

Five hundred and Sixty biomass willow

genotypes, primarily Salix viminalis and their hybrids, were selected based upon their genome sequence relatedness and planted at four main environmentally contrasting trial sites across the UK (map).

Trials (76 x 149 m) have 4 replicate blocks, each with 70 subblocks of 9 plots, including one control genotype plot per subblock, enabling adjustment for spatial variation.

An additional site at AFBI, Northern Ireland was planted with 144 genotypes for G x E comparison.

In total >70,000 cuttings were planted and will be managed as Short Rotation Coppice (SRC).

Phenotyping is ongoing for biomass traits of interest: establishment, pests, pathogens and yield.

Site management and weather data will be collated.

Genomic selection will model phenotype and genotype sequence data to:

- Predict parental selection for complex traits, e.g. biomass yield, in contrasting environments i.e. drought, flood, cool, warm, exposed, short day length, high disease pressures.
- Bring new, superior varieties to market faster.
- Lower breeding costs.

Micropropagation techniques
are being developed to ensure
new willow varieties can be
rapidly upscaled, as faster
breeding schemes will provide
less planting material in the early
phase of variety introduction.