SQ-Phenology: BioMA-*SiriusQuality* component of wheat LAI
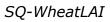
Loïc Manceau, Pierre Martre

LEPSE, Univ. Montpellier, INRA, Montpellier SupAgro, Monptellier, France
(pierre.martre@inra.fr; http://www1.clermont.inra.fr/siriusquality/)

Documentation version	component version	Last modified on	Component status	Licence
1.0	1.0	10/08/2018	Release	**MIT(X11)**

Summary

This document describes the procedure used in the *SQ-WheatLAI* crop model component to predict the leaf area development under normal conditions (potential leaf area) and conditions of limited resources *(Martre et al 2018)*. The phytomer state (Growing, Mature, Senescing or Dead) is determined, as well. The model is integrated in the wheat crop model *SiriusQuality*3 *(Brooking et al 1995; Jamieson et al 1995b; Jamieson et al 1995a; Jamieson et al 1998b)* as an independent component. This component is developed in the public domain software framework BioMA (Biophysical Model Applications). BioMA is developed using Microsoft C# language in .Net framework (version 4.5). The component was coded using the development environment Microsoft Visual Studio 2013. A console application is available to enlighten the practical use of the component.

Contents

1. Theoretical background

In *(Martre et al 2018),* growth coordination rules between wheat plant organs are deciphered to model the dynamics of canopy development. The BioMa component described above is an encapsulation of the key part of *SiriusQuality3* crop model which was used for the study.

In cereal crops, the development of the canopy takes place through the sequential production of leaves on the mainstem and its axillary tillers. There is a strong coordination between the mainstem and its tillers, and between the different leaves depending on their position along the stem and leaf development is dependent on the development of the previous leaf, either on the same tiller or on the mainstem (*Bos and Neuteboom, 1998; Tivet et al., 2001; Zhu et al., 2015*). Each leaf is composed of a lamina and a sheath enclosing an internode, which with an axillary bud constitute a phytomer. The emergence of the collar (the junction of sheath and lamina) is coordinated with the development of the lamina and internode (*Andrieu et al., 2006*). Leaf growth is also tightly related to changes in the apical meristem, and thus to flowering time (*Brooking and Jamieson, 2002*). Therefore, vegetative and reproductive developments are not independent since floral initiation occurs during leaf development and is strongly related to the final number of leaves on the mainstem through a reduction of the duration of the phase of leaf primordia production (*Brown et al., 2013*) and has a large impact on final leaf size (*Borrill, 1959*). The precise coordination between the mainstem and its tillers and between successive leaves on an axis have to be considered to model leaf expansive growth at the whole plant level.

The *SQ-WheatLAI* component relies on a unique relationship between lamina area and leaf rank for the mainstem and its tillers. Robust relationships between lamina and sheath areas are also used, highlighting the tight control of organ growth within and between phytomers. While these relationships are identified at the phytomer scale, leaf area dynamics is integrated at the canopy level by mean of cohorts (or leaf layers). The model accurately predicts leaf area dynamics under different scenarios of nitrogen and water limitations *(Martre et al 2018)*.

2. Overview of the calculation procedure

Figure 1 shows the flowchart of the *SQ-WheatLAI* component. It is composed of eight simple strategies and a composite one. Each time a leaf layer appears:

- It is determined if it corresponds to a small phytomer (the phytomers closest to the soil which die first, *Is Small Phytomer*);
- The thermal time duration of expansion of the newly created lamina is calculated (*Laminae Expansion Thermal Time*);
- The thermal time duration of the maturity period of the new phytomer is assessed (*Maturity Thermal Time*);

- The thermal time duration of the phytomer senescence period is fixed (Senescence Thermal Time).

Each day drought stress factors for expansion and senescence are calculated (*Leaf Expansion Drought Factor*), the potential final leaf area index (the surface area of green leaf laminae per unit ground area, *LAI*) is evaluated (*Maximum Potential Final LAI*) and the actual expansion or senescence rates of laminae and sheaths are estimated under drought stress conditions (*Water Limited Leaf expansion*). The state of the leaf layers (Growing, Mature, Senescing, Dead) is also settled. Then the outputs of the component are exported via the composite class to the *SiriusQuality3* core where carbon and nitrogen economics are balanced. When done, another simple strategy is called (*Update Leaf Area*) which updates the *LAI* taking into account the eventual stress caused by nitrogen lake in case of leaf growth.

Figure 1. Shema of the BioMA-*SiriusQuality SQ-WheatLAI* component.

3. Determination of small phytomers

Small (or juvenile) phytomers are located at the bottom of the canopy. They are the first to senesce, are supposed to have a constant potential final area (i.e. in the absence of biotic or abiotic limitations) and their allometry is described by a particular set of parameters. A leave is considered as juvenile when it is produced before floral initiation. The number of leaves produced after floral initiation (larger leaves) is *NLL=6*. Juvenile leaves are located

below the *NLL* first leaves counted basipetally (from the top of the mainstem to the base of the plant).

4. Thermal time duration of the lamina expansion

According to Gallagher (1979), the phyllochronic duration of lamina expansion is constant and closed to 1.1. Based on this result, a unique phyllochronic duration of lamina expansion is considered to model the expansive growth of the laminae of the different leaf ranks and tiller orders. The phyllochronic duration is converted into thermal time (*TTGroLamina*), as follows:

$$\textbf{\textit{TTGroLamina}} = Phyll_{Layer} \times Pexpl \qquad (1)$$

Where $Phyll_{Layer}$ is the plant phyllochron (i.e. the thermal time requirement for the appearance of successive leaf tips on mainstem) when the leaf layer has just appeared. Phyllochron is calculated in the BioMa *SQ-Phenology* component. The Pexpl parameter is the number of phyllochron between the appearance of the tip and the collar of leaf n above the collar of leaf n – 1 (counted from the top to the base of the plant).

5. Thermal time duration of the leaf layer maturity period

As for the duration of the expansive growth period, the potential durations of the period during which the green area of a leaf is unchanged (mature period) is assumed to be constant in phyllochronic time. The duration (in phyllochronic time) of the mature period is longer for large leaves than for juvenile (small) leaves. Phyllochronic durations are converted in thermal time (*TTmat*) as described in the previous section:

$$\textbf{\textit{TTmat}} = \textbf{\textit{Phyll}}_{\textbf{\textit{Layer}}} \times \textbf{\textit{PlagSL}} \qquad (2)$$

With *PlagSL* the phyllochronic duration for small (juvenile) leaves, or:

$$\textbf{\textit{TTmat}} = \textbf{\textit{Phyll\_Layer}} \times \textbf{\textit{PlagLL}} \qquad (3)$$

With *PlagLL* the phyllochronic duration for larger leaves.

