

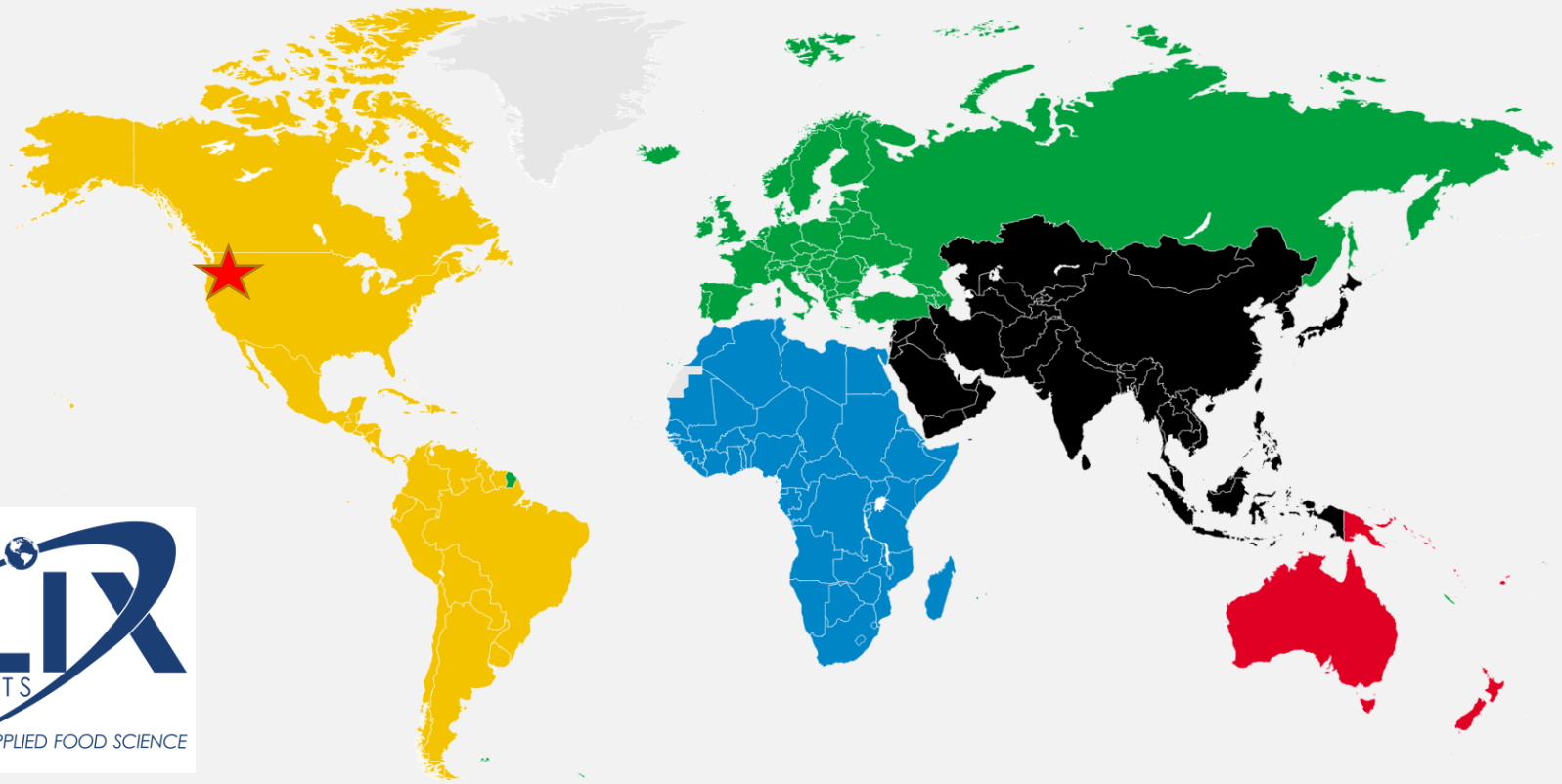
# SHOOTS + ROOTS + FRUITS: APPLICATIONS FOR HANDHELD INSTRUMENTS IN PHENOTYPING STUDIES

Edwin J. Reidel, Ph.D.

November 2017



DESIGN | ENGINEER | BUILD



All instruments built in  
Camas, WA USA



# FULL CID BIO-SCIENCE PRODUCT LINE

CI-110



Plant Canopy Imager

CI-202



Portable Laser  
Leaf Area Meter

CI-203



Handheld Laser  
Leaf Area Meter

CI-340



Handheld  
Photosynthesis System

CI-600



In-Situ Root Imager

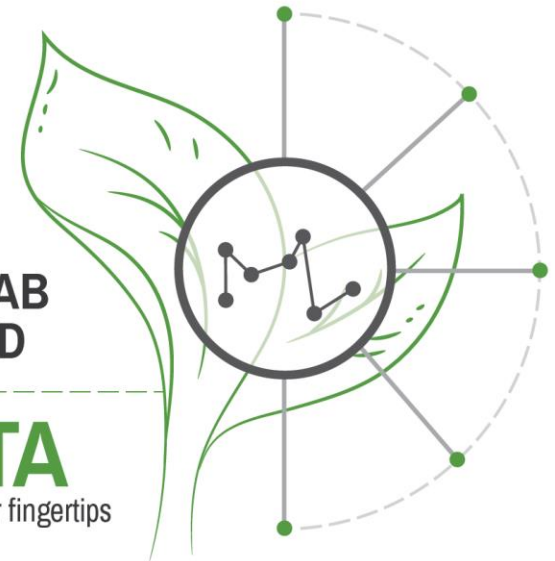
CI-710



Miniature Leaf  
Spectrometer

From the **LAB**  
to the **FIELD**

**DATA**  
at your fingertips



# LASER LEAF AREA METERS

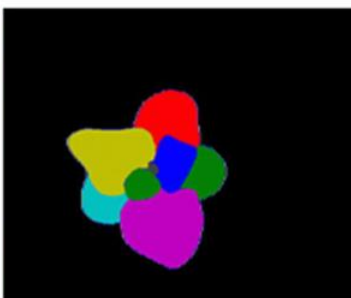
- Palette-style or wand-style
- Attached or detached leaves
- Leaf area, length, width, perimeter, ratio, shape-factor
- Laser-based scanning



