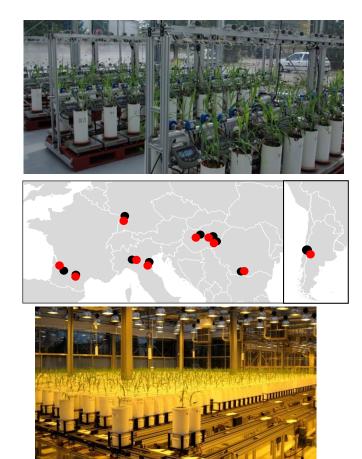
Multi scale phenotyping for crop performance in precise environmental scenarios: combining phenomics in controlled conditions with multi-site field experiments



F. Tardieu





European Plant Phenotyping Network EPPN 2020



# Multi scale phenotyping for crop performance in precise environmental scenarios: combining phenomics in controlled conditions with multi-site field experiments

What to measure ?

We are interested by physiological mechanisms but

- Genetics needs 100s genotypes: physiology at high throughput
- To what extent are they related to yield or yield-related traits

**Phenotypic distance**: the temporal, spatial, and organization scales to be crossed between two phenotypic traits; can be measured via the number of equations, parameters, and input variables necessary to derive one trait from the other

Traits have increasingly conditional effects with phenotypic distance

Tardieu et al 2018 Ann rev Plant Biol

ABA – yield Photosynthesis – yield grain number – yield : large phenotypic distance, context dependent effect

- : large
- : small

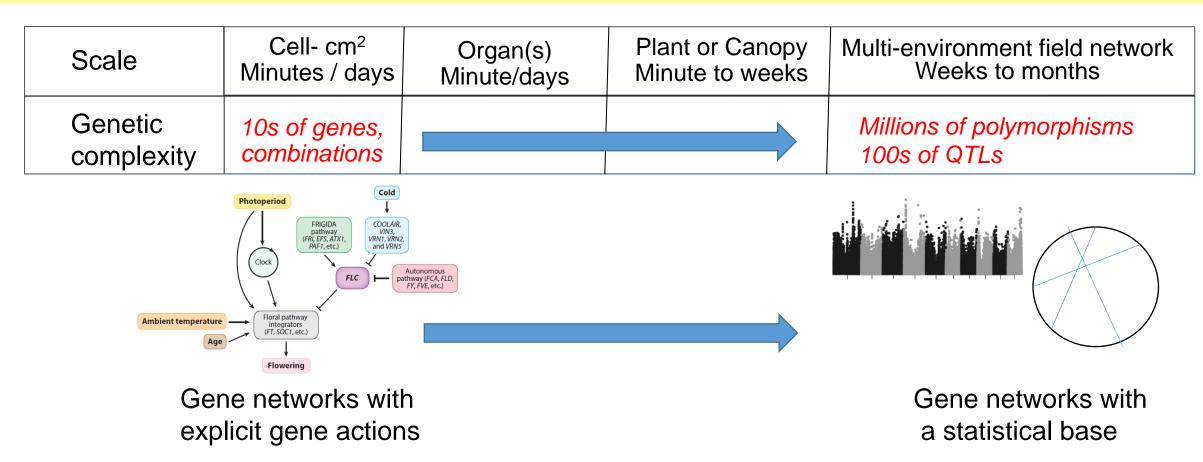


Scale	Cell- cm <sup>2</sup>	<mark>Organ(s)</mark>	Plant or Canopy	Multi-environment field network
	Minutes / days	Minute/days	Minute to weeks	Weeks to months
	'Physiology community'		PM nunity'	'Crop models community'



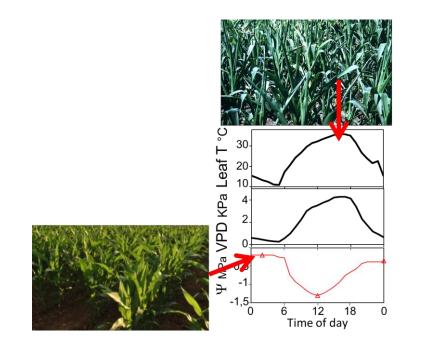




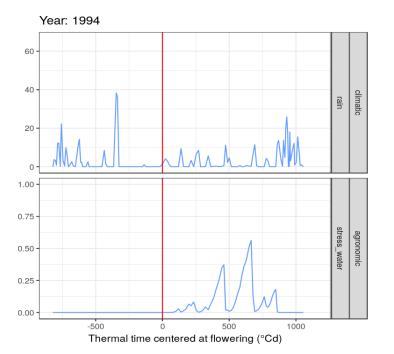




Scale	Cell- cm <sup>2</sup>	Organ(s)	Plant or Canopy	Multi-environment field network
	Minutes / days	Minute/days	Minute to weeks	Weeks to months
Physiologica	al mechanism	ns and gene ne	etworks over mi	nutes, yield over months



Tardieu et al 2017 Current Biology.



