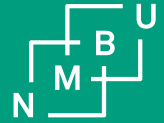


# Reliable and efficient high-throughput phenotyping to accelerate genetic gains in Norwegian plant breeding



Morten Lillemo

Faculty of Biosciences,  
Department of Plant  
Sciences, NMBU



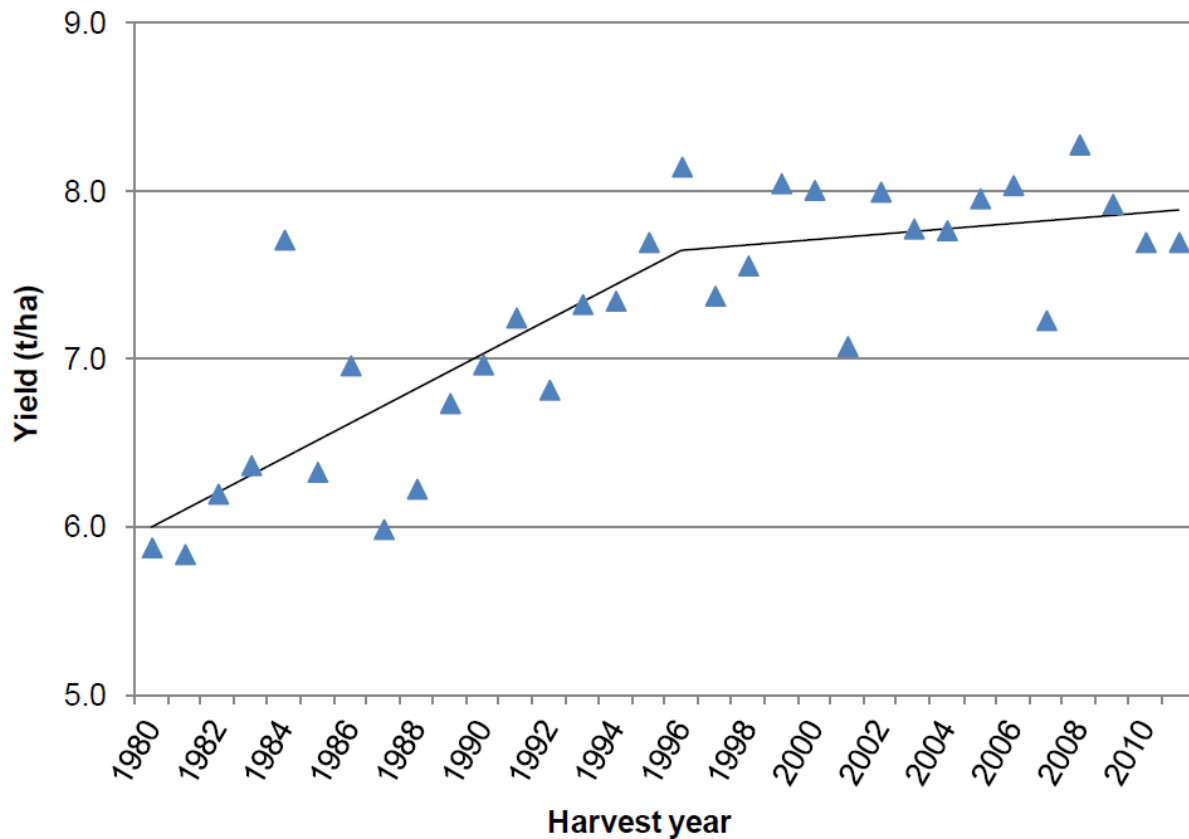
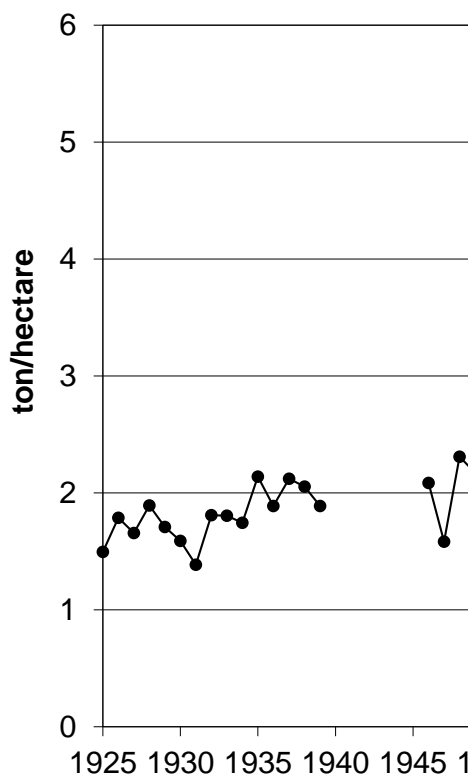
# The grand challenge

“In the next 50 years we will need to produce as much food as has been consumed over our entire human history.”

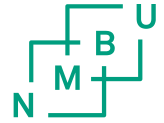
Megan Clark  
CEO of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial  
Research Organization (CSIRO)  
Australia

# Yields have stagnated

UK national average wheat yields from 1980 to 2011.



# How to produce more food with limited resources?



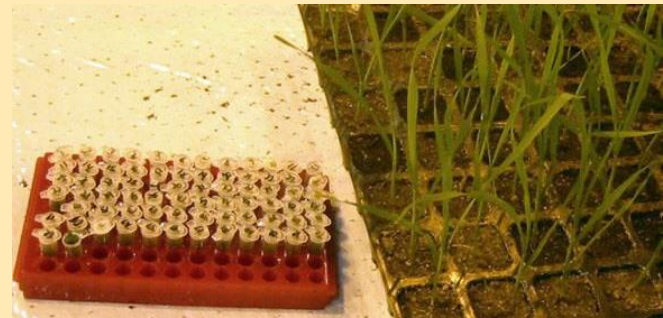
- Improved agronomy



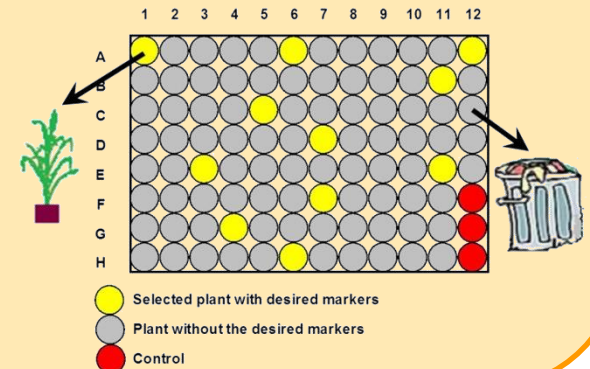
Precision agriculture



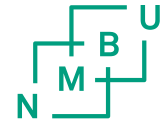
- Improved varieties – plant breeding



Precision genetics



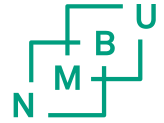
# New 4-year project: Virtual phenomics



May 2017 – April 2021, Budget: 10.1 mill. NOK ( $\approx$ 1.1 mill EUR)



# Classical wheat breeding



Year 1	Parent 1 x Parent 2	Crossing
Year 2	F <sub>1</sub>	Bulk seed
Year 2	F <sub>2</sub>	Space planting
Year 3	F <sub>3</sub>	Head rows
Year 5	F <sub>4</sub>	Small plots, select the best families
Year 6	F <sub>5</sub>	Small plots, select the best families
Year 7	F <sub>6</sub>	Small plots, pick heads within selected families
Year 8	F <sub>7</sub>	Head rows, select the best lines
Year 9	F <sub>8</sub>	Unreplicated yield trial
Year 10-11	F <sub>9</sub> -F <sub>10</sub>	Replicated yield trials
Year 12-14	F <sub>11</sub> -F <sub>13</sub>	Official variety testing
Year 15		Cultivar release

Can we do this more effectively?



