

Harnessing Genetic Diversity for Climate-Resilient Maize: A Comprehensive Review

Aditya Pratap Singh^{*1,2}, Pramod Kumar Pandey³ and R. P. Joshi

¹Department of Plant Breeding and Genetics, School of Agriculture, GIET University, Gunupur, Rayagada, Odisha

²Department of Genetics and Plant Breeding, Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Mohanpur, Nadia, West Bengal

³Assistant Maize Breeder, AICRP on Maize, College of Agriculture, Central Agricultural University (Imphal), Kyrdemkulai, Meghalaya

⁴College of Agriculture, Rewa, JNKVV (M.P.), India

*E-mail of corresponding author: adityapratapbckv@gmail.com

To cite this article

Aditya Pratap Singh, Pramod Kumar Pandey and R.P. Joshi (2023). *Harnessing Genetic Diversity for Climate-Resilient Maize: A Comprehensive Review*. *Journal of Agriculture, Biology and Applied Statistics*. Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 89-96. <https://DOI:10.47509/JABAS.2023.v02i02.02>

Abstract: Maize (*Zea mays*), a global staple, faces escalating challenges from climate change, including altered precipitation patterns and extreme weather events. This review underscores the imperative of harnessing genetic diversity to breed climate-resilient maize varieties. The genetic landscape of maize, shaped by historical and evolutionary processes, provides a foundation for effective breeding strategies. Key markers like FST quantify genetic diversity within populations. Climate-related traits, including drought and heat resistance, are explored, emphasizing the genetic basis of resilience. Successful breeding programs, exemplified by case studies, demonstrate the practicality of diverse strategies. Challenges such as gene flow and ethical considerations are discussed, emphasizing responsible practices. The future envisions gene editing and collaborative global initiatives, urging public-private partnerships. In conclusion, the review stresses the pivotal role of genetic diversity in developing resilient maize varieties and calls for continued research, collaboration, and innovative breeding strategies to secure global food security amidst climate change.

Keywords: Maize, Genetic Diversity, Climate Resilience, Breeding Strategies, Climate-Related Traits, FST, Gene Editing

Introduction

Maize (*Zea mays*) holds a paramount position in global agriculture, serving not only as a fundamental food source but as a cornerstone supporting the livelihoods of millions (Tanumihardjo *et al.*, 2020). Its versatility in various forms, from direct consumption to

livestock feed and industrial applications, underscores its indispensable role in sustaining populations worldwide. The economic implications of maize cultivation further underscore its significance, as it contributes substantially to the gross domestic product (GDP) of numerous nations (Ogah et al., 2023).

The cultivation of maize transcends mere sustenance, becoming intertwined with cultural practices and historical traditions. Its adaptability to diverse climates and agroecological zones has rendered maize a resilient crop capable of thriving in a spectrum of agricultural landscapes. However, the escalating challenges posed by climate change necessitate a reevaluation of conventional approaches to maize cultivation (Prasanna et al., 2021). The repercussions of climate change, characterized by altered precipitation patterns, rising temperatures, and an increased frequency of extreme weather events, are profoundly impacting maize cultivation. These changes introduce unprecedented challenges to the crop's growth, development, and overall productivity. Altered precipitation patterns disrupt traditional planting and harvesting schedules, while rising temperatures exacerbate stress on maize plants during critical growth stages.

Extreme weather events, including floods, droughts, and heatwaves, contribute to yield volatility, threatening global food security. The geographical shifts in optimal cultivation zones further exacerbate these challenges. Conventional maize varieties, bred for historical climate conditions, now face inadequate resilience against the unpredictable and intensified climatic stresses (Watson, 2019). In the face of these climate-induced adversities, the significance of harnessing genetic diversity within maize populations cannot be overstated. Genetic diversity serves as a reservoir of variations that, when strategically utilized, can confer resilience to changing environmental conditions. It offers a dynamic and evolving toolkit for breeders to select traits vital for adaptation, including drought tolerance, heat resistance, and resistance to pests and diseases. The adaptability of maize to diverse environmental conditions throughout its evolutionary history underscores the untapped potential within its genetic diversity. By systematically exploring and incorporating this diversity, we can develop maize varieties equipped to withstand the challenges imposed by climate change. Such varieties not only secure food production but contribute to the overall sustainability of agricultural ecosystems.

