



# RGB low-cost imaging for plant phenotyping: index calculation and analysis

*Training programme on Affordable Phenotyping  
Matera-Metaponto, Italy 18-21 April 2023*



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101079772).

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Introducing myself...

# Adrian Gracia-Romero



- 2017-2021



- 2019



- 2022-



**PhD - “Advances in high throughput and affordable phenotyping for adapting maize and wheat to climate change”**

*Integrative Crop Ecophysiology Group (Evolutionary Biology, Ecology and Environmental Sciences Department), Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain*

**Hyperspectral Remote Sensing & Precision Agriculture Laboratory (Univ. of Melbourne, Australia)**

**Postdoctoral Researcher in Plant Physiology and Crop Phenotyping**

*Sustainable Field Crops Program at Institute of Agrifood Research and Technology (IRTA) – Lleida, Spain*



Science  
to feed  
the future

WTA



We are the **scientific reference** in the agri-food field in Catalonia.

We are the driving force behind **innovation** and **knowledge transfer** in the agri-food industry.

We offer solutions to transform the agri-food systems into **more resilient and sustainable systems** and contribute to:

- ✓ mitigating climate change,
- ✓ preserving biodiversity and
- ✓ using natural resources more efficiently.

# Research areas



## Plant Production

- Efficient Use of Water in Agriculture
- Fruit Production
- Genomics and Biotechnology
- Postharvest
- Sustainable Field Crops
- Sustainable Plant Production

## Animal Production

- Animal Breeding & Genetics
- Animal Health
- Animal Nutrition
- Animal Welfare
- Aquaculture
- Sustainability in Bioystems
- Marine and Continental Water
- Ruminant Production

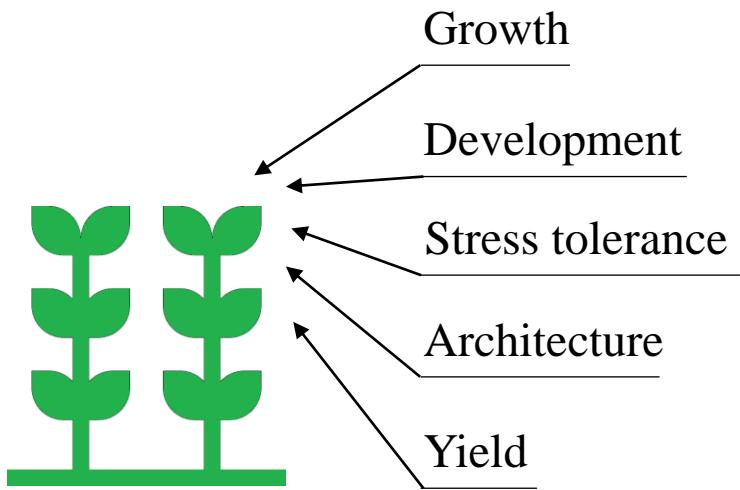
## Food Industries

- Food Safety and Functionality
- Food Quality and Technology

Agro-food economics

Closing gaps through plant phenotyping

# Current context and challenges

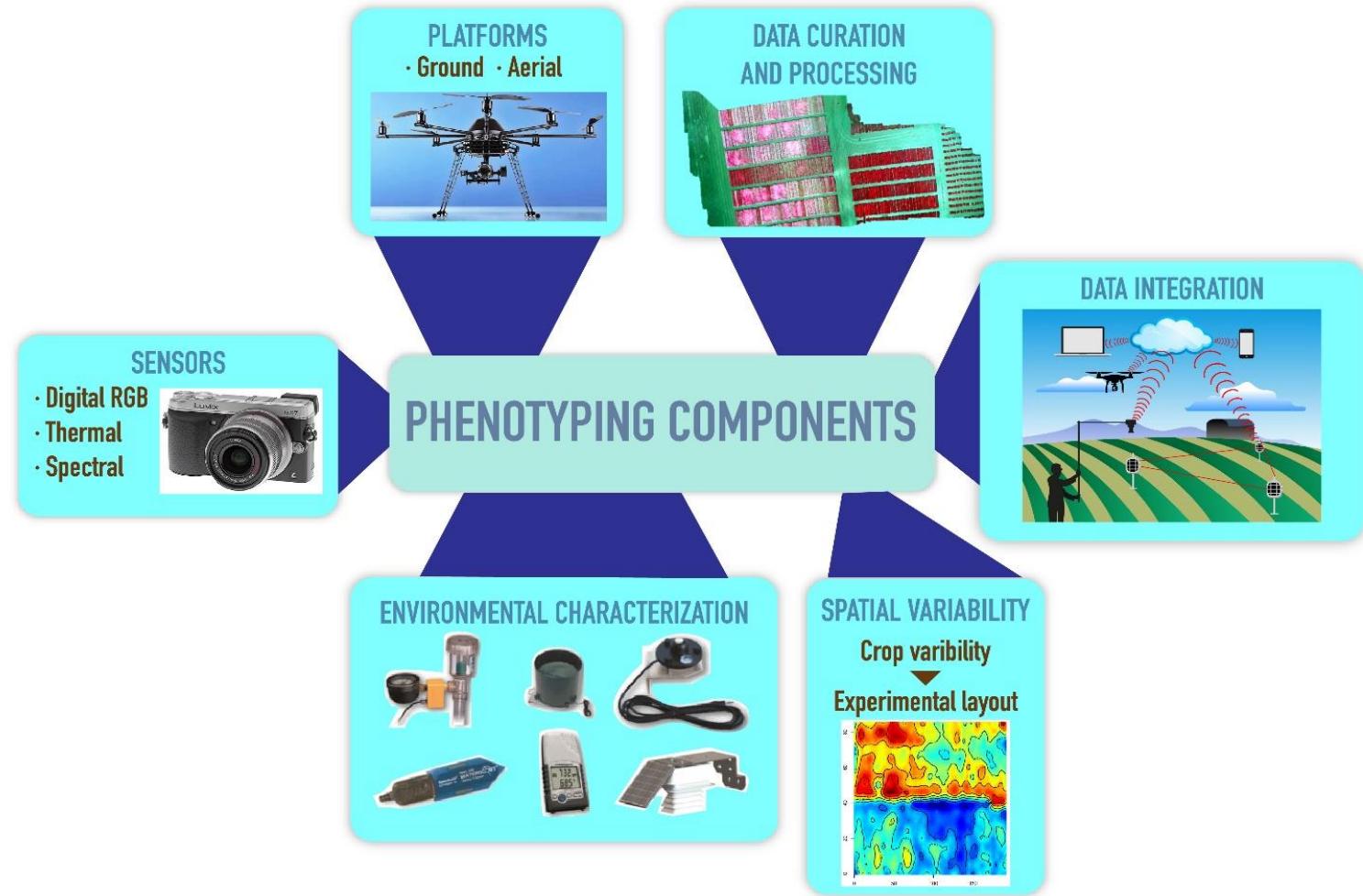


Closing gaps through plant phenotyping

# Current context and challenges

How to assess large-scale trials in a rapid and cost-effective way?

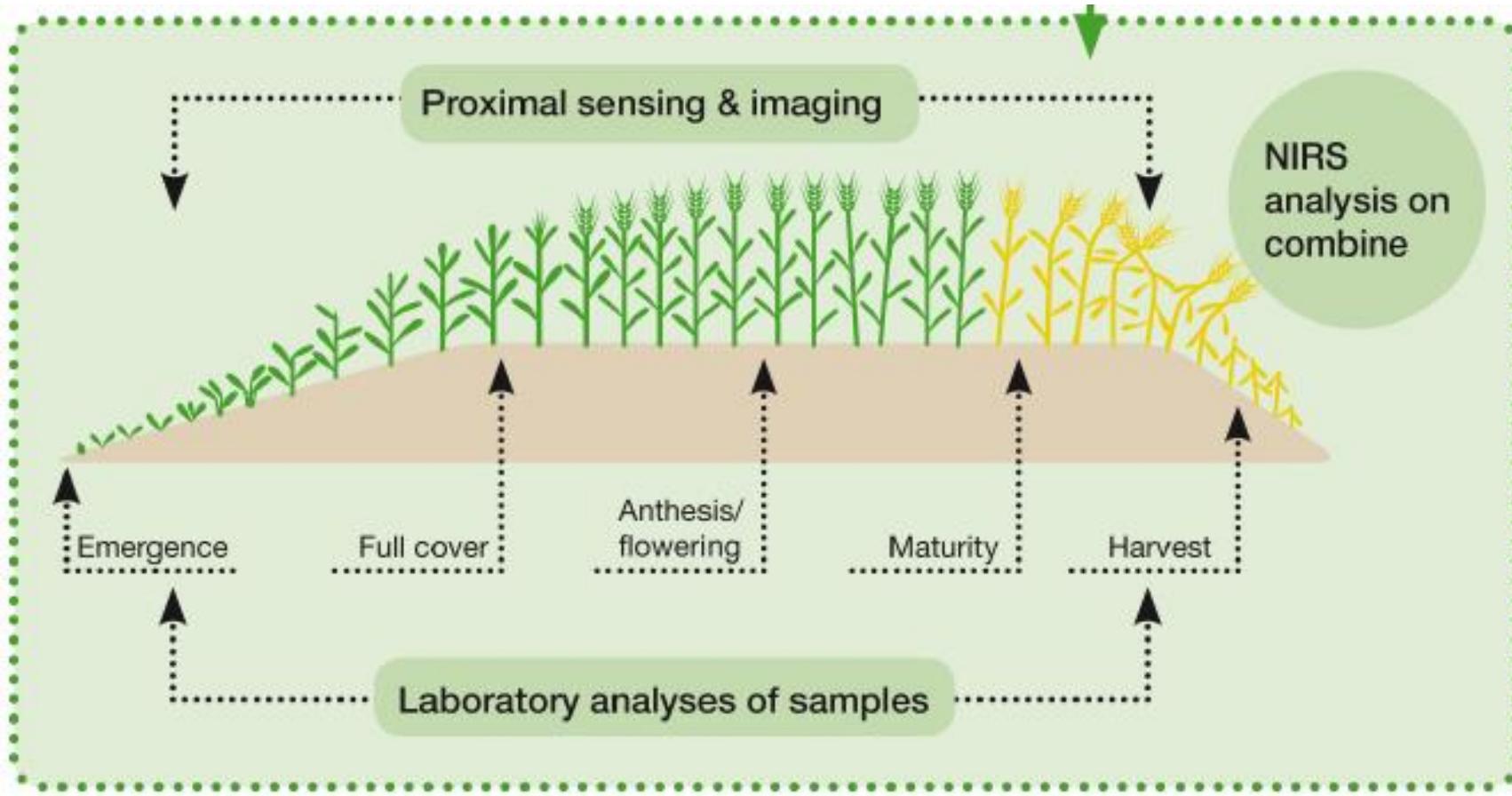
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Araus & Kefauver, 2018 *Curr. Opin Plant Biol.*

