



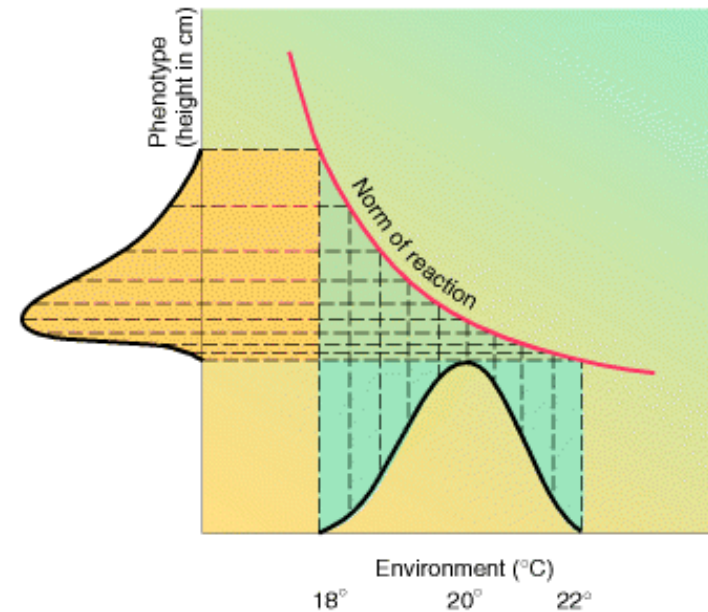
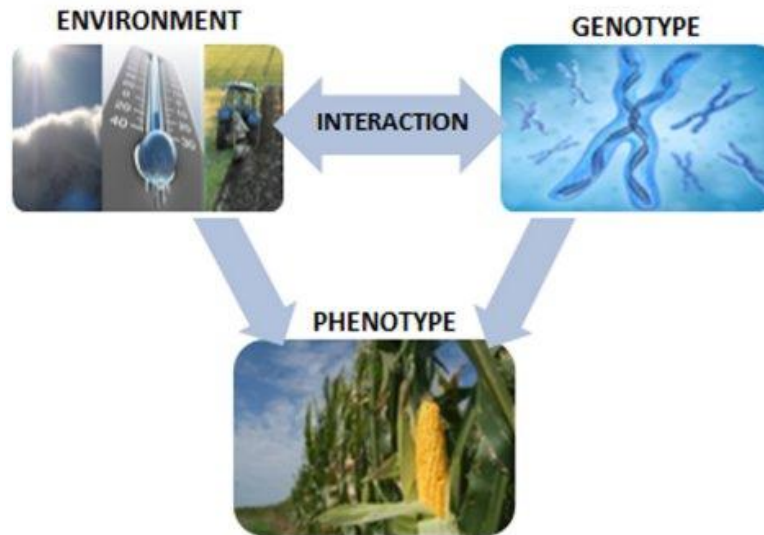
# Phenotyping for resource use efficiency traits from the lab to the field: traits and technologies

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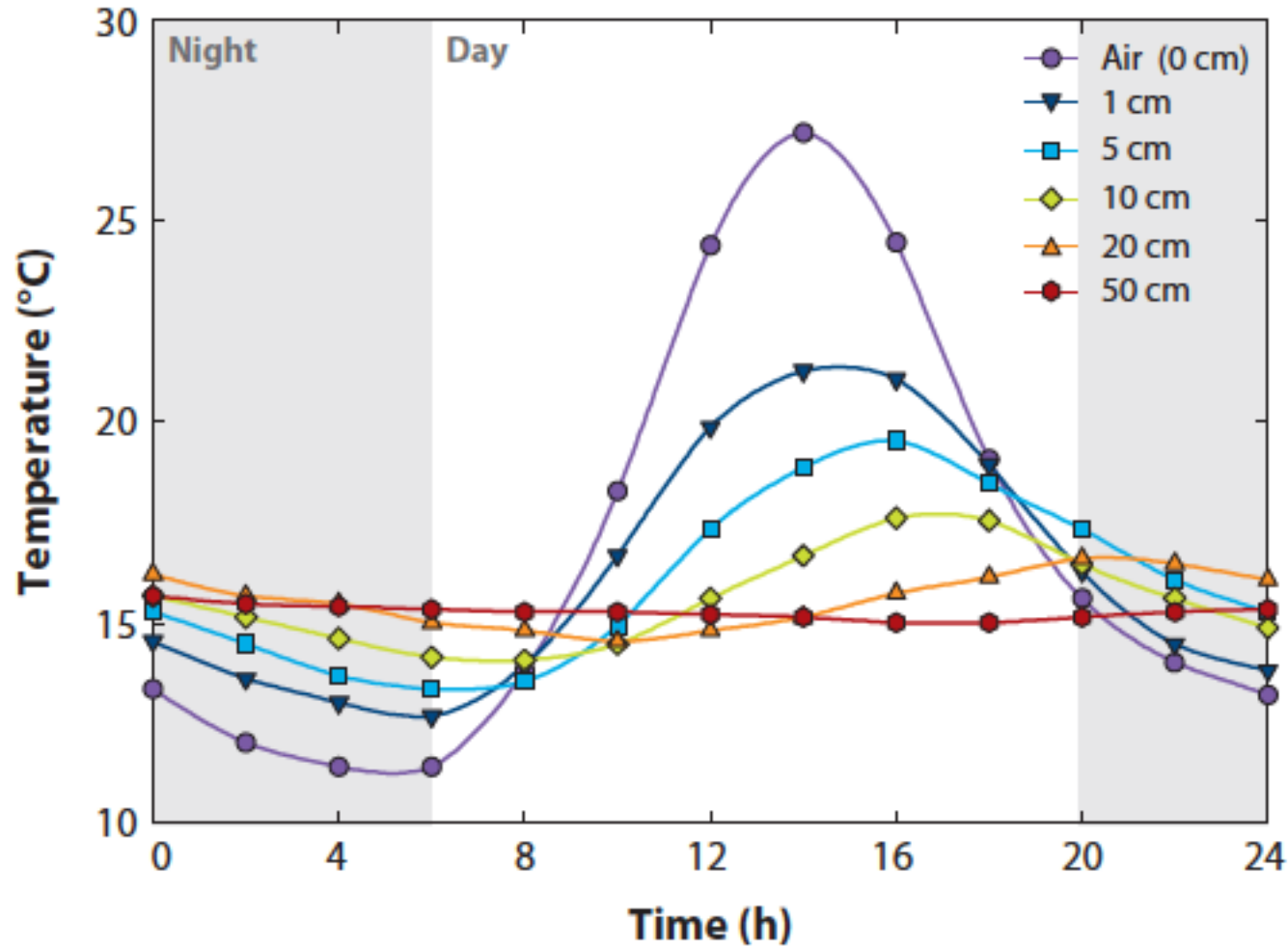
# Phenotypes are quantitative and multi-dimensional



Griffiths et al. An Introduction to genetic analysis

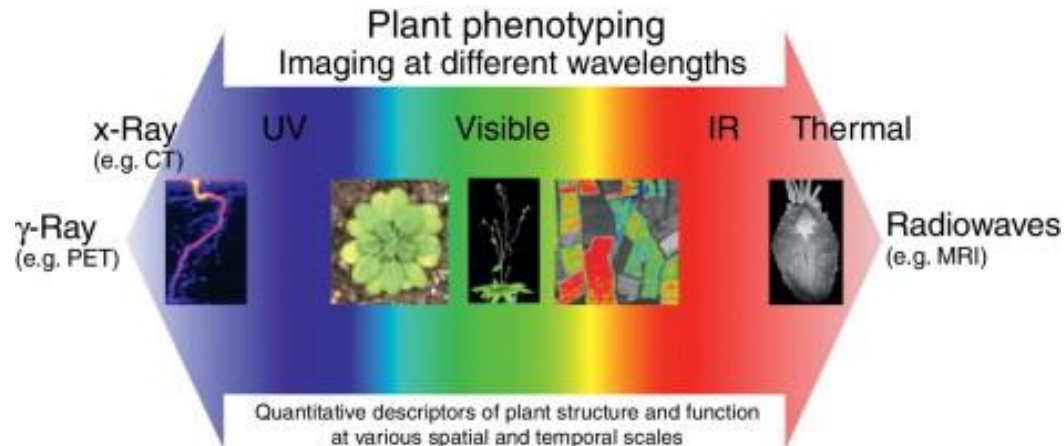
**STUDYING PHENOTYPIC PLASTICITY TO THE ENVIRONMENT IS KEY TO UNRAVEL GENE-PHENE RELATIONSHIPS**