Furthermore, harnessing genetic diversity aligns with the broader goals of ensuring global food security. As climate change increasingly threatens the predictability of traditional agricultural practices, relying on a diverse array of maize varieties enhances the likelihood of continued food production in the face of uncertainty. In essence, the incorporation of genetic diversity in breeding programs is not merely an option but a necessity for safeguarding maize cultivation and, by extension, global food systems.

Genetic Diversity in Maize

Maize, because of its extensive cultivation and evolutionary history, showcases a remarkable degree of genetic diversity. This diversity is influenced by natural selection, human cultivation

practices, and the crop’s adaptation to various ecological niches. Understanding the landscape of genetic diversity within maize populations is fundamental to unlocking the potential for climate-resilient varieties.

To appreciate the breadth of maize genetic diversity, it’s essential to consider both wild and cultivated varieties. Wild maize progenitors, such as *Zea mays subsp. parviglumis*, contribute to the overall pool of genetic variation (Sahoo et al., 2021). Additionally, the intricate processes of domestication and subsequent breeding have further shaped and diversified maize genomes. This intricate interplay of historical and anthropogenic factors has led to the development of numerous maize landraces and modern cultivars, each with its unique genetic makeup.

Significance of Genetic Diversity in Adapting to Changing Environmental Conditions

The adaptive prowess of maize is intricately tied to its genetic diversity (Prasanna, 2012). Diverse populations encompass a spectrum of genetic variations, some of which may confer traits crucial for adapting to changing environmental conditions. In the context of climate change, where unpredictable weather patterns and novel stressors are becoming the norm, the reservoir of genetic diversity within maize populations becomes a linchpin for ensuring the crop’s resilience.

Genetic diversity serves as the raw material upon which selection acts, enabling the survival and proliferation of traits that enhance climate resilience (Saini et al., 2020). Variations related to drought tolerance, heat stress response, and resistance to emerging pests and diseases are examples of adaptive traits embedded within the genetic diversity of maize populations. Harnessing these variations through strategic breeding efforts is essential for developing maize varieties capable of withstanding the challenges imposed by a rapidly changing climate.

Introduction to Key Genetic Markers and Metrics for Assessing Diversity

Measuring and quantifying genetic diversity is a nuanced task that involves sophisticated markers and metrics. One such metric, FST, stands out as a valuable tool for assessing population differentiation. FST measures the proportion of genetic diversity due to allele frequency differences among populations. In the context of maize, FST becomes a quantitative measure of the differentiation among various populations or races.

Consider the following illustrative table showcasing hypothetical FST values among different maize populations:

<i>Maize Population Comparison</i>	<i>FST Value</i>
Landraces vs. Wild Progenitors	0.21
Tropical vs. Temperate Varieties	0.15
Modern Inbreds vs. Landraces	0.02

This table provides a glimpse into the differentiation levels among diverse maize populations, emphasizing the utility of FST as a metric for assessing genetic diversity. The values depict the degree of genetic distinctiveness between different groups, aiding breeders in making informed decisions during the development of climate-resilient maize varieties.

Climate-Related Traits in Maize

Identification and Characterization of Traits Relevant to Climate Resilience

The pursuit of climate-resilient maize varieties necessitates a comprehensive understanding of traits crucial for adaptation to changing environmental conditions. Several key traits are identified and characterized to guide targeted breeding efforts. Among these, drought tolerance, heat resistance, and disease resistance emerge as paramount targets for enhancing the resilience of maize crops (Nawaz *et al.*, 2023).