Closing gaps through plant phenotyping

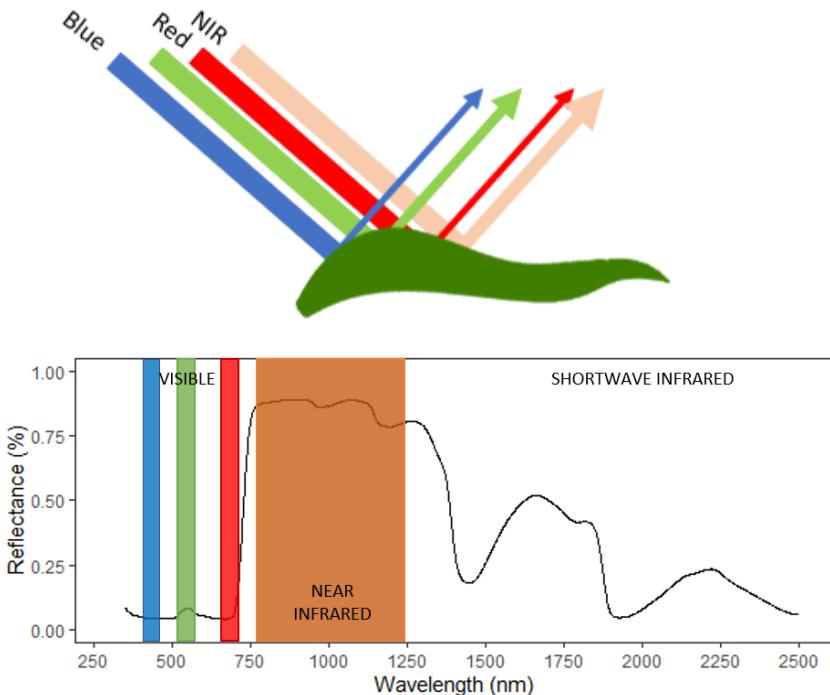
# The role of remote sensing



# Closing gaps through plant phenotyping

## The role of remote sensing

### Multispectral/hyperspectral sensors



- Vegetation cover and vigor

*Normalized Difference Vegetation Index*

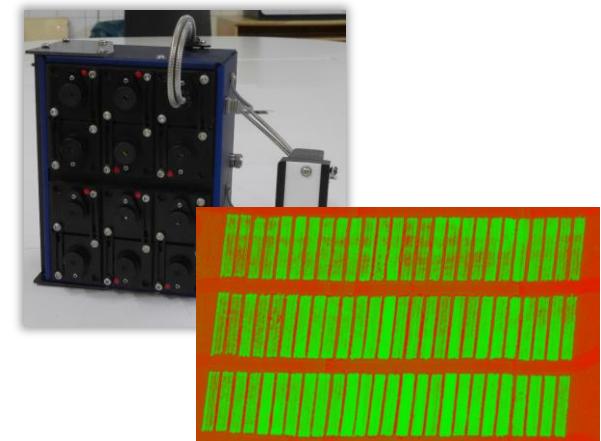
$$= \frac{(R840\text{nm} - R670\text{nm})}{(R840\text{nm} + R670\text{nm})}$$



- Photosynthetic capacity

*Photochemical Reflectance Index*

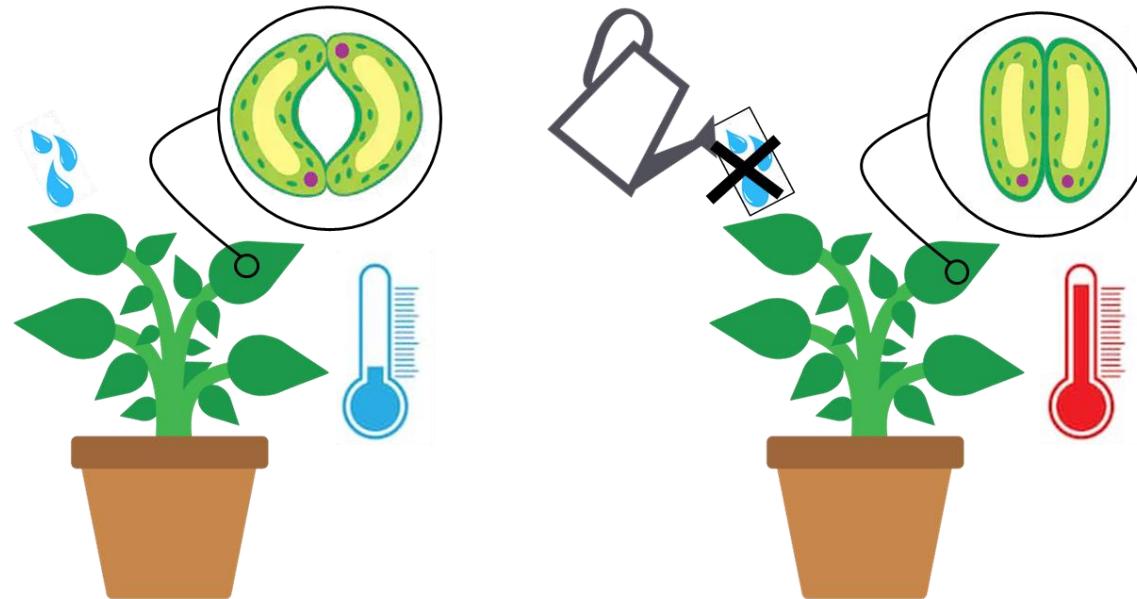
$$= \frac{(R531\text{nm} - R570\text{nm})}{(R531\text{nm} + R570\text{nm})}$$



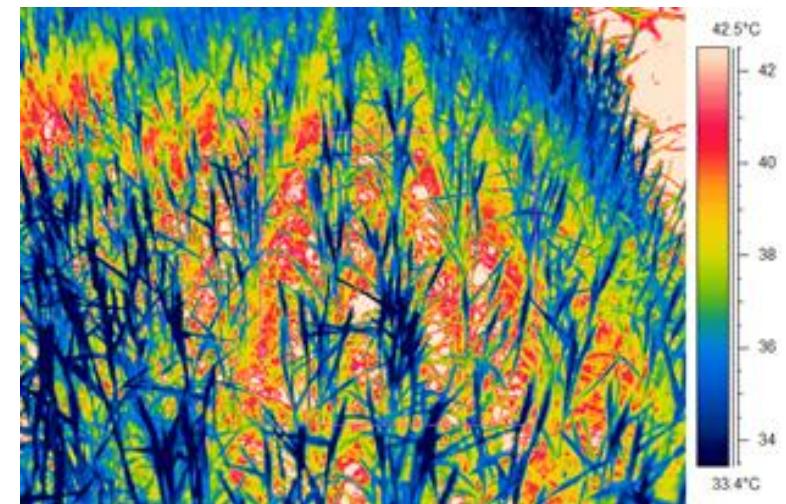
# Closing gaps through plant phenotyping

## The role of remote sensing

Canopy temperature as an indicator of crop water status



Transpiration is one of the main factors reducing plant's temperature



Wheat plot from an experiment in Algeria

# Closing gaps through plant phenotyping

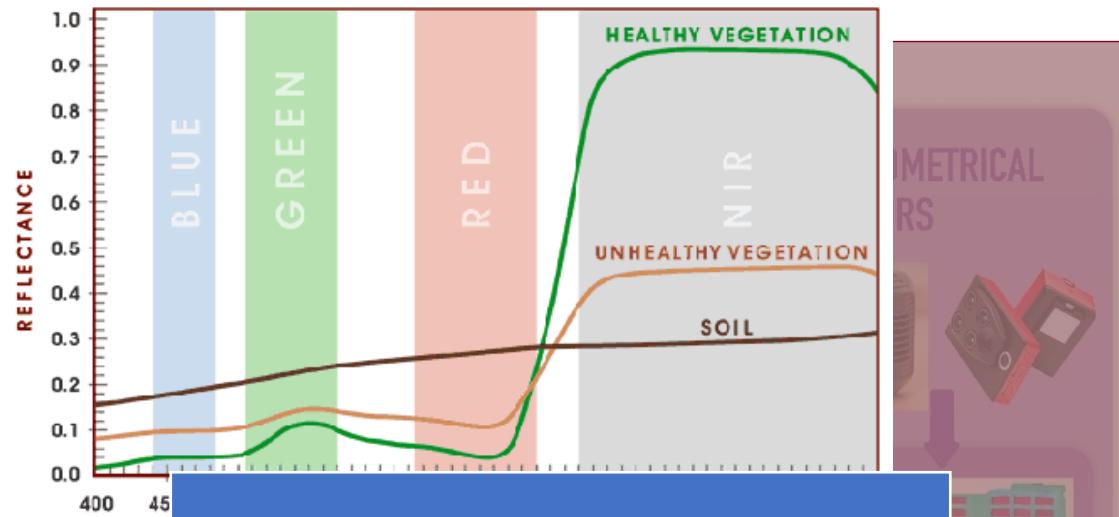
## The role of remote sensing



Araus & Kefauver, 2018 *Curr. Opin Plant Biol.*

# Closing gaps through plant phenotyping

## The role of remote sensing



RGB indexes have a more limited spectral range

but they have an excellent spatial resolution (cm – mm)

