

‘Mountain Honey’ Hybrid Grape Tomato and Its Parent NC 6 Grape Breeding Line

Dilip R. Panthee¹ and Randy G. Gardner

Department of Horticultural Science, North Carolina State University, Mountain Horticultural Crops Research and Extension Center (MHCREC), 455 Research Drive, Mills River, NC 28759-3423

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‘Mountain Honey’ is a hybrid grape tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum* L.) resulting from the cross of NC 4 grape × NC 6 grape. It is heterozygous-resistant to fusarium wilt race 3 [*Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *lycopersici* (Sacc.) Snyd. and Hans.], late blight (*Ph-2* gene) (*Phytophthora infestans* Montagne, Bary), and Tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV) (*Sw-5* gene). It has a compact indeterminate plant with short internodes conferred by the brachytic (*br*) gene and has dark red fruit with high total soluble solids.

Origin

‘Mountain Honey’ F₁ hybrid grape tomato resulted from a tomato breeding effort initiated in 2003 to develop a superior hybrid grape tomato similar in plant and fruit type to ‘Smarty’ but with the additions of late blight, fusarium wilt race 3, and TSWV resistances. The resultant hybrid, ‘Mountain Honey’, first crossed in the fall of 2009, was tested as NC 10242 in replicated and observational trials at the Mountain Horticultural Crops Research and Extension Center (MHCREC), Mills River, NC, in 2010–12 and was widely tested in grower plantings in western North Carolina (NC) and in the coastal area of South Carolina (SC).

NC 4 grape shown in the top of the pedigree in Figure 1 resulted from a breeding effort initiated in 2002 to add resistance genes for TSWV (*Sw-5*) and fusarium wilt race 3 (*I-3*) along with other useful traits into a compact, indeterminate growth habit breeding line with short internodes conferred by the brachytic (*br*) gene. It was described in conjunction with its use as a parent in the ‘Mountain Vineyard’ F₁ hybrid grape tomato (Panthee and Gardner, 2013). NC 6 grape resulted from breeding to develop a late blight-resistant, compact, indeterminate, brachytic growth habit grape tomato breeding line that could be used

as a parent in a ‘Smarty’-type grape tomato F₁ hybrid. ‘Smarty’, resulting from the cross of NC 3 grape × NC 2 grape (Gardner and Panthee, 2010), is a highly successful cultivar that is widely grown. NC 2 grape was used extensively as the source of desirable grape tomato fruit and plant traits in developing NC 6 grape.

NC 2 grape was crossed with 03220 (x)-20, a large-fruited, early blight/late blight-resistant tomato line having the *Ph-2* and *Ph-3* genes combined for late blight resistance (Fig. 1). The resultant 0463 hybrid was then crossed with 9722 (x)-18, an early blight/late blight-resistant F₂ selection derived from backcrossing to introgress the *Ph-3* gene for late blight resistance from L 3707 into the early blight-resistant line 215 E-1 (93). The plants from this cross were selected in the F₂ generation in the field for late blight resistance in 2005 and then grown in the greenhouse in the F₃ generation and identified as late blight-resistant individuals using a detached leaf inoculation test. The resultant 05108 (x)-2-166 F₃ selection was crossed to 051 (x)-18 gsms, an F₂ selection of a brachytic, indeterminate, crimson (*Bc* or *og^c*) gene grape tomato line to produce the F₁ hybrid 0674. The 0674 hybrid was evaluated in the field for late blight resistance in 2006, and a single F₁ plant designated as 0674-2W with desirable horticultural traits and a high level of late blight resistance was selected. In the F₂ generation, a single plant designated as 0674-2W(x)-1W was selected. This selection is a very large grape-type tomato with firm, deep red, high sugar fruit that has shown good resistance to early blight and septoria leaf spot in addition to late blight.