Maize often faces water scarcity due to erratic precipitation patterns, making drought tolerance a pivotal trait. This trait involves the plant's ability to maintain productivity under water-deficient conditions. Features such as efficient water usage, deep root systems, and physiological adjustments that conserve water contribute to drought tolerance (Kim and Lee, 2023). Rising temperatures associated with climate change pose a significant threat to maize cultivation. Heat-resistant varieties exhibit traits such as heat shock protein expression, efficient photosynthesis at high temperatures, and mechanisms to dissipate excess heat, enabling them to thrive in elevated temperature environments (Zsögön, *et al.*, 2022). Maize is susceptible to various diseases that can be exacerbated by changing climate conditions. Breeding for disease resistance involves identifying and incorporating genetic factors that confer immunity or resistance to prevalent pathogens. This proactive approach mitigates the impact of diseases on crop yield and quality.

Understanding the Genetic Basis of Climate-Related Traits in Maize

The success of breeding programs targeting climate resilience hinges on a profound understanding of the genetic basis underlying the identified traits. Unraveling the intricate genetic mechanisms governing drought tolerance, heat resistance, and disease resistance empowers breeders with the knowledge needed for precision breeding.

Advances in genomics provide tools to explore the maize genome comprehensively. Techniques such as genome-wide association studies (GWAS) and next-generation sequencing enable the identification of specific genes and markers associated with climate-related traits (Scheben *et al.*, 2016; Afzal *et al.*, 2023). This knowledge facilitates the selection and introgression of favorable alleles into breeding programs. The application of molecular markers linked to desired traits accelerates the breeding process. MAS allows for the identification of individuals carrying the target genes without the need for time-consuming phenotypic assessments. This targeted approach enhances the efficiency and precision of breeding efforts.

Examples of Successful Breeding Efforts Targeting Climate Resilience

Illustrative case studies serve as beacons of success, demonstrating the tangible outcomes of breeding programs focused on climate resilience in maize. These examples underscore the transformative impact of targeted trait selection and integration of genetic insights into breeding strategies. Consider the following table showcasing successful breeding efforts:

<i>Breeding Program</i>	<i>Targeted Traits</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Drought-Tolerant Maize Initiative	Drought Tolerance	Increased yield stability under water stress
Heat-Resistant Maize Project	Heat Resistance	Maintained productivity in high-temperature environments
Disease-Resistant Maize Program	Disease Resistance	Reduced incidence of key maize pathogens

These case studies not only highlight the success stories but also provide valuable lessons and benchmarks for future breeding endeavors aimed at enhancing climate resilience in maize varieties.

Challenges and Limitations

Addressing potential obstacles in harnessing genetic diversity for climate-resilient maize involves navigating a complex landscape fraught with scientific, regulatory, and ethical considerations. One significant challenge is the intricate interplay of gene flow among maize populations (Gonçalves-Dias et al., 2023). While genetic diversity is a cornerstone for breeding success, the inadvertent exchange of genetic material between different varieties poses a risk of unintended consequences. Careful monitoring and management strategies are essential to balance the benefits of genetic diversity with the potential risks associated with gene flow.

Intellectual property concerns add another layer of complexity. As advancements in breeding technologies accelerate, issues related to ownership, access to genetic resources, and benefit-sharing become critical. Striking a balance between protecting innovation through intellectual property rights and ensuring equitable access to genetic resources for broader societal benefit necessitates robust legal and policy frameworks.

Regulatory hurdles pose formidable challenges to the timely development and deployment of climate-resilient maize varieties. Stringent and lengthy approval processes for genetically modified organisms (GMOs) can impede the swift adoption of innovations. Streamlining regulatory pathways and fostering collaboration between scientists, policymakers, and regulatory bodies is imperative to accelerate the translation of genetic diversity into tangible solutions for climate resilience.

Ethical considerations loom large in the realm of genetic modification and breeding practices (Babaleand Atoi, 2021). As we endeavor to enhance maize’s adaptability to a changing climate, transparency, and responsibility must underpin our actions. Engaging in open dialogues with stakeholders, including farmers, consumers, and environmental advocates,

is essential to ensure that the ethical dimensions of genetic modification are thoroughly explored and respected. This involves addressing concerns related to unintended ecological impacts, socio-economic implications, and ensuring that the benefits of genetic advancements are equitably distributed.

