



Field phenotyping

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NordPlant kick-off, Helsinki, 24.-25.10.2018

How to produce more food with limited resources?



- Improved agronomy

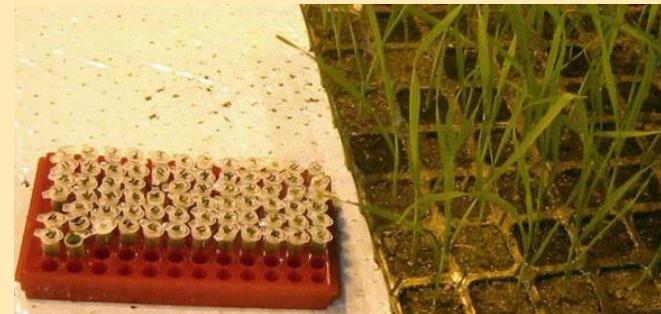


Precision agriculture

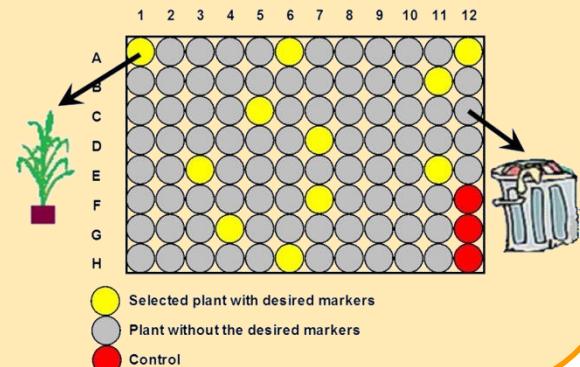


Plant phenotyping NMBU

- Improved varieties – plant breeding



Precision genetics



Norwegian University of Life Sciences

Classical wheat breeding

Year 1	Parent 1 x Parent 2	Crossing
Year 2	F_1	Bulk seed
Year 2	F_2	Space plant
Year 3	F_3	Head rows
Year 5	F_4	Small plots, select the best families
Year 6	F_5	Small plots, select the best families
Year 7	F_6	Small plots, pick heads within selected families
Year 8	F_7	Head rows, select the best lines
Year 9	F_8	Unreplicated yield trial
Year 10-11	F_9-F_{10}	Replicated yield trials
Year 12-14	$F_{11}-F_{13}$	Official variety testing
Year 15		Cultivar release

Plant selection tools



Visual selection



Sensors

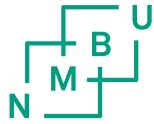


Genetic markers

NMBU strategic alliance

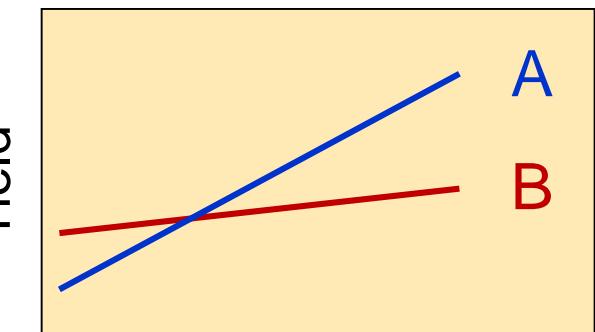
- Faculty of Biosciences (BIOVIT)
- Faculty of Mathematical Sciences and Technology (RealTek)