Casadebaig P 2016 EJA



Scale	٢	Cell- cm² Minutes / days	Organ(s) Minute/days	Plant or Canopy Minute to weeks	Canopies in a range of environments Weeks to months
Genetic		Single genes, combined			Genome wide allelic composition
Mechar	nisms	Transcripts Ion channels Biophysics			
Models Abstraction (most often)	A 6 (uri) annuady B 20 (Wri) 10 L 20 0 0 0 0 0 0	Networks Boolean and differ. Countions			

Vialet Chabrand et al 2017 Plant Phy



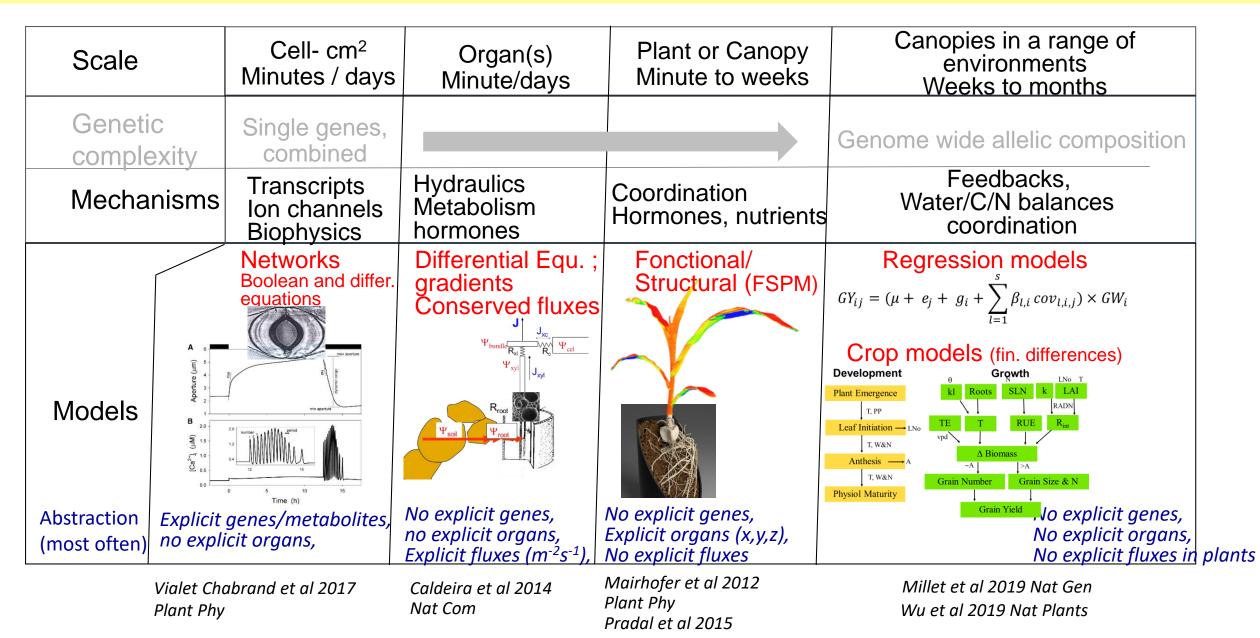
Scale		Cell- cm <sup>2</sup> Minutes / days	Organ(s) Minute/days	Plant or Canopy Minute to weeks	Canopies in a range of environments Weeks to months
Genetic		Single genes, combined			Genome wide allelic composition
Mechar	nisms	Transcripts Ion channels Biophysics	Hydraulics Metabolism hormones		
Models	A (mi) B (Vi) B (23 2,1 1,5 1,0 1,5 0,0 0,0	Networks Boolean and differ. equations	Differential Equ. ; gradients Conserved fluxes		
		genes/metabolites, cit organs,	No explicit genes, no explicit organs, Explicit fluxes (m <sup>-2</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> ),		