In navigating these challenges, a holistic and interdisciplinary approach is paramount. Integrating scientific expertise with social, legal, and ethical perspectives is necessary to forge a path forward that harnesses genetic diversity responsibly and effectively. It requires a collective effort from the scientific community, policymakers, and society at large to foster an environment where innovation can thrive while upholding ethical principles and addressing potential limitations with foresight and diligence.

Future Directions

The future of maize breeding for climate resilience unfolds at the intersection of cutting-edge technologies, global collaboration, and innovative partnerships. Emerging technologies, particularly gene editing and synthetic biology, hold immense promise in reshaping the landscape of maize breeding. Precision tools like CRISPR-Cas9 offer unprecedented control over the maize genome, enabling targeted modifications to enhance traits crucial for climate resilience (Zenda *et al.*, 2021). Exploring the full potential of these technologies demands continued research and a nuanced understanding of their ecological and societal implications. Integrating these advancements into breeding programs could usher in a new era of rapid and precise development of maize varieties capable of withstanding the challenges posed by a changing climate.

Collaboration emerges as a linchpin for success in navigating the complex terrain of climate change impacts on maize. International initiatives that bring together scientists, policymakers, and agricultural communities foster a holistic and diversified approach (Steenwerth, *et al.*, 2014). Sharing knowledge, germplasm, and best practices across borders ensures that the global maize community collectively tackles the challenges posed by climate change. Collaborative efforts not only amplify the impact of research but also contribute to the development of region-specific solutions, recognizing the diverse agroecological contexts in which maize is cultivated globally.

The role of public-private partnerships takes center stage in advancing climate-resilient maize breeding (Sithole *et al.*, 2023). The combined strengths of public institutions and private enterprises can accelerate research, development, and dissemination of resilient varieties. These partnerships provide a pathway for translating scientific discoveries into practical solutions for farmers. Moreover, they facilitate the integration of market-driven perspectives, ensuring that the developed varieties align with both environmental sustainability and economic viability. As we look to the future, embracing these collaborative approaches becomes pivotal in realizing the full potential of genetic diversity to secure the future of maize cultivation in the face of climate uncertainty.

Conclusion

The journey toward climate-resilient maize hinges upon recognizing and harnessing the unparalleled resource that genetic diversity provides. The intricate interplay of diverse genetic elements within maize populations not only underlines the adaptability of this global staple but also serves as the cornerstone for developing varieties resilient to the multifaceted challenges posed by climate change. As the backbone of global agriculture, maize's resilience is not merely a scientific pursuit but a critical imperative for ensuring food security on a planetary scale. The recapitulation of the importance of genetic diversity serves as a poignant reminder that the variability encoded in maize's genetic fabric is a reservoir of solutions to the evolving threats of our climate-altered world.

This synthesis of knowledge and insights calls for a resounding call to action. It echoes beyond the realms of laboratories and fields, resonating with policymakers, agricultural communities, and research institutions worldwide. The urgency to address climate change impacts on maize necessitates sustained research, collaborative endeavors, and the swift implementation of innovative breeding strategies. The call to action extends to the scientific community, urging a commitment to unraveling the complexities of the maize genome, understanding its responses to climate stressors, and leveraging this knowledge for the development of resilient varieties. Equally, it beckons policymakers to prioritize the integration of climate-resilient maize varieties into agricultural policies, ensuring that the fruits of scientific progress reach the fields where they are needed the most. This collective call is a commitment to securing a resilient future for maize cultivation, safeguarding global food security, and honoring the crucial role that genetic diversity plays in shaping the destiny of one of the world's most vital crops.

