Unraveling the evolutionary dynamics of ancient and recent polyploidization events in *Avena* (Poaceae)

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Understanding the diversification of polyploid crops in the circum-Mediterranean region is a challenging issue in evolutionary biology. Sequence data of three nuclear genes and three plastid DNA fragments from 109 accessions of *Avena* L. (Poaceae) and the outgroups were used for maximum likelihood and Bayesian analyses. The evolution of cultivated oat (*Avena sativa* L.) and its close relatives was inferred to have involved ancient allotetraploidy and subsequent recent allohexaploidy events. The crown ages of two infrageneric lineages (*Avena* sect. *Ventricosa* Baum ex Romero-Zarco and *Avena* sect. *Avena*) were estimated to be in the early to middle Miocene, and the *A. sativa* lineages were dated to the late Miocene to Pliocene. These periods coincided with the mild seasonal climatic contrasts and the Mediterranean climate established in the Mediterranean Basin. Our results suggest that polyploidy, lineage divergence, and complex reticulate evolution have occurred in *Avena*, exemplifying the long-term persistence of tetraploids and the multiple origins of hexaploids related to paleoclimatic oscillations during the Miocene-Pliocene interval in the circum-Mediterranean region. This newly-resolved infrageneric phylogenetic framework represents a major step forward in understanding the origin of the cultivated oat.

Genome duplication following hybridization (allopolyploidy) is common among flowering plants, and is found in nearly a quarter of Poaceae that provide crops and fuel worldwide¹. Phylogenetic evidence from nuclear loci has accumulated to identify allopolyploidy events because they produce characteristic double-labelled phylograms in which allopolyploids appear more than once². This approach does require sufficient depth of sequencing and the identification of paralogues produced by gene duplication events³.

The genus *Avena* L. (Poaceae) contains ca. 29 species exhibiting considerable morphological and ecological diversity in the Mediterranean Basin, Eastern Africa, Europe, Asia, and the Americas⁴,⁵. Based on glume shape, lemma apex, and the insertion of lemmatal awn, seven sections have been recognized for *Avena*: *Avenotrichon* (Holub) Baum, *Ventricosa* Baum ex Romero-Zarco, *Agraria* Baum, *Tenuicarpa* Baum, *Ethiopica* Baum, *Pachycarpa* Baum, and *Avena*⁶. The genus forms a polyploid series ranging from A- and C-genome diploids (2x = 14), AB- and AC (DC)-genome tetraploids (4x = 28), to ACD-genome hexaploids (6x = 42)⁷. The A- and C-genome diploids are distinguished by the structural differentiation of isobrachial and heterobrachial chromosomes⁸, while the B and D genomes are not found in any extant diploids⁹,¹⁰. Molecular data support a close relationship between D and A genomes¹¹. Molecular and genome size analyses suggest that D-genome diploids hybridized with AC-genome tetraploids followed by chromosome doubling to form hexaploids¹²,¹³. Alternatively, the hexaploid D genome was inferred to originate from C-genome *A. clauda* Dur¹⁴ rather than from *A. canariensis* Baum & Raj. & Samp⁹. Recent molecular evidence suggest that three tetraploids *A. insularis* Ladiz., *A. maroccana* Grand., and *A. murphyi* Ladiz. may contain the D genome found in hexaploid oat¹¹,¹². A clear molecular delineation on D-genome origins would lead to a better understanding and utilization of genetic resources in *Avena*.

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Cultivated oat offers a model for unraveling the dynamic evolutionary process of polyploid crops in the Mediterranean Basin. Initial study of repeat sequences indicated that *A. strigosa* Schreb. DNA was homologous to the A-genome sequences of the cultivated oat. Some studies proposed that *A. canariensis*, *A. longiglumis*, or *A. weistii* might be the A-genome progenitor. Recently, nuclear data demonstrated that the A genome evolved from multiple maternal lineages such as *A. damascena*, *A. hirtula*, and *A. weistii* rather than from one particular species. Numerous intergenomic translocations complicate A-genome progenitor identification for the cultivated oat. However, broader sampling of nuclear genes should make it possible to resolve this question.

Given chromosome structural differentiation, the C-genome origin of cultivated oat has been under intense scientific scrutiny. Eighteen chromosomes were involved in intergenomic translocations between C and A genomes of *A. sativa*. Cytogenetic study indicated that none of the extant C-genome diploids could be the C-genome progenitor. Plastid data supported that AC(DC)-genome tetraploids served as the C-genome donors, whereas nuclear data proposed that the C genome originated from a C-genome diploid (*A. clauda*). Thus, the C-genome ancestry of cultivated oat remains a challenging mystery.

