

Understanding photothermal interactions can help expand production range and increase genetic diversity of lentil (*Lens culinaris* Medik.)

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Derek M. Wright, Sandesh Neupane, Taryn Heidecker, Teketel A. Haile, Crystal Chan, Clarice J. Coyne, Rebecca J. McGee, Sripada Udupa, Fatima Henkrar, Eleonora Barilli, Diego Rubiales, Tania Gioia, Giuseppina Logozzo, Stefania Marzario, Reena Mehra, Ashutosh Sarker, Rajeev Dhakal, Babul Anwar, Debashish Sarker, Albert Vandenberg & Kirstin E. Bett. **Understanding photothermal interactions can help expand production range and increase genetic diversity of lentil (*Lens culinaris* Medik.).** *Plants, People, Planet.* (2020) 00:1-11. doi.org/10.1002/ppp3.10158

https://github.com/derekmichaelwright/AGILE_LDP_Phenology

[View as pdf](#)

[View as HTML](#)

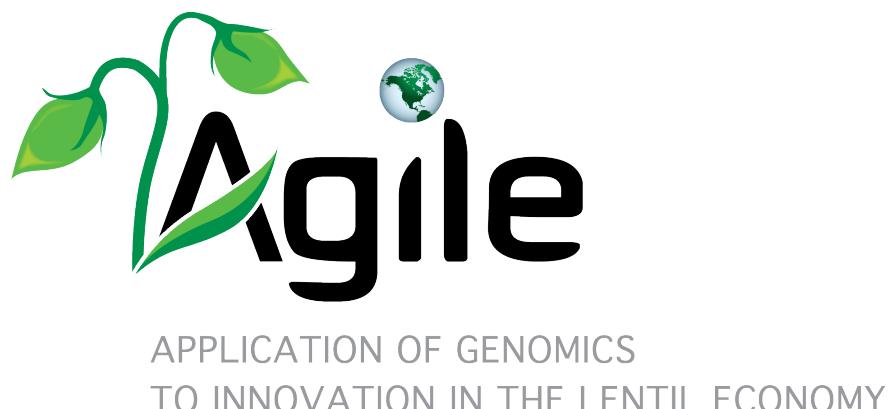
[Source Code Vignette \(Phenology_Vignette.html\)](#)

[Data](#)

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AGILE Project



Collaborators

- Department of Plant Sciences and Crop Development Centre, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada
- United States Department of Agriculture Western Region Plant Introduction Station, Pullman, Washington, USA
- International Center for Agriculture Research in the Dry Areas, Rabat, Morocco
- Institute for Sustainable Agriculture, Spanish National Research Council, Cordoba, Spain
- School of Agriculture, Forestry, Food and Environmental Sciences, University of Basilicata, Potenza, Italy
- International Center for Agriculture Research in the Dry Areas, New Delhi, India
- Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research and Development, Pokhara, Nepal
- Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute, Jessore, Bangladesh

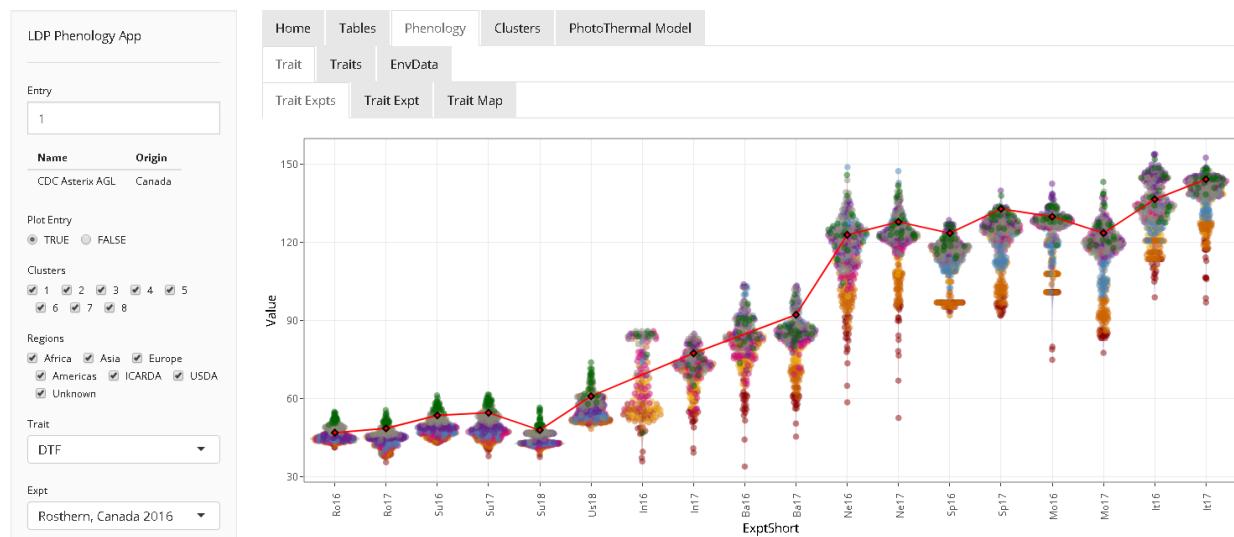
Sponsors

- Saskatchewan Pulse Growers Association
- Western Grains Research Foundation
- GenomePrairie
- GenomeCanada
- Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture

Shiny App

Download this repository and run `app.R` in R

or visit https://derek-wright-usask.shinyapps.io/AGILE_LDP_Phenology/



Figures

Figure 1

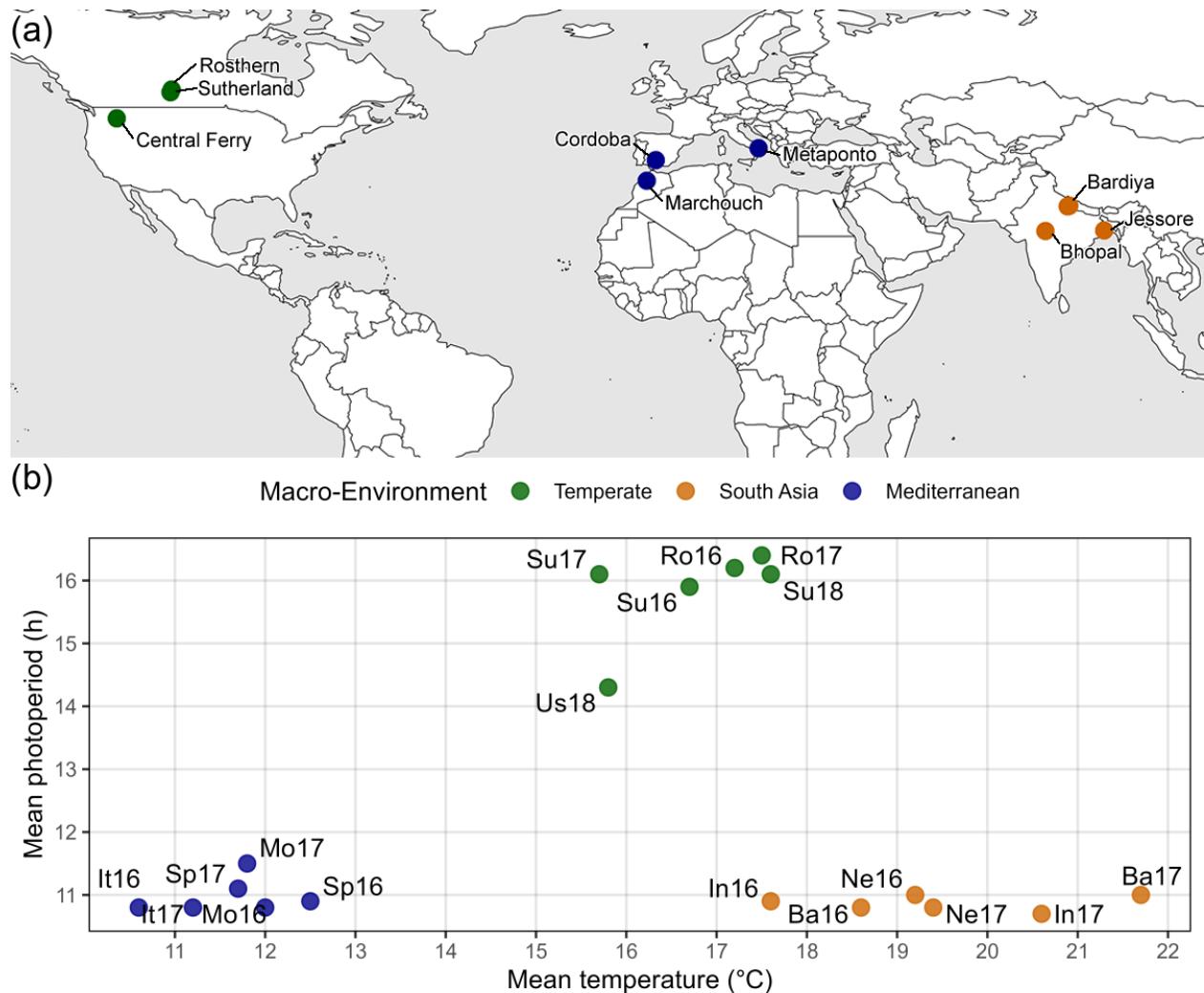
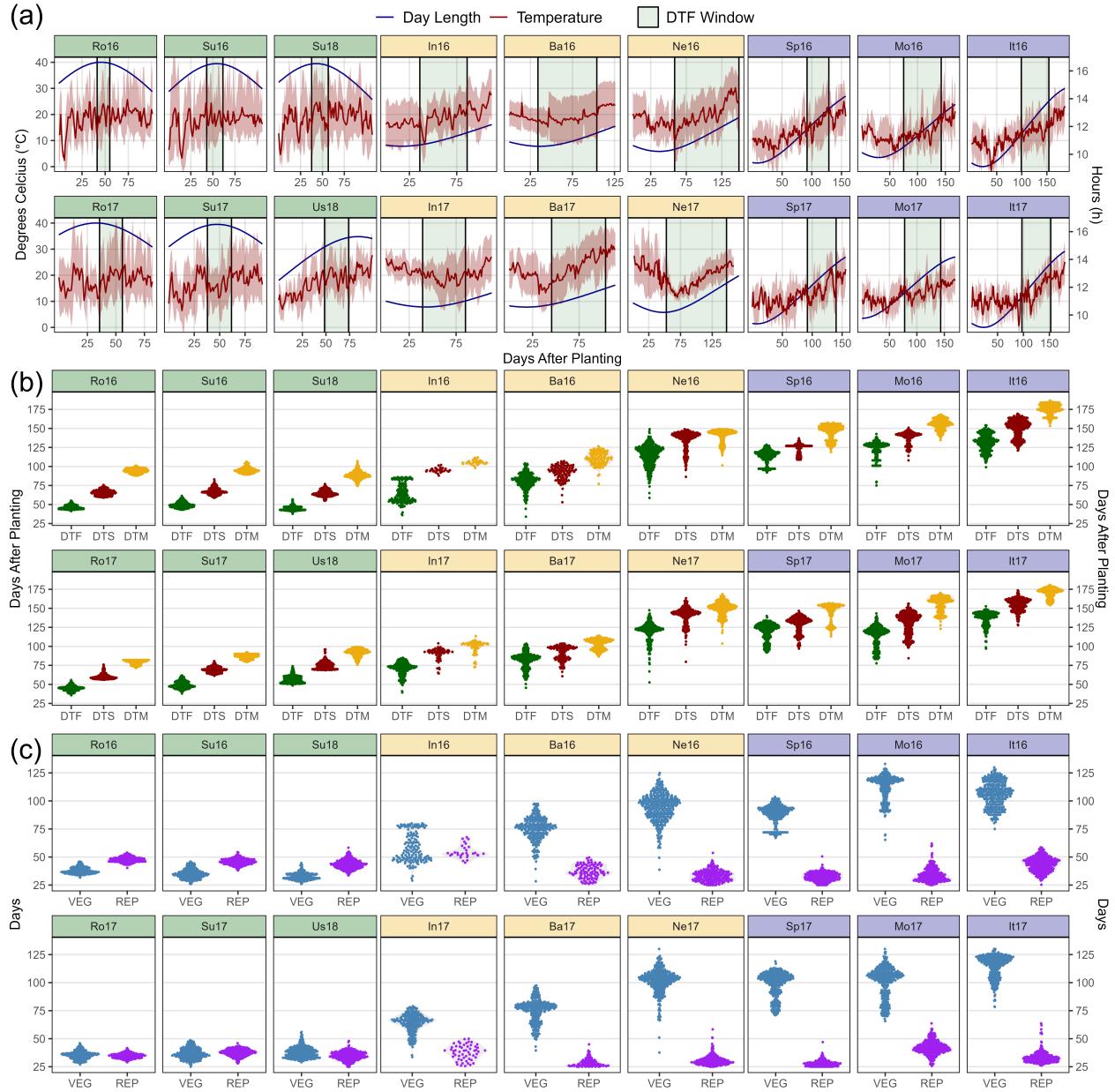


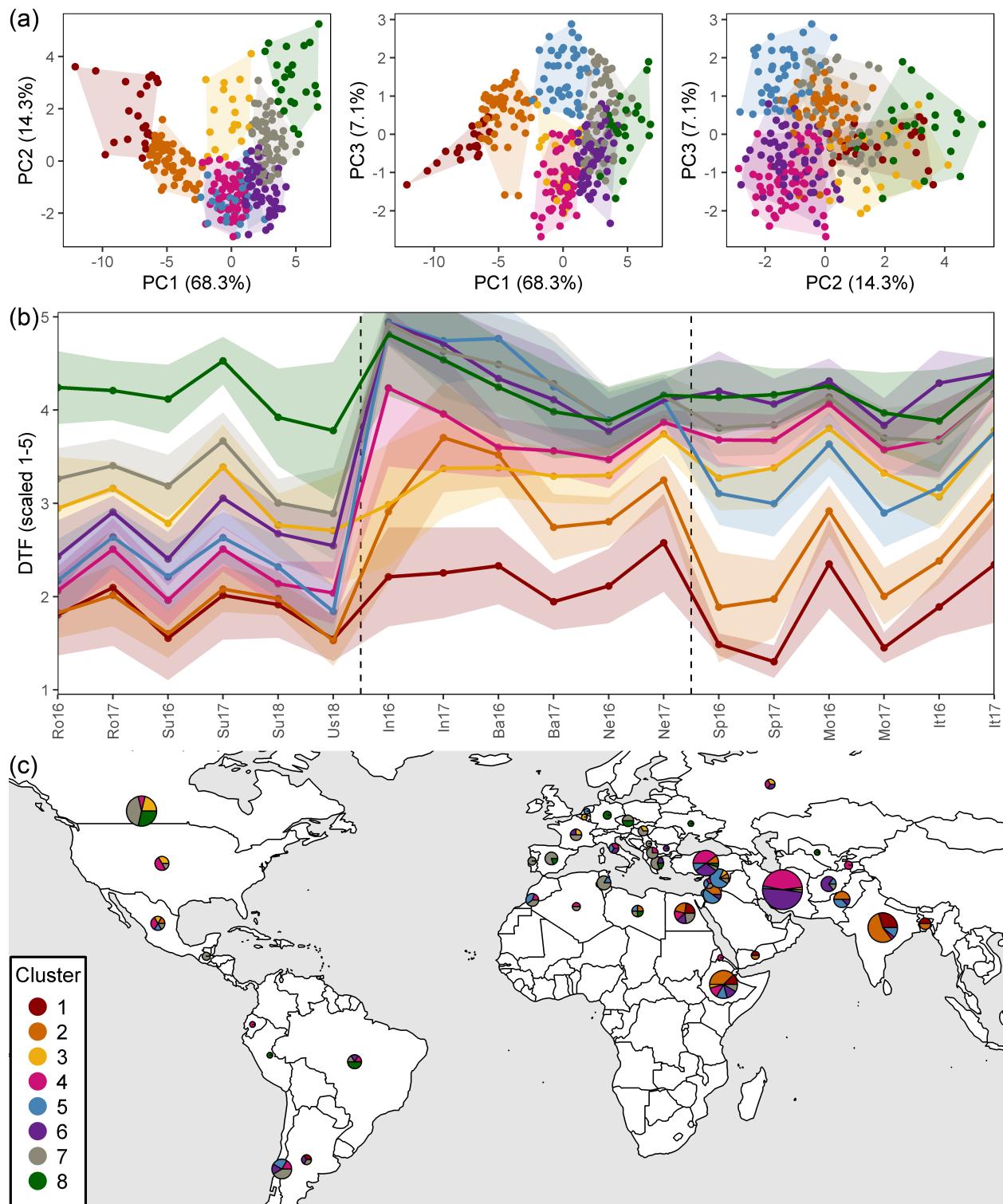
Figure 1: Growing Environments. (a) Locations of field trials conducted in the summer and winter of 2016, 2017 and 2018, along with (b) mean temperature and photoperiod of each field trial: Rosthern, Canada 2016 and 2017 (Ro16, Ro17), Sutherland, Canada 2016, 2017 and 2018 (Su16, Su17, Su18), Central Ferry, USA 2018 (Us18), Metaponto, Italy 2016 and 2017 (It16, It17), Marchouch, Morocco 2016 and 2017 (Mo16, Mo17), Cordoba, Spain 2016 and 2017 (Sp16, Sp17), Bhopal, India 2016 and 2017 (In16, In17), Jessore, Bangladesh 2016 and 2017 (Ba16, Ba17), Bardiya, Nepal 2016 and 2017 (Ne16, Ne17).

Figure 2



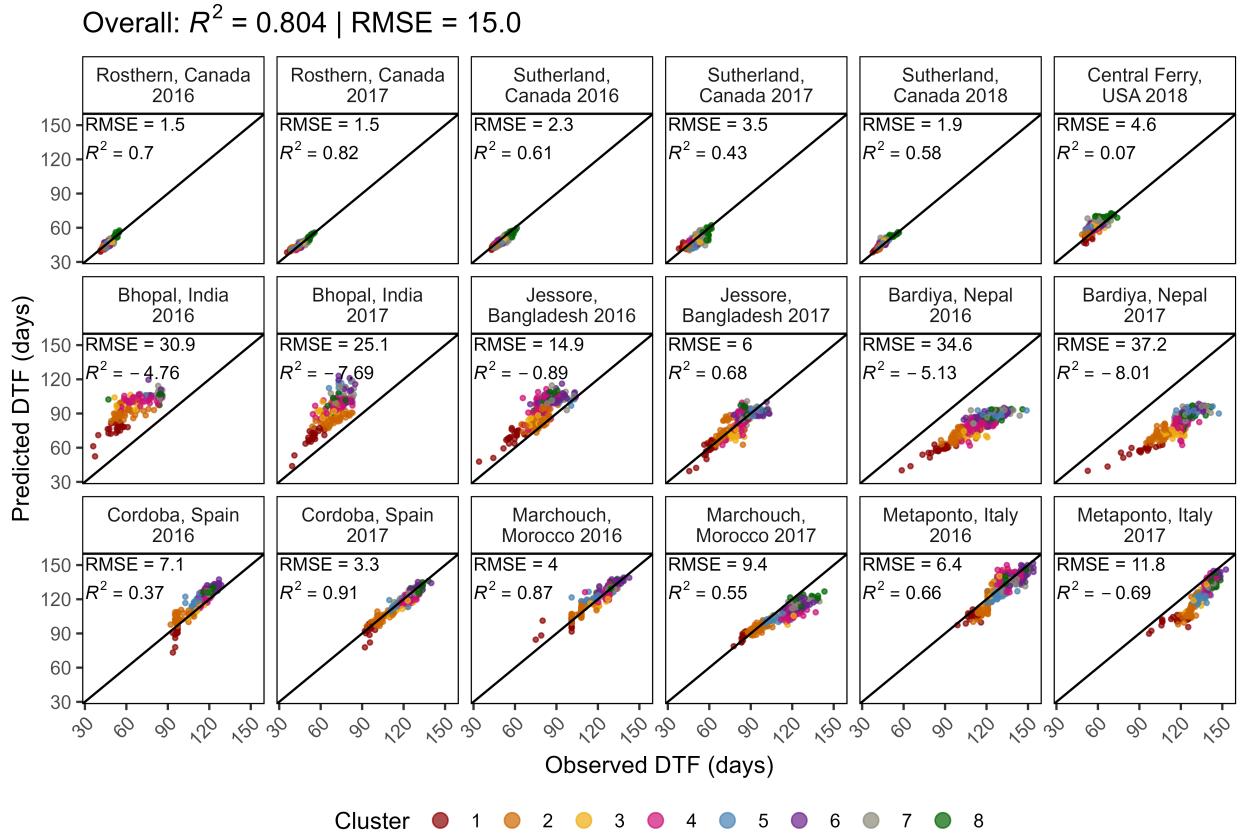
*Figure 2: Variations in temperature, day length and phenological traits across contrasting environment for a lentil (*Lens culinaris* Medik.) diversity panel. (a) Daily mean temperature (red line) and day length (blue line) from seeding to full maturity of all genotypes. The shaded ribbon represents the daily minimum and maximum temperature. The shaded area between the vertical bars corresponds to the windows of flowering. (b) Distribution of mean days from sowing to: flowering (DTF), swollen pods (DTS) and maturity (DTM), and (c) vegetative (VEG) and reproductive periods (REP) of 324 genotypes across 18 site-years. Rosthern, Canada 2016 and 2017 (Ro16, Ro17), Sutherland, Canada 2016, 2017 and 2018 (Su16, Su17, Su18), Central Ferry, USA 2018 (Us18), Metaponto, Italy 2016 and 2017 (It16, It17), Marchouch, Morocco 2016 and 2017 (Mo16, Mo17), Cordoba, Spain 2016 and 2017 (Sp16, Sp17), Bhopal, India 2016 and 2017 (In16, In17), Jessore, Bangladesh 2016 and 2017 (Ba16, Ba17), Bardiya, Nepal 2016 and 2017 (Ne16, Ne17).*

Figure 3



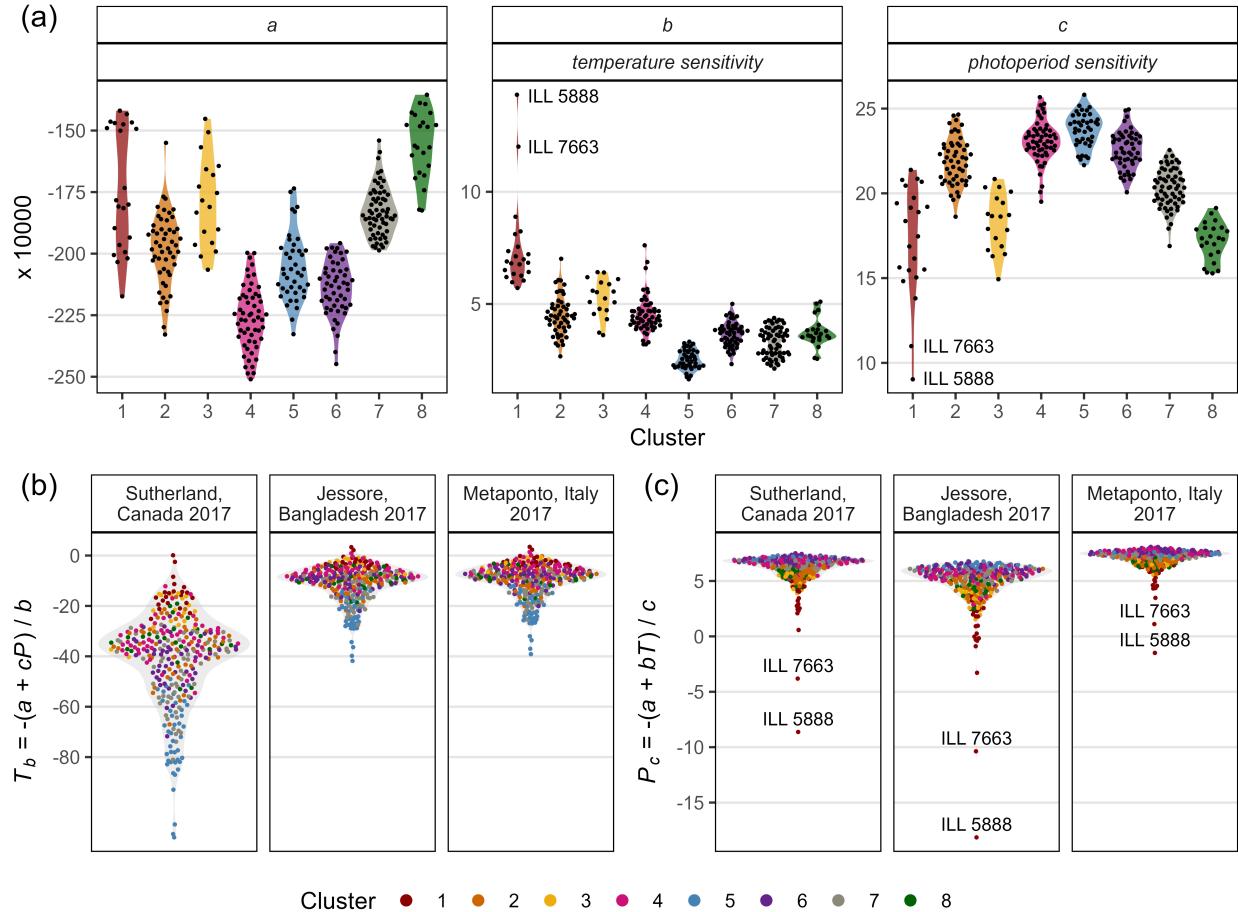
*Figure 3: Clustering of a lentil (*Lens culinaris* Medik.) diversity panel based days from sowing to flower (DTF). (a) Principal Component Analysis on DTF, scaled from 1-5, and hierarchical k-means clustering into eight groups. (b) Mean scaled DTF (1-5) for each cluster group across all field trials: Rosthern, Canada 2016 and 2017 (Ro16, Ro17), Sutherland, Canada 2016, 2017 and 2018 (Su16, Su17, Su18), Central Ferry, USA 2018 (Us18), Metaponto, Italy 2016 and 2017 (It16, It17), Marchouch, Morocco 2016 and 2017 (Mo16, Mo17), Cordoba, Spain 2016 and 2017 (Sp16, Sp17), Bhopal, India 2016 and 2017 (In16, In17), Jessore, Bangladesh 2016 and 2017 (Ba16, Ba17), Bardiya, Nepal 2016 and 2017 (Ne16, Ne17). Shaded areas represent one standard deviation from the mean. Dashed, vertical bars separate temperate, South Asian and Mediterranean macro-environments. (c) Composition of cluster groups in genotypes by country of origin. Pie size is relative to the number of genotypes originating from that country.*