# Plant selection tools



Visual selection

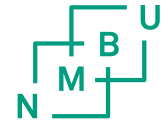


Sensors



Genetic markers

# NMBU strategic alliance



- Faculty of Biosciences

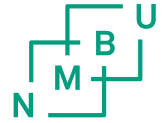


- Faculty of Mathematical Sciences and Technology





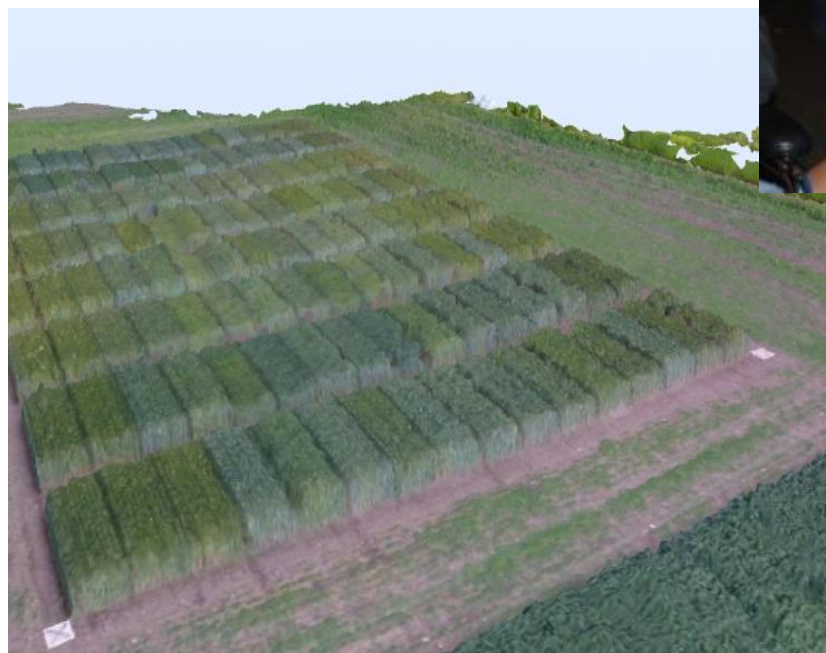
# Plant breeding and virtual reality



# 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

# Multispectral imaging



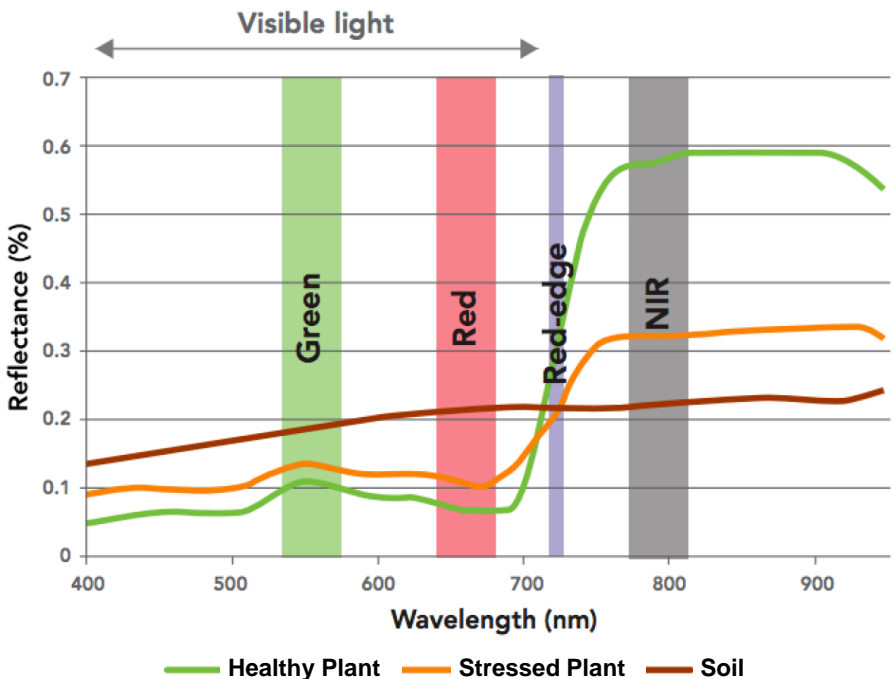
Parrot Sequoia



DJI Phantom 3



Thorvald II



# Research objectives

- Comparison of platforms:

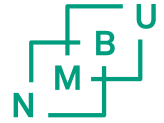
- Ground cover/early vigour
- Heading date
- Biomass (VIs)
- Plant height
- Maturity date



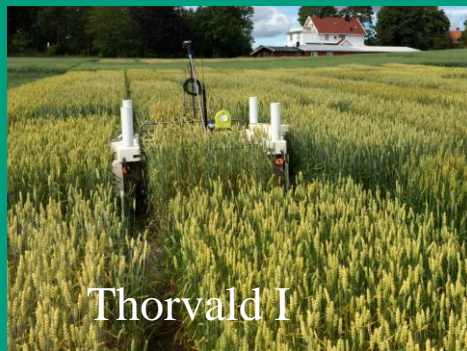
- Can we predict yield from these measurements?
- How can HTP data improve genomic prediction models?
- Can we use VR to take the field to the breeder?

# Fun in the field

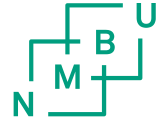
Silje Larsen & Kristine Skattum  
UAV operators and pilots 2017



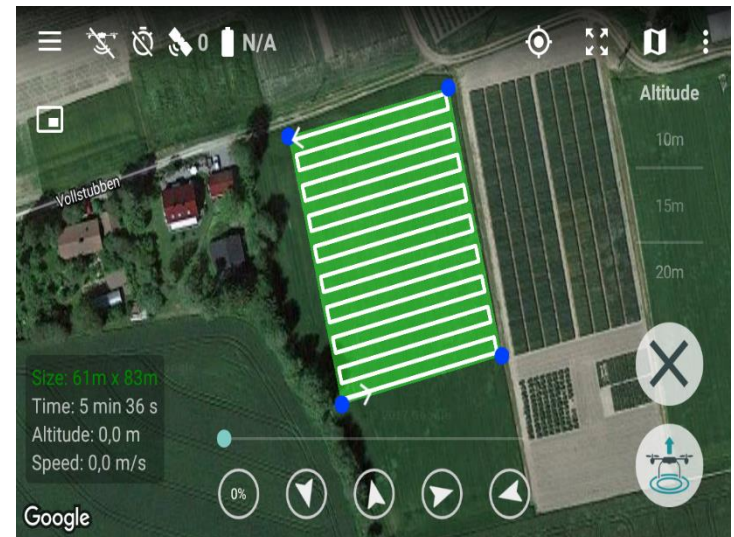
Upgrade from Thorvald I to Thorvald II (Kristine)



