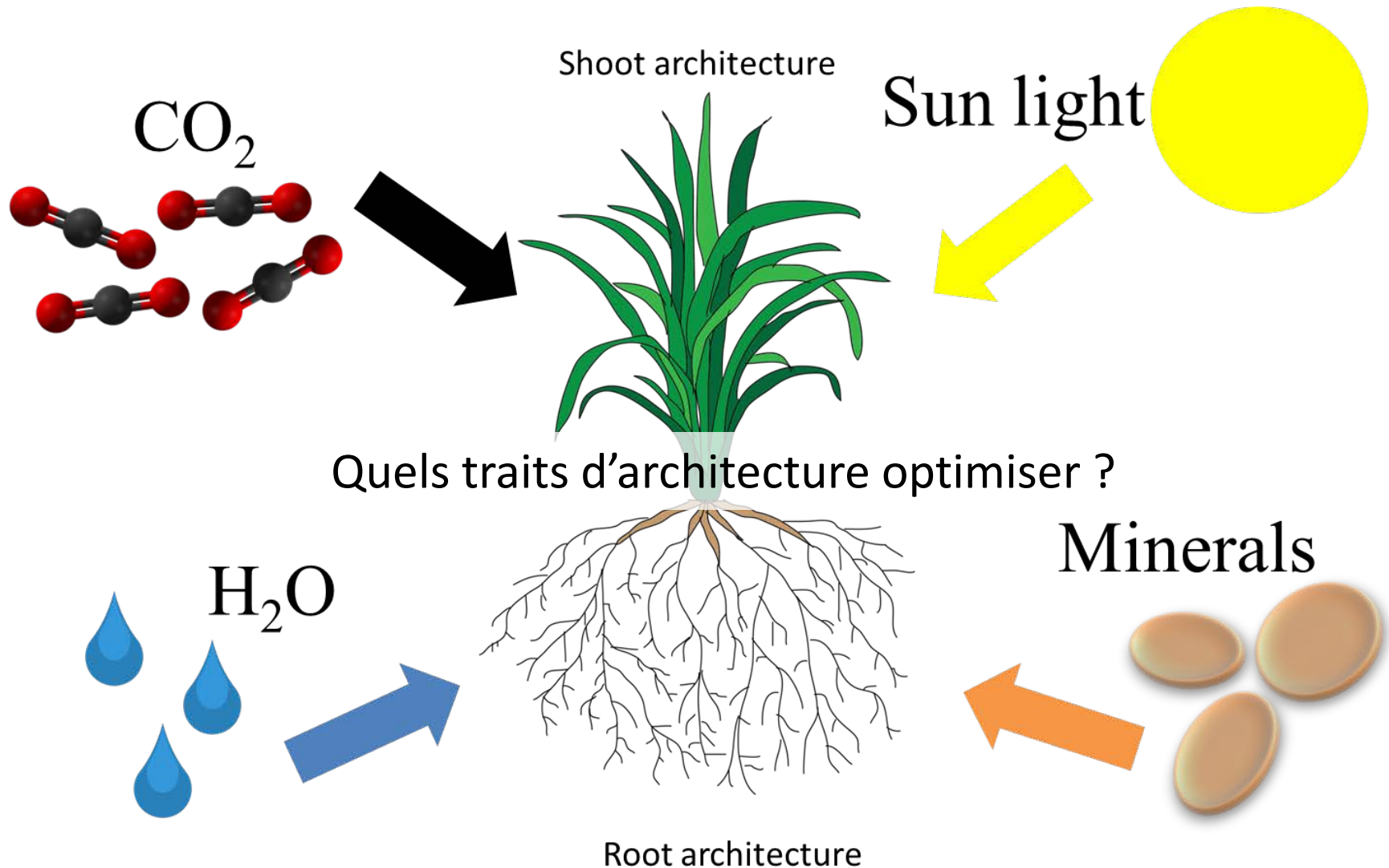


Recherche d'idéotypes architecturaux pour l'optimisation de l'acquisition des ressources



Improving plant productivity

Environment (E)

Management practices (M)