6. Thermal time duration of the leaf layer senescence period

The period during which the leaf layer green area regresses due to senescence is assumed to be constant in phyllochronic time. Then the thermal time duration of senescence (*TTsen*) is:

$$\textbf{\textit{TTsen}} = \textbf{\textit{Phyll}}_{\textbf{\textit{Layer}}} \times \textbf{\textit{PsenSL}} \qquad (4)$$

or

$$TTsen = Phyll_{Layer} \times PsenLL \qquad (5)$$

Where $PsenLL$, the duration (in phyllochronic time) of the senescence period for the last $NLL=6$ leaves on top of the plant, is larger than $PsenLL$, that of juvenile (small) leaves.

7. Drought stress factors for expansion and senescence periods

In order to account for drought stress on deceleration of leaf expansion or acceleration of leaf senescence, two choking functions are used: *DEF* for expansion and *DSF* for senescence. Even if, most of the time, soil available water content drives drought stress effects *DEF* and *DSF* factors include also the impact of the Vapor Pressure Deficit (*VPD*).

7.1. Stress factor for expansion (*DEF*)

For most crops species, leaf expansion decreases linearly as the fraction of available soil water (*FPAW,* dimensionless) decreases below a threshold value (*Meyer and Green, 1981; Robertson and Giunta, 1994; Sadras and Milroy, 1996*). Therefore, the soil available water effect (DEF^{FPAW}) is modeled using a bi-linear function:

$$DEF^{FPAW} = \begin{cases} 1 & FPAW > FPAW^{exp}_{upper} \\ \dfrac{FPAW - FPAW^{exp}_{lower}}{FPAW^{exp}_{upper} - FPAW^{exp}_{lower}} & FPAW^{exp}_{upper} \geq FPAW \geq FPAW^{exp}_{lower} \\ 0 & FPAW < FPAW^{exp}_{lower} \end{cases} \qquad (6)$$

It is assumed that the *VPD* effect can be modeled the same way*:*

$$DF^{VPD} = \begin{cases} 1 & VPD > VPD_{upper} \\ \dfrac{VPD - VPD_{lower}}{VPD_{upper} - VPD_{lower}} & VPD_{upper} \geq VPD \geq VPD_{lower} \\ 0 & VPD < VPD_{lower} \end{cases} \qquad (7)$$

With $FPAW^{exp}_{upper}$ (VPD_{upper}) the threshold FPAW (*VPD*) value at which the rate of leaf expansion starts to decrease, and $FPAW^{exp}_{lowe}$ (VPD_{lower}) the FPAW (*VPD*) value at which the rate of leaf expansion equals zero. Finally, *DEF* is obtained by multiplying the two contributions:

$$DEF = DEF^{FPAW} \times DF^{VPD} \qquad (8)$$

The potential (i.e. in the absence of biotic or abiotic limitations) daily increase in leaf area index is multiplied by *DEF* when assessing the actual expansion rate (see section 9). In well-watered condition *DEF=1* and

leaves expand at the maximum allowed by their potential rate. When stress increases, *DEF* decreases and the elongation is slowed down.

7.2. Stress factor for senescence (*DSF*)

In wheat, heat stress significantly accelerates the rate of leaf ageing and senescence (*Wollenweber et al., 2003; Tewolde et al., 2006; Zhao et al., 2007; Eyshi Rezaei et al.; 2015, Asseng et al., 2011*). In our model this effect was considered by multiplying the daily contribution to the senescence cumulative thermal time (see section 9) by the *DSF* stress factor (*Semenov et al., 2009*).

$$DSF = maxDF + (1 - maxDF) \times DSF^{FPAW} \times DF^{VPD} \qquad (9)$$

Where DSF^{FPAW} have the same expression than DEF^{FPAW}, but where $FPAW_{upper}^{exp}$ and $FPAW_{lower}^{exp}$ parameters are replaced by those for senescence: $FPAW_{upper}^{sen}$ and $FPAW_{lower}^{sen}$. The trend of *DSF* is the opposite of that of *DEF*. It is maximum (*maxDF*) under pronounced stress conditions, then, thermal time runs quicker and senescence is accelerated. In the contrary, in well-watered conditions *DSF=1*, leaving the thermal time flow unchanged.

8. Maximum potential final Leaf Area Index

The final area of leaf laminae and light exposed sheaths of the mainstem and axillary tillers in absence of stresses (potential) can be calculated with only five parameters.

8.1. Maximum potential final Lamina Area Index

Observations in *(Martre et al 2018),* have allowed determining a relationship between the lamina area and leaf rank for all the tillers. It is suggested that this relationship may be unique, whatever the sowing date or density and was used to model the potential final lamina area for the different phytomer numbers and tillers (A_L^{pot}). It is assumed that A_L^{pot} of the juvenile leaves (see section 3) is constant ($A_{L_{juv}}^{pot}$, cm²). Then, A_L^{pot} of the different phytomers and tillers was modeled as:

$$A_L^{pot}(i,j) = \begin{cases} A_{L_{juv}}^{pot} & i < N - (NLL - 1) \\ A_{L_{N-1}}^{pot} \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{NLL-1} \times \left(N - i - 1 + s(j)\right)\right) & N - (NLL - 1) \leq i < N \\ \alpha_{L_{N/L_{N-1}}} \times A_{L_{N-1}}^{pot} \times \left(s(j) \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{NLL-1}\right)\right) & i = N \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

where *i* is the phytomer number counted from the base of the plant, *j* is the tiller order, $A_{L_{N-1}}^{pot}$ (cm²) is the potential final lamina area of the mainstem penultimate leaf, $\alpha_{L_N/L_{N-1}}$ (dimensionless) is the ratio of the mainstem flag-to-penultimate laminae area and *N* (leaf) is the final leaf number. In order to account for the increasing delay between the emergence of successive tillers (*Fournier et al., 2003*), the phytomer numbers of axillary tillers have to be shifted by a decimal number (*Evers et al., 2005*). The *s* function returns the number of phytomers by which the phytomer number of the different tiller order is shifted:

$$s(j) = \begin{cases} 0 & j = 1 \\ 0.35 & j = 2 \\ 0.75 & 2 < j \leq 5 \\ 1.0 & j > 5 \end{cases} \tag{11}$$