# Phenotyping with drone

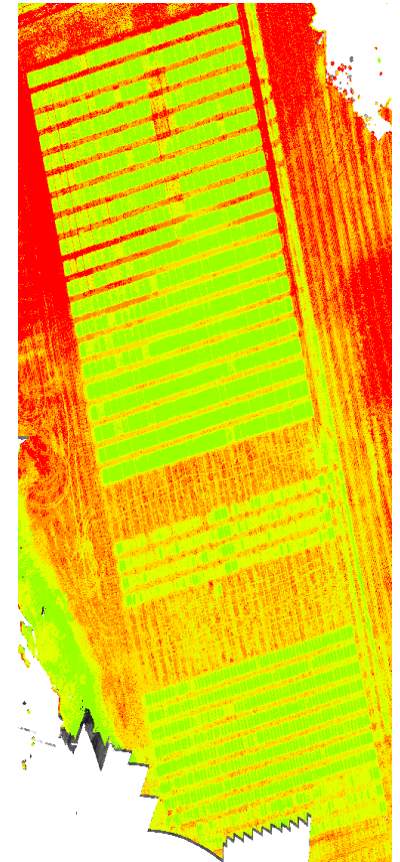
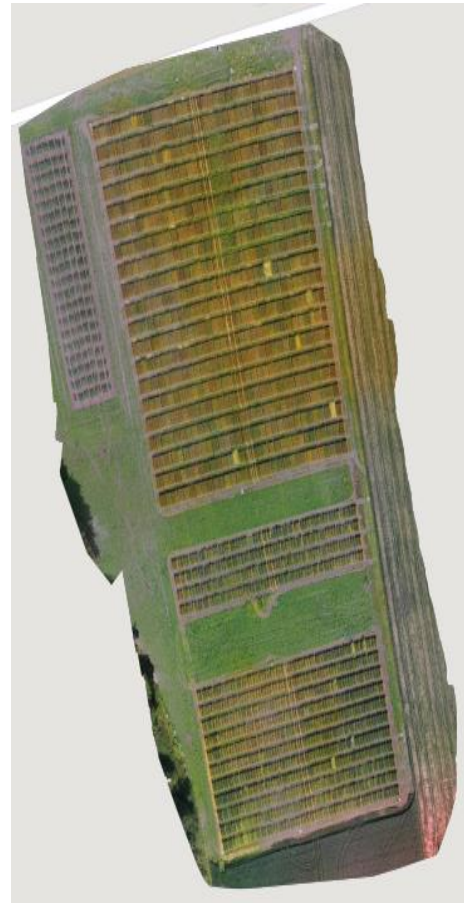
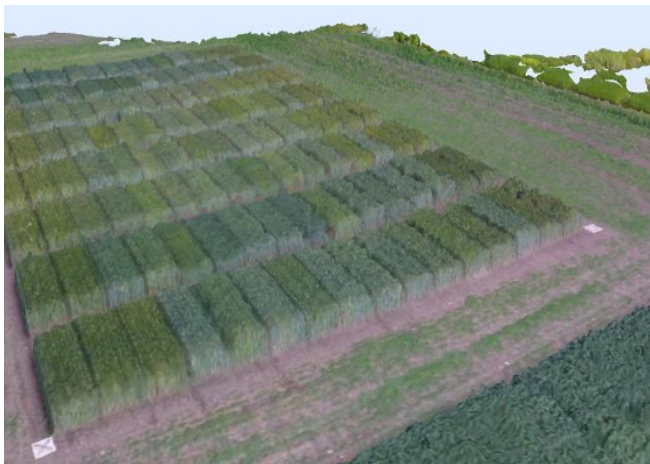


- Better overview over the field
- DJI Phantom 4
- Regular camera
- Multispectral camera
- Altizure
- Automatically capturing

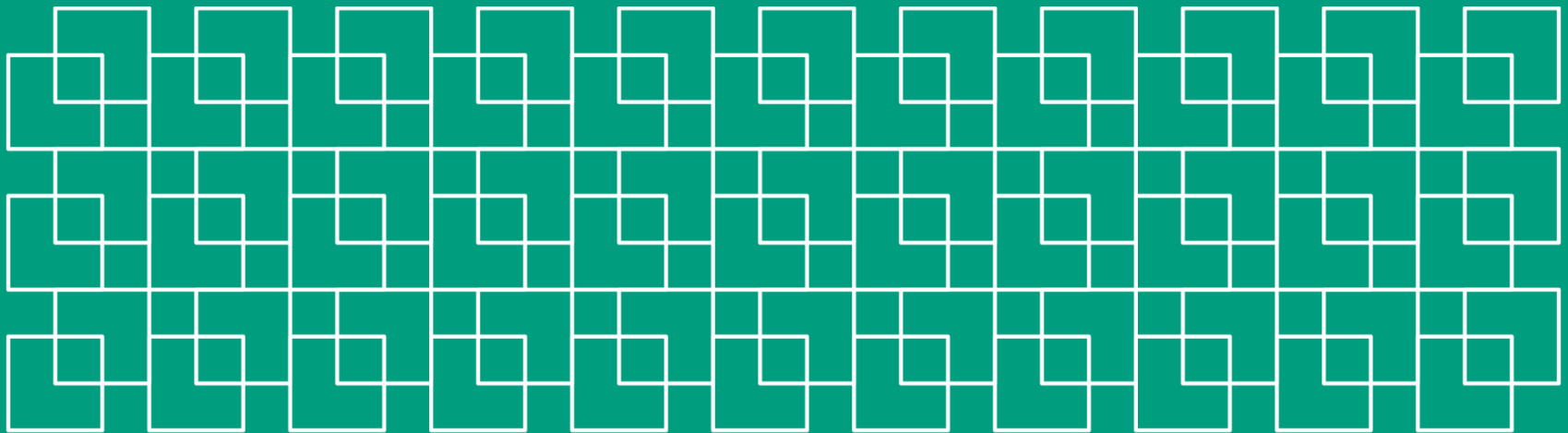


# Analyzing the images

- Using Pix4d
- Stitching the images together
- Generating index map
- Generating 2D and 3D maps

