**A simple and accurate method based on a water consumption model for phenotyping soybean genotypes under hydric deficit conditions**

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**Abstract** (350 palabras)

Kinetic of water consume is an informative and useful trait for high through phenotyping for drought response and GWAS analysis in soybean

**Introduction**

Drought stress is one of the most important environmental factors which limits crop productivity and reduce yield stability. This reduction has occurred despite the continuous yield increasing achieved by breeding and better agricultural practices. Soybean (*Glycine* *max* L.) is not an exception on this scenery; conversely it is especially susceptible considering it is a summer crop (Zhang and Lin, 2016; Zipper et al. 2016). Drought stress affects both, the vegetative and the reproductive stages in soybean, reducing leave area, increasing flower and pod abortion and diminishing pod and seed size (Boyer, 1983). There are several works which relate the response in the vegetative stage with drought tolerance during reproductive stages (Kron et al. 2008; He et al. 2016; Sinclair et al. 2010). According to Kron et al (2008) there is a “developmental window” in V4 stage (Fehr et al. 1971), where plant subjected to water stress improve the subsequent drought stress tolerance in the reproductive stage. Furthermore, Sinclair et al. (2010) using a simulation model determined that water conservation, through early decrease in stomata conductance and reduced transpiration rate, explain the increase in soybean yield during 70 years with drought events.

Soybean breeding programs are mostly focused on increasing total yield and yield stability, which is principally affected by water shortage during the crop cycle. These programs, and particularly public breeding programs, do not use drought response as selection criteria due to the expensiveness of the massive phenotyping equipment currently available. Most of high-throughput phenotyping platforms are based on the diagnostic of changes in the plant physiology, such as leaf conductance, leaf area and root system development, using a complex and expensive system of analysis (Humplík et al. 2011). Hence, including drought tolerance as a selection criterion in breeding programs requires the developing of high-throughput, precise and low-cost phenotyping strategies (Tuberosa, 2012). However, as Valdez et al (2013) indicate strategies could include the quantification of two crucial aspects of the plant water budget: (i) the ability to capture more water; and (ii) the ability to conserve and use captured water more efficiently. (Functional Plant Biology, 2013, 40, 1310–1322 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1071/FP13149>). Nowadays is well documented that water extraction during the key crop stages is greatly informative about crop performance under water restriction scenario (Ratnakumar et al. 2009; Zaman-Allah et al. 2011a; Vadez et al. 2013b). (Functional Plant Biology, 2013, 40, 1310–1322 [htp://dx.doi.org/10.1071/FP13149](http://dx.doi.org/10.1071/FP13149)).

Water balance in a land crop is greatly dependent of evapotranspiration phenomena. This is the combination of two independent processes involved in water losses from the soil. One is the evaporation of the water content in the soil surface and the second is the loos of water contained in the plant tissues by transpiration. In crops, the transpiration is increased as the plants grow due to the increase of leaf area and at the same time this cause a contrary effect on the evaporation that become each more depreciable. Evapotranspiration can be determined by measuring several components of water balance in the soil. Specifically, in a controlled close system wherein no run-off or percolation, the total water content of the system within a certain period of time can be quantified as weight.

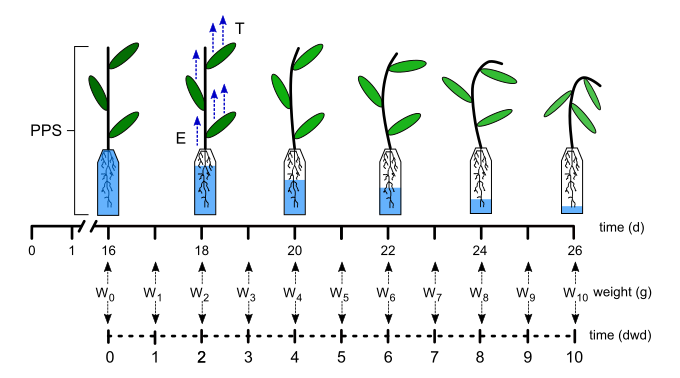
At whole plant level and under constant water demand, water uptake or water use depends mainly on root system development, leaf area, transpiration rate and leaf conductance (Vadez et al., 2013). Under conditions with increasing water restriction the role of each parameters mentioned above on water use is different. However, there is a consensus in the scientific community that transpiration changes are a critical component in a context where the available water content in the soil is changing (). Transpiration is determined by the demand and controlled by stomatas, during soil desiccation water extractable by the roots is continuously reduced determining that full transpiration demand cannot supported, in this situation the plants respond with the stomatal closure to avoid shoot desiccation. Also, stomatal opening is quite sensitive to the evaporative demand, and a high vapor pressure deficit (VPD) reduces stomatal aperture to restrict water losses, soil water content and atmospheric demand ultimately determine dynamic of water consume (). On this way, leaf conductance measurements using gravimetric methods have been explored as robust parameters for breeding programs (). Moreover, in soybean variation of stomatal response to VPD and water soil content has been revealed is genotypic dependent (Fletcher et al. 2007; Sadok and Sinclair 2009).