Vialet Chabrand et al 2017 Plant Phy Caldeira et al 2014 Nat Com



Scale		Cell- cm <sup>2</sup> Minutes / days	Organ(s) Minute/days	Plant or Canopy Minute to weeks	Canopies in a range of environments Weeks to months
Geneti comple		Single genes, combined			Genome wide allelic composition
Mecha	nisms	Transcripts Ion channels Biophysics	Hydraulics Metabolism hormones	Coordination Hormones, nutrients	
Models Abstraction (most often)		Networks Boolean and differ. equations upper states genes/metabolites, cit organs,	Differential Equ. ; gradients Conserved fluxes Under the served fluxes Under	Structural (FSPM)	
	Vialet Cho Plant Phy	abrand et al 2017	Caldeira et al 2014 Nat Com	Mairhofer et al 2012 Plant Phy Pradal et al 2015	







# Physiological mechanisms Integrative 'metamechanisms'

	Leaf cm <sup>2</sup> Minutes / days	Cell- Organ Minute/days	Plant or Canopy Minute to weeks	Canopies in a range of environments Weeks to months
Genetic complexity	Single genes, combined			Genome wide allelic composition
Mechanisms in models	Transcripts Ion channels Biophysics	Hydraulics Metabolism hormones	Coordination, Hormones, nutrients	Feedbacks, Water/C/N balances coordination
Biology Evolution				

Tardieu et al 2017 Current Blol. ; Taylor et al 2019, PNAS

# I propose:

Mechanisms at higher level involve evolution (mechanisms constrained into strategies) 'not all genotypes possible everywhere'

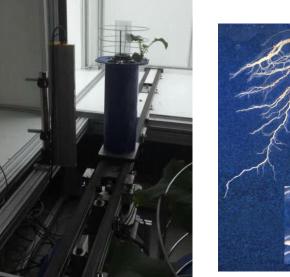
So the genetic variability can be modelled at all scales

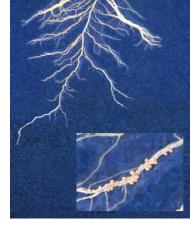






# 1800 rhizotrons (Dijon)





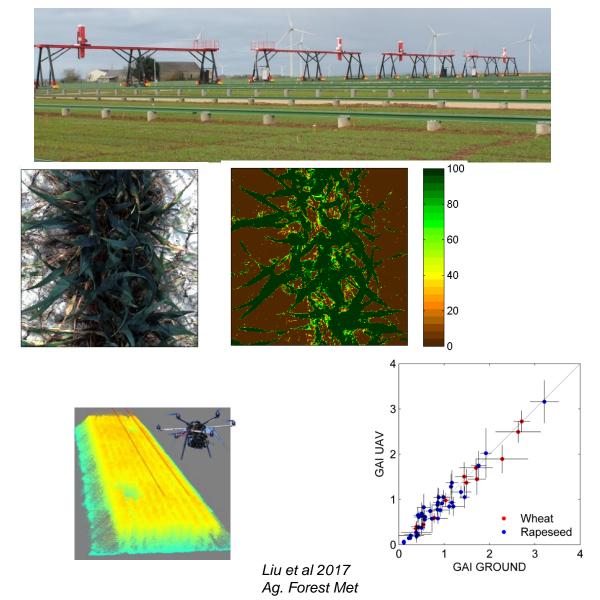






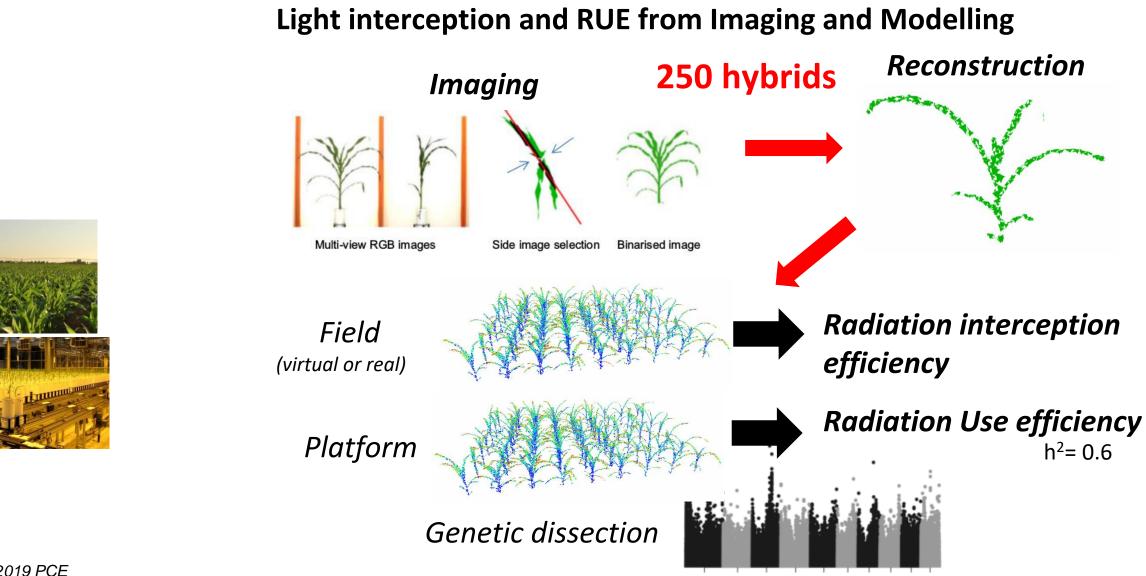
**Field phenotyping** (Phenomobiles / gantries / drones) *Image analysis for traits : Green fraction, light interception, photosynthesis biotic status* 





