

Coleoptile length and plant height of modern tall and semi-dwarf European winter wheat varieties

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Abstract

A total of 124 recent winter wheat accessions of European origin were screened for coleoptile length and plant height. Most of the accessions (74.2%) possessed a coleoptile length ranging between 5.00 and 7.00 cm. The German varieties Ebi, Pegassos, Flair without *Rht* genes had a coleoptile length of 9.08, 9.43, 9.56 cm and a plant height of 97, 95 and 98 cm, respectively. The Serbian variety Pobeda possessing *Rht8* had a coleoptile length of 9.14 cm and a plant height of 71 cm. The varieties possessing *Rht-B1b*, *Rht-D1b* had a significantly shorter mean coleoptile length (5.45 cm) and mean plant height (84.5 cm) than the varieties without *Rht* genes (7.41 and 99.6 cm). The correlation between coleoptile length and plant height was medium ($r = 0.613$, $p < 0.01$) when the calculation excluded the varieties from Central and Southern Europe. The similar plant height, but not coleoptile length of the varieties possessing different dwarfing factors enables development of novel varieties with desirable height and coleoptile length from the European winter wheat germplasm.

Keywords: *Triticum aestivum*, coleoptile length, plant height, *Rht* genes

Introduction

Coleoptile length is an important winter wheat varietal trait as it determines the maximum depth at which seeds can be sown. It is a primary trait for varieties grown in dry areas where seeds are placed deeper than usual to reach wet soil. Soil conditions are so specific that only genotypes possessing very long coleoptiles can be grown, even they are agronomically out-dated. Most of the landraces grown in such areas possess a coleoptile length of about 10 cm [1,2]. Currently, semi-dwarf varieties prevail in the world due to intensive use of dwarfing genes *Rht-D1* and *Rht-B1* which shorten both plant height and coleoptile length. Also, genes *Rht-D1* and *Rht-B1* are associated with increased winter wheat susceptibility to *Fusarium* head blight [3,4]. However, highly positive influence of *Rht-D1* and *Rht-B1* on growing technology and grain yield explains why these genes in combination with a complex of negative effects are so widespread. Less widespread gene *Rht8* also conditions wheat dwarfing but has no negative impact on coleoptile length [2,5].

Winter wheat receives enough precipitation for shallow sowing and high yield in many parts of Europe. However, during

the past decade winter wheat establishment due to dryer seed bed was insufficient in some experimental plots across the Europe [6,7]. This problem could be solved by deeper sowing. Varieties are not screened under field conditions for deep sowing in Lithuania. Increasing use of non-plough tillage in Europe [8] also does not favor better seedling establishment under dry soil conditions. Recent unprecedented weather events in Europe [9] and the trends of climate change suggest greater variability and unpredictability of weather events influencing sustainable agriculture [7,10]. Some prognoses are very contradictory or even speculative. We can find various examples of changes in winter wheat breeding tasks in Europe over the last decades. Several decades ago winter wheat frost resistance was a mandatory trait for a variety in Northern and Western Europe. At present it has become a questionable trait due to the climate warming. In the near future, the development of new winter wheat type possessing long coleoptiles and adapted to wider range of environments can be a new challenge for European breeders.

At present, varieties possessing long coleoptiles have no exceptional advantage for European countries over a wide area. Although such varieties can perform better in some situations. Longer coleoptiles improve stand establishment where stubble retention is practiced [11]. This trait for European varieties can become desirable, as soil non-plough techniques have become more widespread in Europe [8]. Seed treatment pesticides as well as other soil-applied pesticides can decrease coleoptile length, and the varieties with longer coleoptiles suffer less [12]. The similar relationship was found for coleoptile elongation dependence on temperature [13]. Longer coleoptiles can increase seedling emergence when small seeds are used [14]. Deeper sowing results in higher seed survival

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because it prevents damage done by animals [15]. Longer coleoptiles provide greater seedling early vigour, competition with weeds, crop establishment, more efficient soil water use, and better penetration through soil crust [16,17]. European varieties possessing genes *Rht-B1b* and *Rht-D1b* were characterized by reduced seed viability and lower early resource capture in combination with lower competitiveness with weeds [18]. Varieties possessing longer coleoptiles generally have faster, more even emergence and improved early vigour [11]. This trait is not essential for varieties grown under intensive pesticide input technologies. But it is a very important trait considerably improving weed competitiveness of winter wheat grown in organic conditions [19]. Conventional growers can get some benefits since more competitive varieties should require lower herbicide doses and/or less sophisticated herbicides.