Figure 4



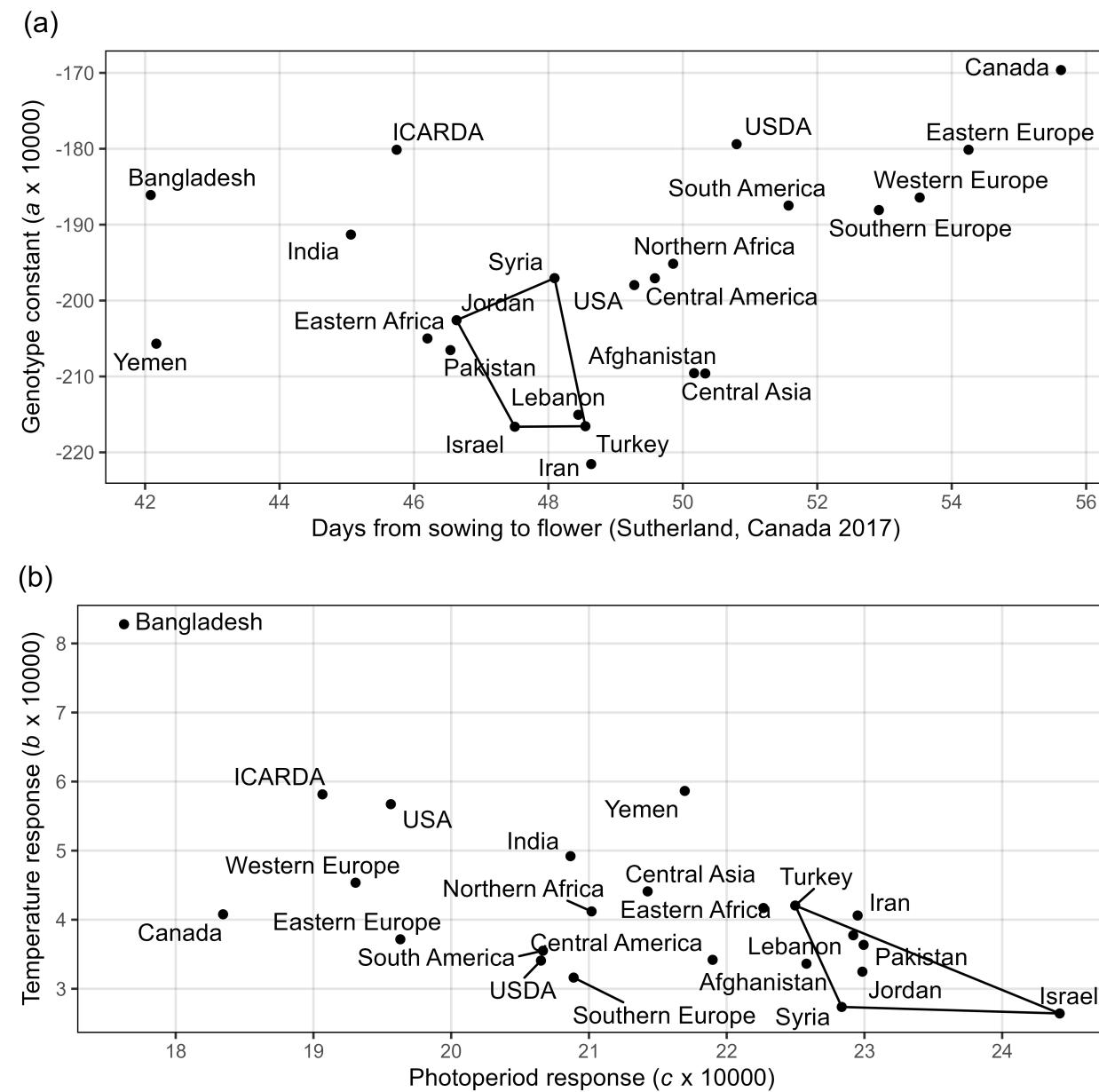
*Figure 4: Comparison of observed and predicted values for days from sowing to flowering (DTF) for a lentil (*Lens culinaris* Medik.) diversity panel calculated using equation 1. For each site-year, the model was retrained after removing all observations from that location, regardless of year before predicting results from that location. R^2 = coefficient of determination, RMSE = root-mean-square error.*

Figure 5



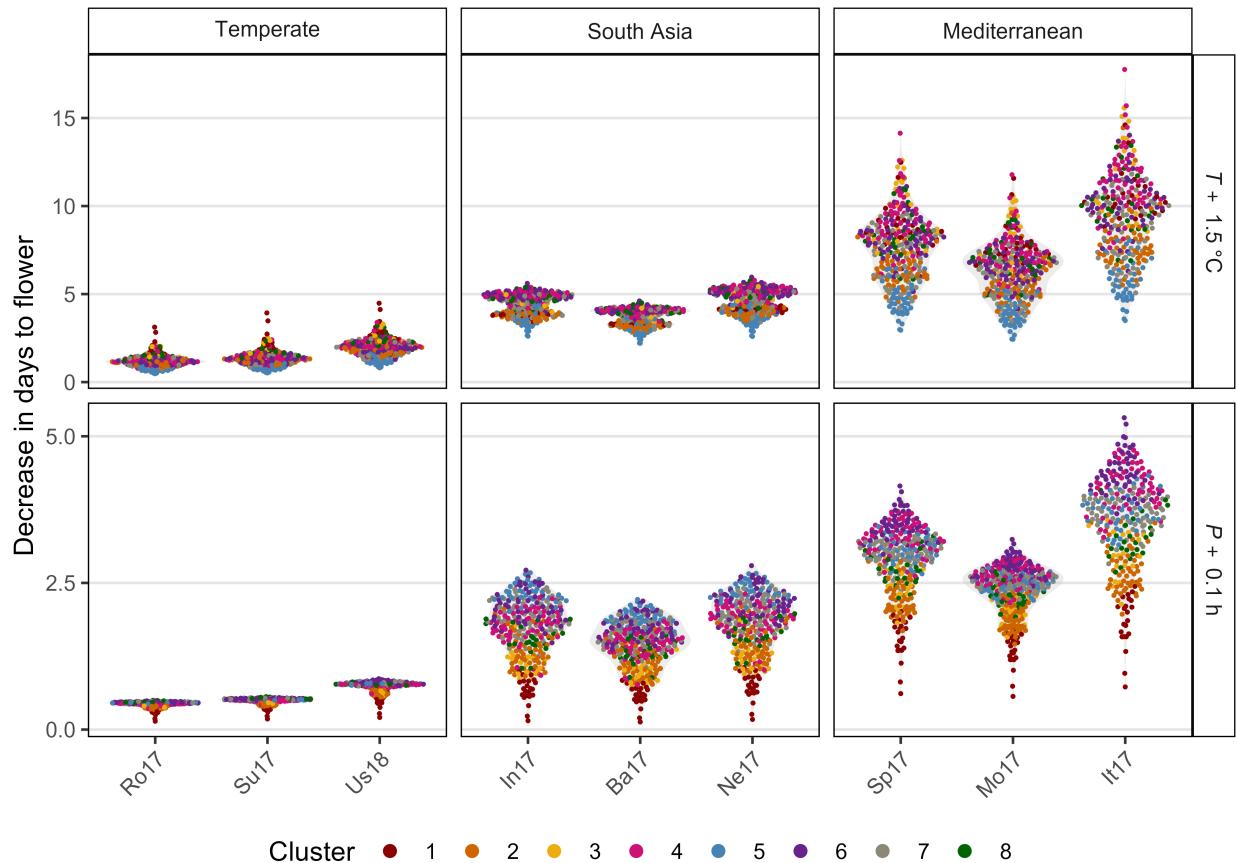
*Figure 5: Photothermal constants along with nominal base temperatures and photoperiods for a lentil (*Lens culinaris* Medik.) diversity panel. (a) Distribution of a , b and c constants calculated from equation 1 among cluster groups. Estimates of: (b) nominal base temperature (T_b), and (c) nominal base photoperiod (P_c) based on equations 2 and 3, respectively, using the mean temperature (T) and photoperiod (P) from Sutherland, Canada 2017, Jessore, Bangladesh 2017 and Metaponto, Italy 2017.*

Figure 6



*Figure 6: Photothermal responses of lentil (*Lens culinaris* Medik.) adapted to regions outside the center of origin. (a) Comparison of days from sowing to flowering in Sutherland, Canada 2017 and the genotype constant a ($\times 10^4$) derived from equation 1. (b) Comparison of temperature response ($b \times 10^4$) and photoperiod response ($c \times 10^4$) derived from equation 1. Polygons represent the variation inherent in the region where the crop was domesticated.*

Figure 7



*Figure 7: Predicted decrease in days from sowing to flowering for a lentil (*Lens culinaris* Medik.) diversity panel based on a mean temperature (T) or photoperiod (P) increases of 1.5°C or 0.1h using equation 1 in the selected locations: Rosthern, Canada 2017 (Ro17), Sutherland, Canada 2017 (Su17), Central Ferry, USA 2018 (Us18), Bhopal, India 2017 (In17), Jessore, Bangladesh 2017 (Ba17), Bardiya, Nepal 2017 (Ne17), Marchouch, Morocco 2017 (Mo17), Cordoba, Spain 2017 (Sp17) and Metaponto, Italy 2017 (It17).*

Supplemental Figures

Supplemental Figure 1

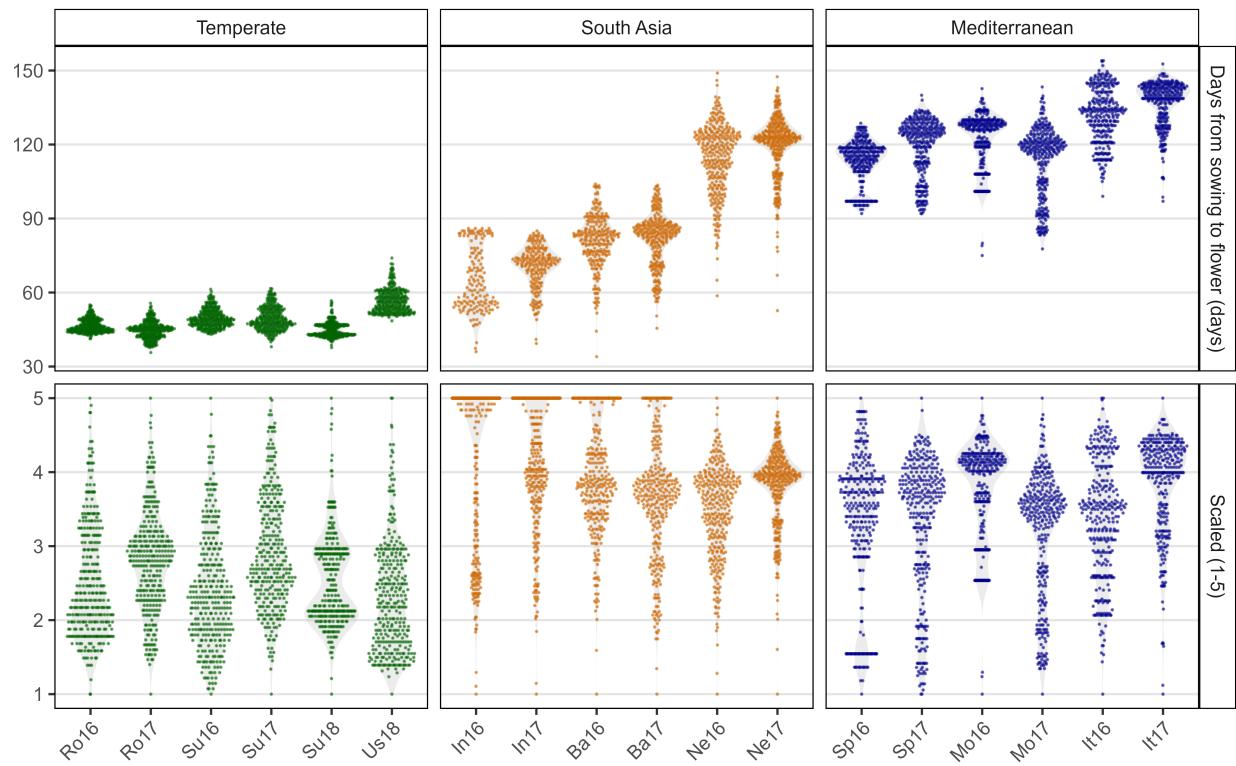


Figure S1: Distribution of days from sowing to flowering for raw data (top) and scaled data (1-5) (bottom) for all 18 field trials: Rosthern, Canada 2016 and 2017 (Ro16, Ro17), Sutherland, Canada 2016, 2017 and 2018 (Su16, Su17, Su18), Central Ferry, USA 2018 (Us18), Metaponto, Italy 2016 and 2017 (It16, It17), Marchouch, Morocco 2016 and 2017 (Mo16, Mo17), Cordoba, Spain 2016 and 2017 (Sp16, Sp17), Bhopal, India 2016 and 2017 (In16, In17), Jessore, Bangladesh 2016 and 2017 (Ba16, Ba17), Bardiya, Nepal 2016 and 2017 (Ne16, Ne17). Genotypes which did not flower were given a scaled value of 5.

Supplemental Figure 2

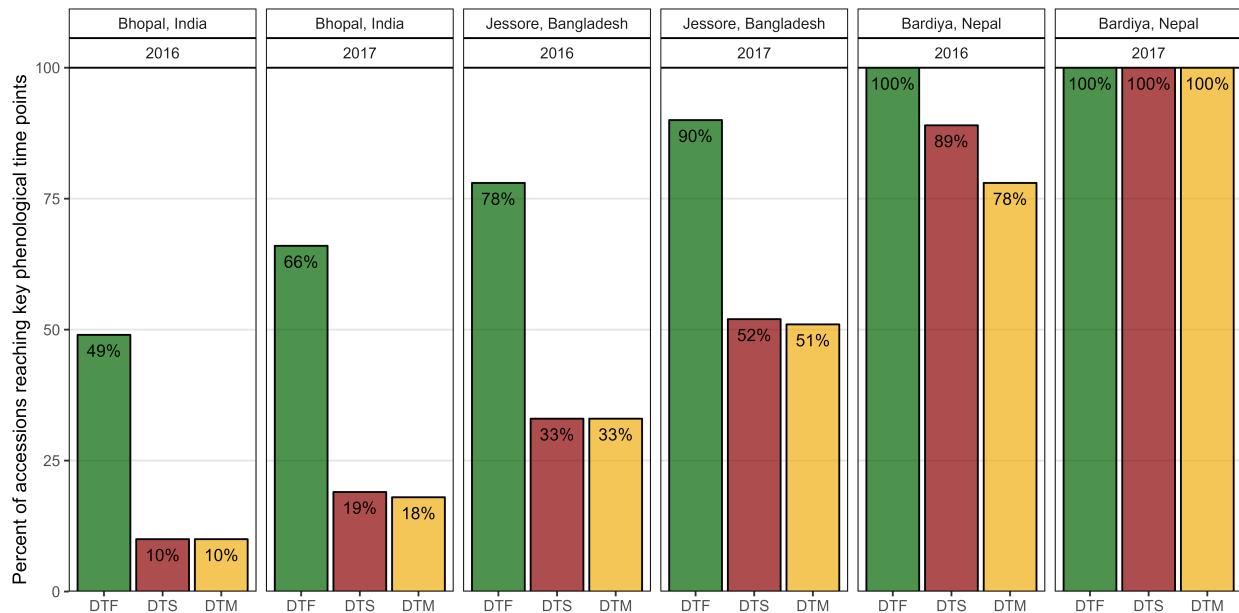


Figure S2: Percentage of lentil genotypes reaching key phenological time points in South Asian locations. Days from sowing to: flowering (DTF), swollen pods (DTS) and maturity (DTM).

Supplemental Figure 3

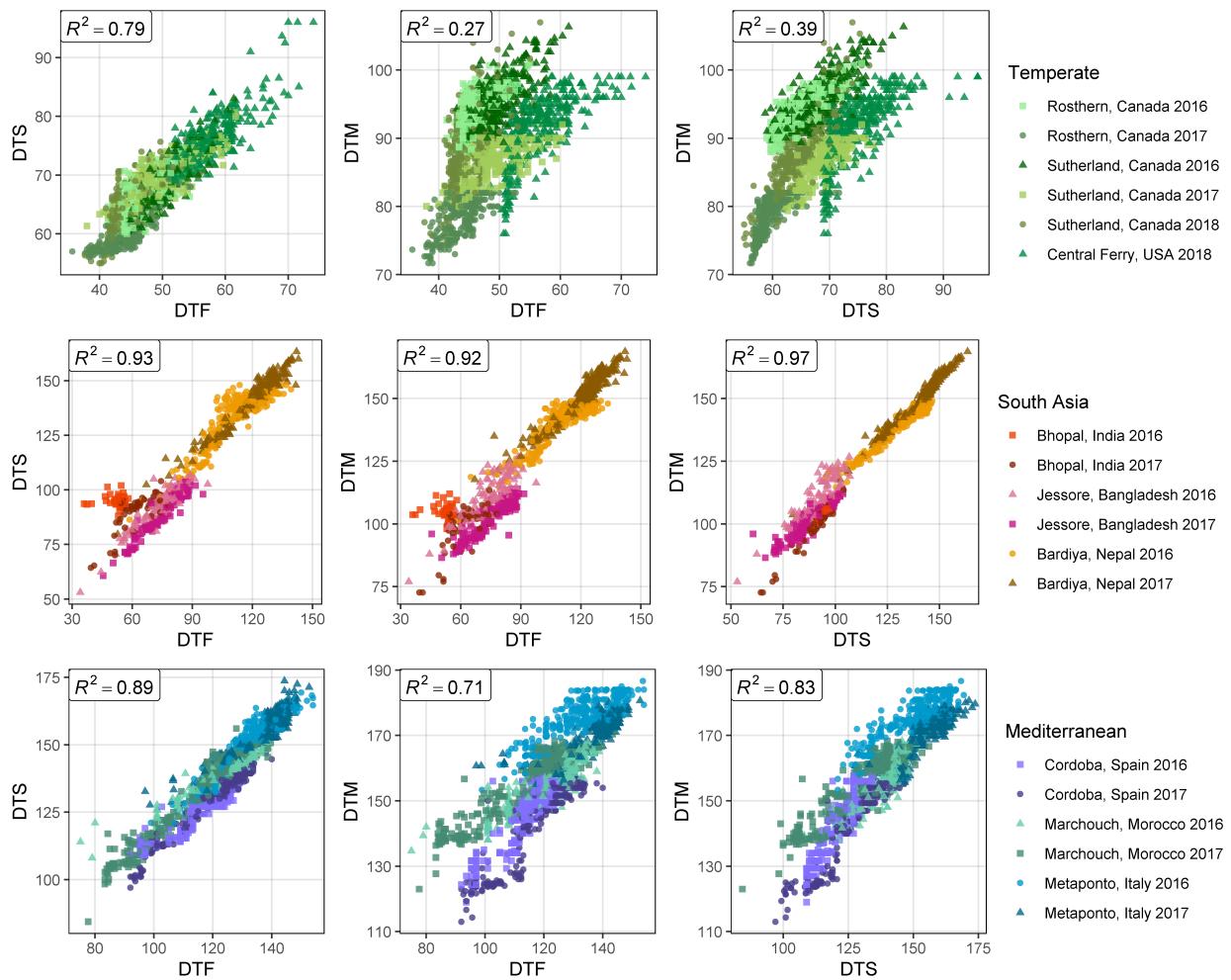


Figure S3: Correlations along with the corresponding correlation coefficients (R^2) between days from sowing to: flowering (DTF), swollen pod (DTS) and maturity (DTM), in temperate (top), South Asian (middle) and Mediterranean (bottom) locations.

Supplemental Figure 4

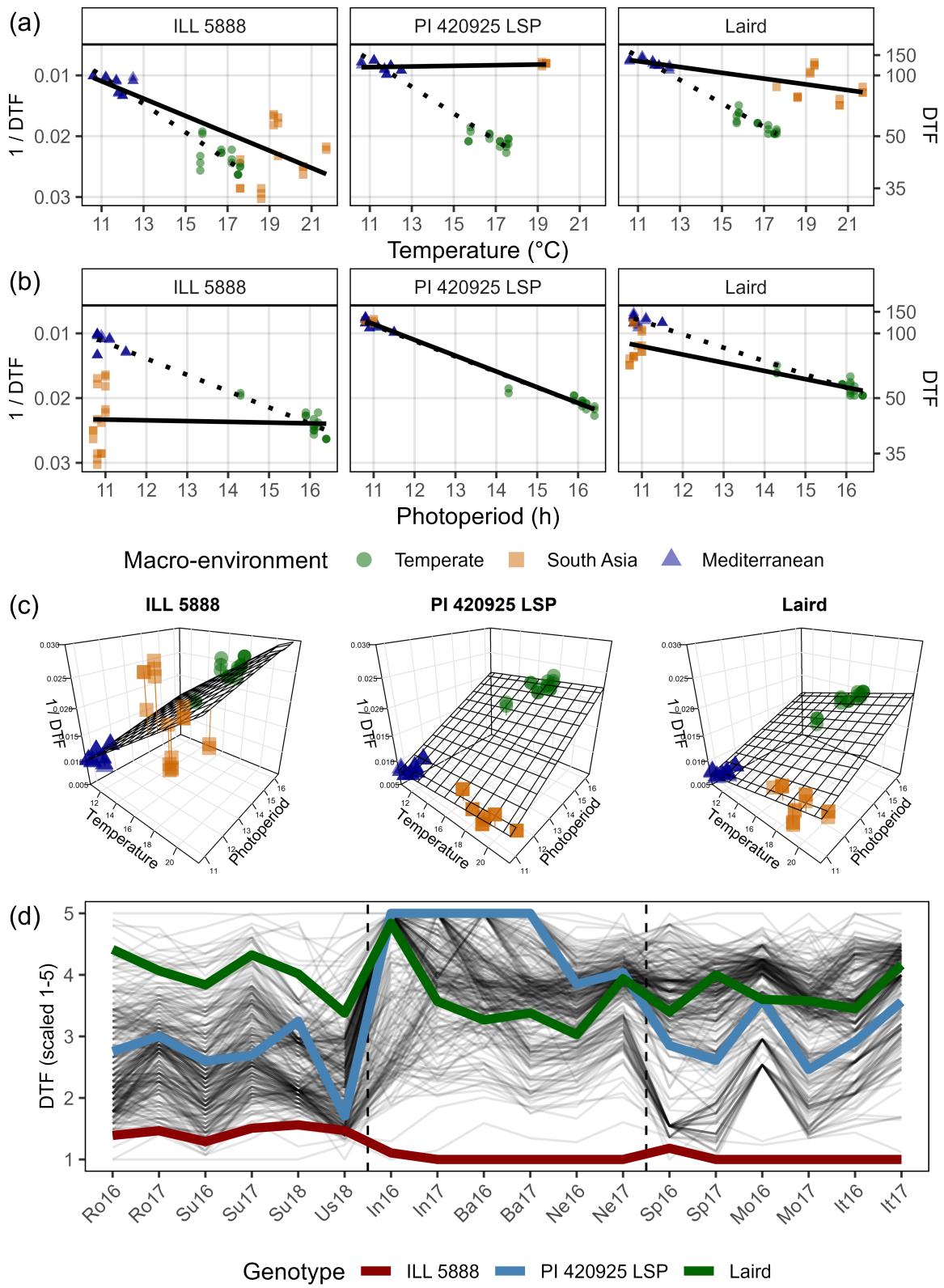


Figure S4: Effects of mean temperature and photoperiod on the rate of progress towards flowering ($1 / DTF$) in three contrasting selected genotypes. (a) Effect of temperature on $1 / DTF$, (b) effect of photoperiod on $1 / DTF$, and (c) effect of temperature and photoperiod on $1 / DTF$ modelled using equation 1. For (a) and (b), solid lines represent regressions among locations of relatively constant photoperiod or temperature, respectively, while dotted lines indicate a break in the assumption of constant photoperiod or temperature, respectively, across environments (see Figure 1). (d) Scaled DTF (1-5) of each genotype (grey lines) across all site-years with ILL5888, PI 420925 LSP and Laird highlighted according to their corresponding cluster group, 1, 5 and 8 respectively. ILL 5888 is an early maturing, genotype from Bangladesh. PI 420925 LSP is a landrace from Jordan with medium maturity. Laird is a late maturing, Canadian cultivar.