In this study, we developed a simple and informative model supported by biological and mathematical approaches for evaluating, under controlled growth condition, soybean plants response to water restriction through quantification of water consumption in vegetative stage. In order to find a physiological explanation of the variables generated by the model, they were correlated with stomatal conductance dynamic. Also, preliminary testing of the model was performed in a segregating biparental population and in an elite breeding population, independently. Results demonstrate that the approach proposed is a valid option to be included in plant phenotyping protocols with low incorporation of manpower and infrastructure.

**Materials and methods**

**Phenotyping method based on water consumption under environmental controlled conditions**

For the mathematical model develop, an experiment with a soybean genotype (GENESIS 5601) was performed. Plants were grown in a plastic 0.5 L bottle (pot) filled with a mix of sand:vermiculite 1:1. This combination of plant, pot and substrate was defined as Plant Pot Substrate system (PPS). Plants were grown in an environment defined by 30/20 C day/night cycle and a photoperiod 16/8 light/darkness, humidity was controlled at 35-40 % HR during all growth period. Solucion nutritive Three seeds per pot were sown and after cotyledon was expanded only one seedling was remained. Plants homogeneity was carefully analyzed to avoid any interference related with plant developmental phenotype. During the first 16 days after sowing (Developmental stage V2-3), soybean seedlings were grown without water restriction and substrate were kept at field capacity. Since day 17 watering was suspended and water substrate content was measured by gravimetry (water gravimetric content) daily during the next 10 days (dwd) (**Figure 1**). PPS weight and stomatal stomata conductance (Gw) was measured simultaneously.



**Figure 1. Schematic illustration of the experiment for water consumption determination.** Plants were maintained in field capacity condition until day 16. Afterwards, water supply is suspended. The plant pot substrate system (PPS) was weighted every day for 10 days (t0 until t10 ). Evaporation (E), Transpiration (T). Falta definir dwd que depende como la definamos en el texto.

**Mathematical model description**

In the experiment the PPS system weight (Wt )is defined by the weight of water (A)) plus the rest of components of system (***S***). ***S*** is the summatory of substrate, pot and plant weight respectively, this last was considered constant during the assay, because in spite off could vary during the day this is insignificant in comparison of the rest of components of ***S***. A is the summatory the transpirable water (AET) plus a percentage of that cannot be evapotranspired by the PPS during the whole assay, this portion of water not evapotranspirable is defined as residual water (). Values of  depend of the matric potential of the substrate and the transpiratory capacity of plants **(Figure 2A).** Quantity of water could be evapotranspired by the PPS is a function dependent of time (*t)*, and is named*.*Therefore,

.

***Modelling of PPS weight along the time***

If  is function of weight of PPS along the time *t*, so



In order to find an algebraic expression for the function , we assume the following supposition: *“Velocity with which the PPS weight varies is directly proportional to water that can be evapotranspired for the PPS in this fraction of time”*. Supposition can be mathematically expressed through the following differential equation



where is a constant of proportionality. Negative sign of the equation is due the weight of PPS decrease along the time, because the assay was performed withdrawing the watering at .

Like  and *S* are constant magnitudes along the time, derivation of the equality getting , thus the equation can be rewritten as



Obtaining the differential equation for the function .

Resolving the equation get us



Combination of (0.1) and (0.4) the following equation is obtained



Graphic representation and the experimental data adjusting of equation (0.5) are showed in **Figure 2A**.