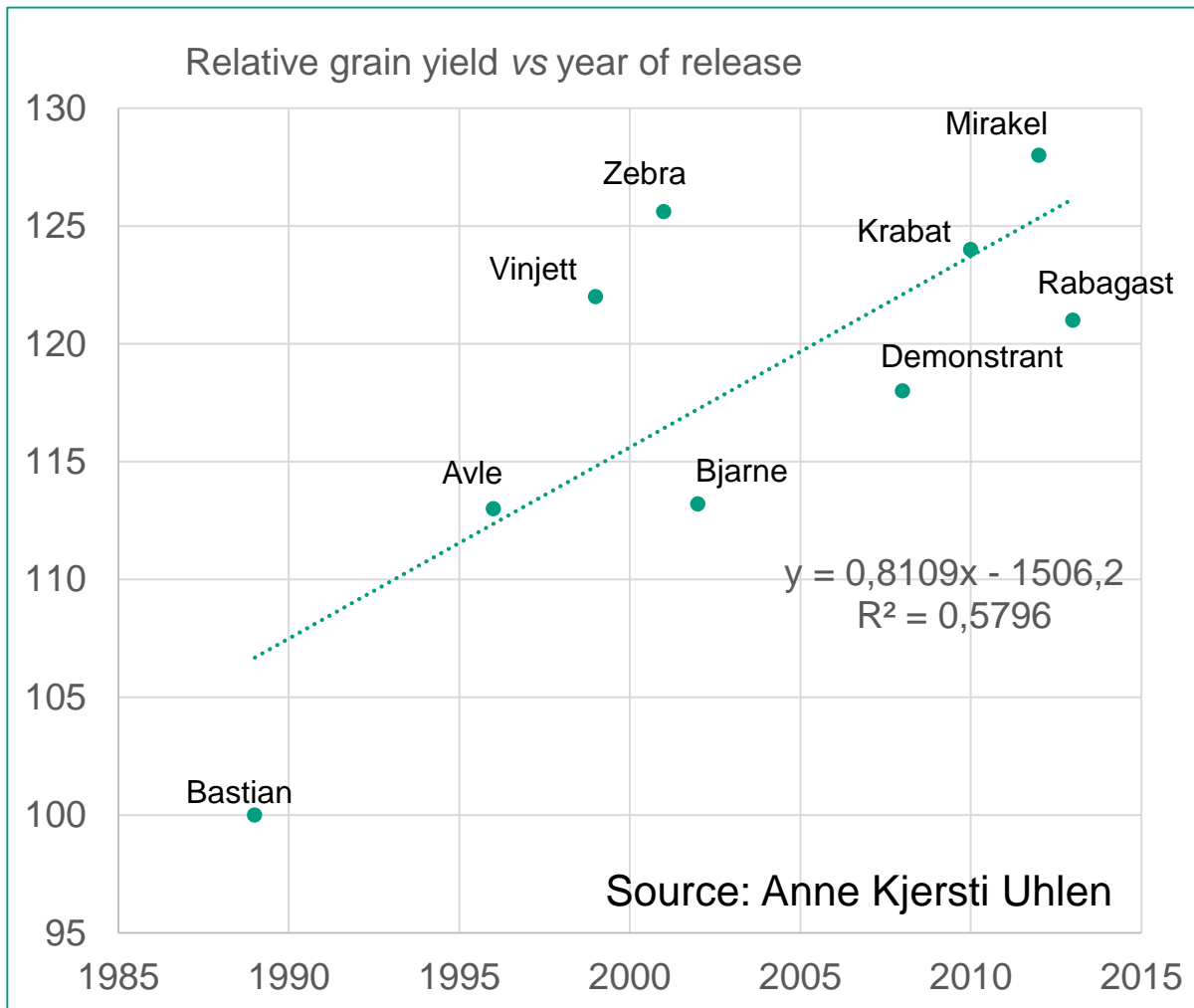
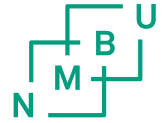


# Preliminary results from analysing yield increase in Norwegian spring wheat





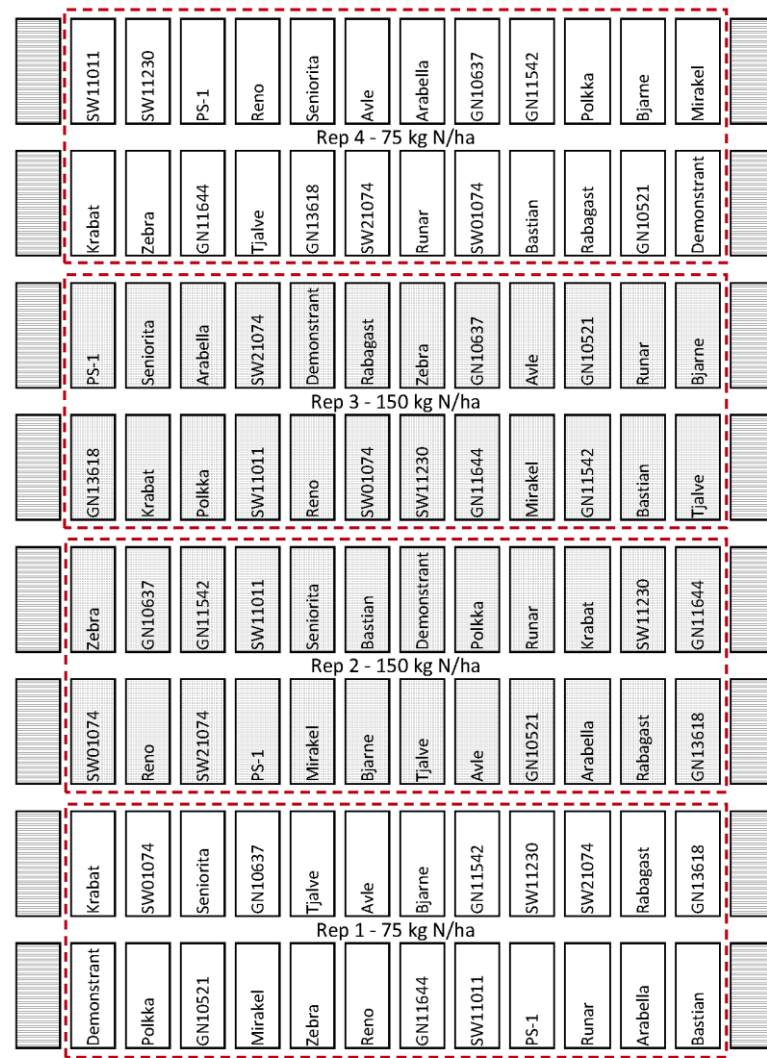
# Breeding has increased yield



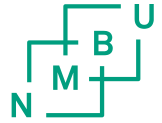
- What is the physiological basis of this yield increase?

# Wheat yield trial

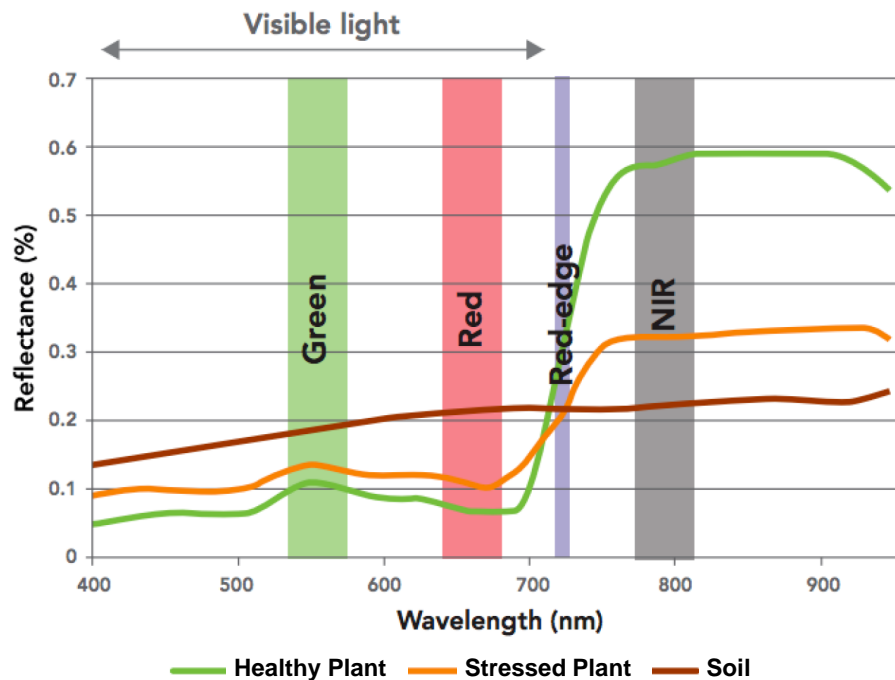
- 24 spring wheat cultivars and breeding lines
  - 1972 - today
- Two Nitrogen levels
  - 75 kg N/ha
  - 150 kg N/ha
- Yield and grain quality
- Multispectral imaging
  - Robot
  - Drone