Supplemental Figure 5

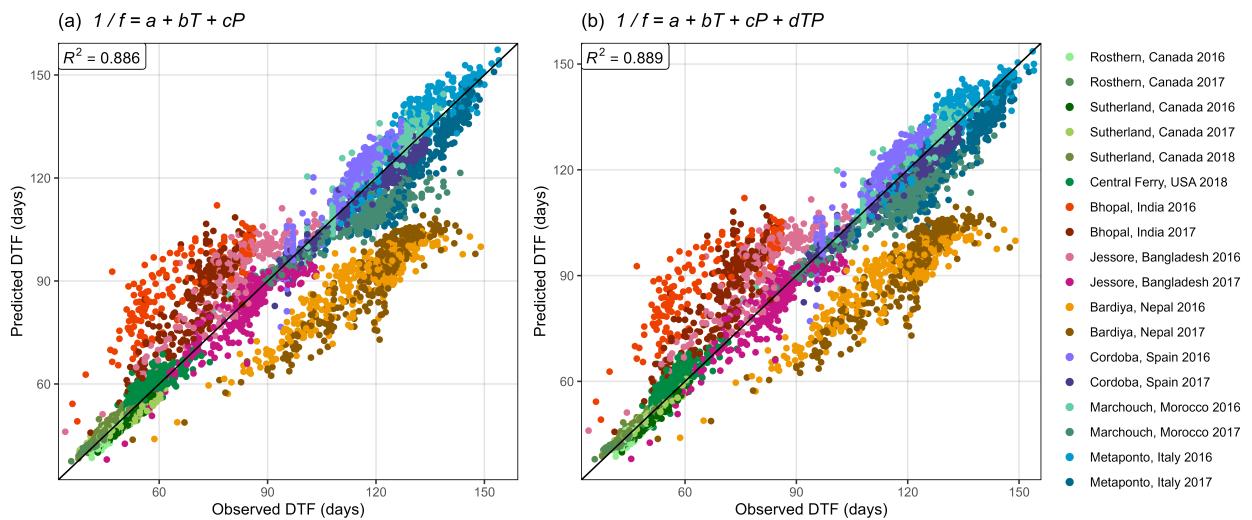


Figure S5: Comparison of observed and predicted values for days from sowing to flowering using (a) equation 1 and (b) equation 2.

Supplemental Figure 6

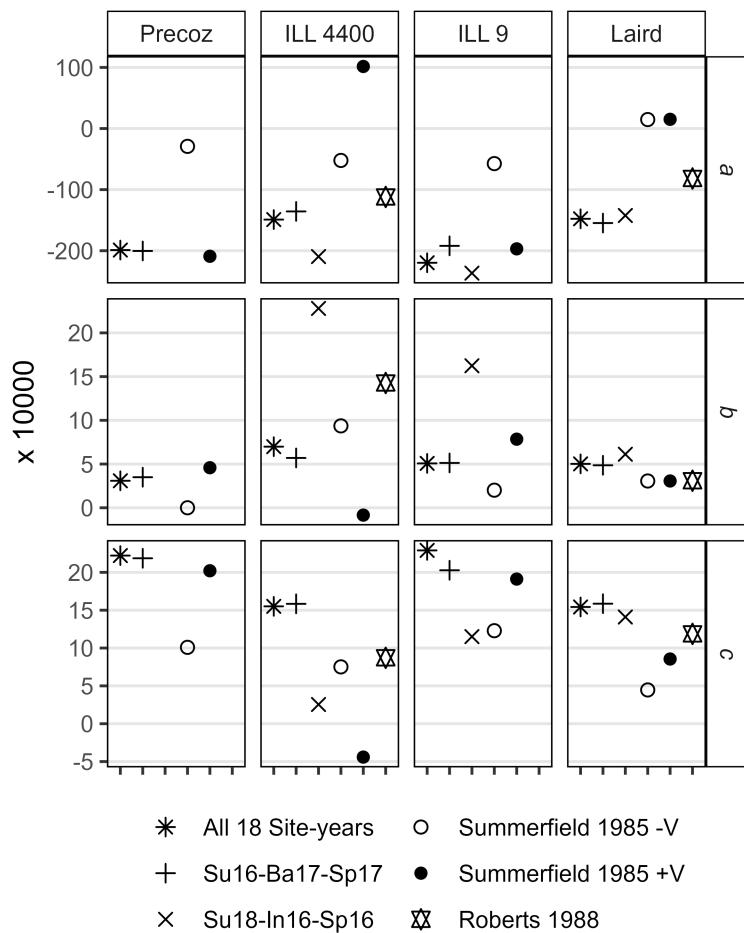
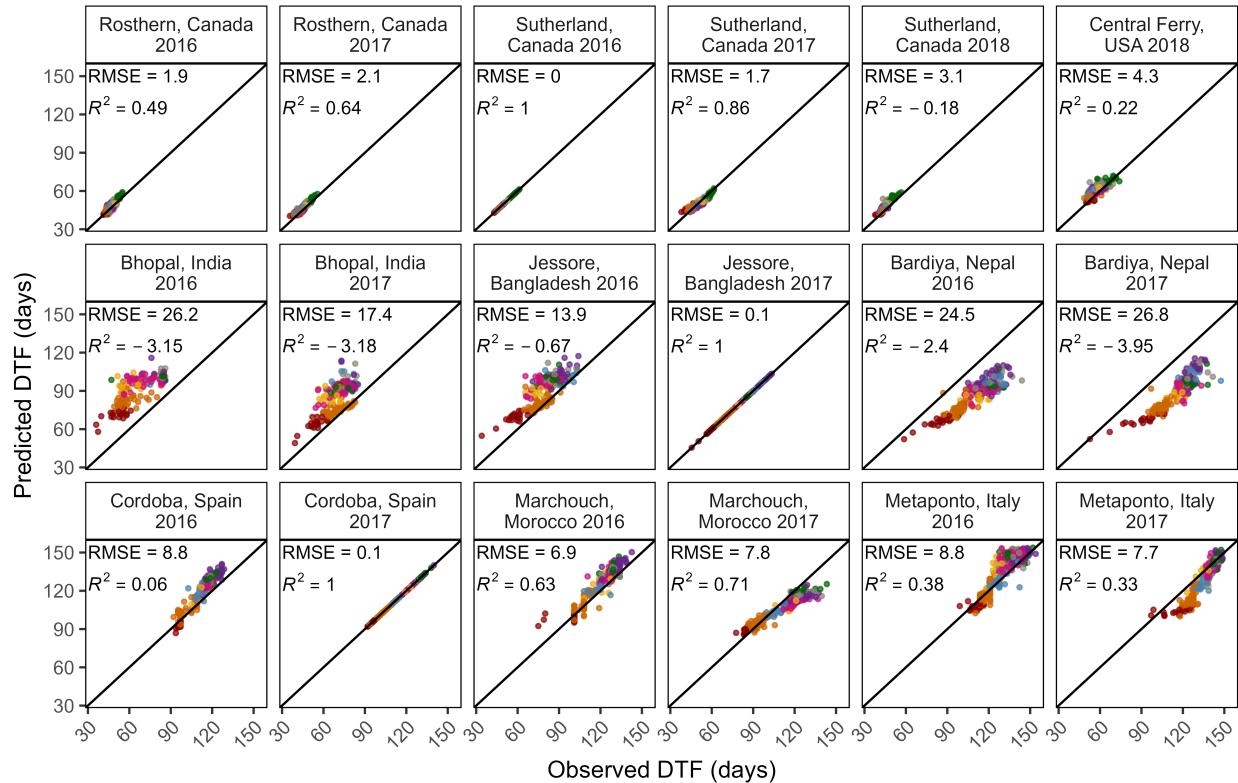


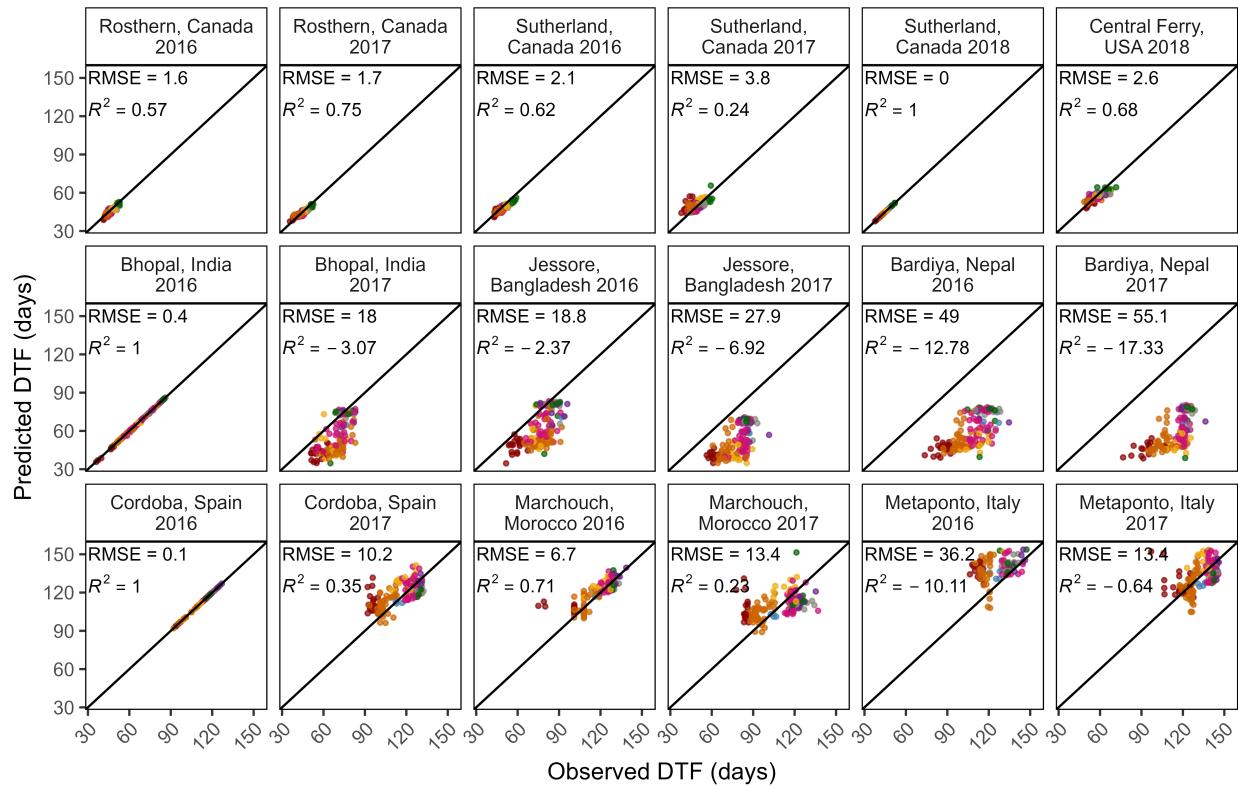
Figure S6: Comparison of a, b, and c constants calculated using equation 1, in the current study using all site-years, the three best site-years for predicting DTF, Sutherland, Canada 2016 (Su16), Jessore, Bangladesh 2017 (Ba17) and Cordoba, Spain 2017 (Sp17), the three worst site-years for predicting DTF, Sutherland, Canada 2018 (Su18), Bhopal, India 2016 (In16) and Cordoba, Spain 2016 (Sp16), from Roberts et al., (1988) and from Summerfield et al., (1985) with (+V) and without (-V) a seed vernalization treatment.

Supplemental Figure 7

(a) 3 Best Locations | Su16-Ba17-Sp17 | 291/324



(b) 3 Worst Locations | Su18-In16-Sp16 | 159/324



Cluster 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Figure S7: Comparison of observed and predicted values, along with the coefficient of determination (R^2) and root-mean-square error (RMSE), for days from sowing to flowering, calculated using equation 1, with (a) the 3 best site-years for training the model and (b) the 3 worst years for training the model (see Table S4). Sutherland, Canada 2016 and 2018 (Su16, Su18), Cordoba, Spain 2016 and 2017 (Sp16, Sp17), Bhopal, India 2016 (In16) and Jessore, Bangladesh 2017 (Ba17). Predictions of DTF can only be made with genotypes that flowered in all three locations, therefore, predictions in (a) are based on 291 and in (b) based on 159 of 324 genotypes used in this study.

Supplemental Figure 8

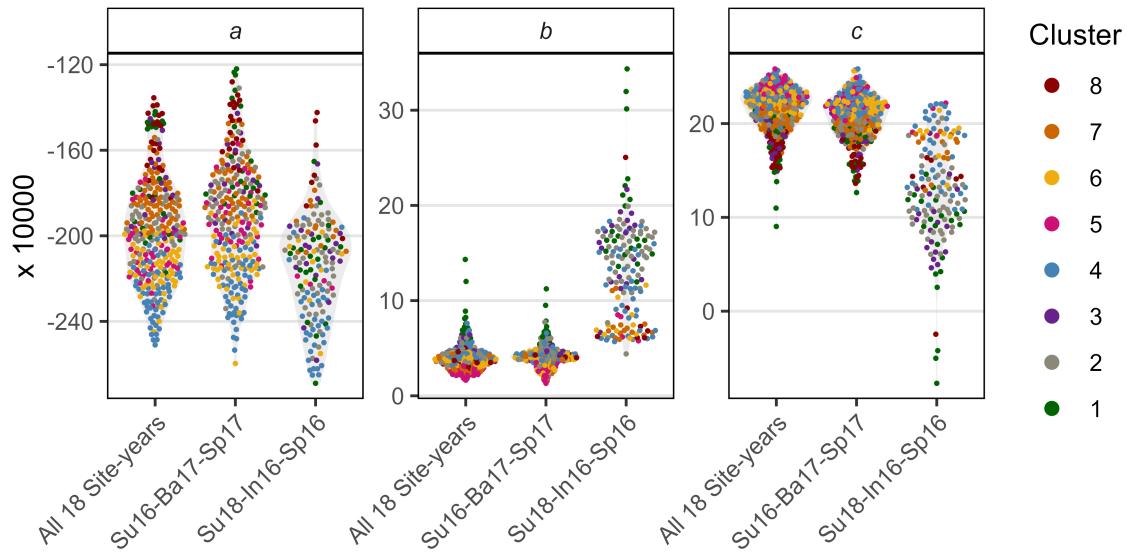
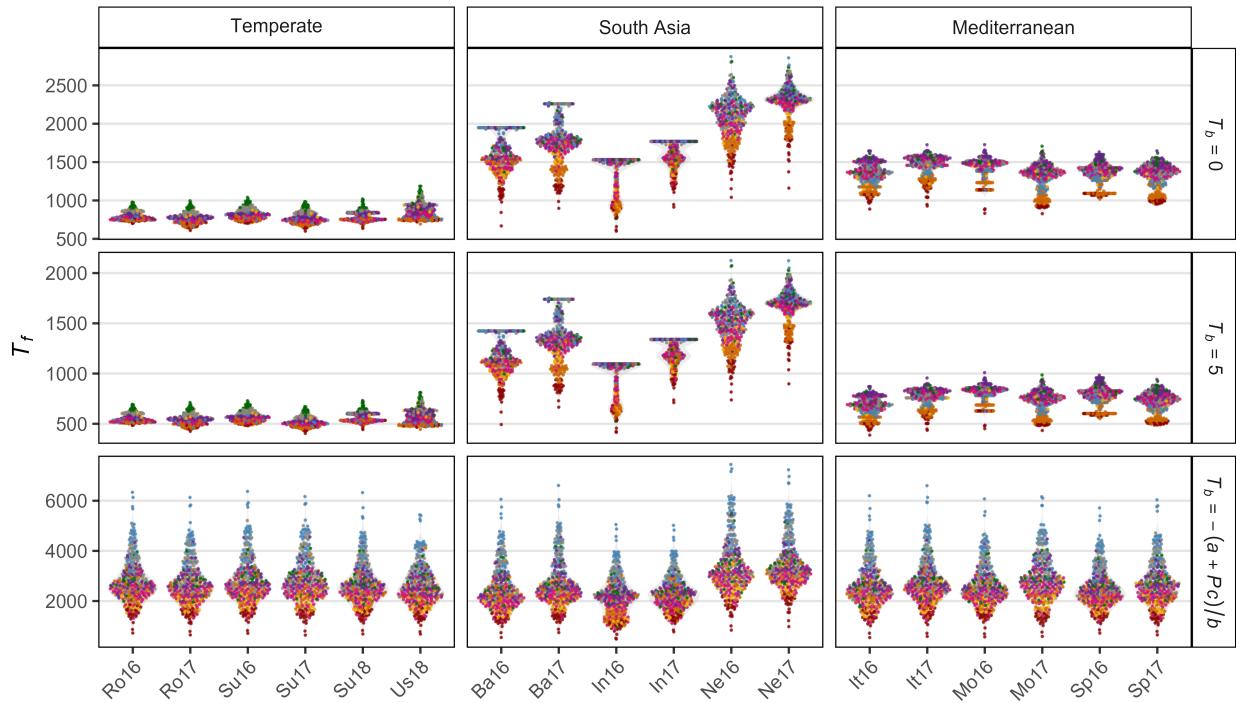


Figure S8: Comparison of *a*, *b*, and *c* constants calculated using equation 1 using all site-years, the three best site-years for predicting DTF, Sutherland, Canada 2016 (Su16), Jessore, Bangladesh 2017 (Ba17) and Cordoba, Spain 2017 (Sp17), and the three worst site-years for predicting DTF, Sutherland, Canada 2018 (Su18), Bhopal, India 2016 (In16) and Cordoba, Spain 2016 (Sp16).

Supplemental Figure 9

(a) Thermal sum required for flowering



(b) Photoperiodic sum required for flowering

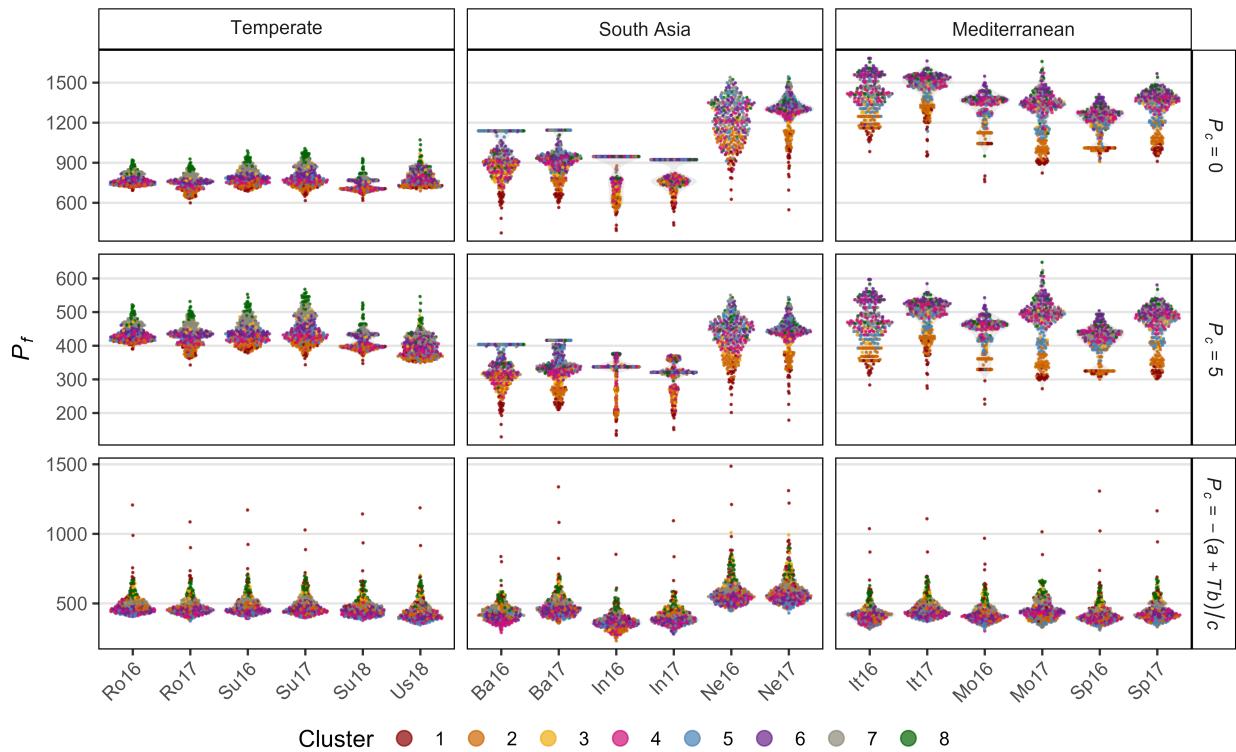
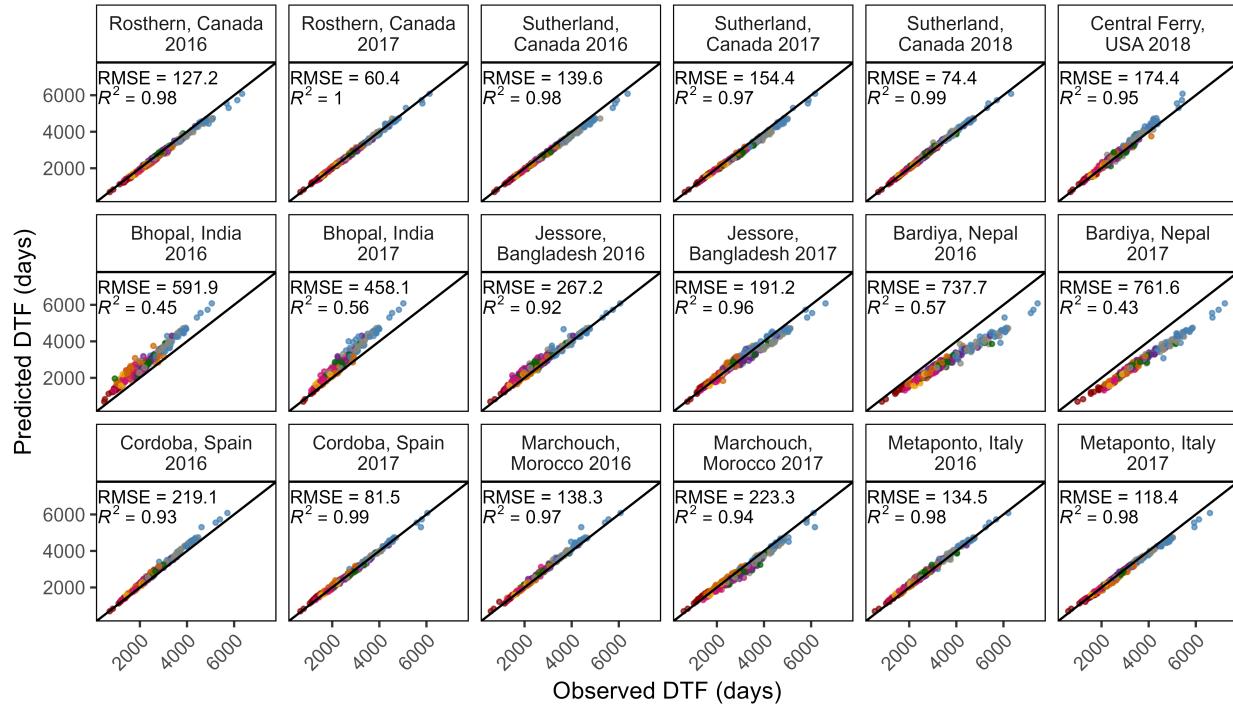


Figure S9: (a) Thermal sum required for flowering (T_f), using a base temperature (T_b) of 0°C , 5°C and calculated using equation 3, across all site-years. (b) Photoperiodic sum required for flowering (P_f), using a critical photoperiod (P_c) of 0h , 5h and calculated using equation 4, across all site-years. Rosthern, Canada 2016 and 2017 (Ro16, Ro17), Sutherland, Canada 2016, 2017 and 2018 (Su16, Su17, Su18), Central Ferry, USA 2018 (Us18), Metaponto, Italy 2016 and 2017 (It16, It17), Marchouch, Morocco 2016 and 2017 (Mo16, Mo17), Cordoba, Spain 2016 and 2017 (Sp16, Sp17), Bhopal, India 2016 and 2017 (In16, In17), Jessore, Bangladesh 2016 and 2017 (Ba16, Ba17), Bardiya, Nepal 2016 and 2017 (Ne16, Ne17).

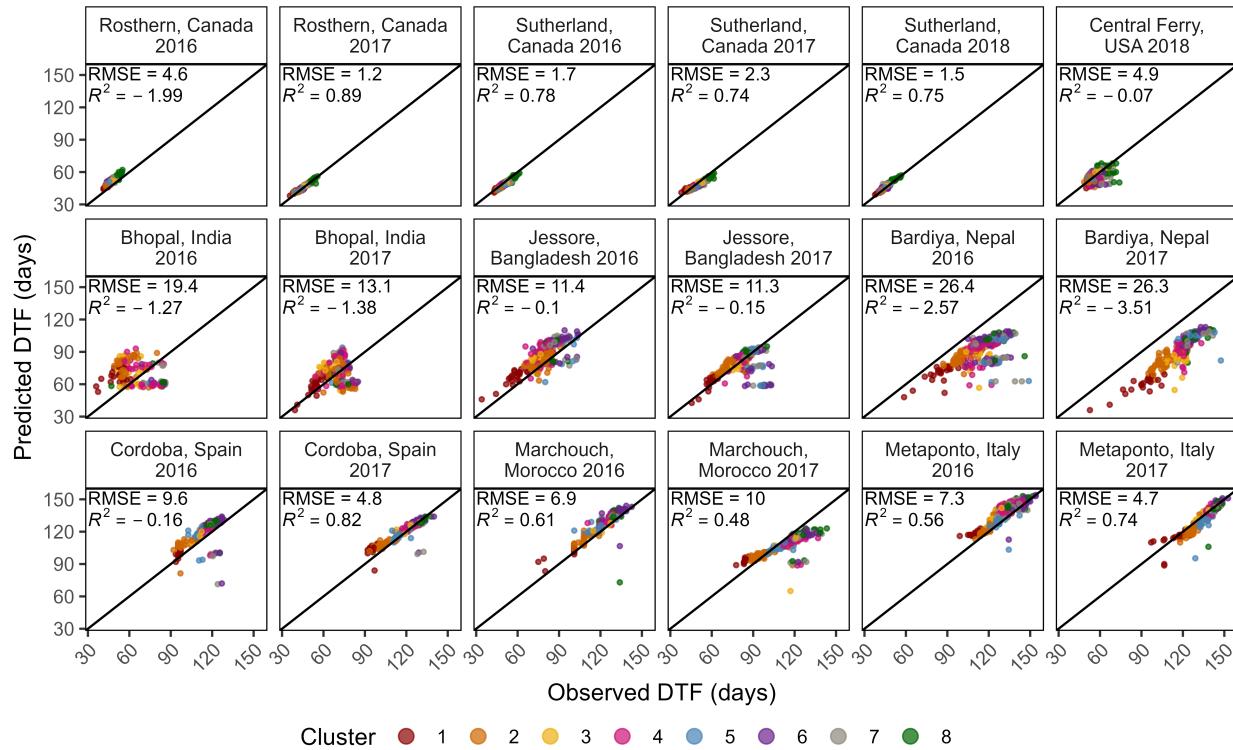
Figure S10: Comparison of observed vs predicted values, along with the coefficient of determination (R^2) and root-mean-square error (RMSE), for (a) thermal sum required for flowering and (b) days from sowing to flowering, calculated using equation 5.