***Modelling of evapotranspiration as a function of time***

In order to quantify the evapotranspiration (Figure. 1) () by the PPS from the precise moment of the watering was withdrawal () to time *t*, the differentia between the weight of PPS in both times, that is



Combining the equation and (0.6) we have that,



Therefore,



Graphic representation and the experimental data adjusting of equation (0.7) are showed in **Figure 2B.**

***Potential evapotranspiration estimated by the model***

At the moment the watering is suspended (), the PPS have the maximum quantity of evapotranspirable water. By definition, this quantity is  as is observed in **Figure 2A**.

On the other hand, because the constant of proportionality *k* of the equation is positive, we have that



That is, the parameter is the horizontal asymptote of the function and represent the potential evapotranspiration of PPS, as can be observed in **Figure 2B.**

***Mean time of ET***

The mean time, is by definition, the time required for PPS evapotranspire the half of potential evapotranspiration. Because the potential evapotranspiration is *B*, we have that the mean time, , satisfice



For calculating , equation is used and we have that



Thus the mean time is inversely proportional to the constant *k* and independent of *B*. Graphic representation of  is showed in Figure 2B.

***Calculation of parameters of the ET model from the experiment data***

If is the weight of PPS registered in the *j-*th day since the water suspension, is the set of data obtained from de assay (**Figure 2A**). From this set of data we can determinate the parameters of the ET model using the minimum quadrates which involve computational resources, or using a analytical clearance of the parameters of the equation . For this last option we took three specific determinations, ,  and  , performed in the days *0, n* and *2n* respectively. Replacing this data on the equation we can clearance directly the parameters, obtaining

 .



Comparison between the results obtained by both methods is showed in Figure 4

***Model of evapotranspiration as a function of stomata conductance***

*Conductance as function of PPS weight*

Combining (0.5) with get,



Then,



wherein .

Thus, the stomata conductance is a lineal function of weight of PPS as is showed in **Figure 3A**.

*Stomatal conductance as a function of time*

By definition, stomatal conductance () is the measurement of velocity CO2 entering to the substomatal chamber, and the water vapor exiting through the stomata pore of the leaf. Since the big part the water loosed by the PPS is from the stomatal transpiration, so is possible suppose that the evaporation is negligible, thus the variation of the weight can be assigned only to the transpiration, that is  (0.13)

Deriving (0.5) and replacing in we have that,



Graphic representation and the experimental data adjusting of equation (0.14) are showed in **Figure 3B.**

**Phenotyping strategy applied to F3 segregating population**

A F3 segregating population of 177 genotypes derived from the crossing of parental lines SO.655 x DM6.8 was phenotyped using the methodology and the mathematical model developed in this study. The phenotyping experiment was laid out in a randomized incomplete block design with three replications in each experiment. Growth conditions were the same described above for mathematical model developing. The PPS weight and stomatal stomata conductance (Gw) was measured simultaneously.

**Phenotyping strategy applied to an elite breeding population**

A local elite breeding population was also phenotyped using the methodology described. This population was composed of 190 genotypes which belong to maturity group (MG) IV to VII. Five commercial well known varieties (fulana y mengana, etc) were included as checks in all phenotyping experiments. In this case, plants were grown in a PVC tube (11 cm diameter and 30 cm length) with a mix of sand/vermiculite (1/1) under same environmental conditions described previously. Plant grown without any watering restriction for 30 days (developmental stage V4-5) afterward the watering was suspended and the PPS weight registered. The weight of PPS at day 0, 4 and 8 after water supply suspension was registered. The PPS weight and stomatal stomata conductance (Gw) was measured simultaneously.

**Data analysis**

Correlaciones y regresiones. Analisis de componentes principales.

**Multivariate characterization**

In order to characterize the Rice population, phenotypic and genotypic data were analyzed according to the analytical pipeline described in ESM\_2.