# Environmental factors vary in space and time



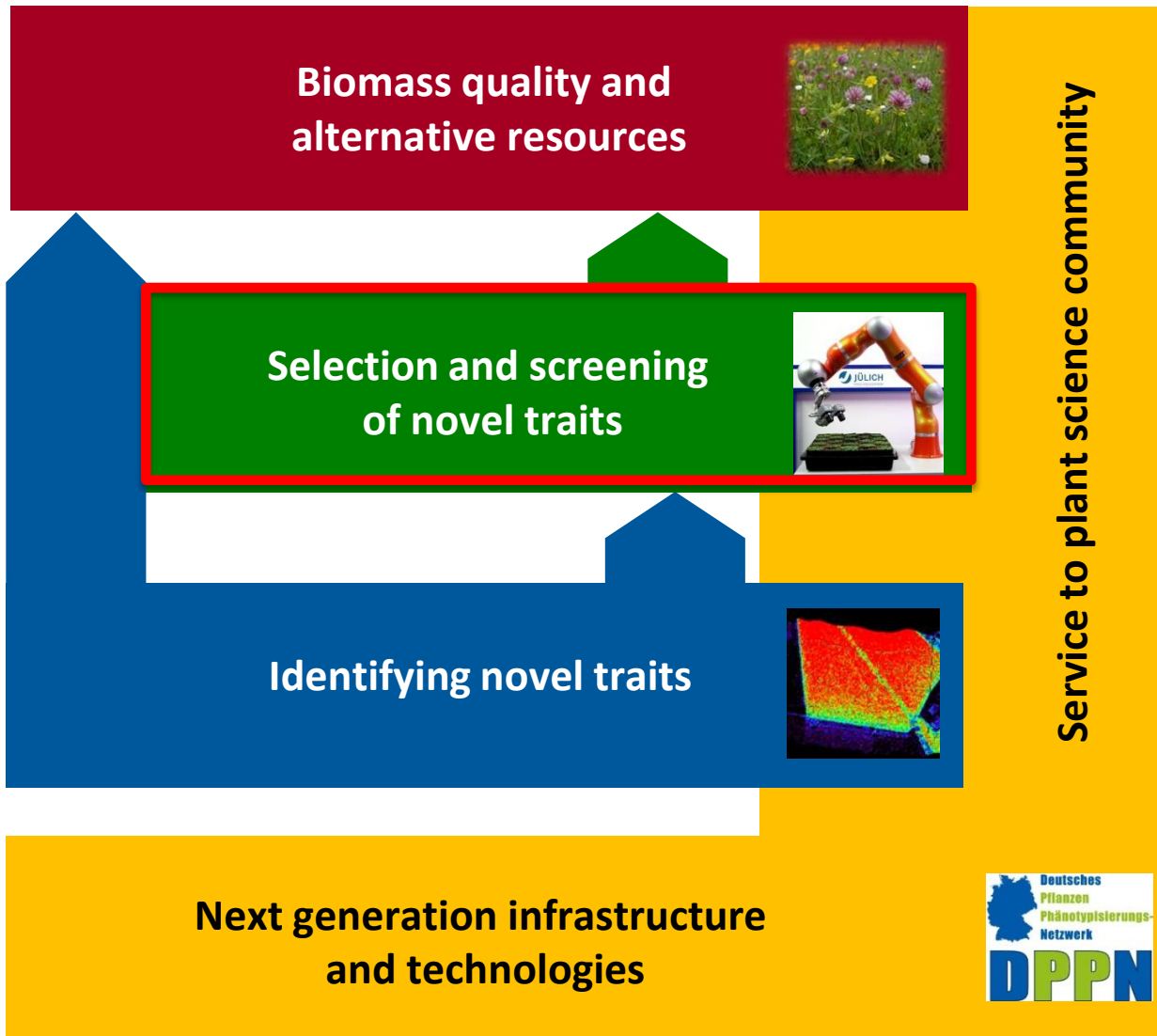
Walter et al., Annual Review Plant Biology, 2009

# Non-invasive technologies are crucial to partly address the phenotyping bottleneck



QUANTITATIVE DESCRIPTORS OF PLANT STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION AT VARIOUS SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL SCALES

# Plant sciences for improved resource use efficiency and optimized biomass



## Associated partners (beyond Helmholtz)

### Biochemistry and molecular biology



### Breeding and agronomy



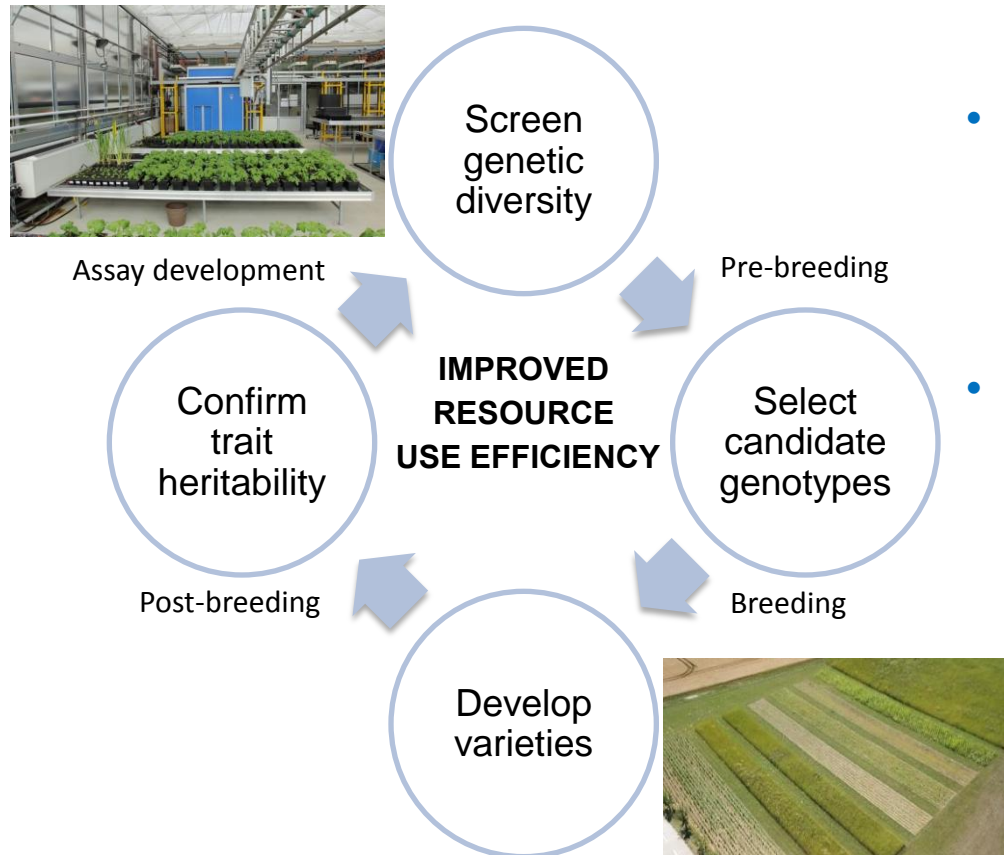
### Crop genetic resources



### Technology platforms



# Improving value of phenotyping for plant breeding programmes



- Quantitative screening for optimized shoot biomass, photosynthesis and root architecture (low water and nutrients)
- Development non-invasive methods, standards, and infrastructure (HTP and functional mechanisms)

## Focus on plasticity and heritability of shoot traits

<b>Shoot Traits/Parameters</b>	<b>Goal</b>
Early vigor, shoot phenology	Reduce soil evaporation/Max. Harvest Index
Water relations	Increase Water Use Efficiency
Leaf senescence, flowering, and branching	Increase Nutrient Use Efficiency
Shoot architecture	Increase Light Use Efficiency
Shoot mechanical properties	Reduce lodging/Quality of renewable biomass

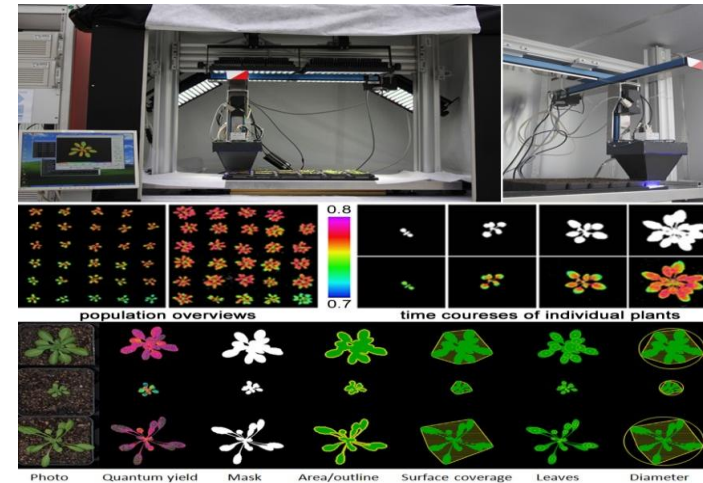
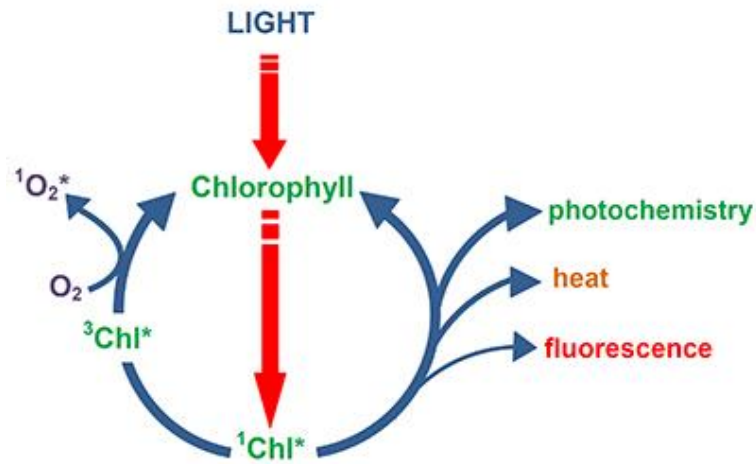
- Comparison and ranking of candidate genotypes greenhouse and field
- Quantitative assessment of Genotype x Environment interactions

