

Whealbi

Wheat and barley Legacy for Breeding Improvement

Grant agreement number: FP7-613556

**Collaborative Project
SEVENTH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME**

<p>Deliverable 8.2 Website, social network and Wikipedia page</p>
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Due date: M9

Actual submission date: M11

Project start date: January 1st, 2014 **Duration:** 60 months

Workpackage concerned: WP8

Concerned workpackage leader: AI

Dissemination level: PU

1. Summary

The main objective of the deliverable was to deliver a website, after consultation of the partners, with an attractive design and large possibilities of updates and addition of contents (videos, pictures, links, etc).

Apart from the website, links to social networks (linked in and twitter) were set up. A Wikipedia page was also created to explain the project on the wiki community.

2. The website

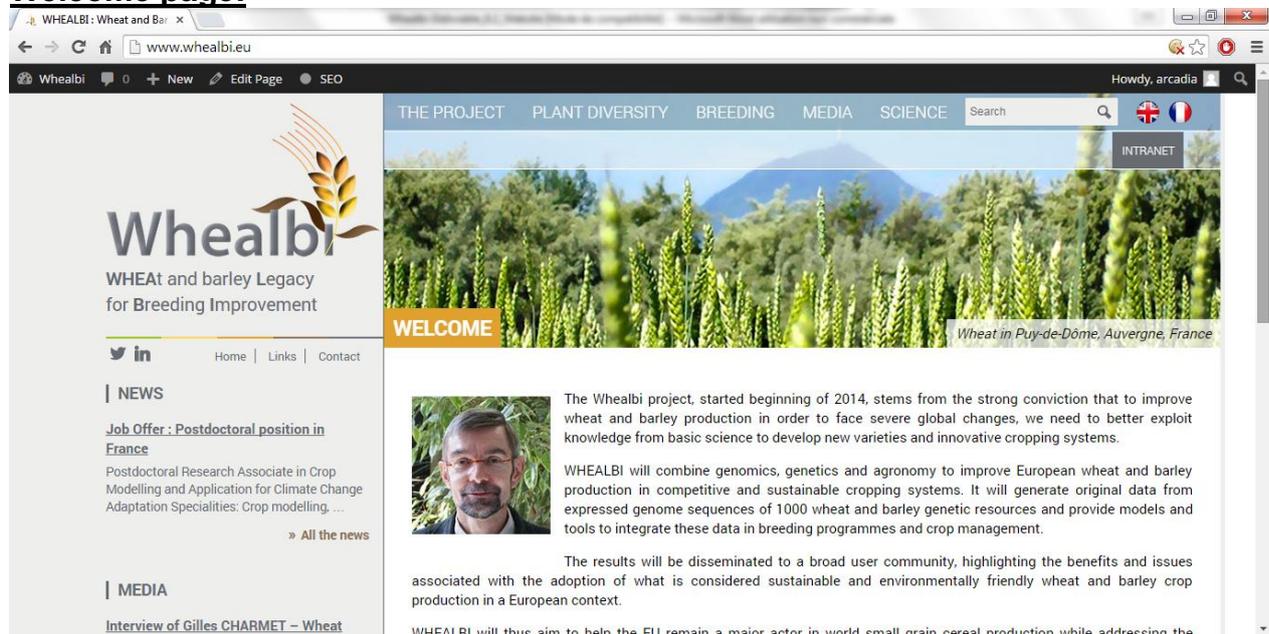
The website : www.whealbi.eu was released in advance of the timing (August 2014). It contains two main ways of reading:

- a science section, more dedicated to researchers and high level students;
- a public section, with key facts on the project and on plant diversity and breeding (updated all along the project).

The public section is both in English and French. The science section is in English only.