Winter wheat germplasm possessing long coleoptiles is determined and available [1,2,20]. However, involvement of exotic germplasm with a complex of undesirable agronomic traits can impede breeding. Many Southern and Central European varieties possess *Rht8* alone or in combinations with *Rht-D1* or *Rht-B1* [5,21]. Probably, some of them possess long coleoptiles. As a result, this region could apply deeper sowing of the selected varieties with long coleoptiles. The varieties possessing *Rht8* also possess photoperiod insensitivity gene *Ppd*. This germplasm should be investigated more comprehensively for frost resistance to be used for breeding purposes in Northern and Western European countries [18]. Moreover, such early flowering and ripening germplasm is hardly suitable for the above mentioned region due to lower yielding capacity [3].

The best way to tackle this problem is to select regionally adapted germplasm as it does not complicate breeding due to introduction of undesirable traits. Most of the recent European semi-dwarf winter wheat varieties possess genes *Rht-D1* and *Rht-B1* and possibly short coleoptiles [18,22]. On the other hand, there are some semi-dwarf varieties without *Rht* genes [3]. This shows a probability to find varieties possessing at least medium long coleoptiles (7-9 cm). Also, older tall European cultivars could be used as one of the germplasm groups.

The objective of this research was to investigate the coleoptile length and plant height of some modern tall and semi-dwarf European winter wheat varieties and breeding lines, originated from Nordic, Western, Central and Southern regions.

Material and methods

Plant material and evaluation of plant height

In total 124 winter wheat modern varieties and breeding lines from 10 European countries covering various climatic conditions [Croatia (HR), Denmark (DK), Estonia (EE), France (FR), Germany (DE), Hungary (HU), Lithuania (LT), Serbia (RS), Sweden (SE), United Kingdom (UK)] were screened, (Fig. 1, Tab. 1).

The study was done at the Lithuanian Institute of Agriculture (55°23'N, 23°51'E) situated in the center of Lithuania during 2005/2006 and 2006/2007 growing seasons under the same growing technology. The accessions tested were sown at a rate of 4.5 million viable, untreated seeds per ha at a depth of about 4 cm, with a 15 cm row spacing. The crop was planted in the first half of September. The accessions were grown in 1.8 m² plots in two replications without growth retardants. Fertilizer



Fig. 1 Countries of origin and number of winter wheat accessions studied.

rate N₃₀-P₆₀-K₆₀ was broadcast applied before sowing and additionally N₉₀ in spring. Weeds were controlled by herbicides in autumn. Other pesticides during crop vegetation were not applied. Plant height from soil surface to tip of the ears was measured at milk stage. Grain was harvested at full seed ripe. The weather conditions during the growing season 2005/2006 were adverse due to cold winter and very dry vegetation period, whereas season 2006/2007 was favorable for the formation of maximal plant height.

Evaluation of coleoptile length

The experiment was started 6 months after harvesting to ensure higher seed germination rate. The seed fraction from 40 to 45 g per 1000 seeds was selected. The seed was surface sterilized in 1.0% hypochlorite solution for 30 s and then rinsed in sterile water. Fifteen uniform seeds per accession were spaced 1 cm apart and 5 cm from the bottom of a germination towel made from filter paper. Total height of the towel was 20 cm. Each seed was placed on the germination towel with its embryo down. The towels were rolled loosely and fastened with a rubber band. The wrapped towels were moistened and randomly arranged vertically in closed plastic containers. The samples were placed in a growth chamber at 4°C for 2 d to interrupt dormancy. Later, the samples were incubated at the same humidity at 15°C for 7 days, followed by 6 days at 20°C. The constant darkness and 100% relative humidity was maintained throughout all experiment. This procedure was replicated four and repeated two times for all accessions in both years. Coleoptile length was recorded as the distance from the

Tab. 1 Coleoptile length and plant height of 124 European winter wheat varieties and breeding lines.