Supplemental Figure 10

(a) Thermal sum required for flowering



(b) Days from sowing to flower



Supplemental Figure 11

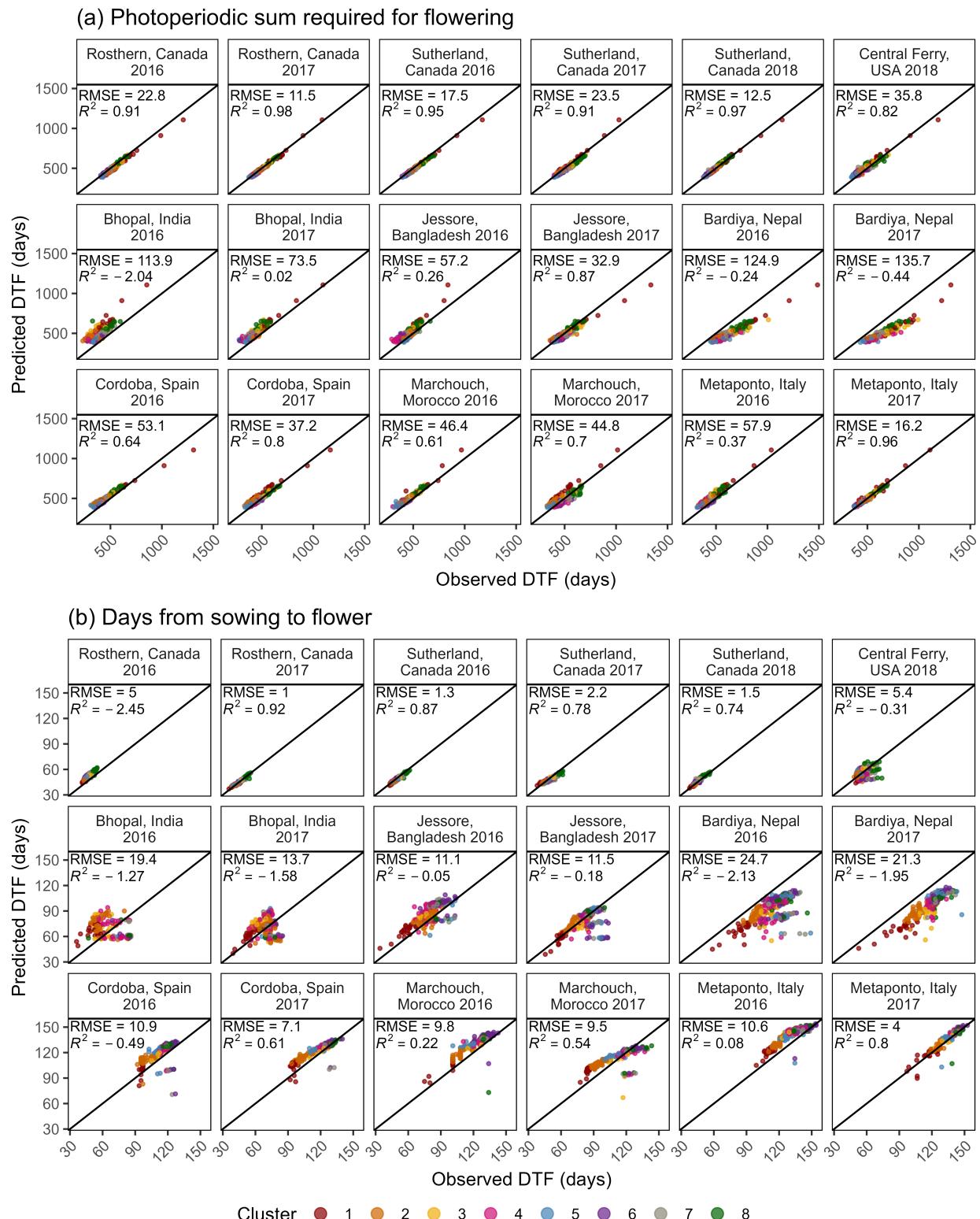


Figure S11: Comparison of observed vs predicted values, along with the coefficient of determination (R^2) and root-mean-square error (RMSE) for (a) photoperiodic sum required for flowering and (b) days from sowing to flowering, calculated using equation 6.

Supplemental Tables

Supplemental Table 1

Supplemental_Table_01.csv

Table S1: Genotype entry number, name, common synonyms, origin and source of lentil genotypes used in this study. These genotypes are gathered from the University of Saskatchewan (USASK), Plant Gene Resources of Canada (PGRC), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA).

Supplemental Table 2

Supplemental_Table_02.csv

Table S2: Details of the field trials used in this study, including location information, planting dates, mean temperature and photoperiods and details on plot type and number of seeds sown.

Supplemental Table 3

Supplemental_Table_03.csv

Table S3: Values of the constants derived from equations 1 and 2 using data from all site-years, for each of the genotypes used in this study.

Supplemental Table 4

Supplemental_Table_04.csv

Table S4: All possible combinations of a single temperate, South Asian, and Mediterranean site-year, used to train the model, with equation 1, along with the corresponding coefficient of determination ($RR = R^2$), and number of genotypes which flowered in all three site-years.

Data Results Files

PCA

PCA Results (data/data_pca_results.csv)

PhotoThermal Model

Photothermal Model Results (data/data_model_t+p_coefs.csv)

Base Temperature and Photoperiod

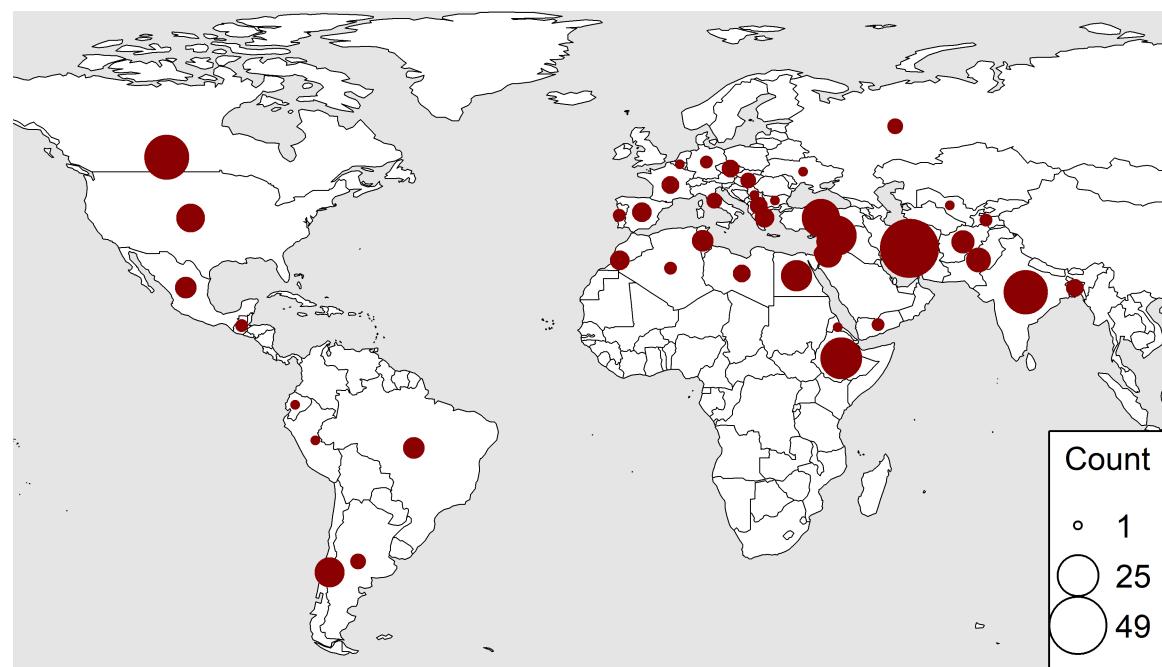
Nominal Base Temperature and Photoperiod (data/data_tb_pc.csv)

Climate Change

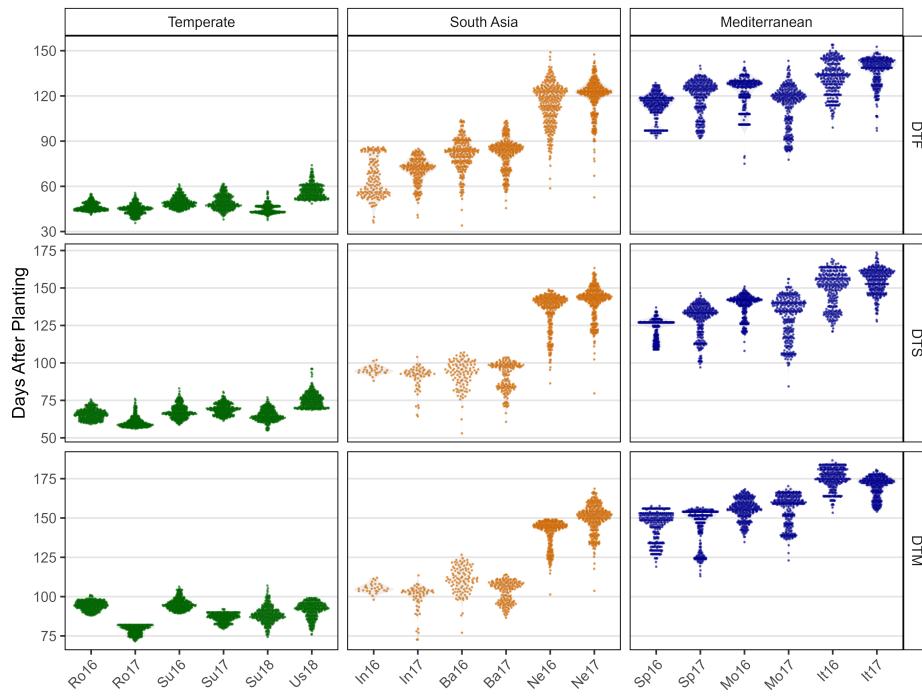
Response to Temperature or Photoperiod increases (data/data_temp_photo_increase.csv)

Additional Figures

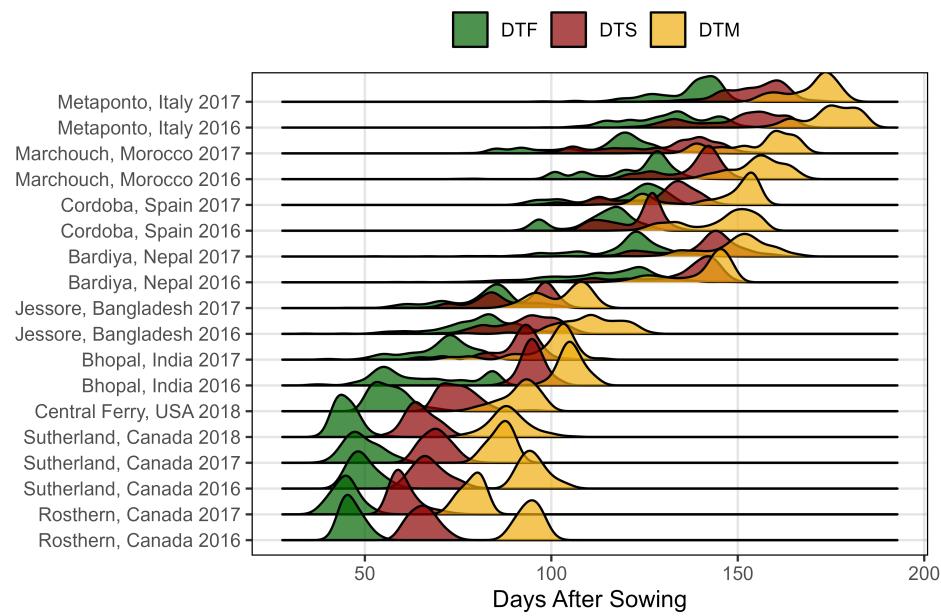
Additional Figure 1



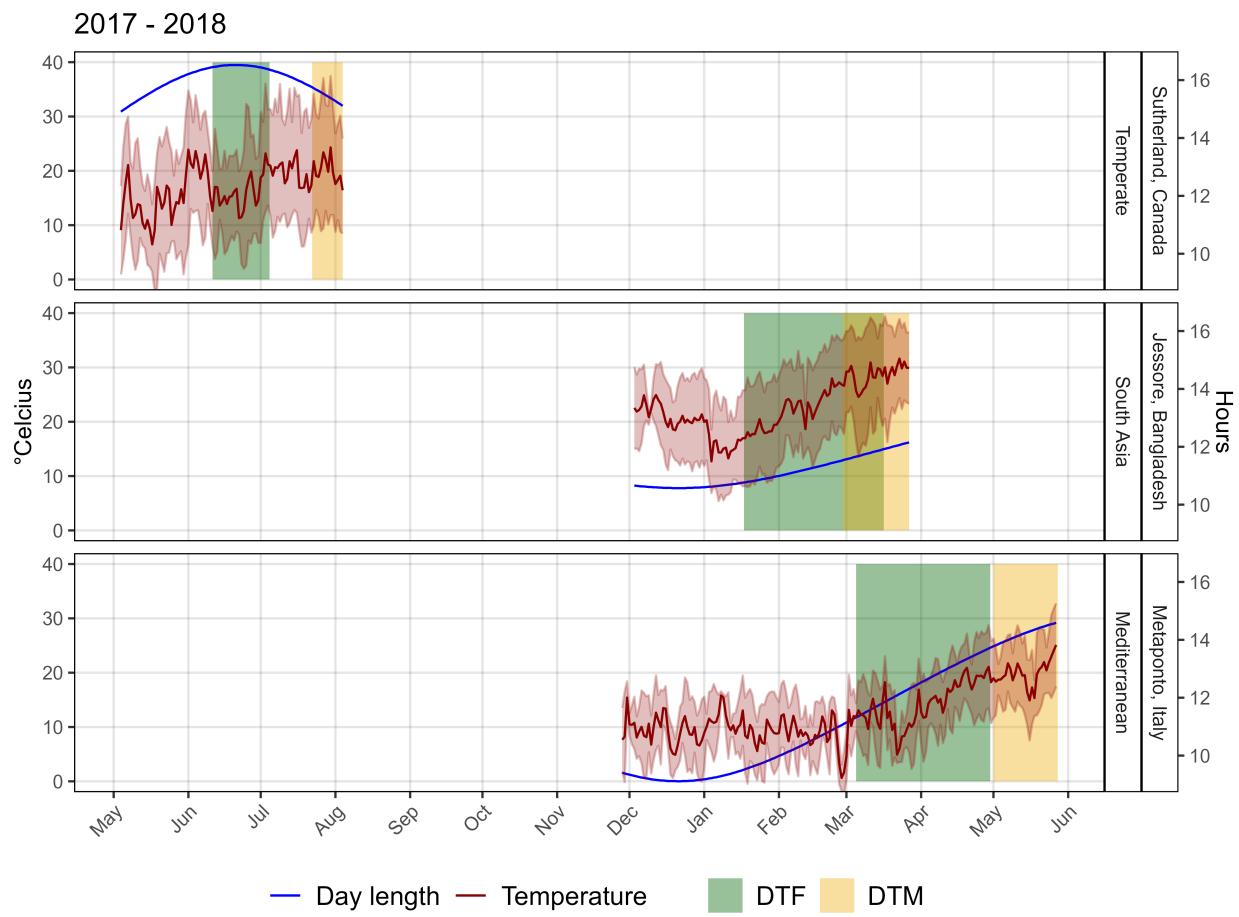
Additional Figure 2



Additional Figure 3

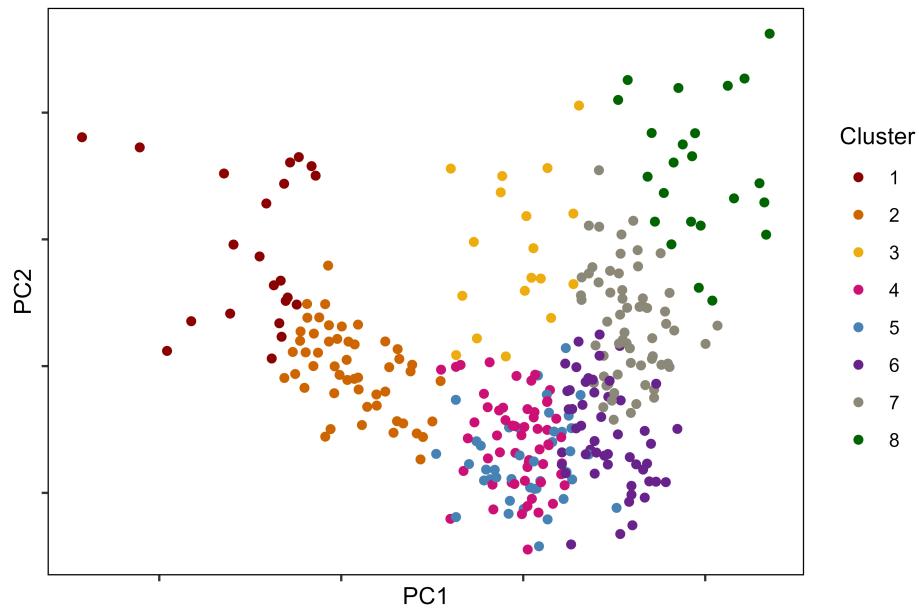


Additional Figure 4



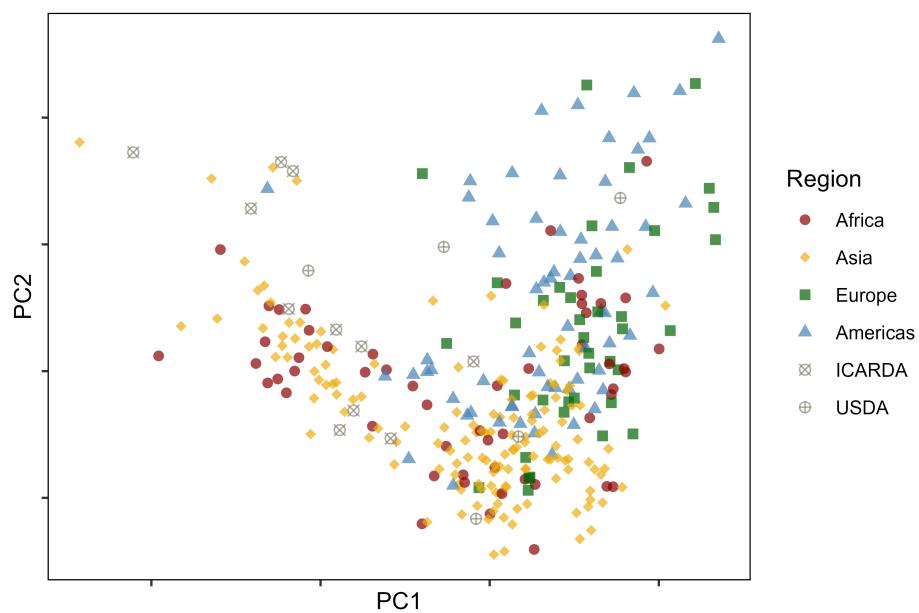
Additional Figure 5

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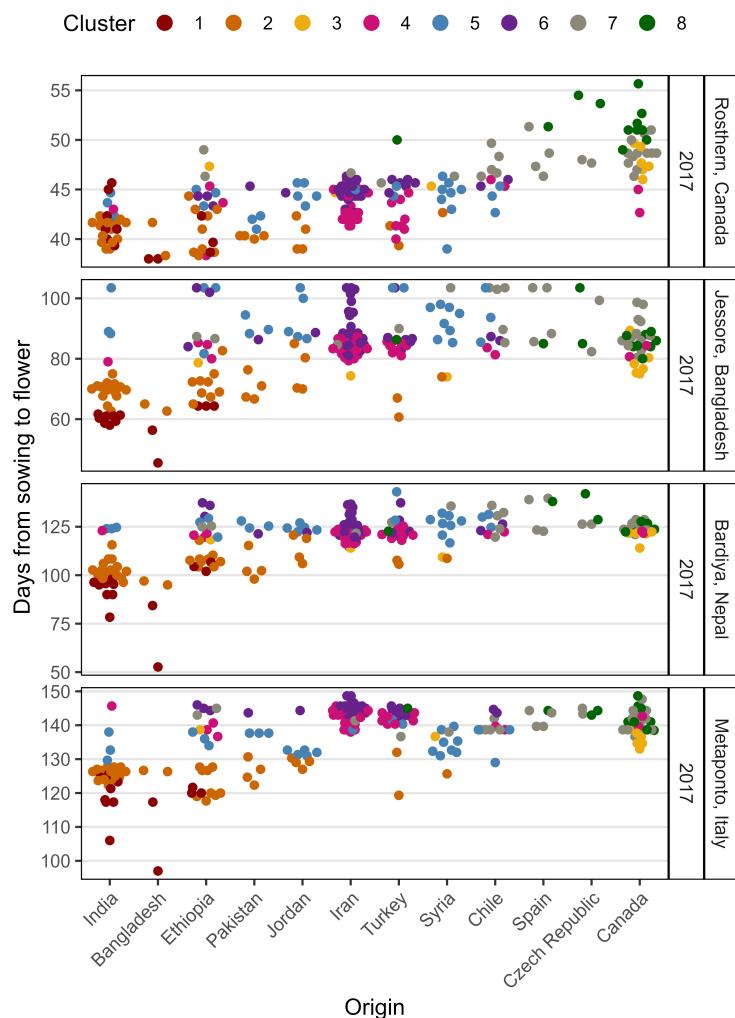


Additional Figure 6

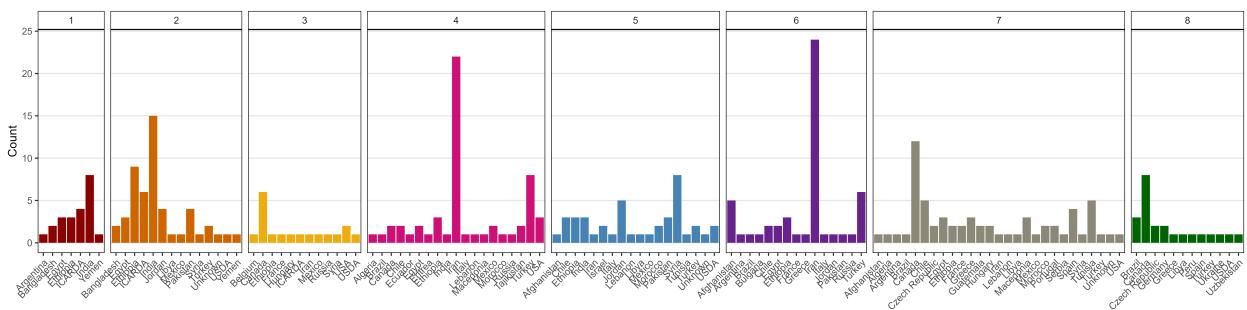
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Additional Figure 7