The multivariate characterization of the Rice population was accomplished by means of some exploratory analysis and visualization tools. First, the correlation and grouping of the photosynthesis variables was evaluated with a Principal Component Analysis (PCA) and a K-means clustering algorithm. A PCA of all standardized photosynthesis variables (Fo, F’o, Ft, Fm, F’m, ΦPSII, ΦNPQ, ΦNO, ΦPo, ΦPSII.pot, qL and qP) was conducted using the *PCA* function of the *FactoMineR* (Le et al. 2008) package in R Statistical Software (R Core Team, 2018). Photosynthesis variables were classified in groups, based on the coordinates of the PCA, using the k-means clustering algorithm to define the optimal number of k-groups, using the function *kmeans* of the *stats* package in in R Statistical Software (R Core Team, 2018). Second, genotypes were clustered in groups based the PCA of all the photosynthetic variables using a hierarchical clustering algorithm (HCPC). Genotypes were grouped based on similarity from the Euclidean distance using the Ward method and the number of groups was determined by the highest relative loss in inertia using the function *HCPC* of the *FactoMineR* (Le et al. 2008) package in R Statistical Software (R Core Team, 2018). Third, genotypes were clustered in groups based the PCA of the genotypic variables using a hierarchical clustering algorithm (HCPC) similar to the cluster based on photosynthesis variables. Finally, a correspondence analysis (CA) was performed from the contingency tables of the HCPC analysis from genotypic and the photosynthesis variables. The correspondence analysis was performed to visualize the relationship between the two grouping strategies (i.e. based on molecular markers and based on photosynthesis variables).  The CA was conducted using the *CA* function of the *FactoMineR* (Le et al. 2008) package in R Statistical Software (R Core Team, 2018).

The total contribution (ctotal) of each variable to each dimension (Dim1 and Dim2) of the PCA analysis was calculated as follows:



ctotal = ((c1 \* eig1) + (c2\*eig2)) / (eig1+eig2)

where and  are the contributions of the variable on Dim1 and Dim2, respectively, and  and are the eigenvalues of Dim1 and Dim1, respectively (Kassambara 2017).**Statistical model**

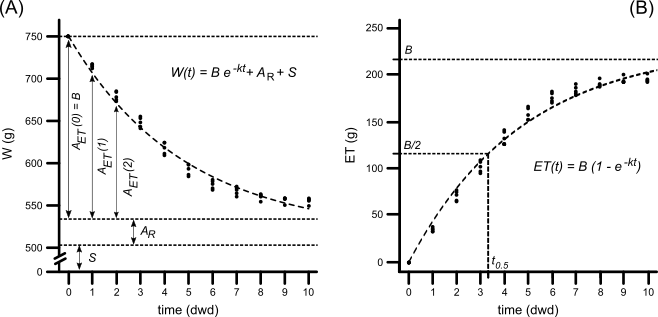
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**Results**

In this work, we developed an empirical mathematical model for describing the kinetic of water consumption of a PPS (Figure 1 and 2 ) using soybean as interest plant. This model was the base for the development of a water deficit response phenotyping methodology of soybean plants in V3 stage under controlled environmental conditions. The methodology was also used for phenotyping two breeding populations. Parameters of model defined by water consumption and its relationship with stomatal conductance (Gw) was also analyzed (Figure 3).

**Mathematical model explains the kinetic of water consumption of soybean**

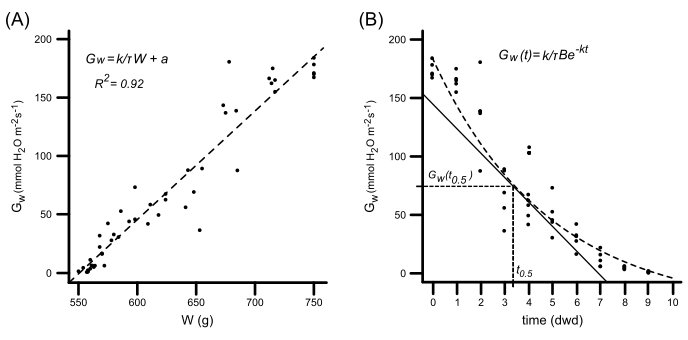
To development an empirical model, the PPS weight measurements (W(t)) during the whole water deficit period were used to determine the curve fitting according the experimental methods described in Figure 1. As is shown in figure 2A, ten days of water restriction determine a curve of weight loos of the PPS determined by the water transpired by plants. As is indicated in the figure, W at time t is defined by the parameters B determined by the weight when t is 0 and represent the maximum water potentially evapotranspired, AR the water not extractable and S the weight of support and dry substrate. Model allow the transformation of weight in a physiological parameter as is the ET, now the parameter *B* is the horizontal asymptote of ET(t) function which represents the maximum PPS’s evapotranspiration (Figure 2B). On the other hand, a derived parameter from this analysis is the time necessary for the PPS to lose by evapotranspiration half of the maximum amount of evapotranspirable water, o defined as mean time (t0.5) (Figure 2B). This parameter is a good indicator of water consumption kinetic of the genotypes and could help to the characterization of soybean genotypes.