# Automated systems for shoot phenotyping





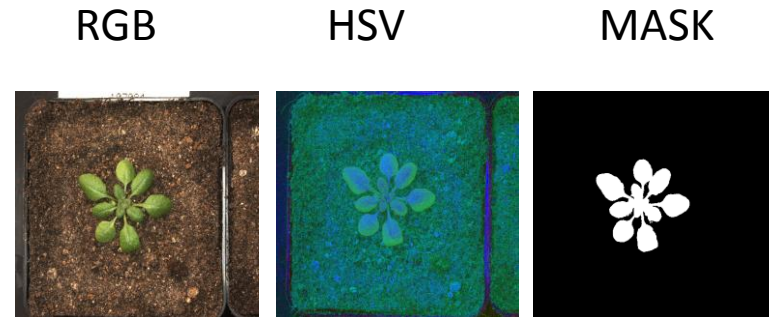
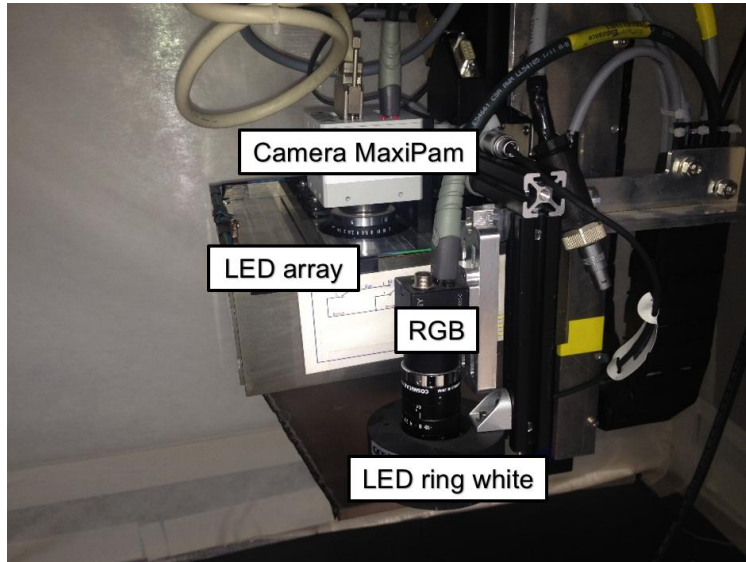
# We established and automated screening system based on active fluorescence imaging to analyze shoot growth and PSII status



PSII dynamic responses as proxies for photosynthetic activity and photoprotection:

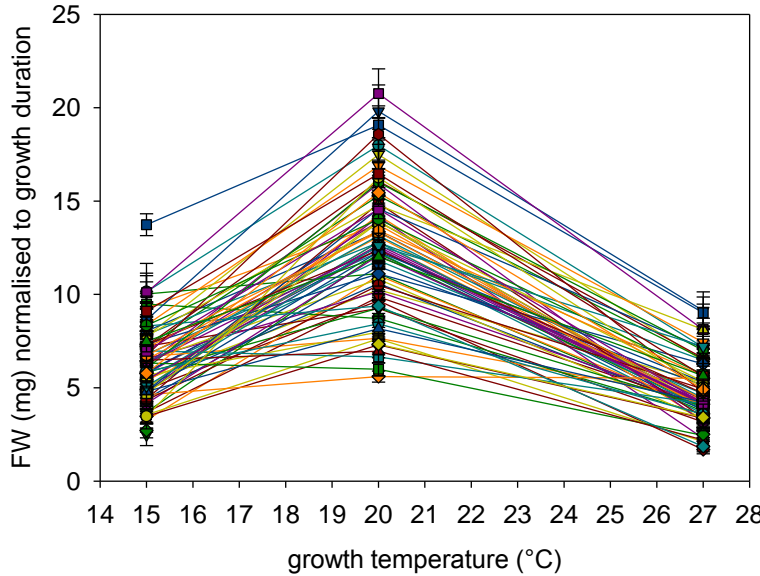
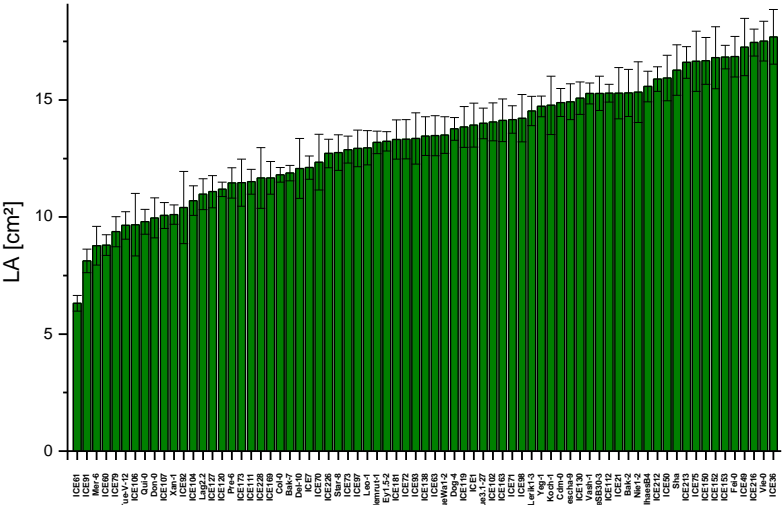
- Fv/Fm
- Electron Transfer Rate
- Non-Photochemical Quenching

# High-throughput screening with RGB cameras for small plants



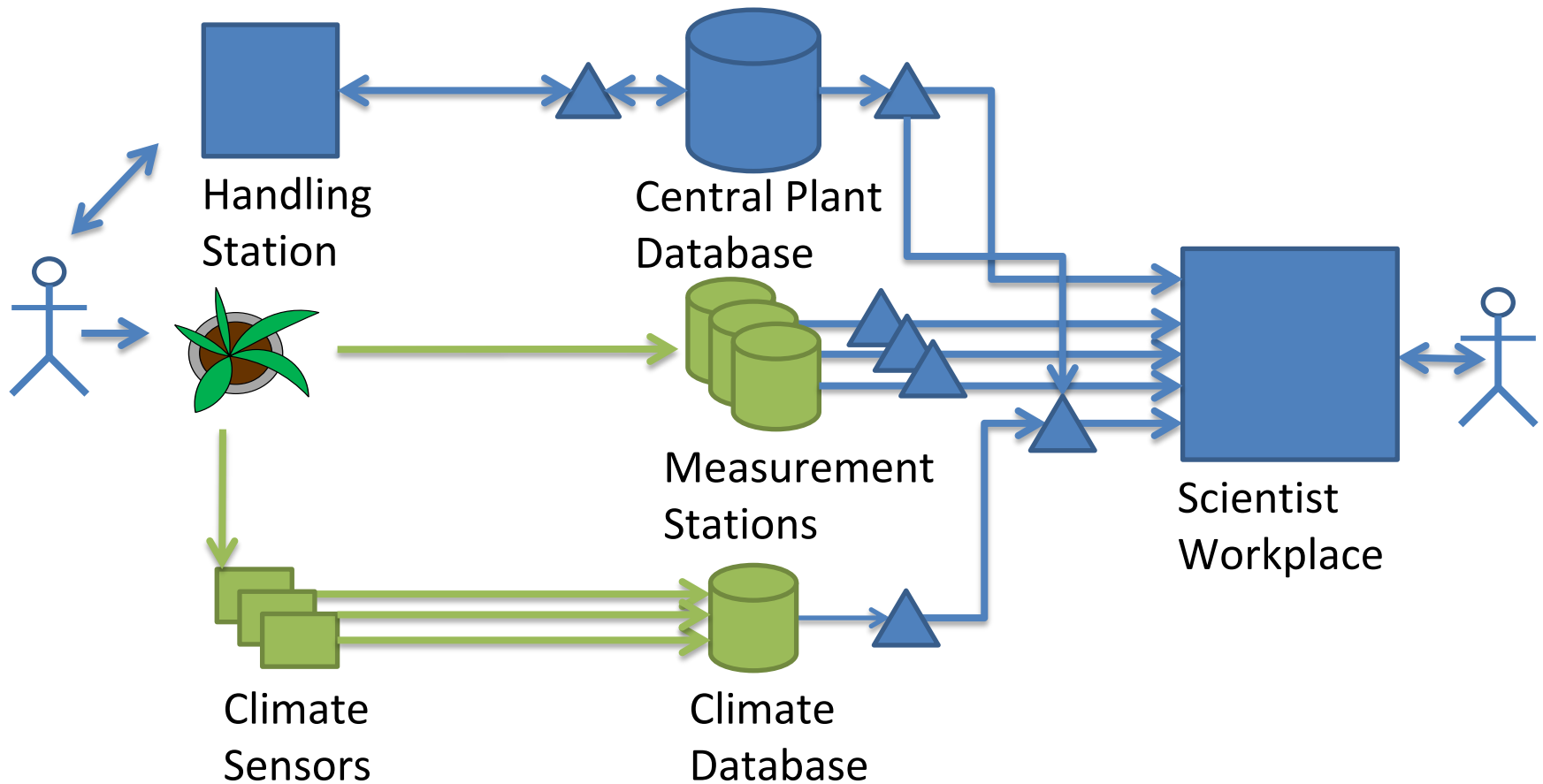
- pixelsize
- leaf area (mm<sup>2</sup>)
- average red / green / blue channel value
- plantId, position, date, time, trayId