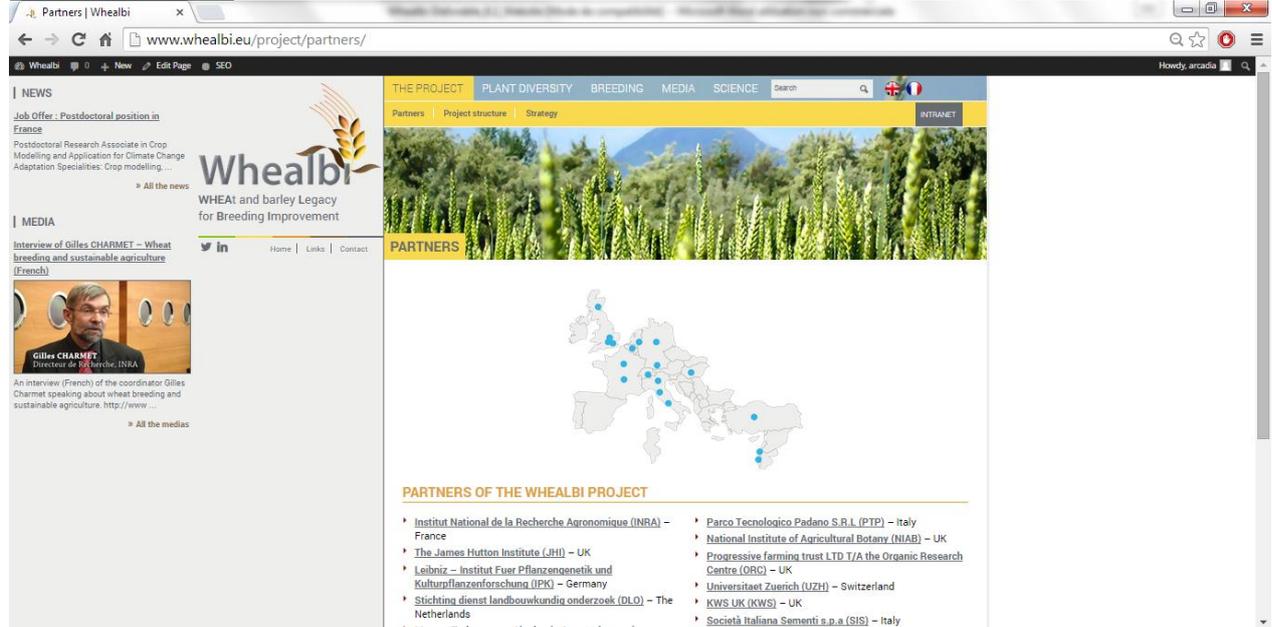
Below are some elements of the website that can be discovered directly online on: www.whealbi.eu

Welcome page:



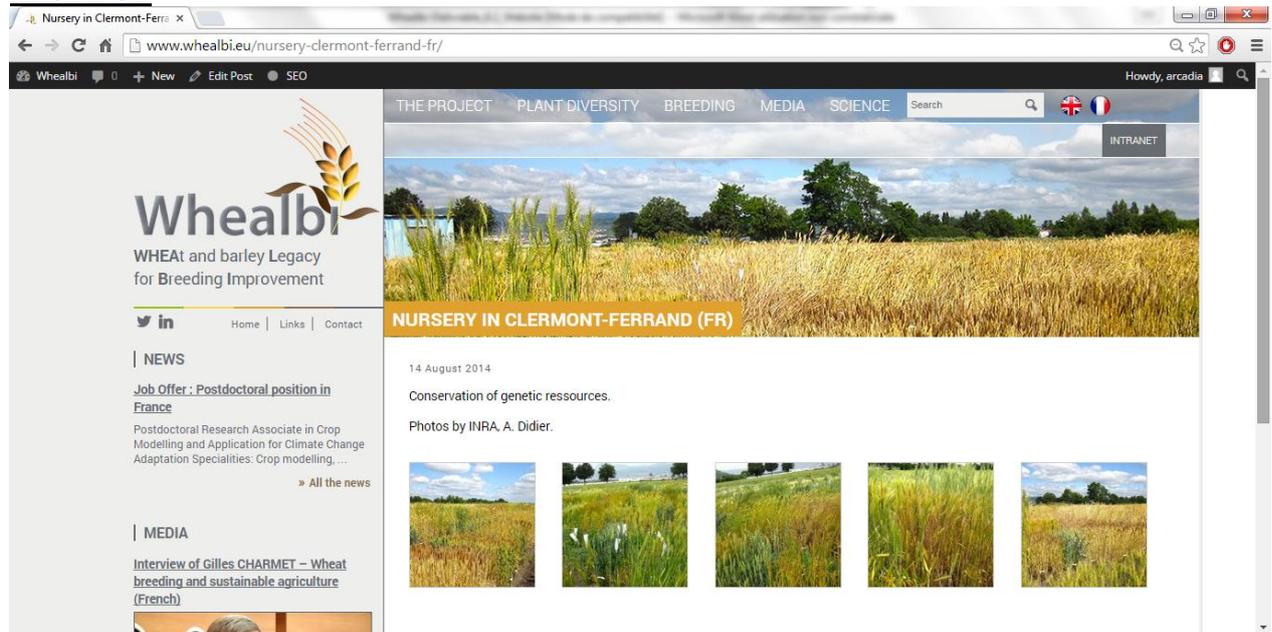
The screenshot shows the website's welcome page. The header includes navigation links: THE PROJECT, PLANT DIVERSITY, BREEDING, MEDIA, SCIENCE, and a search bar. There are also flags for English and French, and an INTRANET button. The main content area features a large image of a wheat field with the text "WELCOME" and "Wheat in Puy-de-Dôme, Auvergne, France". Below this, there is a "NEWS" section with a "Job Offer : Postdoctoral position in France" and a "MEDIA" section with an "Interview of Gilles CHARMET – Wheat".