# Eivind Bleken MSc thesis field trial work 2016



# Estimation of healthy biomass



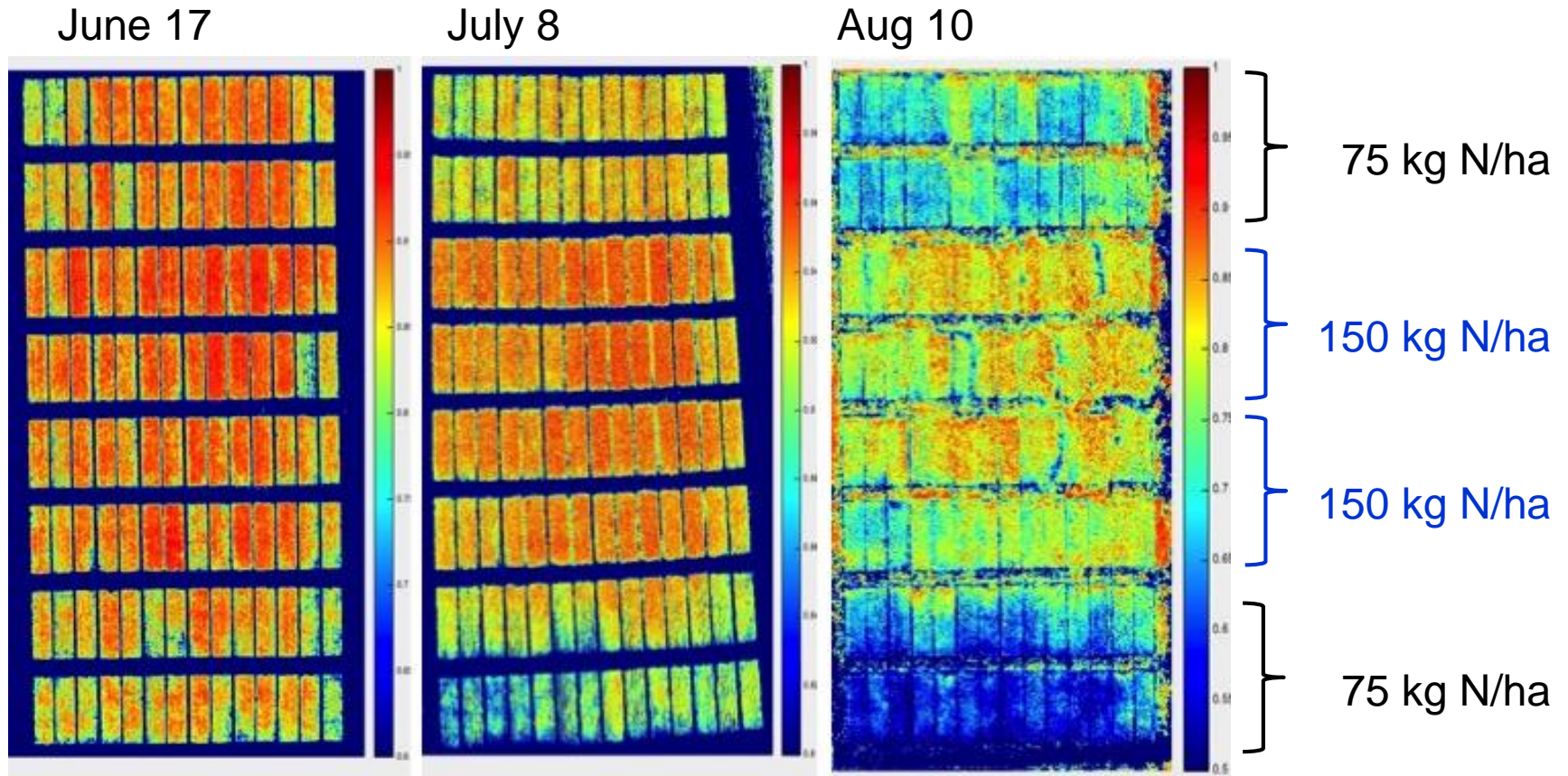
- Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI):

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

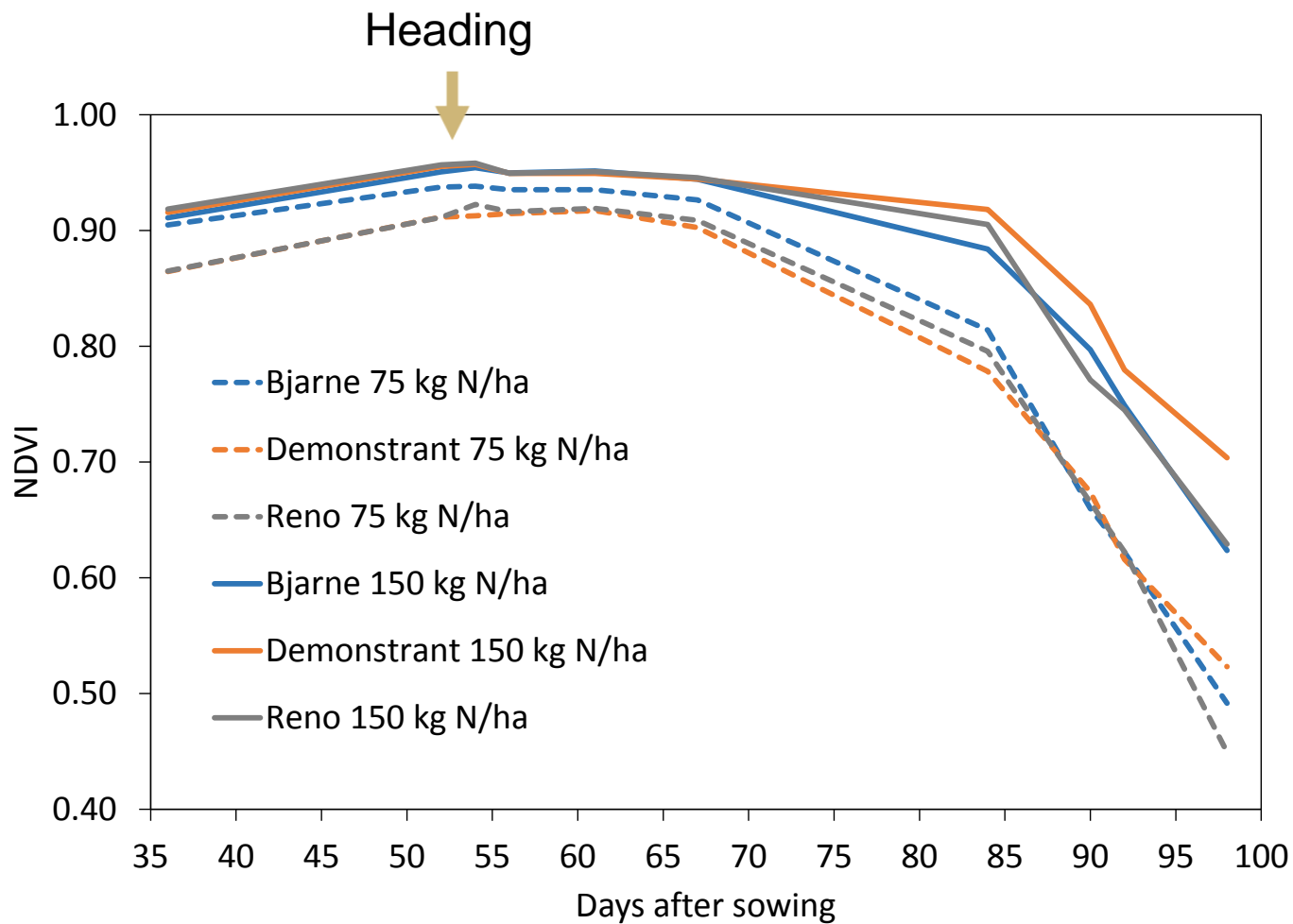
- MERIS Terrestrial Chlorophyll Index (MTCI):