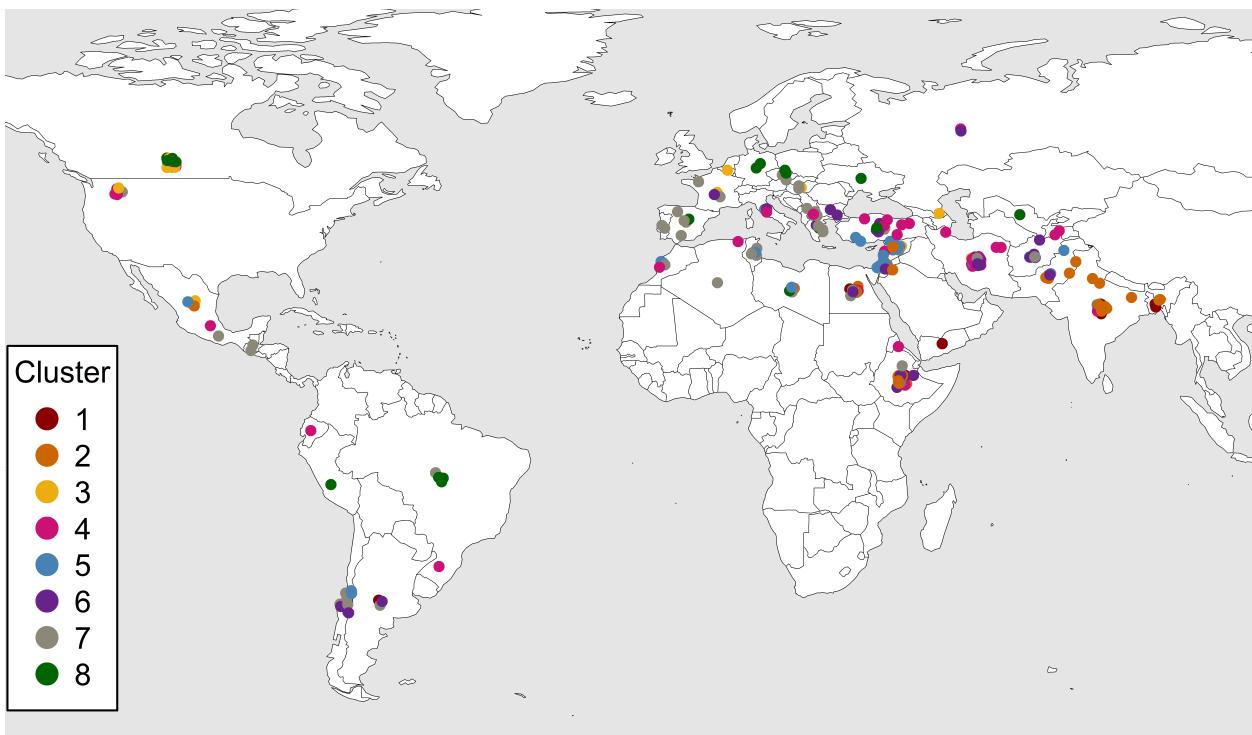


Additional Figure 8

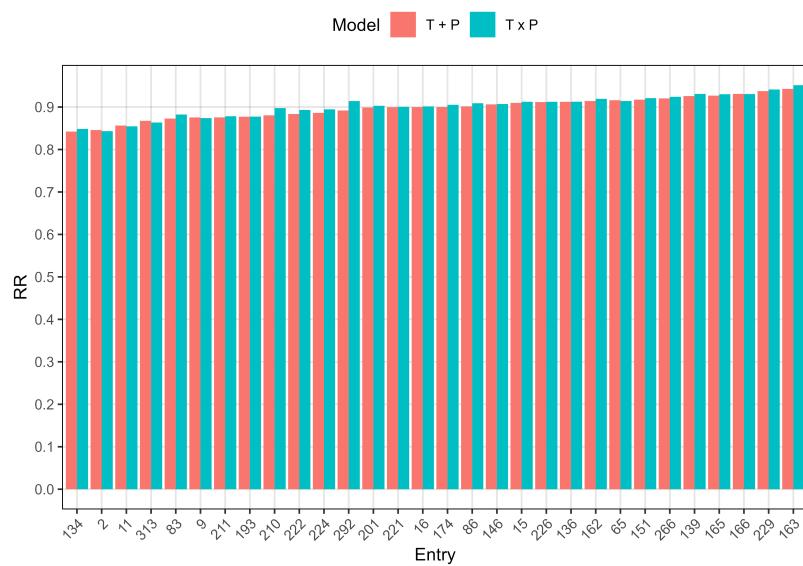


Additional Figure 9

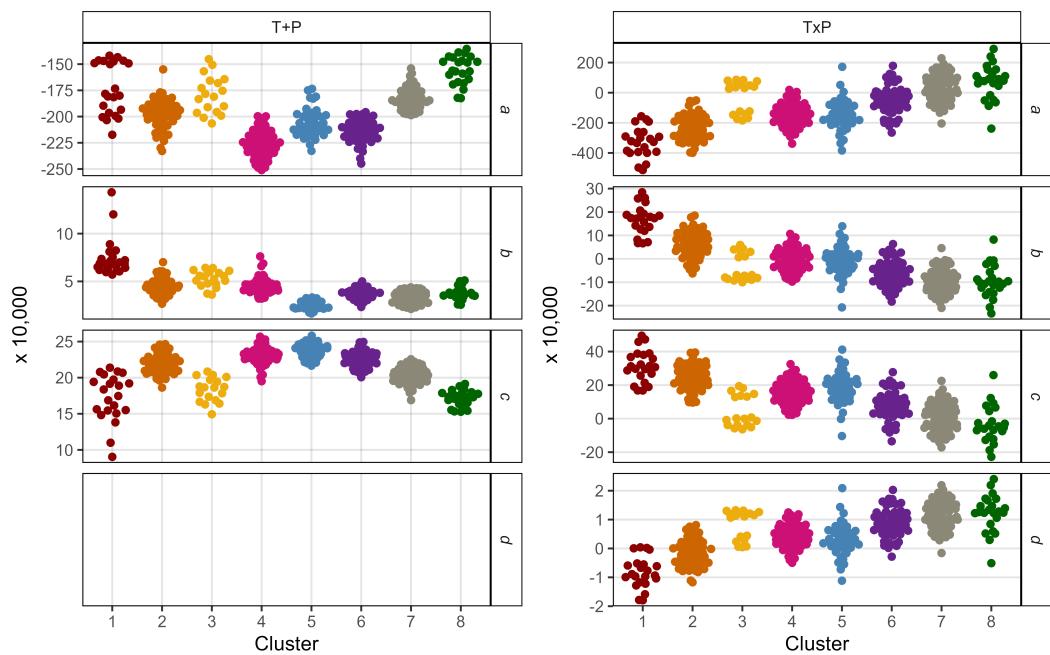
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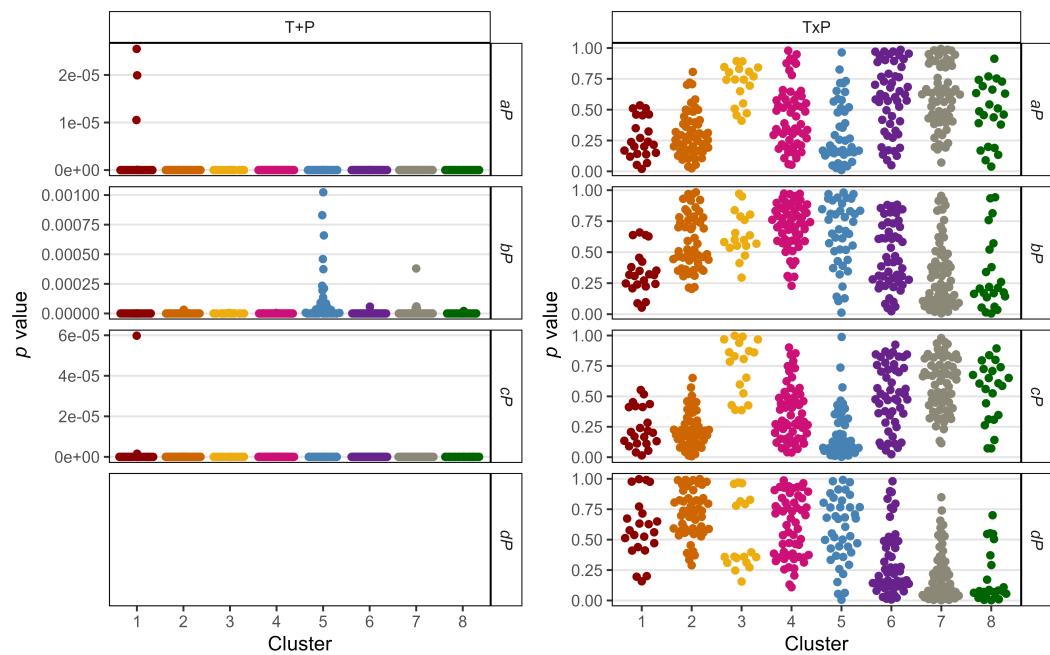
Additional Figure 10