PAR coverage

Excellent color calibration

3



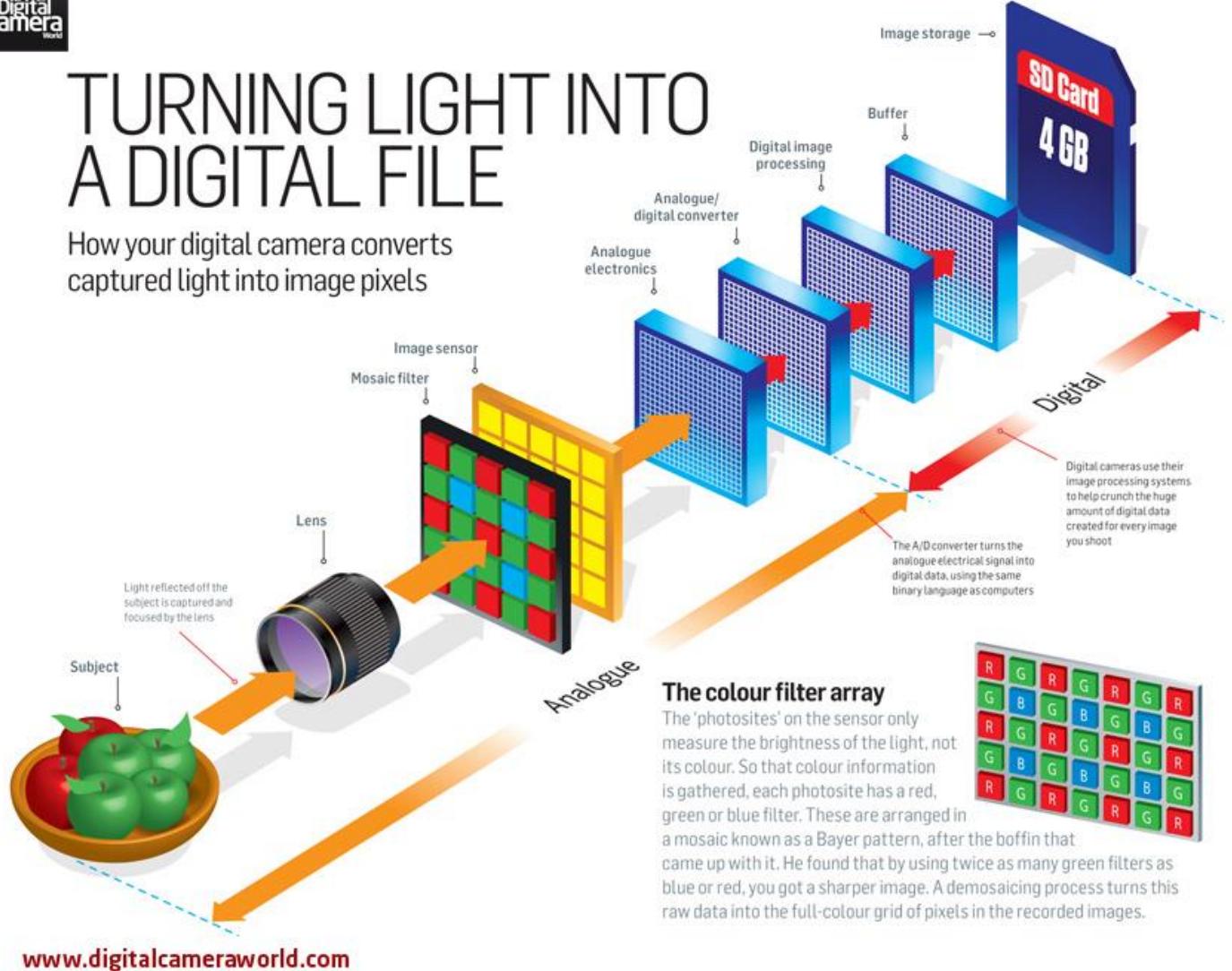
Low-cost phenotypical approaches exist

# RGB vegetation indices



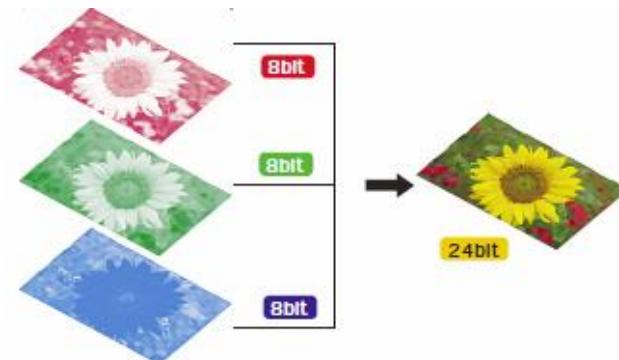
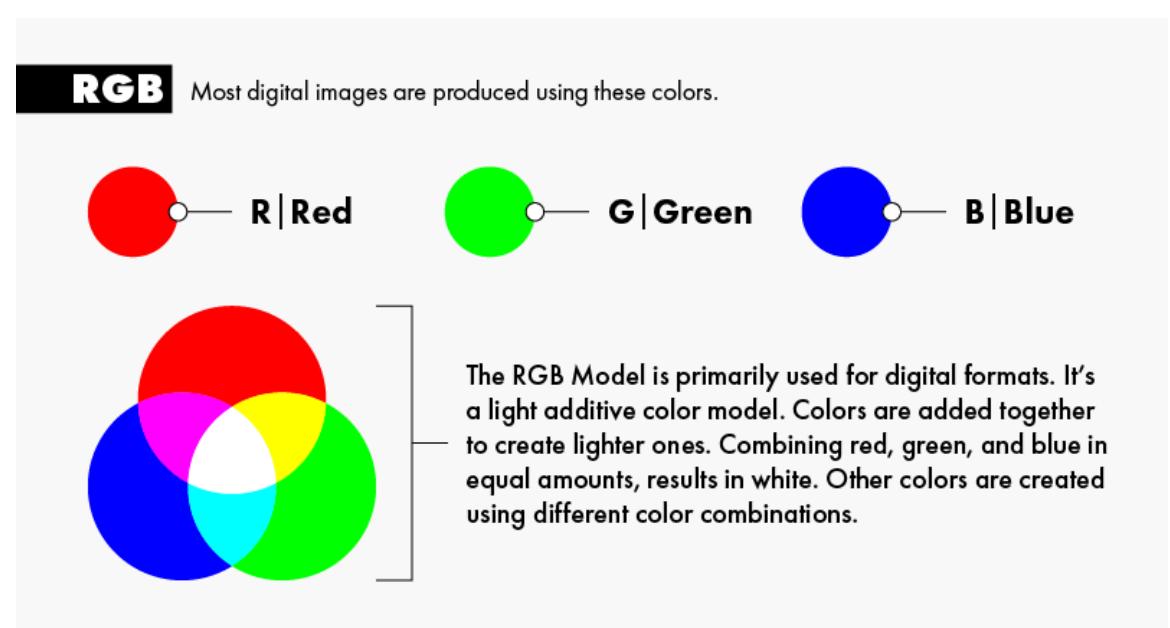
## TURNING LIGHT INTO A DIGITAL FILE

How your digital camera converts captured light into image pixels



Low-cost phenotypical approaches exist

# RGB vegetation indices



Low-cost phenotypical approaches exist

# RGB vegetation indices

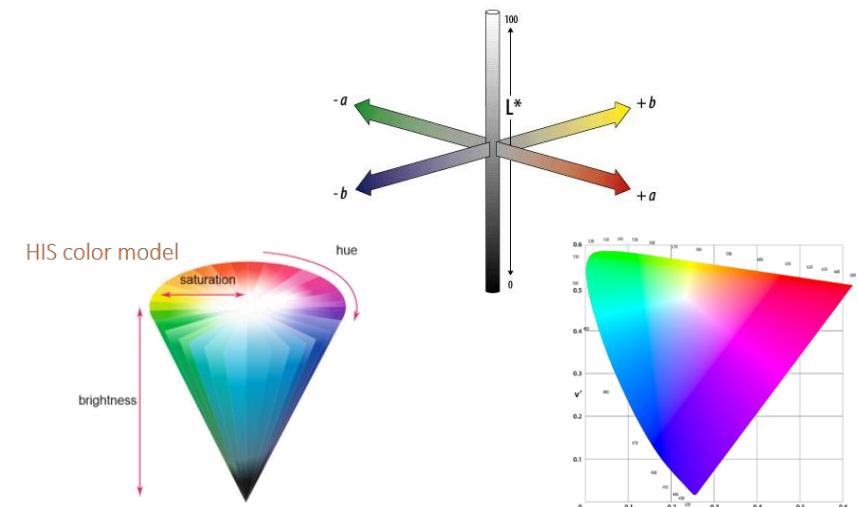
There are a number of different systems for representing a given color.



- RGB: Red, Green and Blue related with color reproduction by computer screens, etc.

- Hue, Intensity, Saturation model
- CIE-lab//CIE-Luv

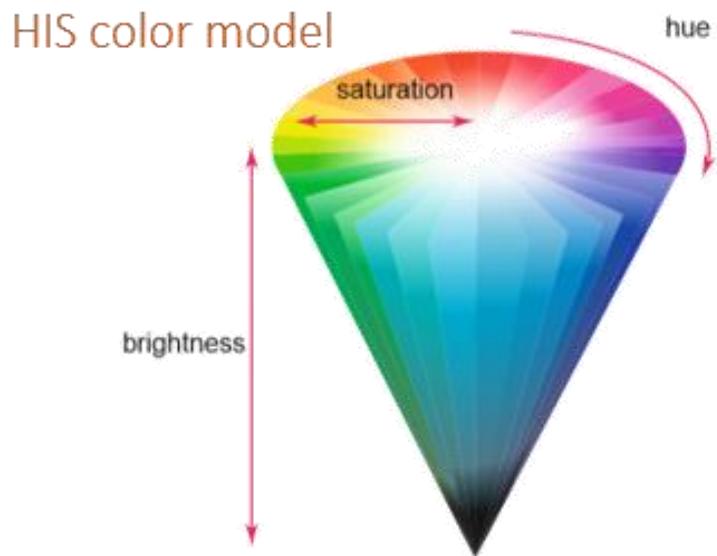
Practical for image analysis



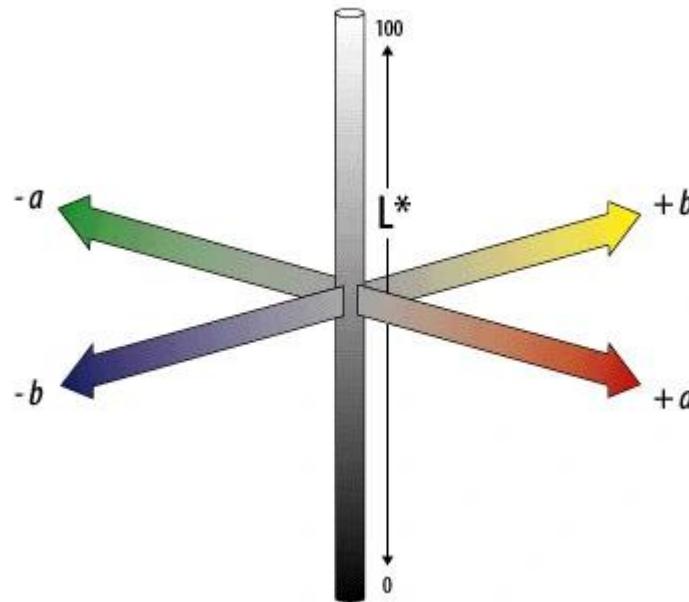
# Low-cost assessment of vegetation indices