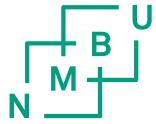




$$P = G + E$$

$$+ GxE$$





Every year is different

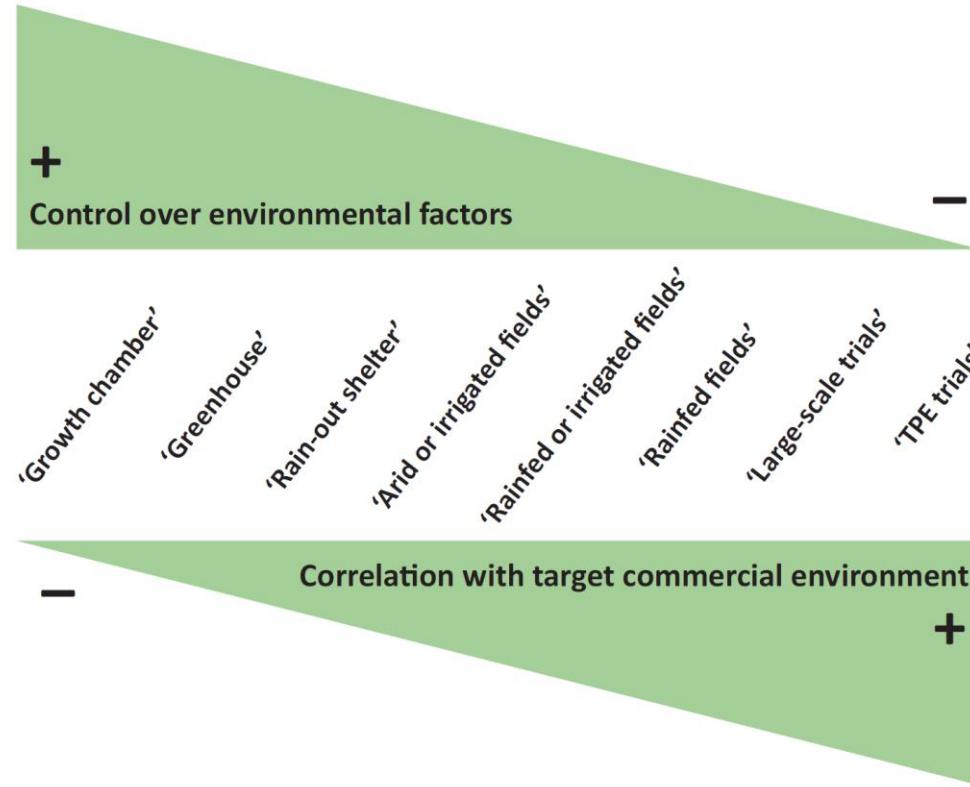
Ås 2015



Ås 2018



Environmental control vs relevance to field conditions



TRENDS in Plant Science

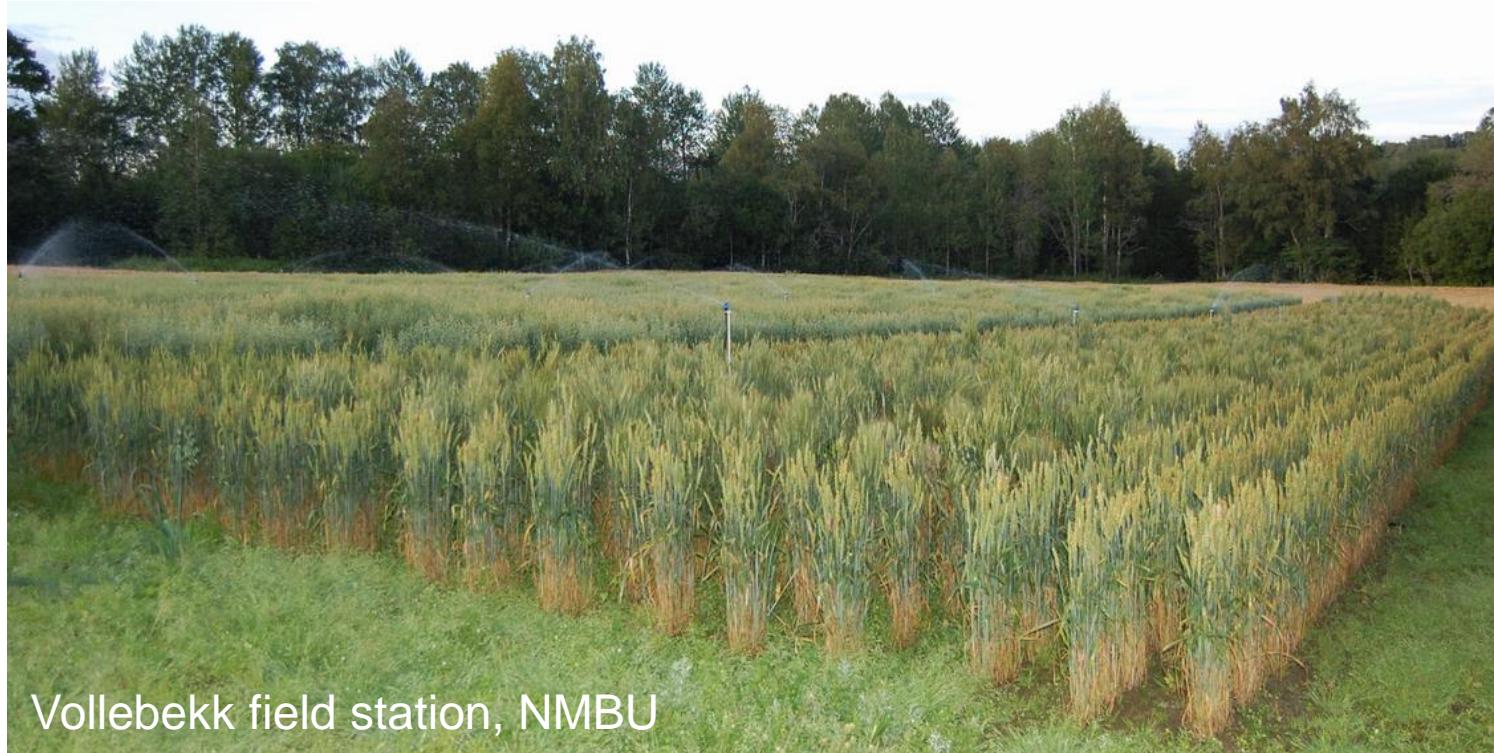
Control of field environments

- Polytunnels for controlling rain (and temperature):



Control of field environments

- Mist irrigation for control of humidity (promotion of plant diseases):



Control of field environments

- Evaluation of waterlogging tolerance:

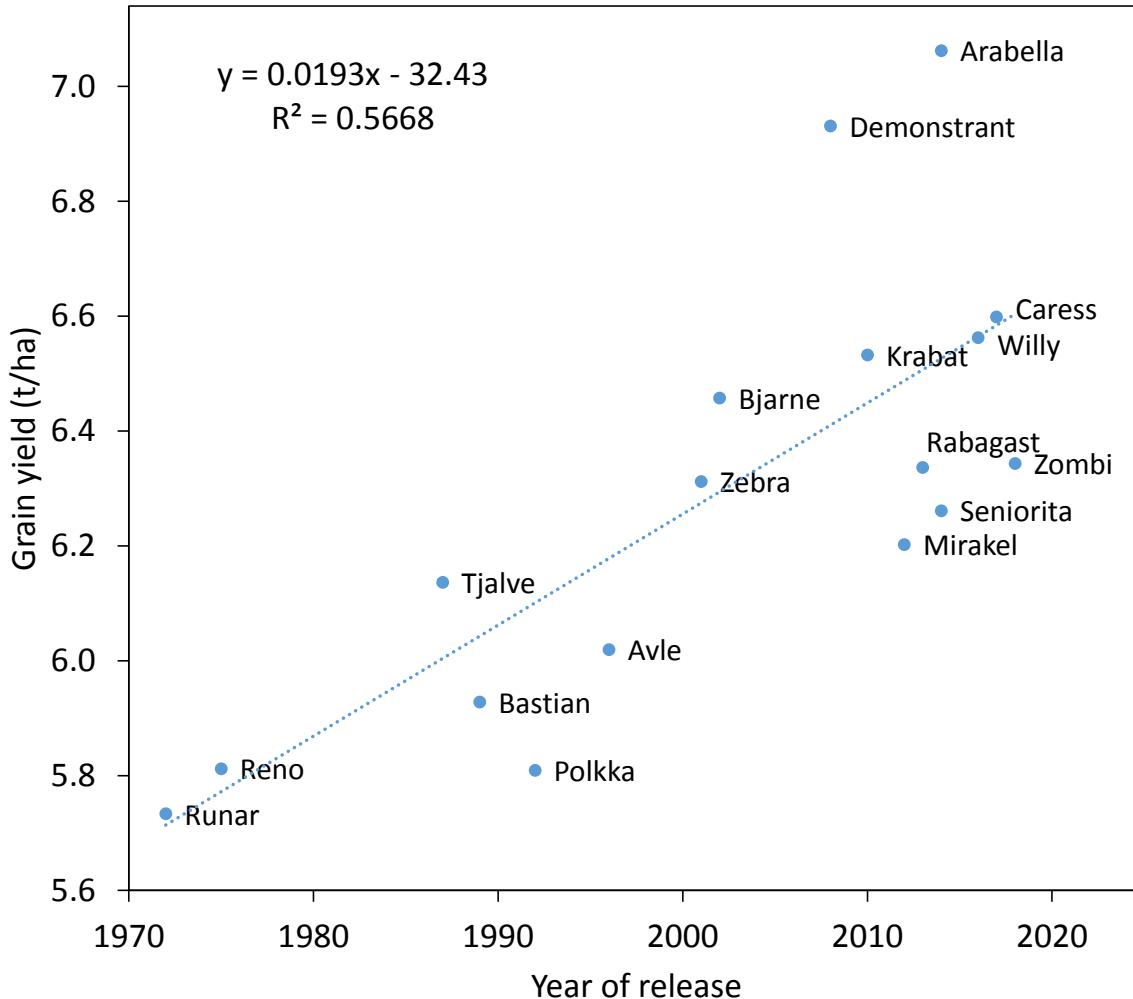




Examples of field phenotyping at NMBU



Plant breeding has increased wheat yields



- What is the physiological basis of this yield increase?