8.2.   Maximum potential final Exposed Sheath Area Index

To model light interception by leaf sheaths one has to model the area of sheaths between successive leaf collars, which corresponds to the exposed area of the pseudostem ($A_{\mathrm{ExpS}}^{\mathrm{pot}}$, cm²) or exposed sheath. This requires modeling the length of the sheaths and internodes for the last leaves with expanded internodes. The area $A_{\mathrm{ExpS}}^{\mathrm{pot}}$ increases with the phytomer number and a unique relationship links $A_{\mathrm{ExpS}}^{\mathrm{pot}}$ normalized by $A_{L_{N-1}}^{\mathrm{pot}}$ and *s*. This relationship provides a direct way to model $A_{\mathrm{ExpS}}^{\mathrm{pot}}$. In wheat, the beginning of stem extension occurs after floral initiation, approximately at the terminal spikelet stage of development (*Hay, 1978; Hay and Kirby, 1991*) and the final number of elongated internodes is closely related to the number of leaf emerged after the terminal spikelet stage (*Giunta et al., 2001*). This explains why the sheaths area starts to increase approximately one phytomer after that of the laminae:

$$A_{ExpS}^{pot}(i,j) = \begin{cases} A_{S_1}^{pot} & i = 1 \\ 0 & 1 < i \leq N - (NLL - 2) \\ \alpha_{L_{N/N-1}} \times A_{L_{N-1}}^{pot} \times \left(s(j) \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{NLL-1} \right) \right) & N - (NLL - 2) < i \leq N \end{cases} \tag{12}$$

where $A_{S_1}^{pot}$ (cm²) is the potential final exposed sheath area of the first leaf.
This leaf corresponds to a juvenile phytomer. Others juvenile phytomers
have no exposed sheath.

The areas A_L^{pot} and A_{ExpS}^{pot} (in cm²) are further converted in area index (number of
square meters of leaf covering one square meter of ground,
m²(leaf)/m²(ground)) by multiplying the surface area (in m²) of each individual
leaf fraction (lamina or exposed sheath) by the density of shoot (mainstem or
tillers, shoot/m²) bearing the leaf. The contribution of each tiller is then summed
up to obtain distinctly the lamina area index or the exposed sheath area index of
single phytomers (or leaf layers). In what follows we will consider only final
potential area index at the leaf layer level which will be noted $\mathbf{AI_L^{pot}(i)}$ and
$\mathbf{AI_{ExpS}^{pot}(i)}$ for lamina and exposed sheath, respectively.

9. Leaf layer state and water limited leaf expansion rates

9.1. Leaf layer state succession

Leaf layers composing the canopy grow, senesce and die. The succession of
the states a leaf layer can be in is essentially determined by the thermal time
it has accumulated and its actual Green Area Index (*GAI*). The *GAI*
corresponds to the area index of the part of the phytomer intercepting
radiation. It is the actual lamina area index added to the actual exposed
sheath area index.

9.1.1. Thermal times

Thermal time is accumulated by the canopy (*cumulTTShoot*) either during
the growth period or the senescence one. *cumulTTShoot* is the sum of the
daily integral of thermal time from the sowing day to the current date. This
daily integral is defined for developmental and expansive growth ($\Delta T_{t,exp}^{canopy}$,
°Cday) or for leaf ageing and senescence ($\Delta T_{t,sen}^{canopy}$, °Cdays). One or the
other of these quantities enters in the *cumulTTShoot* calculation depending
on the state of the leaf layer. Both $\Delta T_{t,exp}^{canopy}$ and $\Delta T_{t,sen}^{canopy}$ are outputs from
the forthcoming BioMa *SQ-ThermalTime* component.

9.1.1.1. Physiological thermal time for developmental and expansive growth

The daily integral of thermal time for developmental and expansive
growth ($\Delta T_{t,exp}^{canopy}$, °Cday) is obtained from the daily minimum
(T_{min}^{canopy}) and maximum (T_{max}^{canopy}) canopy temperatures which are
calculated using an energy balance (see forthcoming BioMa *SQ-
EnergyBalance* component) assuming neutral atmospheric stability

approach (*Jamieson et al., 1995*). Each day, eight contributions of a cosinusoidal variation between T_{min}^{canopy} and T_{max}^{canopy} modified from (Weir et al., 1984) are summed leading to $\Delta T_{t,exp}^{canopy}$ value:

$$\Delta T_{t,exp}^{canopy} = \frac{1}{8}\sum_{r=1}^{r=8}\left(T_{opt} \times f(T_h^{canopy})\right) \tag{13}$$

where

$$T_h^{canopy} = max(T_{min}, T_{min}^{canopy} + f_r(r) \times (T_{max}^{canopy} - T_{min}^{canopy})) \tag{14}$$

and

$$f_r(r) = \frac{1}{2}\left(1 + cos\left(\frac{90}{8}\right) \times (2 \times r - 1)\right) \tag{15}$$

where T_{min} and T_{opt} (°C) are the minimum (base) and optimum temperatures for leaf development and expansive growth, $f(T)$ (dimensionless) is the temperature response function for leaf development and expansive growth, T_h^{canopy} (°C) is the calculated 3-hourly canopy temperature contribution to estimated daily mean canopy temperature, and f_r (dimensionless) is the fraction that each 3-h period during the day contributes to the thermal time for that day, r is the array index of the item.

Recent studies showed that all developmental and expansive growth processes follow a common curvilinear response to temperature after normalization by a common reference temperature (*Parent et al., 2010; Parent and Tardieu, 2012; Wang et al., 2017*). To model the temperature response of leaf growth we use the non-linear temperature function proposed by (*Wang and Engel, 1998*):

$$f(T) =$$

$$\begin{cases} \dfrac{2 \times (T_h^{canopy}(r) - T_{min})^\alpha \times (T_{opt} - T_{min})^\alpha - (T_h^{canopy}(r) - T_{min})^{2\alpha}}{(T_{opt} - T_{min})^{2\alpha}} & T_h^{canopy}(r) < T_{max} \\ 0 & T_h^{canopy}(r) \geq T_{max} \end{cases} \tag{16}$$

where

$$\alpha = \frac{ln(2)}{ln\left(\frac{T_{max} - T_{min}}{T_{opt} - T_{min}}\right)} \tag{17}$$

where T_{max} (°C) is the maximum canopy temperature for leaf development and expansive growth. Equation (9-10) simulates the effect [0-1] of temperature between T_{min} and T_{max} and is used with the same cardinal temperature values to model the duration of expansion and the rate of leaf appearance.

9.1.1.2. Physiological thermal time for ageing and senescence processes

The daily integral of thermal time for leaf ageing and senescence ($\Delta T_{t,sen}^{canopy}$, °Cdays) accounts for the shortening of the mature and senescence phases caused by heath. The 3-hourly canopy temperatures used to calculate the duration of these two leaf ontogenic phases are multiplied by an accelerated leaf senescence factor (R_i^L, dimensionless) which increases linearly from 1 when T_h^{canopy} exceeds a threshold temperature (T^L, °C) (*Stratonovitch and Semenov, 2015*):

$$\Delta T_{t,sen}^{canopy} = \frac{1}{8}\sum_{r=1}^{r=8}\left(R^L(r) \times T_h^{canopy}(r) - T_{min}\right) \qquad \textbf{(18)}$$

$$R^L(r) = \left(1 + max\left(0, T_h^{canopy}(r) - T^L\right) \times S^L\right) \qquad \textbf{(19)}$$

where S^L (°C^{-1}) is the slope of the senescence acceleration per unit of canopy temperature above T^L.