## RGB imaging

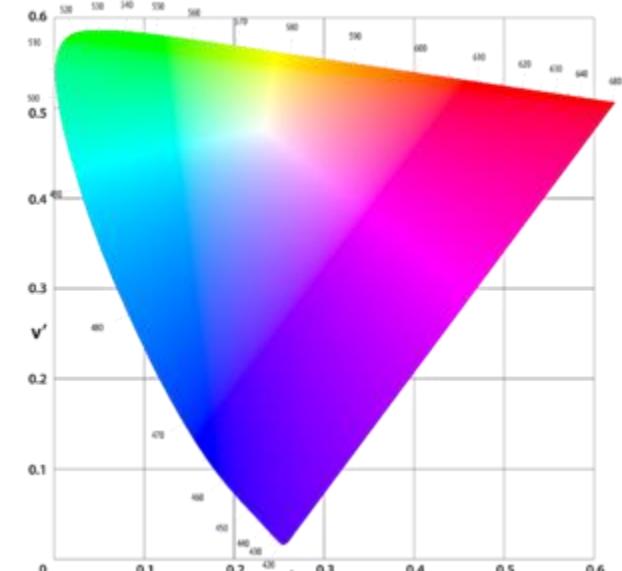
HIS color model



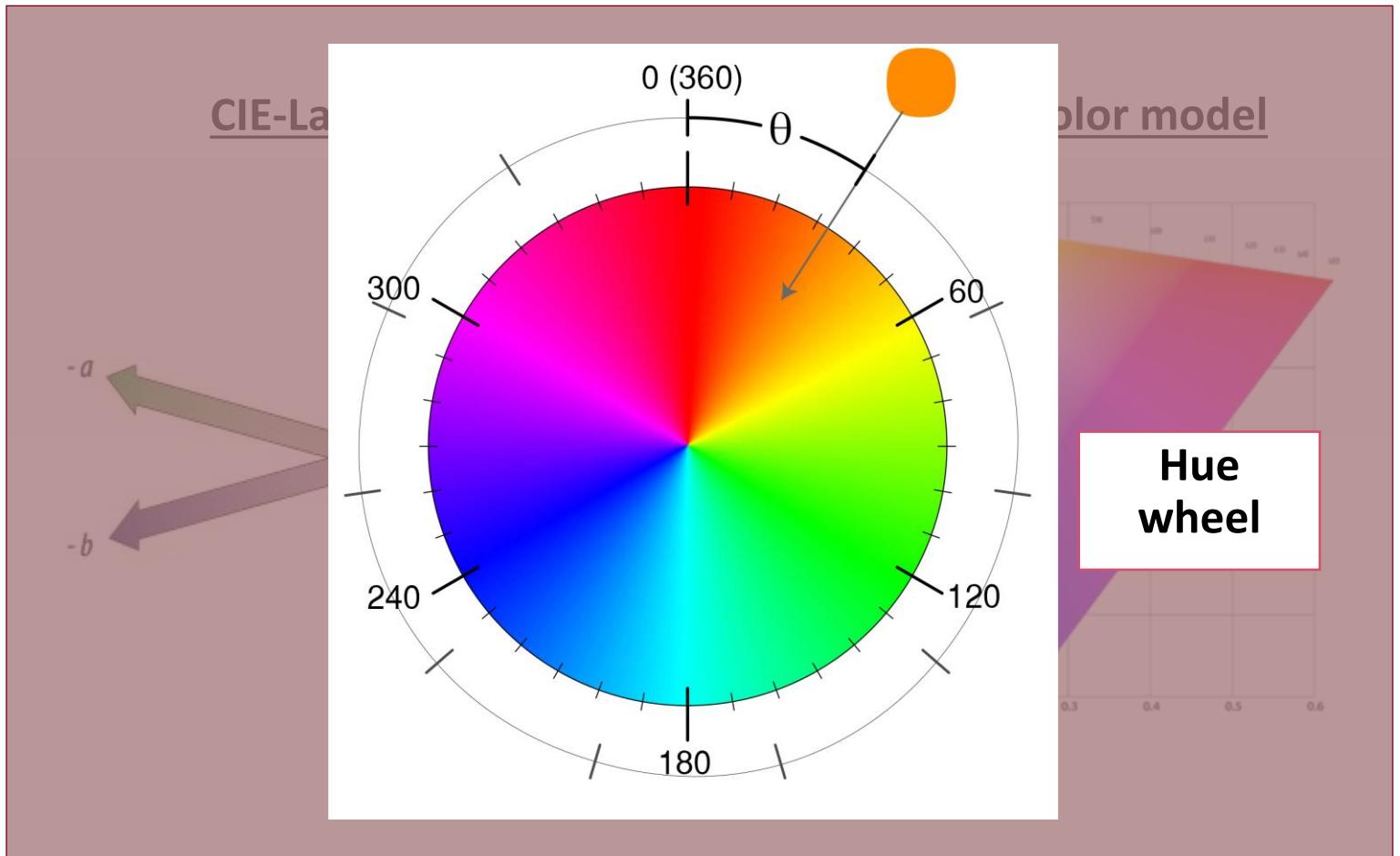
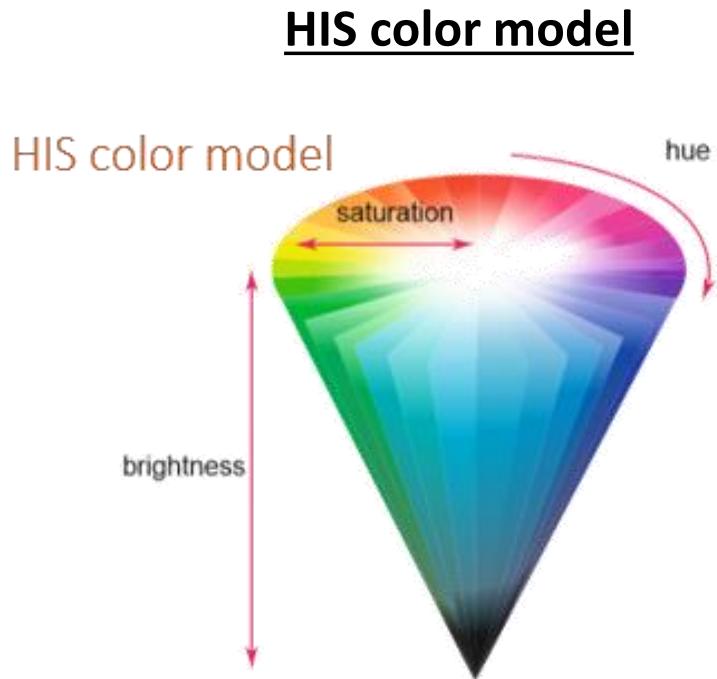
CIE-Lab color model



CIE-Luv color model



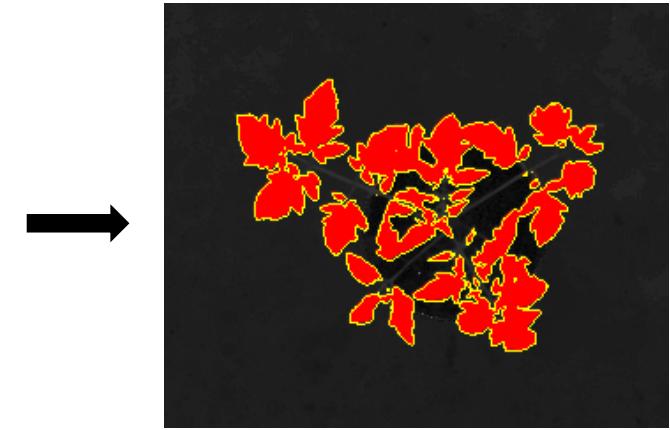
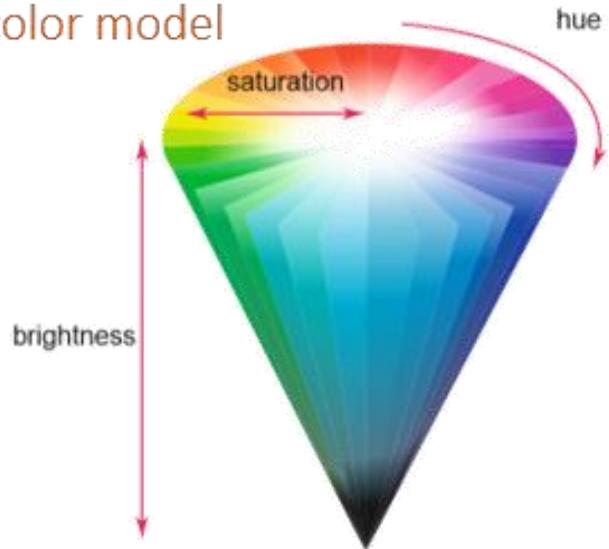
## RGB imaging



# Low-cost assessment of vegetation indices

## RGB imaging

HIS color model



Tomato plants experiment (University of Melbourne, Australia 2019)

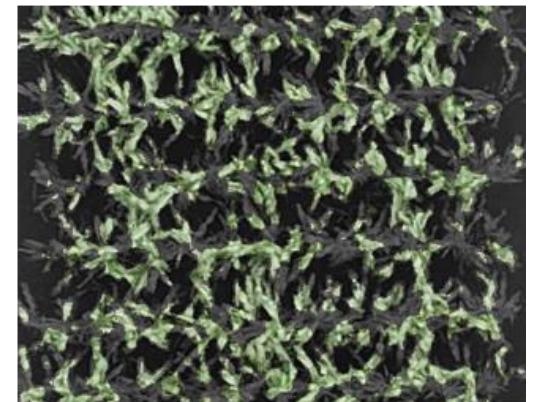
Green Area (GA)

(% pixels con  $60^\circ < \text{Hue} < 120^\circ$ )



Greener Area (GGA)

(% pixels con  $80^\circ < \text{Hue} < 120^\circ$ )



Maize under different N regimens experiment (CIMMYT, Zimbabwe 2017)

# Low-cost assessment of crop RGB images

HIS color model



- Using FIJI to select and measure images based on pixel colour counts. Manual calculation of the Green Area index based on the parameter Hue.
  1. Open the image. Must be in format of 24 bits (RGB Colour, 8-bits x 8-bits x 8-bits = 24).
  2. Converts the type of image: Image -> Type -> HSB Stack
  3. Separate images by selecting Images -> Stacks -> Stack to Images.
  4. Close the images of Saturation and Brightness.
  5. Select the image's Hue (hue). Apply the Threshold: Go to Image -> Adjust -> Threshold.
  6. To calculate the GA we have to select the Hue values according to the values of green and green/yellow indicated by the HSB model, that are values of 0 to 360, but we have pictures of 8-bit values from 0 to 255, because we have to do some calculations...

GA = Green Area (360: pixels with  $60 < \text{Hue} < 120$ ; for 255:  $42.5 < \text{Hue} < 85$ )

GGA = Greener Area (360: pixels with  $80 < \text{Hue} < 120$  360 are  $57 < \text{Hue} < 85$ )

7. Select the area of interest. Go to Edit -> Selection -> Create Selection.
8. Measure the area of interest. Go to Analyse -> Measure.