CI-203 Handheld Laser Leaf Area Meter



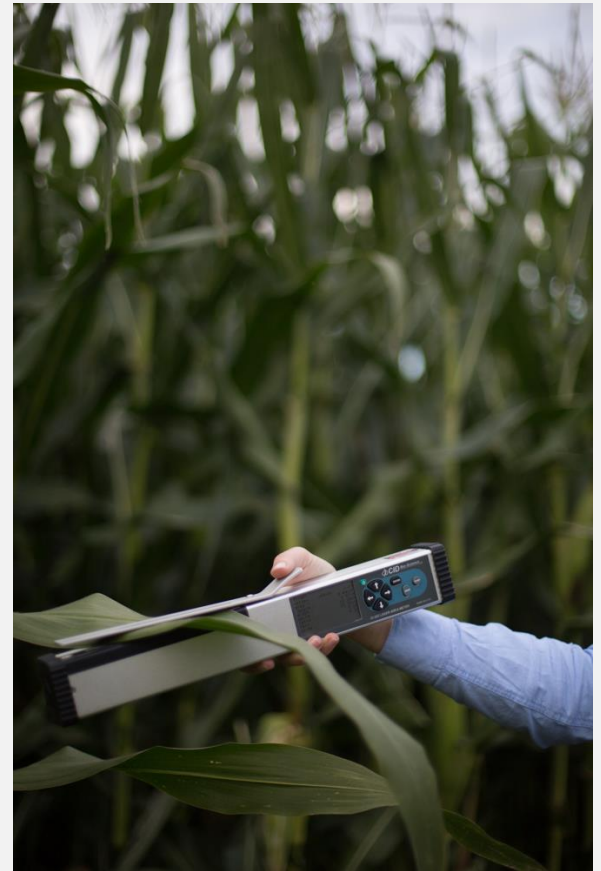
CI-202 Portable Laser Leaf Area Meter



# LASER LEAF AREA METERS - USES



- Validate models for digital biomass
- Destructive sampling post-harvest



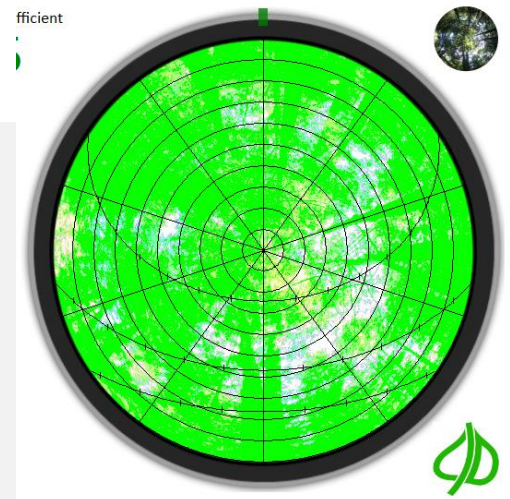
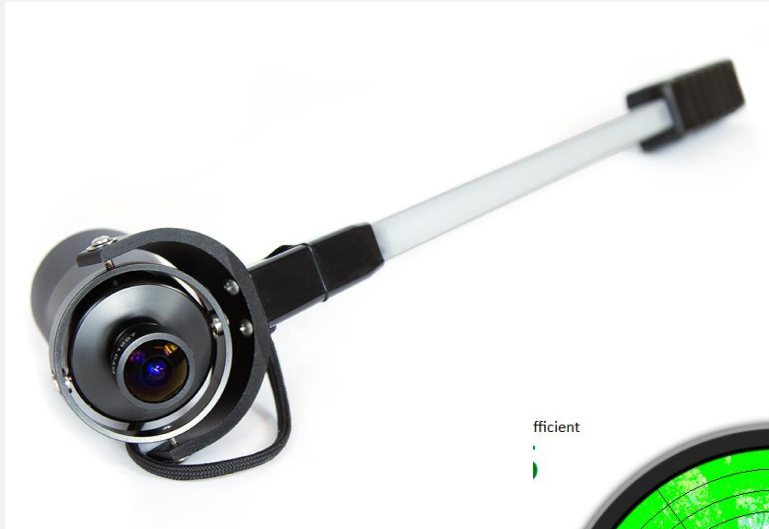
# LASER LEAF AREA METERS - USES





