

Preface

Roots and Their Soil Interactions: What We Can Learn from Genomics

Developmental plasticity allows higher organisms to adapt to their environment. In contrast to animals, plants exhibit a remarkable flexibility in their architecture and growth pattern in response to external conditions, due to the continuously active shoot and root meristems and their capability to generate new organs after embryogenesis. External cues influence plant growth by modulating hormone levels and signaling. The root architecture of the plant constitutes an important model to study how developmental plasticity is translated into growth responses under different soil conditions and plays an important role in water and nutrient acquisition. Indeed, primary root development and the formation of *de novo* meristems to generate lateral roots are conditioned by the soil environment. Lateral root growth and development is the main determinant of the shape of the root system, a trait controlled by internal cues and external factors. In addition to Arabidopsis, there are other relevant models where genomic information is becoming available, notably cereals and legumes. Both plants are able to develop symbiotic interactions with soil organisms, namely, mycorrhizal fungi and, for legumes, soil rhizobia. These interactions lead to further adaptation of root growth, the so-called mycorrhizal roots, and even to the formation of new organs, distinct from lateral roots, the nitrogen-fixing root nodules.

The diversity of root responses to biotic and abiotic stresses as well as symbiotic interaction can be analyzed at a genome-wide scale using transcriptomic and proteomic approaches. The advent of genomic technologies will open new perspectives for the analysis of how roots adapt to the soil environment. This work, mainly done in model systems such as Arabidopsis, uncover diverse regulatory genes (e.g., environmental sensors, protein kinases, transcription factors, and more recently, small regulatory RNAs) that participate in genetic programs, regulating root growth and architecture. Integration of these data with genomic approaches on different genetic backgrounds has already revealed, and will continue to reveal, critical regulatory networks and molecular hubs, whose orthologs could then be analyzed in crop plants to establish the generality of these mechanisms and impact agricultural practices.

This book contains 13 chapters from recognized experts in the field, which provide a comprehensive and integrated view of how root genomics can open new perspectives for root physiology and agriculture. The first six chapters deal with various novel areas where genomics, in combination with modeling, physiology, in-depth analysis of the transcriptome, and epigenetics, have revealed several regulatory networks controlling diverse aspects of root growth and development. Then, the remaining chapters describe genomic approaches being applied for the analysis of root responses to the soil environment, such as abiotic stresses, symbiotic interactions, or pathogenic nematode infections. The final chapter focuses on translational genomics and how genomics can guide crop

improvement. I hope that this book will serve many, from plant researchers to plant and crop physiologists, breeders, graduate students, and their professors who want to have an overview of the highlights in root genomics and how this information could be screened and integrated without having considerable expertise in bio-statistics. While reading this book, the reader will realize how fascinating the actual global view of the genome is and how many complex mechanisms remain to be discovered to understand root growth and development. There are exciting agricultural challenges, such as the modulation of root architecture or drought adaptation, which may derive from the application of this new fundamental understanding of life principles to the control of major root traits.

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