Partners' page



The screenshot shows the 'Partners' page of the Wheatbi website. The page is titled 'Partners' and is part of the 'Wheatbi' project. The main content area features a large image of wheat plants and a map of Europe with blue dots indicating partner locations. Below the map, a list of partners is provided, including INRA (France), Parco Tecnologico Padano (Italy), National Institute of Agricultural Botany (UK), The James Hutton Institute (UK), Leibniz-Institut Fuer Pflanzengenetik und Kulturpflanzenforschung (Germany), Stichting dienst landbouwkundig onderzoek (The Netherlands), Parco Tecnologico Padano S.R.L. (Italy), National Institute of Agricultural Botany (UK), Progressive Farming Trust LTD T/A The Organic Research Centre (UK), Universitaet Zuerich (Switzerland), KWS UK (UK), and Societa Italiana Sementi (Italy).

Trial visit



The screenshot shows the 'Trial visit' page of the Wheatbi website. The page is titled 'Nursery in Clermont-Ferrand' and features a large image of a wheat field. Below the image, the date '14 August 2014' is displayed, followed by the text 'Conservation of genetic resources.' and 'Photos by INRA, A. Didier.' There are five small thumbnail images showing different views of the wheat field.

3. The social networks

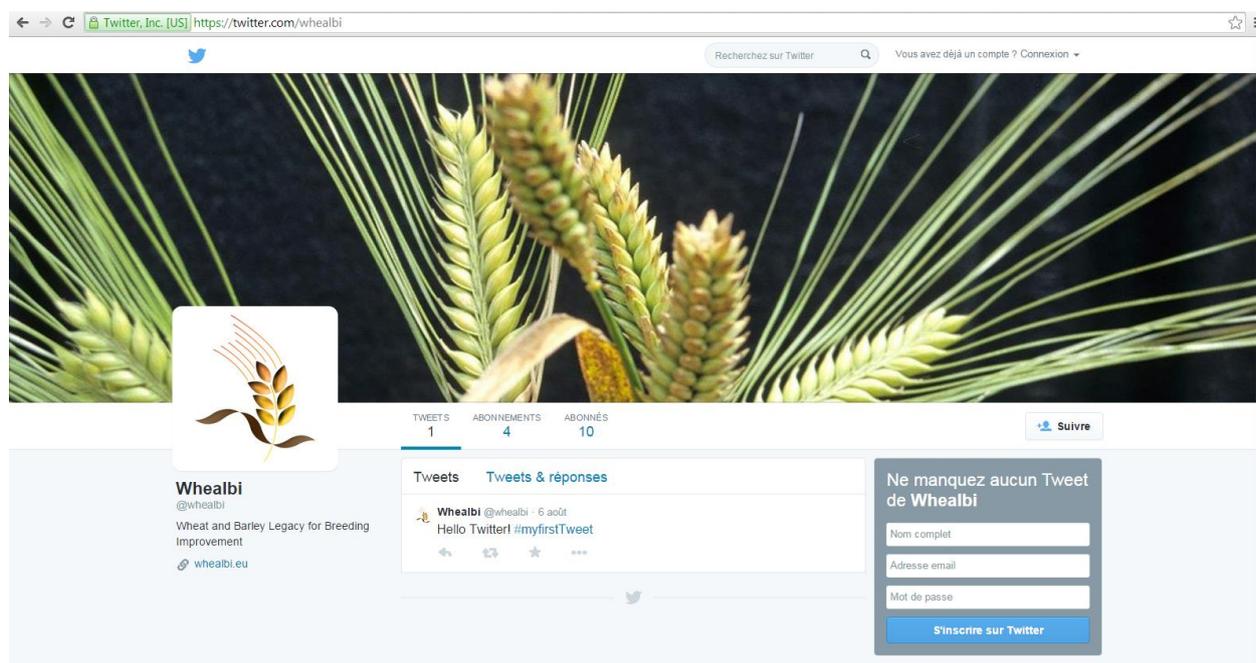
The website is linking twitter and linked in which are already operational. These social networks will be used in the second half of the project to disseminate results and information on the project.

The link to twitter is: <https://twitter.com/whealbi>

The link to linked in is: <https://www.linkedin.com/company/whealbi>

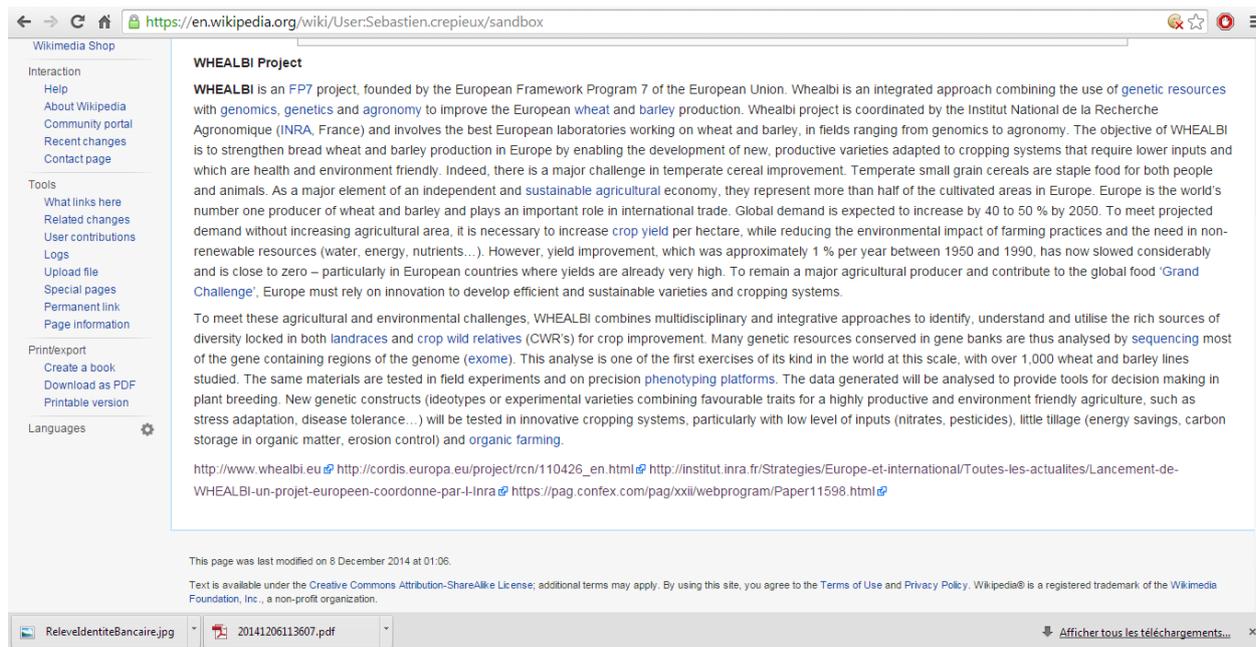
Both twitter and linked in require to create its own account to follow the posted information.