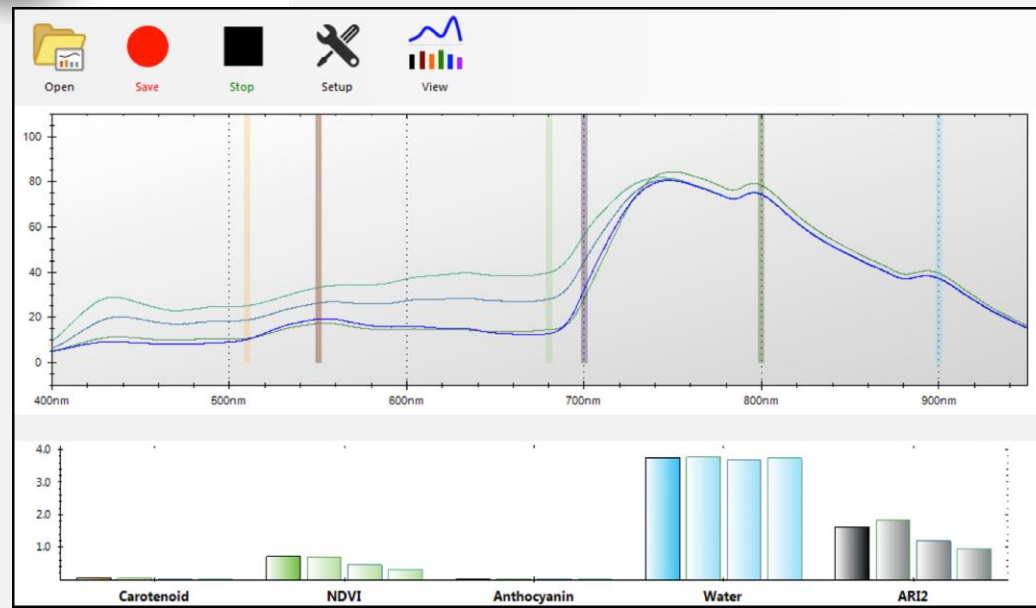
# CI-110 PLANT CANOPY IMAGER

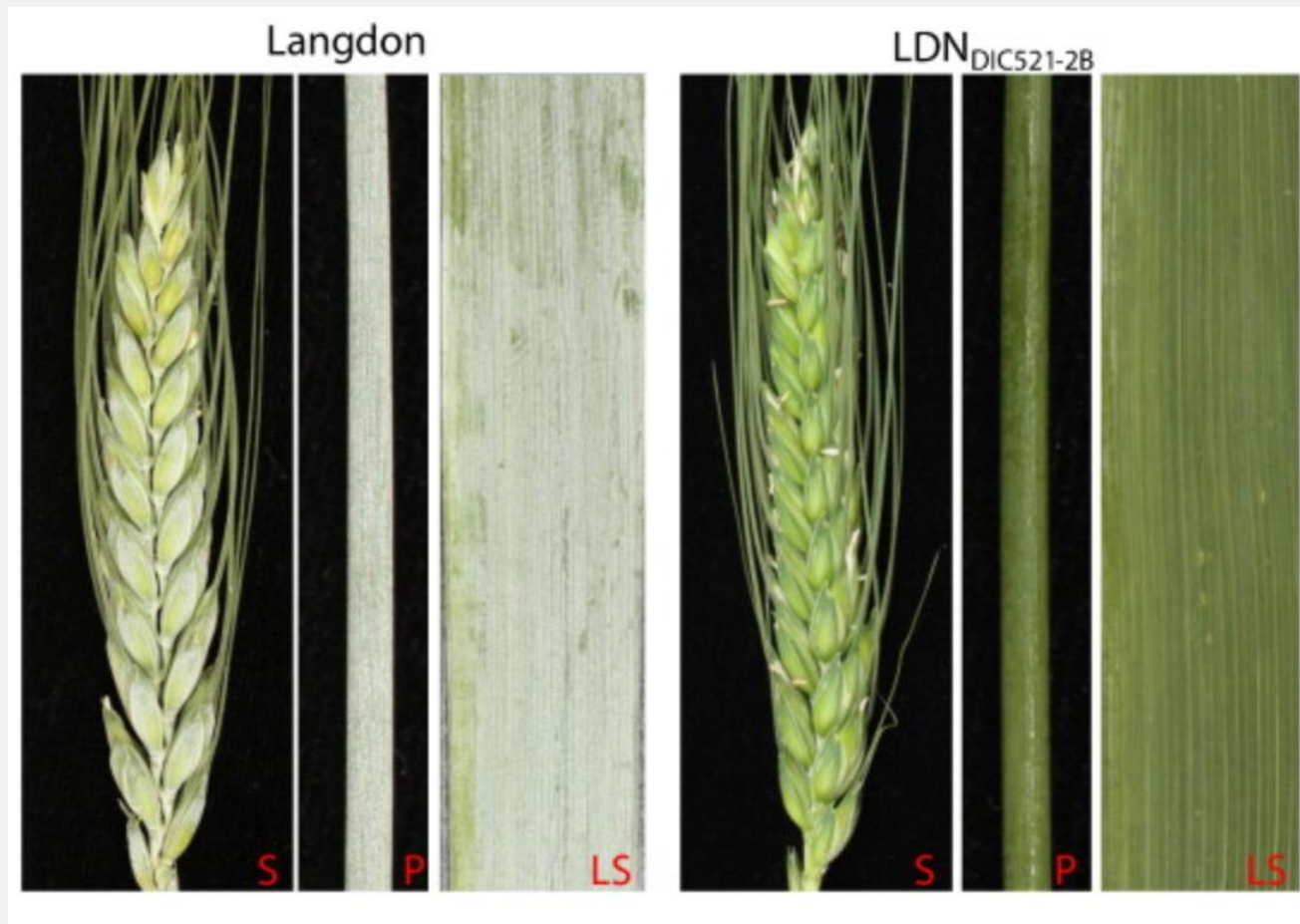
- Digital hemispherical canopy photography
- 150 degree image of canopy
- Non-destructive calculation of LAI/PAI, sunflecks, and PAR
- GPS location and compass for image collection and site-mapping
- User-selectable range zenith & azimuth angles
- Otsu Method or Entropy Crossover Technique



# CI-710 MINIATURE LEAF SPECTROMETER

- 400-950 nm measurement range
- Measures Absorbance, transmittance, reflectance
- Pre-loaded with vegetation & pigment indices
- Programmable user-interface for custom indices





<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cj.2014.09.004>

# CI-710 CASE STUDY

0

## Prediction accuracy of high-resolution spectral information for non-destructive phenotyping of epicuticular wax in wheat

Fatima Camarillo-Castillo<sup>1</sup>, Maria Tattaris<sup>2</sup>, Dirk B. Hays<sup>1</sup> and Matthew P. Reynolds<sup>2</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>Texas A&M University, USA; <sup>2</sup>CIMMYT, Mexico

Proceedings of the 3<sup>rd</sup> International  
**TRIGO (Wheat) Yield Potential**  
WORKSHOP 2017

CENEB, CIMMYT, Cd. Obregón, Sonora, M  
March 22-23<sup>rd</sup>, 2017



## Epicuticular wax

- Reflect excess VIS and IR light
- Regulates temperature
- Prevents excess evaporative cooling
- Save 31,000 L ha<sup>-1</sup> daily

## Two indices associated with EW

- Narrow band: 694nm-625nm
- Broad band:  $\frac{Red^2 - Blue}{Red - Blue^2}$

# LEAF SPECTROMETER USE CASE

- Dr. Sabrina Carvalho,  
CoolFarm, Portugal
- “Smart” greenhouse control
- Focus on software and  
hardware implementation
- Goal of creating an ideal plant  
growth environment
- Use CI-710 on microgreens  
to validate how plants  
respond to greenhouse  
systems



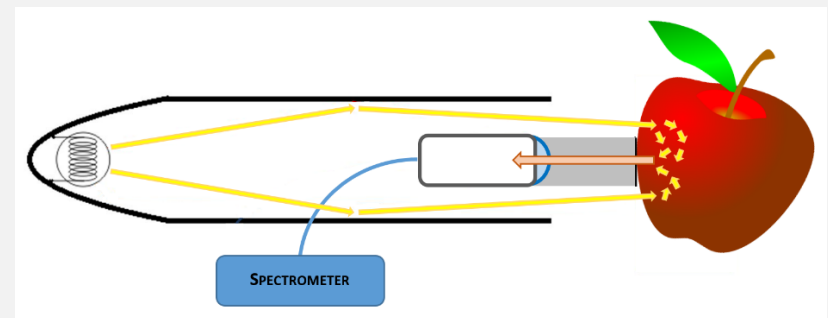
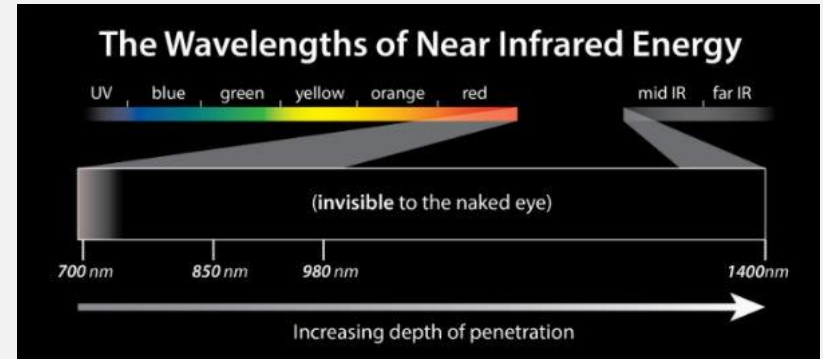
# F-750 FRUIT QUALITY METER – WHY WE NEED IT