Resources management



Cultural practices



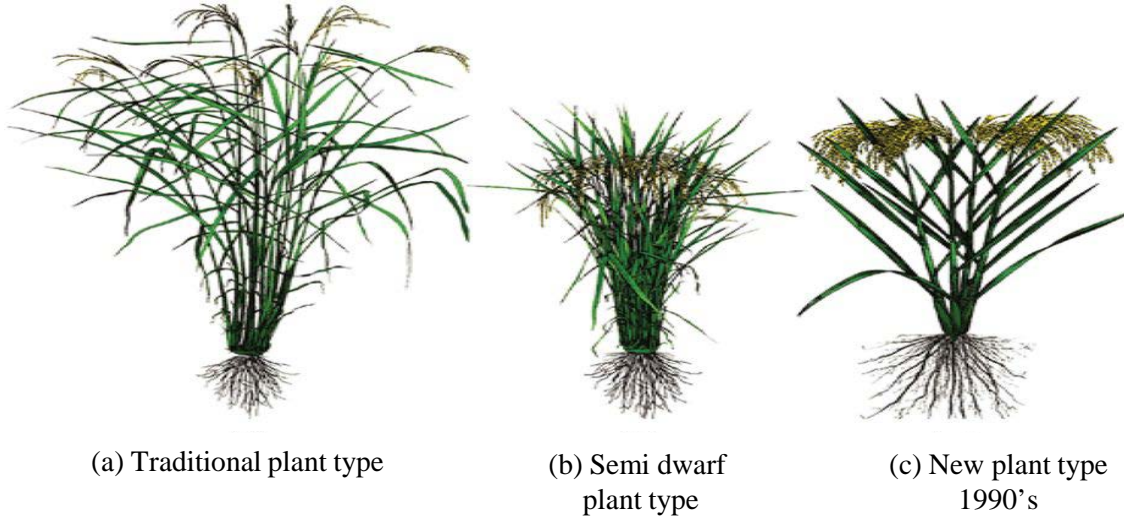
Plant breeding (G)



Interaction between environment, genetic and management (G x E x M)

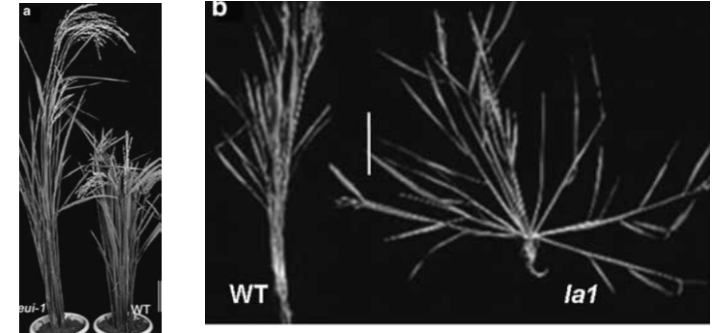
Ideotype

- Concept of **ideotype** (Donald, 1968) « Modèle nouveau de plante qui, en conditions de culture (communauté de plantes), utilise mieux que les types actuellement connus les ressources du milieu (lumière, eau, éléments minéraux) et en supporte mieux les aléas (adversités climatiques, parasitisme) afin de prouver un meilleur revenu »
- Selection of specific plant architecture (in interaction with management practices)



Genetic control of plant architecture

- Plant height
 - Plomion et al., 1996 (QTL), Yang and Hwa, 2008 (mutant)
- Branching pattern
 - Sakamoto and Matsuoka, 2004 (mutant); Segura et al., 2008 (H^2)
- Leaf geometry
 - Frary et al., 2004 (QTL) ; Li et al., 2015 (QTL)



Yang and Hwa, 2008



Frary *et al.*, 2004

But phenotyping architecture in relation with light interception is still a bottleneck

