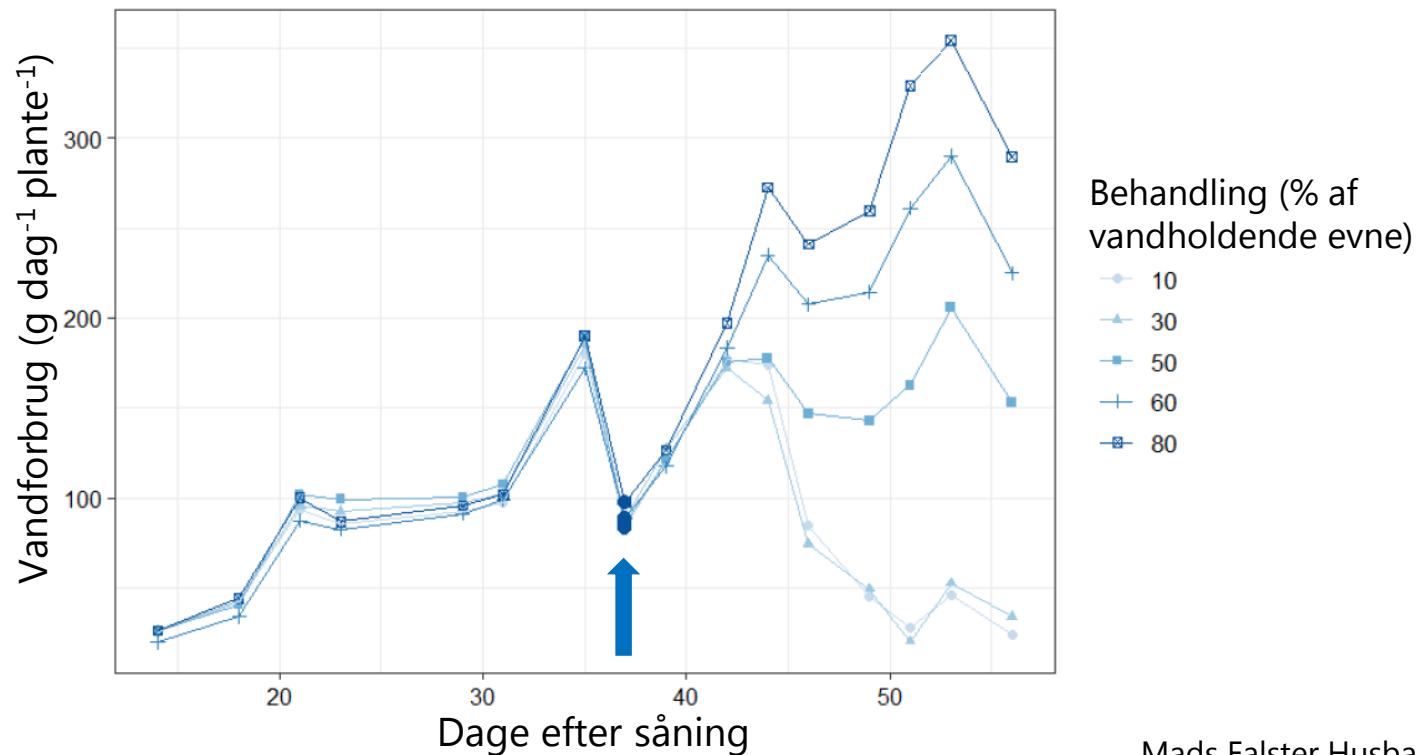


Foto: Tomke S. Wacker

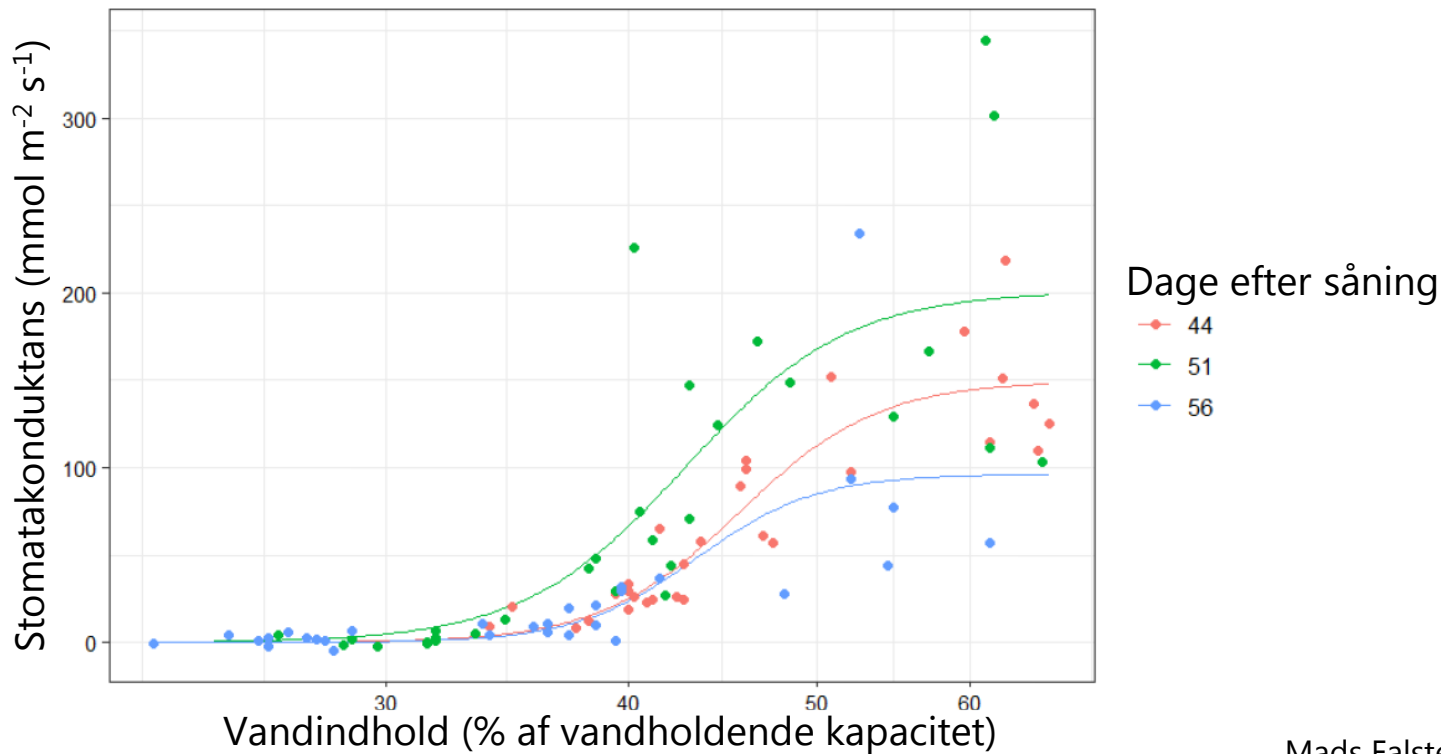