- Flavor is complex
  - Sugars
  - Acids
  - Dry Matter
- Fruit composition changes during ripening
- A non-destructive, standardized tool to measure quality has been lacking



# F-750 PRODUCE QUALITY METER – HOW IT WORKS

- Bright light enters fruit
- Photons scatter internally via interaction with molecules
- NIR and visible spectrometer (310-1100 nm) detects returning light
- Measures time under 6 seconds
- Models tailored to specific commodities



Lets you see tissue  
instead of skin

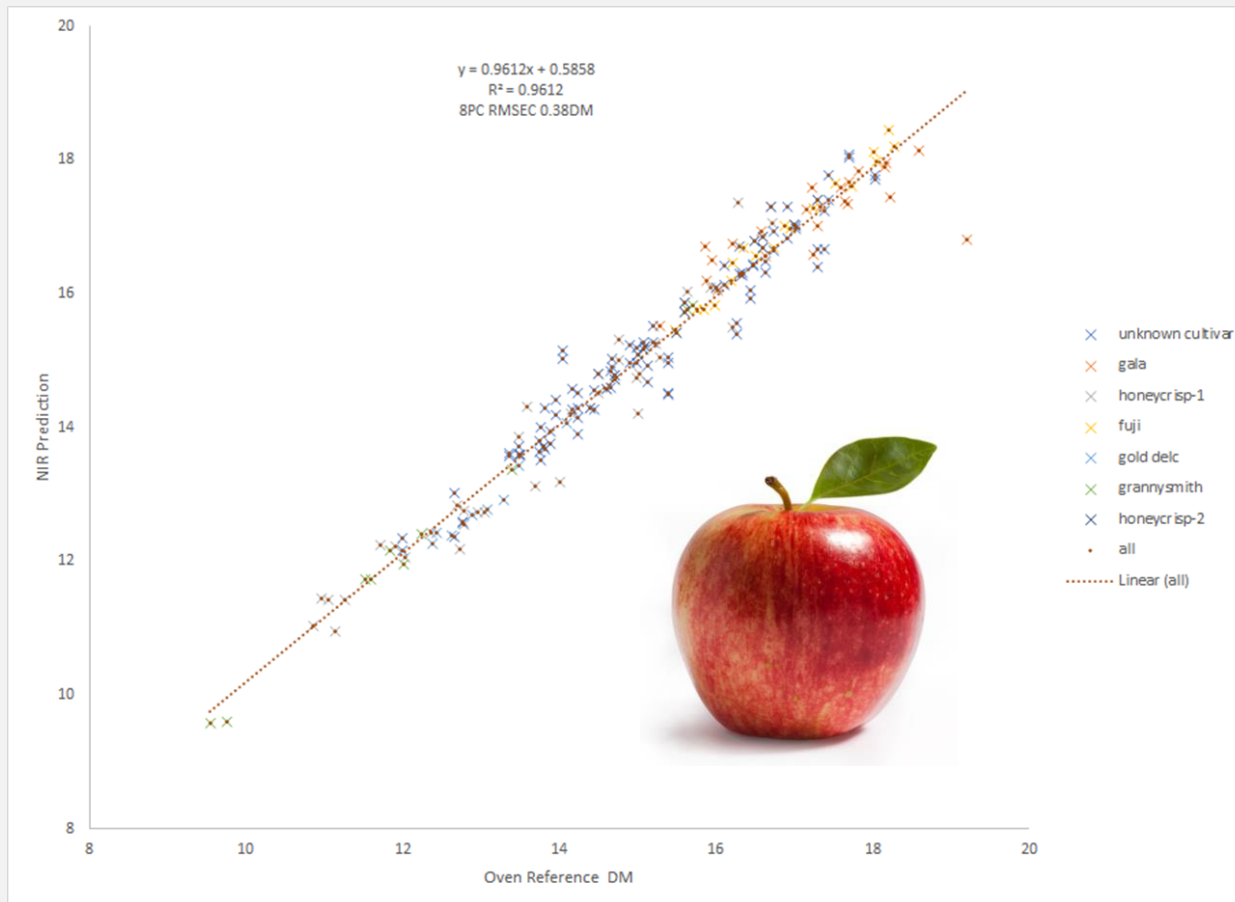
# PRODUCE QUALITY METER - USES

- Preharvest and Postharvest research
- Screening tool for breeders, e.g. Kiwifruit at Plant & Food NZ
- Measure dry matter changes as fruit develops
- Measure quality changes after harvest





# APPLE DRY MATTER



# VISUALIZE READINGS WITH GPS





# Introducing the World's First Interactive Harvest Map



## Precision Farming Meets Plant Science

What is the size of this years crop? You need to know more than a month before harvest to plan... harvest labour, cartons.  
When do you call the harvest start – too early and the fruit will not be an optimum eating quality, too late and fruit will not travel well.