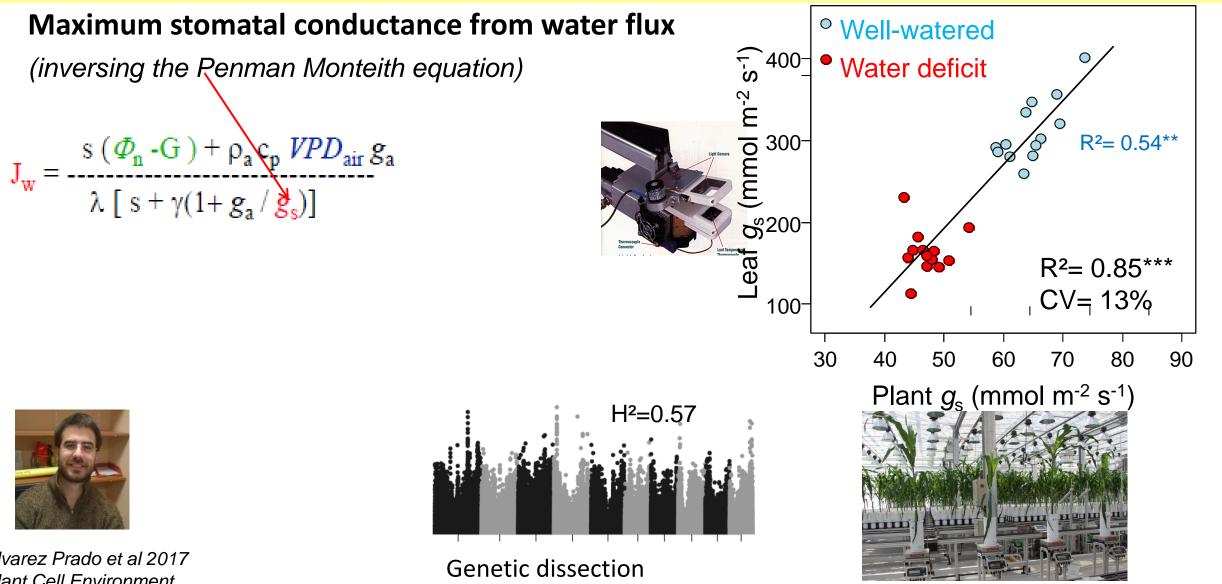






Perez et al. 2019 PCE Chen et al 2019 J .Exp Bot

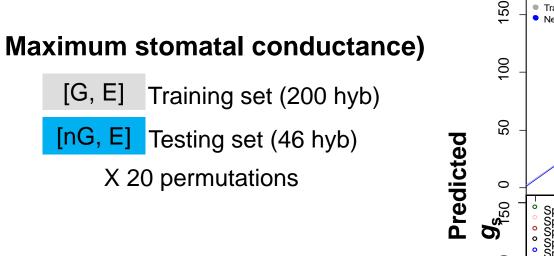




Alvarez Prado et al 2017 Plant Cell Environment

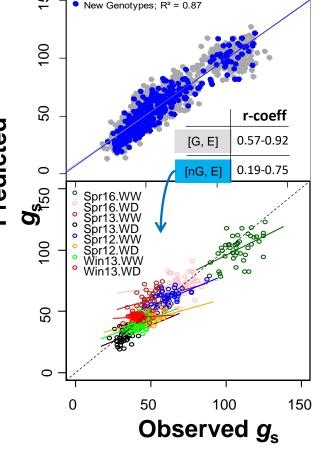


# We can predict traits and model parameters from the genotype regression of phenotypic values with 750 000 marker values)