- Use of **Functional-structural plant models (FSPM)**

Variabilité de l'architecture

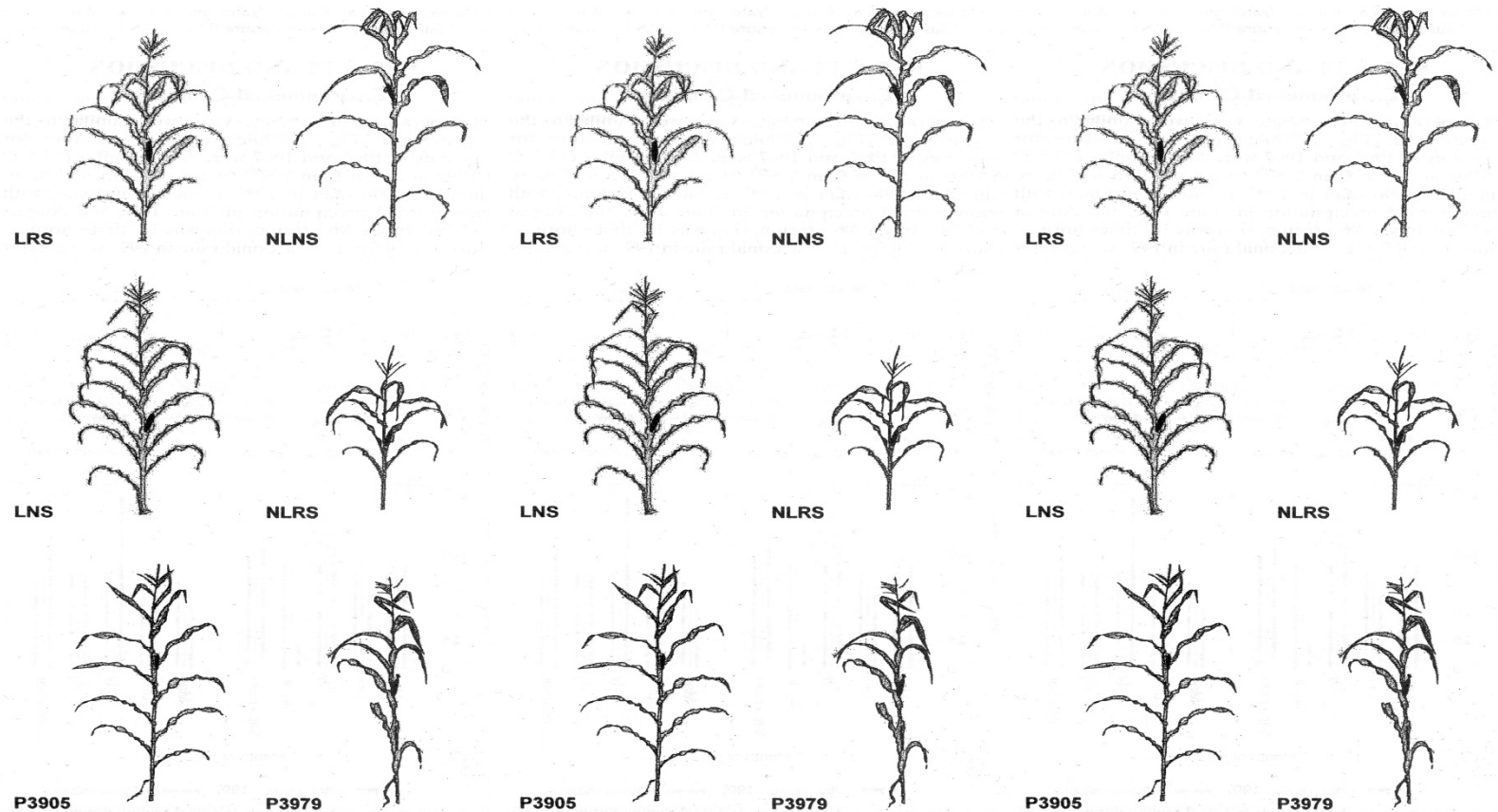