9.1.1.3. Thermal time at the layer level

Physiological thermal time is defined at the layer level as follows:

- The thermal time accumulated by the canopy (*cumulTTShoot*) since the mainstem emergence is assigned to each leaf layer at its creation (*TTem*);
- The thermal time accumulated by a single leaf layer (*TT*) corresponds to the sum of $\Delta T_{t,exp}^{canopy}$, or $\Delta T_{t,exp}^{canopy}$ (depending on the leaf's state) values from the layer emergence date to the current date;

In addition, assuming that the relative rate of expansion with thermal time is the same for the laminae and the sheaths, the duration of sheath expansion above the collar of the preceding leaf is calculated as a fraction of that of the lamina (see section 4), the

fraction being the ratio of maximum potential final area indexes (see section 8.2):

$$\textbf{TTgroSheath(i)} = \textbf{TTgroLamina(i)} \times \frac{\textbf{AI}_{\textbf{ExpS}}^{\textbf{pot}}\textbf{(i)}}{\textbf{AI}_{\textbf{L}}^{\textbf{pot}}\textbf{(i)}} \qquad (20)$$

The total growth duration (in thermal time) for a particular leaf layer is then:

$$\textbf{TTgro(i)} = \textbf{TTgroLamina(i)} + \textbf{TTgroSheath(i)} \qquad (21)$$

9.1.2. *Leaf layer states*

A leaf layer can successively be in four states:

- It is expanding (*GAI* increases) while the thermal time accumulated by the layer has not exceeded the leaf growth duration (see section 4):

$$TT \leq TTgro + TTem \qquad (22)$$

- It is mature (*GAI* remains constant) while the thermal time accumulated by the layer has not exceeded the maturity duration (see section 5):

$$TTgro + TTem < TT < TTgro + TTem + TTmat \qquad (23)$$

- It is senescing (*GAI* decreases) from the end of the maturity phase until the end of the senescence period (see section 6):

$$TTgro + TTem + TTmat \leq TT < TTgro + TTem + TTmat + TTsen \qquad (24)$$

> If the lamina content in photosynthetically active nitrogen (g/m²) is lower than the minimum amount (*SLNmin*, g/m²) at which the plant photosynthesis stops (null Light Use Efficiency), the leaf is considered as prematurely dying and the start of its senescence period is triggered.

- A leaf layer is dead once its Green Area Index *(GAI)* becomes equal to zero.

In addition, the case when the lamina is growing is disentangle from the case the exposed sheath is doing. The priority is given to the lamina which is expanding when:

$$TT \leq TTgroLamina + TTem \qquad (25)$$

The exposed sheath starts only to expand when the lamina growth has stopped and continues until the end of its own expansion period:

$$TTgroLamina + TTem < TT \leq TTgroSheath + TTem \qquad (26)$$

9.2. Expansion and senescence rates under drought stress

The length of wheat leaf laminae increases (expansion) almost linearly after emergence of the tip of the leaf above the whorl of subtending leaves until the appearance of the leaf collar, after which it decreases rapidly (senescence) (*Gallagher, 1979; Fournier et al., 2005*). When normalized by their mature length and plotted against phyllochronic time centered on the time of leaf tip emergence, a unique kinetic of leaf expansion is observed for all the leaf and tiller ranks (*Fournier et al., 2005*). The daily expansion and senescence rates ($\Delta AI^{exp}(i), \Delta AI^{sen}(i)$, m²(leaf)/(m²(ground)day)) can thus be calculated layer by layer as follows:

- The daily lamina expansion rate is proportional to its potential final area index (A_L^{pot}). The area index fraction corresponds to the daily increase in growth thermal time ($\Delta T_{t,exp}^{canopy}$) to the duration of the expanding period (*TTgroLamina*) ratio. The rate is calculated for each phytomer (leaf layer) identified by a number of appeared tips on the mainstem (*i*):

$$\Delta AI^{exp}(i) = AI_L^{pot}(i) \times \frac{\Delta T_{t,exp}^{canopy}}{TTgroLamina(i)} \qquad (27)$$

- Similarly, the daily expansion rate of the exposed sheath is:

$$\Delta AI^{exp}(i) = AI_{ExpS}^{pot}(i) \times \frac{\Delta T_{t,exp}^{canopy}}{TTgroSheath(i)} \qquad (28)$$

  Expansion rates are limited in a way the daily increase in area index cannot exceed the potential final area index.

- The daily decrease in area index follows the same proportionality rules in relative daily thermal time increase. But, the senescence period is now considered and it is assumed that the area index loss ranges between the actual green area index of the day (*GAI*) and the largest *GAI* achieved so far (*maxGAI*):

$$\Delta AI^{sen}(i) = -max\left(maxGAI(i) \times \frac{\Delta T_{t,sen}^{canopy} \times DSF}{TTsen(i)}, GAI(i)\right) \qquad (29)$$

  Where the senescence stress factor *DSF* is described in section 7.2.

The expansion rate is integrated daily at the canopy level (ΔAI_{pot}^{exp}) by summing the contribution of each leaf layer for:

$$\Delta AI_{pot}^{exp} = \sum_i \Delta AI^{exp}(i) \tag{30}$$

The expansion rate ΔAI^{exp} can either be that of lamina or that of exposed sheaths depending of which part of the leaf is growing (lamina growth first, then exposed sheaths, see section 9.1.2)

The effect of drought stress is then applied to obtained the water-stressed change in area index at the canopy level (ΔAI_w^{exp}):

$$\Delta AI_w^{exp} = DEF \times \Delta AI_{pot}^{exp} \tag{31}$$

With the expansion stress factor, *DEF,* described in section 7.1.

10. Leaf area index update

10.1.   Actual expansion under nitrogen limitation

Expanding grass leaves require a minimum nitrogen content and do not store nitrogen during their growth period (*Gastal and Lemaire, 2002*), and it was shown that the area-based leaf nitrogen mass of light exposed part of expanding leaves is constant and independent of the N status of the crop (*van Oosterom et al., 2010*). Based on these results, in our model leaf expansion is reduced if there is not enough nitrogen available in the plant to maintain a critical area-based leaf nitrogen mass (N_{cri}^{LA} , g N cm^{-2} leaf). The water and nitrogen limited daily increase in green area index at the canopy level (ΔAI , m^2 leaf m^{-2} ground) is thus calculated as:

$$\Delta AI = min\left(\Delta AI_w^{exp}, \frac{N_{plant}^{av}}{N_{cri}^{LA}}\right) \tag{32}$$

where N_{plant}^{ava} (g N m^{-2} ground) is the mass of labile (remobilizable) N in the crop. The mass of labile *N* is calculated as the total mass of *N* in the crop minus the mass of structural *N* and plus *N* taken from the soil. The concentration of structural *N* is constant and is different for internodes (3 × 10^{-3} g N g^{-1} DM) and leaves (5 × 10^{-3} g N g^{-1} DM; *Martre et al., 2006*).