Alvarez Prado et al 2017 Plant Cell Environment



Training set; R<sup>2</sup> = 0.86



For us, straightforward that phenotyping participates to breeding BUT trait-based selection not in current breeding pipe lines



For us, straightforward that phenotyping participates to breeding BUT trait-based selection not in current breeding pipe lines

# **Richard and Sadras 2014 J Exp Bot (as a sample)**

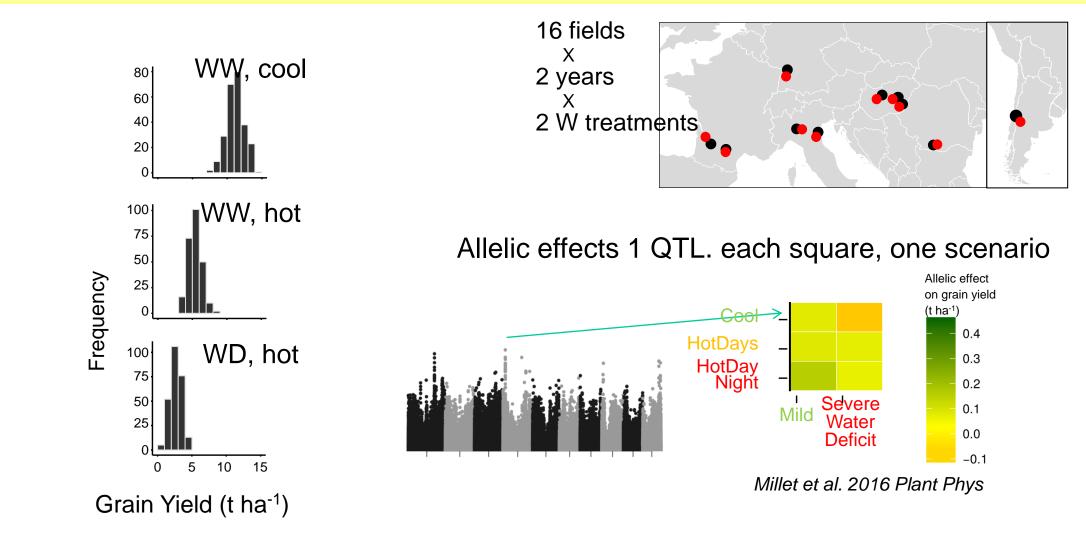
- 'The limited success of indirect selection to improve crop yield'
- 'Indirect methods, based on secondary traits (...) a complement to direct selection for yield'

... Is Phenomics useful at all for improving crop performance ?

But what is THE yield and THE genetic control of yield?

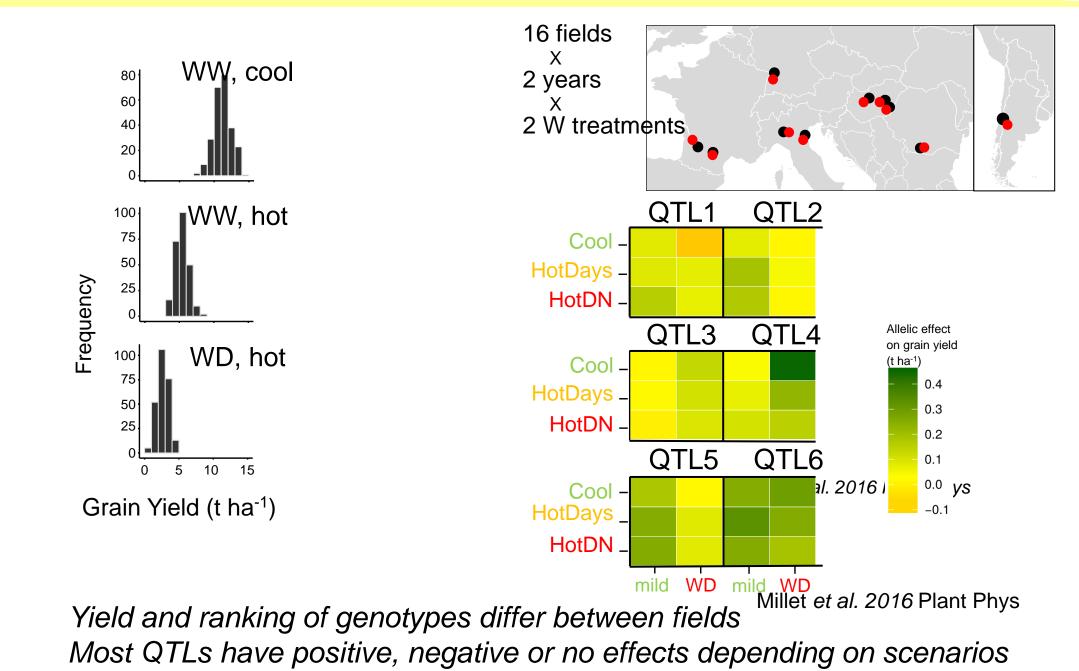
To what extent are detailed phenotypes related to yield ? Conditional effect of alleles