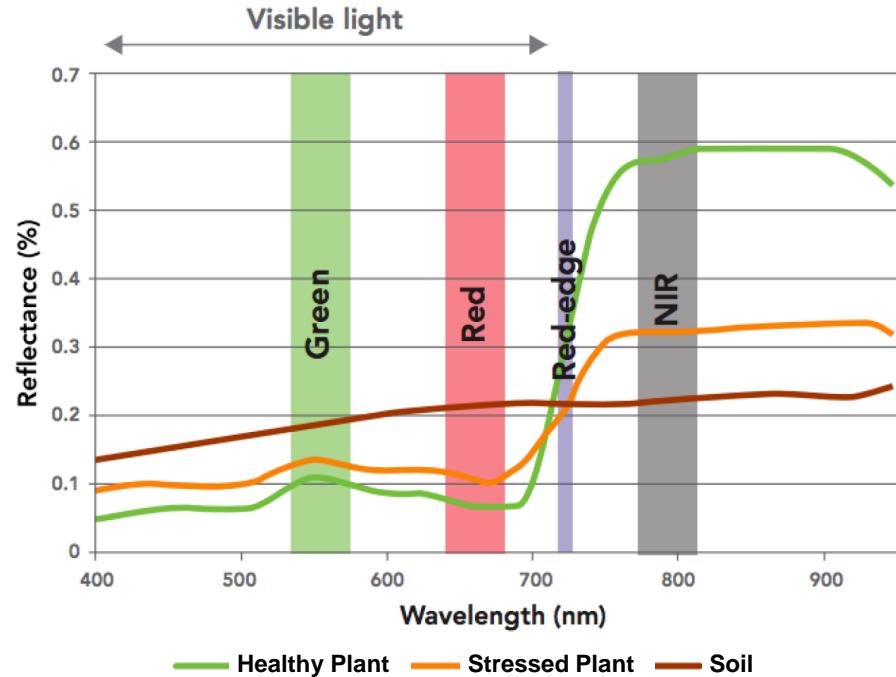
Multispectral imaging



Parrot Sequoia

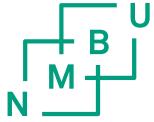


DJI Phantom 4

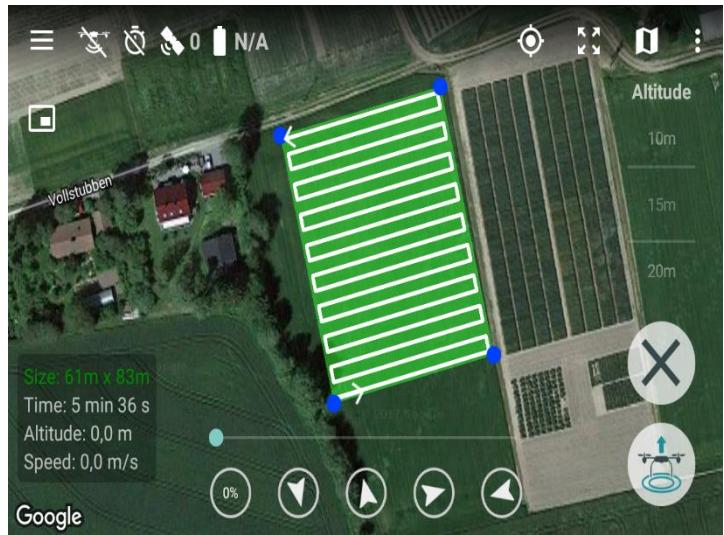
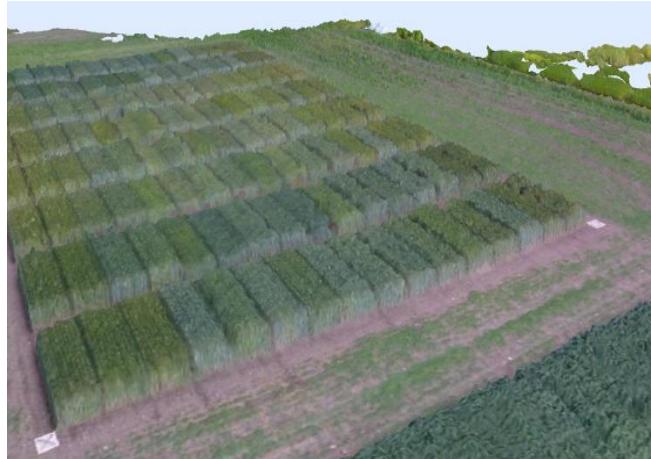


Thorvald II

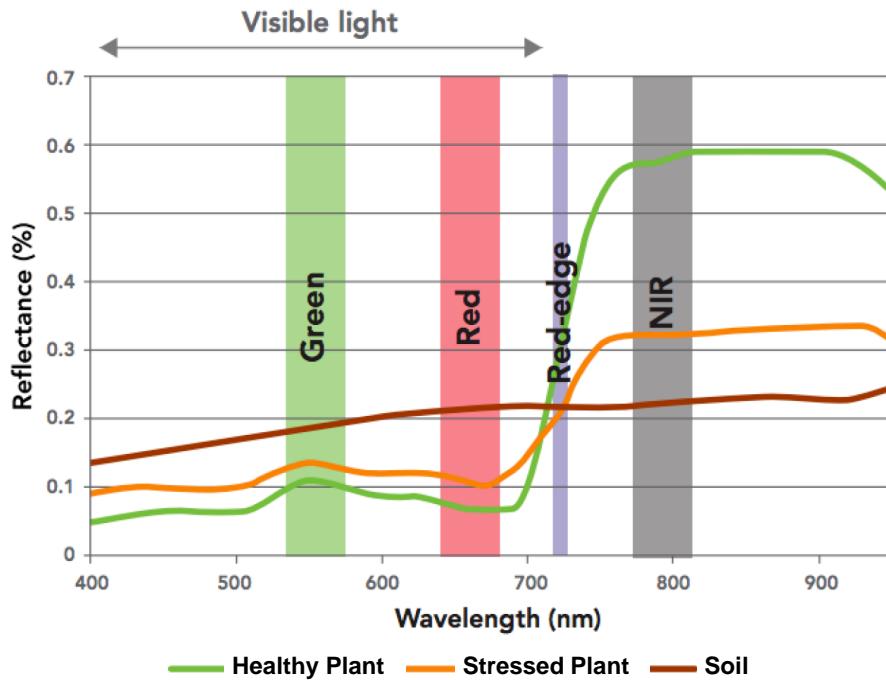
Phenotyping with drone



- DJI Phantom 4
- Multispectral camera
- Using Pix4d to stitch the images together
- Generating 2D and 3D maps
- Python code for extracting field plot data