Accession	Origin	CL (cm)	PH (cm)	Accession	Origin	CL (cm)	PH (cm)
Alcazar	FR ^a	4.33 a ^b	87 ghi ^b	Smuggler	UK ^a	5.74 ij ^b	90 jkl ^b
SW53114	SE	4.49 ab	83 f	H06886-98	DE	5.76 ijk	96 qr
Marshal	UK	4.56 ab	93 q	Dekan**	DE	5.76 ijk	81 cd
Perfector	FR	4.65 b	80 cd	NIC993009B	DE	5.80 ijk	90 jkl
Laffer	DE	4.71 b	89 ijk	Bc Elvira	HR	5.82 ijk	64 a
Kovas	LT	4.71 b	86 ghi	Tuareg	DE	5.87 jk	90 ghi
Maverick**	DE	4.73 b	76 b	Kornett**	DE	5.88 jk	80 def
Florett	FR	4.79 bc	83 fg	Anthus	DE	5.90 k	93 ln
Tulsa***	DE	4.80 bc	82 ef	Heroldo**	DE	5.90 k	95 r
Novalis**	DE	4.81 bc	79 c	Patria	HR	5.94 kl	72 ab
Certo**	DE	4.88 bcd	82 ef	Toras**	DE	5.95 kl	91 m
Azimet	FR	4.95 cd	71 ab	Blixen	DK	5.95 kl	83 g
SW Harnesk	SE	4.98 cd	84 g	Taurus	LT	5.99 kl	91 m
Cubus**	DE	5.02 cd	85 ef	Schamane	DE	6.04 kl	85 g
CEB01165	UK	5.07 cde	82 ef	MV213-88F	HU	6.05 l	95 q
Retro	DE	5.12 de	96 qrs	H27389-99	DE	6.05 l	73 ab
Briliant	DE	5.12 de	90 kl	Idol*	DE	6.06 l	96 qr
Director	UK	5.14 de	70 ab	Grommit	UK	6.08 l	88 fg
Privileg	DE	5.15 de	90 kl	Legron	DK	6.13 lm	75 b
SW52995	SE	5.16 e	70 ab	Bc Antea	HR	6.13 lm	65 a
Hattrick	DE	5.17 e	80 de	SW Topper*	SE	6.18 lm	90 jkl
SW51356	SE	5.20 e	85 h	Mihelica	HR	6.19 m	85 g
Dorota	FR	5.24 ef	86 fgh	Olivin*	FR	6.20 m	102 st
Opus**	DE	5.27 ef	90 l	Sani	EE	6.24 m	110 uv
H07931-00	DE	5.27 ef	88 ij	Sj03-1	DK	6.25 mn	83 cd
Sj03-3	DK	5.30 ef	76 bc	Aura	HR	6.27 mn	87 k
SW50867	SE	5.32 efg	70 ab	Marija	HR	6.28 mn	60 a
LP410.2.00	DE	5.36 efg	85 g	Sj03-4	DK	6.30 mno	80 def
Dinosor	FR	5.37 fg	85 g	MV106-97	HU	6.33 mno	93 qr
Sj03-5	DK	5.37 fg	87 k	H02721-99	DE	6.41 o	80 bc
Samyl	DK	5.38 g	85 gh	Skater*	DE	6.45 o	90 jkl
Agrestis	DK	5.40 g	81 de	Tina	HR	6.47 o	68 ab
Cardos**	DE	5.42 g	84 gh	Nina	HR	6.53 op	67 ab
Watson	DK	5.43 g	84 g	Striker***	DE	6.54 op	89 jkl
Robigus	UK	5.43 g	80 def	Adriana	HR	6.54 op	67 a
Tommi**	DE	5.44 gh	80 de	Champion	DE	6.56 op	98 qrs
Skalmeje	DE	5.47 gh	90 l	Mulan	DE	6.58 p	92 o
H51472-00	DE	5.48 gh	92 n	NIC024680A	DE	6.65 p	105 t
Zebedee	UK	5.50 h	72 ab	Prima	HR	6.88 pq	70 ab
Lars	DE	5.50 h	90 kl	SW Maxi*	DE	6.89 pq	102 st
Zdenka	HR	5.51 h	80 de	Torild	DE	6.93 pq	90 jkl
Biscay**	DE	5.52 h	83 fgh	Empire*	DE	6.95 pqr	105 t
Picus	DE	5.54 hi	88 fgh	Zentos*	DE	6.95 pqr	115 v
Cetus	DE	5.54 hi	73 b	Tiger*	DE	7.11 qr	105 t
SW Tataros	DE	5.54 hi	92 ln	Alma	LT	7.15 qr	105 t
Paroli**	DE	5.56 hi	85 j	Buteo*	DE	7.20 qr	105 tu
SW53092	SE	5.56 hi	80 de	Türkis*	DE	7.22 qr	95 pqr
Aperitif	SE	5.57 hi	80 cd	Dromos	DE	7.40 r	96 qr
Sj03-6	DK	5.57 hi	85 gh	Zunda	LT	7.54 r	100 s
SW52747	SE	5.57 hi	87 gh	Ada	LT	7.58 r	110 uv
NIC993496B	DE	5.58 hi	98 qrs	Milda	LT	7.64 rs	110 uv
Quebon**	DE	5.58 hi	85 fgh	Magister	DE	7.64 rs	97 qrs
Campari**	DE	5.60 i	85 g	Alitis*	DE	8.16 s	97 qrs
Glasgow	FR	5.61 i	77 bc	Sobi*	DE	8.17 s	90 jkl
Sj03-2	DK	5.62 i	77 bc	Širvinta1	LT	8.18 s	125 w
H07721-99	DE	5.64 i	92 n	Dream*	DE	8.42 st	101 s
Sana	HR	5.64 i	62 a	Solitär*	DE	8.46 st	104 st
Altos*	DE	5.66 i	96 qr	Ebi*	DE	9.08 t	97 qrs
Actros	DE	5.71 ij	73 ab	Pobeda****	RS	9.14 t	71 ab