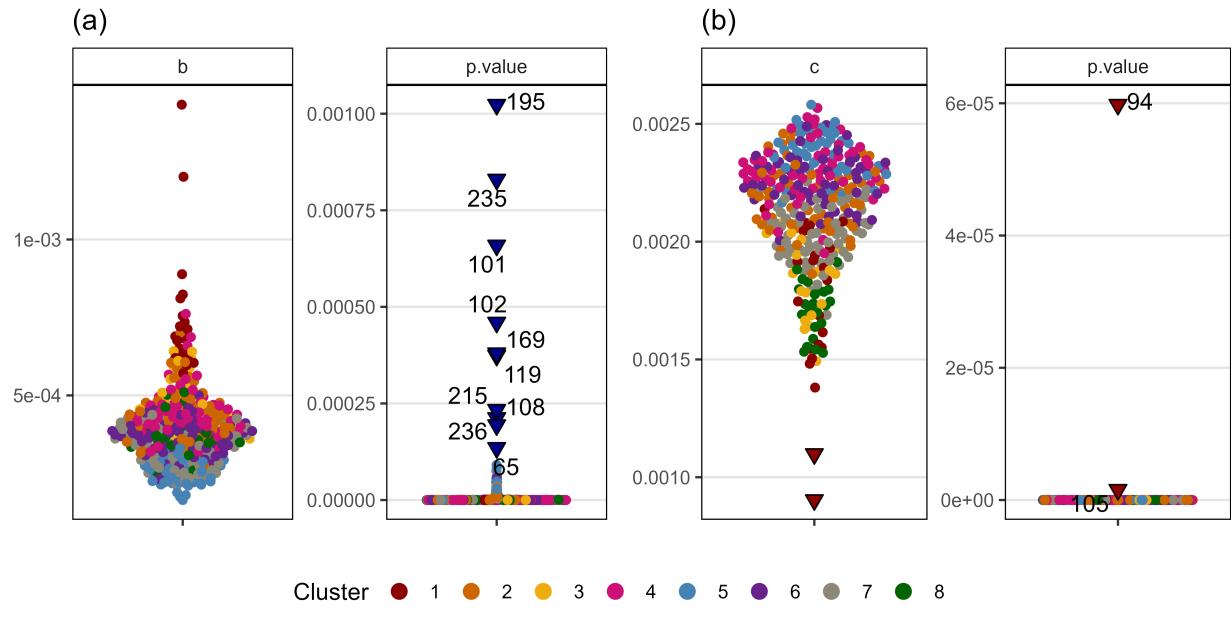
Additional Figure 11



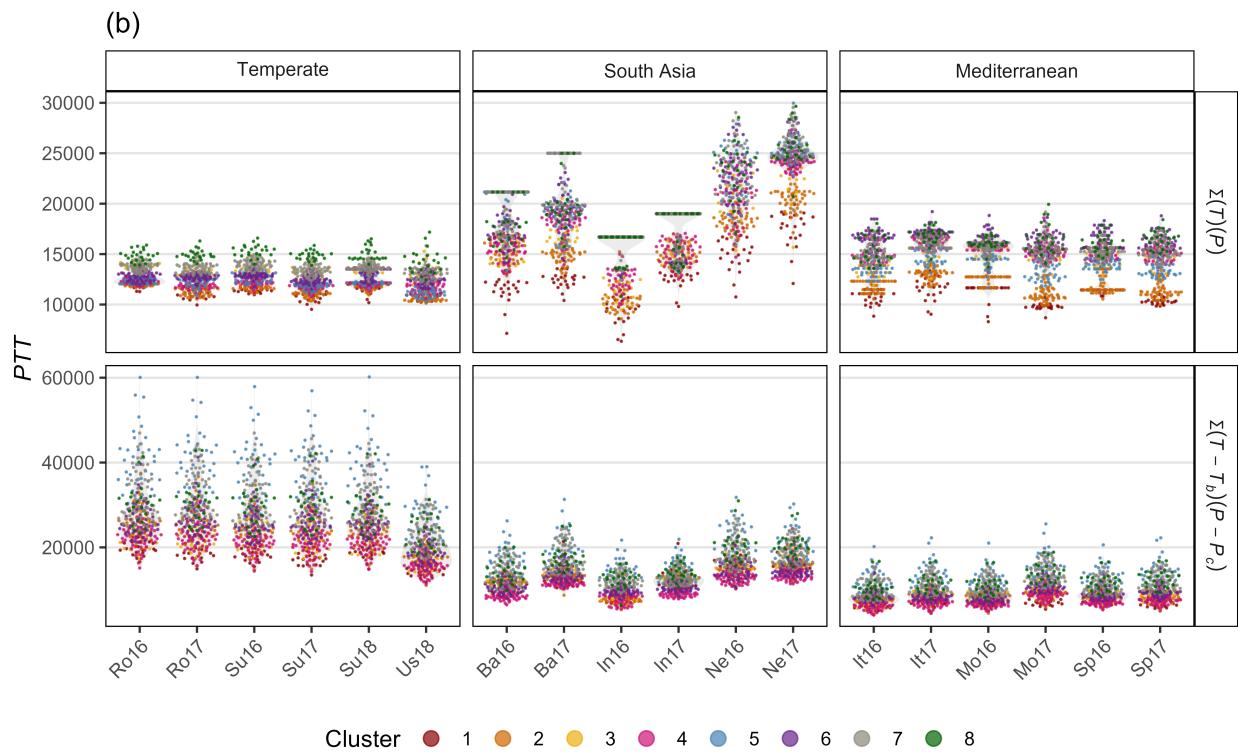
Additional Figure 12



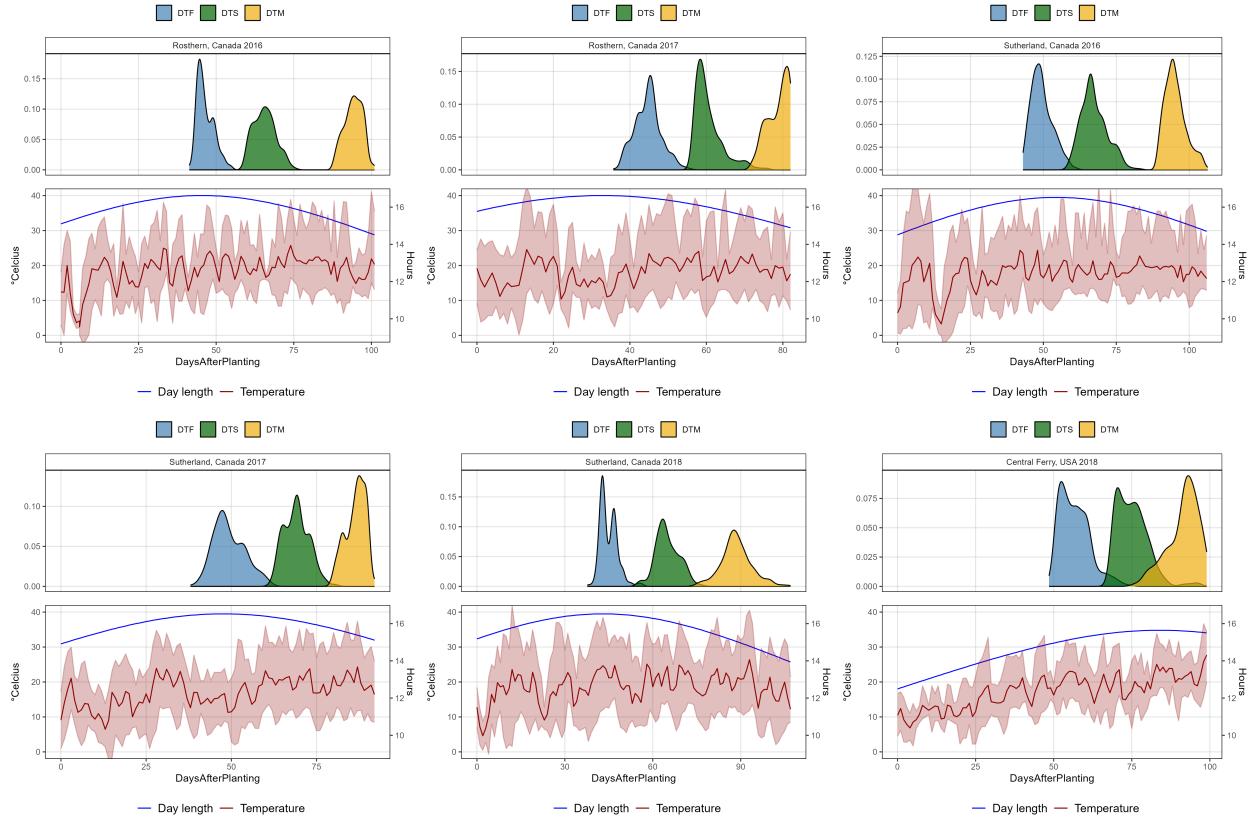
Additional Figure 13

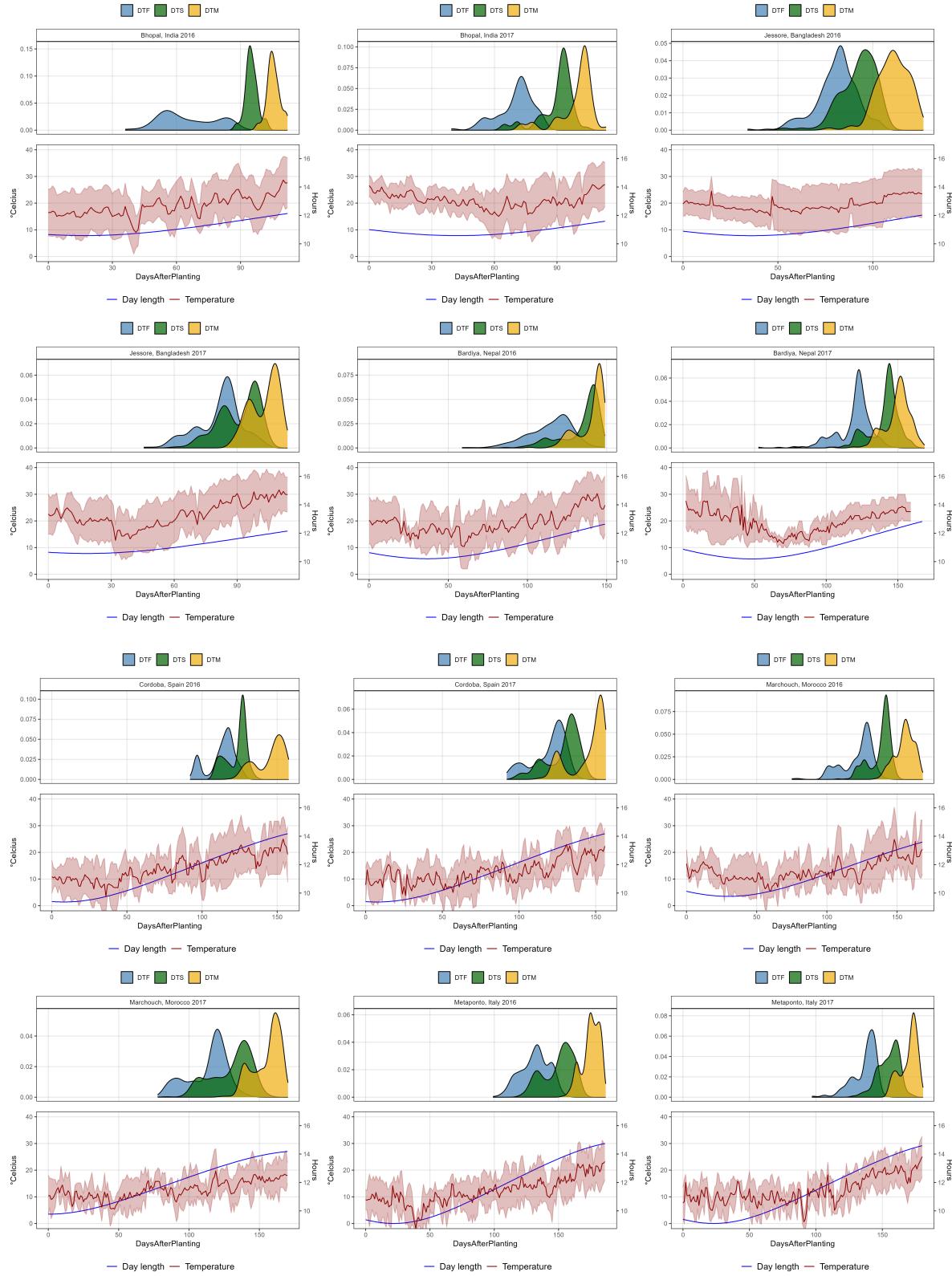


Additional Figure 14



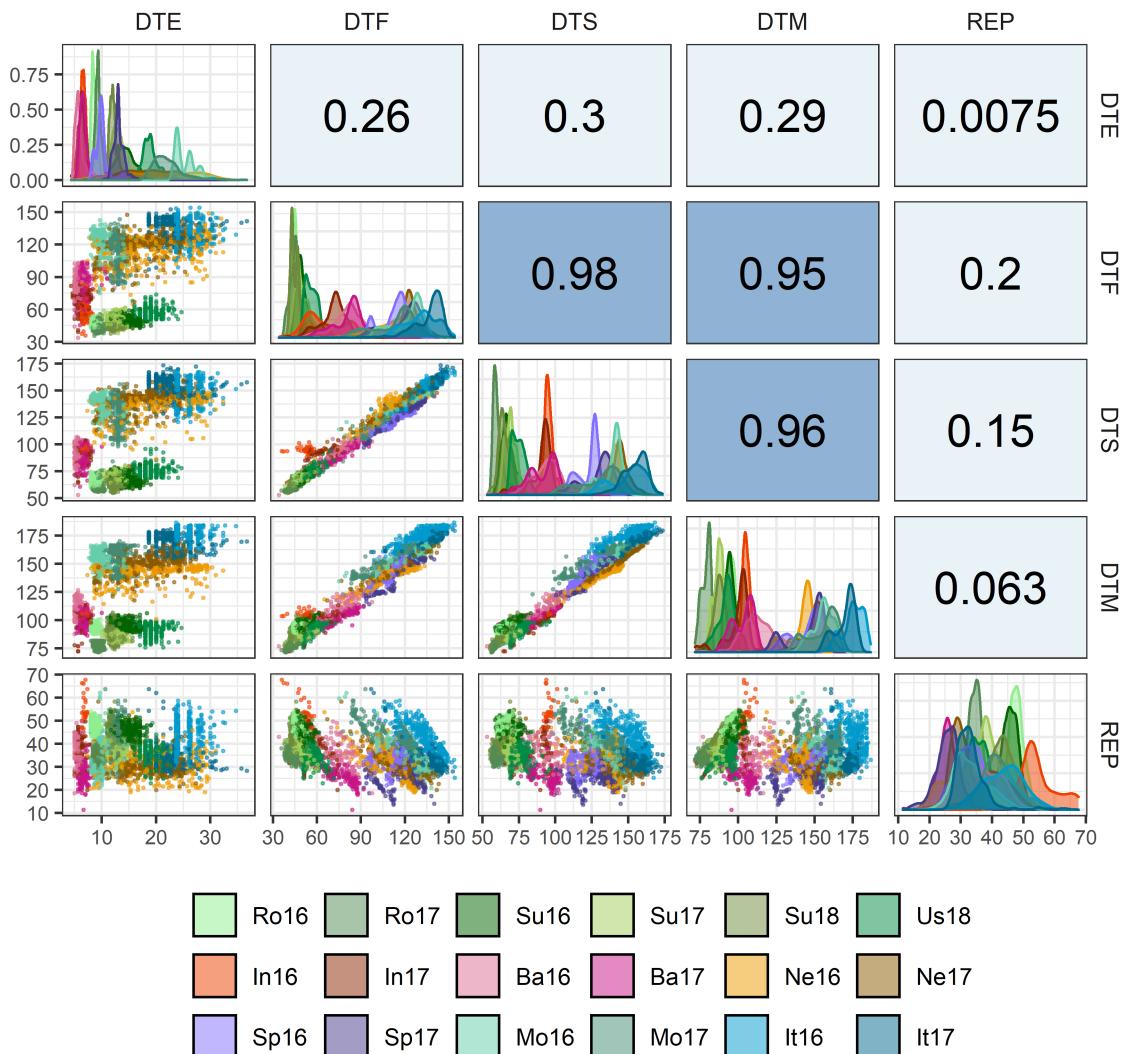
Phenology + EnvData



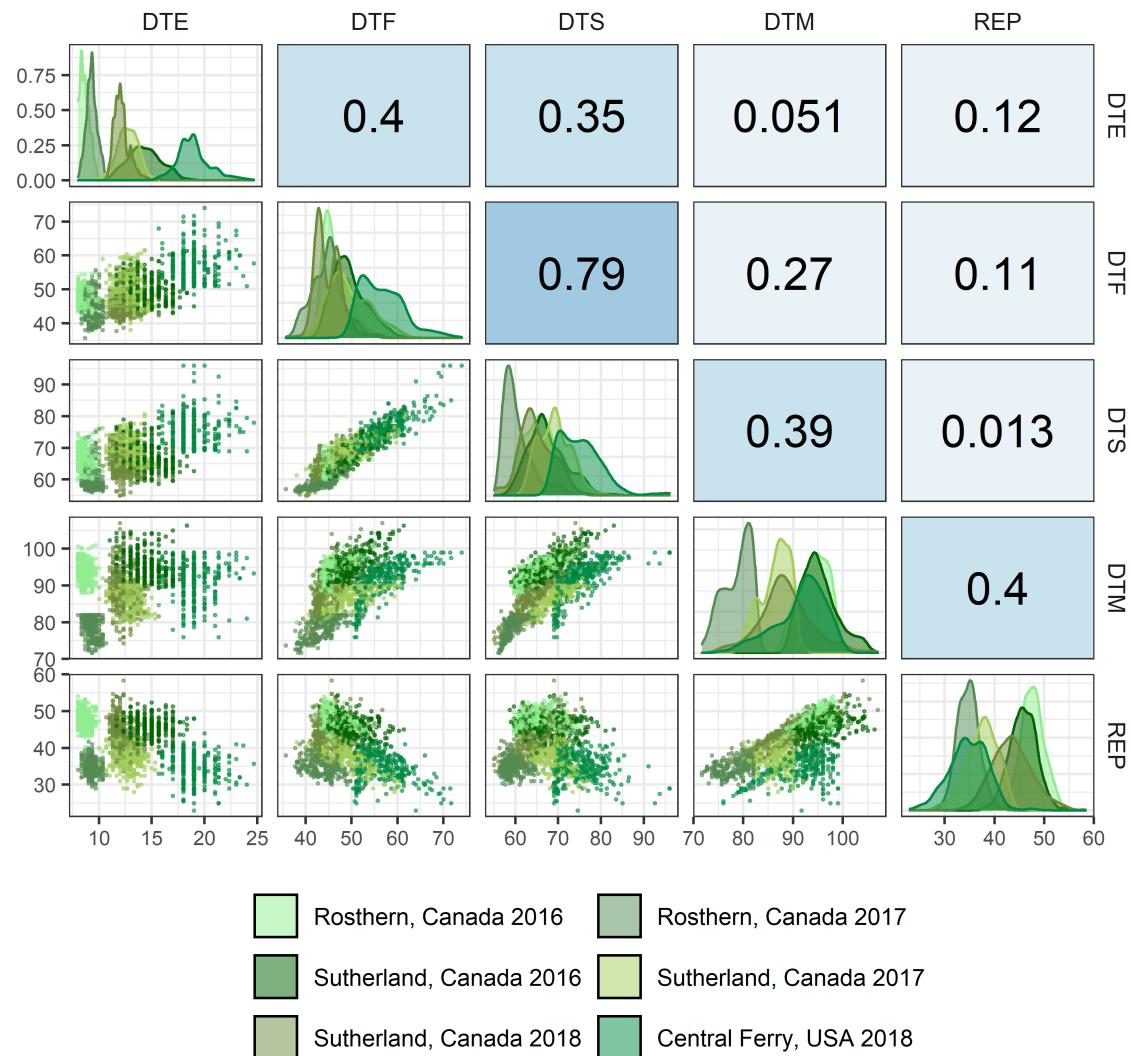


Correlations

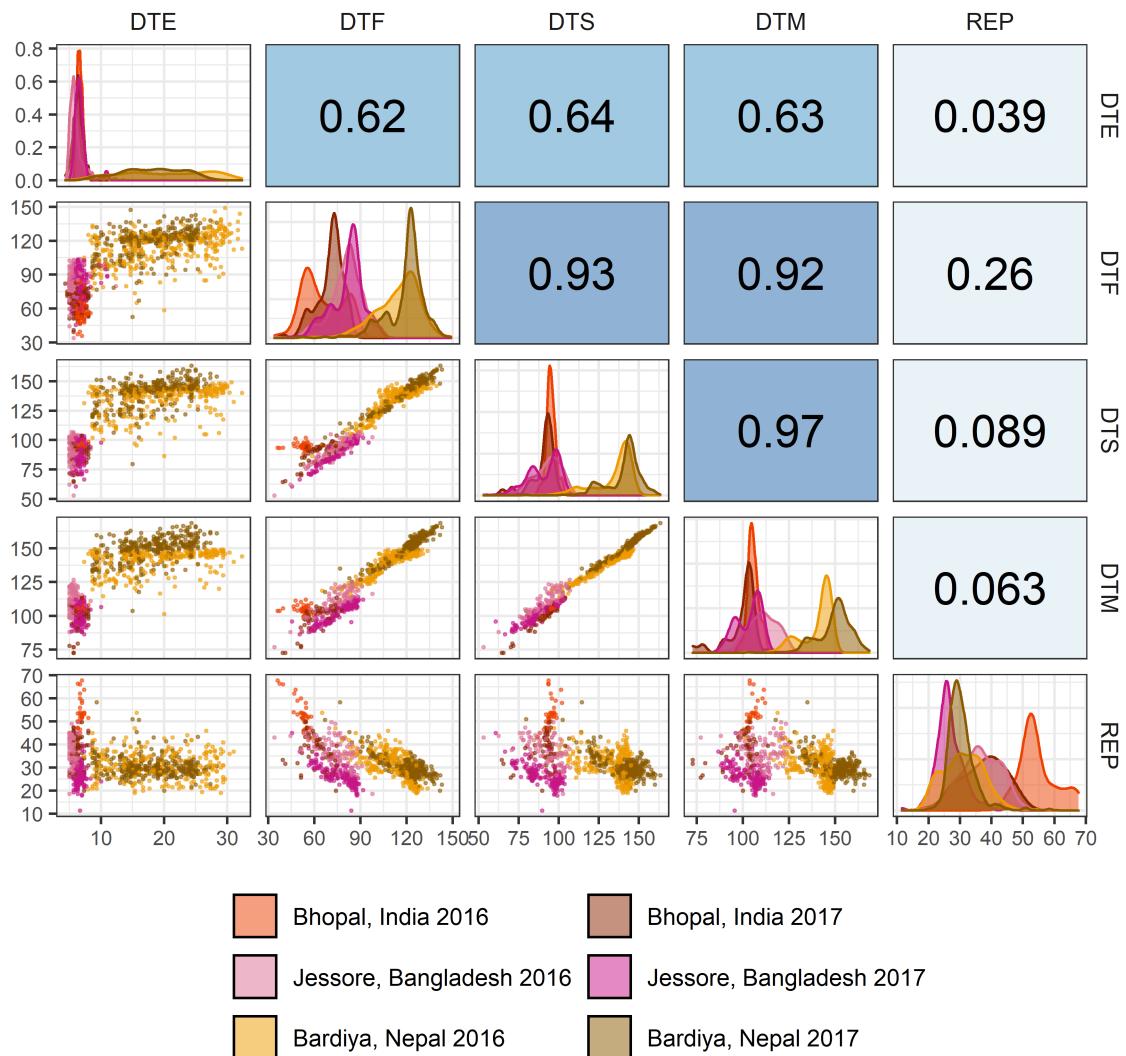
ALL



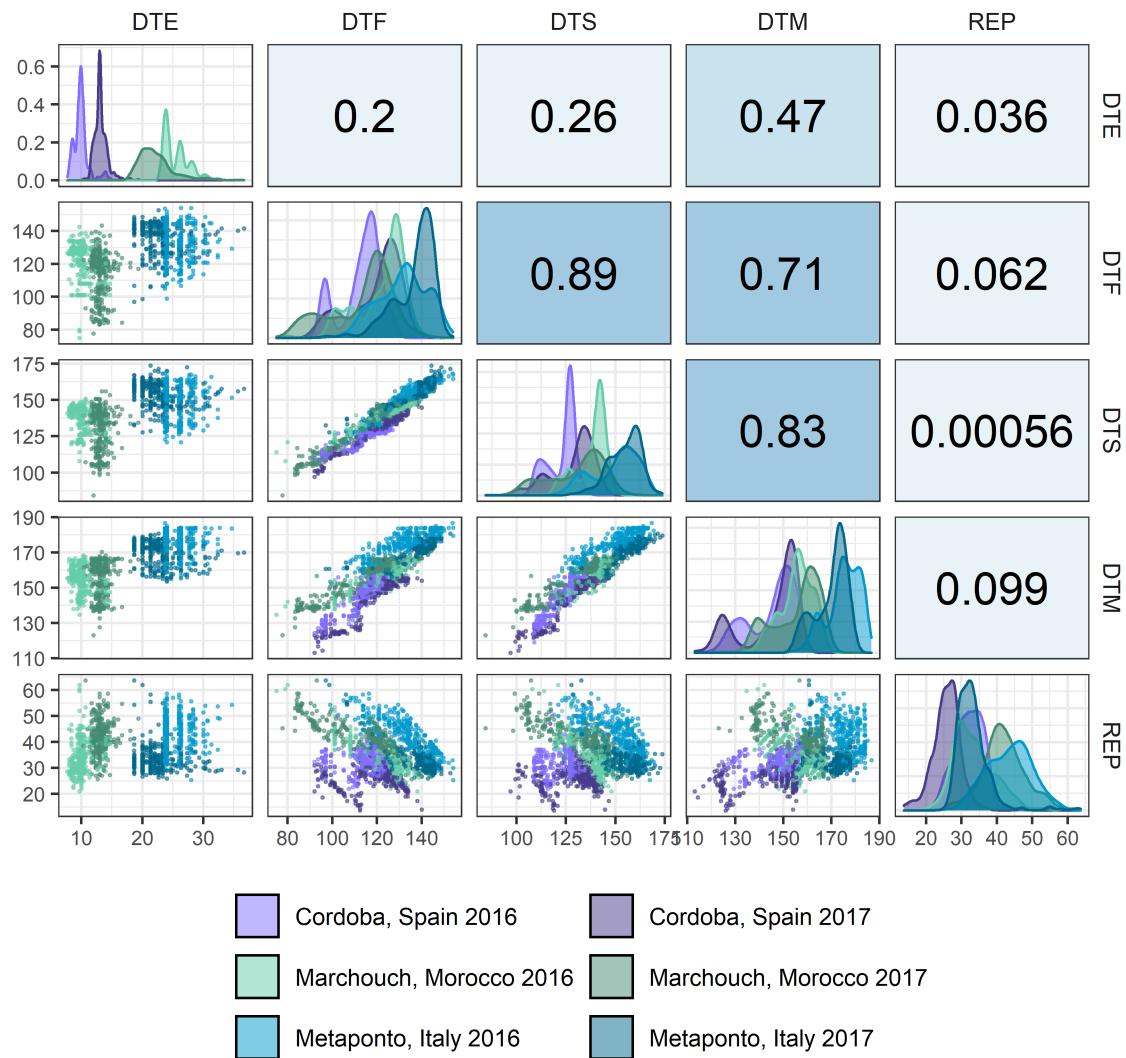
(a) Temperate



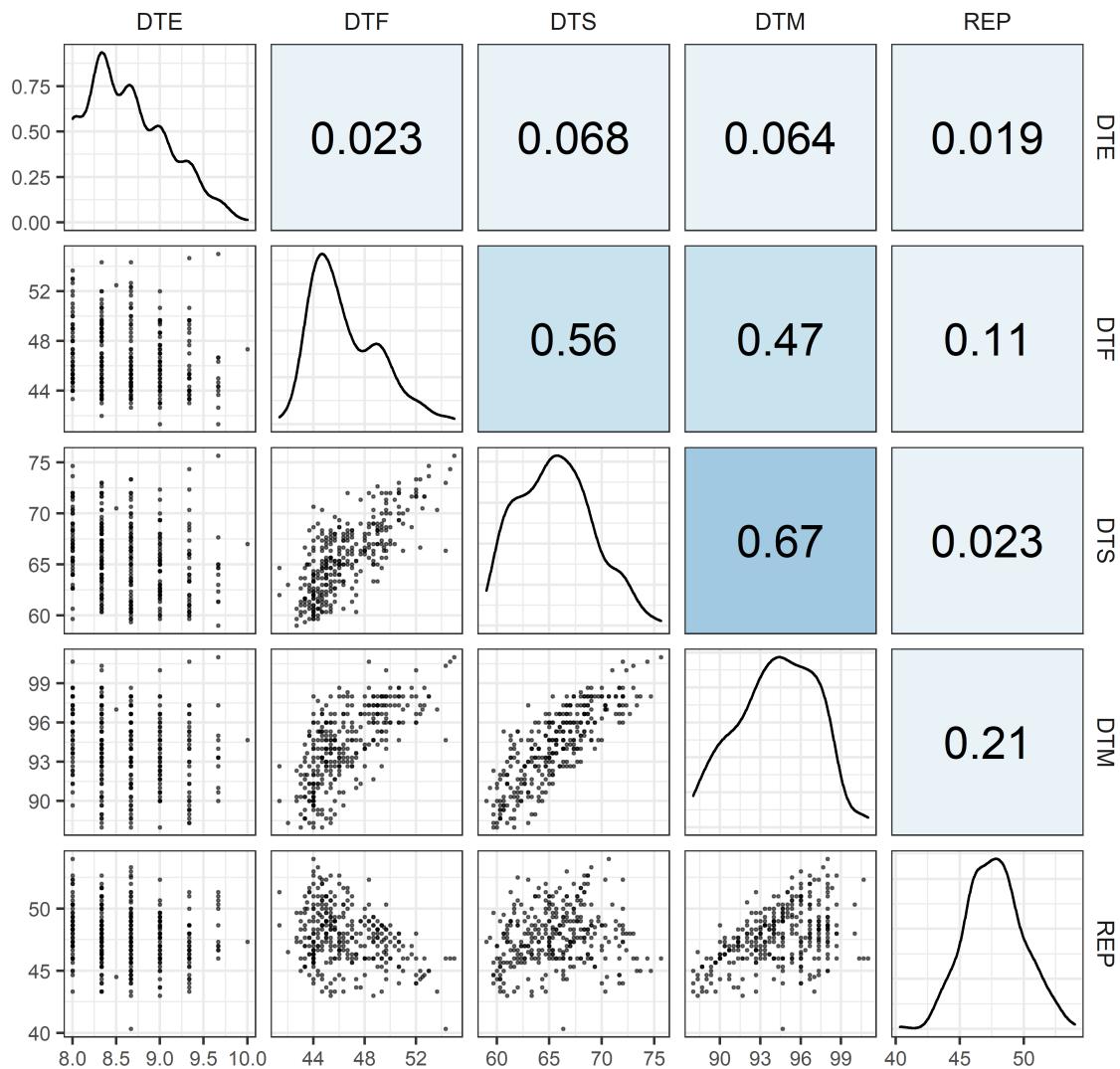
(b) South Asia



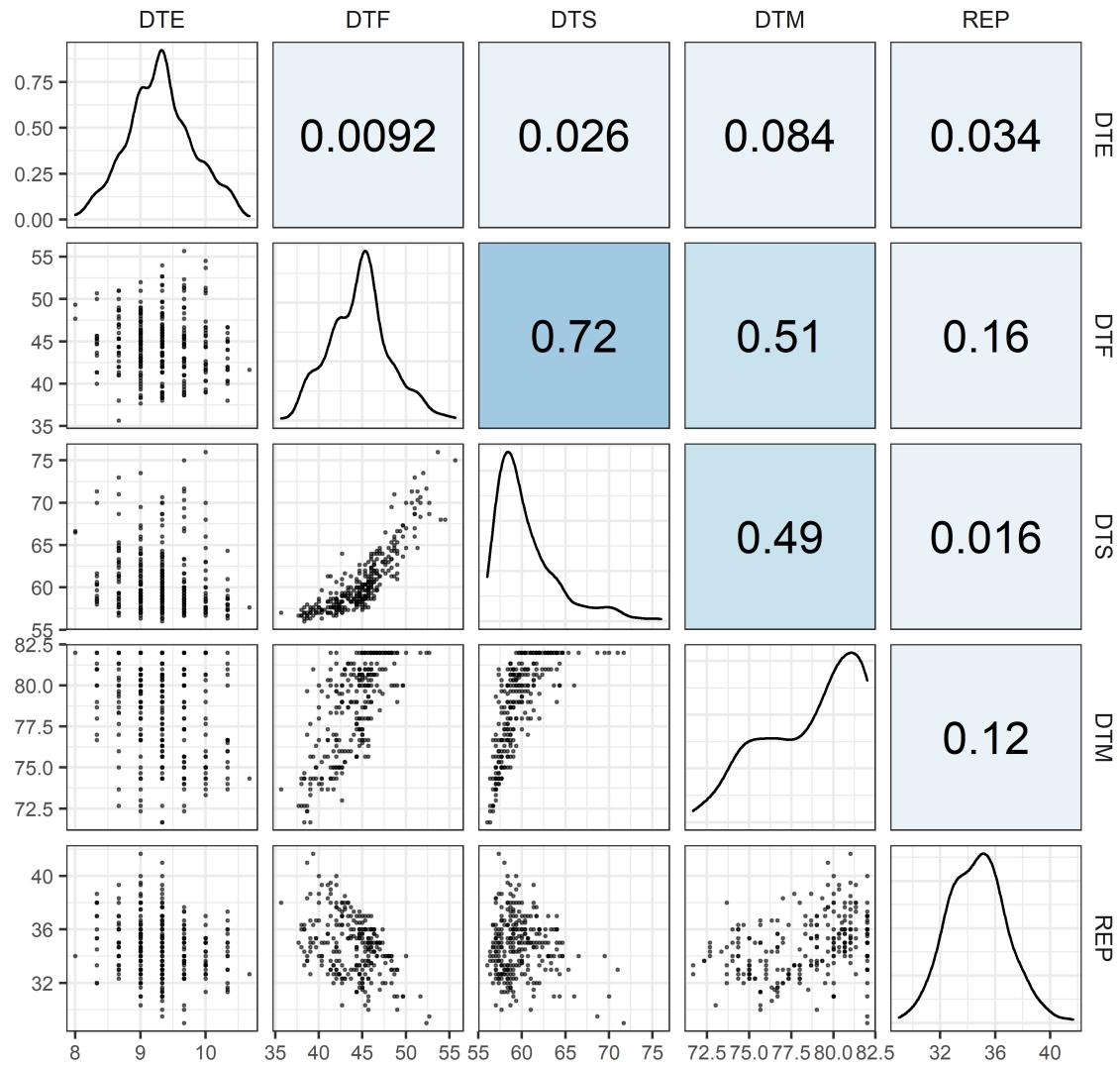
(c) Mediterranean



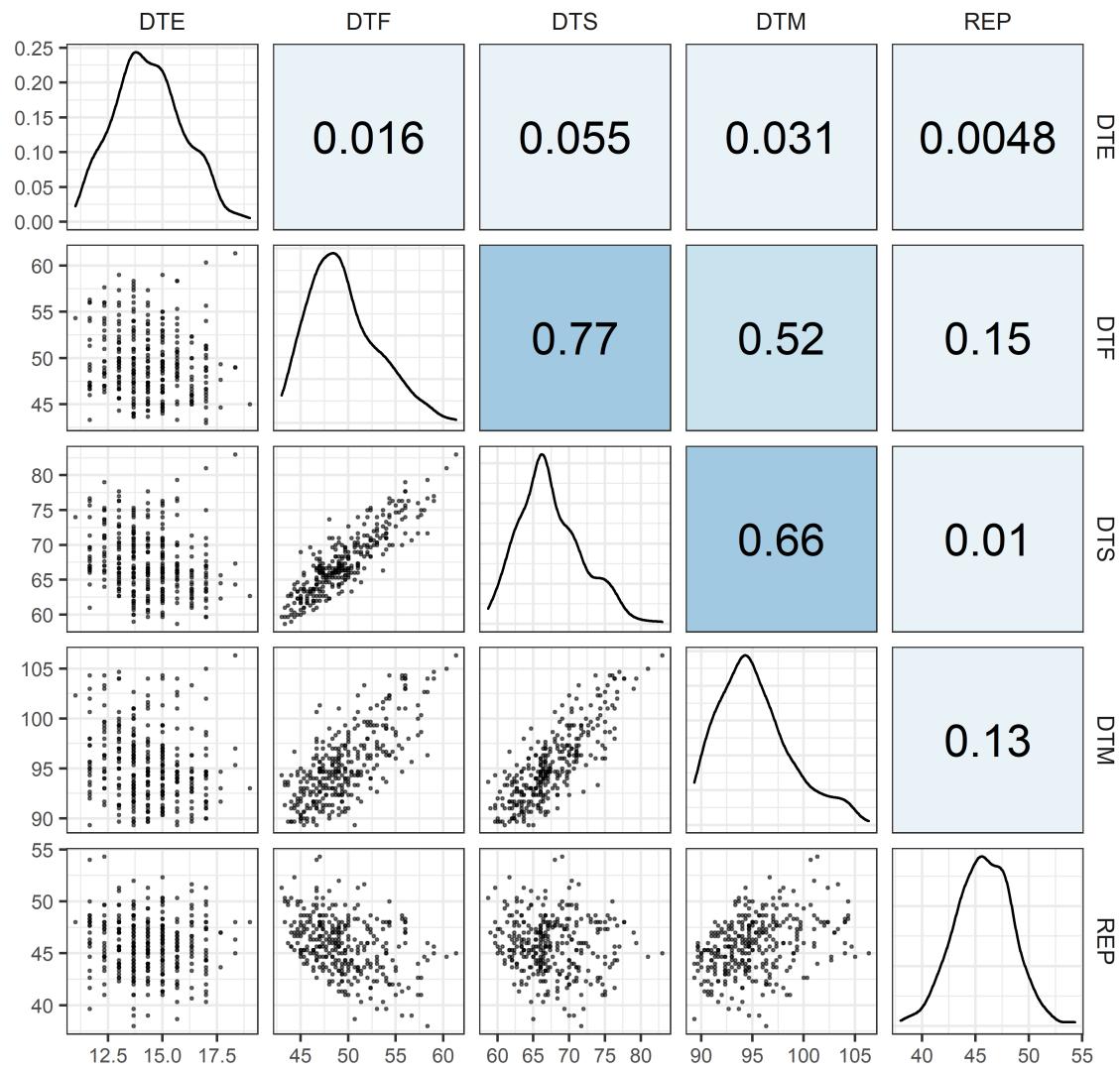
Rosthern, Canada 2016



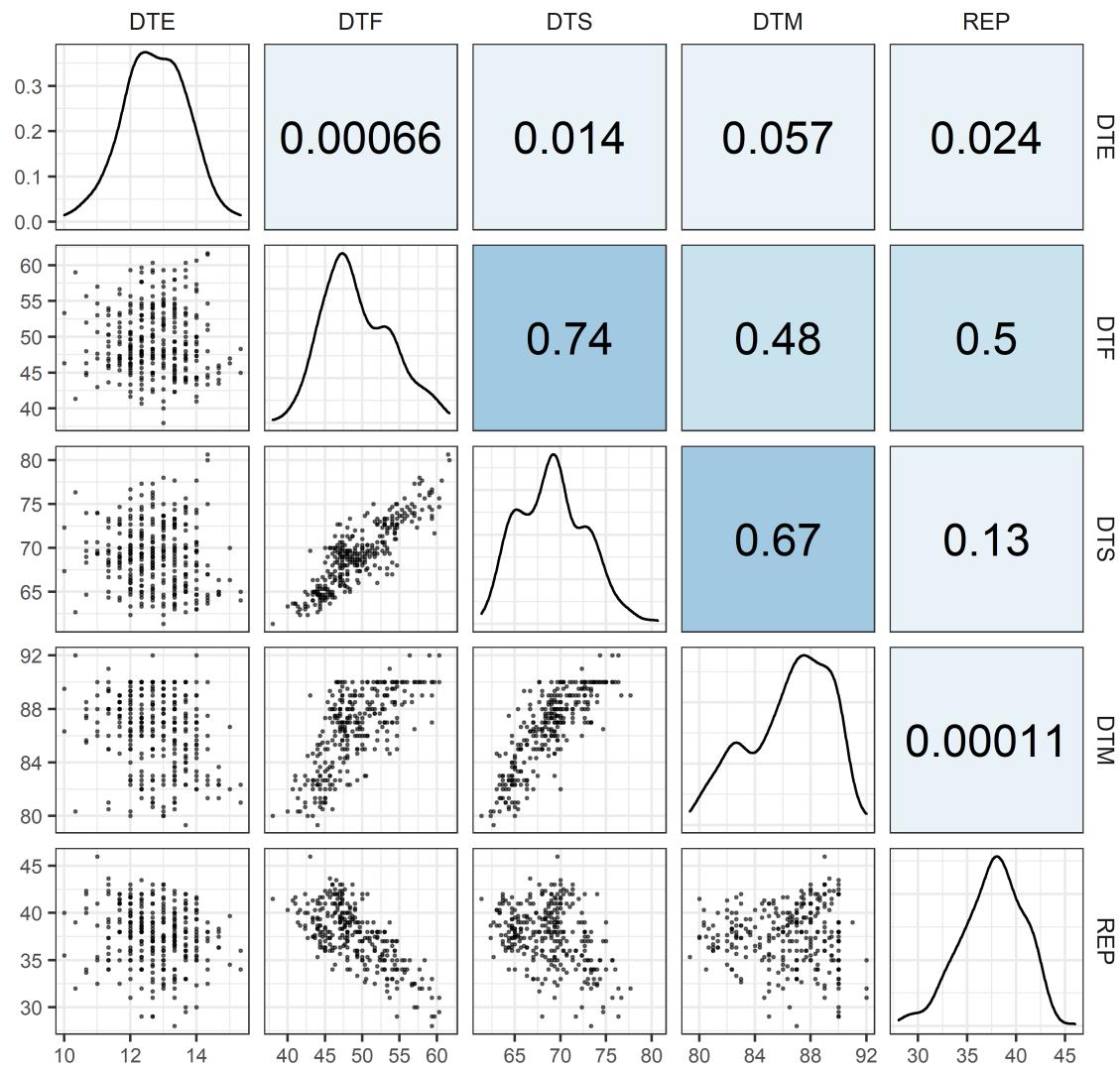
Rosthern, Canada 2017



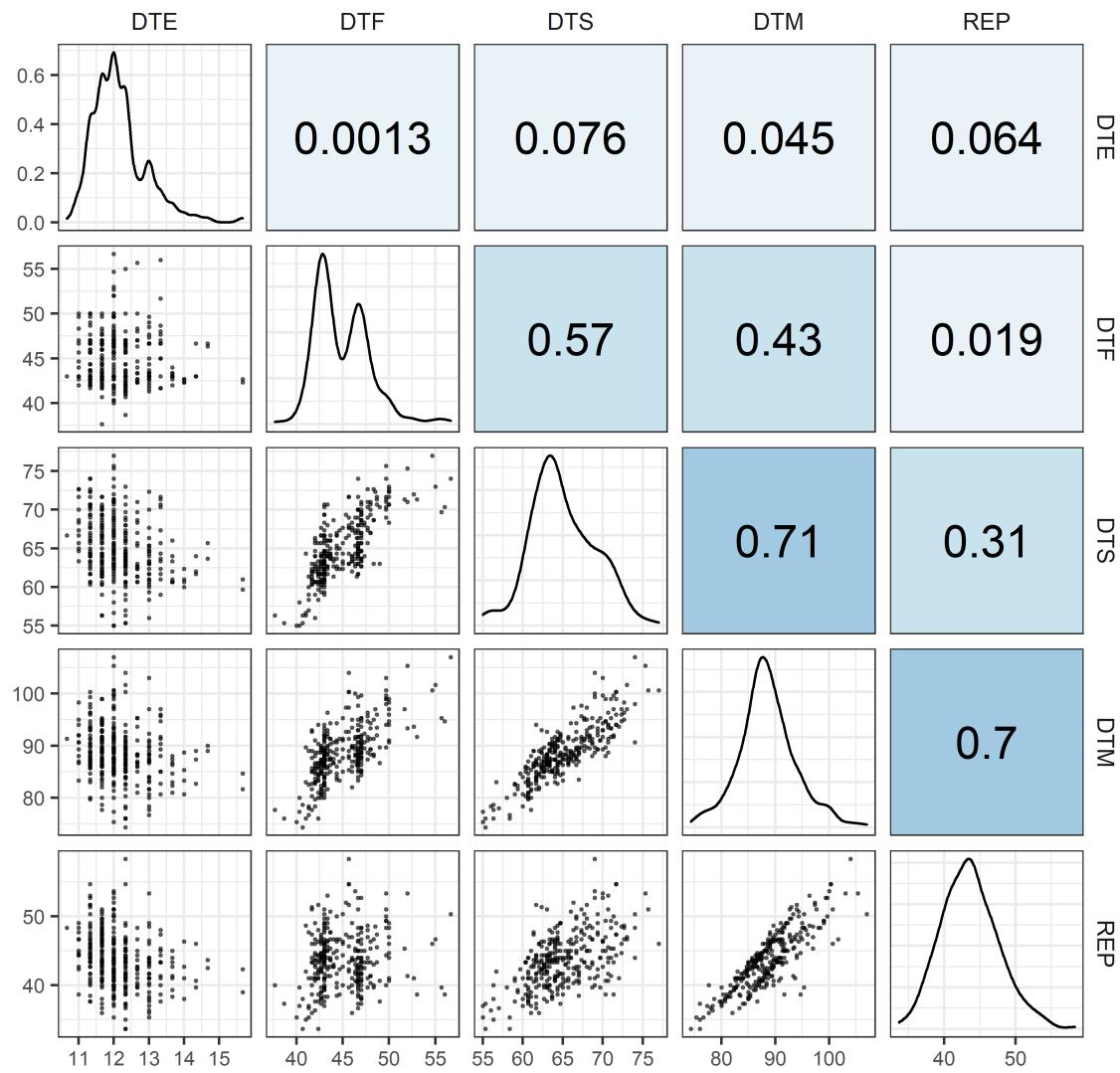
Sutherland, Canada 2016



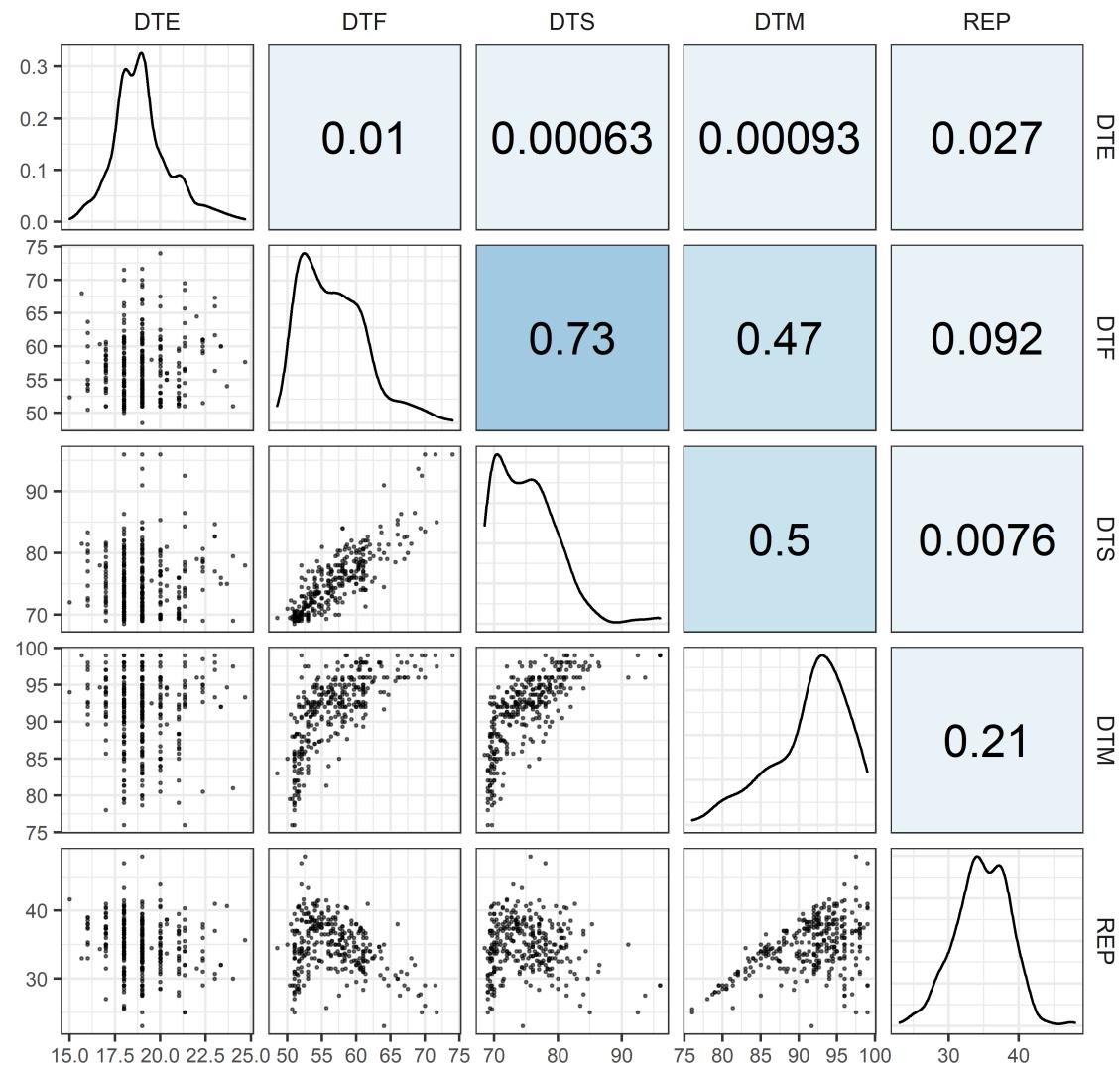
Sutherland, Canada 2017



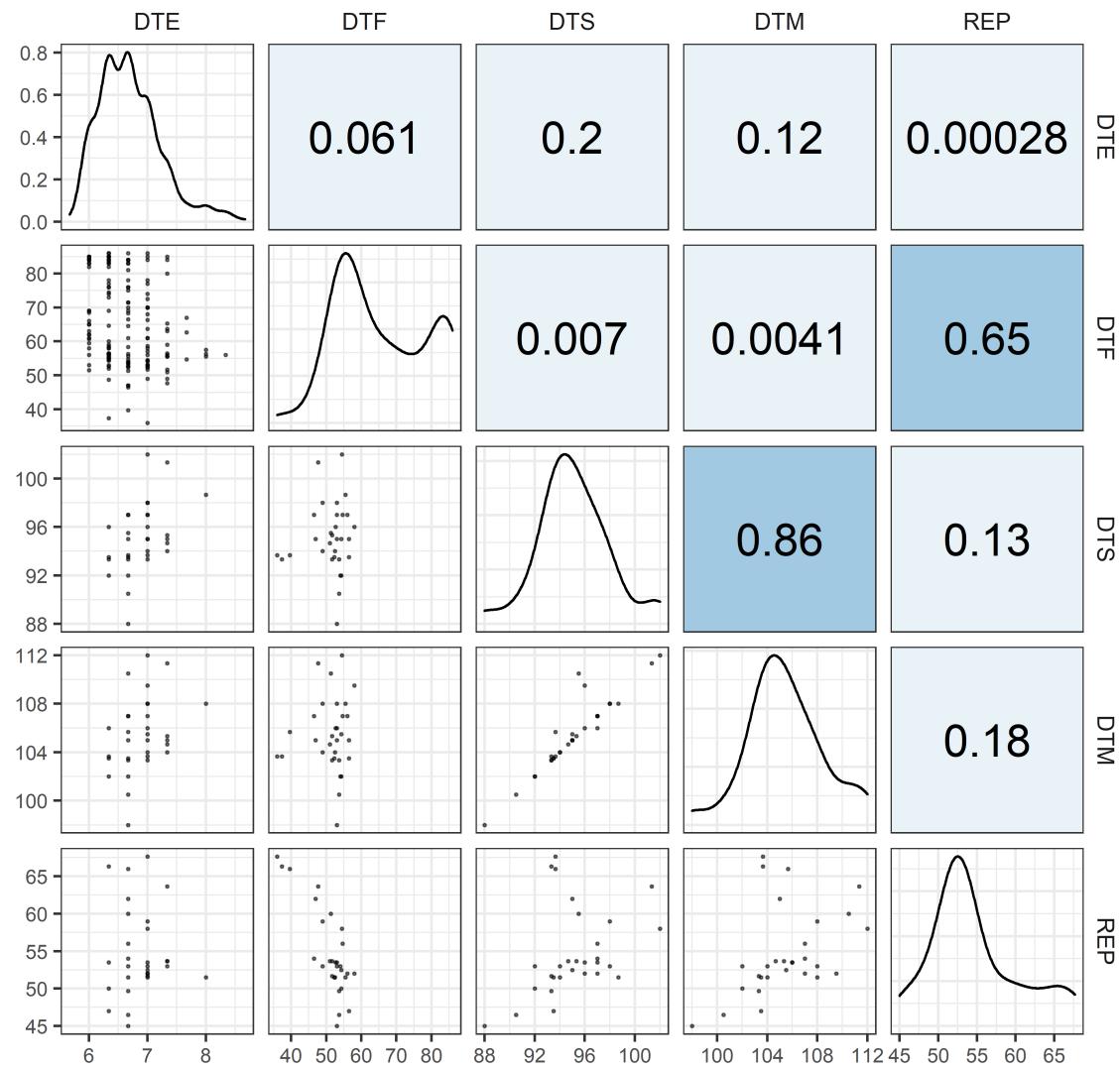
Sutherland, Canada 2018