Estimation of healthy biomass



- Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI):

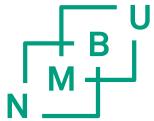
$$NDVI = \frac{NIR - Red}{NIR + Red}$$

- MERIS Terrestrial Chlorophyll Index (MTCI):

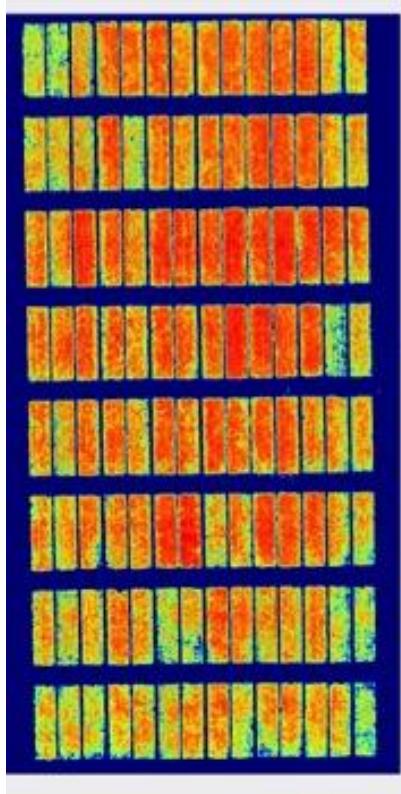
$$MTCI = \frac{NIR - Red_{edge}}{Red_{edge} - Red}$$



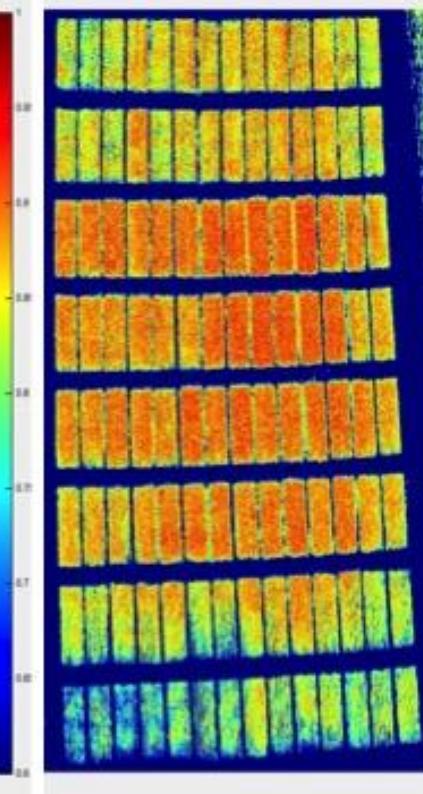
NDVI maps based on drone images



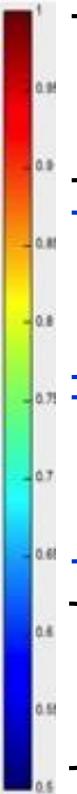
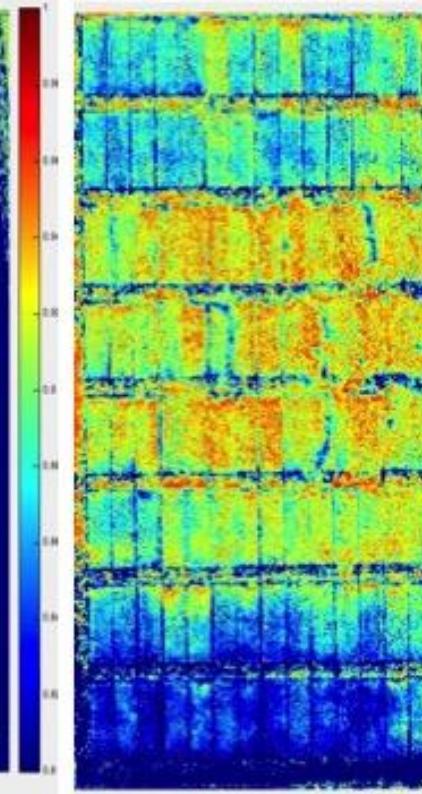
June 17