Tab. 1 (continued)

Accession	Origin	CL (cm)	PH (cm)	Accession	Origin	CL (cm)	PH (cm)
Gatsby	UK	5.71 ij	85 g	Pegassos*	DE	9.43 u	95 q
Milvus**	DE	5.72 ij	82 ef	Liberta	HR	9.50 u	75 b
Hermann***	DE	5.73 ij	90 jkl	Flair*	DE	9.56 v	98 qrs

* No *Rht* genes; ** *Rht-D1b*; *** *Rht-B1b* [3]; **** *Rht8* [21]. ^a See Material and Methods. ^b Turkey multiple range test at probability level $p < 0.01$. CL – coleoptile length; PH – plant height.

seed to where the first leaf broke through the coleoptile sheath according to Bai et al. [2].

Statistical analyses

Coleoptile length and plant height data were averaged over both years. The Tukey multiple range test with a significance level of 0.01 was used to reveal differences among accessions. Correlation analysis with a significance level $p < 0.05$ and 0.01 was done to compare the relationships between coleoptile length and plant height. Least significance difference was calculated at probability level $p < 0.01$.

Results

The data of the tested accessions' coleoptile length and plant height are presented in Tab. 1. Significant ($p < 0.01$) differences in coleoptile length and plant height were determined between 124 accessions from 10 European countries. The coleoptile length ranged from 4.33 cm in Alcazar (France, north) to 9.56 cm in Flair (Germany); plant height ranged from 60 cm in Marija (Croatia) to 125 cm in Širvinta1 (Lithuania). The coleoptile length distributed in the following way: 4.33-5.00 – 10.5%, >5.00-6.00 – 50%, >6.00-7.00 – 24.2%, >7.00-8.00 – 7.3%, >8.00-9.00 – 4% and >9.00-9.56 cm – 4%. The Serbian variety Pobeda and Croatian variety Liberta were among the shortest (71 and 75 cm) and possessed the longest coleoptiles (9.14 and 9.50 cm). The tallest varieties Zentos (Germany) and Širvinta1 (Lithuania; 115 and 125 cm) possessed significantly shorter coleoptiles (6.95 and 8.18 cm).

The correlation analysis between coleoptile length and plant height of all 124 accessions revealed only weak correlation ($r = 0.382^*$, $p < 0.05$; Fig. 2), whereas analysis without 13 Croatian and 1 Serbian accessions increased the correlation coefficient to $r = 0.613^{**}$, $p < 0.01$ (data not shown).

The mean coleoptile length per accession group related with the mean plant height per same group showed medium correlation ($r = 0.536^*$), whereas analysis without Croatian and Serbian accessions elevated correlation coefficient to $r = 0.815^*$. When accessions were sorted by plant height, and means of these plant height groups were related with means of coleoptile length per group the strong correlation ($r = 0.879^*$) was found analyzing all accessions and very strong ($r = 0.959^*$) analyzing without Croatian and Serbian accessions.