The Mediterranean Basin, encompassing an area between 28°–48°N and 10°–39°E, is one of the 34 global biodiversity hotspots with c. 24,000 (10% of all seed) plant species, and a diversification centre of *Avena* with 28 (96.55%) species (except for *A. abyssinica* Hochst.; Fig. 1). The origin of western Mediterranean dated to the Eocene (35 million years ago, mya), and the eastern Mediterranean was formed during the mid-Miocene (16 mya) by collision of Arabian and Eurasian tectonic plates, which led to the configuration of the modern Mediterranean Basin. The mild seasonal contrasts were characterized by greater fluctuations in rainfall than in temperature during the early Miocene (23–16 mya), the repeated cooling events subsequently developed in the mid-Miocene (14–10 mya), Modern Mediterranean climate became established from 9–8 mya (onset of an arid climate) to 3.2–2.3 mya (onset of a seasonal climate). The mild climatic oscillation led to the extinction of tropical-subtropical floristic components (e.g., Taxodiaceae) together with the harsh climatic oscillation apparently contributing to the expansion of xerophytic taxa (e.g., *Anthemis*). The establishment of Mediterranean climate was considered to have triggered the speciation of C3 polyploid cool-season grasses, e.g., fodder ryegrasses.

Here we sample the majority of *Avena* species (Supplementary Table S1) and present a phylogenetic analysis with divergence time estimates based on nuclear and plastid sequences (Table S2). The objectives are to elucidate infragenic phylogenetic relationships within *Avena*, clarify A-, C-, and D-genome evolutionary history for the cultivated oat, and provide a hypothesis for the early diversification history of *Avena* in the circum-Mediterranean region.
Figure 2. Maximum likelihood tree of *Avena* inferred from nuclear *ppcB1* data including three clades (*A*-PPI in red, *AC*-PPPI in green, and *AC*-PPPIII in light green) and two nodes (*AB*-PPI in blue and *AC*-PPPI in dark green). Branch thickness indicate maximum likelihood bootstrap support/Bayesian posterior probability (MLBS/PP): thickest solid = MLBS ≥ 90% and PP ≥ 0.90; thickest shadow = MLBS ≥ 90% or PP ≥ 0.90; thick solid = 89% ≥ MLBS ≥ 70% and 0.89 ≥ PP ≥ 0.70; thick shadow = 89% ≥ MLBS ≥ 70% or 0.89 ≥ PP ≥ 0.70; and thin solid = 69% ≥ MLBS ≥ 50% and 0.69 ≥ PP ≥ 0.50. Red, orange, and black of terminal symbols (circle, square, and star for different accessions) represent thrice, twice, and once clade/node appearance of the cultivated oat. Terminal taxon names and branch support values are shown in Figs S1–S3.

Results

*PpcB1* sequence analysis. The aligned *ppcB1* matrix had 1017 characters, including exons 8 and 9, and intron 9; with the lengths of 783 bp, 54 bp, and 180 bp, respectively (Table S3). The *ppcB1* data provided 220 (21.63%) parsimony-informative characters. The maximum likelihood (ML) analyses and the Bayesian inference (BI) showed an identical topology for *Avena* (Fig. 2).

The monophyly of *Avena* received strong support (MLBP = 96%, PP = 1.00). Three clades and two nodes were observed in the *ppcB1* phylogram: *AC*-PPI (*A. longiglumis*, *A*-type sequences of *A. agadiriana* and *A*-type sequences of *A. maroccana* (PP = 0.98) (Supplementary Fig. S1)); node *AC*-PPPI (*A. atlantica*, *A. damascena*, *A. longiglumis*, *A. wiestii*, and *A*-type sequences of tetraploids (*A. agadiriana*, *A. insularis*, *A. maroccana*, and *A. murphyi*), and *A* and *A*-type sequences hexaploids (*A. ftauu*, *A. hybrida*, *A. nuda*, *A. occidentalis*, *A. sativa*, and *A. sterilis*)) (Fig. S1); node *AB*-PPI (*A. brevis*, *A. canariensis*, *A. damascena*, *A. hirtula*, *A. hispanica*, *A. lusitanica*, *A. prostrata*, *A. strigosa*, *A. wiestii*, tetraploids (*A. abyssinica*, *A. barbata*, *A. vaviloviana* and *A. maroccana*) and hexaploids (without *A. sativa* and *A. occidentalis*)) (Fig. S2); *A*-PPI (*A. wiestii* and *A'(D)*)-type sequences of hexaploids (without *A. ftauu* and *A. nuda*) (PP = 0.80) (Fig. S3); and *AC*-PPPI (*A. hirtula*, C-genome diploids (*A. clauda*, *A. eriantha*, and *A. ventricosa*), and *A* and *C*-type sequences of tetraploids (*A. insularis*, *A. maroccana*, and *A. murphyi*) and hexaploids (without *A. nuda*) (PP = 0.54) (Fig. S3). The clade *AC*-PPI was sister to a single monophyletic lineage (PP = 0.62) containing nodes *AB*-PPI and *AC*-PPPI and clades *A*-PPI and *AC*-PPPIII in *Avena* (Fig. 2).