Yield and ranking of genotypes differ between fields Most QTLs have positive, negative or no effects depending on scenarios To what extent are detailed phenotypes related to yield ? Conditional effect of alleles







targeted phenotypic traits	1 Early (around sowing) and mild WD mild ET, shallow	2 Terminal and mild to strong WD, high ET,	3 Terminal and mild to strong	4 Mild WD	5 Mild WD
targeted phenotypic traits	sowing) and mild WD mild	mild to strong	mild to strong		Mild WD
	soil	shallow soil	WD, high ET, deep soil	high ET, high T, deep soil	high ET, high T, shallow soil
Stringent stomatal control					
slow/sensitive leaf growth					
early flowering sensitive grain abortion High hydraulic conductance Efficient root system upper layers					
Deep rooting /efficient RS depth					
high transpiration (intrinsic) ong coleoptile (seedling establishment) CAM					
.(	slow/sensitive leaf growth early flowering sensitive grain abortion High hydraulic conductance Efficient root system upper layers Deep rooting /efficient RS depth high transpiration (intrinsic) ong coleoptile (seedling establishment)	slow/sensitive leaf growth early flowering sensitive grain abortion High hydraulic conductance Efficient root system upper layers Deep rooting /efficient RS depth high transpiration (intrinsic) ong coleoptile (seedling establishment) CAM	slow/sensitive leaf growth early flowering sensitive grain abortion High hydraulic conductance Efficient root system upper layers Deep rooting /efficient RS depth high transpiration (intrinsic) ong coleoptile (seedling establishment) CAM	slow/sensitive leaf growth early flowering sensitive grain abortion High hydraulic conductance Efficient root system upper layers Deep rooting /efficient RS depth high transpiration (intrinsic) ong coleoptile (seedling establishment) CAM	slow/sensitive leaf growth early flowering sensitive grain abortion High hydraulic conductance Efficient root system upper layers Deep rooting /efficient RS depth high transpiration (intrinsic) ong coleoptile (seedling establishment) CAM



		Consequence on yield per soil and climate scenario					
		1	2	3	4	5	
	targeted phenotypic traits	Early (around sowing) and mild WD mild ET, shallow soil	Terminal and mild to strong WD, high ET, shallow soil	Terminal and mild to strong WD, high ET, deep soil	Mild WD high ET, high T, deep soil	Mild WD high ET, high T, shallow soil	
short-term	Stringent stomatal control	-	+	=/+	-	-	
traits	slow/sensitive leaf growth	-	+	=/+	-	+	
	early flowering	+	++	+	-	+/=	
	sensitive grain abortion		++	+	-	+/=	
	High hydraulic conductance	+	-	+	++	-	
intrinsic /	Efficient root system upper layers	+	-	-	+	+	
integrated	Deep rooting /efficient RS depth	-	-	+	+	-	
traits	high transpiration (intrinsic)	=		-	++	-	
	Long coleoptile (seedling establishment)	+	=	=	=	=	
	CAM	-	=/+	-	-	-	
	glaucousness	+	=	=	+	+	

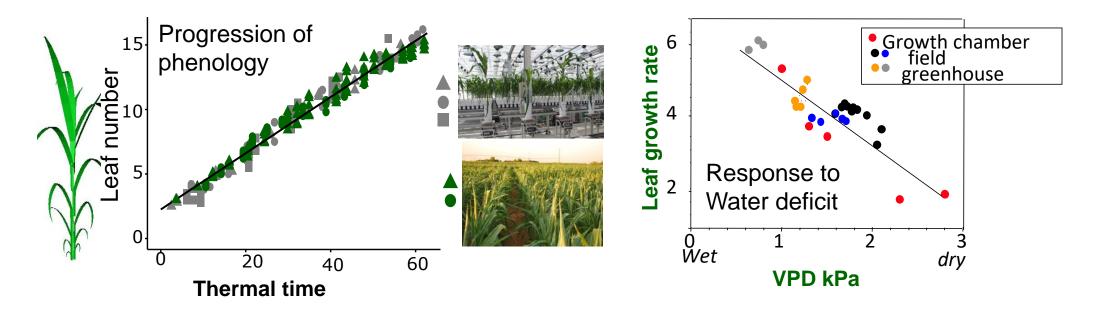
Tardieu et al 2018 Ann Rev Plant Biology.