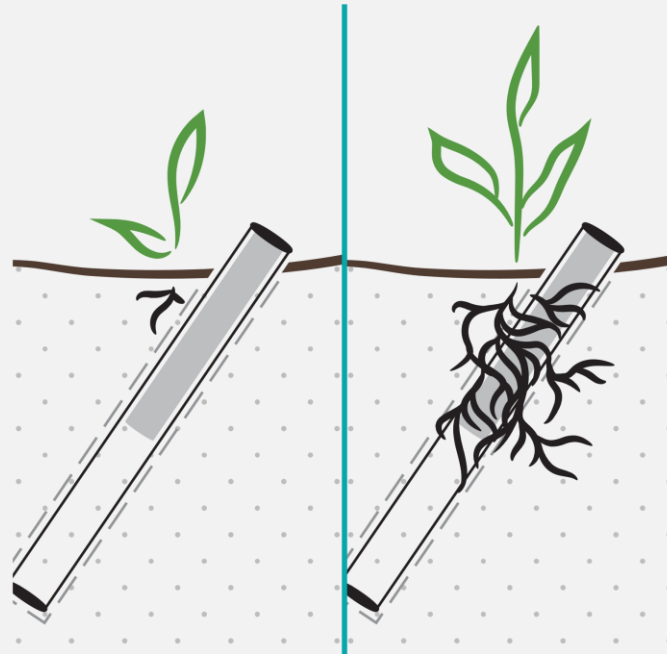
# FUTURE WORK



Computer vision for fruit size and count

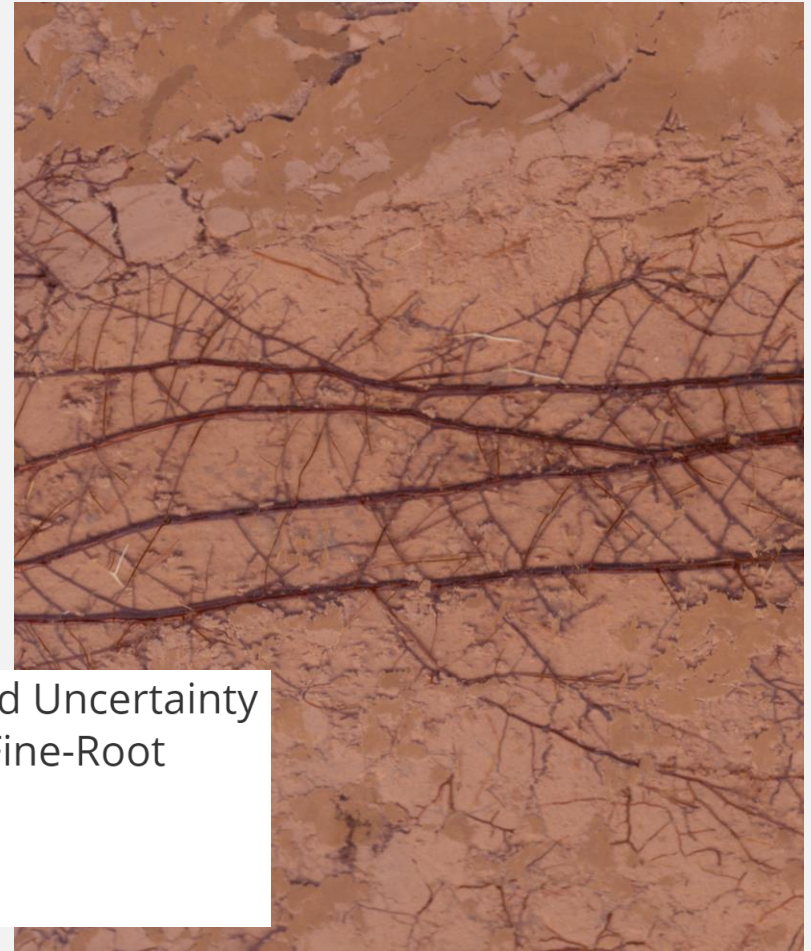


# ROOT MEASUREMENT TECHNOLOGY



# WHY USE MINIRHIZOTRONS IN PHENOTYPING?

- “Currently, minirhizotrons represent the best non-destructive method for measuring *in-situ* fine-root production, mortality, and turnover.”



Traceable Calibration, Performance Metrics, and Uncertainty Estimates of Minirhizotron Digital Imagery for Fine-Root Measurements

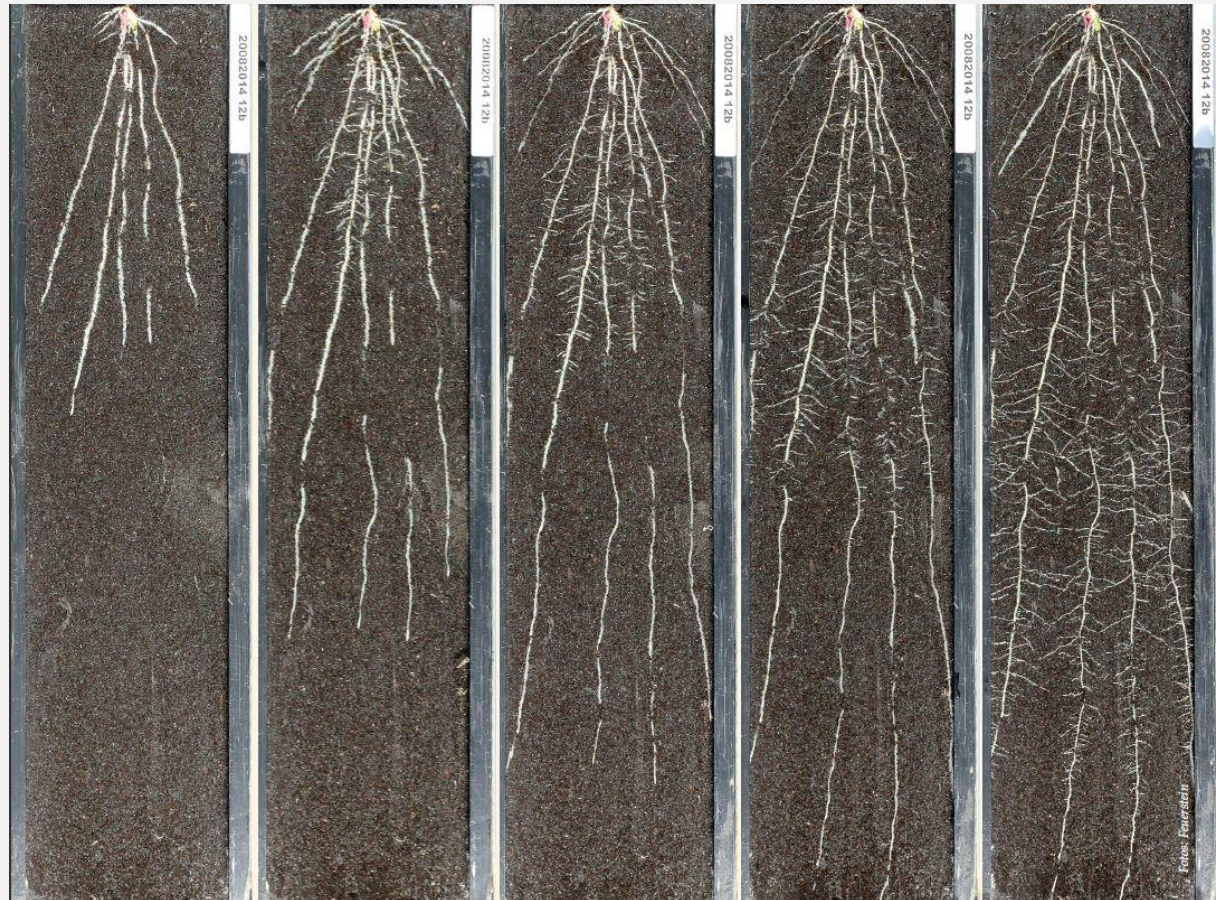
Joshua A. Roberti , Michael D. SanClements, Henry W. Loescher, Edward Ayres