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**Figure 2. A)** **Empirical model representing the evapotranspiration over time and empirical model adjustment.** Weight (W) of the PPS along the water deficit time. Weigth of dry substrate (S), water not extractable by the plants (AR), water evapotranspirable (AET) and water evapotranspirable by plants at field capacity conditions (B). B) **ET as a function of time**. Mathematical analysis for modeling ET (g) as a function of time. Parameter t0.5 is the period necessary to transpire the half of the maximum ET (B). Hay que definir dwd

**Modeling of** s**tomatal conductance in response to water availability**

In order to increase the informative level of the model, an analysis of Gw in function of the time of water deficit was performed. In addition to determination of PPS weigh the stomatal conductance (Gw) was monitoring during the deficit period (Figure 3). Because the experimental system works by watering suspension, the water content decrease as time increase, and in the same way the stomatal conductance also decrease. **(Figure 3A).** So, stomatal conductance is directly proportional to the weight of PPS meaning the transpiration is mainly affected by water content of substrate.

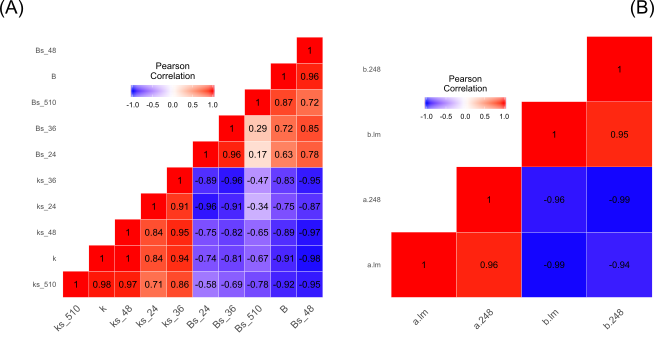


**Figure 3 Hacer el pie de figura**

As is shown in **Figure 3A** the coefficient of determination between Gw and the PPS water content is 0.92. It is worthy to mention that both parameters were analyzed independently of what PPS generated the W value or what plant generated the Gw value. As was mentioned before data demonstrate that stomatal conductance is highly correlated with water content of substrate. Considering the relation between Gw and water content is lineal, it is defined by the slope and the intercept of regression line. The intercept is the Gw value when water available content of PPS is 0 and the slope represents the stomatal response to the available water. If conductance becomes 0 at different water level availability could be indicative of stomata response in relation to water restriction. Previously we demonstrated that ET and Gw are in function of water available, thus considering transpiration is determined by stomata conductance an explicative model of ET that include the progression of Gw along the time was developed. As is represented in Figure 3B, stomatal conductance is defined by the parameters of ET model. Moreover, the values of Gw instantaneous in the t0.5 is generated by the asymptote of derivation of the curve. In biological terms the calculation of this instantaneous Gw would determine the capacity and dynamic of the stomata for responding to changes in water availability during an incremental water deficit. Phenotyping of a genotype collection could demonstrate that the model can provide information about the characterization of the water deficit response of a specific genotype. We expect that t0.5 and B y AR are genotype dependent and could indicate a specific response of genotypes.