Three (*A*, *A'(D)*, and *C*)-types of *ppcB1* sequences were identified for one accession of *A. sativa* (Liu 273), consistent with its hexaploid origin. These sequences fell into three distinct groups. In clade *AC*-PPPII, *A*-type sequences of *A. sativa* clustered with tetraploids (*A. atlantica*, *A. agadiriana*, *A. insularis*, and *A. murphyi*) and hexaploids (without *A. nuda*) in subclade *AC*-PPPII-A1 (MLBS = 74%, PP = 0.54), whereas *A*-type sequence of *A. sativa* clustered with *A. longiglumis* in subclade *AC*-PPPII-A2 (MLBS = 94%, PP = 1.00) (Fig. S1). *C*-type sequences of hexaploids grouped with *A. hirtula*, C-genome diploids and three tetraploids (*A. insularis*, *A. maroccana*, and *A. murphyi*) in clade *AC*-PPPI (Fig. S3). As for clade *A*-PPI, *A'(D)*-type sequence of *A. sativa* clustered with *A. wiestii* in subclade *A*-PPI-D (MLBS = 70%, PP = 0.94), which was labelled as “*A'(D)*” due to its distinct status in *Avena* (Fig. S3).

*GBSSI* sequence analysis. The aligned *GBSSI* matrix had 1352 characters, including exons 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, and introns 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, with the lengths of 53 bp, 81 bp, 194 bp, 88 bp, 129 bp, 22 bp,
branch support values are shown in Figs S4–S6. (AB-GBI in blue, A ‘C-GBI in green, and AB&A ‘C-GBI in brown) plus eight polyploids in unmarked black.

Figure 3. Maximum likelihood tree of *Avena* inferred from nuclear GBSSI data including three clades (AB-GBI in blue, AC-GBI in green, and AB&AC-GBI in brown) plus eight polyploids in unmarked black. Explanation of branch thickness and colorful terminal symbols refer to Fig. 2. Terminal taxon names and branch support values are shown in Figs S4–S6.

47 bp, 148 bp, 153 bp, 127 bp, 154 bp, 152 bp, and 4 bp, respectively (Table S3). The GBSSI data provided 434 (32.1%) parsimony-informative characters. The ML and BI analyses generated different topologies for *Avena* (Figs 3 and 4).

The monophyly of *Avena* received strong support (MLBS = 94%, PP = 1.00) (Figs 3 and 4). In the ML analysis, three clades plus eight polyploids [A’(D)-type sequences of tetraploids *A. insularis* and *A. maroccana*, and hexaploids (without *A. nuda*)] were observed in the GBSSI tree: AC-GBI [C-genome diploids, C-type sequences of tetraploids (*A. insularis*, *A. maroccana*, and *A. murphyi*) and hexaploids (without *A. nuda*)] (MLBS = 66%, PP = 1.00) (Fig. S4); AB-GBI [ *A. atlantica*, *A. hirtula*, *A. longiglumis*, *A. wiestii*, A-type sequences of tetraploids (*A. abyssinica*, *A. barbata*, and *A. vaviloviana*) and hexaploid *A. fataul*] (MLBS = 100%, PP = 0.93) (Fig. S5); and AB&AC-GBI [ *A. atlantica*, *A. brevis*, *A. canariensis*, *A. damascena*, *A. hirtula*, *A. hispanica*, *A. longiglumis*, *A. lusitanica*, *A. strigosa*, *A. wiestii*, A-type sequences of tetraploids (*A. abyssinica*, *A. agadiriana*, *A. barbata*, and *A. vaviloviana*), A’-type sequences of *A. maroccana* and *A. murphyi* and hexaploids] (Fig. S6). The clade AC-GBI was sister to a single lineage (PP = 0.98) containing clades AB-GBI and AB&AC-GBI in *Avena* (Fig. 3).

In BI analyses, four clades plus eight polyploids [A’(D)-type sequences of tetraploids *A. insularis* and *A. maroccana*, and hexaploids (without *A. nuda*)] were observed in the GBSSI tree: AC-GBI (C-type sequences of clade *Avena* GBSSI members in ML analysis) (MLBS = 66%; PP = 1.00) (Fig. S7); AC-GBII [ *A. brevis*, *A. canariensis*, *A. hirtula*, *A. hispanica*, *A. longiglumis*, *A. lusitanica*, *A. strigosa*, *A. wiestii*, A-type sequences of *A. agadiriana* and hexaploids (*A. hybrida*, *A. nuda*, and *A. sativa*), and A’-type sequences of *A. maroccana* and *A. murphyi*)] (PP = 0.50) (Fig. S8); AB-GBI [A-type sequences of clade AB-GBI members in ML analysis] (MLBS = 100%; PP = 0.94) (Fig. S9); and AB&GBII [ *A. atlantica*, *A. damascena*, *A. hirtula*, *A. longiglumis*, *A. wiestii*, A-type sequences of three AB-genome tetraploids (*A. abyssinica*, *A. barbata*, and *A. vaviloviana*) and hexaploids (without *A. nuda* and *A. sterilis*)] (PP = 0.66) (Fig. S10). Clades AC-GBII plus AB-GBII included the same members as clade AB&AC-GBI (without *A. sterilis*). Clade AB-GBI was sister to clade AB-GBII, and this group (PP = 0.66) plus clade AC-GBII (PP = 0.50) was assigned to a single monophyletic lineage (PP = 0.98), which was sister to clade AC-GBI. This large clade received strong support (MLBS = 94%, PP = 1.00) in *Avena* (Fig. 4).

