

Introduction

Hordeum chilense is one of many wild relatives of barley. (Hordeum vulgare)

Hordeum chilense, also known as Chilean wild barley, is a diploid species of wild barley native to Chile and Argentina. It has gained attention in agricultural research due to its valuable traits that are beneficial for crop improvement, particularly in barley and wheat breeding programs.



Introduction

Key characteristics:

- Botanical Name: Hordeum chilense Roem.
 & Schult.
- Common Name: Chilean barley
- Family: Poaceae
- Chromosome Number: Hordeum chilense is a diploid species, meaning it has two sets of chromosomes (2n = 14).
- Genom: HchHch



A Resilient Species

Hordeum chilense is a very robust species.

This species is known for its resistance to diseases like
Septoria tritici blotch and its high seed yellow pigment content,
which makes it a promising candidate for improving crop resilience and nutritional quality.



A Resilient Species

Typical traits of Hordeum chilense include tolerance to:





Ecosystem

Hordeum chilense typically grows in semi-arid to arid regions, often in disturbed soils or areas with low fertility. Its natural habitat includes grasslands, scrublands, and open spaces at various elevations.

Ecosystem





Hordeum chilense grows in a wide array of ecosystems



用从推动的现在是一层,所谓完全是







photographs from expeditions to Chile to collect Hordeum chilense in 1980's - Vivagran Collection

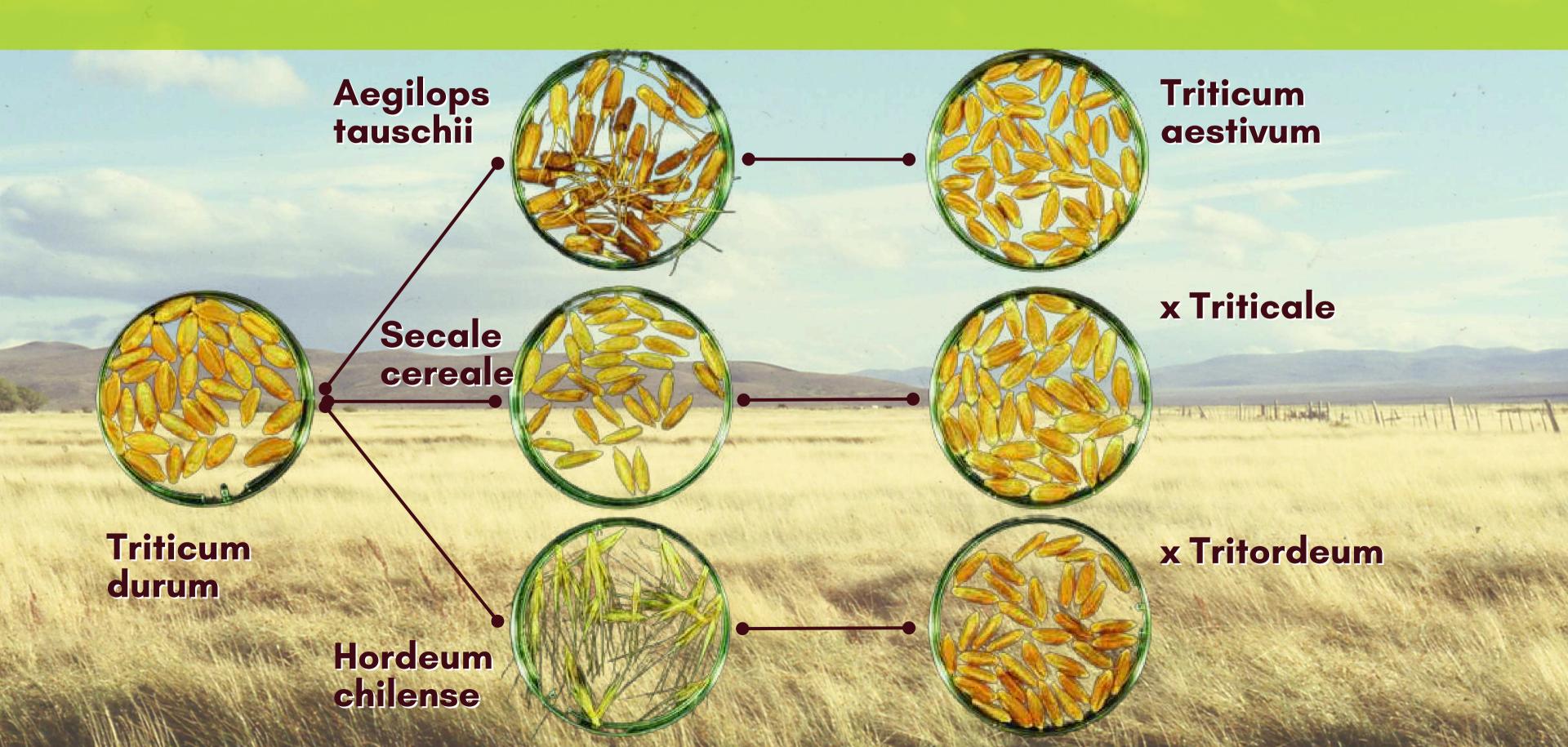
Genetic Ressource

Hordeum chilense is valued for its genetic traits.

These traits make it a valuable resource for improving cultivated barley and wheat through hybridization. The resulting hybrids may possess beneficial traits such as increased disease resistance or improved adaptability to harsh growing conditions.



Genesis of Tritordeum



Genesis of Tritordeum



Tritordeum is the first cereal to successfully combine Hordeum chilense with a modern crop, durum wheat, producing a resilient and technologically advanced hybrid.