July 8



Aug 10



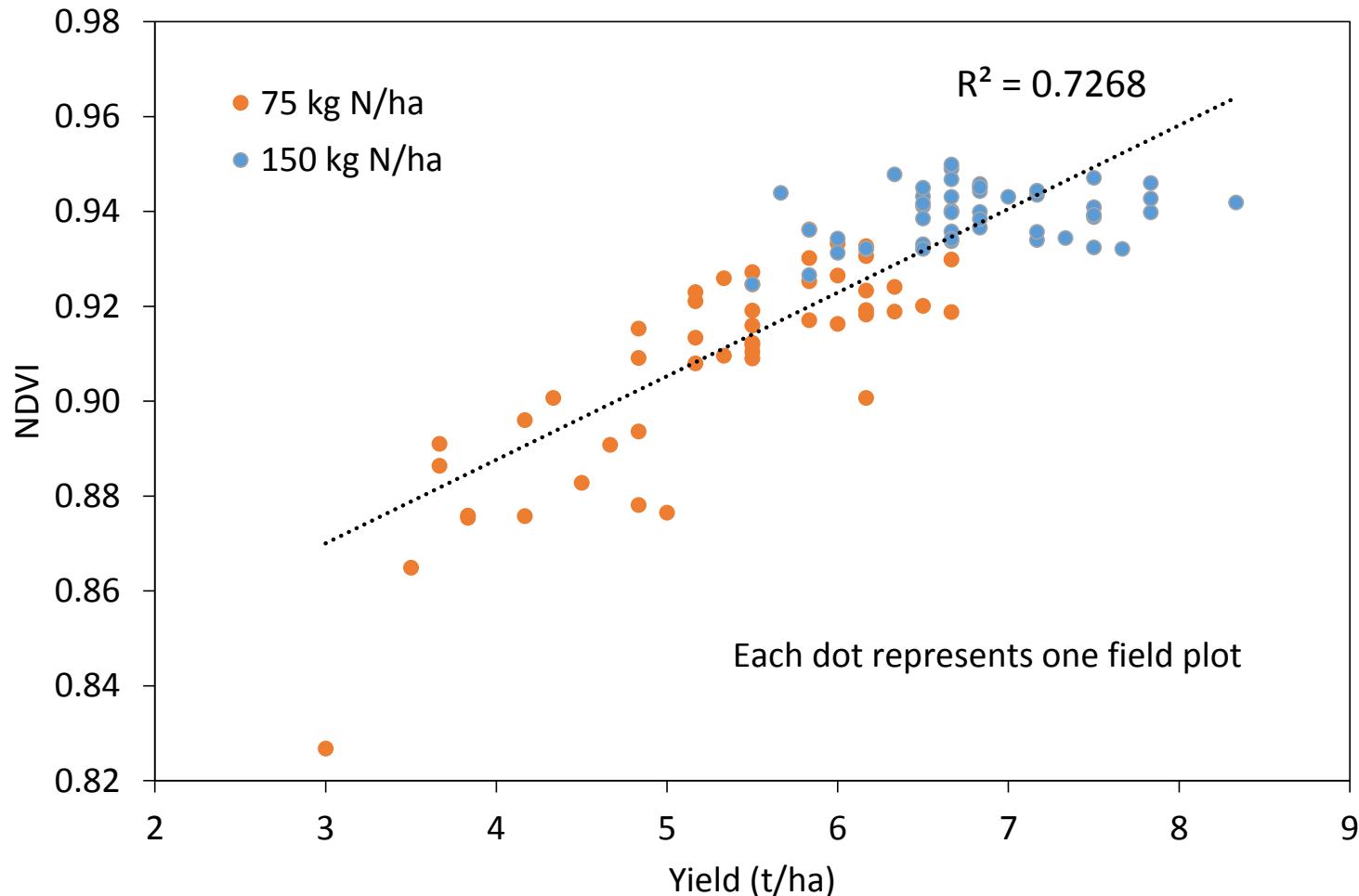
75 kg N/ha

150 kg N/ha

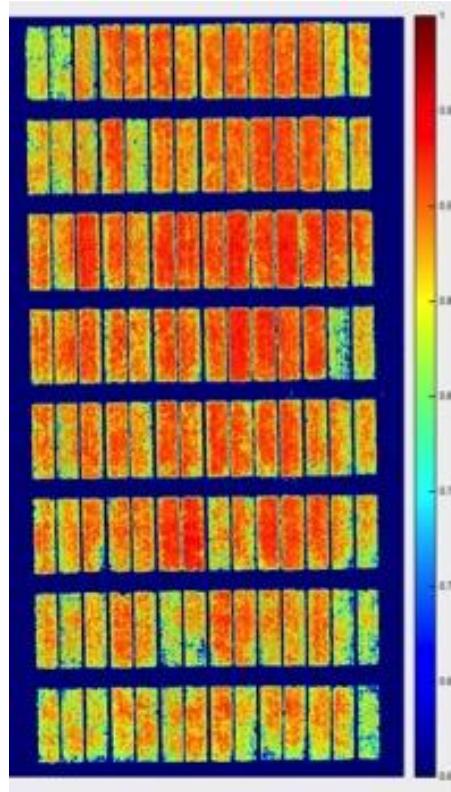
150 kg N/ha

75 kg N/ha

NDVI just after heading correlates with yield



Can vegetation indices explain cultivar differences in yield?