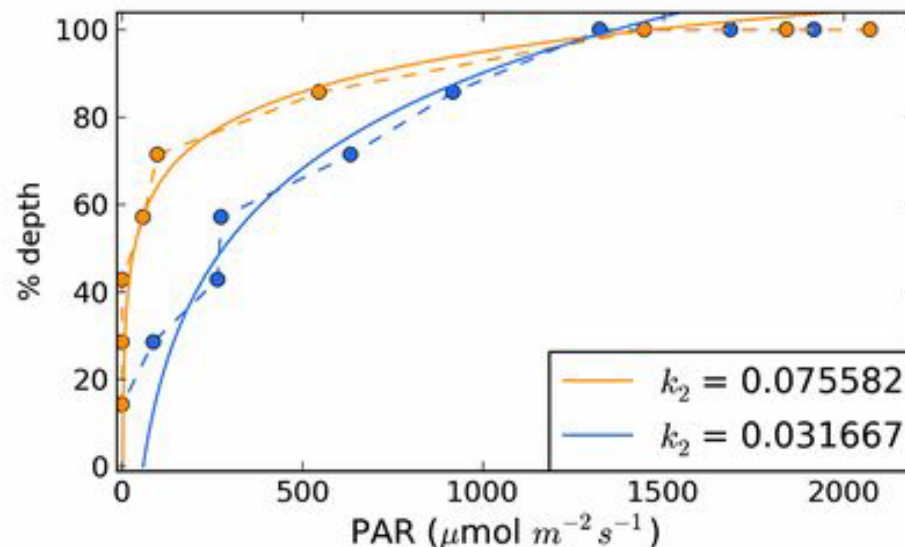
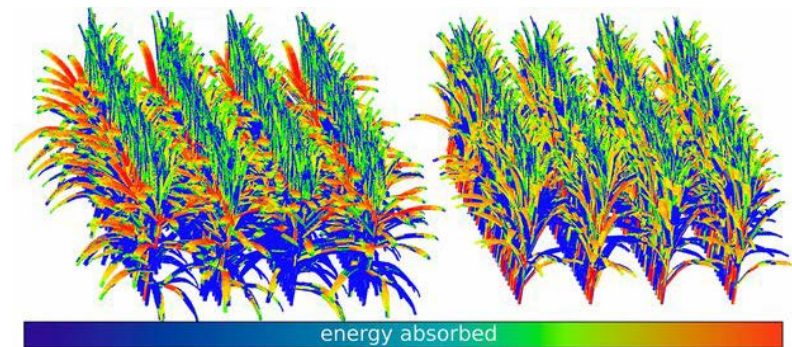
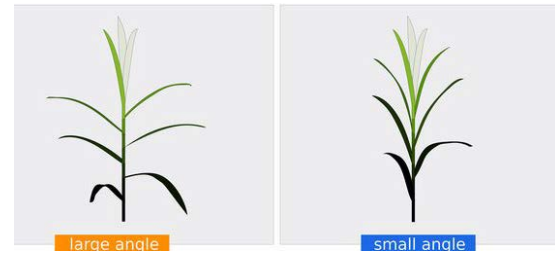