**Model minimizes sampling requirements in phenotyping protocols**

To simplify the data collection procedure and increase the high throughput capacity, the model parameters were estimated using the minimum sampling. Figure 4 shows the correlation between the *k* calculated using the Gauss Newton fitting and *k* determined by equation 6 from PPS weighing data. The optimum coefficient of determination is obtained when the PPS are weighed in day 4 and day 8 (Figure 4). In this case with the weight sampling in these two days a correlation coefficient of 0.96 and 0.98 is obtained for B and k respectively. Both parameters of the model are critical to evaluate the water consumption curve of a specific genotype. Hence, the weight of PPS in days 4 and 8 appear to be enough to describe the kinetic of water consumption for along water restriction period. On the other hand, as was mentioned before GW in response to water availability explained by the model can also contribute to phenotyping. In this case the minimum sampling data of Gw should be taken is three because the relation between both variables. By sampling the Gw in the days 2, 4 and 8 is enough to register the values of a and b predicted by the model with 0.96 and 0.95 of correlation coefficient respectively (Figure 4B).



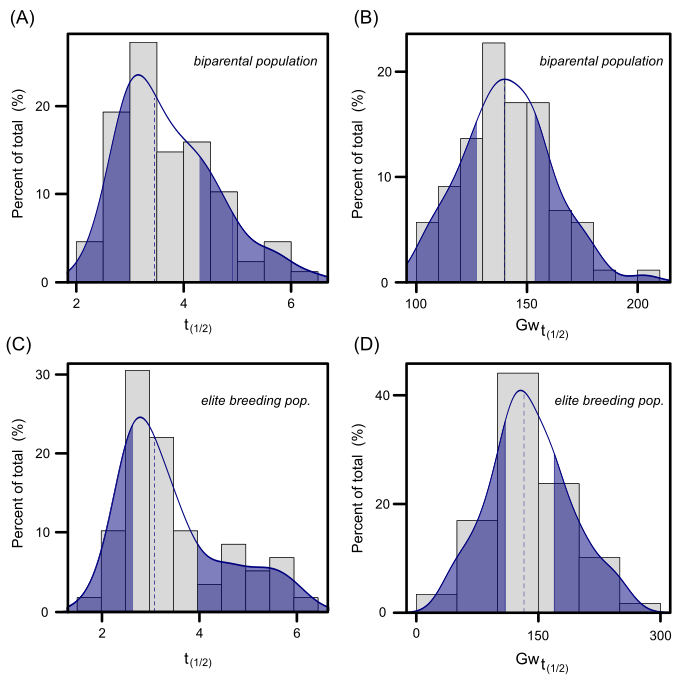
**Fig4…….**

**Application of the phenotyping methodology to two breeding populations and distinct plant developmental stages**

Analysis of water consumption kinetic in response to a progressive water deficit was performed in a biparental population. Two parameters, t0.5 and Gw (t1/2), were selected to characterize de variability of the recombinants genotypes (**Figure 5A**). Values of t1/2 ranked between 2 and 6 days showing a high variability in the kinetic of water consumption. However, most of the genotypes have t 1/2 lower than 5 days, normal distribution observed confirms the values of parameters have a biological behavior inside the population. On the other hand, distribution of Gw t(1/2) show normal distribution than accomplish the behavior of water consumption response (Fig4B).

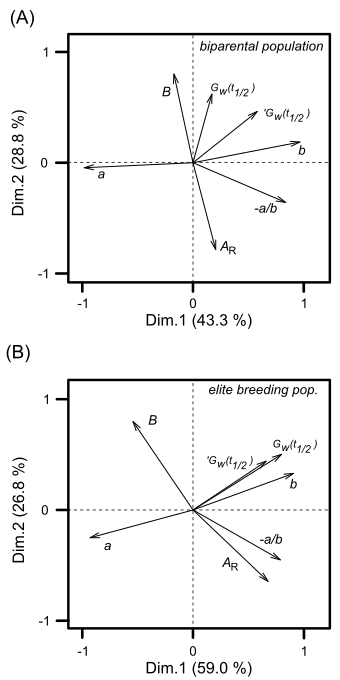
FIGURA 4 (al final del archive están las figuras que teníamos, esta habría que hacerla, es la figura que te llevaste anotada)

When the phenotyping protocol was evaluated in V5 plants of a wider genotypic background population (190 genotypes) similar range of t1/2 values were obtained compared with obtained in the biparental population evaluated in V3 plants (Fig 5A). However, when Gw t(1/2) was analyzed a wider range of values was obtained (6-300) showing this parameter is more affected by the developmental stage. This confirms the idea that parameters identified by the model are biologically relevant and at least in soybean could help the analysis of plant response to water deficit. For both variables in both populations three groups was generated considering the values of t1/2 and Gw (t1/2) of each genotypes. Group 1 and 3 include the genotypes with values in the percentile 10 % (Fig. 4 and 5) and 90% respectively, group 2 include genotypes with values between both previous Groups.