Twitter will be used for the first time during the annual meeting of whealbi (Mai 2015)



4. Wikipedia page

A Wikipedia page on whealbi project is pending review. It links many different sources of articles of Wikipedia that helps to further understand the topics of whealbi and to be able to go further on the different thematic of the project. To be published online on wikipedia, the article needs more references (minimum 10), which will come after the first scientific publications and once the communication around its results will be more developed.



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a Wikipedia article titled "WHEALBI Project". The browser's address bar shows the URL: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Sebastien.crepieux/sandbox>. The article content includes:

WHEALBI Project

WHEALBI is an FP7 project, founded by the European Framework Program 7 of the European Union. Whealbi is an integrated approach combining the use of [genetic resources](#) with [genomics](#), [genetics](#) and [agronomy](#) to improve the European [wheat](#) and [barley](#) production. Whealbi project is coordinated by the Institut National de Recherche Agronomique (INRA, France) and involves the best European laboratories working on wheat and barley, in fields ranging from genomics to agronomy. The objective of WHEALBI is to strengthen bread wheat and barley production in Europe by enabling the development of new, productive varieties adapted to cropping systems that require lower inputs and which are health and environment friendly. Indeed, there is a major challenge in temperate cereal improvement. Temperate small grain cereals are staple food for both people and animals. As a major element of an independent and [sustainable agricultural](#) economy, they represent more than half of the cultivated areas in Europe. Europe is the world's number one producer of wheat and barley and plays an important role in international trade. Global demand is expected to increase by 40 to 50 % by 2050. To meet projected demand without increasing agricultural area, it is necessary to increase [crop yield](#) per hectare, while reducing the environmental impact of farming practices and the need in non-renewable resources (water, energy, nutrients...). However, yield improvement, which was approximately 1 % per year between 1950 and 1990, has now slowed considerably and is close to zero – particularly in European countries where yields are already very high. To remain a major agricultural producer and contribute to the global food 'Grand Challenge', Europe must rely on innovation to develop efficient and sustainable varieties and cropping systems.

To meet these agricultural and environmental challenges, WHEALBI combines multidisciplinary and integrative approaches to identify, understand and utilise the rich sources of diversity locked in both [landraces](#) and [crop wild relatives](#) (CWR's) for crop improvement. Many genetic resources conserved in gene banks are thus analysed by [sequencing](#) most of the gene containing regions of the genome ([exome](#)). This analyse is one of the first exercises of its kind in the world at this scale, with over 1,000 wheat and barley lines studied. The same materials are tested in field experiments and on precision [phenotyping platforms](#). The data generated will be analysed to provide tools for decision making in plant breeding. New genetic constructs (ideotypes or experimental varieties combining favourable traits for a highly productive and environment friendly agriculture, such as stress adaptation, disease tolerance...) will be tested in innovative cropping systems, particularly with low level of inputs (nitrates, pesticides), little tillage (energy savings, carbon storage in organic matter, erosion control) and [organic farming](#).

Links provided at the bottom of the article include:

- <http://www.whealbi.eu>
- http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/110426_en.html
- <http://institut.inra.fr/Strategies/Europe-et-international/Toutes-les-actualites/Lancement-de-WHEALBI-un-projet-europeen-coordonne-par-l-Inra>
- <https://pag.confex.com/pag/xxii/webprogram/Paper11598.html>

The page footer indicates it was last modified on 8 December 2014 at 01:06. It also includes a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike license notice.

5. Conclusion

During the first 9 months of the project, all the tools for the dissemination of information and results have been set-up, as described in the description of work. As whealbi results will grow all over the course of the project, the website will contain more and more information to offer a perfect place to disseminate information.