**Format of the abstract for 2nd IWC**

**Title (Font: Calibri, 14 point)**

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**Abstract** (Recommended limited words for the abstract is less than one page, please clarify the desirable representing author if the abstract is chosen to present) (Font: Calibri**,** 11 point; Line space: single space)

Sample:

**GENETIC GAINS IN WHEAT IN TURKEY: WINTER WHEAT FOR DRYLAND CONDITIONS**

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Wheat breeders in Turkey have been developing new varieties since the 1920s, but few studies have evaluated the rates of genetic improvement. This study determined wheat genetic gains by evaluating 22 winter/facultative varieties released for rainfed conditions between 1931 and 2006. The study was conducted at three locations in Turkey during 2008–2012, with a total of 21 test sites. The experimental design was a randomized complete block with four replicates in 2008 and 2009 and three replicates in 2010–2012. Regression analysis was conducted to determine genetic progress over time. Mean yield across all 21 locations was 3.34 t ha−1, but varied from 1.11 t ha−1 to 6.02 t ha−1 and was highly affected by moisture stress. Annual genetic gain was 0.50% compared to Ak-702, or 0.30% compared to the first modern landmark varieties. The genetic gains in drought-affected sites were 0.75% compared to Ak-702 and 0.66%compared to the landmark varieties. Modern varieties had both improved yield potential and tolerance to moisture stress. *Rht* genes and rye translocations were largely absent in the varieties studied. The number of spikes per unit area decreased by 10% over the study period, but grains spike−1 and 1000-kernel weight increased by 10%. There were no significant increases in harvest index, grain size, or spike fertility, and no significant decrease in quality over time. Future use of *Rht* genes and rye translocations in breeding programs may increase yield under rainfed conditions.

**Thematic Areas:** Triticeae genome structure and functional genomics​