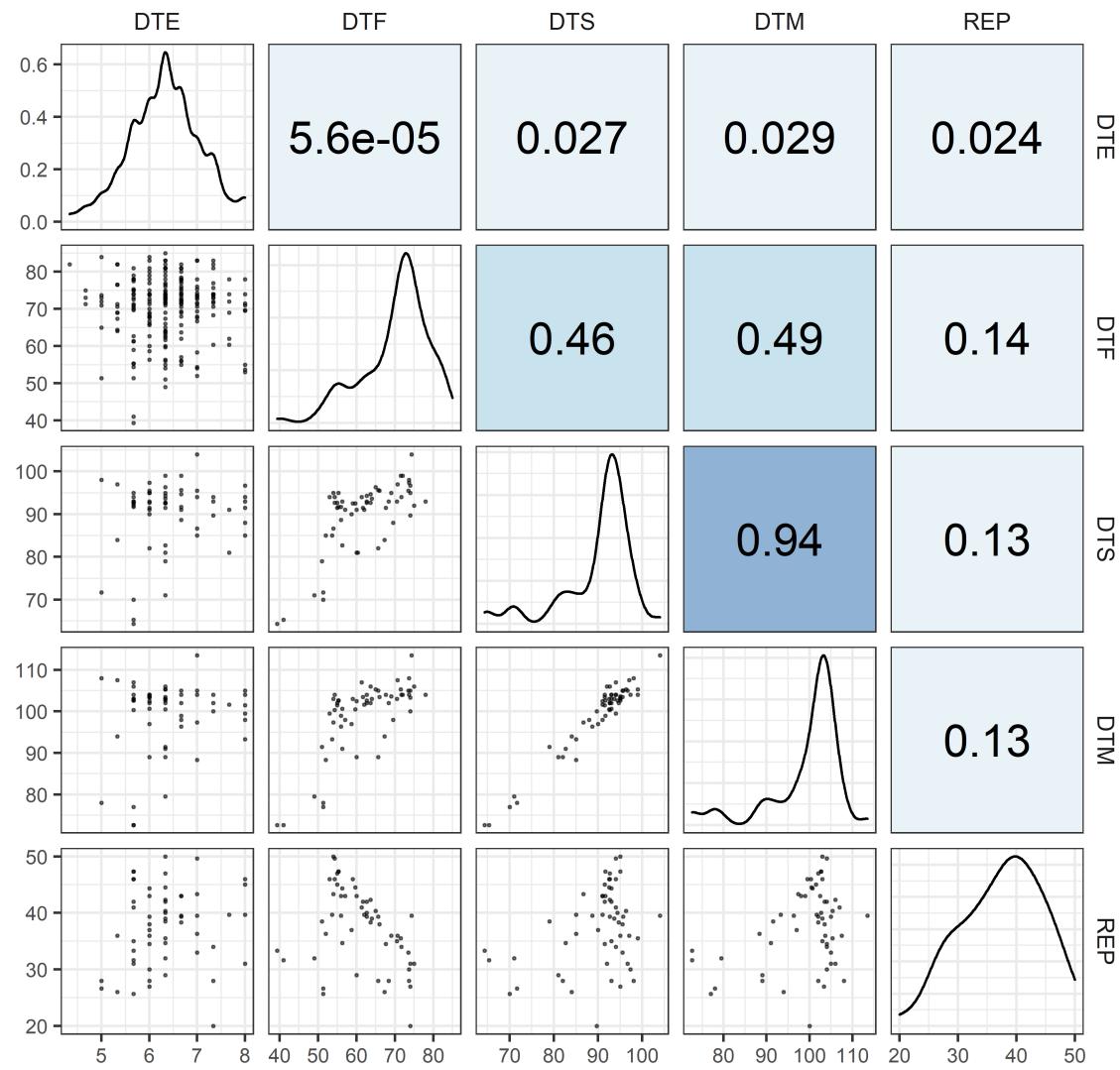
Central Ferry, USA 2018



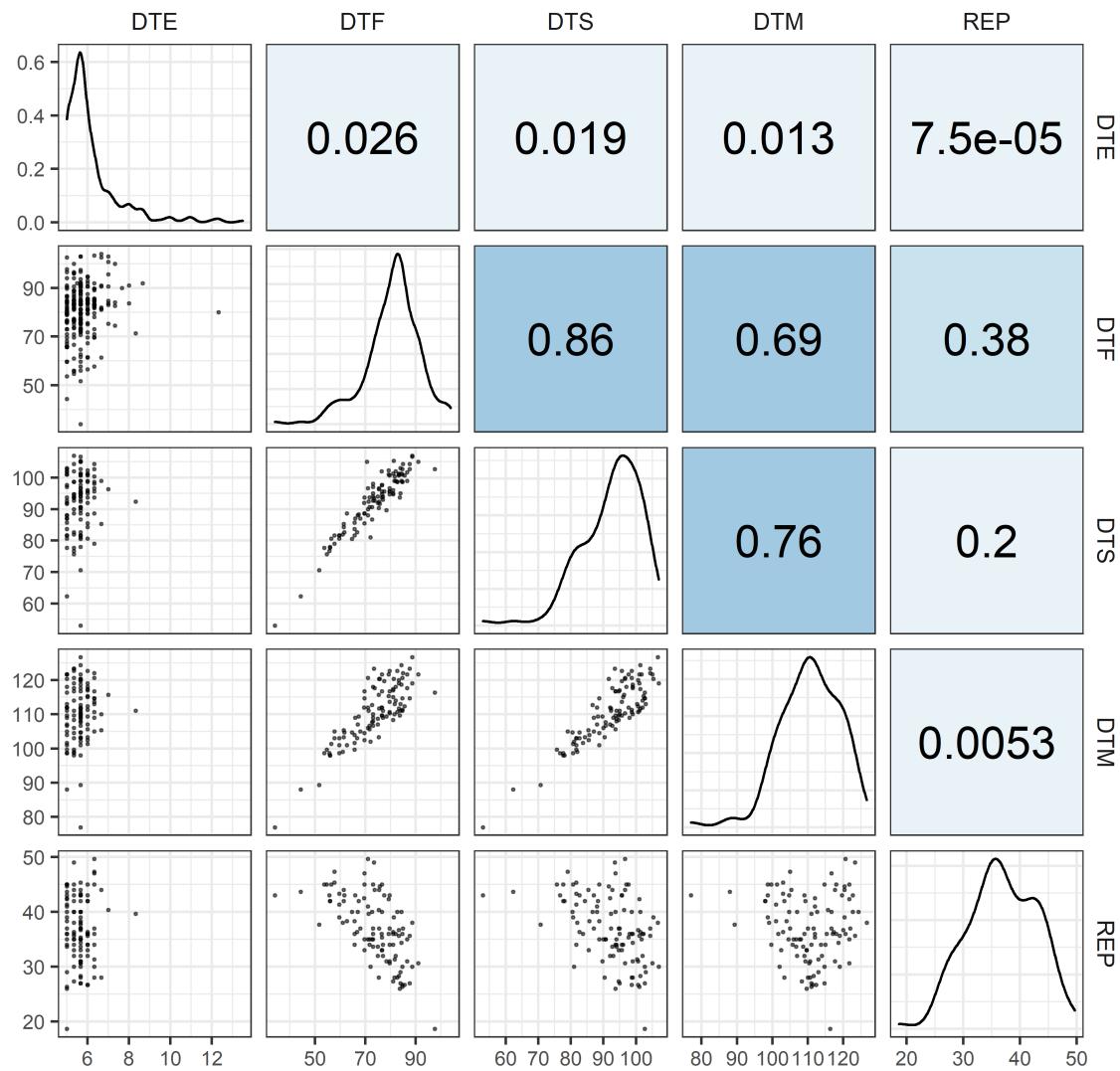
Bhopal, India 2016



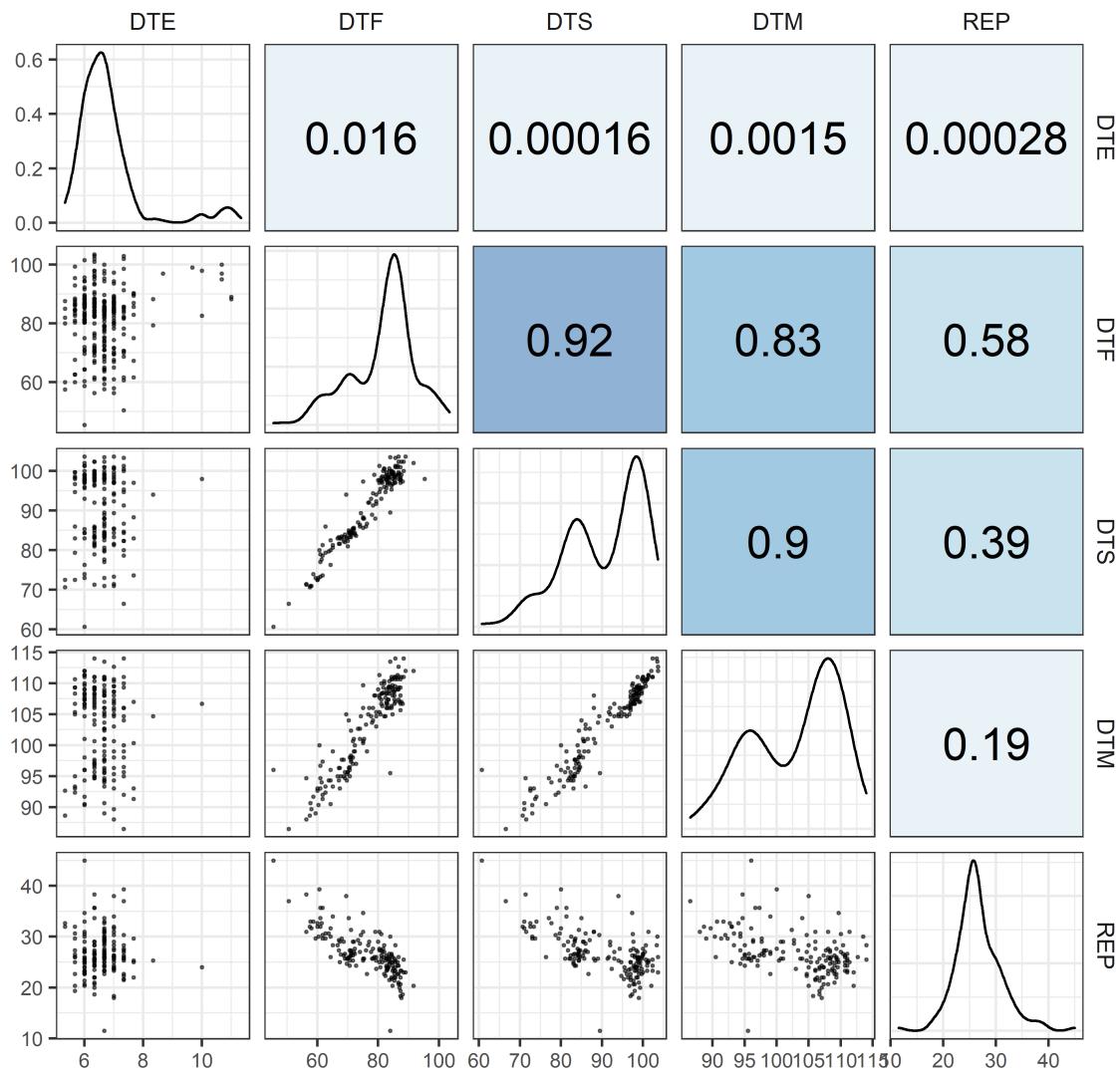
Bhopal, India 2017



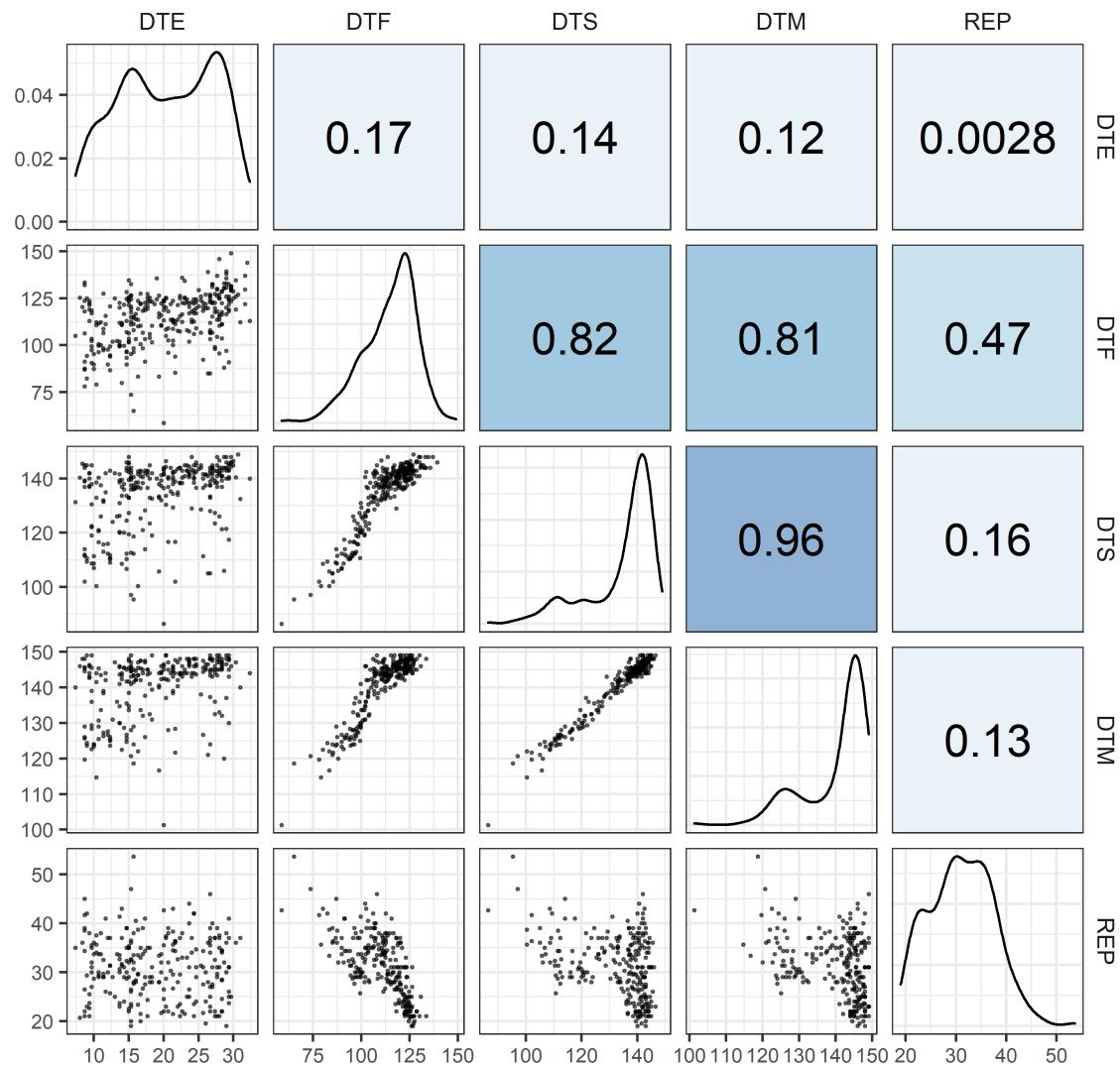
Jessore, Bangladesh 2016



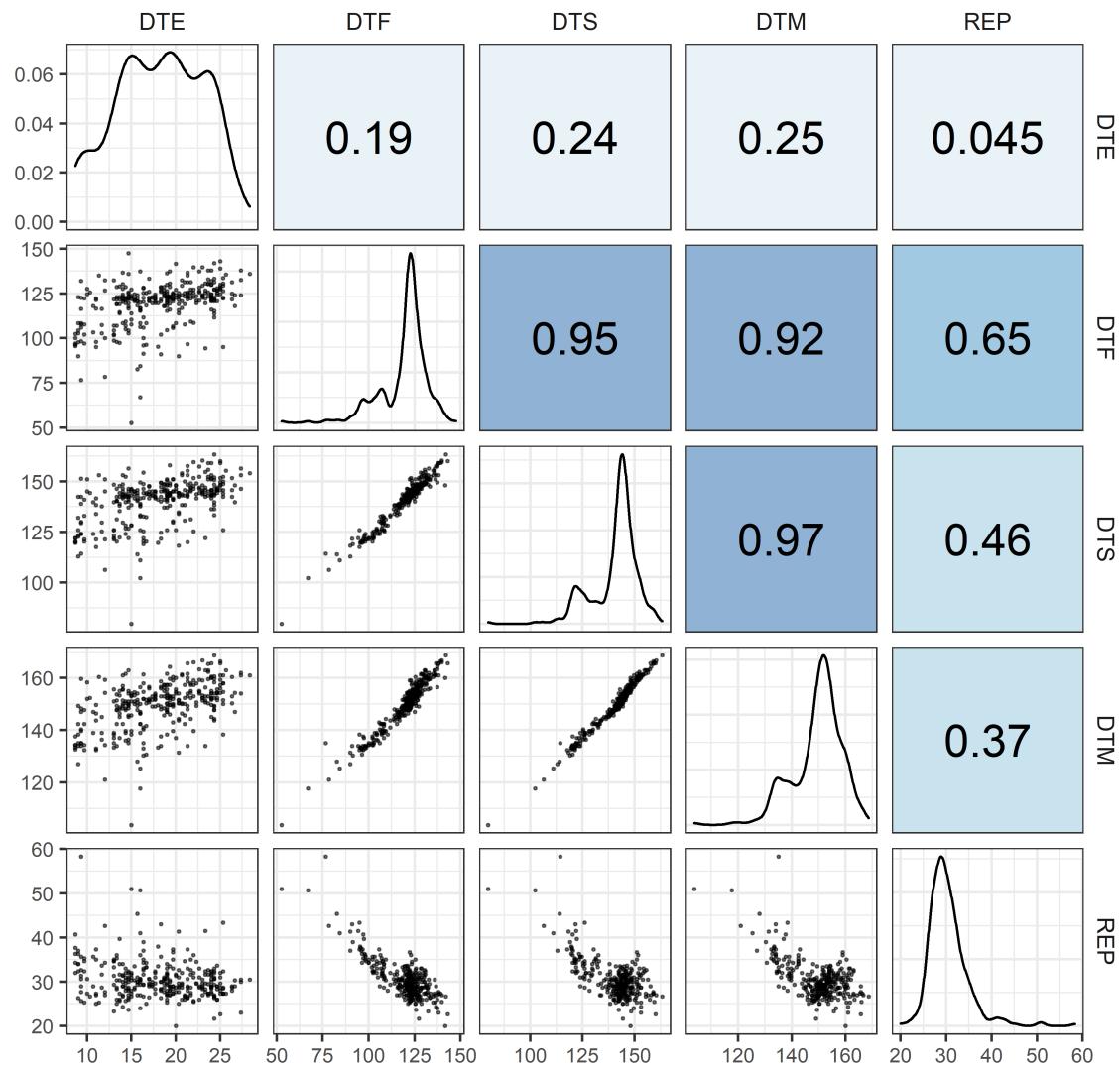
Jessore, Bangladesh 2017



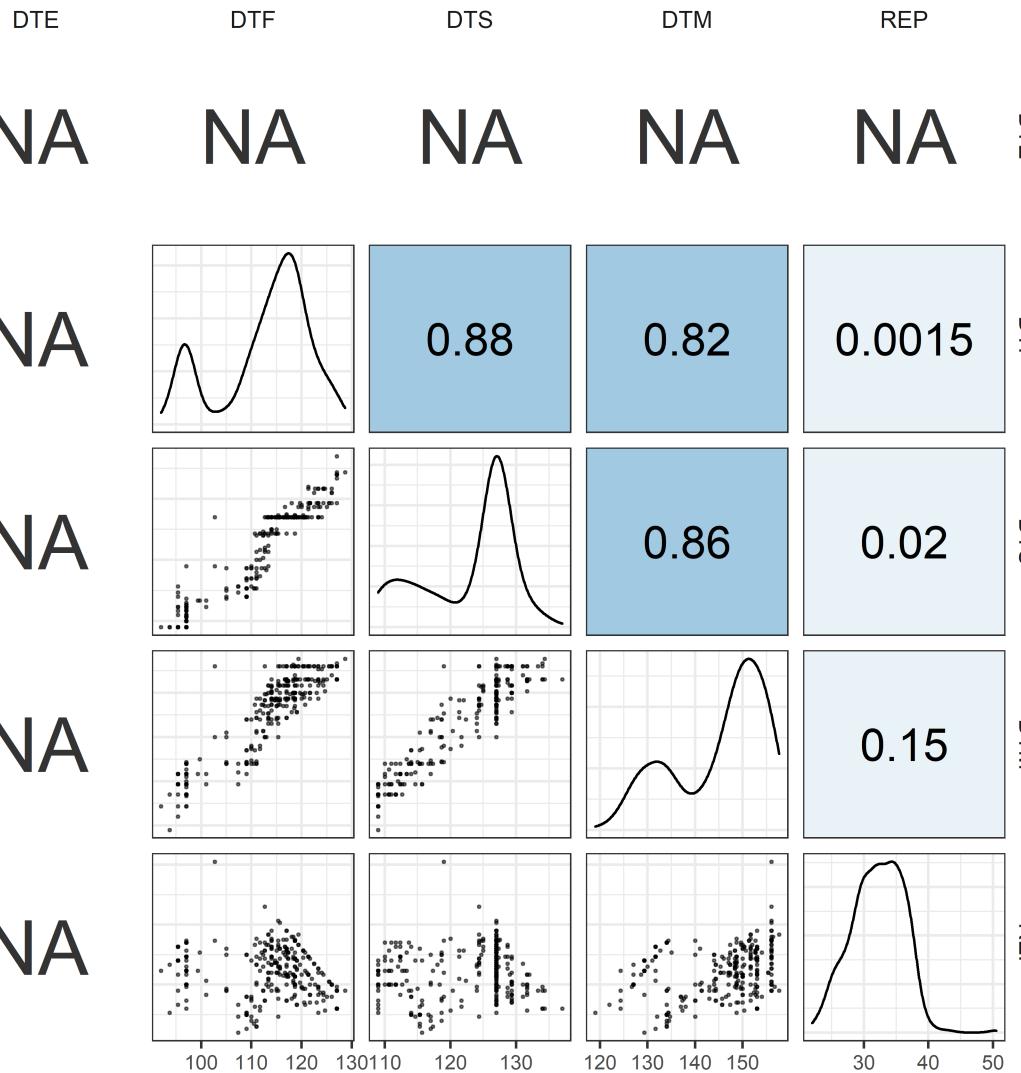
Bardiya, Nepal 2016



Bardiya, Nepal 2017



Cordoba, Spain 2016



Cordoba, Spain 2017

DTE

DTF

DTS

DTM

REP

NA

NA

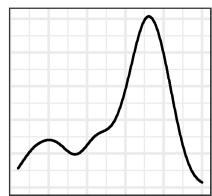
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NA

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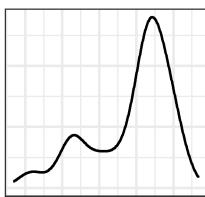
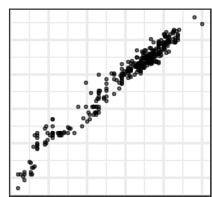
DTE

NA



0.96

NA

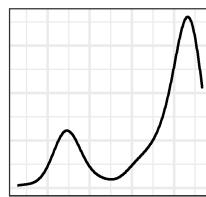
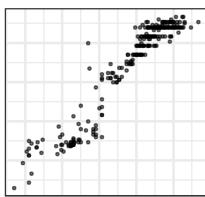
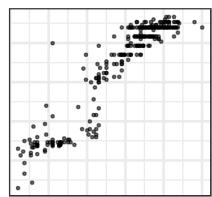


0.88

0.003

DTF

NA

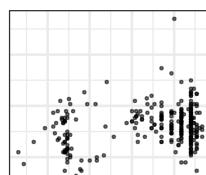
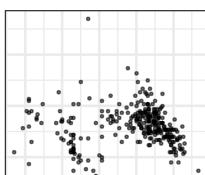