#### NRAC tience for people, life & earth

# Traits, 1 genotype

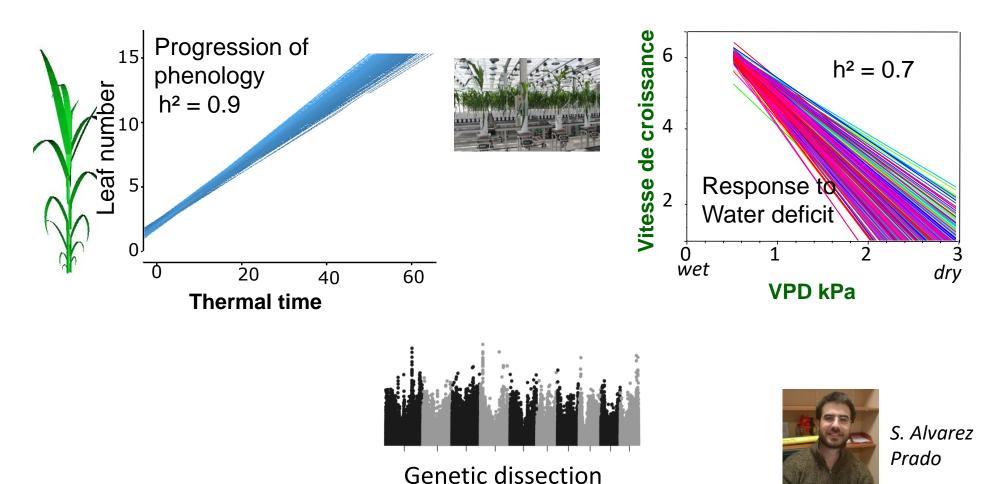
# One can measure genotype-specific traits in platforms (platforms can represent field, after some effort)



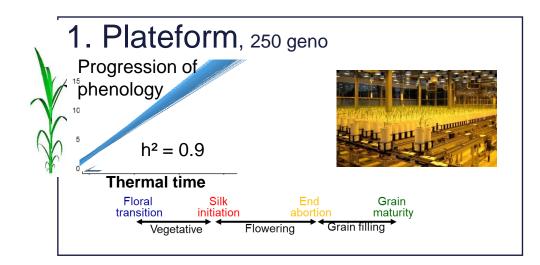


Traits, 250 genotype

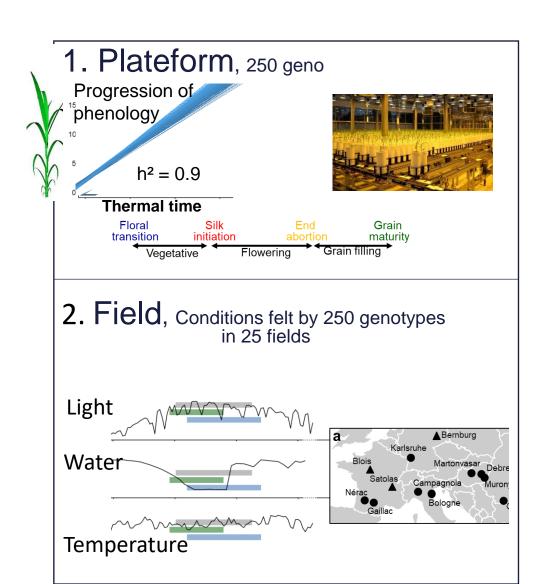
# One can measure genotype-specific traits in platforms Traits are heritable