Finally, the water and nitrogen limited daily rate of expansion of each growing leaf lamina (ΔA_L) and sheath (ΔA_{ExpS}) is calculated according to their potential expansion rate and the water and nitrogen limited rate of expansion of the whole canopy:

$$\Delta AI_L(i) = \frac{\Delta AI}{\Delta AI_{pot}^{exp}} \times AI_L^{pot}(i) \tag{33}$$

and

$$\Delta AI_{ExpS}(i) = \frac{\Delta AI}{\Delta AI_{pot}^{exp}} \times AI_{ExpS}^{pot}(i) \tag{34}$$

10.2. Actual area index decrease due to senescence

The loss in area index for a given lamina or exposed sheath is obtained by multiplying the leaf variation $\Delta AI^{sen}(i)$ (see section 9.2) by the ratio of the actual Lamina Area Index (*LAI(i)*) or Exposed Sheath Area Index (*ESAI(i)*) to the total Green Area Index of the layer *(GAI(i))*:

$$\Delta AI_L^{sen}(i) = \frac{LAI(i)}{GAI(i)} \times \Delta AI^{sen}(i) \tag{35}$$

and

$$\Delta AI_{ExpS}^{sen}(i) = \frac{ESAI(i)}{GAI(i)} \times \Delta AI^{sen}(i) \tag{36}$$

The last step of the calculation before moving to the next day, is to update the Lamina Area Index and Exposed Sheath Area Index of each layer accordingly to the daily variations estimated above (expansion or senescence) and to calculate the *GAI* and *maxGAI* layer by layer or at the canopy level.

11. References

Martre, P., and Dambreville A. (2017). A model of leaf coordination to scale-up leaf expansion from the organ to the canopy. Plant Physiol. pp.00986.2017.

Jamieson PD, Brooking IR, Porter JR, Wilson DR (1995a). Prediction of leaf appearance in wheat: a question of temperature. F Crop Res 41:35–44. doi: 10.1016/0378-4290(94)00102-I.

Jamieson PD, Francis GS, Wilson DR, Martin RJ (1995b). Effects of water deficits on evapotranspiration from barley. Agric For Meteorol 76:41–58. doi: 10.1016/0168-1923(94)02214-5.

Jamieson PD, Porter JR, Goudriaan J, et al (1998a). A comparison of the models AFRCWHEAT2, CERES-Wheat, Sirius, SUCROS2 and SWHEAT with measurements from wheat grown under drought. F Crop Res 55:23–44. doi: 10.1016/S0378-4290(97)00060-9.

Jamieson PD, Semenov M a., Brooking IR, Francis GS (1998b). Sirius: a mechanistic model of wheat response to environmental variation. Eur J Agron 8:161–179. doi: 10.1016/S1161-0301(98)00020-3.

Bos HJ, Neuteboom JH (1998) Growth of individual leaves of spring wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) as influenced by temperature and light intensity. Ann Bot 81: 141-149

Tivet F, DA Silveira Pinheiro B, DE Raïssac M, Dingkuhn M (2001) Leaf blade dimensions of rice (*Oryza sativa* L. and *Oryza glaberrima* Steud.). Relationships between tillers and the main stem. Ann Bot 88: 507-511

Zhu J, van der Werf W, Anten NPR, Vos J, Evers JB (2015) The contribution of phenotypic plasticity to complementary light capture in plant mixtures. New Phytol 207: 1213-1222

Andrieu B, Hillier J, Birch C (2006) Onset of sheath extension and duration of lamina extension are major determinants of the response of maize lamina length to plant density. Ann Bot 98: 1005-1016

Brooking IR, Jamieson PD (2002) Temperature and photoperiod response of vernalization in near-isogenic lines of wheat. Field Crops Res 79: 21-38

Brown HE, Jamieson PD, Brooking IR, Moot DJ, Huth NI (2013) Integration of molecular and physiological models to explain time of anthesis in wheat. Ann Bot 112: 1683-1703

Borrill M (1959) Inflorescence initiation and leaf size in some gramineae. Ann Bot 23: 217-227

Gallagher JN (1979) Field studies of cereal leaf growth: I. Initiation and expansion in relation to temperature and ontogeny. J Exp Bot 30: 625-636

Meyer WS, Green GC (1981) Plant indicators of wheat and soybean crop water stress. Irrig Sci 2: 167-176

Robertson MJ, Giunta F (1994) Responses of spring wheat exposed to pre-anthesis water stress. Aust J Agric Res 45: 19 - 35

Sadras VO, Milroy SP (1996) Soil-water thresholds for the responses of leaf expansion and gas exchange: A review. Field Crops Res 47: 253-266

Wollenweber B, Porter JR, Schellberg J (2003) Lack of Interaction between Extreme High-Temperature Events at Vegetative and Reproductive Growth Stages in Wheat. J Agron Crop Sci 189: 142-150

Tewolde H, Fernandez CJ, Erickson CA (2006) Wheat cultivars adapted to post-heading high temperature stress. J Agron Crop Sci 192: 111-120

Zhao H, Dai T, Jing Q, Jiang D, Cao W (2007) Leaf senescence and grain filling affected by post-anthesis high temperatures in two different wheat cultivars. Plant Growth Regul 51: 149-158

Eyshi Rezaei E, Webber H, Gaiser T, Naab J, Ewert F (2015) Heat stress in cereals: Mechanisms and modelling. Eur J Agron 64: 98-113

Asseng S, Foster IAN, Turner NC (2011) The impact of temperature variability on wheat yields. Glob Chang Biol 17: 997-1012

Fournier C, Andrieu B, Ljutovac S, Saint-Jean S (2003) ADEL-Wheat: a 3D architectural model of wheat development. *In* B-G Hu, M Jaeger, eds, International Symposium on plant growth modeling, simulation, visualization and their applications. Tsinghua University Press - Springer Verlag, Beijing, P.R.China, pp 54-63

Evers JB, Vos J, Fournier C, Andrieu B, Chelle M, Struik PC (2005) Towards a generic architectural model of tillering in Gramineae, as exemplified by spring wheat (*Triticum aestivum*). New Phytol 166: 801-812