Out of the 124 accessions 18 did not possess *Rht* genes, 16 possessed *Rht-D1b*, 3 possessed *Rht-B1b*, 1 possessed *Rht8* and for the rest 86 accessions the data were not available (Tab. 2). Wheat varieties with *Rht-B1b*, *Rht-D1b* or *Rht8* were significantly shorter (87.0, 84.1 and 71.0 cm) than varieties without *Rht* genes (99.6 cm).

Some tallest varieties with *Rht-B1b* and *Rht-D1b* (89 and 95 cm) were similar in plant height to the shortest non-dwarf varieties 90-95 cm). Varieties with *Rht-B1b* or *Rht-D1b* had significantly shorter coleoptiles (5.69 and 5.40 cm), whereas the variety Pobeda with *Rht8* had longer coleoptile (9.14 cm) than non-dwarf varieties (7.41 cm). The mean coleoptile length as well as plant height of the 81 varieties for which the data were not available were 5.86 and 85.1 cm, respectively and statistically did not differ from the accessions with *Rht-B1b*, *Rht-D1b*. The coleoptile length for the accessions with *Rht-B1b* and *Rht-D1b* ranged from 4.73 to 6.54 cm, whereas the accessions without *Rht* genes showed the coleoptile length ranging from 5.66 to 9.56 cm.

The accessions from Germany (64) dominated among the accessions tested (Tab. 3). Their mean coleoptile length was 6.18 cm, and ranged from 4.71 to 9.56 cm, which was the maximum coleoptile length among all accessions. The mean plant height was 90.4 cm and ranged from 73 to 115 cm. Lithuanian accessions had the maximal mean coleoptile length (6.97 cm), whereas Hungarian (6.63 cm) and Croatian (6.44 cm) accessions did not differ significantly in the mean coleoptile length.

Also, Lithuanian accessions (mean 104 cm) and one Estonian (110 cm) were the tallest, whereas Croatian accessions (70.9 cm) were the shortest. The shortest coleoptiles were noted for the accessions from France (north; 5.14 cm), Sweden (5.34 cm), United Kingdom (5.40 cm) and Denmark (5.70 cm). For these accessions plant height means ranged insignificantly from 81.0 to 83.9 cm. However, individual accessions ranged per country significantly as follows: Sweden 70-90, United Kingdom from 70 to 93 cm, Denmark from 75 to 87 cm and France from 71 to 102 cm.

The highest range of coleoptile length was characteristic of accessions from Germany (4.71-9.56 cm) and Croatia (5.51-9.50 cm). The highest range of plant height was specific to the accessions from Germany (73-115 cm) and Lithuania (89-125

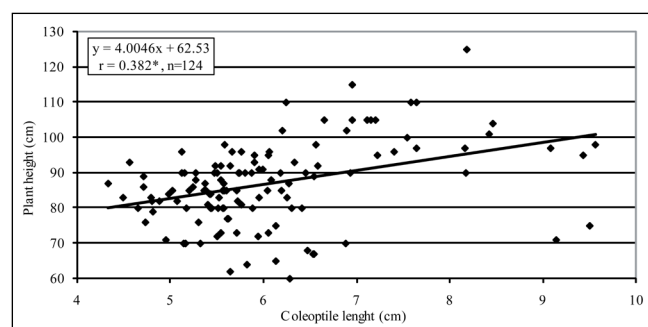


Fig. 2 Correlation of coleoptile length with plant height of winter wheat accessions studied.

Tab. 2 Mean values of winter wheat varieties and breeding lines' coleoptile length and plant height per *Rht* gene group.

<i>Rht</i> gene	Number of accessions	Mean CL (cm)	Mean CL range (cm)	Mean PH (cm)	Mean PH range (cm)
No <i>Rht</i> gene	18	7.41	5.66-9.56	99.6	90-115
<i>Rht-B1b</i>	3	5.69	4.80-6.54	87.0	82-90
<i>Rht-D1b</i>	16	5.40	4.73-5.95	84.1	76-95
<i>Rht8</i>	1	9.14	9.14	71.0	71
Not determined	86	5.86	4.33-9.50	85.1	60-125
LSD ₀₁ *		0.64		9.1	

* Least significant difference at probability level $p < 0.01$. CL – coleoptile length; PH – plant height.

cm). The mean height (80.6 cm) of all accessions suggests that medium dwarfs dominate in Europe.