$$MTCI = \frac{NIR - Rededge}{Rededge - Red}$$

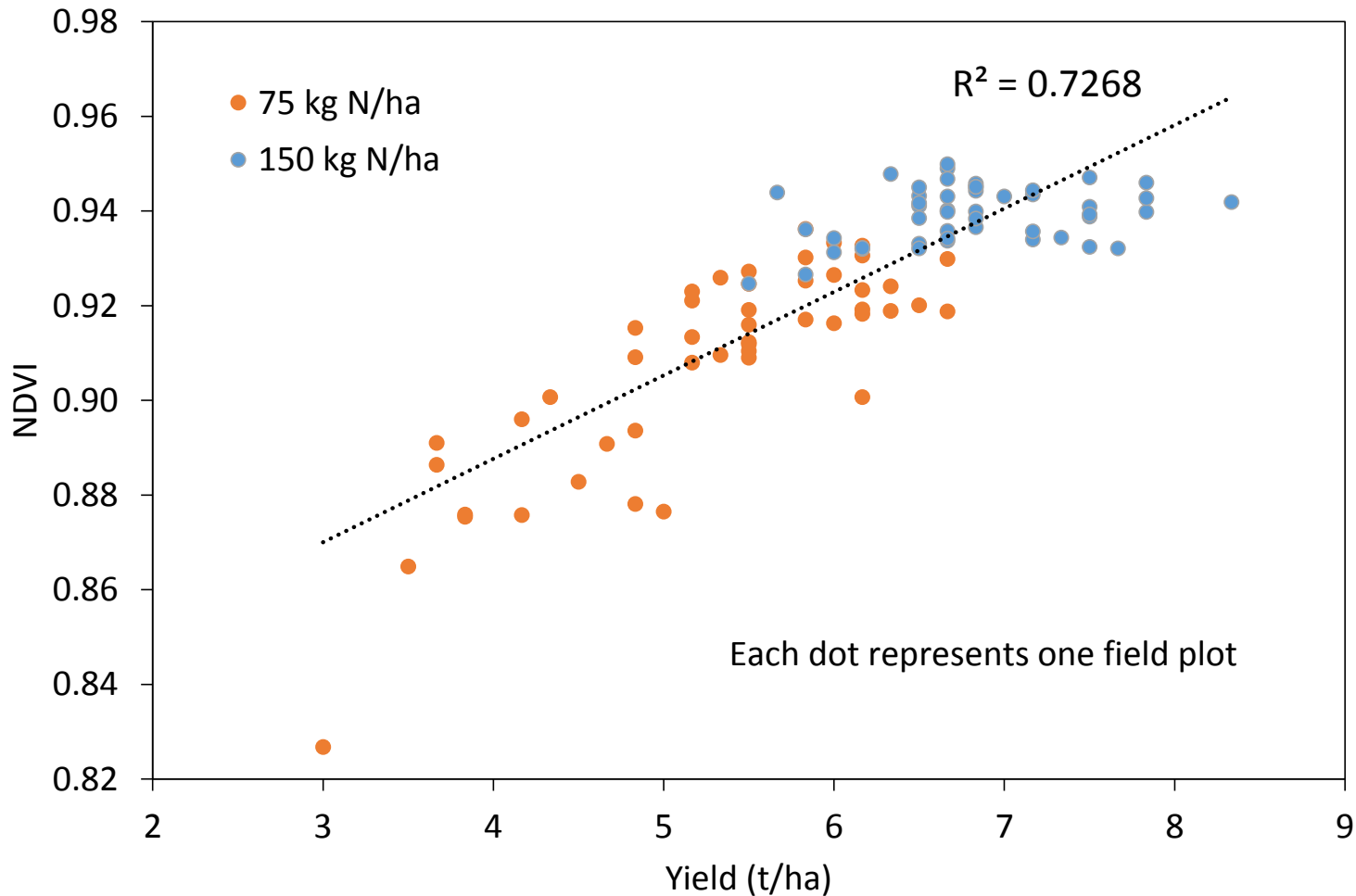
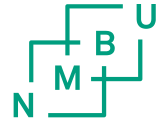
# NDVI maps based on drone images



# NDVI throughout the season



# NDVI just after heading correlates with yield



# Can vegetation indices explain cultivar differences in yield?

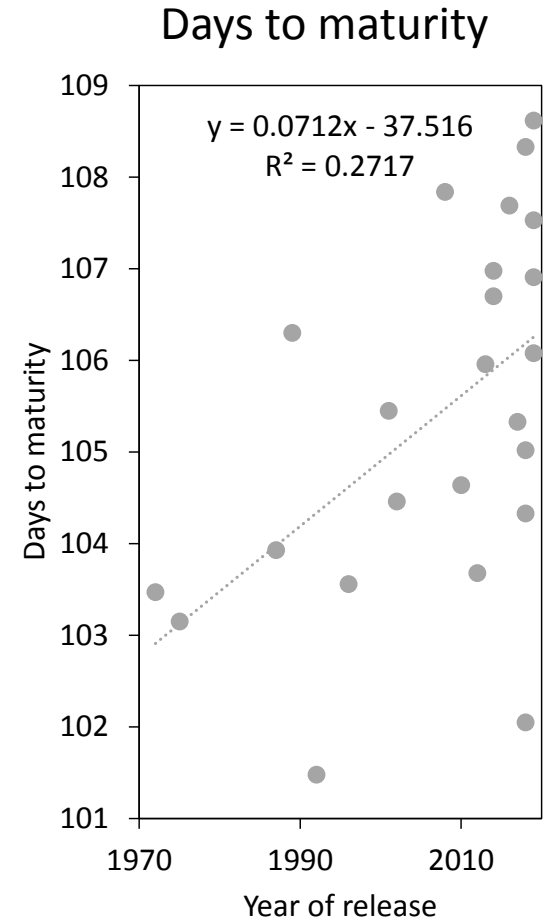
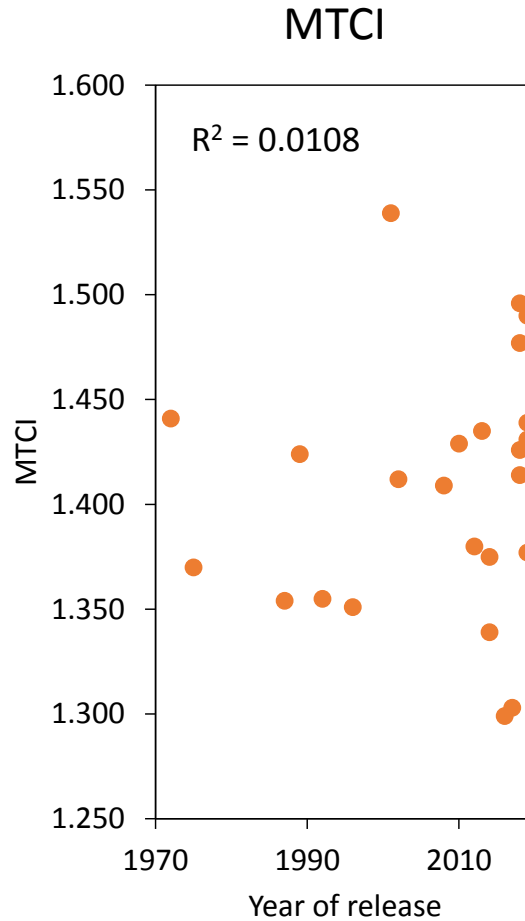
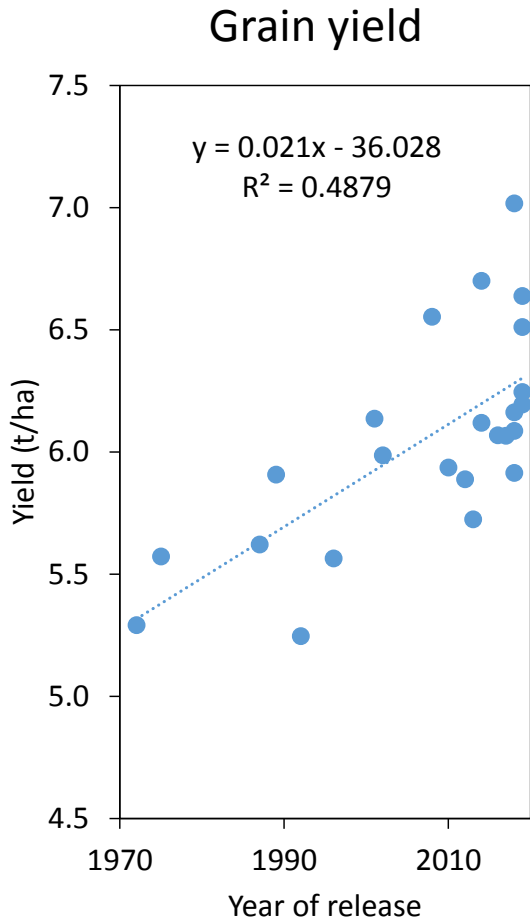
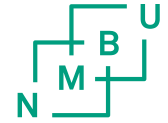