Hay RKM (1978) Seasonal changes in the position of the shoot apex of winter wheat and spring barley in relation to the soil surface. J Agric Sci 91: 245-248

Hay RKM, Kirby EJM (1991) Convergence and synchrony-a review of the coordination of development in wheat. Aust J Agric Res 42: 661-700

Giunta F, Motzo R, Virdis A (2001) Development of durum wheat and triticale cultivars as affected by thermo-photoperiodic conditions. Aust J Agric Res 52: 387-396

Jamieson PD, Francis GS, Wilson DR, Martin RJ (1995) Effects of water deficits on evapotranspiration from barley. Agric For Meteorol 76: 41-58

Parent B, Turc O, Gibon Y, Stitt M, Tardieu F (2010) Modelling temperature-compensated physiological rates, based on the co-ordination of responses to temperature of developmental processes. J Exp Bot 61: 2057-2069

Parent B, Tardieu F (2012) Temperature responses of developmental processes have not been affected by breeding in different ecological areas for 17 crop species. New Phytol 194: 760-774

Wang E, Martre P, Zhao Z, Ewert F, Maiorano A, Rötter RP, Kimball BA, Ottman MJ, Wall GW, White JW, Reynolds MP, Alderman PD, Aggarwal PK, Anothai J, Basso B, Biernath C, Cammarano D, Challinor AJ, De Sanctis G, Doltra J, Fereres E, Garcia-Vila M, Gayler S, Hoogenboom G,

Hunt LA, Izaurralde RC, Jabloun M, Jones CD, Kersebaum KC, Koehler A-K, Liu L, Müller C, Naresh Kumar S, Nendel C, O'Leary G, Olesen JE, Palosuo T, Priesack E, Eyshi Rezaei E, Ripoche D, Ruane AC, Semenov MA, Shcherbak I, Stöckle C, Stratonovitch P, Streck T, Supit I, Tao F, Thorburn P, Waha K, Wallach D, Wang Z, Wolf J, Zhu Y, Asseng S (2017) The uncertainty of crop yield projections is reduced by improved temperature response functions. Nature Plants 3: Article number 17102

Wang E, Engel T (1998) Simulation of phenological development of wheat crops. Agric Sys 58: 1-24

Weir AH, Bragg PL, Porter JR, Rayner JH (1984) A winter wheat crop simulation model without water or nutrient limitations. J Agric Sci 102: 371-382

Stratonovitch P, Semenov MA (2015) Heat tolerance around flowering in wheat identified as a key trait for increased yield potential in Europe under climate change. J Exp Bot 66: 3599-3609

Fournier C, Durand JL, Ljutovac S, Schaufele R, Gastal F, Andrieu B (2005) A functional-structural model of elongation of the grass leaf and its relationships with the phyllochron. New Phytol 166: 881-894

Gastal F, Lemaire G (2002) N uptake and distribution in crops : an agronomical and ecophysiological perspective. J Exp Bot 53: 789-799

van Oosterom E, Borrell AK, Chapman SC, Broad IJ, Hammer GL (2010) Functional dynamics of leaf nitrogen balance of sorghum. I. N-balance during pre-anthesis. Field Crops Res 115: 19-28

Martre P, Jamieson PD, Semenov MA, Zyskowski RF, Porter JR, Triboi E (2006) Modelling protein content and composition in relation to crop nitrogen dynamics for wheat. Eur J Agron 25: 138-154

References for parameter values:

Lawless C, Semenov MA, Jamieson PD (2005) A wheat canopy model linking leaf area and phenology. Eur J Agron **22:** 19-32

Gallagher JN (1979) Field studies of cereal leaf growth: I. Initiation and expansion in relation to temperature and ontogeny. J Exp Bot 30: 625-636

Bogard M, Jourdan M, Allard V, Martre P, Perretant MR, Ravel C, Heumez E, Orford S, Snape J, Griffiths S, Gaju O, Foulkes J, Le Gouis J (2011) Anthesis date mainly explained correlations between post-anthesis leaf senescence, grain yield, and grain protein concentration in a winter wheat population segregating for flowering time QTLs. J Exp Bot 62: 3621-3636

Gaju O, Allard V, Martre P, Le Gouis J, Moreau D, Bogard M, Hubbart S, Foulkes MJ (2014) Nitrogen partitioning and remobilization in relation to leaf senescence, grain yield and grain nitrogen concentration in wheat cultivars. Field Crops Res **155:** 213-223

Mitchell RAC, Mitchell VJ, Lawlor DW (2001) Response of wheat canopy CO_2 and water gas-exchange to soil water content under ambient and elevated CO_2. Glob Chang Biol **7:** 599-611

Semenov MA, Martre P, Jamieson PD (2009) Quantifying effects of simple wheat traits on yield in water-limited environments using a modelling approach. Agric For Meteorol **149:** 1095-1104

Martre P, He J, Le Gouis J, Semenov MA (2015) *In silico* system analysis of physiological traits determining grain yield and protein concentration for wheat as influenced by climate and crop management. J Exp Bot **66:** 3581-3598

Martre, P., and Dambreville A. (2017). A model of leaf coordination to scale-up leaf expansion from the organ to the canopy. Plant Physiol. pp.00986.2017.

Parent B, Tardieu F (2012) Temperature responses of developmental processes have not been affected by breeding in different ecological areas for 17 crop species. New Phytol 194: 760-774

Wang E, Martre P, Zhao Z, Ewert F, Maiorano A, Rötter RP, Kimball BA, Ottman MJ, Wall GW, White JW, Reynolds MP, Alderman PD, Aggarwal PK, Anothai J, Basso B, Biernath C, Cammarano D, Challinor AJ, De Sanctis G, Doltra J, Fereres E, Garcia-Vila M, Gayler S, Hoogenboom G, Hunt LA, Izaurralde RC, Jabloun M, Jones CD, Kersebaum KC, Koehler A-K, Liu L, Müller C, Naresh Kumar S, Nendel C, O'Leary G, Olesen JE, Palosuo T, Priesack E, Eyshi Rezaei E, Ripoche D, Ruane AC, Semenov MA, Shcherbak I, Stöckle C, Stratonovitch P, Streck T, Supit I, Tao F, Thorburn P, Waha K, Wallach D, Wang Z, Wolf J, Zhu Y, Asseng S (2017) The uncertainty of crop yield projections is reduced by improved temperature response functions. Nature Plants 3: Article number 17102

Stratonovitch P, Semenov MA (2015) Heat tolerance around flowering in wheat identified as a key trait for increased yield potential in Europe under climate change. J Exp Bot **66:** 3599-3609

Eyshi Rezaei E, Webber H, Gaiser T, Naab J, Ewert F (2015) Heat stress in cereals: Mechanisms and modelling. Eur J Agron **64:** 98-113

Maiorano A, Martre P, Asseng S, Ewert F, Müller C, Rötter RP, Ruane AC, Semenov MA, Wallach D, Wang E, Alderman PD, Kassie BT, Biernath C, Basso B, Cammarano D, Challinor AJ, Doltra J, Dumont B, Rezaei EE, Gayler S, Kersebaum KC, Kimball BA, Koehler A-K, Liu B, O'Leary GJ, Olesen JE, Ottman MJ, Priesack E, Reynolds M, Stratonovitch P, Streck T, Thorburn PJ, Waha K, Wall GW, White JW, Zhao Z, Zhu Y (2017) Crop model improvement reduces the uncertainty of the response to temperature of multi-model ensembles. Field Crops Res 202: 5-20

12. Appendix

Table A1. List of variables used in *SQ-WheatLAI* component.