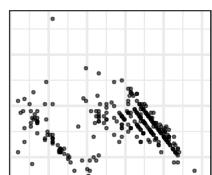


0.91

0.0021

DTS

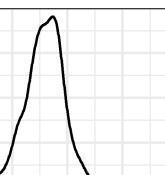
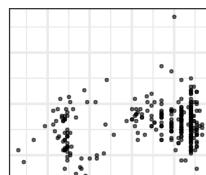
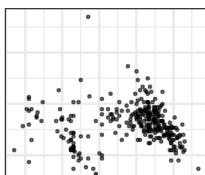
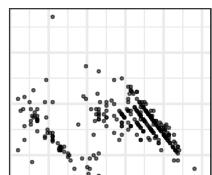
NA



0.083

DTM

NA



0.083

REP

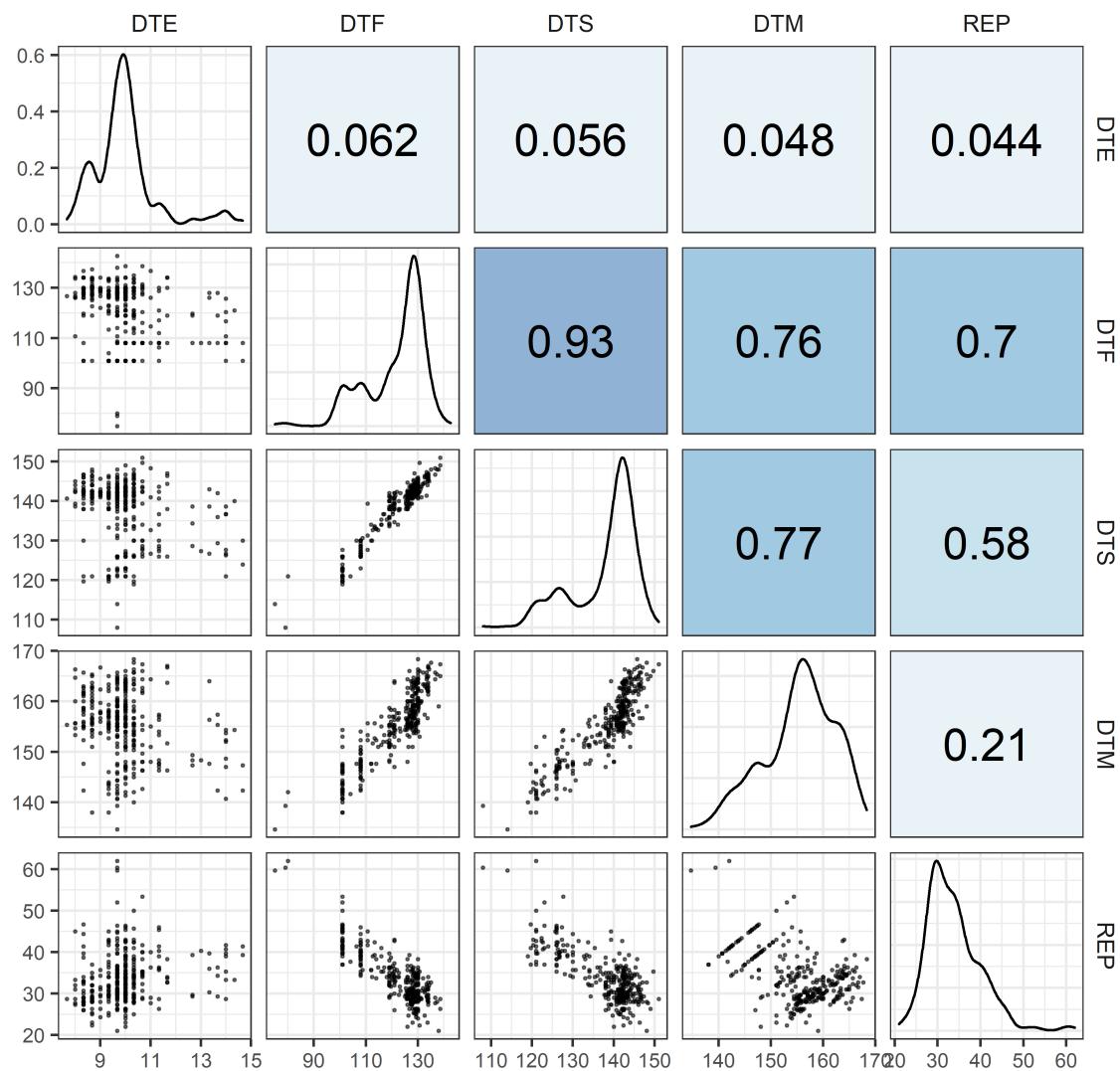
90 100 110 120 130 140

100 110 120 130 140

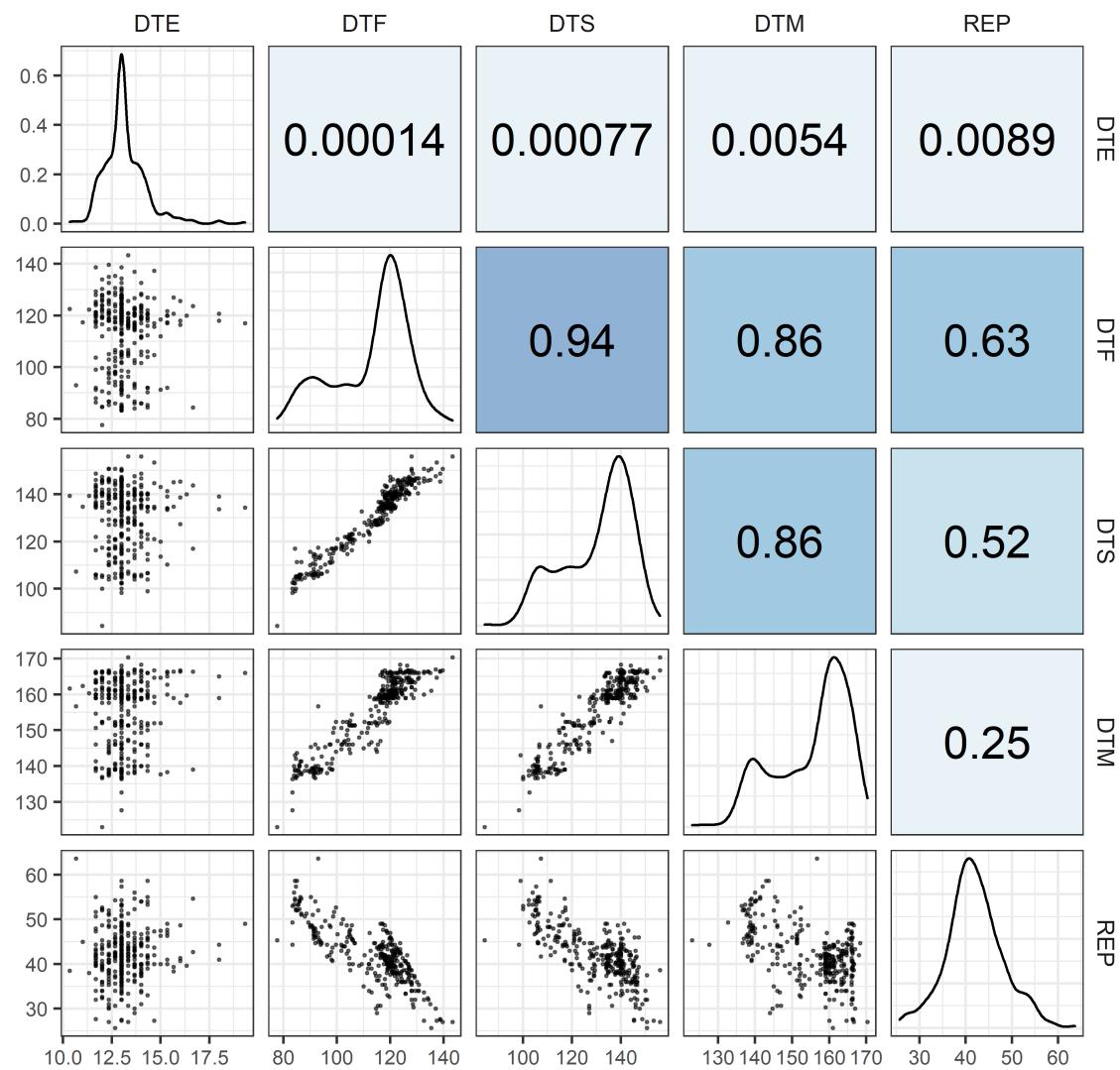
120 130 140 150

20 30 40

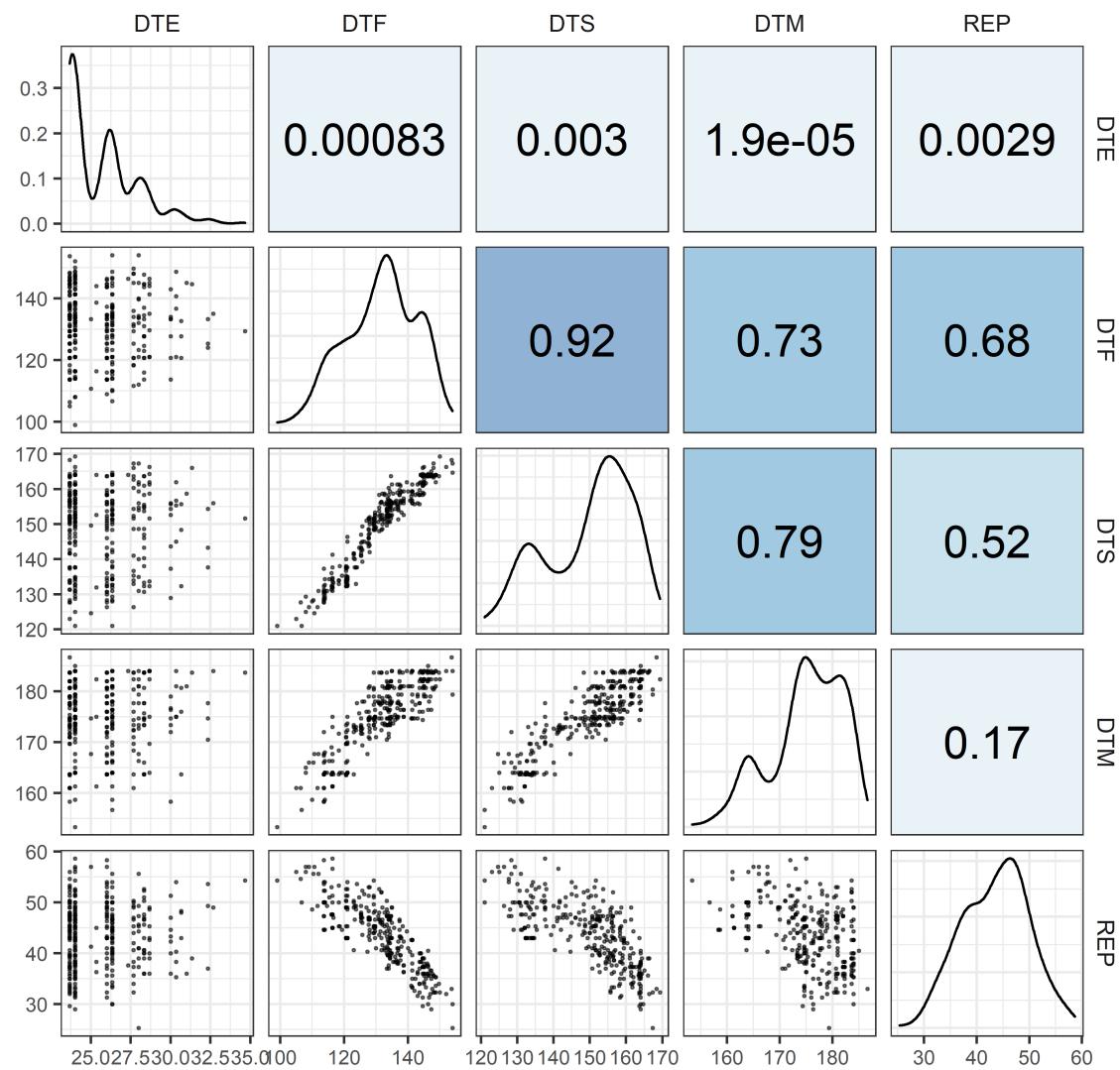
Marchouch, Morocco 2016



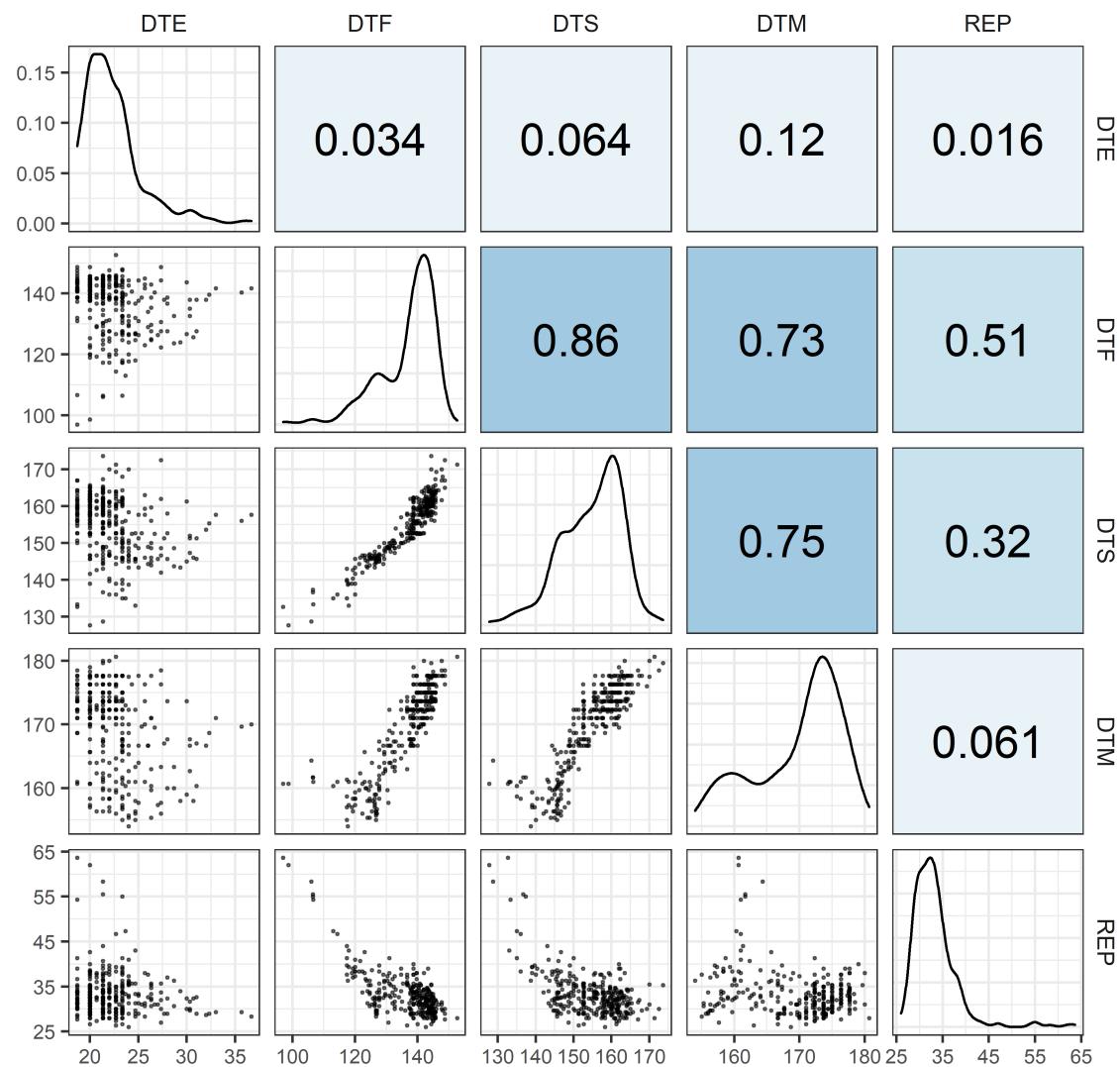
Marchouch, Morocco 2017



Metaponto, Italy 2016



Metaponto, Italy 2017



PCA Animation

Additional/Animation_PCA.gif

Phothermal Animation

Additional/Animation_3D.gif

PDFs

Entry Phenology

Additional/pdf_Phenology.pdf

Temperature and Photoperiod Regressions

Additional/pdf_TP.pdf

Model Predictions

Additional/pdf_Model.pdf

Photothermal Planes

Additional/pdf_3D.pdf

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