# Temperature responses of natural variants in Arabidopsis

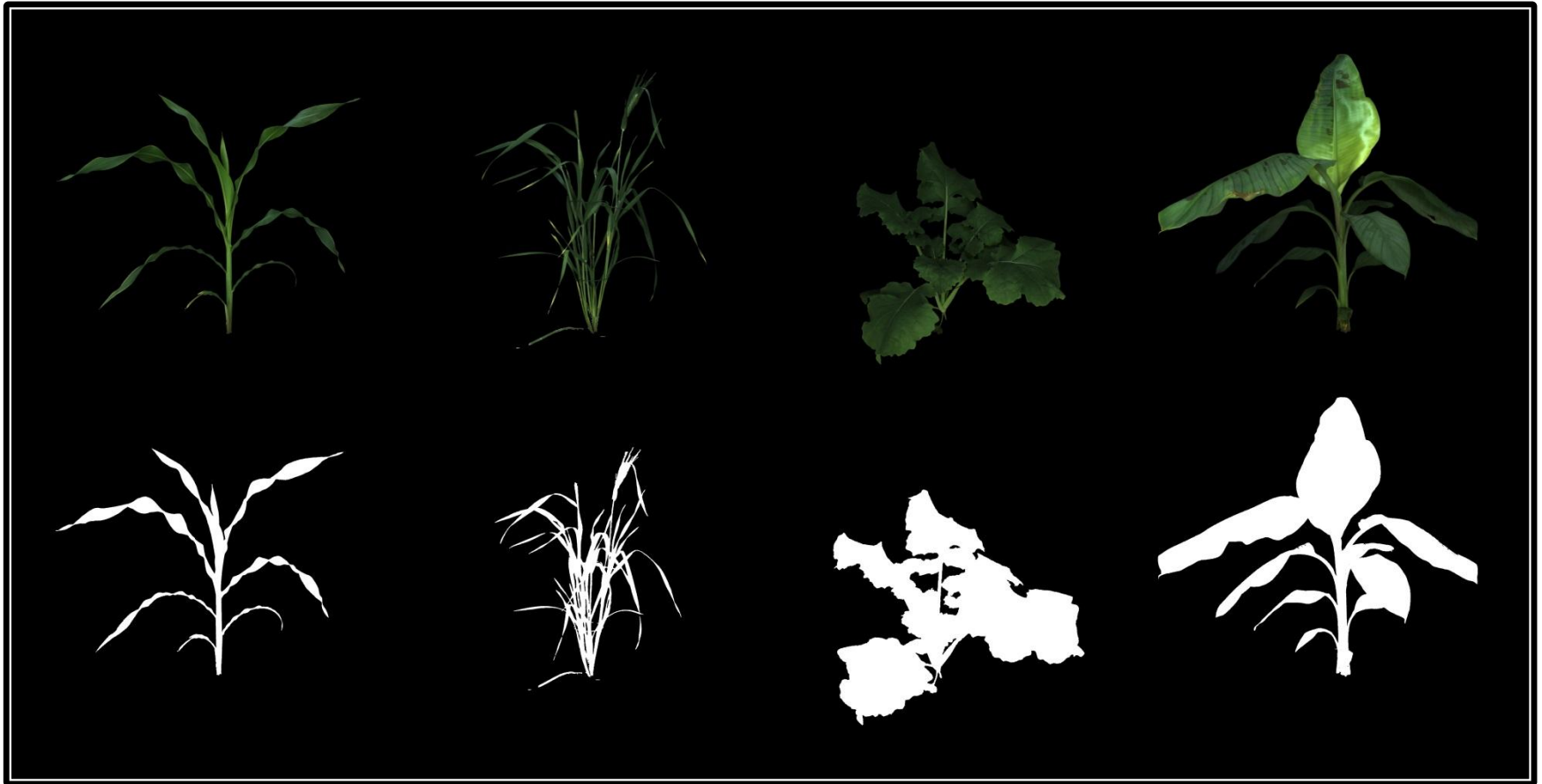


# PhenOMIS database architecture

(Phenotyping Observation and Measurement Information System)



## Reconstructing area development for diverse shoot architecture

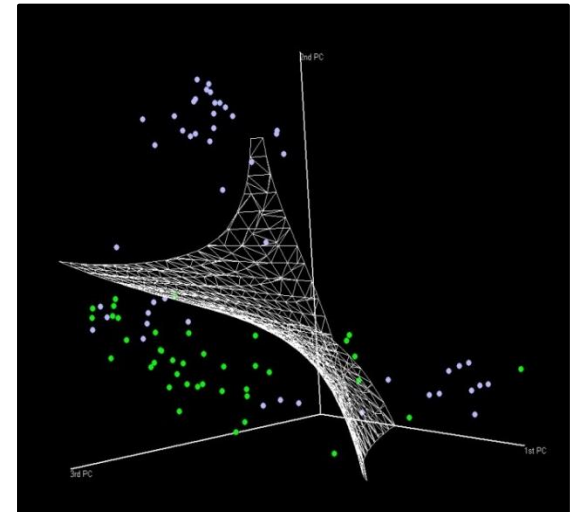
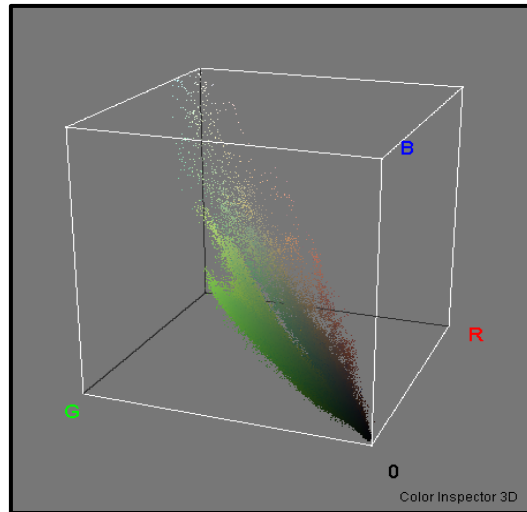


