Towards automatic phenotyping of sunflower for their resistance to Orobanche Cumana at early stages of the interaction

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Context and objectives

New races of *O. cumana* have emerged these last years, overcoming some sunflower resistances

need of **new resistance sources**



Identifying and characterizing new resistance genes or QTL require phenotyping tools

The **rhizotron** system used in INRA Toulouse allows to grow Orobanche-inoculated sunflower plants, and screen for resistances at **early stage of the interaction**

Louarn et al., 2016, Frontiers in Plant Science



1-Optimization of the rhizotron culture system

2-Automatization of imaging and image analysis of rhizotron-grown *O. cumana* inoculated sunflower roots for rapid screening of resistances.

1-The rhizotron culture system

5 days old sunflower plantlets,

Race Bourret (France)

Genotype 2603



1-Optimisation of the rhizotron culture system

Test the effet of Phosphate concentration in the nutrient solution $\frac{1}{2}$ Long Ashton with: Low Phosphate (LowP):7,5 μ M P / High Phosphate (HighP):750 μ M P

Test the effect of pH in the nutrient solution ($\frac{1}{2}$ Long Ashton, LowP and HighP) pH = 3-4-5-6-7 (8-9-10 under progress)



High Phosphate concentration in the nutrient solution increases significantly the tubercle number.



The pH of the nutrient solution (between 3 to 7) has no significant effect on the tubercle number in rhizotron

Test the effet of **pH** in the nutrient solution (½ Long Ashton, LowP and HighP) pH = 3-4-5-6-7



Conclusions I

Nutrient solution of the rhizotron culture system is being optimized using high phosphate solution. These results suggest that:



-tubercles can be detected earlier than following 21 days of culture



-Low Phosphate concentration is not essential for successful interaction in line with the results of Ueno et al. (Phytochemistry, 2014): various distribution of germination stimulants in sunflower root exudates depending on nutrient solution composition. Dehydrocostus lactone (ind. of P concentration; Joël et al., Phytochemistry 2011/ heliolactone ?



The O.cumana-sunflower interaction was not dependent upon the pH in the tested range







II-The Raspberry imaging system

Raspberry Pi: a nano-computer



camera

Comparison of Single Lens Reflex camera versus Raspberry-camera images



6016 x 4000 pixels



3280 x 2464 pixels

High quality images obtained with both camera, even if less definition (pixels) in Raspberry-camera images

Automatic counting of tubercules using Image J

Image acquisition (Raspberry camera)









557x1935 pixels: RGB: 11ME

2-color threshold



3-binary mask



4-fill holes



(size over 500 pixels)

5-analyse particles

File	Edit F	ont Results	
	Area	XStart	YStart
1	19321	1081	344
2	1842	467	402
з	946	1046	416
4	1421	1038	548
5	10183	269	805
6	1401	409	876
7	4058	961	898
8	4710	451	899
9	647	984	1001
10	793	1181	1026
11	1136	888	1028
12	5619	893	1078
13	7918	314	1213
14	3766	309	1365
15	6257	590	1429
16	970	1150	1471
17	6761	1009	1542

500

1353

1602

1608

2916

19 543

Tubercles are counted and measured semi-automatically

Comparison visual/ Image J-automatic counting

ImageJ-automatic counting

-median of:
5,5 tubercles/ plant within 3 weeks of culture



-coefficient of correlation R² between visual and semi-automatic Image J tubercle counting = 0,83 at 3 weeks of culture

Race Bourret (France) Genotype 2603

total of 19 rhizotons, 2 experiments (22/23 days of culture)

Comparison visual/ Image J-automatic counting

ImageJ-automatic counting



Visual counting

total of 19 rhizotons, 2 experiments (22/23 days of culture And 28-30 days of culture) -median of:

5,5 tubercles/ plant within 3 weeks of culture 9,5 tubercles/ plant within 4 weeks of culture

-coefficient of correlation R² between visual and semi-automatic Image J tubercle counting = 0,83 at 3 weeks of culture 0,46 at 4 weeks of culture

Very good correlation between visual and ImageJ-semi automatic counting of tubercle numbers in rhizotron culture within 3 weeks of culture, but need improvments at 4 weeks of culture.

Counting of tubercle numbers can be performed **automatically** by developing a **Macro** using Image J software. This work is under progress.

Conclusions II

We developped a Raspberry-camera system allowing good imaging for Image J-automatic analysis of tubercle-number of rhizotron-grown *Orobanche cumana* inoculated sunflower plants

more than 95 % of the tubercles can be identified with automatic image analysis.



An automatic raspberry-camera/image analysis system is being developped <u>combining</u>

1-image acquisition with the raspberry-camera,

2-and a Macro using Image J for automatic counting of tubercle number



These improvements of culture, imaging and image analysis should facilitate the development of an automatic phenotyping platform in growth chamber for screening of *O*. *Cumana* resistance in sunflower

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Additionnal slides

The rhizotron culture system

7 day-conditioned O. cumana seeds (in water- 22°C-dark)

Race Bourret (France)

Sterilized sunflower seeds, germinated 2 days at dark, 25°C Transfer for 3 days in 50/50 sand/vermiculite

Genotype 2603





7 dayconditionned O. cumana seeds

+3 days in sand/vermiculite

2 day-germinated