Three [A, A’(D), and C]-types of GBSSI sequences were identified in four accessions of *A. sativa* (Liu 272, 310, 311, and 348), consistent with its hexaploid origin. These sequences fell into three distinct groups. In clade AC-GBI, C-type sequences of *A. sativa* clustered with C-genome diploids, C-type sequences of tetraploids (*A. insularis*, *A. maroccana*, and *A. murphyi*) and hexaploids (without *A. nuda*) (MLBS = 78%, PP = 1.00) (Figs S4 and S7). A-type sequences of *A. sativa* were inserted into clade AB&AC-GBI and clade AB-GBII (Figs S6 and S10), respectively. However, A’(D)-type sequences of *A. sativa* were embedded within a single lineage containing clades AB-GBI and AB&AC-GBI in the ML analysis (Fig. S6), and containing clades AC-GBII, AB-GBI, and AB-GBII in BI analysis (Fig. S10).
Gpa1 sequence analysis. The aligned gpa1 matrix had 1034 characters, including exons 10, 11, and 12; with the lengths of 22 bp, 94 bp, 60 bp, 681 bp, 92 bp, and 85 bp, of which 137 (13.25%) were parsimony-informative. ML and BI analyses had an identical topology for Avena (Fig. 5).

The monophyly of Avena received strong support (MLBP = 100%, PP = 1.00). Seven clades were observed for the gpa1 tree (Fig. S11): C-GPI (C-genome diploids) (MLBS = 100%, PP = 1.00); A ‘C-GPI [A-type sequences of A. agadiriana, and A’-type sequences of A. insularis and A. murphyi] and A’(D)-type sequences of four hexaploids (A. fatua, A. occidentalis, A. sativa, and A. sterilis]) (MLBS = 65%, PP = 0.96); A-GPI (A. canariensis and A-type sequence of A. hybrida) (MLBS = 96%, PP = 1.00); AB-GPI [diploids (A. atlantica, A. damascena, A. hirtula, and A. wiestii), A-type sequences of tetraploids (A. abyssinica, A. barbata, A. vaviloviana) and A’-type sequences of A. marocana)] (MLBS = 73%, PP = 1.00); A-GPIII (A. hirtula and A’-type sequences of A. marocana) (MLBS = 87%, PP = 1.00); and AB-GPII [A. atlantica, A. brevis, A. damascena, A. hirtula, A. hispanica, A. longiglumis, A. lusitanica, A. strigosa, and A. wiestii, A-type sequences of four AB-genome tetraploids and A’(D)-type sequences of A. insularis and hexaploids] (MLBS = 52%, PP = 0.93). Clades A-GPII, A-GPI, AB-GPI, and A-GPIII formed one monophyletic lineage (MLBS = 99%, PP = 1.00), and this lineage in turn was sister to clade A’C-GPI with strong support (MLBS = 92%, PP = 0.99), then the large group was sister to clade C-GPI with strong support (MLBS = 100%, PP = 1.00) (Fig. S11).

Two [A’(D)- and C-] types of gpa1 sequences were identified in a single accession of A. sativa (Liu 310). These sequences fell into two distinct groups, with A’(D)-type sequence of A. sativa nested within clade AB-GPII, and C-type sequences of A. sativa nested within clade A’C-GPI (Fig. S11).

Divergence times. The combined plastid data of 104 accessions comprised 2819 characters, of which 232 (8.23%) were parsimony-informative. The BEAST analysis generated a well-supported tree, which was identical to the topologies obtained from ML and BI analyses of Avena (Fig. 6). Two clades were recognized in the plastid phylogram: C-NRR (C-genome diploids A. clauda, A. eriantha, and A. ventricosa; MLBS = 99%, PP = 1.00); AC-NRR [A. brevis, A. canariensis, A-type sequences of A. barbata and A. agadiriana, and A’(D)-type sequences of tetraploids (A. insularis, A. marocana, and A. murphyi) and hexaploids] + AB-NRR [A. atlantica, A. damascena, A. hirtula, A. longiglumis, A. lusitanica, A. prostrata, A. strigosa, A. wiestii, A-type sequences of AB-genome tetraploids and A’-type sequence of A. marocana] and hexaploids (without A. sativa and A. occidentalis)]. Clade...
A ‘C-NRR + AB-NRR (MLBS = 97%, PP = 0.96) was sister to clade C-NRR in Avena (Fig. 6). Here we discuss divergence times for the lineages of interest as shown in Table S4. The uncorrelated-rate relaxed molecular clock suggests that the crown age of Avena was 20.04 [95% highest posterior density (HPD) 3.56–35.06] mya (node 1). This was also the stem ages for clades C-NRR and A ‘C-NRR + AB-NRR, whose crown ages were 10.71 (HPD: 1.62–20.25) and 14.54 (HPD: 2.68–25.02) mya, respectively (nodes 2 and 3). The crown age of clade A ‘C-NRR + AB-NRR was also the divergence time for nodes A ‘C-NRR and AB-NRR (nodes 4 and 8). The crown ages of the A. sativa lineages were 2.43, 2.46, and 2.97 mya (nodes 5, 6, and 7), respectively (Fig. 6).