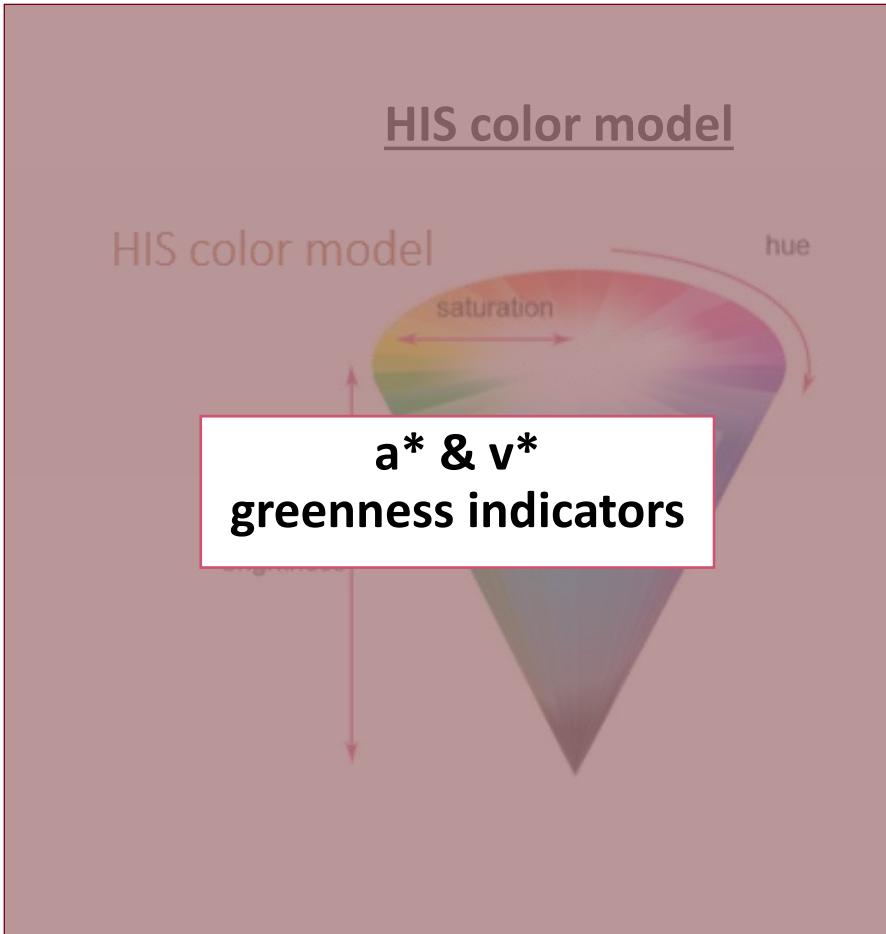
area (GGA)  
 $0^\circ < \text{Hue} < 120^\circ$



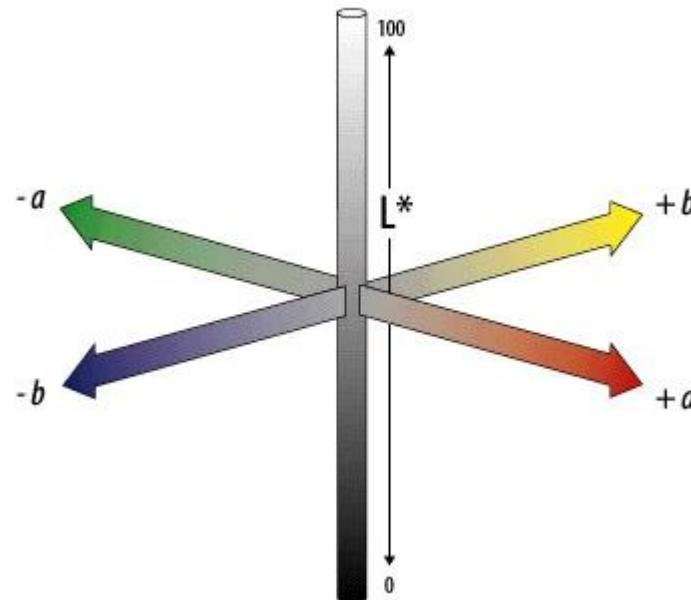
IV trial under different N regimens experiment (CIMMYT, Zimbabwe 2017)

# Low-cost assessment of vegetation indices

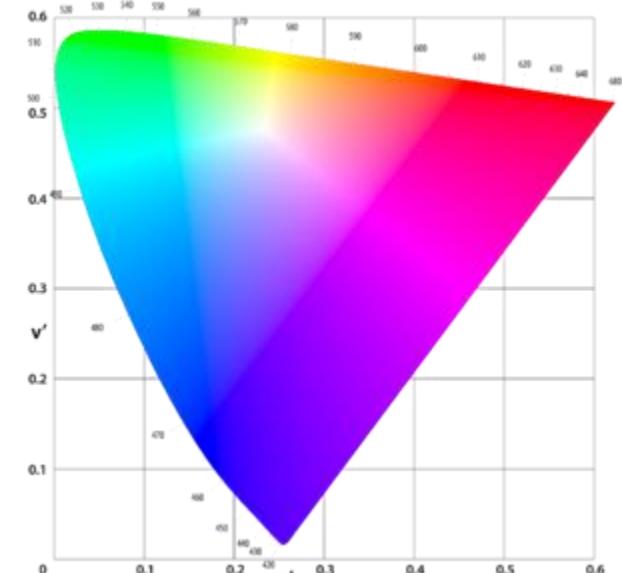
## RGB imaging



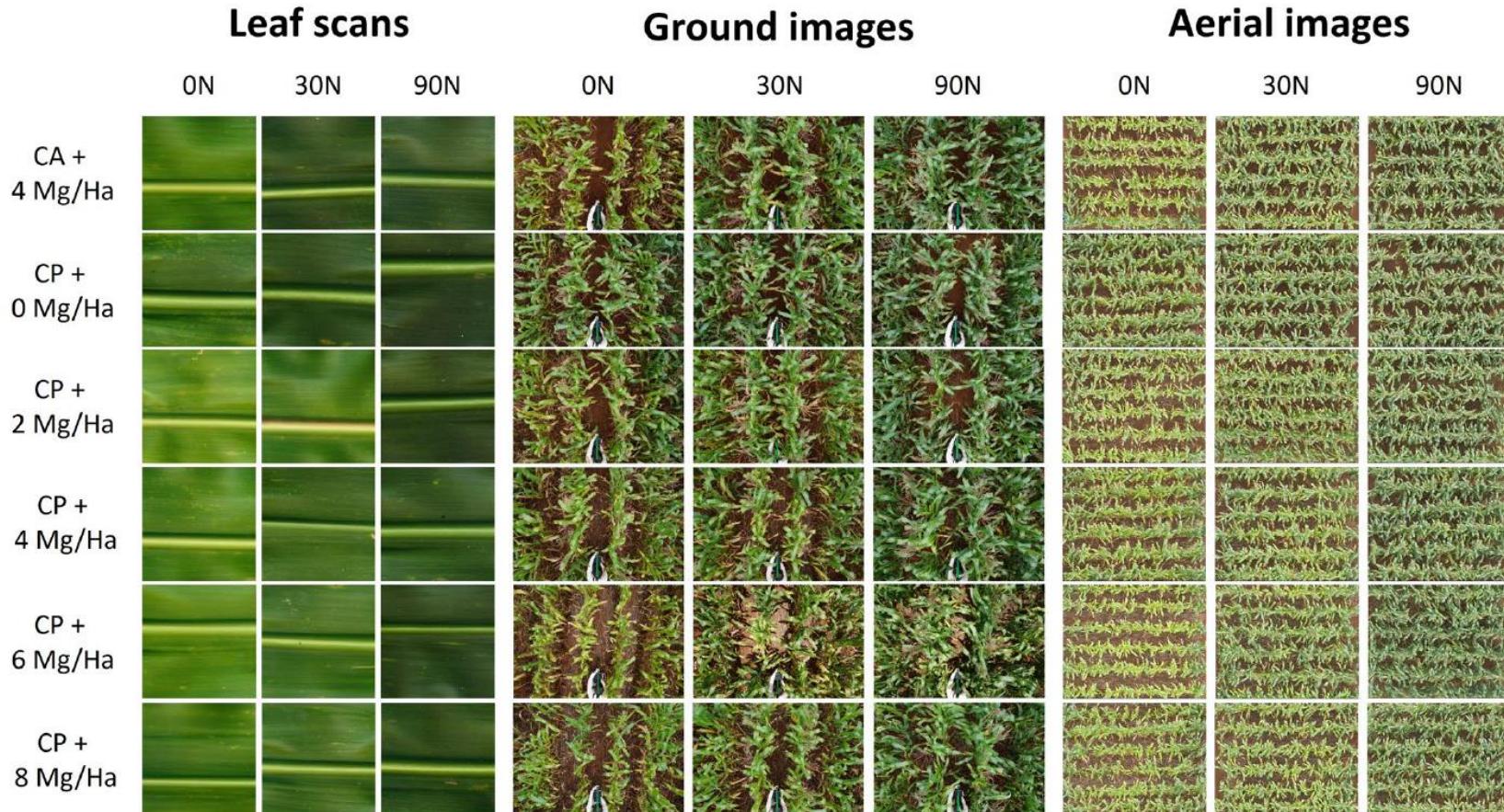
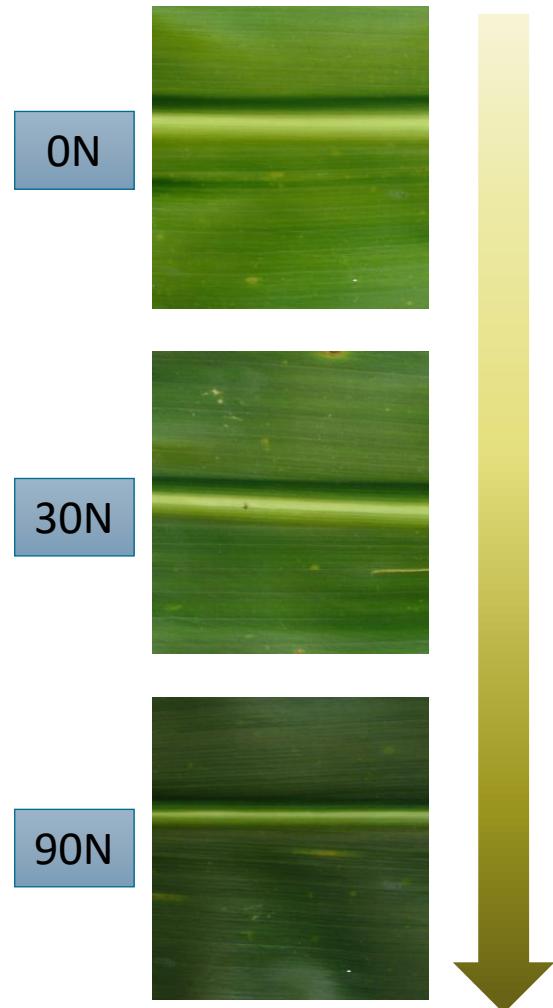
CIE-Lab color model



CIE-Luv color model



## RGB imaging



Darker green  
**More negative**  
 $a^*$

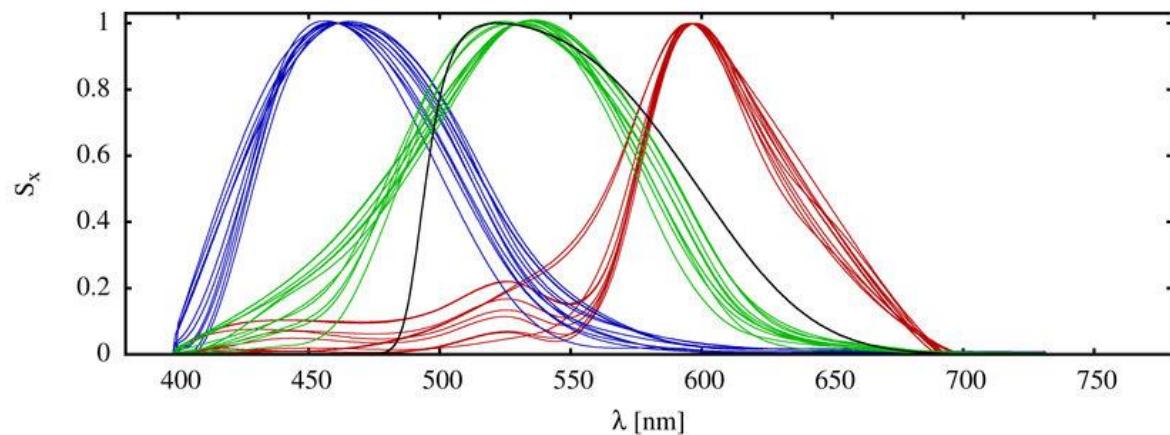
→ Higher chlorophyll content

→ Higher N content  
Higher yields

Maize under different N regimens experiment (CIMMYT, Zimbabwe 2017)

# Low-cost assessment of vegetation indices

## RGB imaging



Typical spectral sensitivity curves of commercial digital cameras with RGB bands.