Published: November 12, 2014 • <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0112362>

# HISTORY OF ROOT RESEARCH

## Non-destructive Methods

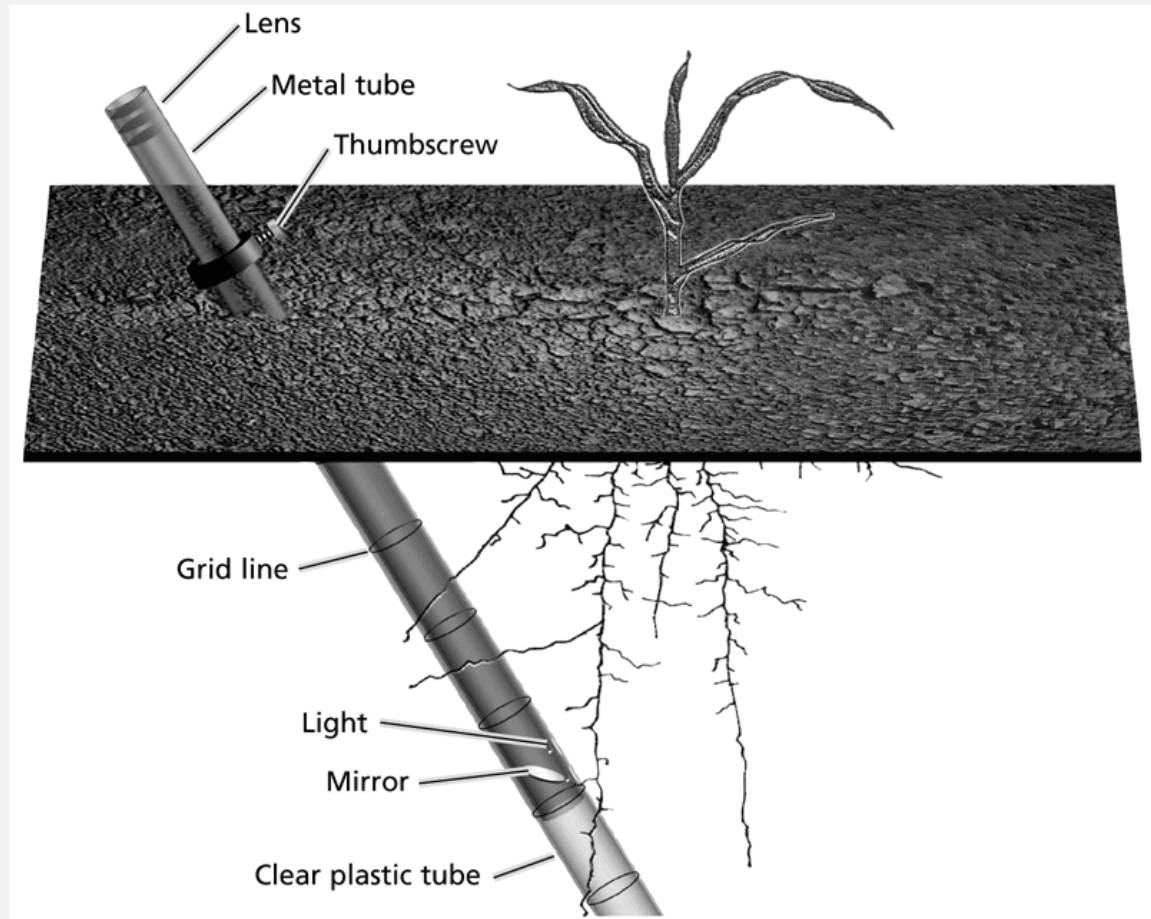
- Glass plates and root windows
- McDougall, 1916



# HISTORY OF ROOT RESEARCH

## Non-destructive Methods

- Minirhizotron System
  - G.H. Bates 1937
  - Waddington, 1970





# MEASUREMENT STRATEGIES

## Historical setbacks

- Restricted accuracy
- Low image quality
- Limited size



## Modern systems

- High image quality
- Large image size
- Magnification
- Software quantification
- Used in any soil type
- Field and Controlled Environment
- Annual crops
- Existing plantings
- Long-lived perennial plants



HOW IT WORKS:

— — — — —

**CI-600 / CI-602**

**Minirhizotron Systems**

# THE CI-600 IN-SITU ROOT IMAGER



- On the market for over 10 years
- Portable
- Scanner-based
- Powered by a tablet computer
- Scans at 100, 300, 600 DPI
- Indexed handle lowers tube in measured increments
- Acrylic tubes, 6.35 cm ID
  - Water tight
  - Insulated

# THE CI-602 NARROW GAUGE ROOT IMAGER

- Acrylic tubes, 2" ID
  - Water tight
  - Insulated
- 5 cm ID (fits into existing tube installations)
- 5 cm tubes can be used with other sensors
- Scanner-based
- Powered by a tablet computer
- Scans at 1200 DPI



# ROOTSNAP! IMAGE ANALYSIS SOFTWARE



- Free!
- Included with each CI-600 and CI-602
- Easy and fast tool for analysis
- Prevents the backlog of root images
- Touch-screen compatible
- Trace individual roots with finger or mouse

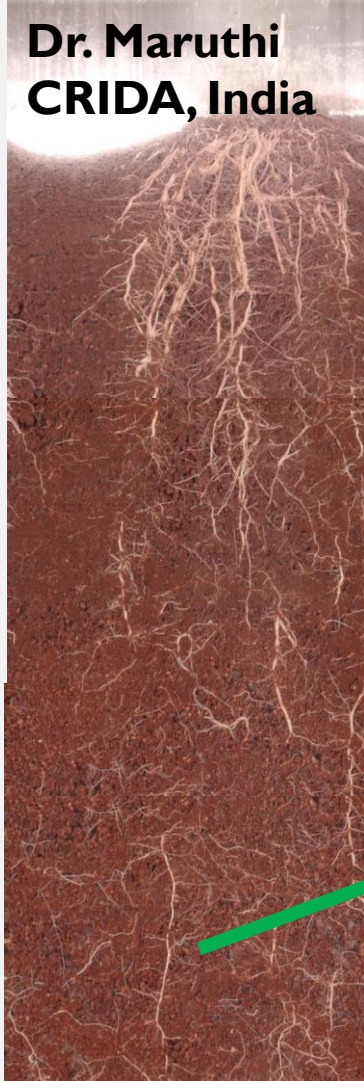
Root Count
Total Root Length
Total Root Volume
Total Root Area
Average Root Diameter
Average Root Length
Average Root Area
Average Root Volume
Window Depth
Date and Time of Image
Physical Size of Image
Individual Root Length
Individual Root Area
Individual Root Volume
Individual Root Average Diameter
Root Angle
Branching Angle
Branch Count
Diameter of Individual Root Point