## Automated systems for shoot phenotyping

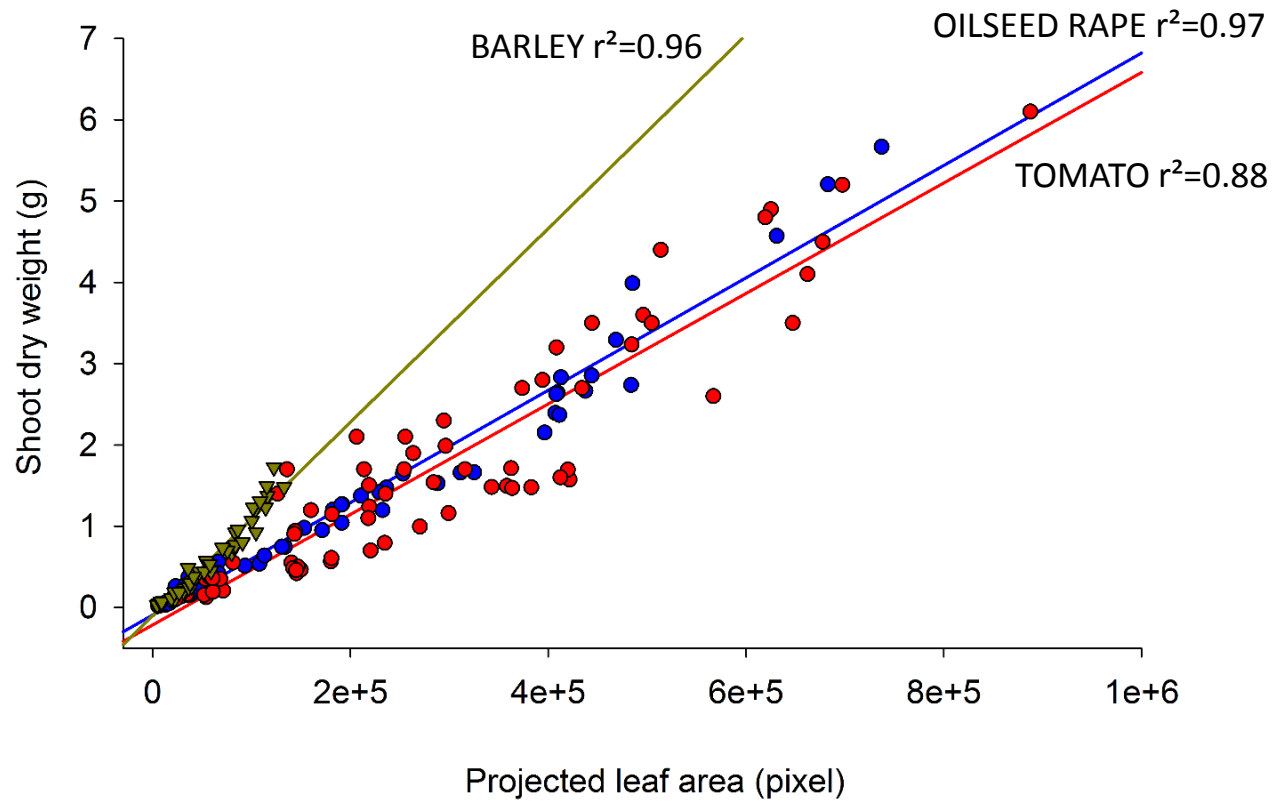


# Feature extraction by Support-Vector-Machines algorithms

- Analysis of pictures by SVM Segmentation (Support Vector Machine - Segmentation)
- Dynamic differentiation between color points of plant and background in color space
- Separation of plant from background by color information of 2 different example pictures



# Segmentation data correlate to leaf area and biomass



Biomass of crop plants compared to PLA at optimal view angles



# Mobile Devices

We developed an application (App) for mobile devices, with the possibility to segment and analyse the image directly on the device



Android OS



File Size: 450kb  
including supplemental files



Programming language



Development tools



**OpenCV**  
Image analysis library

## Mobile devices – user interface



**Segmented image**

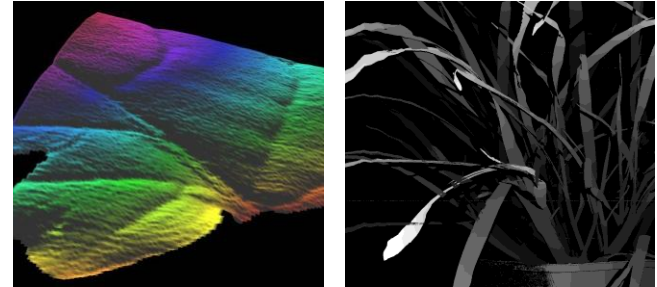
# Application of novel methods to bridge existing gaps

Optimize leaf and canopy orientation to  
improve light use efficiency

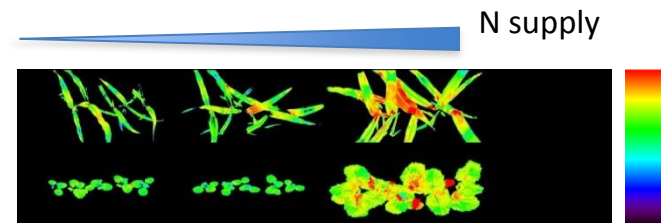
Characterize short- and long-term  
changes in pigment composition

Increase accuracy of quantitative  
measurements of shoot water content

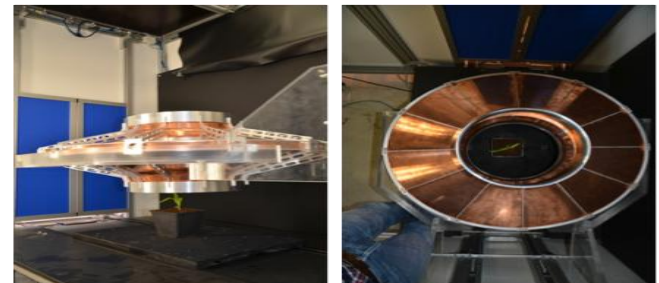
3D imaging



Multispectral imaging

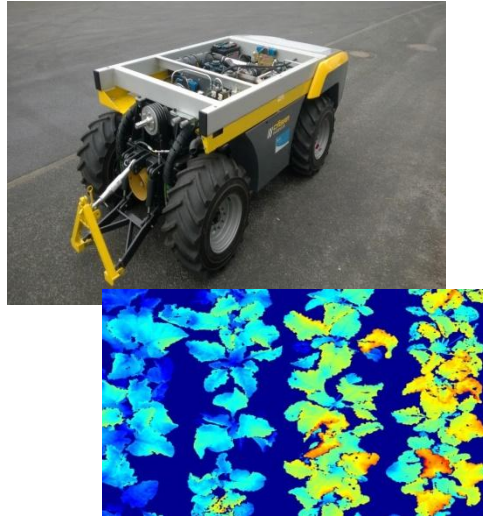


Cavity resonance

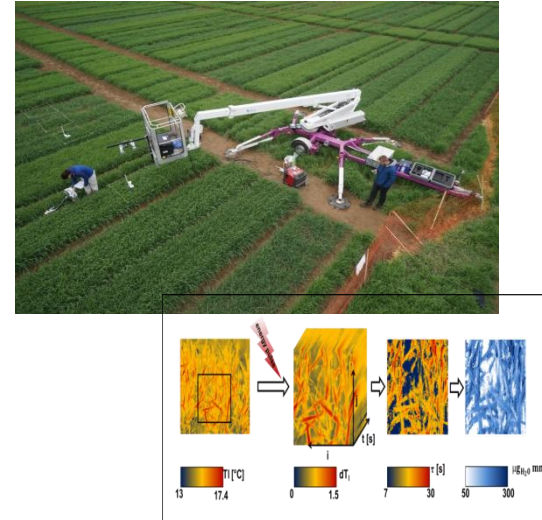


# Field proximal and remote sensing methods at IBG2

## Field-Mobile



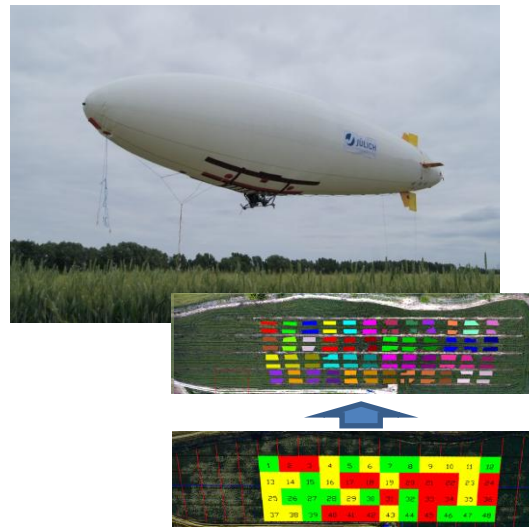
## Field-Lift



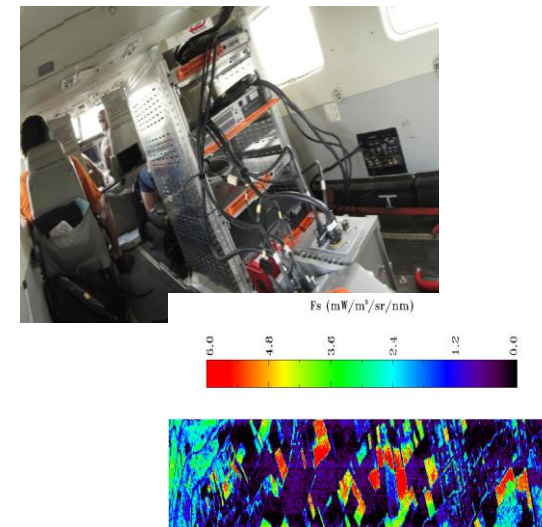
## Field-Bee



## Field-Ship

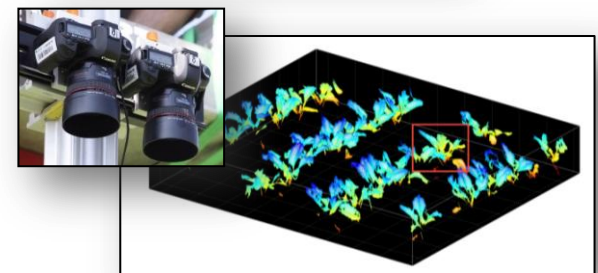
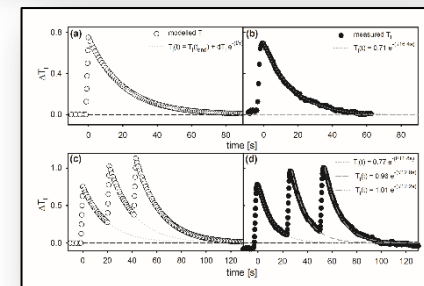
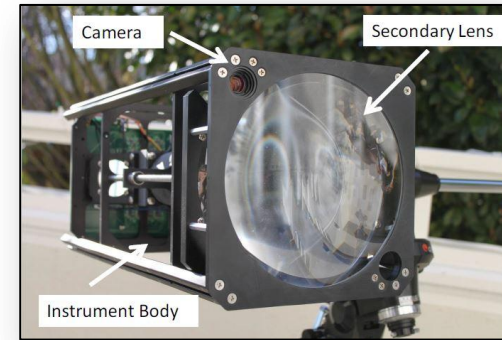