NC 2 grape (Gardner and Panthee, 2010) was crossed in the greenhouse in the fall of 2003 to the early blight/late blight (*Ph-2* + *Ph-3* genes combined) 03220 (x)-11 large-fruited line to produce the F₁ hybrid 0464. The 0464 hybrid was crossed with 9722(x)-18, and the resultant hybrid, 05109, was grown in the field in the F₂ generation in 2005 and selected for late blight resistance. The F₃ generation was grown in the greenhouse, and 05109(x)-1-198, a high sugar cherry tomato selection was identified as late blight-resistant by a detached leaf inoculation technique. 05109 (x)-1-198 was crossed with the F₁

hybrid 0661 to produce the F₁ hybrid designated as 06160. Hybrid 0661 was the result of a cross between 051 (x)-18 gsms, a brachytic, crimson, indeterminate grape tomato line, and CB25 (x)-18-3, an F₃ generation indeterminate, brachytic, high sugar cherry tomato line resulting from selfing the Clause Seed Co. experimental F₁ hybrid cherry tomato CB 25 (F₁ of Clause proprietary cherry tomato line × NC 1 grape tomato). The F₂ generation derived from a single F₁ plant, 06160-2A, was grown in the field in 2007 to produce the outstanding crimson, compact, indeterminate, brachytic gene grape tomato selection 06160-2A(x)-2. The F₃ generation from this selection was grown in the greenhouse in Fall 2007 and a single plant F₃ selection, 06160-2A(x)-2-1, was crossed with 0674-2W(x)-1W to produce the F₁ hybrid 08135.

An F₂ population of 200 plants derived from selfing 08135 was grown in 2008 in a field planting at the Mountain Research Station, Waynesville, NC. Late blight was not present in this planting because of very dry weather conditions so selection was made for plants with a compact, indeterminate, brachytic plant type in combination with the most desirable fruit traits for grape tomatoes. These selections were grown in the F₃ generation in the greenhouse in the fall of 2008 and tested for late blight resistance using a detached leaf test. The F₃ selection 08135 (x)-8W-15 was identified as resistant to late blight and had desired horticultural traits. The F₄ generation from 08135 (x)-8W-15 was grown in the field in 2009 and evaluated for late blight resistance. The F₄ line was homozygous-resistant for late blight, and 20 outstanding plants were selected for further evaluation. F₅ generation plants were grown in the greenhouse in fall/winter of 2009–10 and evaluated for fruit quality, total soluble solids (TSS), and plant type. NC08135(X)-8W-15-16-64 was selected for its outstanding combination of desirable plant and fruit traits and high TSS content (8.3%) and is being released as NC 6 grape tomato.

When NC 6 grape was evaluated for late blight resistance using a field isolate in the greenhouse in 2012, it was susceptible to the strain of late blight used for inoculation. Testing with molecular markers linked to the *Ph-2* and *Ph-3* genes for late blight resistance showed that NC 6 grape is homozygous for the *Ph-2* gene for resistance but lacks the *Ph-3* gene. Additional breeding is underway to combine the *Ph-2* and *Ph-3* genes in a similar line to improve durability of late blight resistance.

Description

‘Mountain Honey’ has a vigorous, indeterminate growth habit with short internodes conferred by the brachytic (*br*) gene. Plants are slightly shorter than those of ‘Smarty’ with lighter green foliage color that is slightly less dense than that of ‘Smarty’. It has uniform green color of immature fruit (*u* gene) and averages ≈11 g per fruit. Fruit pedicels are jointed. Ripe fruit are dark red in

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¹To whom reprint requests should be addressed; e-mail Dilip_panthee@ncsu.edu.

Table 1. Average performance of 'Mountain Honey' compared with the control hybrid grape tomato 'Smarty' (2010–12).²

Genotype	Total yield (t·ha ⁻¹)	Marketable yield (t·ha ⁻¹)	Marketable (%)	Fruit wt (g)	Total soluble solids (%) ³	Late blight score ⁴
Mountain Honey	47.4	44.9	93.4	10.6	7.1	4.3
Smarty	43.7	41.0	91.7	9.8	7.5	4.5
LSD(0.05)	3.4	3.4	1.2	NS	0.4	NS

²Data are an average of early and late replicated trials in 2010, early replicated trial of 2011, and late replicated trial of 2012 at the Mountain Horticultural Crops Research Station, Mills River, NC. Least square means (LSMeans) and least significant difference (LSD) values presented in the table were obtained from analysis of variance (performed using SAS software (SAS Institute Inc., 2007)).

³TSS was measured only in 2010 and 2011.