Discussion

Infrageneric phylogeny and allopolyploidy events in Avena. Two strongly supported infragenetic lineages within Avena were identified by the plastid data: the C-genome diploid lineage (Avena sect. Ventricosa) containing A. clauda, A. eriantha, and A. ventricosa in clade C-NRR; and the A-genome diploid-polyploid lineage (Avena sect. Avena) containing other congeneric species in clade AB-NRR + AC-NRR (Fig. 6). Members of C-genome diploid lineage were distributed from the south Mediterranean to the Irano-Turanian region 5,6, and they were easily distinguished based on their unequal glumes15, fusiform caryopses with striate sculpturing32, and heterobrachial chromosomes with heterochromatin blocks along long-arm terminals8. Morphological, cytoge netic, and phylogenetic evidence supported recognizing this lineage as a distinct section, Avena sect. Ventricosa, which was embedded within clades AC-PPIII (Fig. S3) and AC-GBI based on nuclear data (Figs S4 and S7). In the ppcB1 and GBSSI trees, Avena sect. Ventricosa shared a high degree of genetic similarity with C-type homoeologues of polyploids. Consequently, the ancestor of Avena sect. Ventricosa was probably the C genome donor for A ‘C(DC)-genome tetraploids and hexaploids.

Avena sect. Avena was proposed for the A-genome diploid-polyploid lineage including nodes with low support in the plastid tree (Fig. 6). Chromosome rearrangement had occurred since the divergence of Avena sect. Avena progenitors, leading to the divergence of A-genome constitution4,10,30, which could be divided into two groups in the section. The first group, As-genome diploids (A. brevis, A. hispanica, A. strigosa, A. atlantica, A. hirtula, A. lusitanica, and A. wiestii), A. damascena (Ad-genome), and A. longiligumis (Al-genome) clustered with three AC(DC)-genome tetraploids (A. insularis, A. maroccana, and A. murphyi) in node AC-PPII (Fig. S1); and the second group, As-genome diploids (Avena brevis, A. hispanica, A. strigosa, A. atlantica, A. hirtula, A. lusitanica, and A. wiestii), A. canariensis (Ac-genome), A. damascena (Ad-genome), and A. prostrata (Ap-genome)
clustered with AB-genome tetraploids in node AB-PPI (Fig. S2), and As-genome diploids (A. atlantica, A. hirtula, and A. wiestii), A. damascena (Ad-genome), and A. longiglumis (Al-genome) clustered with AB-genome tetraploids in clade AB-GBII (Fig. S10). Phylogenetic relationships among the As-, Ad-, and Al-genome diploids...
and AC-genome tetraploids, together with those of As-, Ac-, Ad-, Al-, and Ap-genome diploids and AB-genome tetraploids indicated that the close relatives of the AC- and AB-genome tetraploids might be found within different A-genome groups based on ppcB1 data. Therefore, we hypothesize that AB- and AC(DC)-genome tetraploids originated from different A-genome diploid ancestors (Table S513,16,18,21,22). Whole genome sequencing data including repetitive DNA might be able to detect the A (A')-genome constitution in Avena tetraploids12.

Three secondary gene pool members, A. insularis, A. maroccana, and A. murphyi are native to the northwest Africa and adjacent environs (i.e., A. insularis in Sicily and Tunisia, A. maroccana in Morocco, and A. murphyi in southern Spain and northern Morocco)3,21. They formed a clade AC-GPI together with hexaploids in the gpa1 tree (Fig. S11). In view of the chromosome pairing capacity between AC(DC)-genome tetraploids and hexaploids21 and sequence-based diversity data8, the A and C genomes in the three tetraploids matched closest with D and C genomes in cultivated oat10. Since the As-, Ad-, and Al-genome diploids were involved in the AC(DC)-genome tetraploid formation, it cannot be excluded that AC(DC)-genome tetraploids originated from the ancient allotetraploidy events owing to the isolated phylogenetic positions of A. maroccana in clade AC-PPI (Fig. S1), those of A. insularis inserted within a monophyletic lineage of the GBSSI tree (Fig. S8), and that of A. murphyi in clade AC-GPI (Fig. S11). If this was the case, one would expect three or more ancient A-genome diploids to have participated in the origin of AC(DC)-genome tetraploid. The three tetraploids have been reported as AC-genome-derived based on anonymous genotyping-by-sequencing (GBS) markers8, while the AC(DC) designation of the tetraploids is fully compatible with our results together with another analysis based on GBS markers located on hexaploid chromosomes13.

Within the As-genome diploids, Avena hispanica was isolated from the closely related A. hirtula and A. lusitanica in the clade AC-NRR + AB-NRR of plastid tree (Fig. 6). However, A. lusitanica (group 3) showed specific genetic divergence from A. hirtula and A. hispanica (group 3) in high-density GBS analysis8. Based on the length of lemma biaristulate tips (5–12 mm6) and the genome size (9.08 ± 0.11 Mb), A. hirtula can be easily differentiated from the two As-genome diploids, that have a similar genome size to the smallest Ad-genome diploid A. damascene12. The incongruencies among morphological characters and genetic differences make the identification of the As-genome species challenging. Avena lusitanica and A. hispanica might represent ecotypes of A. hirtula found in the circum-Mediterranean, western Asia, and Europe5,33.