## HyPlant

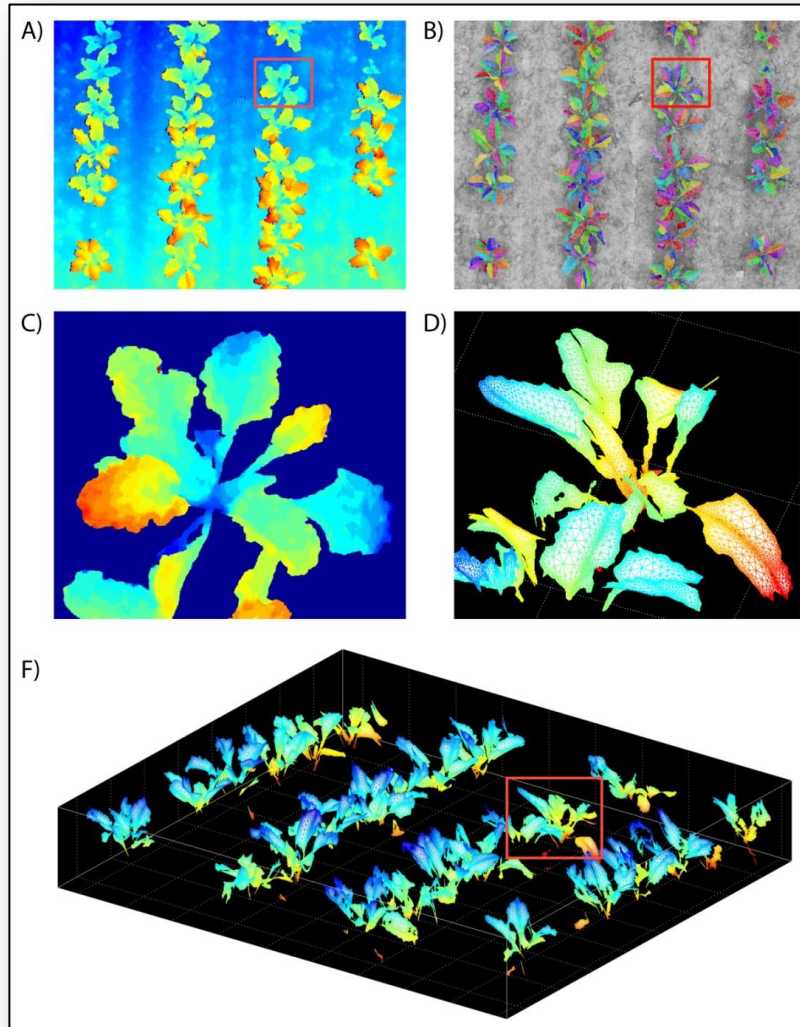


# Field: Portfolio of measurement modes

- Canopy photosynthesis
  - Laser-induced fluorescence systems (LIFT)
  - Passive, sun-induced fluorescence measurement
- Canopy water content and transpiration
  - passive thermography
  - active thermography
- Canopy structure traits
  - stereo cameras
  - LIDAR
  - structured light

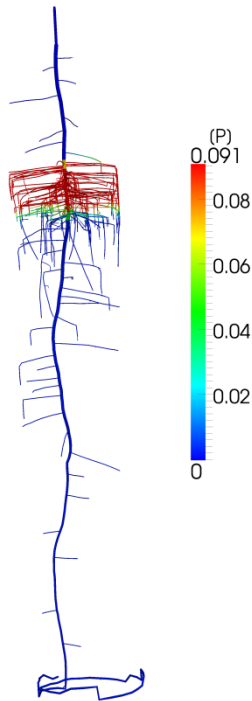


# Stereo imaging enables quantifying 3D canopy structure

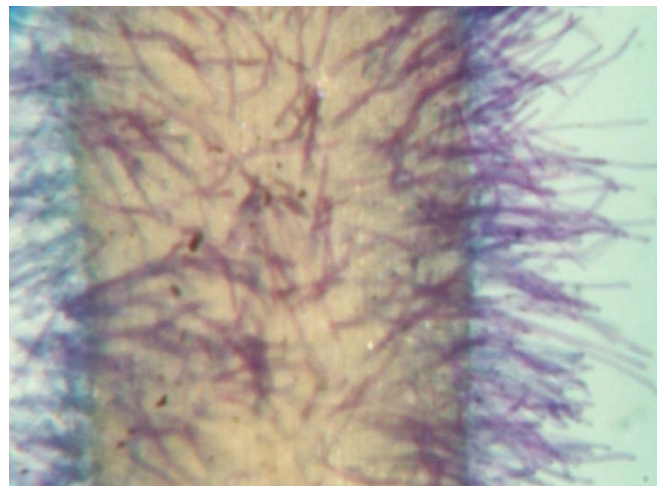


# What below-ground root architecture targets for increased productivity?

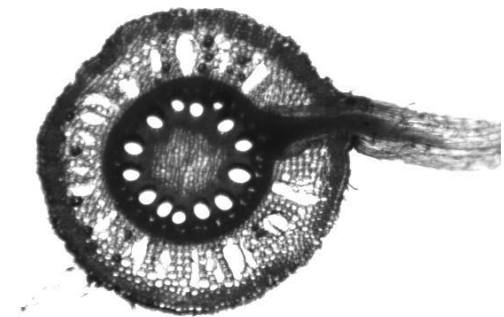
Nutrient foraging



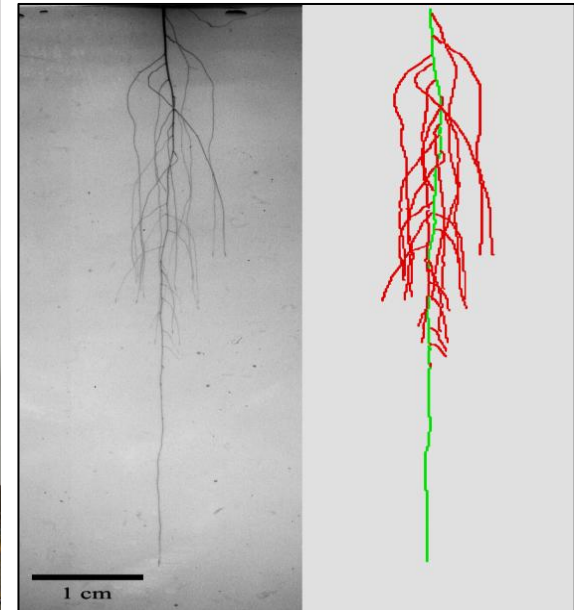
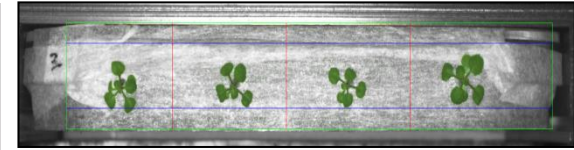
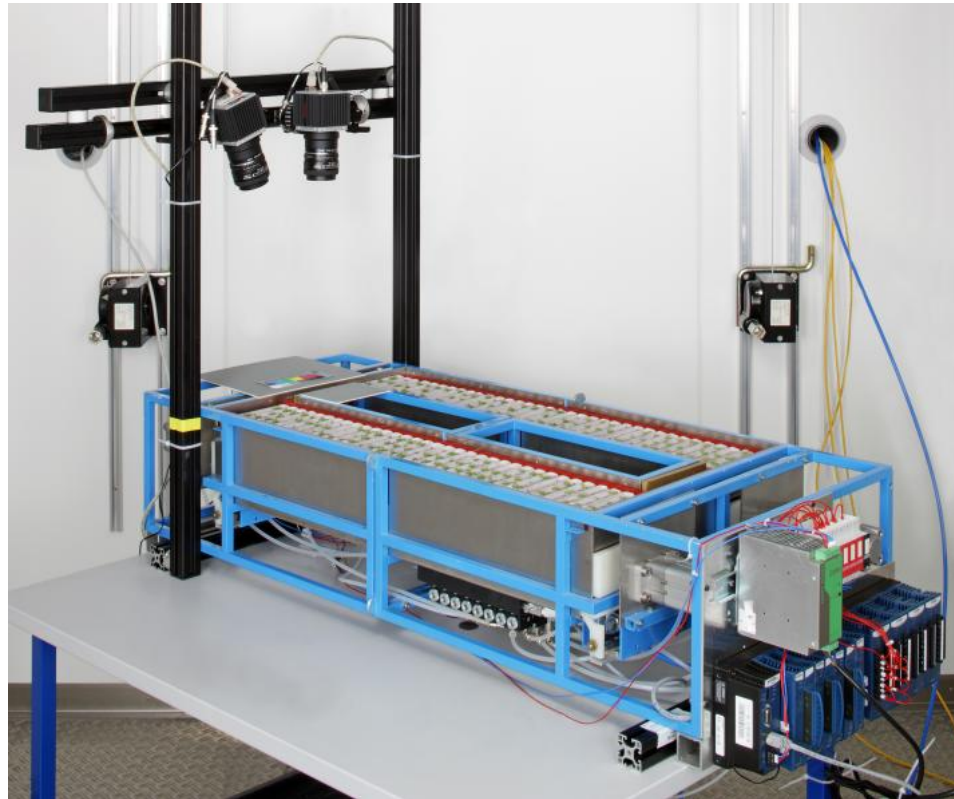
Effective uptake of nutrients