Rodudviklingen påvirkes af tørke



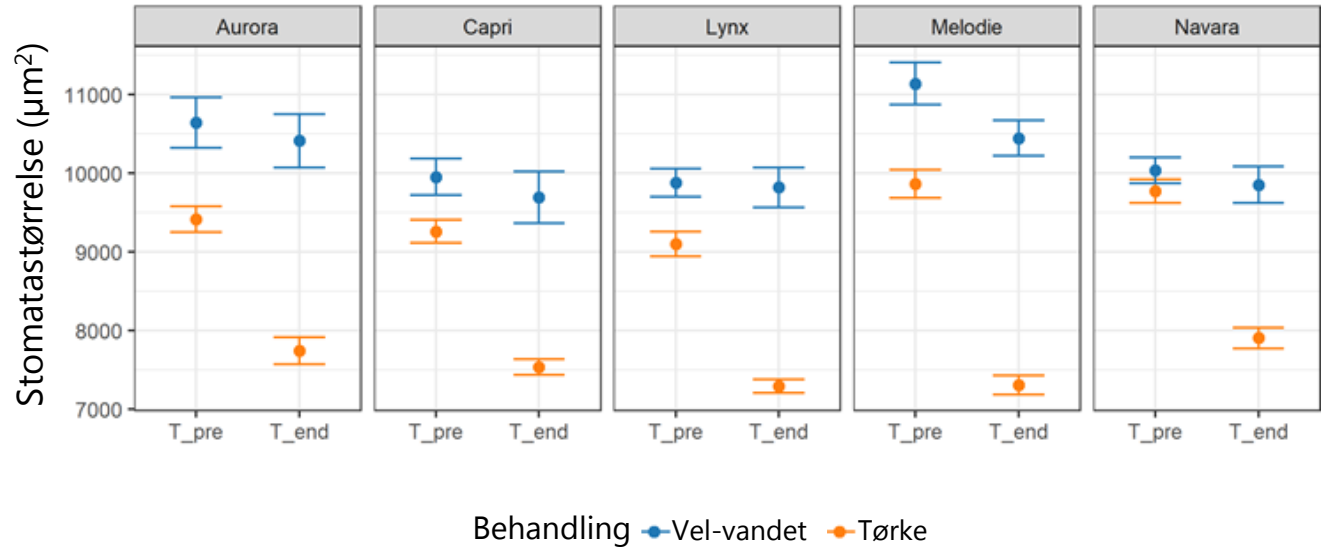
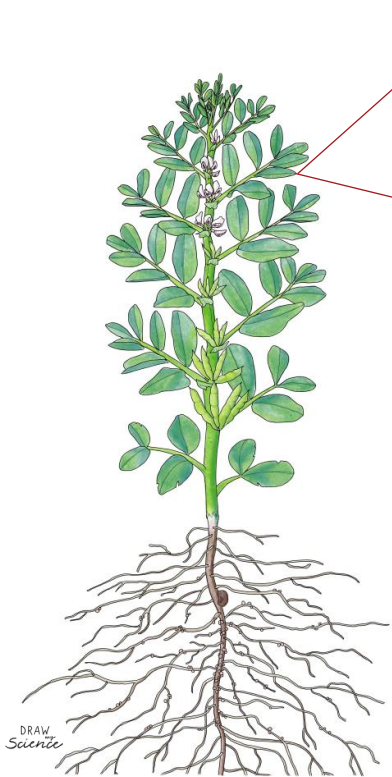
Hestebønner reagerer hurtigt på vandmangel