**Fig5 ……..)……………….**

A PCA in both breeding populations was performed in order to identify the contribution and relation of different parameters generated by the mathematical modelling on water consumption curve (Fig 6).

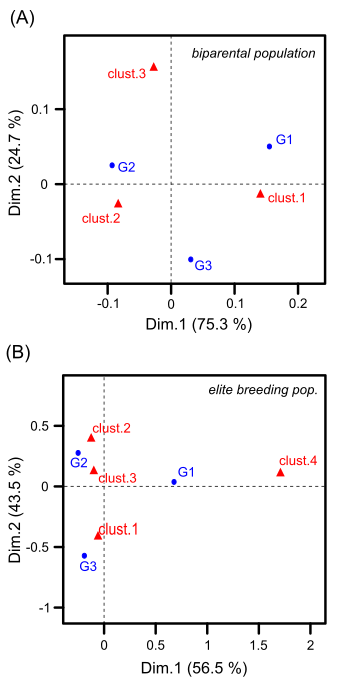


**Fig6……..**

The first two principal components of water consumption curve in V3 biparental population explained 28.8 % and 43.3 % of the variance. Plant water consumption curve PC1 reflected the variation of genotypes from parameters of the model that were a (low scores) to the opposite parameters b and ‘GW (t1/2) instantaneous stomatal conductance (high scores). PC2 reflected variation from genotypes with low transpiratory capacity (B) (low values) to those with high water extraction (AR) (high scores). The first two principal components of elite breeding population explained 59% and 26,8% of the variance PC1 and PC2 reflected variation of water consumption curves of genotypes from the parameters of the models. Similar to that found in biparental population analysis, a and ‘b explain the PC1 and AR and B explain the PC2. However, in this case that GW(t1/2) and ‘GW(t1/2) have the same impact on PC2 with more incidence of GW (t1/2) in both populations.

The variables defined by the model explain more than 70 % of variance observed independently of population objective. Surprisingly, the parameters have similar behavior in both populations spite off the genetic variability and plant developments are different between the populations (Fig. 5A and 5B). When the model is applied to plants with a more advanced developmental stage, ‘GW(t1/2) has the same impact on water consumption variance. However, in case of Gw (t1/2) a specific changes was observed. Is important to point out that the impact on water consumption of the parameters of the model are independent of the t1/2 values, because this last parameter was not included in the PCA analysis..

Genotypes were clustered by using the effect of each variable in the PCA, three clusters were obtained by this analysis Association of this clusters with the Groups defined previously was performed and showed in Figure 7. Group 1 and 2 have a good association with genotypes belongs to clusters 1 and 2 respectively. No association could be found between Group 3 and remaining genotypes clustered. These results were kept in both breeding populations, however when elite breeding population data were analyzed a new cluster was obtained (Fig 7B). This could be related with high phenotypic variability of this population because a broad genetic diversity.



**Fig7……….**

**Agregar figura 8 que muestra identificacion de Qtls para B y t1/2**

**Discussion (poner mas citas)**

In the current climate change scenario, it is imperative that soybean breeders use effective strategies for developing varieties with better ability to cope with period of water shortage. The complexity of drought tolerance trait has prevented the development of successful and reachable phenotyping strategy for selection in small-scale breeding programs. This situation gave rise this work in order to develop an enforceable phenotyping strategy. Simplification of strategies for phenotyping s become necessary with a high number of plants should be evaluated at the same time. In this line, big efforts have been done to reach this objective (ZZ). In our case we fixed the focus in the development of a model able to characterize and predict the water consumption curve with low sampling requirements. Because the plant growth system despise the water losses by evaporation, water consumption curve could related with transpiration curve and also include the stomatal response as parameters of the model. As was demonstrated in several studies water consumption using gravimetric methods correlate with measurement of the transpiration rate under specific conditions of VPD so fairly high throughput analysis could be applied. (e.g. Kholová et al. 2012).