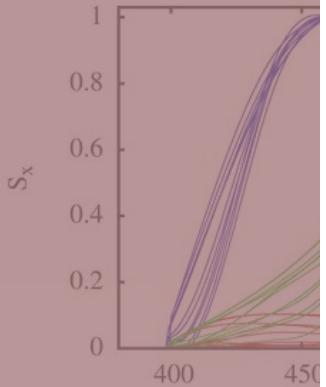
Kolláth, 2020 *Journal of Quantitative Spectroscopy and Radiative Transfer*

VI Name	Equation	Reference
<b>RGBVI</b>	$(R_G * R_G) - (R_R * R_B) / (R_G * R_G) + (R_R * R_B)$	Bendig et al. 2015
<b>GLI</b>	$(2 * R_G - R_R - R_B) / (2 * R_G + R_R + R_B)$	Louhaichi et al. 2001
<b>VARI</b>	$(R_G - R_R) / (R_G + R_R - R_B)$	Gitelson et al. 2002
<b>NGRDI</b>	$(R_G - R_R) / (R_G + R_R)$	Tucker 1979
<b>NDVI<sub>NIR, RED</sub></b>	$(R_{NIR} - R_R) / (R_{NIR} + R_R)$	Rouse et al. 1974
<b>NDVI<sub>800,750</sub></b>	$(R_{800} - R_{750}) / (R_{800} + R_{750})$	Gnyp et al. 2015
<b>SR<sub>810,750</sub></b>	$R_{810} / R_{750}$	Gnyp et al. 2015

Table 1. Applied Vegetation indices. R = reflectance (%), R<sub>R</sub> = red, R<sub>G</sub> = green, R<sub>B</sub> = blue, R<sub>NIR</sub> = near-infrared, R<sub>i</sub> =

Lussem, 2018 *ISPRS - International Archives of the Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Spatial Information Sciences*

# RGB im



Typical spectral signatures for cameras with RGB sensors

- Using FIJI to measure vegetation indices based on RGB indices. Manual calculation of the Normalized Green Red Difference Vegetation index (NGRDVI) based on the parameter Hue.

1. Separate the three bands of the RGB image: Image -> Type -> RGB Stack and Image -> Stack -> Stacks to Images
2. We can now do the math between the spectral "bands" of an RGB image. The calculation is:

$$NGRDVI = \frac{(Green - Red)}{(Green + Red)}$$

3. Process -> Image Calculator.
4. Anlyze -> Set Measurements -> "mean gray value"; Redirect to "None"; Decimal places "3".
5. Analyze -> Measure

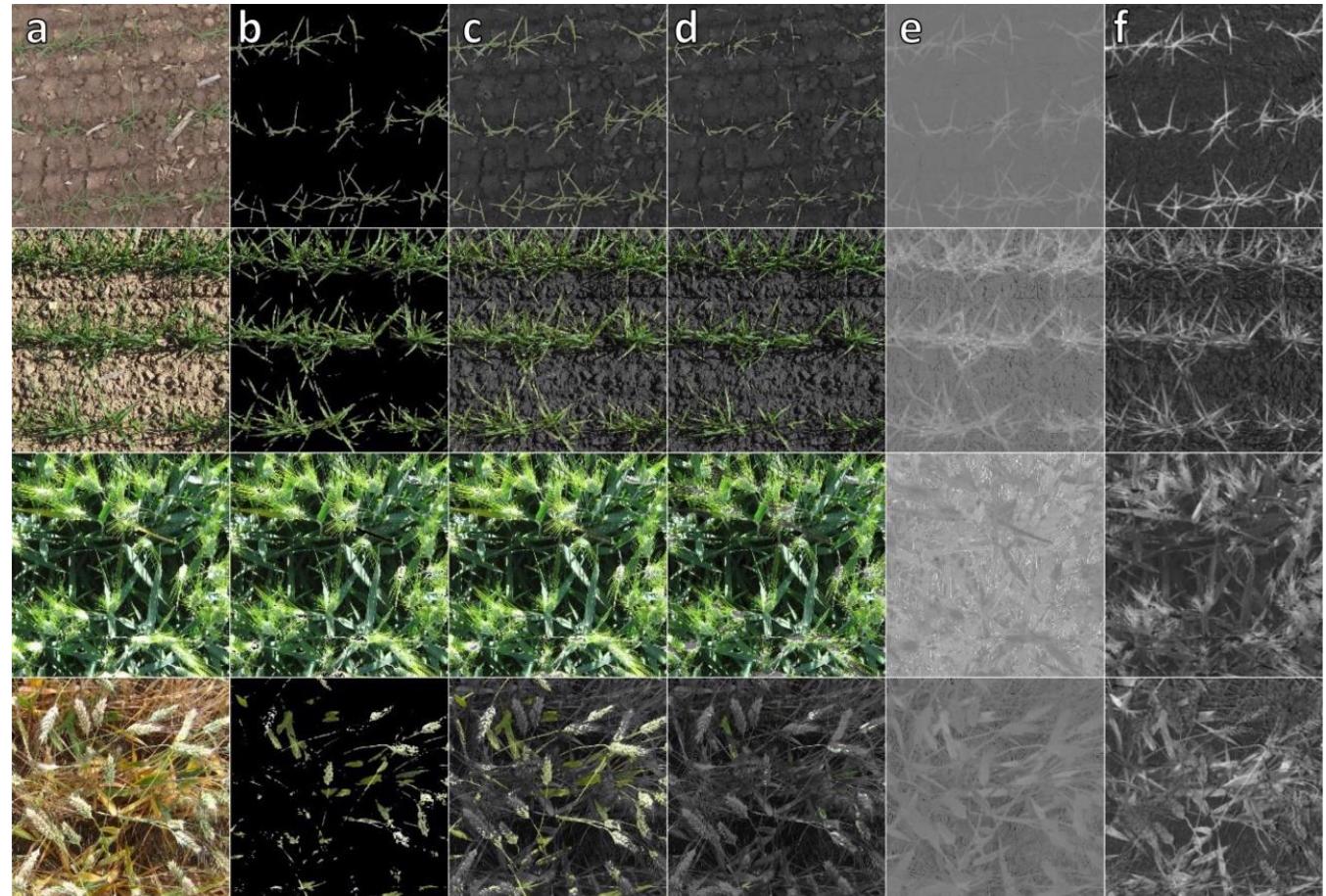
Reference
Bendig et al. 2015
Louhaichi et al. 2001
Gitelson et al. 2002
Tucker 1979
Rouse et al. 1974
Gnyp et al. 2015
Gnyp et al. 2015
reflectance (%), near-infrared, $R_i =$
nal Archives of the Spatial Information Sciences

## RGB imaging



Wheat experimental plots (INIA, Aranjuez 2017)

Very low sampling cost, high resolution and good repeatability



Images of wheat plots in different stages of growth: a) starting image and different vegetation indices evaluated: b)  $u'V'A$ ; c) GA, d) GGA, e) NGRDI and f) TGI