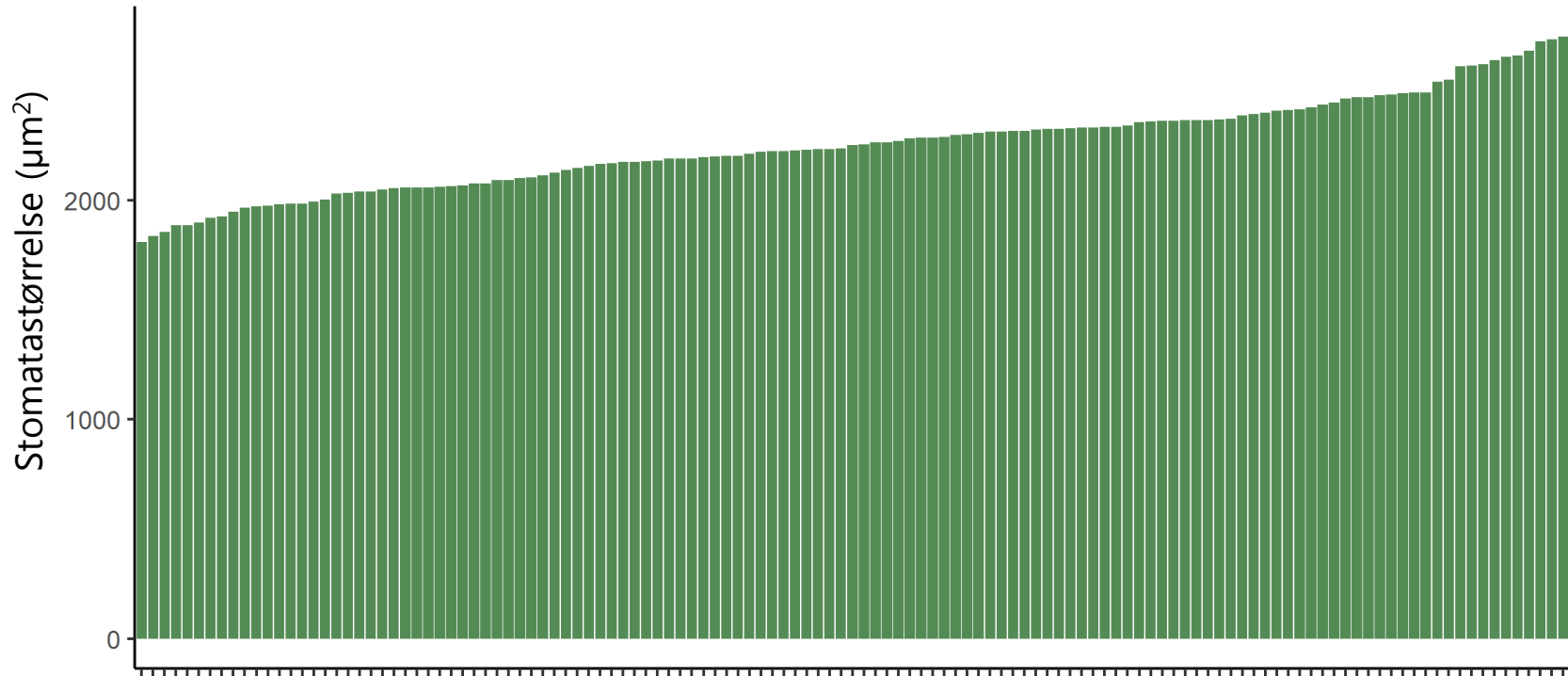
Stomata reguleres på baggrund af vandtilgængeligheden