**Allohexaploid origin of Avena sativa.** Two distinct steps were inferred for the formation of the cultivated oat. The first step includes the ancient allotetraploidy events involving the hybridization between the ancient A-(or diverged A)- and C-genome diploid progenitors to form AC (now called DC)-genome tetraploids. The second step includes subsequent recent allohexaploidy events involving hybridization between DC-genome tetraploids and the more recent A-genome diploid progenitors to form the extant ACD-genome hexaploids18. The close relationship between the genetically homogeneous Avena sect. Ventricosa and the C-copy sequences of AC-genome tetraploids plus hexaploids was a novel discovery which suggested their C-genome donor to be the ancestor of Avena sect. Ventricosa. This was consistent with the hypothesis that the paleotetraploidy events pre-dated and potentially triggered divergence of the extant AC(DC)-genome tetraploids in narrow ranges of the Mediterranean Basin7. In the gpa1 tree, AC(DC)-genome tetraploids together with hexaploids comprised the clade AC-GPI (Fig. S11). Therefore, the nuclear data provided robust evidence for the designated D and C genomes in cultivated oat, matching closest with A(D)- and C-genome in A. insularis, A. maroccana, and A. murphyi, and the A-genome designation matches better with the extant A-genome diploids in Avena.

The close relationships among three A-genome diploids and cultivated oat were observed in the ppcB1 tree, i.e., A. atlantica, A. longiglumis, and A. wiestii were embedded within the AC-PPPI-A1, AC-PPII-A2, and A-PPI subclades (Figs S1 and S3). The IGS-RFLP dendrogram suggested that A. atlantica should be placed within the subclades (Figs S1 and S3). Whole genome sequencing data including repetitive DNA might be able to detect the A (A')-genome constitution in Avena tetraploids12.

The first step includes the ancient allotetraploidy events involving the hybridization between the ancient A 'C(D)- and C-genome in A. insularis (Fig. S11). Therefore, the nuclear data provided robust evidence for the designated D and C genomes in cultivated oat. The first step includes the ancient allotetraploidy events involving the hybridization between the ancient A 'C(D)- and C-genome in A. insularis (Fig. S11). Therefore, the nuclear data provided robust evidence for the designated D and C genomes in cultivated oat. The first step includes the ancient allotetraploidy events involving the hybridization between the ancient A 'C(D)- and C-genome in A. insularis (Fig. S11). Therefore, the nuclear data provided robust evidence for the designated D and C genomes in cultivated oat. The close relationships among three A-genome diploids and cultivated oat were observed in the ppcB1 tree, i.e., A. atlantica, A. longiglumis, and A. wiestii were embedded within the AC-PPPI-A1, AC-PPII-A2, and A-PPI subclades (Figs S1 and S3). The IGS-RFLP dendrogram suggested that A. atlantica should be placed within the subclades (Figs S1 and S3). Whole genome sequencing data including repetitive DNA might be able to detect the A (A')-genome constitution in Avena tetraploids12.

The second step includes subsequent recent allohexaploidy events involving hybridization between DC-genome tetraploids and the more recent A-genome diploid progenitors to form the extant ACD-genome hexaploids18. The close relationship between the genetically homogeneous Avena sect. Ventricosa and the C-copy sequences of AC-genome tetraploids plus hexaploids was a novel discovery which suggested their C-genome donor to be the ancestor of Avena sect. Ventricosa. This was consistent with the hypothesis that the paleotetraploidy events pre-dated and potentially triggered divergence of the extant AC(DC)-genome tetraploids in narrow ranges of the Mediterranean Basin7. In the gpa1 tree, AC(DC)-genome tetraploids together with hexaploids comprised the clade AC-GPI (Fig. S11). Therefore, the nuclear data provided robust evidence for the designated D and C genomes in cultivated oat, matching closest with A(D)- and C-genome in A. insularis, A. maroccana, and A. murphyi, and the A-genome designation matches better with the extant A-genome diploids in Avena.

The close relationships among three A-genome diploids and cultivated oat were observed in the ppcB1 tree, i.e., A. atlantica, A. longiglumis, and A. wiestii were embedded within the AC-PPPI-A1, AC-PPII-A2, and A-PPI subclades (Figs S1 and S3). The IGS-RFLP dendrogram suggested that A. atlantica should be placed within the subclades (Figs S1 and S3). Whole genome sequencing data including repetitive DNA might be able to detect the A (A')-genome constitution in Avena tetraploids12.
when compared with *A. sativa*\(^5\). Clearly six hexaploids cannot be regarded as a single species designated as *A. sativa*\(^5\), especially for wild hexaploids—*A. fatua*, *A. sterilis*, *A. hybrid*, and *A. occidentalis*, each adapted to respective microenvironments in the circum-Mediterranean region\(^3\). *Avena* provided a great model for studying polyploidy, especially concerning the evolutionary and genetic processes associated with extensive intergeneric transfers\(^9\) and northward diffusion into cooler areas\(^9\) over a time scale of c. 20 mya (Fig. 6). Future studies of *Avena* need to investigate the unique and conserved genomic signatures using phylogenomics\(^9\),\(^{40}\).