Calculation of VIs through conventional RGB cameras

# Platforms and image resolution

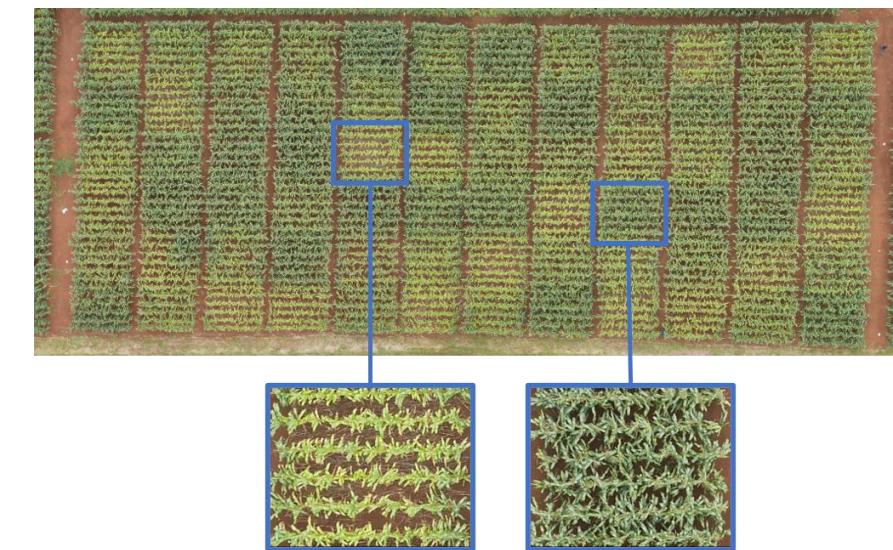
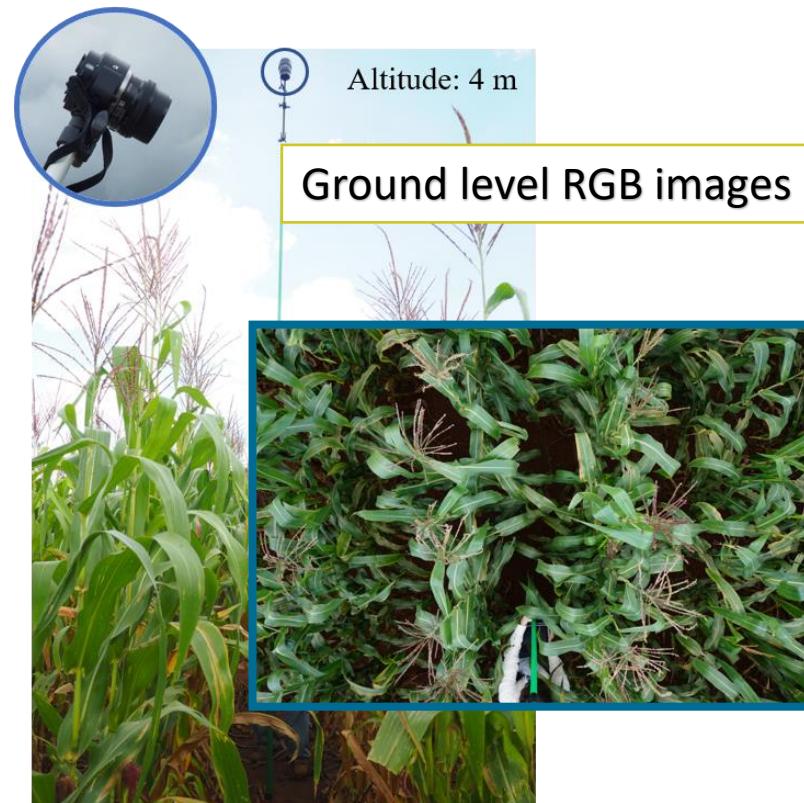
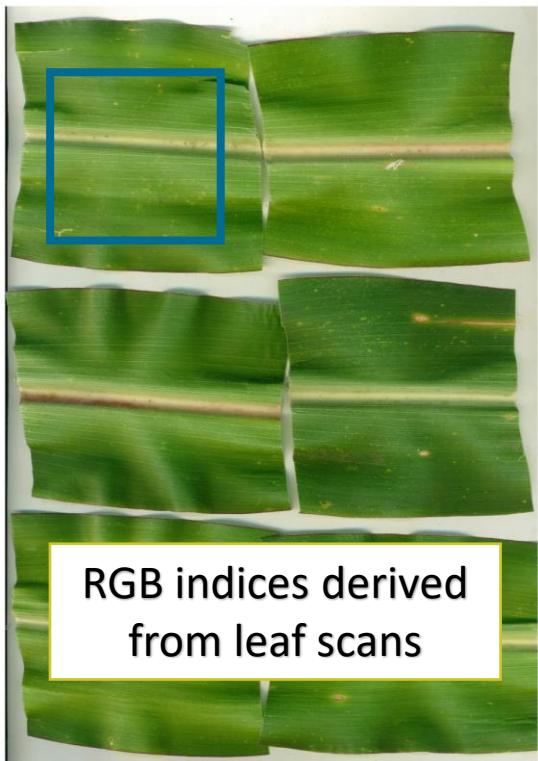
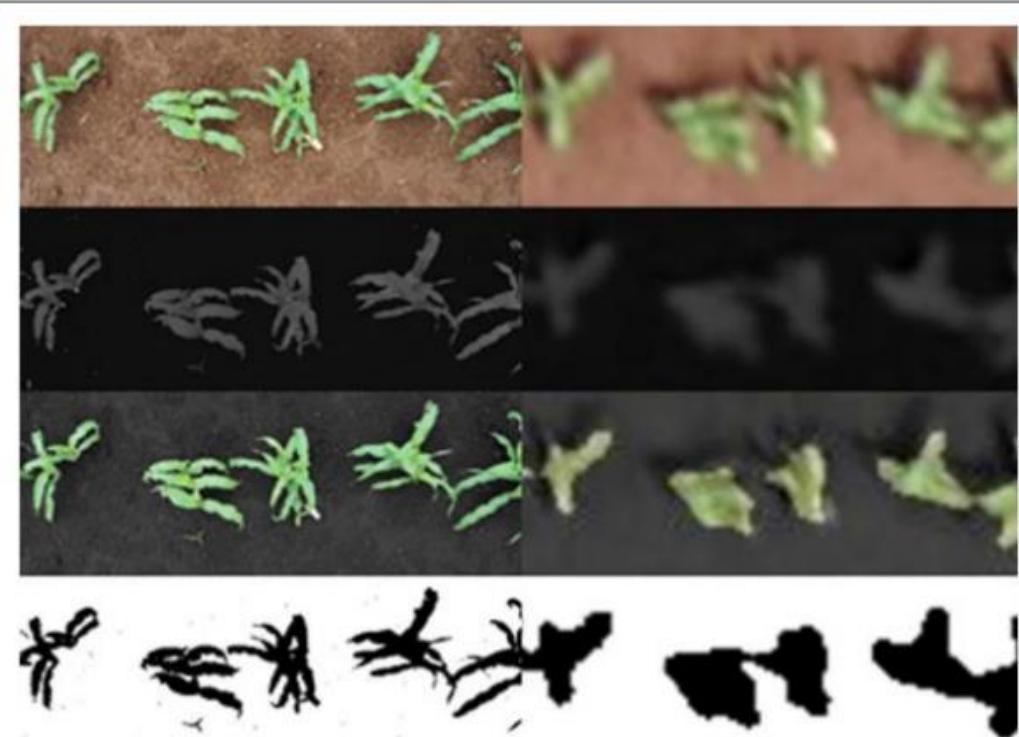


Image resolution

# Platforms and image resolution

Ground level (>1 m)

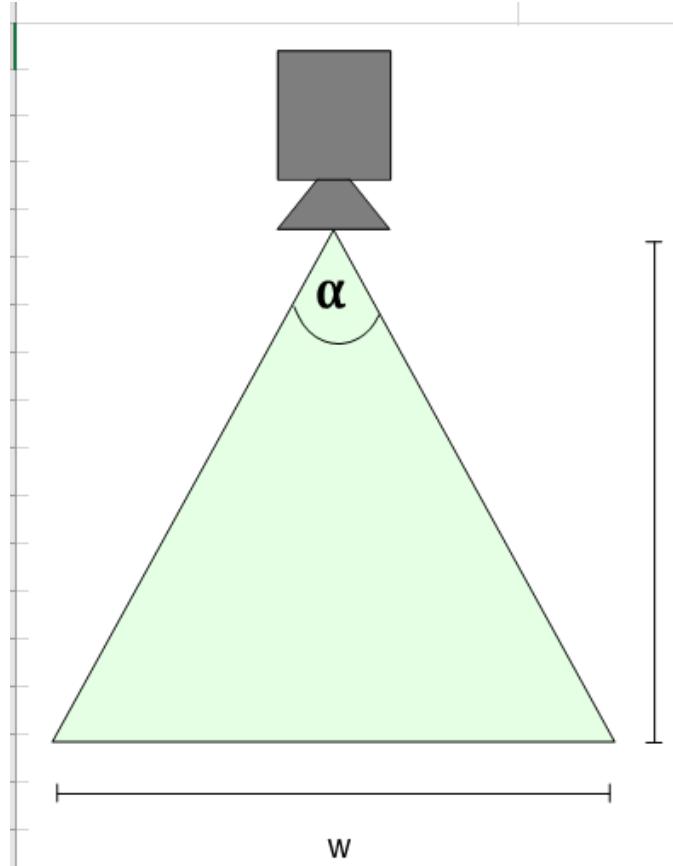


Aerial level (50 m)

**FIGURE 2 |** Examples of the differences in resolution between images taken at ground level and aerially.

## Calculation of VIs through conventional RGB cameras

# Platforms and image resolution



Tau Core:

640

Lens:

19 mm

Distance to ground (h):

50 m

Opening angle horizontal ( $\alpha_h$ ):

32 °

Opening angle vertical ( $\alpha_v$ ):

26 °

Resolution horizontal:

640 px

Resolution vertical:

512 px

Picture width on ground ( $w_h$ ):

28.67 m

Picture height on ground ( $w_v$ ):

23.09 m

Pixel per meter horizontal:

22.3 px/m

Meter per pixel horizontal:

0.045 m/px

Calculation of VIs through conventional RGB cameras

# Are drones becoming more accessible?

Drones are increasingly becoming a ubiquitous feature of society. [...] This has been possible due, largely, to **significant developments in computerization and miniaturization**, which have culminated in **safer, cheaper, lighter, and thus more accessible drones for social scientists.**

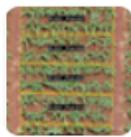
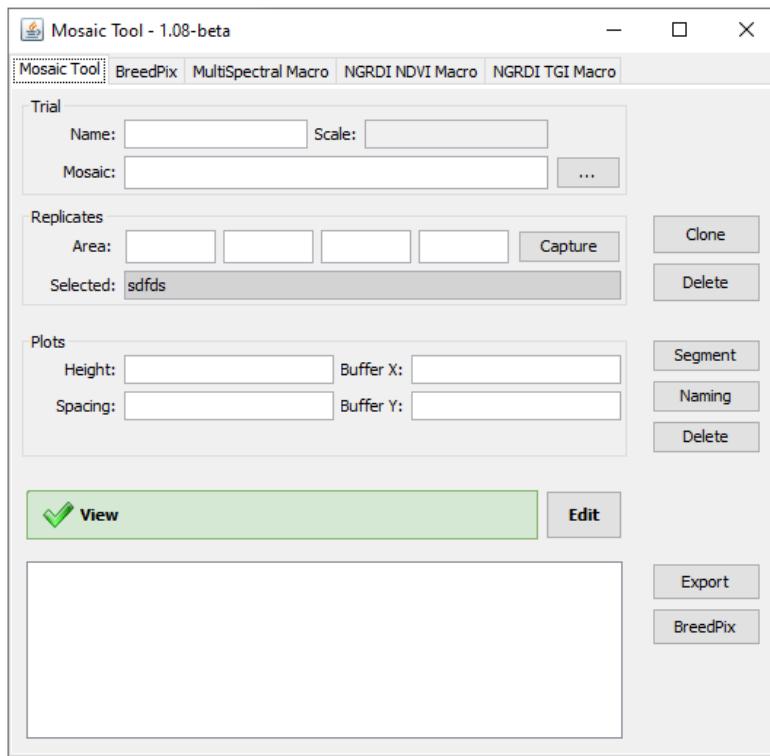


DJI Mavic

<https://www.droneregulations.info/index.html>

# Low-cost assessment of vegetation indices

# Automated RGB-Vis calculator



## MosaicTool

Project ID: 3184730

 Uav Crop Phenotyping  Multispectral  Rgb + 2 more

 28 Commits  1 Branch  0 Tags  10.6 MB Files  10.6 MB Storage

Data extraction and processing workflow for RGB, VNIR and TIR UAV crop phenotyping.

## Authors

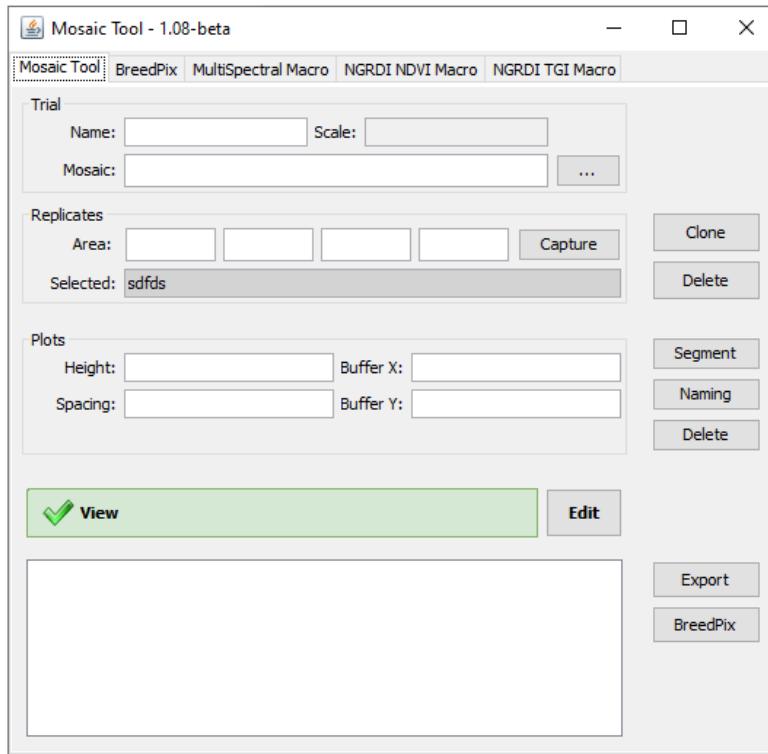
- Dr. Shawn Kefauver
  - Project Principal Investigator, University of Barcelona
- Adrian Gracia-Romero, [University of Barcelona](#)
- Prof. José Luis Araus, [University of Barcelona](#)
- George El-Haddad
  - Software Engineer, [Postlight](#)