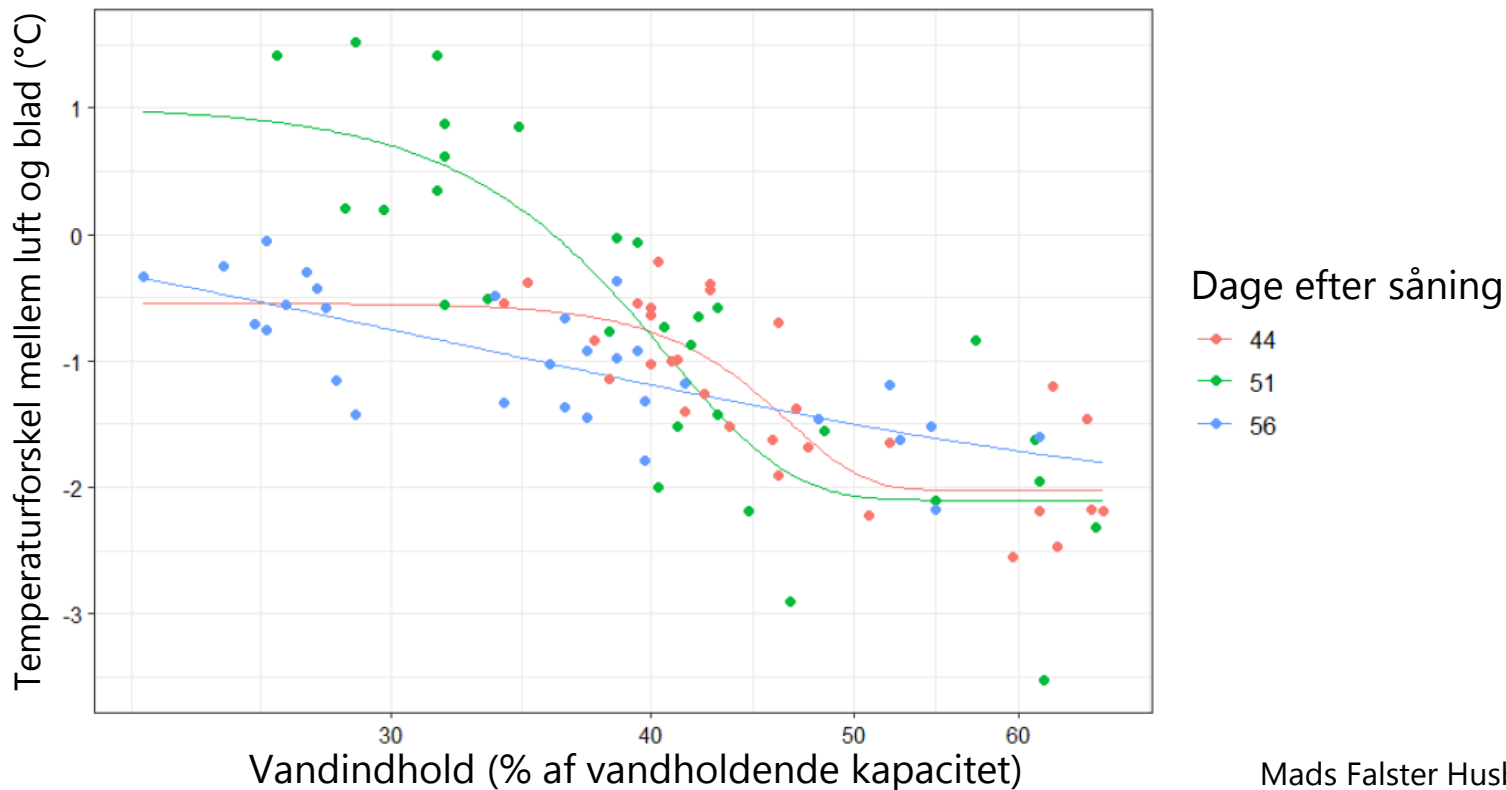
Stomatatæthed og -størrelse har betydning for vandforbrug