- Correlations between cultivar means for vegetation indices and cultivar means for grain yield:

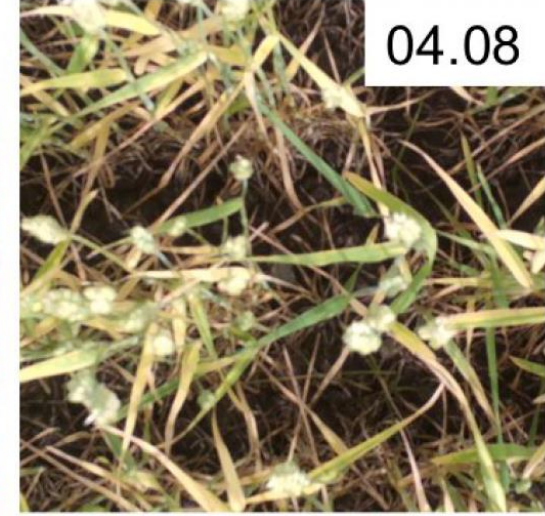
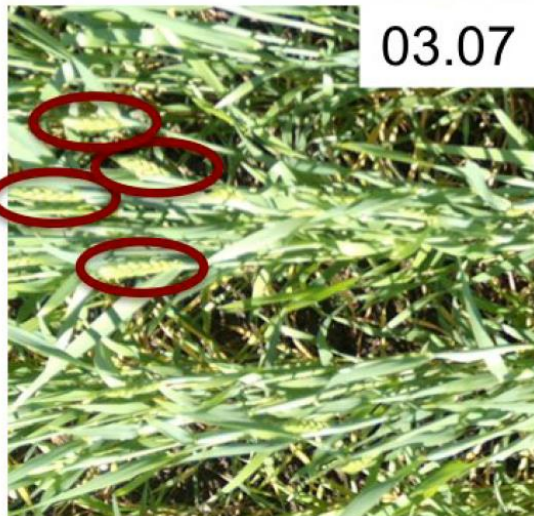
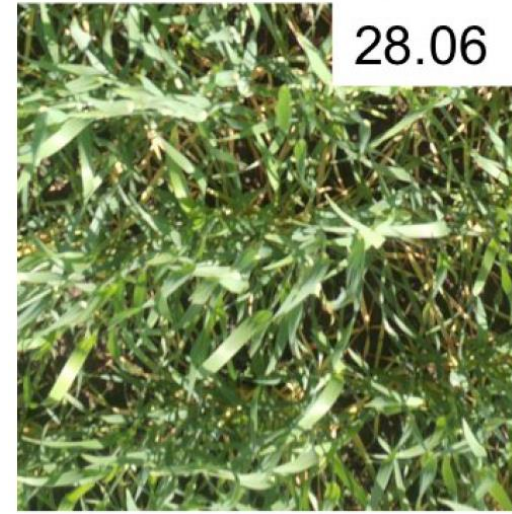
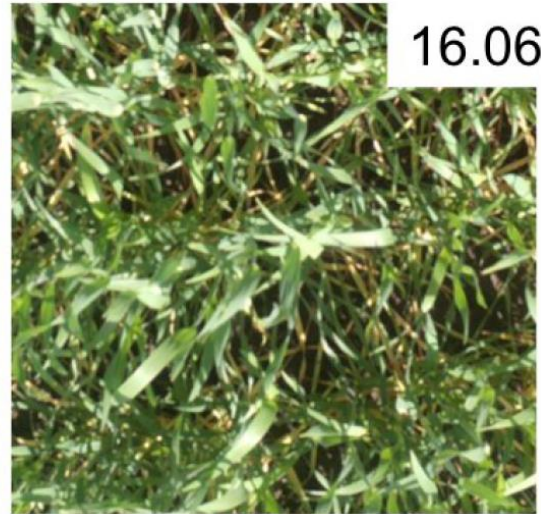
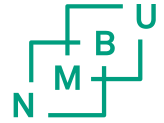
	<b>NDVI</b>	<b>MTCI</b>
<b>75 kg N/ha</b>	0.37	0.39
<b>150 kg N/ha</b>	0.08	0.20



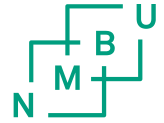
# Cultivars by year of release



# Close-up images from robot



# Bless Kufoalor MSc thesis field trial work 2017

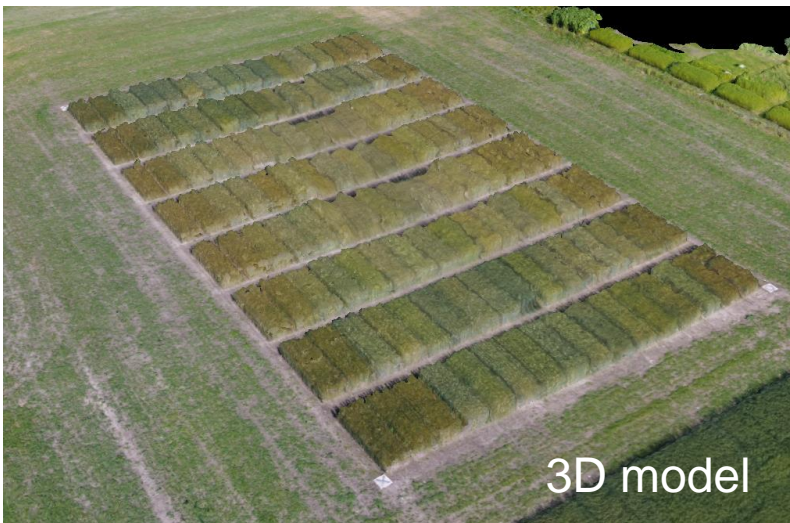
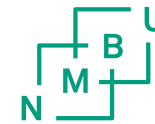