Scan the QR to get more info  
and download “MosaicTool”



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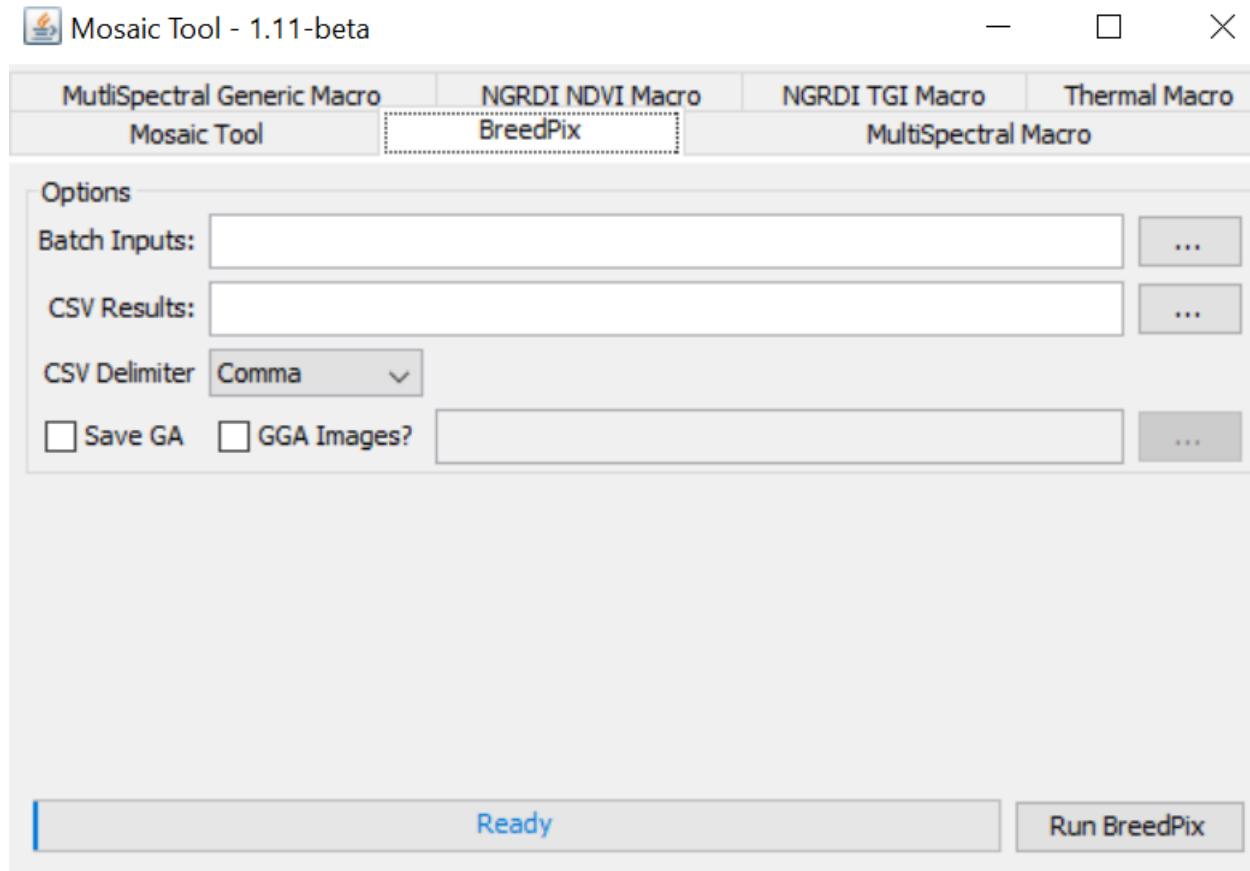
Scan the QR to get more info  
and download “MosaicTool”



Low-cost assessment of vegetation indices

# Automated RGB-Vis calculator

Image processing tab shows various processing options to enable on the batch selection of images



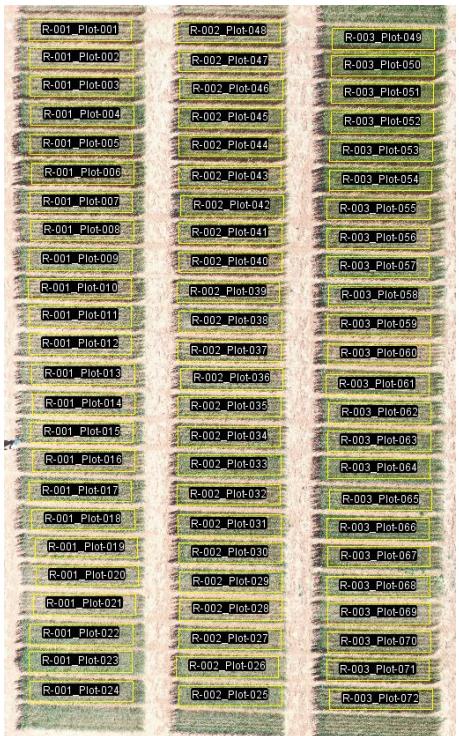
Scan the QR to get more info  
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Low-cost assessment of vegetation indices

# Automated RGB-Vis calculator

Semi-automatic segmentation  
of aerial images and to  
formulate VIs for both RGB,  
multispectral and thermal  
images

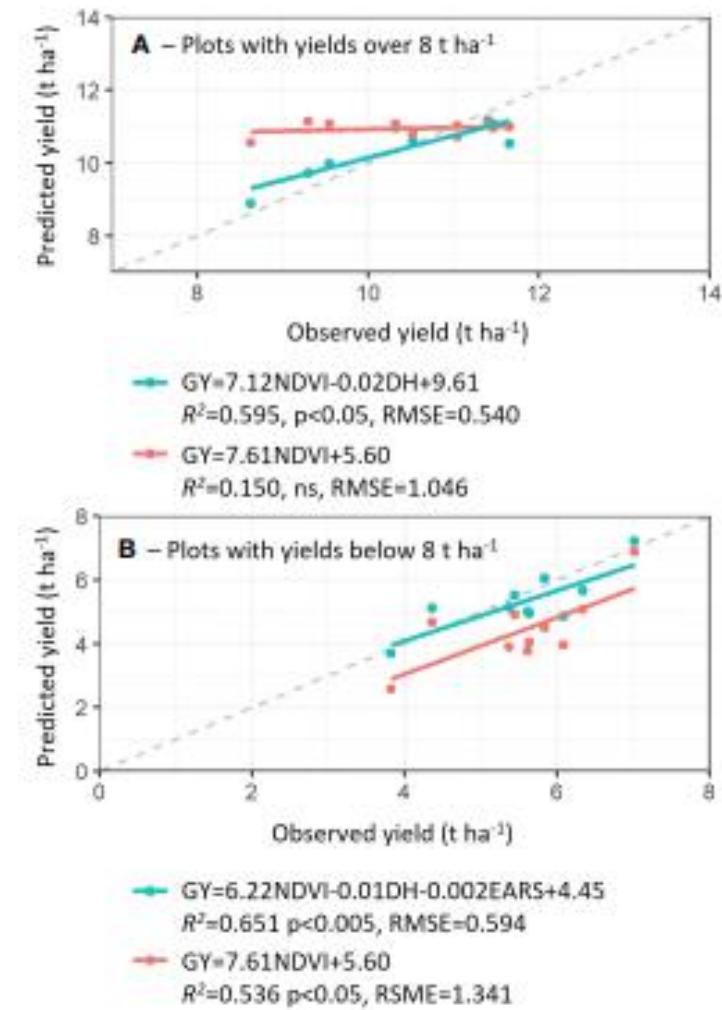
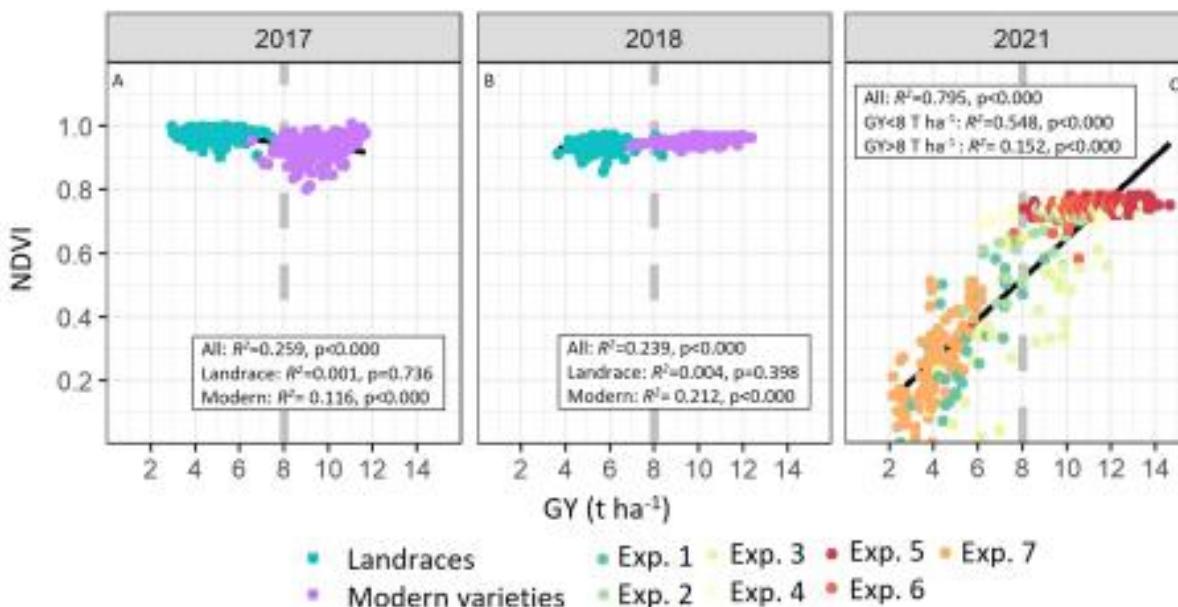


Scan the QR to get more info  
and download “MosaicTool”



# Limitations

As other VI, they get saturated at high LAI. (e.g. determined genetic material as **landraces** or modern varieties at stages with much green biomass, under **high yielding conditions**)



# Calculation of VIs through conventional RGB cameras

## Limitations



### Ideal conditions

Clear, sunny weather with minimal cloud cover in the mid-morning or mid-afternoon when the sun is at a moderate angle and the light is even.



### Possible source of error

Shadows and fluctuating ambient lighting

Best to avoid taking images during periods of high wind or rain, as this can cause blurring and distortion in the images.

# Take home messages

- Very low sampling cost and high resolution.
- Good repeatability.
- Validated as vegetation indices.
- Calculation of RGB-VIs can be automated.

RGB low-cost imaging for plant phenotyping

**Thank you for  
your attention**

Integrative Ecophysiology group

Sustainable Field Crops  
Efficient Use of Water in Agriculture



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Generalitat de Catalunya  
Government of Catalonia

**IRTA<sup>R</sup>**

Institute  
of Agrifood Research  
and Technology



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