### Paleoclimatic hypothesis for the lineage divergence of *Avena*.

It has been proposed that the Miocene-Pliocene interval was a key period in the origin of Mediterranean temperate plants and involved two major climatic oscillations\(^4\). The former comprised mild seasonal climatic contrasts that resulted from rainfall decreasing and repeated cooling events during the early to middle Miocene; and the latter was characterized by a high seasonal Mediterranean climate resulting from the onset of aridity and seasonality during the late Miocene to Pliocene\(^2\). During these mild climatic contrasts, shifts in vegetation from subtropical forest to annual grasslands occurred in the Mediterranean Basin\(^9\). The resultant habitat heterogeneity may have had last- ing impact on the genetic and phenotypic divergence of major lineages in *Avena*\(^2\). Major lineages in *Avena* are distinguished by ecological differentiation: *Avena* sect. *Ventricosa* is distributed in calcareous rocky plateaus or mountain grassland habitats; and *Avena* sect. *Avena* is distributed in carbonates or semi-desert habitats in the circum-Mediterranean region. The crown ages of these two lineages are estimated at 14.54 (HPD: 2.68–25.02) and 10.71 (HPD: 1.62–20.23) mya, respectively (Fig. 6). These periods coincide with mild seasonal climatic contrasts that occurred during the early to middle Miocene. It appears a temporal relationship exists between the mild seasonal climatic contrasts and the divergence of major lineages in *Avena*.

Cultivated oat may have arisen multiple times in response to environmental pressure such as geographic isolation. The long-term aridity of the Mediterranean Basin summer became more severe along a south-eastern to north-western gradient during the late Miocene to Pliocene\(^2\), leading to the domination of open habitats by C\(_3\)-pooid grasses\(^4\). The increased colonization capacity of cultivated oat may be strongly linked to hybridization between diploid and tetraploid progenitors followed by chromosome duplication. Recurrent polyploidization events in the *Avena sativa* lineages (nodes 5, 6, and 7) seem to correlate with highly seasonal climatic oscillation. Geographic isolation might have contributed to genetic differentiation in the progenitor-derivative species pair, the presumed D(or A)-genome progenitors having disjunct distributions in the Mediterranean region (e.g., *A. atlantica* was endemic to Morocco, *A. wiestii* was endemic to the east Mediterranean, east Saharo-Arabian, and Irano-Turanian, and *A. longiglumis* was endemic to the west-south-east Mediterranean and Saharo-Arabian\(^5\)). The once extensive distribution of the narrow-endemic AC(DC)-genome tetraploids underwent contraction. Hybridization might have been a key element in the successful spread of cosmopolitan cultivated oat as a result of incorporation of locally adapted genes from different progenitor genomes. If this was the case, then the initial hybridization must have pre-dated the formation of modern Mediterranean region\(^6\), which isolated *A. wiestii* (eastern-most) from *A. atlantica* (western-most). Therefore, the independent hexaploidy events of cultivated oat were modulated by harsh climatic oscillation, thus *A. sativa* was able to adapt to new habitats.

*Avena* represents a remarkable model to study because its history of polyploidy, lineage divergence, and complex reticulate evolution. The complex evolution of cultivated oat and its close relatives involved paleotetraploidy events between the ancient A(or A’)- and C-genome diploid ancestors and subsequent recent allohexaploidy events between AC(DC)-genome tetraploids and the more recent A-genome diploid progenitors. The pattern of recurrent polyploidizations in *Avena* and their temporal relationships with paleoclimatic oscillations is unparalleled among polyploid crops occurring in the circum-Mediterranean region\(^1\),\(^{43}\).

### Methods

#### Taxon sampling and data collection.

Eighty-nine accessions of 27 species were sampled to represent the morphological diversity and geographic range of six sections in *Avena*\(^5\), together with outgroups comprising 20 accessions of 16 species from seven allied genera (Supplementary Table S1\(^5\)) based on the recent phylogeny and classification of Poaceae\(^4\). Leaf material was obtained from seedlings and herbarium specimens.

Three low-copy nuclear genes, *phosphoenolpyruvate carboxylase B1* (*ppcB1*), *granule-bound starch synthase I* (*GBSSI*) and *G protein alpha subunit 1* (*gpa1*), were used. The *ppcB1* gene encodes PEP enzyme for the oxaloacetate repletion of the tricarboxylic acid cycle in C\(_3\) plants\(^8,9\), the *GBSSI* gene encodes *GBSSI* enzyme for the amylose synthesis in plants\(^8,9\), and the *gpa1* gene encodes a G-protein \(\alpha\) subunit for signal transduction in flowering plants\(^9\). These loci have previously been used for accurate phylogenetic assessments in Poaceae\(^8,9\),\(^{27}\),\(^{48}\). Based on genome-wide studies on cereal crops, the three loci appear to be on different chromosomes\(^8,9\),\(^{49}\),\(^{50}\), thus each of nuclear markers can provide an independent phylogenetic estimate.