Model confirms the relation between the kinetic of water consumption and stomatal conductance, this means that water transpired by the PPS defined in the study is regulated by stomatal conductance and this last variable is regulated by the water availability in the pot. Moreover, model can predict the value of water when the conductance is 0 and define the limit of water extraction. This trait has been identified as an important factor because genotypes with high values of water thresholds begin to partially close their stomata at relatively high water content and hereafter save water of soil (Valdez et al. 2013). A study using data from different region and years from USA country has shown through simulation tools that this trait would lead to a significant soybean yield increase, especially in crop season classified as dry (Sinclair et al. 2010). An early and accurate screening of genotypes with specific response in water consumption curve under water deficit appears as interesting advantageous in a plant breeding program.

How drought episodes are establishing at field conditions is variable depend of agro climatic regions, rain regimens, soil characteristic and atmospheric demand. Under alternating drought conditions, in which there is frequent the period alleviation of stress genotypes with high evapotranspiration capacity and water extraction (higher B and lower AR) could be more interesting that those with contrary response (lower B and high AR). However, in a drought situation with low probability of soil water recovery the selection of genotypes with low B and high AR could be main objective for breeding.

The gravimetric measurements of transpiration curves trait under different VPD lead the increase of adaptations of several crops genotype to different environments, using a simple and affordable method with high potential of scale up possibility. Phenotyping protocols have been reached different ways to classified genotypes in response to drought (). Here we proposed that some parameters of the model could be assigned as a specific trait of genotypes so this parameters should be not discarded to be usedin a phenotyping methods. Moreover, associations among the variables of the model increase the possibility to identify other parameters more informative about plant drought tolerance. For example, model demonstrated conductance could be included as explicative variable of plant response to progressive water deficit. In this context, ‘Gw appears as an effective measurement for explaining responsiveness of genotypes to changes in water availability.

The PCA analysis show that most of the 65% of variance explain water consumption is explained by the model parameters. Moreover phenotype of soybean plant in response to hydric defict from two breeding population could be characterized by the model proposed. El fenotipo de cada genotipo esta determinado por el genoma (citar), dos variables del modelo t1/2 y B fueron utilizados en un analisis de qtls en la población biparental permitio encontrar varios qtls asociados a estas varibles. Esto confirma la asociación genética de estos parámetros con un fenotipo de respuesta a defict hídrico determinado.

Validation of water deficit response at field conditions of a set of genotypes previously characterized by the model is presented as the next challenge. This point is critical in order to propose the phenotyping methodology as a tool to be included in a crop breeding program, especially in those programs with low income support.

**Author Contributions**

SS performed the mathematical theoretical model. OB, VB, EC GQ and SC were involved in the planning of the work. GQ conducted all data analysis of the experiments. EC and GQ performed the phenotypic evaluation. SC generated the breeding populations. All authors corrected the manuscript OB and VB wrote the manuscript.

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**Conflict of Interest Statement**

The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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**Supplementary Material**

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Zaman-Allah *et al*. (2011*b*) and Belko *et al*. (2012), the leaf canopy conductance was calculated as the ratio of gravimetric transpiration measurements at the wholeplant level divided by the leaf area and the time that plants were allowed to transpire (either an entire day or one-hour time periods across an entire day). Thus, it was ensured that the leaf area index of the plants was <1, such that there was a lack of (or limited) mutual shading of leaves. Leaf conductance measurements using gravimetric methods have a throughput that makes them suitable for breeding programs. These measurements were robust, and they were preferred over porometric measurements, which have several drawbacks (Turner 1991), including sampling (choice of leaf or choice of leaf section), time of sampling (possible changes in light or VPD conditions), and throughput. Porometric

measurements would also not be able to cope with the possibility of stomatal patchiness (Buckley and Mott 2000). Using these methods, chickpea genotypes that were tolerant to terminal water stress were found to have a lower leaf canopy conductance at the vegetative stage and under fully irrigated conditions (Zaman-Allah *et al*. 2011*b*).

Figure 3. The equation is depicted within the plot.Using experimental data, the curve was fitted. The model fit the experimental data with an R-square of 0.986. D) Relation between K estimated by Gauss Newton and predicted K generated with two sampling E) Relation between B estimated by Gauss Newton and predicted B with two sampling.