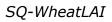| Symbol	Name in the code	Unit	Description	Equation	Strategy
$TTgroLamina$	TTGroLamina	°Cd	Thermal time duration of the leaf layer expansion phase	(1)(20)(21)(25)(27)	*LaminaExpansionThermalTime* *WaterLimitedLeafExpansion*
$\boldsymbol{Phyll_{Layer}}$	Phyllochron	Leaf/°Cd	Phyllochron of the leaf layer	(1)(2)(3)(4)(5)	*LaminaExpansionThermalTime* *MaturityThermalTime* *SenescenceThermalTime*
$TTmat$	TTmat	°Cd	Thermal time duration between the expansion and the senescence phase for a leaf layer	(2)(3)(23)(24)	*MaturityThermalTime* *WaterLimitedLeafExpansion*
$TTsen$	TTsen	°Cd	Thermal time duration of the leaf layer senescence phase	(4)(5)(24)(29)	*SenescenceThermalTime* *WaterLimitedLeafExpansion*
DEF^{FPAW}	–	-	Choking function for soil available water effect stress on leaf expansion	(6)(8)	*LeafExpansionDroughtFactor*
DF^{VPD}	–	-	Choking function for Vapor Pressure Deficit effect stress on leaf expansion and senescence	(7)(8)(9)	*LeafExpansionDroughtFactor*

DEF	DEF	-	Chocking function for drought stress effect on leaf expansion	(8)(31)	*LeafExpansionDroughtFactor* *WaterLimitedLeafExpansion*
DSF	DSF	-	Chocking function for drought stress effect on leaf senescence	(9)(29)	*LeafExpansionDroughtFactor* *WaterLimitedLeafExpansion*
VPD	VPDairCanopy	hPa	Vapor Pressure Deficit between air and canopy	(7)	*LeafExpansionDroughtFactor*
$FPAW$	FPAW	-	Fraction of soil Available Water	(6)	*LeafExpansionDroughtFactor*
N	roundedFinalLeafNumber	leaf	Final leaf number	(10)(12)	*MaximumPotentialFinalLAI*
i	PhytoNum	_	Number of leaf tips emerged on mainstem	(10)(11)(12) (20)(21)(27) (28)(29)(30) (33)(34)(35) (36)	*MaximumPotentialFinalLAI*
j	tillerIndex	_	Tiller order	(10)(11)(12)	*MaximumPotentialFinalLAI*
A_L^{pot}	-	cm^2	Lamina final potential area	(10)	*MaximumPotentialFinalLAI*
A_{ExpS}^{pot}	-	cm^2	Exposed sheath final potential area	(12)	*MaximumPotentialFinalLAI*
$\Delta T_{t,exp}^{canopy}$	deltaTTShoot	°Cd	Daily integral of physiological thermal time for canopy growth	(13)(27)(28)	*WaterLimitedLeafExpansion*

T_h^{canopy}	-	°C	Calculated 3-hourly canopy temperature contribution to estimated daily mean canopy temperature	(13)(14)(16) (18)(19)	-
f	-	-	Temperature response of leaf growth	(13)(16)	-
T_{min}^{canopy}	-	°C	Daily minimum canopy temperature	(14)	-
T_{max}^{canopy}	-	°C	Daily maximum canopy temperature	(14)	-
f_r	-	-	Fraction that each 3-h period during the day contributes to the thermal time for that day	(14)(15)	-
$\Delta T_{t,sen}^{canopy}$	deltaTTSenescence	°Cd	Daily integral of physiological thermal time for canopy senescence	(18)(29)	*WaterLimitedLeafExpansion*
R^L	-	-	Factor for leaf senescence acceleration	(18)(19)	-
TTem	TTem	°Cd	Cummul of physiological thermal time from sowing to a leaf layer emergence	(22)(23)(24)(25)(26)	*WaterLimitedLeafExpansion*
TT	TT	Cd	Cummul of physiological thermal time from a leaf layer emergence to the current date	(22)(23)(24)(25)(26)	*WaterLimitedLeafExpansion*
TTgroSheath	TTgroSheathList	°Cd	Thermal time duration of a exposed sheath expansion	(20)(21)(26)(28)	*WaterLimitedLeafExpansion*
TTgro	TTgro	°Cd	Thermal time duration of a leaf layer expansion	(21)(22)(23)(24)	*WaterLimitedLeafExpansion*

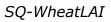|					
AI_L^{pot}	`MaximumPotentialLaminaeAI`	m²(leaf)/m² (ground)	Maximum final potential area index of lamina	(20)(27)(33)	*MaximumPotentialFinalLAI* *WaterLimitedLeafExpansion*
AI_{ExpS}^{pot}	`MaximumPotentialSheathAI`	m²(leaf)/m² (ground)	Maximum final potential area index of exposed sheaths	(20)(28)(34)	*MaximumPotentialFinalLAI* *WaterLimitedLeafExpansion*
ΔAI^{exp}	`WaterLimitedPotDeltaAIList`	m²(leaf)/m² (ground)/d	Daily area index expansion rate of lamina or exposed sheaths	(27)(28)(30)	*WaterLimitedLeafExpansion*
ΔAI^{sen}	`WaterLimitedPotDeltaAIList`	m²(leaf)/m² (ground)/d	Daily area index senescence rate of the leaf	(29)(35)(36)	*WaterLimitedLeafExpansion*
$maxGAI$	`MaxAI`	m²(leaf)/m² (ground)	Maximum leaf Green Area Index Achieve the current since leaf emergence to the current day	(29)	*WaterLimitedLeafExpansion* *UpdateLeafArea*
GAI		m²(leaf)/m² (ground)	Leaf Green Area Index of the day		*WaterLimitedLeafExpansion* *UpdateLeafArea*
ΔAI_{pot}^{exp}	`potentialIncDeltaArea`	m²(leaf)/m² (ground)	Daily potential expansion rate at the canopy level	(30)(31)(33)(34)	*WaterLimitedLeafExpansion* *UpdateLeafArea*
ΔAI_w^{exp}	`incDeltaAreaLimitSF`	m²(leaf)/m² (ground)	Daily expansion rate at the canopy level under drought stress	(31)(32)	*WaterLimitedLeafExpansion* *UpdateLeafArea*
ΔAI		m²(leaf)/m² (ground)	Daily actual canopy expansion rate (under drought and nitrogen lake stresses)	(32)(33)(34)	*UpdateLeafArea*