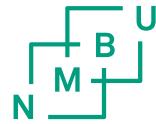


		NDVI	MTCI
Grain yield	75 kg N/ha	0.37	0.39
	150 kg N/ha	0.08	0.20

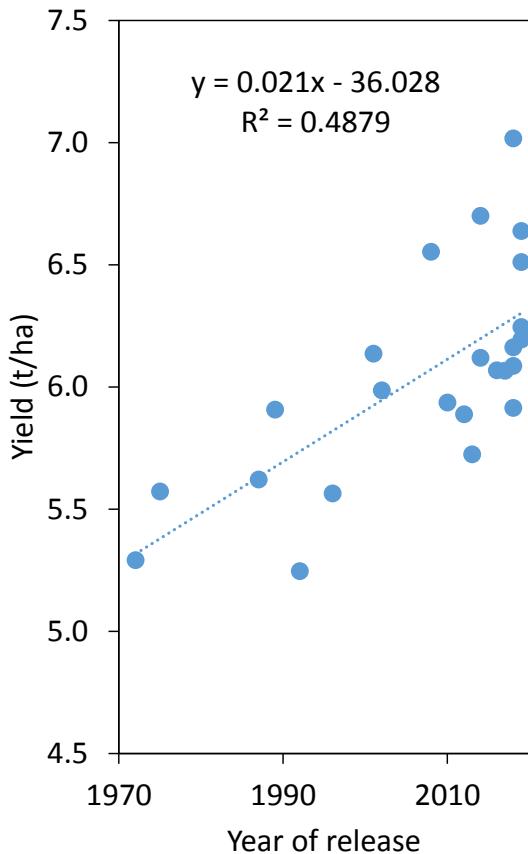


Eivind Bleken MSc thesis 2017

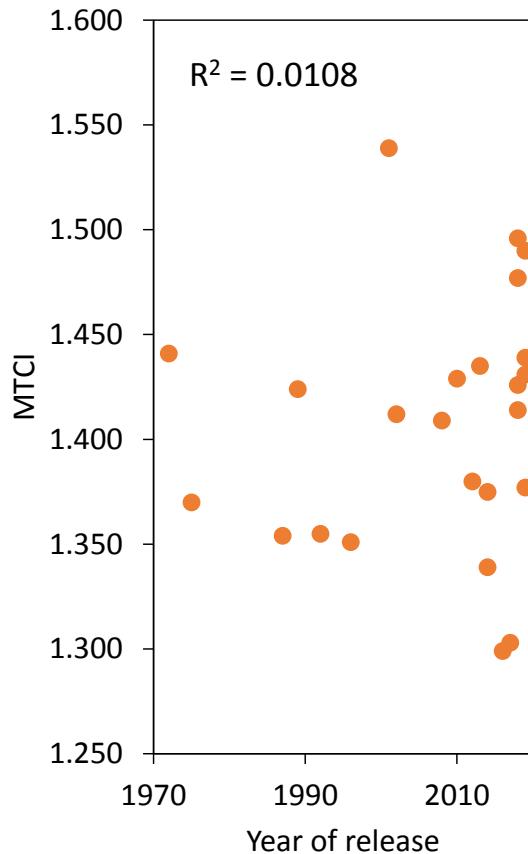
Cultivars by year of release



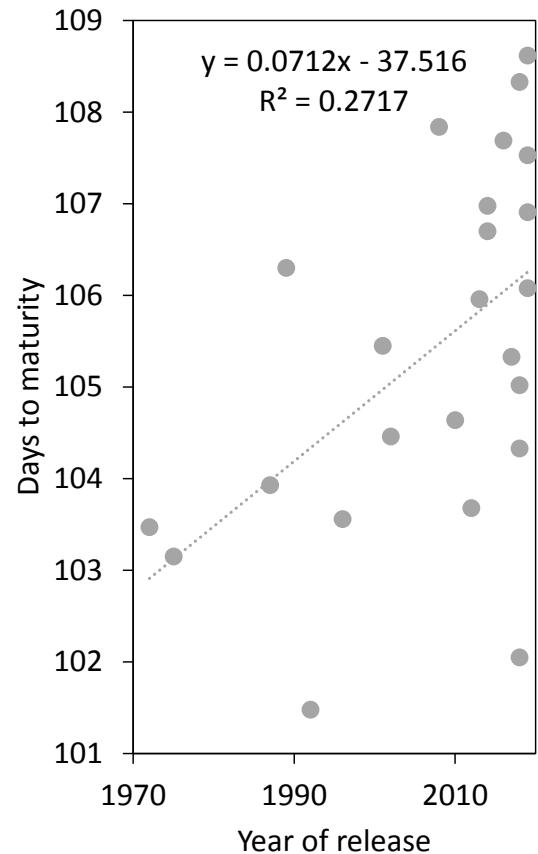
Grain yield



MTCI



Days to maturity



Plant physiological studies

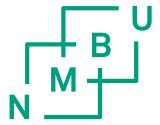
Light interception



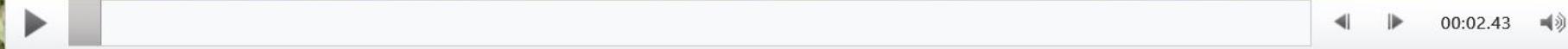
Chlorophyll content



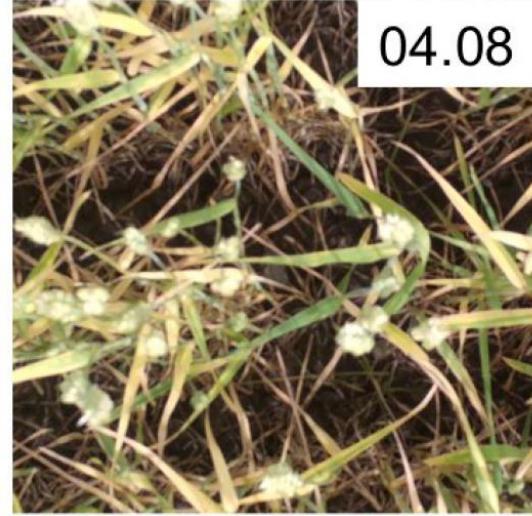
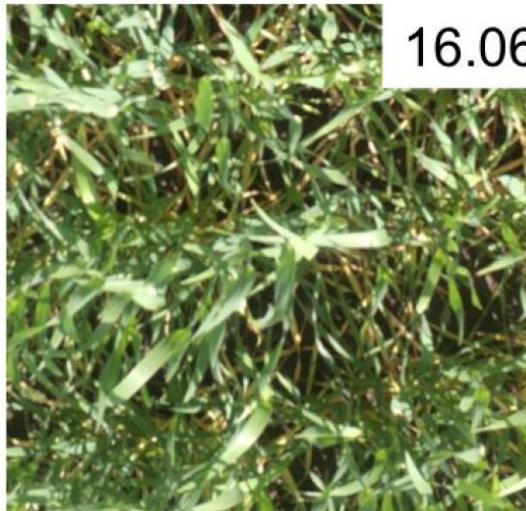
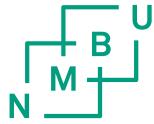
Bless Kufoalor MSc thesis 2018

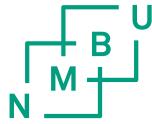


Phenotyping with robot



Close-up images from robot





Virtual phenomics project (vPheno)

4-year industrial innovation project, 2017-2021



International Maize and Wheat
Improvement Center



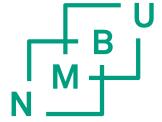
Research objectives

- Comparison of platforms:
 - Ground cover/early vigour
 - Heading date
 - Biomass (VIs)
 - Plant height
 - Maturity date



- Can we predict yield from these measurements?
- How can HTP data improve genomic prediction models?
- Can we use VR to take the field to the breeder?