Fig. 1. Examples of plant canopy architectures of field-grown maize genotypes at silking stage.

Fig. 1. Examples of plant canopy architectures of field-grown maize genotypes at silking stage.

Fig. 1. Examples of plant canopy architectures of field-grown maize genotypes at silking stage.

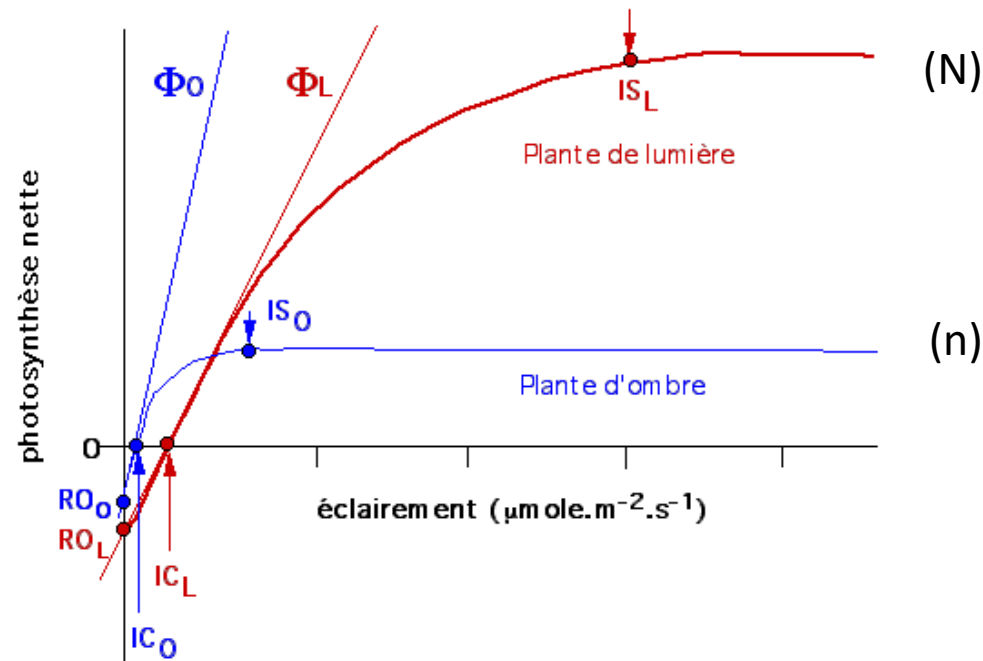
Plant architecture & Light interception



Truong *et al.* 2015

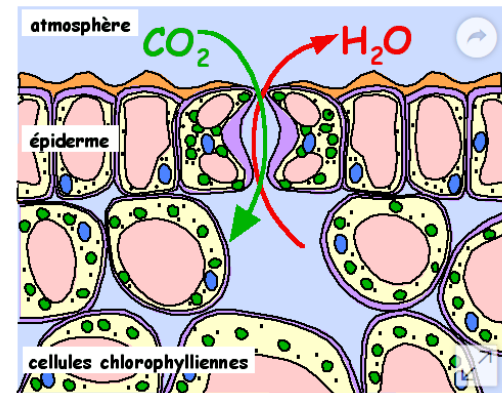
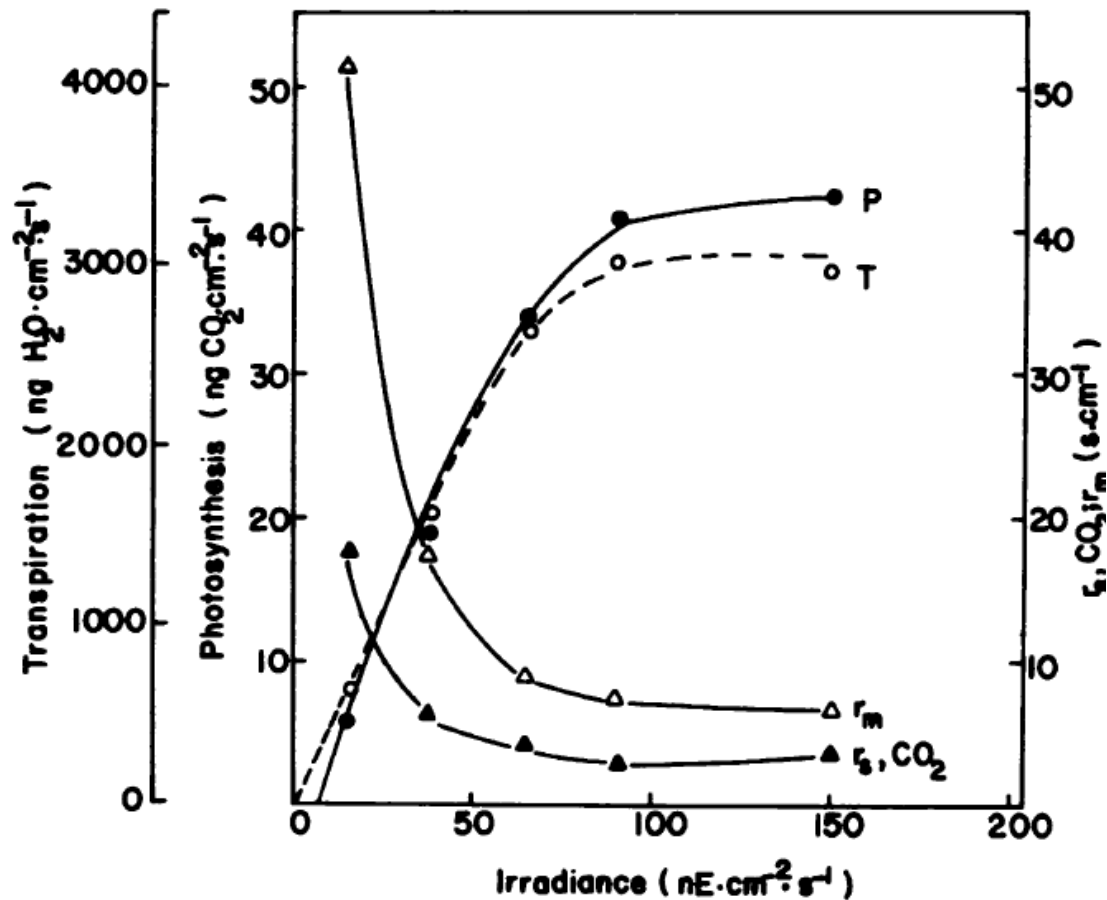
Light interception et photosynthese