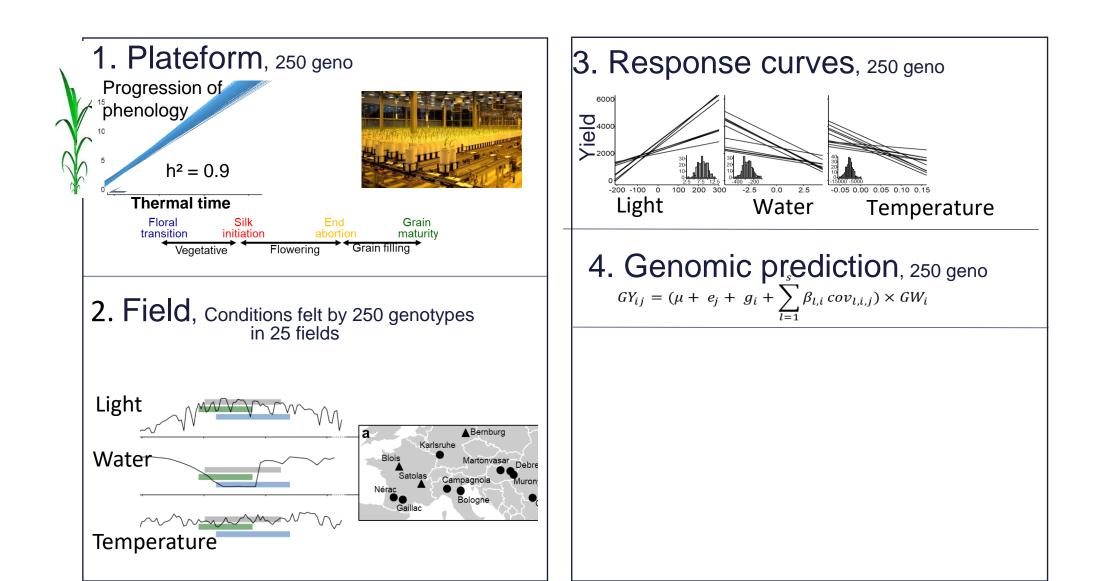
INRAC science for people, life & eart



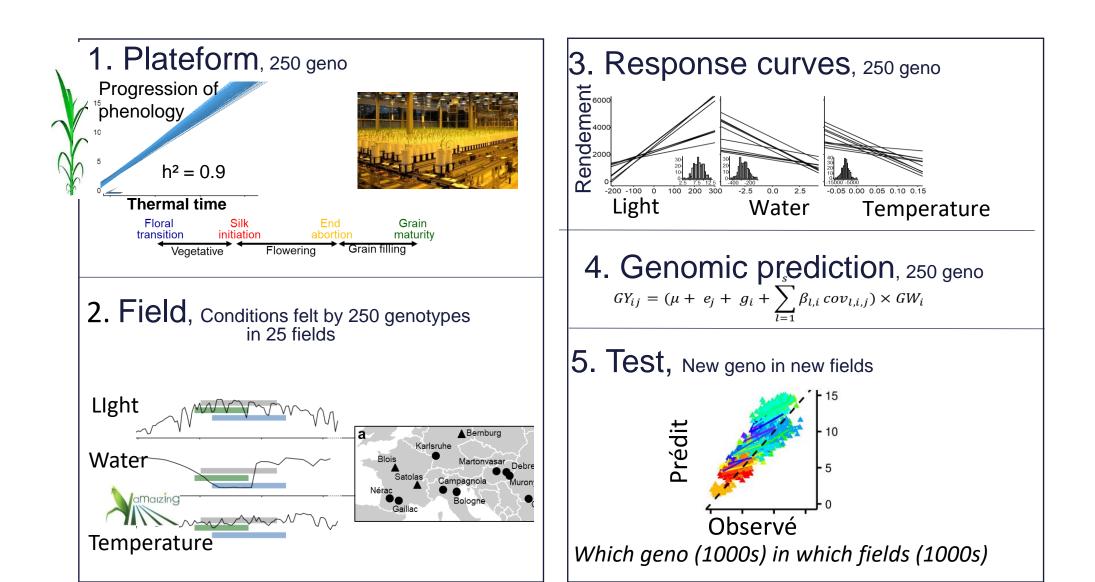
science for people, life & eart













# A multi-scale problem, multi scale solutions

- Physiological mechanisms can be measured in high precision platforms Their effects, and that of underlying alleles, depends on environmental scenarios
- Platforms cannot represent fields

... but a field does not represent another field!

- Multi site field experiments: where and when alleles are favourable for yield, and increasingly for traits
- Difficult to disentangle environmental effects and to measure some traits in the field High throughput still essential : relate the genetic variabilities of traits and yield.

Future of phenomics : development of methods to link phenotypic scales (modelling) and include them in genomic prediction

FAIR Data management