Metabolic efficiency



# SCREENROOT-SP: Dynamic analyses of small plants root and shoot systems growth and geometry

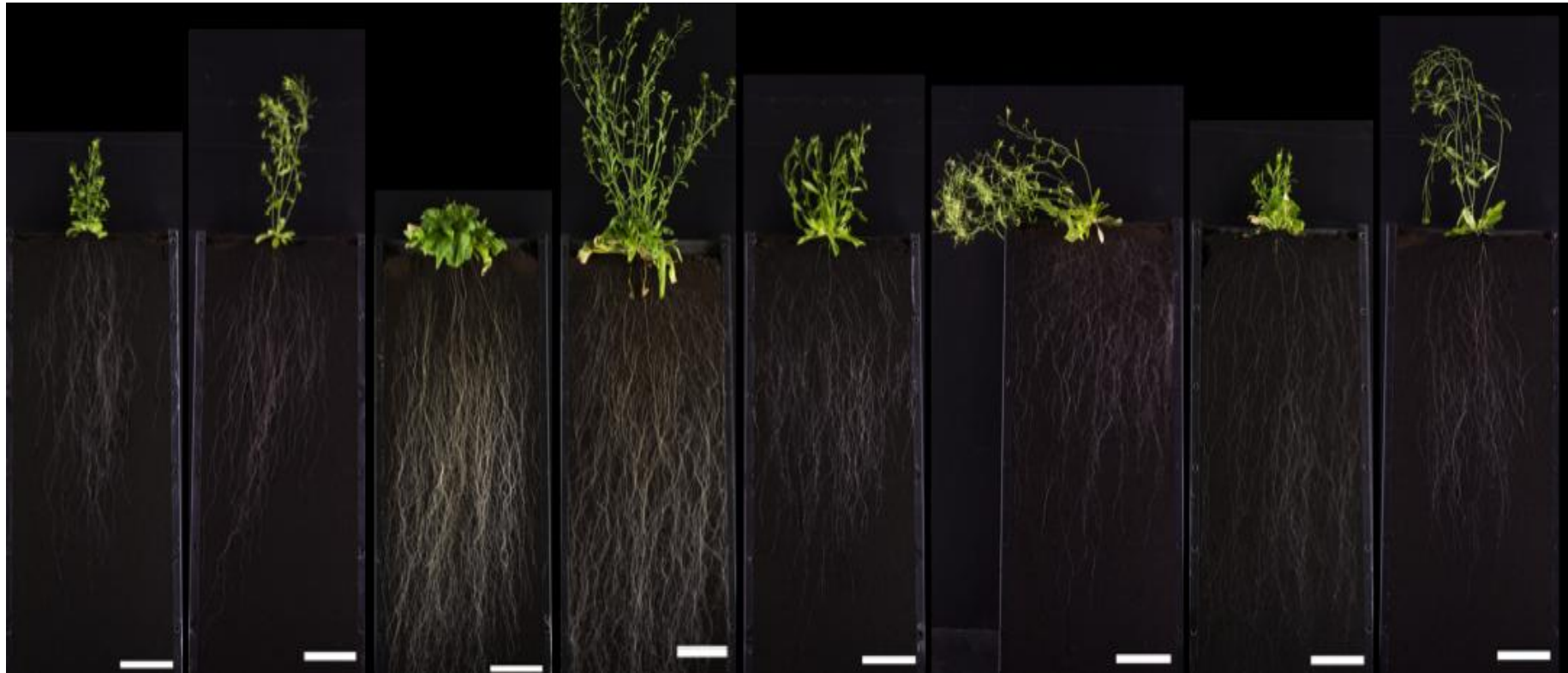


(200 plants – 14 min)  
for agar-grown plants

automated analysis of time series  
for root and shoot parameters



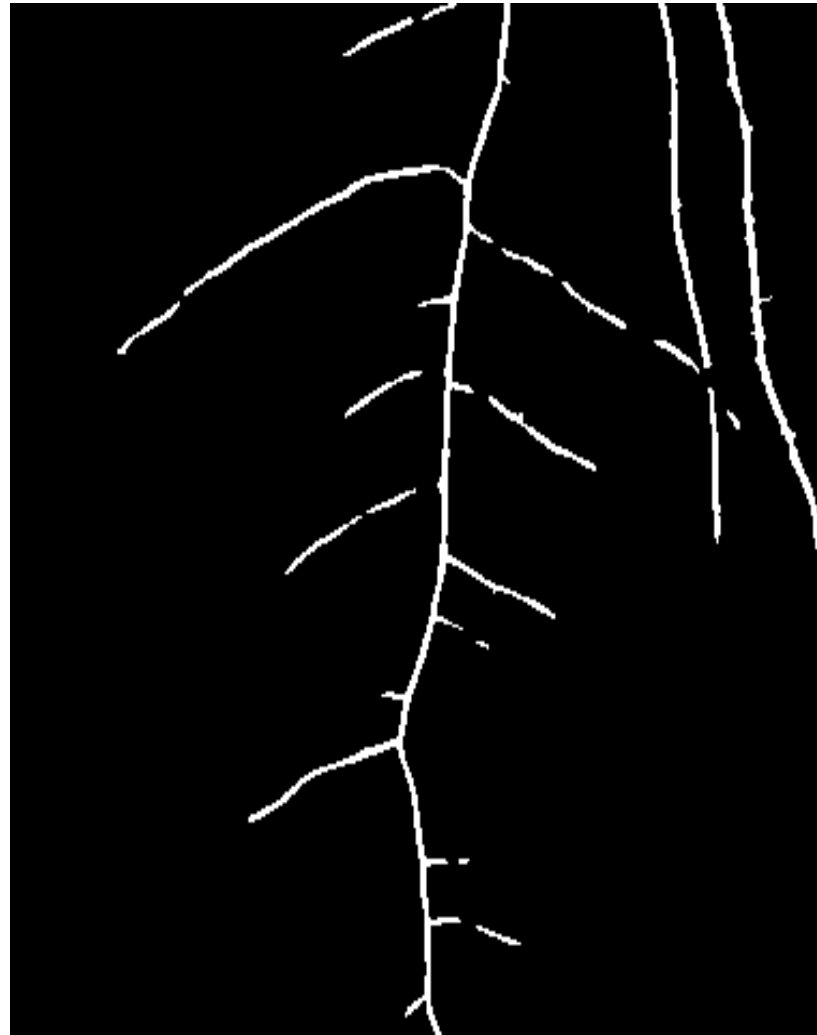
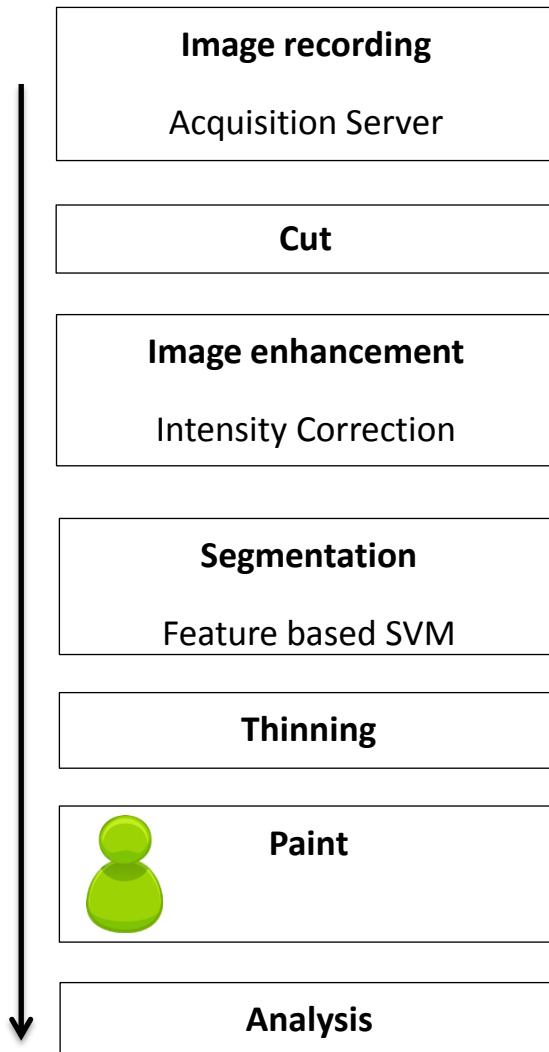
# Observing roots using soil and transparent interfaces