Dr. Maruthi & Dr. Srinivas  
CRIDA: Central Research Institute for Dryland  
Agriculture, Hyderabad, India

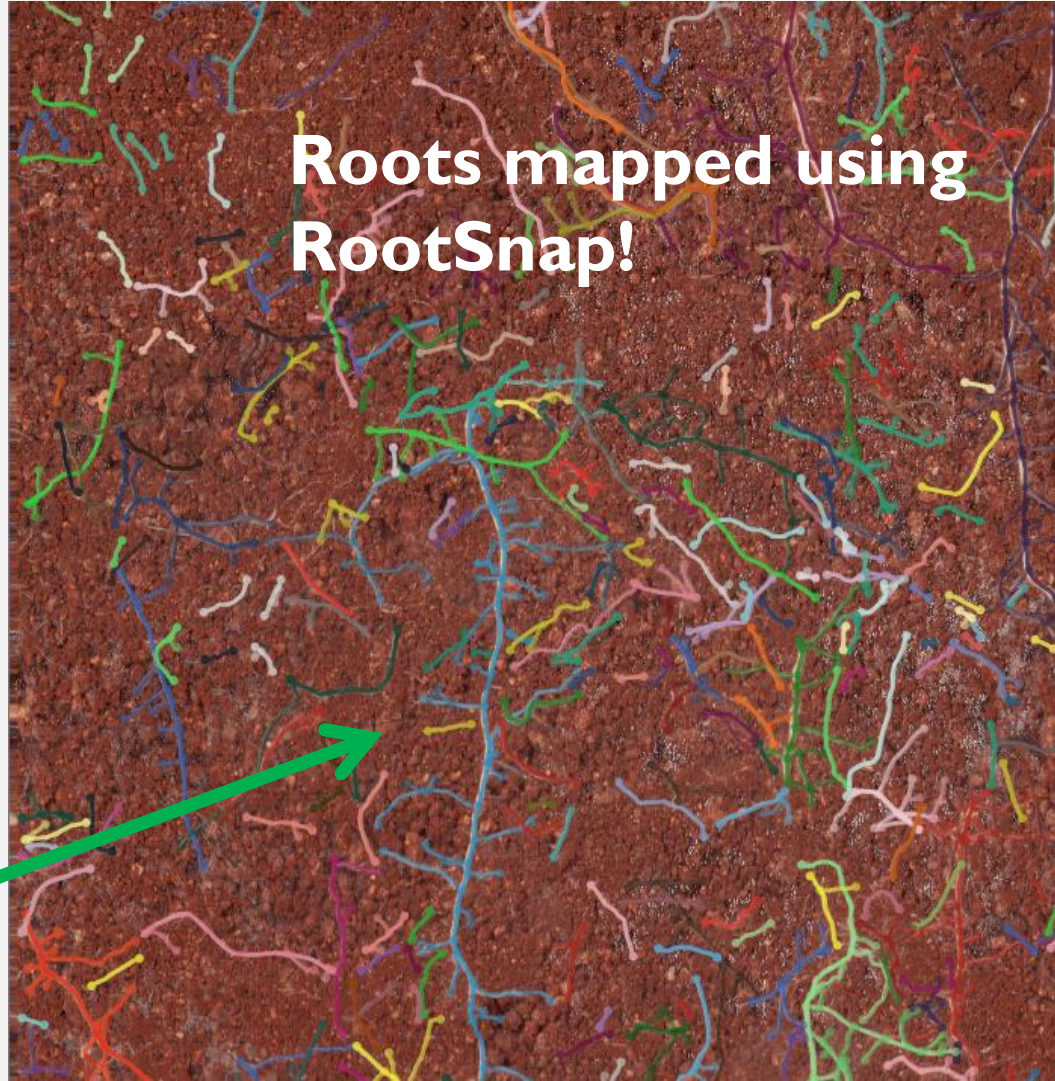
To study **root growth and development** of  
two maize cultivars under two moisture  
regimes.



**Dr. Maruthi  
CRIDA, India**



**Roots mapped using  
RootSnap!**





*Fr mono*

2nd census  
(10-wk old)

*Mixt*

*Pl mono*

## Research question?

- Is early root overproduction stimulated by nutrient availability or competition?