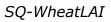| N_{plant}^{av}	`availableN`	g N cm^{-2} leaf	Daily plant labile nitrogen (remobilizable) content	(32)	*UpdateLeafArea*
ΔAI_L	`deltaAI`	m²(leaf)/m² (ground)	Daily actual lamina expansion rate (at the leaf level and under drought and nitrogen lake stresses)	(33)	*UpdateLeafArea*
ΔAI_{ExpS}	`deltaAI`	m²(leaf)/m² (ground)	Daily actual exposed sheath expansion rate (at the leaf level and under drought and nitrogen lake stresses)	(34)	*UpdateLeafArea*
ΔAI_L^{sen}	`leafLaminaeDec`	m²(leaf)/m² (ground)	Daily actual lamina senescence rate (at the leaf level and under drought)	(35)	*UpdateLeafArea*
ΔAI_{ExpS}^{sen}	`exposedSheathDec`	m²(leaf)/m² (ground)	Daily actual exposed sheath senescence rate (at the leaf level and under drought stress)	(36)	*UpdateLeafArea*
GAI	`GAI`	m²(leaf)/m² (ground)	Green Area Index at the leaf level	(29)(35)(36)	*UpdateLeafArea*
LAI	`LaminaAI`	m²(leaf)/m² (ground)	Lamina Area Index at the leaf level	(35)	*UpdateLeafArea*
$ESAI$	`SheathAI`	m²(leaf)/m² (ground)	Exposed Sheath Area Index at the leaf level	(36)	*UpdateLeafArea*

Table A2: List of parameters and constants used in the *SQ-WheatLAI* component**.** Parameter values are given for winter wheat and Soisson variety. When nothing is indicated, a Non-varietal parameter is considered.

Symbol	Name in the code	Nominal value	Unit	Description	Equation	Reference
$Pexpl$	PexpL	1.1	Phyllochron	Phyllochronic duration of lamina expansion (varietal)	(1)	Gallagher et al. (1979)
$PlagSL$	PlagSL	4	Phyllochron	Phyllochronic duration between the end of expansion and the beginning of senescence for the juvenile leaves (varietal)	(2)	Lawless et al. (2005)
$PlagLL$	PlagLL	8.5	Phyllochron	Phyllochronic duration between the end of expansion and the beginning of senescence for the mature leaves (varietal)	(3)	Bogard et al. (2011); Gaju et al. (2014)
$PsenSL$	PsenSL	3.3	Phyllochron	Phyllochronic duration of the senescence period for the juvenile leaves (varietal)	(4)	Lawless et al. (2005)
$PsenLL$	PsenLL	4.5	Phyllochron	Phyllochronic duration of the senescence period for the mature leaves (varietal)	(5)	Bogard et al. (2011); Gaju et al. (2014)
$\mathbf{FPAW}^{exp}_{upper}$	UpperFPAWexp	0.55	-	Threshold fraction of soil available water (FPAW) value at which the rate of leaf expansion starts to decrease (Varietal)	(9)	Robertson and Giunta (1994)

$FPAW_{upper}^{sen}$	UpperFPAWsen	0.5	-	Threshold FPAW value at which the rate of leaf senescence is accelerated		Mitchell et al. (2001); Semenov et al. (2009)
$FPAW_{lower}^{exp}$	LowerFPAWexp	0.1	-	FPAW value at which the rate of leaf expansion equals zero (varietal)	(6)	Robertson and Giunta (1994)
$FPAW_{lower}^{sen}$	LowerFPAWsen	0.1	-	FPAW value at which the maximum value of leaf senescence acceleration (DSF$_{max}$) is reached	(9)	Semenov et al. (2009)
VPD_{upper}	UpperVPD	45	-	Threshold fraction of Vapor Pressure Derficit (VPD) value at which the rate of leaf expansion starts to decrease or the rate of leaf senescence starts to increase	(7)	-
VPD_{lower}	LowerVPD	15	-	VPD value at which the rate of leaf expansion equals zero or where no effect is observed on senescnece	(7)	-
$maxDF$	MaxDSF	3.4	-	Maximum value of the drought stress factor for leaf senescence	(9)	Martre et al. (2015)
NLL	NLL	4.5	leaf	x-intercept of the final lamina areas to (N - i) relationship for the mainstem mature leaves (varietal)	(10)(12)	Martre et al (2018)
$A_{L_{N-1}}^{pot}$	AreaPL	30	cm²/leaf	Potential final lamina area of the mainstem penultimate leaf (variertal	(10)(12)	Martre et al (2018)
$A_{L_{juv}}^{pot}$	AreaSL	2.5	cm²/leaf	Potential final lamina area of the mainstem juvenile leaves (variertal)	(10)	Martre et al (2018)
$A_{S_S}^{pot}$	AreaSS	1.83	leaf	Potential final sheath area of the mainstem juvenile (variertal)	(12)	Martre et al (2018)

s	ShiftTiller	See Eq.11	Phytomer	Phytomer shifts for primary tillers	(10)(11)(12)	Martre et al (2018)
$\alpha_{L_N/L_{N-1}}$	RatioFLPL	1.0	-	Ratio of the mainstem flag-to-penultimate laminae area (varietal)	(10)(12)	Martre et al (2018)
T_{opt}	-	27.5	°C	Optimum temperature for leaf development and expansive growth	(13)(16)(17)	Parent and Tardieu (2012); Wang et al. (2017)
T_{min}	-	0	°C	Minimum temperature for leaf development and expansive growth	(14)(16)(17)(18)	Parent and Tardieu (2012); Wang et al. (2017)
T_{max}	-	40	°C	Maximum temperature for leaf development and expansive growth	(16)(17)	Parent and Tardieu (2012); Wang et al. (2017)
S^L	-	0.11	1/°C	The slope of the senescence acceleration per unit of canopy temperature above T^L	(19)	Stratonovitch and Semenov (2015)
T^L	-	30	°Cd	Threshold of canopy temperature at which leaf ageing and senescence is acceleration	(19)	Eyshi Rezaei et al. (2015); Maiorano et al. (2017)
N_{cri}^{LA}	SLNcri	1.5	g N m^{-2} leaf	Critical area-based nitrogen mass for leaf expansion	(33)	Bertheloot et al. (2012); Moreau et al. (2012)