⁴Late blight test conducted in the greenhouse using a field isolate in the fall season in 2012 at MHCREC, Mills River, NC. A field isolate was used to inoculate the 7-week-old plants at 10⁹ sporangia/mL. Score is the average of six plants scored at the scale of 0 to 5, where 0 = no disease, and 5 = plant completely covered with the disease, planted in two replications.

NS = nonsignificant.

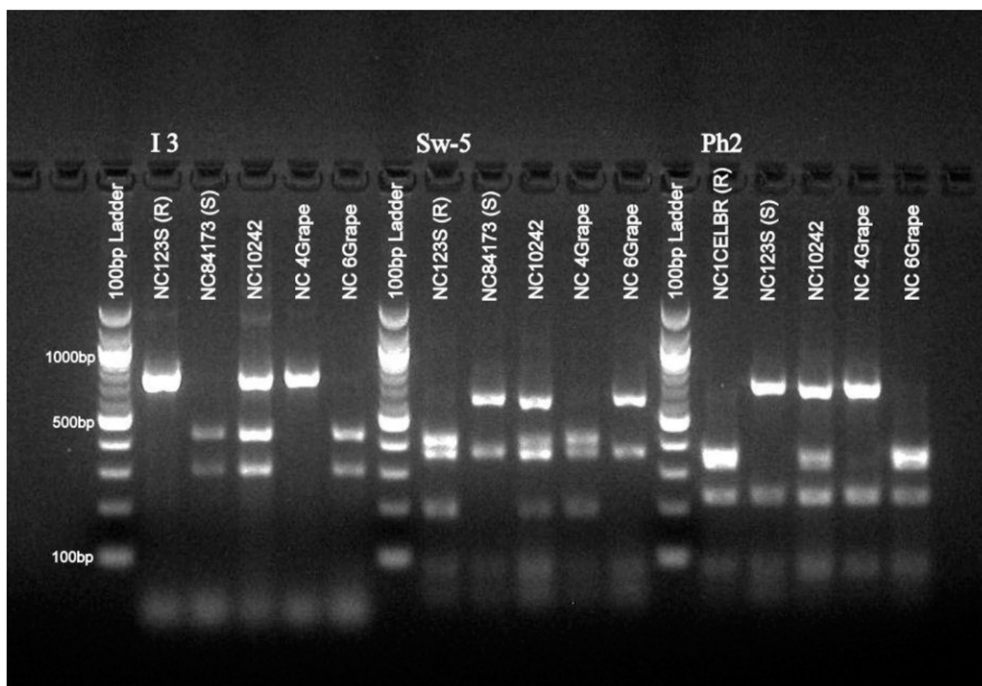


Fig. 2. Molecular screening of 'Mountain Honey' (NC10242) for fusarium wilt race 3 resistance conferred by the *I-3* gene, *Tomato spotted wilt virus* resistance conferred by the *Sw-5* gene, and late blight resistance conferred by the *Ph-2* gene. Molecular markers associated with *I-3*, *Sw-5*, and *Ph-2* were TG217, NCSw-011 (Panthee and Ibrahim, 2013), and NCLB-6395-6, respectively, were all cleaved amplified polymorphic sequence (CAPS) type. The genotyping revealed that 'Mountain Honey' was heterozygous for *I-3*, *Sw-5*, and *Ph-2* genes, whereas NC 4 grape was in homozygous condition for *I-3* and *Sw-5* genes, and NC 6 grape was in homozygous condition for the *Ph-2* gene. In this experiment, NC 1CELBR was used as a resistant control for late blight and NC123S was used as a resistant control for fusarium wilt race 3 and *Tomato spotted wilt virus* resistance control, whereas NC84173 was used as susceptible control for *I-3* and *Sw-5*. A DNA ladder is used to separate the marker analysis associated with different genes.

Availability

We plan to license 'Mountain Honey' to a private seed company on an exclusive basis for seed production and sales. It is expected that commercial seed will be available in 2015. Distribution of seed of NC 6 grape to other breeders requires a signed material transfer agreement, which can be downloaded at the following website address: <<http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/fletcher/programs/>

tomato/releases/tomato-seed-production-and-license-agreement.pdf >. Small trial samples of 'Mountain Honey' are available from D.R. Panthee (dilip_panthee@ncsu.edu), MHCREC, 455 Research Drive, Mills River, NC 28759.

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