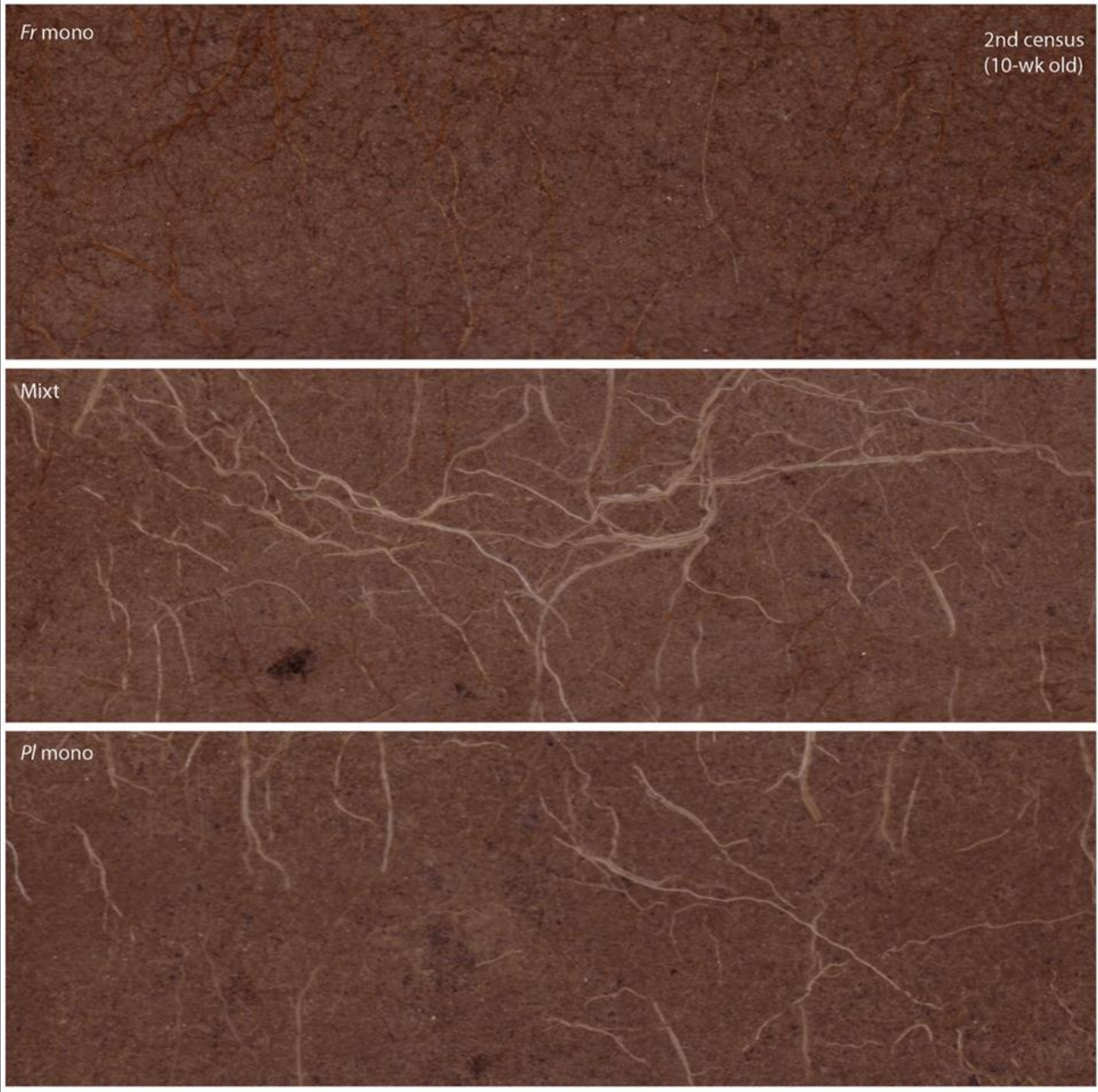
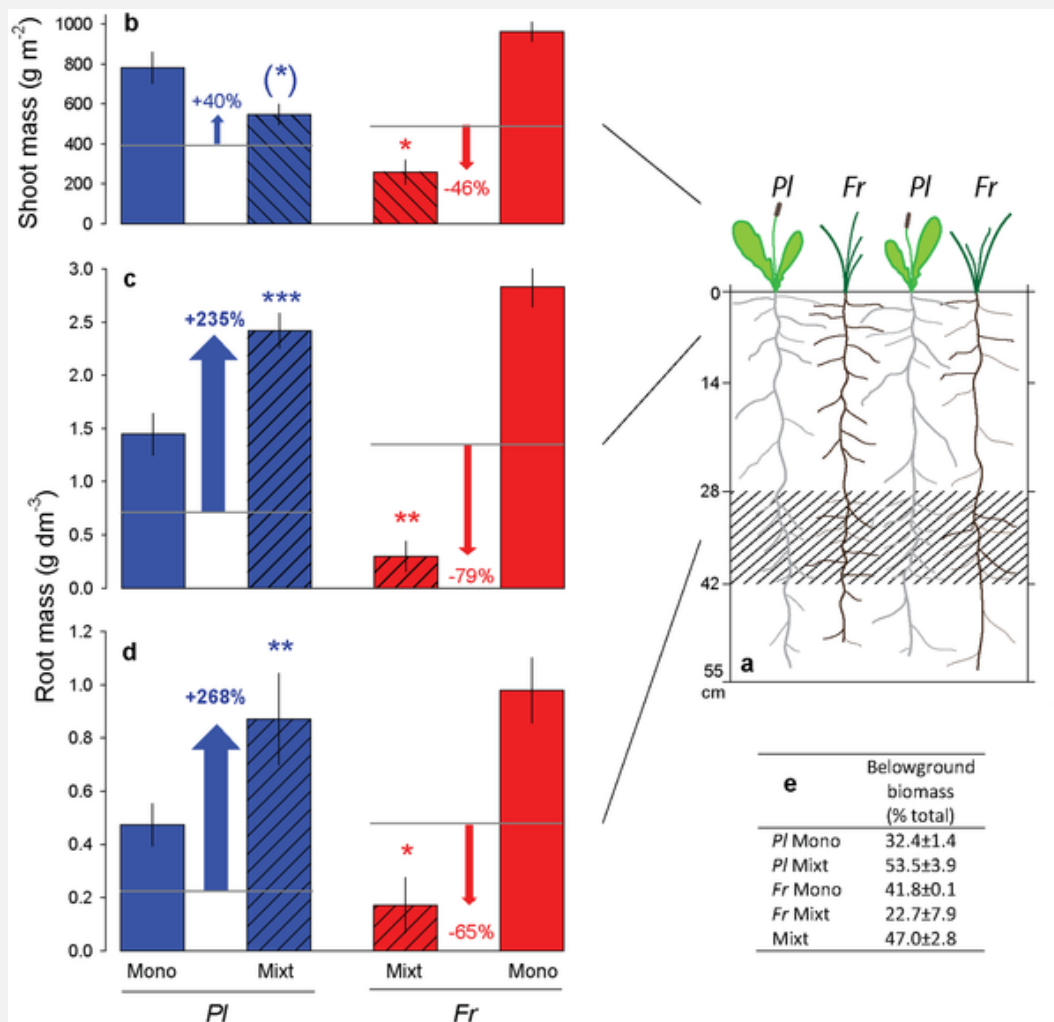


Figure I. Experimental setup and biomass data.



Padilla FM, Mommer L, de Caluwe H, Smit-Tiekstra AE, Wagemaker CAM, et al. (2013) Early Root Overproduction Not Triggered by Nutrients Decisive for Competitive Success Belowground. PLOS ONE 8(1): e55805. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0055805>  
<http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0055805>

**Damiano Zanotelli**  
**Free University of**  
**Bolzano**  
**Italy**



# Roots dormant during winter months

TO19, L003,  
May 17, 2010



**Damiano Zanotelli**  
**Free University of Bolzano**  
**Italy**

# Activity and growth in Spring/Summer

TO19, L003,  
June 10, 2010



**Damiano Zanotelli**  
**Free University of Bolzano**  
**Italy**



# WHY USE MINIRHIZOTRONS?

- Color classification
- Root turnover/mortality
- Non-destructive
- Repeated measurements
- Treatment effects
- Link belowground characteristics to aboveground phenotype



# QUESTIONS?



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