# GROWSCREEN-RHIZO: a new automated system for 2D imaging of roots and shoots

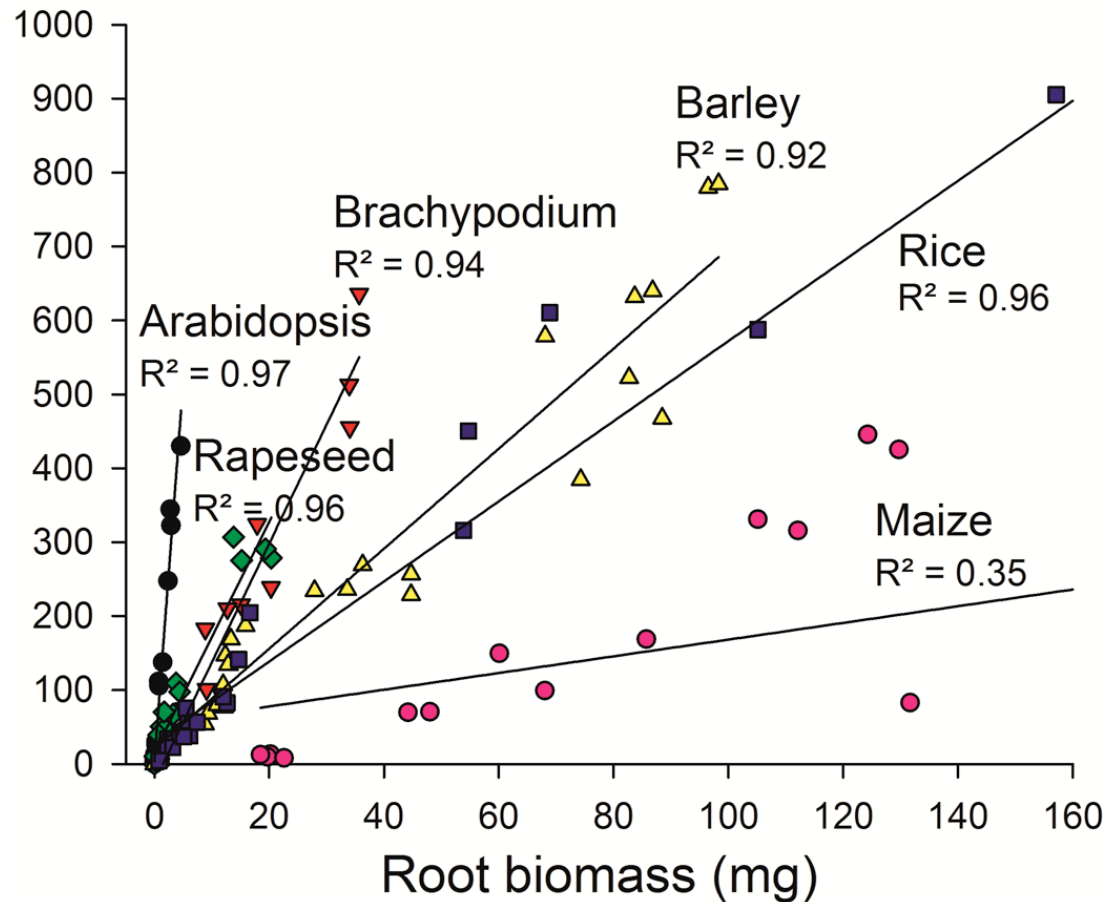


*Nagel et al. 2012*



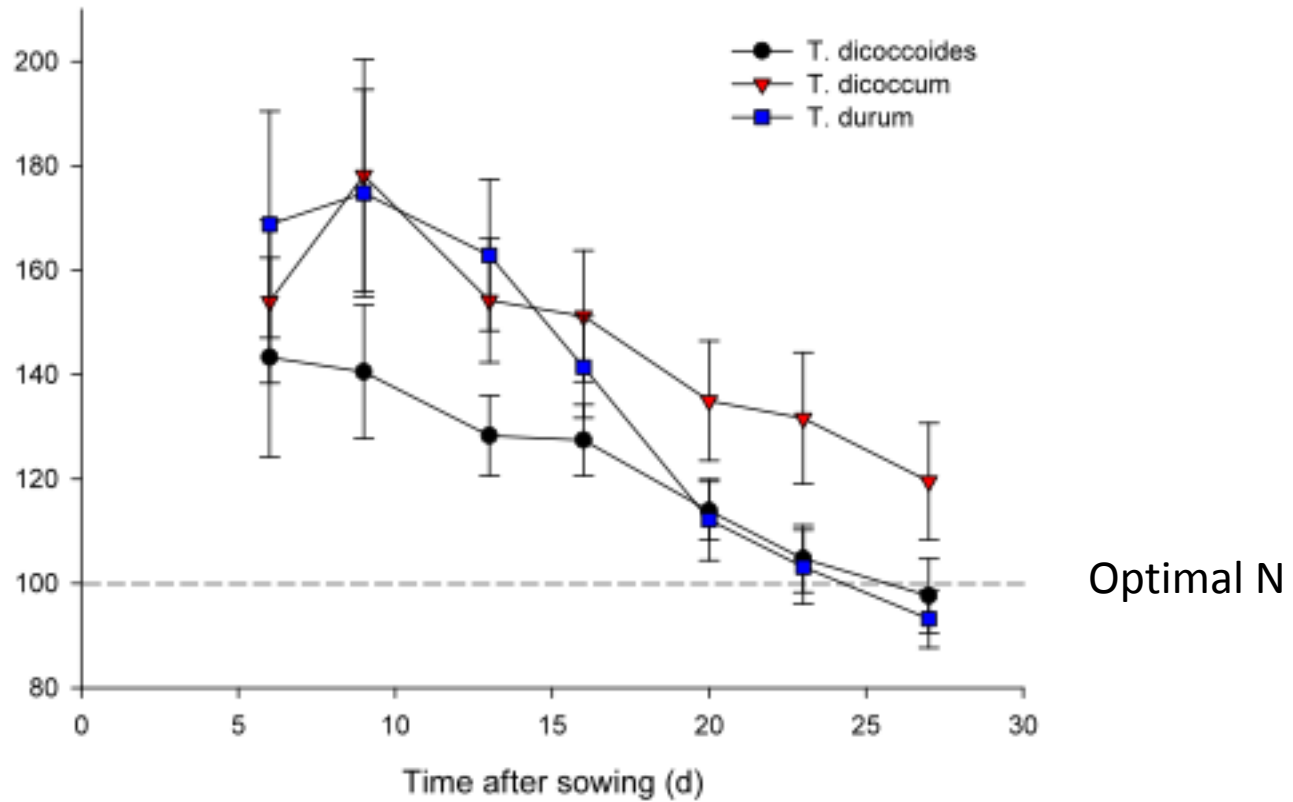
# Visible root length correlates with global root parameters

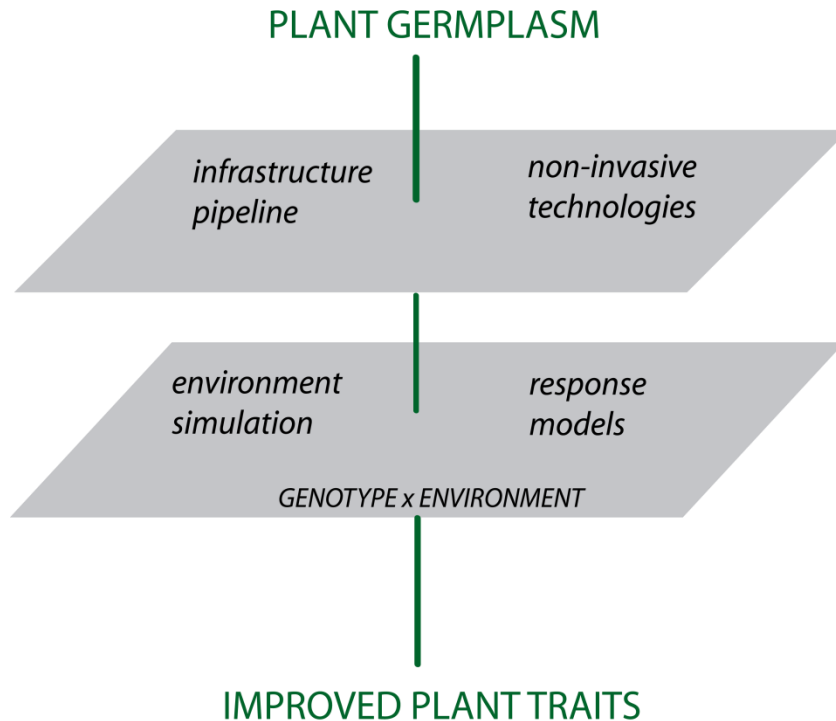
Visible root length (cm)



# Dynamic responses to low nitrate supply

% change in Total Root Length





- Design novel assays to quantify individual and combined effects of limiting environmental factors
- Enable multi-trait based selection with novel platforms for simultaneous phenotyping of shoot and root traits
- Build analytical framework from single plants to canopies within integrated greenhouse-field programs

*Fiorani and Schurr, Annual Review Plant Biology, 2013*

# Phenotyping requires multiple competences and long term sustainability