Genomic DNA was extracted following Liu et al\(^8\), and 864 new sequences were generated for nuclear (*ppcB1*, *GBSSI*, and *gpa1*) and plastid (*ndhA* intron, *rpl32-trnL*, and *rps16* intron) fragments, which were amplified using designed or published primers and protocols listed in Table S2\(^31\). Amplified products were purified using polyethylene glycol (PEG) precipitation protocols and sequenced using an ABI PRISM 3730XL DNA Analyzer (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, USA). For accessions that unsuccessfully underwent direct sequencing, the purified PCR products were cloned into pCR4-TOPO vectors and transformed into Escherichia coli TOP10 competent cells following the protocol of TOPO TA Cloning Kit (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA). For accessions that unsuccessfully underwent direct sequencing, the purified PCR products were cloned into pCR4-TOPO vectors and transformed into Escherichia coli TOP10 competent cells following the protocol of TOPO TA Cloning Kit (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA). The resulting sequences were edited using Sequencher v.5.2.3 (Gene Codes Corp., Ann Arbor, MI, USA) and aligned with MUSCLE v.3.8.3150, followed by manual adjustment in SE-AL v.2.0a11 (http://tree.bio.ed.ac.uk/software/seal/). All sequences were deposited in GenBank (KT452936–453223, KT723464–724040).

#### Phylogenetic analyses.

Phylogenetic analyses were performed using maximum likelihood\(^31\) and Bayesian inference\(^31\). Nucleotide substitution models were selected based on the Akaike Information Criterion determined
by Modeltest v.3.7. ML and bootstrap analyses (MLBS) were performed using the best-fit model (Table S3) for 1,000 bootstrap replicates in GARLI v.0.964, with runs set for unlimited generations, and automatic termination following 10,000 generations without significant topological change (lnL increase of 0.01). The output file containing the best trees for bootstrap reweighted data was then read into PAUP* v.4.0b1055 where the majority-rule consensus tree was constructed to calculate MLBS.

BI analyses were conducted in MrBayes v.3.2.146 using the best-fit model for each for nuclear and the combined plastid loci (Table S3). The Bayesian Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) algorithm was run for 30 million generations with four incremental chains starting from random trees and sampling one out of every 1,000 generations. Convergence between runs and the choice of an appropriate burn-in value were assessed by comparing the traces using Tracer v.1.5 (http://tree.bio.ed.ac.uk/software/tracer). All resulting trees were then combined with LogCombiner v.1.6.1 (http://beast.bio.ed.ac.uk/) with 25% burn-ins. The remaining trees (c. 45,000) were used to calculate the Bayesian posterior probabilities (PP) for internal nodes. Data sets and phylogenetic trees are available at TreeBase (http://treebase.org, study no. TB2: S18544) (Reviewer access URL: http://purl.org/phylo/treebase/phylows/study/TB2:S18544). Figures 1–6 (Supplementary Figs S1–S11) were prepared using Photoshop CS6 v.13.0 (Adobe, San Jose, CA, USA).

Divergence time estimation. The molecular dating analyses employed plastid markers a strict molecular clock model was rejected at a significance level of 0.01 (LR = 963.1856, d.f. = 102, P < 0.01) based on a likelihood ratio test51. A Bayesian relaxed clock model was implemented in BEAST v.1.8.256 to estimate divergence times in Avena. Three plastid markers were partitioned using BEAUTI v.1.8.2 (within BEAST) with the best fit model determined by Modeltest v.3.7 (Table S3). The stipoid-Pooideae lineage including Avena plus outgroups was dated to be 49.71 mya based on eight plastid lineages, and thus the crown age of Avena plus outgroups was set at 49.71 mya since fossil surveys provide no evidence of an earlier date for the origin of the stipoid-Pooideae lineage during the late Eocene57.

A Yule tree prior, linked uncorrelated lognormal relaxed clock model, and default operators were defined in the BEAST xml input file. After optimal operator adjustment as suggested by the output diagnostics from preliminary BEAST runs, two independent MCMC runs were performed for 30 million generations, each run sampling every 1,000 generations with 25% burn-ins. All parameters had a potential scale reduction factor that was close to 1, indicating that the posterior distribution had been adequately sampled. A 50% majority rule consensus from the retained posterior trees (c. 45,000) of three runs was obtained using TreeAnnotator v.1.8.2 (within BEAST) with a PP limit of 0.5 and mean lineage heights. The convergence between two runs was checked using the “cumulative” and “compare” functions in AWTY58.

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**Author Contributions**

Q.L., P.M.P. and J.W. conceived the research. Q.L., L.L., and X.Y.Z. conducted experiments, analyzed the data, and wrote the manuscript. P.M.P. and J.W. checked the final manuscript. All authors approved the final manuscript.
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Corrigendum: Unraveling the evolutionary dynamics of ancient and recent polyploidization events in *Avena* (Poaceae)

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The original version of this Article contained an error in the title of the paper, where the word “polyploidization” was incorrectly given as "polypoidization". This has now been corrected in the PDF and HTML versions of the Article.

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