Discussion

Distribution of accessions' coleoptile length was similar to that found in many other experiments [2,18,22,23]. Most of the accessions differed significantly in coleoptile length. Very short (4.0-5.0 cm) coleoptiles were characteristic of 10.5% and some longer (>5.0-6.0 cm) of 50% of accessions. These findings evidence that deep sowing is not appropriate for most of the varieties. The data on the European varieties' coleoptile length are very limited suggesting that deep sowing is not used and experiments are in progress.

Different methods are employed for coleoptile length measurement. They differ in germinating medium (paper towels or soil substrates) and temperature regime. Coleoptile length determined by a paper towel method should be lower than that obtained by soil substrates method [24]. The temperature regime used in our experiment did not warrant the maximal coleoptile length. However, the majority of investigations show that wheat genotypes retain their ranking across temperatures and lines producing long coleoptiles at higher temperatures should produce longer ones at cooler temperatures [22]. On the other hand, some quantitative trait loci (QTLs) influencing

coleoptile length can perform better at higher than at lower temperatures [25]. Also, it was determined that seed source for coleoptile measurements had little effect on coleoptile length [26]. Such relationship allows more flexible use of the evaluation methods. Among the 124 accessions tested only 8% possessed coleoptiles longer than 8 cm and none of them exceeded 10 cm. Such a low frequency of accessions with long coleoptiles shows that high accuracy could hardly improve experimental data. The constraint is that hundreds if not thousands of accessions should be screened during the initial screening stages to find the several ones possessing long coleoptiles in combination with desirable traits for each specific area. On the other hand, high correlation between sites and years [20,26] could help screening of many accessions in certain institutions using seed samples received from other geographical regions or previous yield years, which saves time and inputs necessary for re-production of these accessions at the same institution.

Close to normal distribution of coleoptile length as well as plant height shows genetic variability based on combinations of mono and polygenes [27]. The genetic mechanisms regulating coleoptile length are not comprehensively studied. One of the constraints is masking effect of *Rht* genes. The tested varieties without *Rht* genes possessed a coleoptile length ranging from 5.66 to 9.56 cm and a plant height from 90 to 115 cm. Denying the presence of unknown *Rht* genes it is possible to state that coleoptile length and plant height of these

Tab. 3 Mean values of winter wheat varieties and breeding lines' coleoptile length and plant height per country of origin.

Country of origin	Number of accessions	Mean CL (cm)	Mean CL range (cm)	Mean PH (cm)	Mean PH range (cm)
Germany	64	6.18	4.71-9.56	90.4	73-115
Sweden	9	5.34	4.49-6.18	81.0	70-90
Lithuania	7	6.97	4.71-8.18	104.0	89-125
Denmark	11	5.70	5.30-6.30	81.5	75-87
Hungary	2	6.63	6.05-6.33	75.2	93-95
France	8	5.14	4.33-6.20	83.9	71-102
United Kingdom	8	5.40	4.56-6.08	82.5	70-93
Croatia	13	6.44	5.51-9.50	70.9	60-87
Serbia	1	9.14	9.14	71.0	71
Estonia	1	6.24	6.24	110.0	110
Total/mean	124	6.33	4.33-9.56	80.6	60-125
LSD ₀₁ *		0.64		9.1	

* Least significant difference at probability level $p < 0.01$. CL – coleoptile length; PH – plant height.

accessions are completely under polygenic control. Recent research showed many QTLs regulating coleoptile length with major and minor effects. QTLs were identified on a range of chromosomes 1B, 2B, 2D, 3D, 4A, 4B, 4DL, 4DS, 5AS, 5B, 5D, 6A, 6B [17,20,25,27,28]. At the same time, some of these QTLs showed pleiotropic effects on plant height, but others did not. QTLs, increasing coleoptile length but not associated with plant height, may be useful for improving long coleoptiles with decreased plant height. Plant height of accessions without *Rht* genes did not correlate ($r = -0.02$) with coleoptile length. It indicates that these accessions possess various plant height and coleoptile length regulating QTLs. For example, the tallest varieties Ada, Zentos, Širvinta1 (110-125 cm) did not possess the longest coleoptiles (6.95-8.18 cm), whereas varieties Ebi, Flair, Pegassos possessing the longest coleoptiles (9.08-9.56 cm) had about 20% shorter plant height (95-98 cm). A weak positive ($r = 0.496$) correlation was obtained for the accessions with *Rht-D1b*. It shows that these varieties also possess a range of QTLs for plant height and coleoptile length.