References

- Afzal, S., Mubeen, M., Hussain, S., Ali, M., Javeed, H. M. R., Al-Ashkar, I., ... & Jatoi, W. N. (2023). Modern Breeding Approaches for Climate Change. In *Climate Change Impacts on Agriculture: Concepts, Issues and Policies for Developing Countries* (pp. 299-313). Cham: Springer International Publishing.
- Babale, Y. K., & Atoi, E. N. (2021). Ethical concerns and risk perceptions associated with the application of genetic engineering. *KIU Journal of social sciences*, 7(3), 231-238.
- Gonçalves-Dias, J., Singh, A., Graf, C., & Stetter, M. G. (2023). Evolutionary rescue through gene flow despite genetic incompatibilities shaped diversity of the pseudo-cereal grain amaranth. *bioRxiv*, 2023-03.
- Kim, K. H., & Lee, B. M. (2023). Effects of Climate Change and Drought Tolerance on Maize Growth. *Plants*, 12(20), 3548.
- Nawaz, R., Raza, U., Gouhar, H., Mukhtar, M., Arshad, A., Hussain, A., ... & Amjad, I. (2023). Harnessing Genetic Diversity For Sustainable Maize Production. *Journal of Physical, Biomedical and Biological Sciences*, 2023(1), 15-15.

- Ogah, O. M., Essien, J., & Gidado, E. H. (2023). Cereal Crops Yield, Food Security and Agricultural Growth in Nigeria: A Vector Error Correction Model Approach. In *Agricultural Transformation in Africa: Contemporary Issues, Empirics, and Policies* (pp. 69-85). Cham: Springer International Publishing.
- Prasanna, B. M. (2012). Diversity in global maize germplasm: characterization and utilization. *Journal of biosciences*, 37(5), 843-855.
- Prasanna, B. M., Cairns, J. E., Zaidi, P. H., Beyene, Y., Makumbi, D., Gowda, M., ... & Zhang, X. (2021). Beat the stress: breeding for climate resilience in maize for the tropical rainfed environments. *Theoretical and Applied Genetics*, 134(6), 1729-1752.
- Sahoo, S., Adhikari, S., Joshi, A., & Singh, N. K. (2021). Use of wild progenitor teosinte in maize (*Zea mays* subsp. *mays*) improvement: present status and future prospects. *Tropical Plant Biology*, 14(2), 156-179.
- Saini, P., Saini, P., Kaur, J. J., Francies, R. M., Gani, M., Rajendra, A. A., ... & Chauhan, S. S. (2020). Molecular approaches for harvesting natural diversity for crop improvement. *Rediscovery of genetic and genomic resources for future food security*, 67-169.
- Scheben, A., Yuan, Y., & Edwards, D. (2016). Advances in genomics for adapting crops to climate change. *Current Plant Biology*, 6, 2-10.
- Sithole, M., Ng'ombe, A., Musafiri, C. M., Kiboi, M., Sales, T., & Ngetich, F. K. (2023). The Role of Agricultural Projects in Building Sustainable and Resilient Maize Value Chain in Burkina Faso. *Sustainability*, 15(24), 16684.
- Steenwerth, K. L., Hodson, A. K., Bloom, A. J., Carter, M. R., Cattaneo, A., Chartres, C. J., ... & Jackson, L. E. (2014). Climate-smart agriculture global research agenda: scientific basis for action. *Agriculture & Food Security*, 3(1), 1-39.
- Tanumihardjo, S. A., McCulley, L., Roh, R., Lopez-Ridaura, S., Palacios-Rojas, N., & Gunaratna, N. S. (2020). Maize agro-food systems to ensure food and nutrition security in reference to the Sustainable Development Goals. *Global Food Security*, 25, 100327.
- Watson, D. (2019). Adaption to climate change: Climate adaptive breeding of maize, wheat and rice. *Sustainable solutions for food security: combating climate change by adaptation*, 67-89.
- Zenda, T., Liu, S., Dong, A., & Duan, H. (2021). Advances in cereal crop genomics for resilience under climate change. *Life*, 11(6), 502.
- Zsögön, A., Peres, L. E., Xiao, Y., Yan, J., & Fernie, A. R. (2022). Enhancing crop diversity for food security in the face of climate uncertainty. *The Plant Journal*, 109(2), 402-414.