Stor variation i stomatastørrelse mellem hestebønnelinjer i forædlingsmateriale

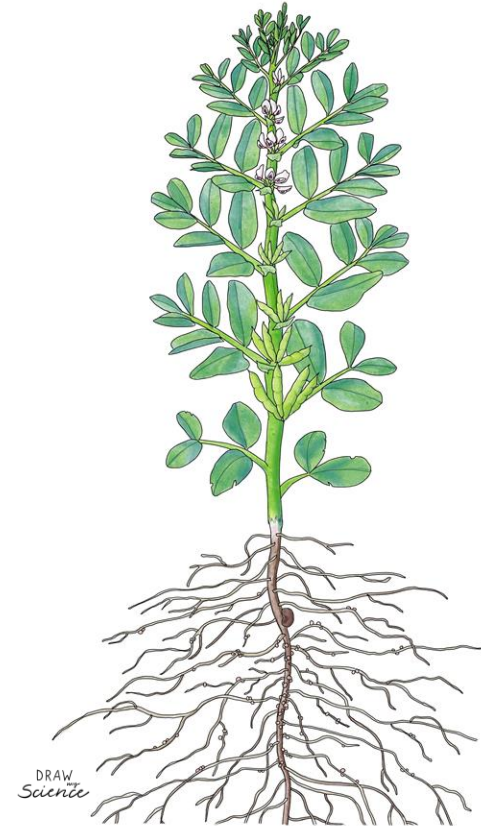


Tørke påvirker bladtemperaturen

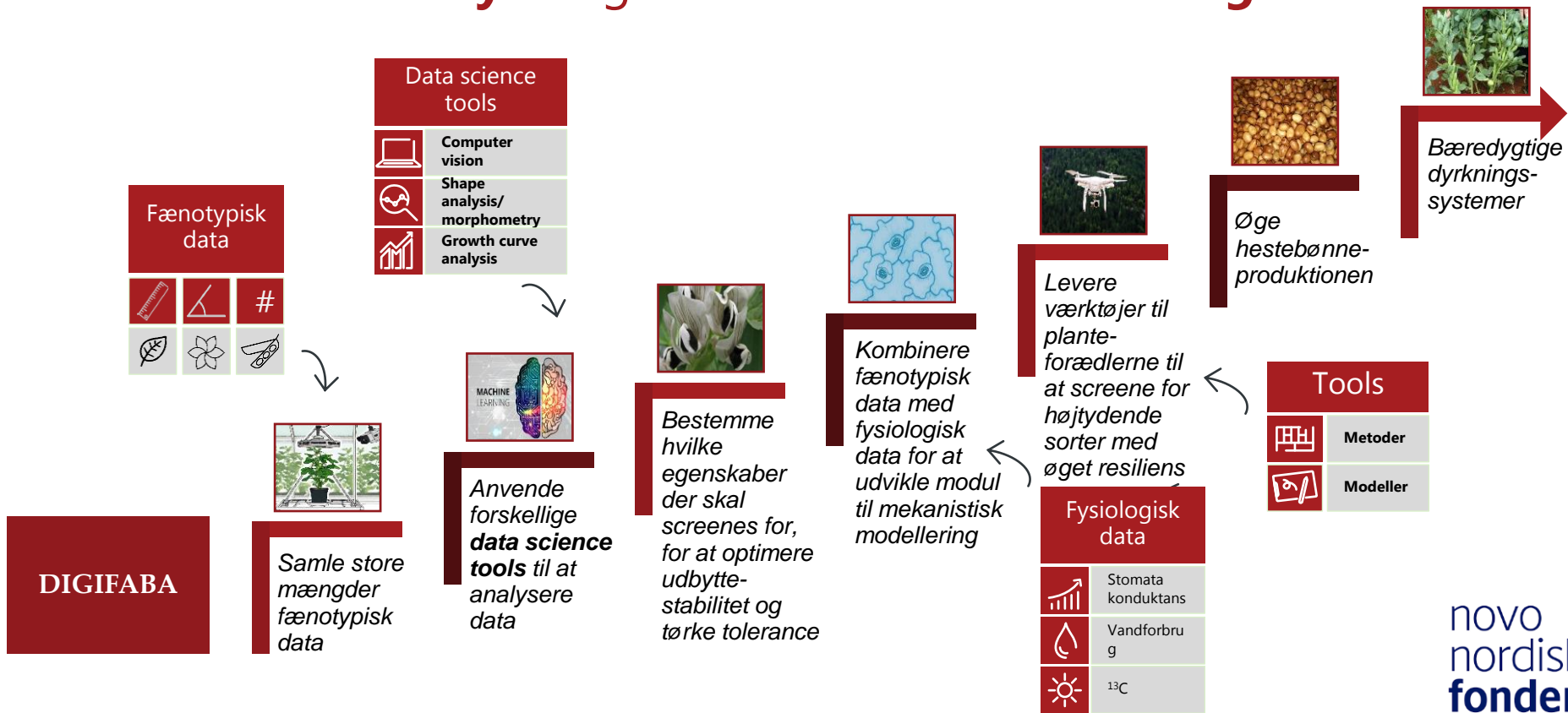


Screeningsværktøjer nødvendige for at udvikle robuste sorter

- Rodvækst
- Stomata størrelse- og tæthed
- ^{13}C
- Bladtemperatur - termisk kamera fra droner



DIGIFABA – fremme udbyttestabilitet og tørke resiliens gennem avanceret **data analyse** og **mekanistisk modellering**



Konklusion

- Hestebønner er tørkefølsomme hvilket påvirker dyrkningsstabiliteten
- Stor genetisk variation i morfologiske egenskaber der relaterer til dyrkningsstabilitet
- Der er udfordringer i at opskalere screeningsmetoder til markforhold
- Forædling tager tid – management også vigtig

TAK FOR OPMÆRKSOMHEDEN!

...og tak til Tomke Susanne Wacker, Signe Marie Jensen, Mads Falster Husballe