Light interception

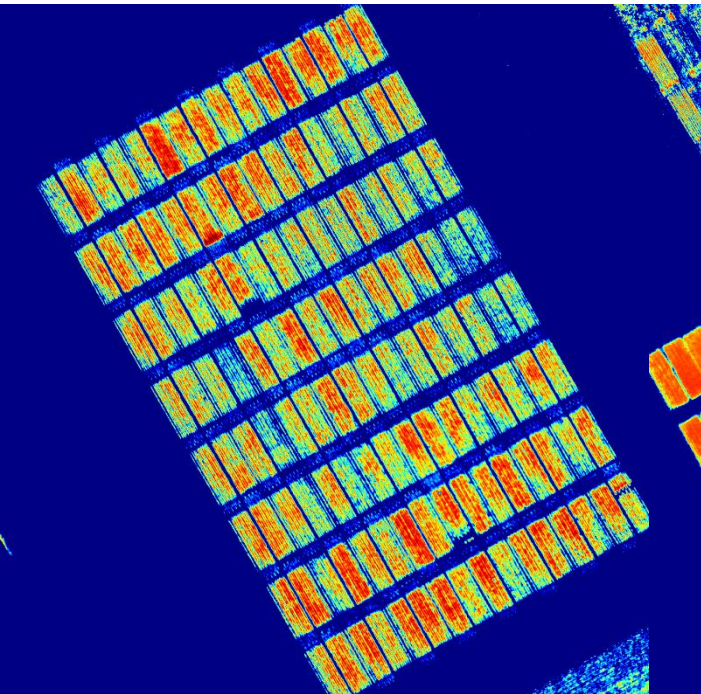
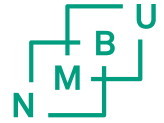


Chlorophyll content

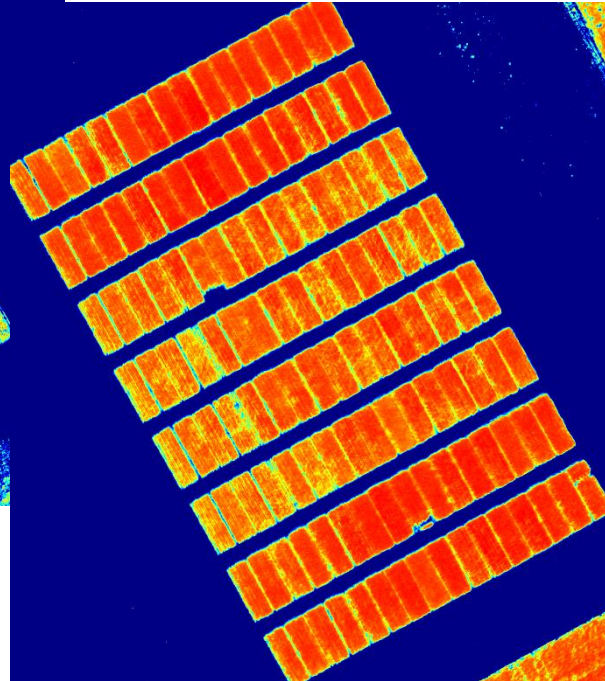




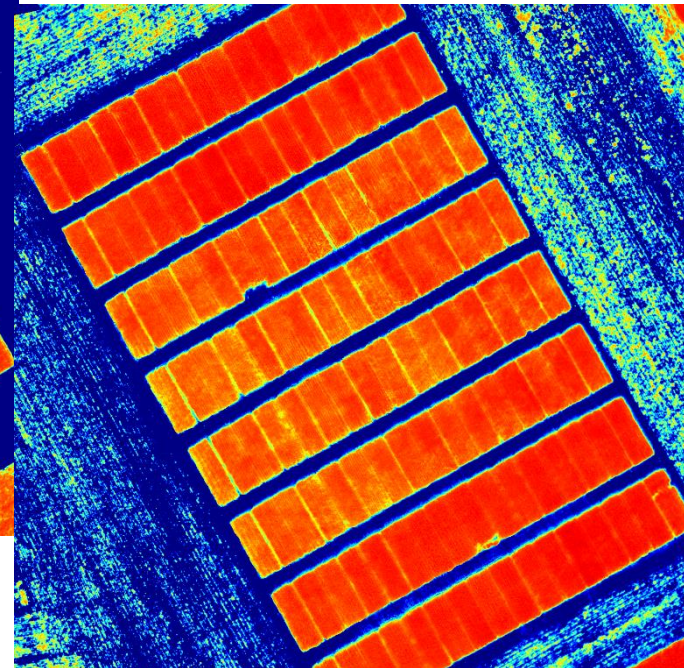
# NDVI images



19 june

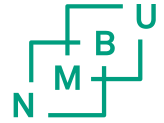


3 july



17 july

# Classical plant breeding



Year 1

Parent 1 x Parent 2

Crossing

Bulk seed

Space planting

Head rows

Small plots, select the best families

Small plots, pick heads within selected families

Head rows, select the best lines

Unreplicated yield trial

Replicated yield trials

Official variety testing

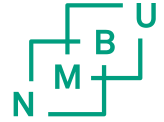
Cultivar release

F<sub>1</sub>  
↓  
F<sub>2</sub>  
↓  
F<sub>3</sub>  
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F<sub>4</sub>  
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F<sub>5</sub>  
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F<sub>6</sub>  
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F<sub>7</sub>  
↓  
F<sub>8</sub>  
↓  
F<sub>9</sub>-F<sub>10</sub>  
↓  
F<sub>11</sub>-F<sub>13</sub>

Genomic selection  
+  
Multispectral  
image analyses



# vPheno project group



NMBU – Biovit

Morten Lillemo

Bless Kufoalor

Postdoc (maybe you)

++

NMBU – RealTek

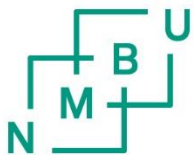
Ingunn Burud

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

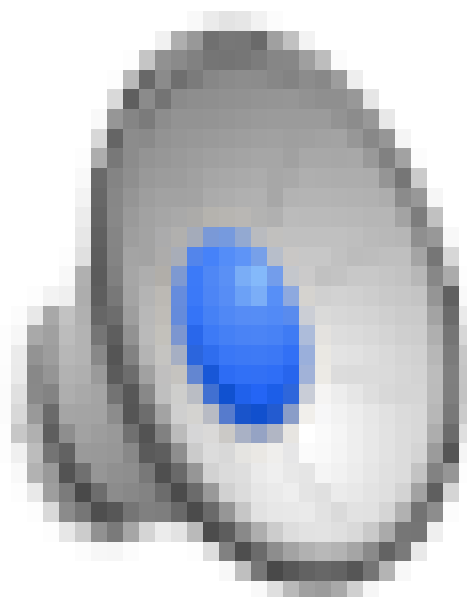
Jose Crossa

Matthew Reynolds



CIMMYT<sub>MR</sub>

International Maize and Wheat  
Improvement Center







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