**Alternative dwarfing genes in wheat can eliminate rice crop residue burning**

- In India, close to **twenty-three million tonnes** of leftover rice residues are annually burnt by farmers to get **rid of the straw** and prepare their fields for sowing wheat, which is the next crop, resulting in **air pollution**.
- Also, **dry environments** pose a **challenge for the germination of wheat varieties with short coleoptile**.
- To overcome these problems, Scientists at Pune based Agharkar Research Institute (ARI), an autonomous institute of the Department of Science and Technology, have mapped two **alternative dwarfing genes** Rht14 and Rht18 in wheat.
- These genes are associated with better **seedling vigour** and longer **coleoptiles** (sheath protecting the young shoot tip).
- ARI have mapped the **dwarfing genes** on chromosome 6A in durum wheat, and DNA-based markers were developed for a better selection of these genes in wheat breeding lines.
- The **DNA-based markers** will help wheat breeders to precisely select wheat lines carrying these alternative dwarfing genes from a massive pool of wheat breeding lines.
- These **DNA based markers** are being used at ARI for **marker-assisted transfer of these genes** in Indian wheat varieties, so as to make them **suitable for sowing under rice stubble-retained conditions and dry environments**.
- Wheat breeding lines with these alternative dwarfing genes are presently at an advanced stage.

**Issues with Rht dwarfing varieties**

- The presently available **semi-dwarf wheat varieties**, which were explored during the Green Revolution, carry **conventional Rht1 dwarfing alleles** (variant form of a given gene) and produce **optimum yields** under **high-fertility irrigated conditions**.
- However, they are **not well adapted for deeper sowing conditions** in dry environments due to **shorter coleoptiles**, and **low early vigor** often results into reduced seedling emergence.
- Moreover, **crop stands of Rht1 wheat** also remain **poor** where previous crop residues pose a barrier for seedling emergence due to the short coleoptiles.
- Burning of leftover rice crop residue has serious implications for the environment, soil, and human health. Therefore, there is a need to include **alternative dwarfing genes** in wheat improvement programs.
- Also, **only two dwarfing alleles of Rht1 are predominant** in Indian wheat varieties; therefore, there is a need to **diversify the genetic base** of dwarfing genes considering diverse wheat growing zones in India.

**Advantages of Rht14 and Rht18**

- In genetic studies conducted at ARI, **dwarfing genes Rht14 and Rht18** in wheat conferred a **plant height reduction** comparable to the Rht1 alleles while **retaining early vigour** in wheat seedlings, but **do not affect coleoptile length** and seedling shoot length.
- These can, therefore, be utilized as an alternative dwarfing gene to Rht1 for deep sowing conditions or in fields with retained stubble.
- It will help **reducing stubble burning** incidences under the rice-wheat cropping system.
These lines will also allow deeper sowing of wheat seeds to avail advantage of residual moisture in the soil, therefore, saving valuable water resources and reduce the cost of cultivation to farmers.