2 - Comparaison de la photosynthèse de plantes de lumière et de plantes d'ombre.



Courbes de saturation de la photosynthèse en fonction de la densité du flux de photons chez une plante de lumière et une plante d'ombre. Les autres facteurs (concentration en CO_2 atmosphérique, température 25°C) sont maintenus constants. IC, intensité de compensation, ; IS, intensité saturante ; Φ , Rendement quantique foliaire. En bleu : plantes d'ombre ; en rouge : plantes de lumière.

Light interception et transpiration



Ku, S. B., Edwards, G. E., & Tanner, C. B. (1977). Effects of light, carbon dioxide, and temperature on photosynthesis, oxygen inhibition of photosynthesis, and transpiration in *Solanum tuberosum*. *Plant physiology*, 59(5), 868-872.

References

- Monteith, J.** (1977). Climate and the efficiency of crop production in Britain. *Philosophical transactions of the Royal Society of London, series B Biological Sciences*, 281:277–294.
- Khush, G. S.** (2001). Green revolution: the way forward. *Nature Genetics*, 2:815–821.
- Dingkuhn, M., Laza, M. R. C., Kumar, U., Mendez, K. S., Collard et al.** (2015). Improving yield potential of tropical rice: Achieved levels and perspectives through improved ideotypes. *Field Crops Research*, 182:43–59.
- Donald, C.** (1968). The design of a wheat ideotype. Finlay, KW and Shepherd.
- Koester, R. P., Skoneczka, J. A., Cary, T. R., Diers, B. W., and Ainsworth, E. A.** (2014). Historical gains in soybean (*Glycine max* Merr.) seed yield are driven by linear increases in light interception, energy conversion, and partitioning efficiencies. *Journal of Experimental Botany*, 65(12):3311–3321.
- Rotter, R., Tao, F., Hohn, J., and Palosuo, T.** (2015). Use of crop simulation modelling to aid ideotype design of future cereal cultivars. *Journal of Experimental Botany*, page erv098.
- Plomion, C., Durel, C.-E., and O'Malley, D. M.** (1996). Genetic dissection of height in maritime pine seedlings raised under accelerated growth conditions. *Theor Appl Genet*, 93:849–858.
- Yang, X.-C. and Hwa, C.-M.** (2008). Genetic modification of plant architecture and variety improvement in rice. *Heredity*, 101:396–404.
- Sakamoto, T. and Matsuoka, M.** (2004). Generating high-yielding varieties by genetic manipulation of plant architecture. *Current Opinion in Biotechnology*, 15:144–147.
- Segura, V., Cilas, C., and Costes, E.** (2008). Dissecting apple tree architecture into genetic, ontogenetic and environmental effects: mixed linear modelling of repeated spatial and temporal measures. *New Phytologist*, 178:302–314.
- Frary, A., Fritz, L. A., and Tanksley, S. D.** (2004). A comparative study of the genetic bases of natural variation in tomato leaf, sepal, and petal morphology. *Theor Appl Genet*, 109:523–533.
- Li, C., Li, Y., Shi, Y., Song, Y., Zhang, D., Buckler, E. S., Zhang, Z., Wang, T., and Li, Y.** (2015). Genetic control of the leaf angle and leaf orientation value as revealed by ultra-high density maps in three connected maize populations. *PloS ONE*, 10(3):e0121624.
- Truong, S. K., McCormick, R. F., Rooney, W. L., & Mullet, J. E.** (2015). Harnessing genetic variation in leaf angle to increase productivity of *Sorghum bicolor*. *Genetics*, 201(3), 1229-1238.