Positive correlations between plant height and coleoptile length were determined in our study, but the relation level was highly dependent on accession selection for analysis. These results agree with various studies on wheat coleoptiles [17,20,22]. Winter wheat varieties from Central European countries exerted the main negative effect on this correlation. Pobeda, the only variety out of 14 Central European varieties was investigated for *Rht* genes and possessed *Rht8* [21]. No evidence on the rest of the varieties was found. However, considering *Rht* gene array and high frequency of *Rht8* in the winter wheat pool from Central Europe [5,21] and assuming the ratio of coleoptile length to plant height of accessions possessing various *Rht* [2,18], some of these varieties might possess *Rht8*. The genes *Rht-B1b* and *Rht-D1b* influence prostrate growth habit and narrow seedling leaves, whereas accessions possessing gene *Rht8* develop more erect and wider seedling leaves [18]. The Croatian varieties Zdenka and Aura exhibited prostrate seedling growth habit as well as varieties possessing *Rht-B1b* and *Rht-D1b* (data not shown). Coleoptiles of the varieties Zdenka and Aura were similar in length (5.51 and 6.27 cm) like the varieties possessing *Rht-B1b* and *Rht-D1b* (4.73-6.54 cm). As a result, these varieties should possess *Rht-B1b* or *Rht-D1b* alone but not in combination with *Rht8*. The coleoptile length and plant height did not correlate ($r = -0.183$) when accessions were grouped by countries. Accessions from Sweden, Denmark, United Kingdom and France possessed the shortest mean length of coleoptiles (5.14-5.70 cm). These countries are characterized by maximal winter wheat yields in Europe. Therefore, growing of short cultivars considerably determines high yield. On the other hand, the accessions from the countries with a lower productivity possessed longer mean coleoptiles (6.18-6.97 cm) and plant height (75.2-110 cm). Only Croatian and Serbian accessions diverged in plant height coleoptile length due to *Rht8* in some accessions.

Various combinations of coleoptile length to plant height show that selection of accessions possessing long coleoptiles is complicated. However, the trends are more promising for accessions other than Central Europe varieties. Firstly, it is obvious that *Rht-B1b* and *Rht-D1b* were associated with reduced coleoptile length (Tab. 2). Secondly, some varieties (Skater, SW Topper, Sobi, Pegassos, and Türkis) without *Rht* genes had similar plant height (90-95, mean 92 cm) to that of the varieties (Striker, Herman, Opus, Toras, Heroldo) with *Rht-B1b* or *Rht-D1b* (89-95, mean 91 cm). The coleoptile length of the first

group of varieties ranged from 6.18 to 9.43 cm, with the mean 7.49 cm, whereas coleoptile length of the second group of varieties ranged from 5.27 to 6.54, with mean 5.78 cm. The coinciding plant height, but not coleoptile length data of varieties possessing different dwarfing factors suggests a possibility to develop new varieties without *Rht* genes with acceptable height in combination with long coleoptiles and other desirable agronomic traits. According to BSA [29,30] the above mentioned varieties without *Rht* genes were cultivated in Germany during their intensive use period and the area under them was twice as high as that of the above mentioned varieties possessing *Rht-B1b* and *Rht-D1b*. This suggests that plant height control without *Rht* genes was successfully fulfilled in breeding and agricultural praxis. For instance, previous research on Japanese wheat showed that accessions with *Rht-B1b* and *Rht-D1b* did not possess satisfactory plant height without minor dwarfing genes [31]. Coleoptile length depends on polygenic inheritance, many QTLs were determined [17,20,25,27,28], but much fewer QTLs exerted major effect. Such relation shows relatively straightforward wheat breeding for long coleoptile exploiting European wheat pool as the few major QTLs ensure sufficiently high heritability [22] and possibility to use marker assisted selection [28]. Involvement of exotic germplasm could facilitate development of new European wheat varieties with very long coleoptiles and accelerate breeding for this trait. The problem of deep sowing is not particularly relevant in Europe at the moment. The transfer of a new trait relies on the advantages of the newly developed varieties with new traits over existing ones. Therefore, the most promising option for the development of varieties with improved coleoptile length and desirable plant height lies in the choice of European winter wheat germplasm.

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