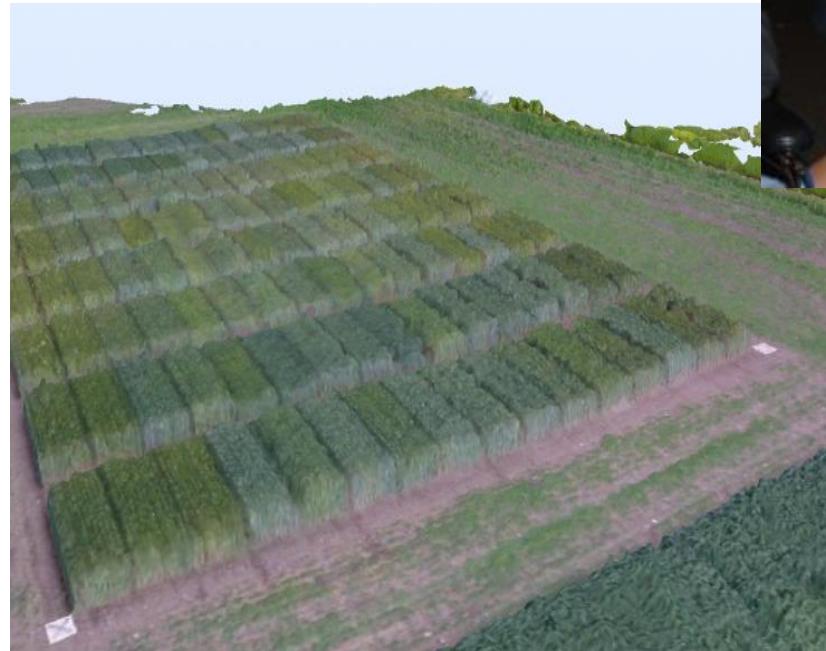
Plant breeding and virtual reality



Genomic prediction and data management

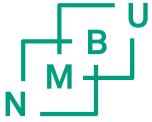


$$y_{ij} = \mu + E_i + L_j + g_j + a_j + Eg_{ij} + Ea_{ij} + e_{ij}$$



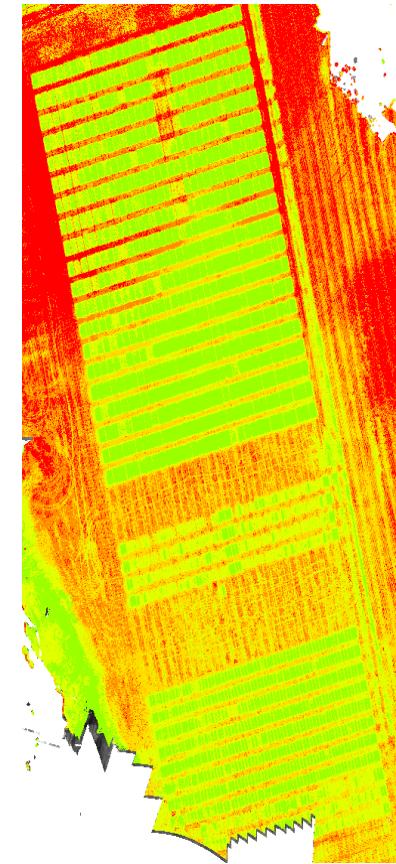
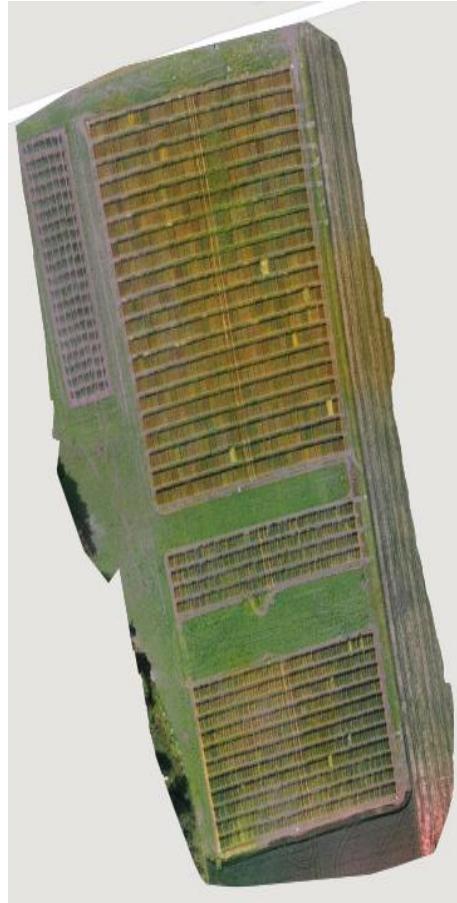
International Maize and Wheat
Improvement Center

300 spring wheat lines tested in 2017



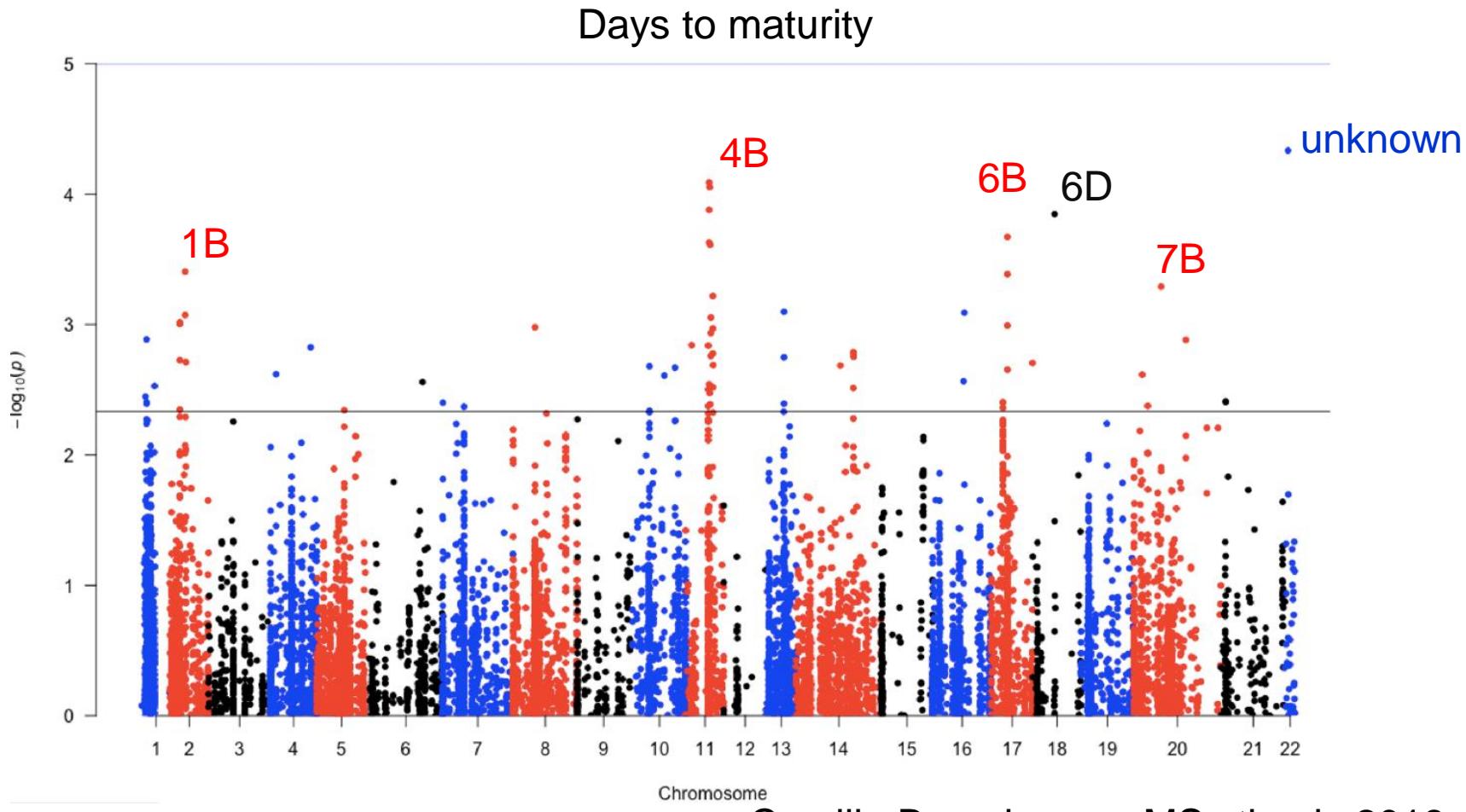
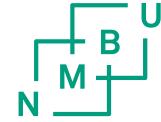
- Correlations with grain yield:

NDVI	0.335**
MTCI	0.490**
Days to maturity	0.161**

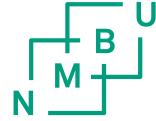


Ole Kristian Grindbakken
MSc thesis 2018

Genome-wide association mapping based on 35K markers



Combining multispectral data with genomic prediction



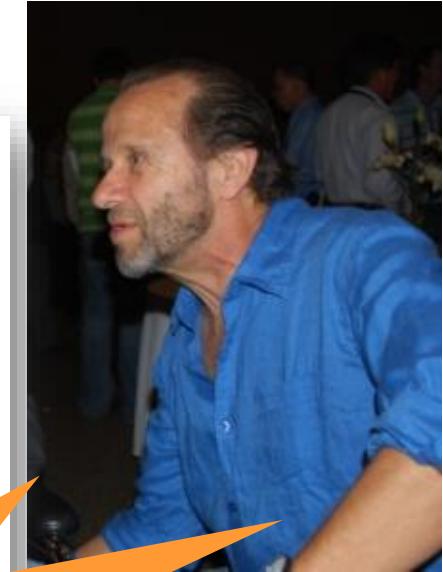
Canopy Temperature and Vegetation Indices from High-Throughput Phenotyping Improve Accuracy of Pedigree and Genomic Selection for Grain Yield in Wheat

Jessica Rutkoski,^{*,†,‡,§,¶} Jesse Poland,[§] Suchismita Mondal,^{*} Enrique Autrique,^{*} Lorena González Pérez,^{*} José Crossa,[‡] Matthew Reynolds,[‡] and Ravi Singh[‡]

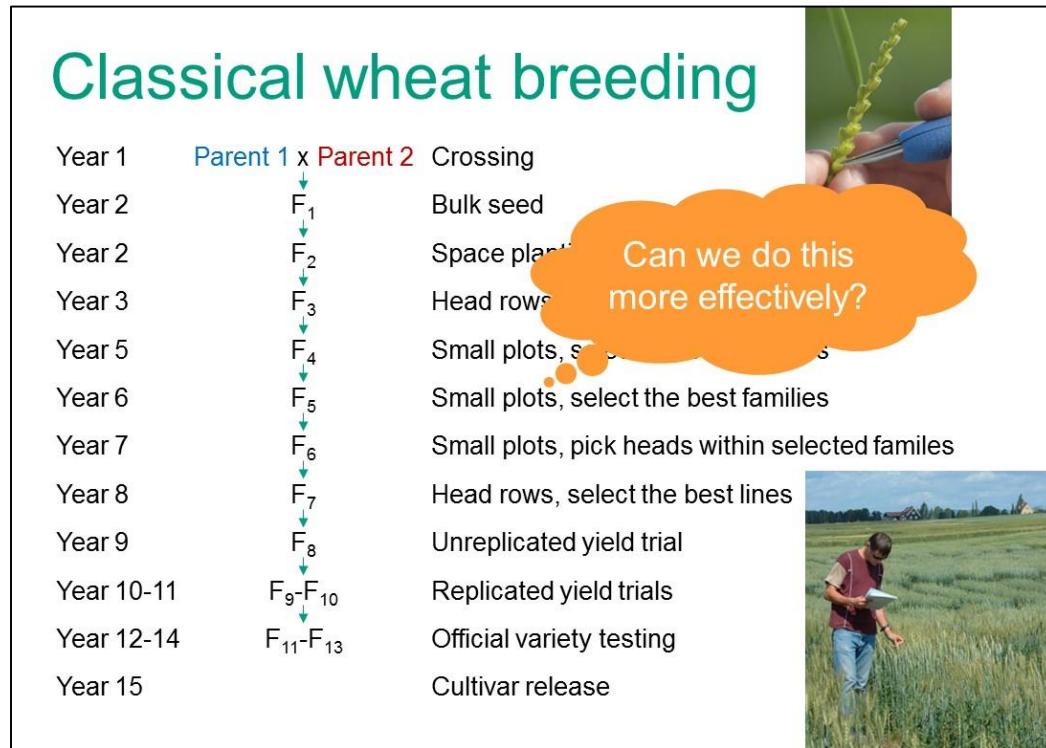
*International Programs, College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, and †Plant Breeding and Genetics, Department of Biological Sciences, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14853, [‡]Global Wheat Program, International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), Ciudad de Mexico, 06600, Mexico, and [§]Department of Crop Science, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas 66506

G3 6 (2016): 2799-2808

Now being tested
on Norwegian
spring wheat

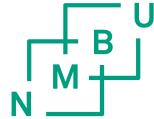


Field phenotyping - is it useful?



- As a direct selection tool
- Traits we cannot see with the eye
- Improved genomic prediction
- Enhanced insight into physiological and genetic mechanisms

vPheno project group



NMBU – Biovit

Morten Lillemo

Bless Kufoalor

Sahameh Shafiee

++

NMBU – RealTek

Ingunn Burud

Erik Solberg

Pål Johan From

Lars Grimstad

++



Norwegian University
of Life Sciences

Graminor

Muath Alsheikh

Jon Arne Dieseth

Margit Oami Kim

Making View

Are S. Vindfallet

Lars Schrøder

Daniel Ervik

Pål S. Vindfallet



Boston University

Osama Alshaykh

CIMMYT

Jose Crossa

Matthew Reynolds



CIMMYT^{MR}

International Maize and Wheat
Improvement Center

Plant breeding for sustainable plant health management

NOVA PhD course of 5 ECTS

27 Jan - 1 Feb 2019, in Dombås, Norway.



Further info: www.nmbu.no/nova
or morten.lillemo@nmbu.no

Application deadline: November 13



<http://www.clipartkid.com/>