



THE HEBREW
UNIVERSITY
OF JERUSALEM



המכון למדעי הצמח
וגנטיקה בחקלאות
ע"ש רוברט ה. סמית
The Robert H. Smith
Institute for Plant Sciences
& Genetics in Agriculture

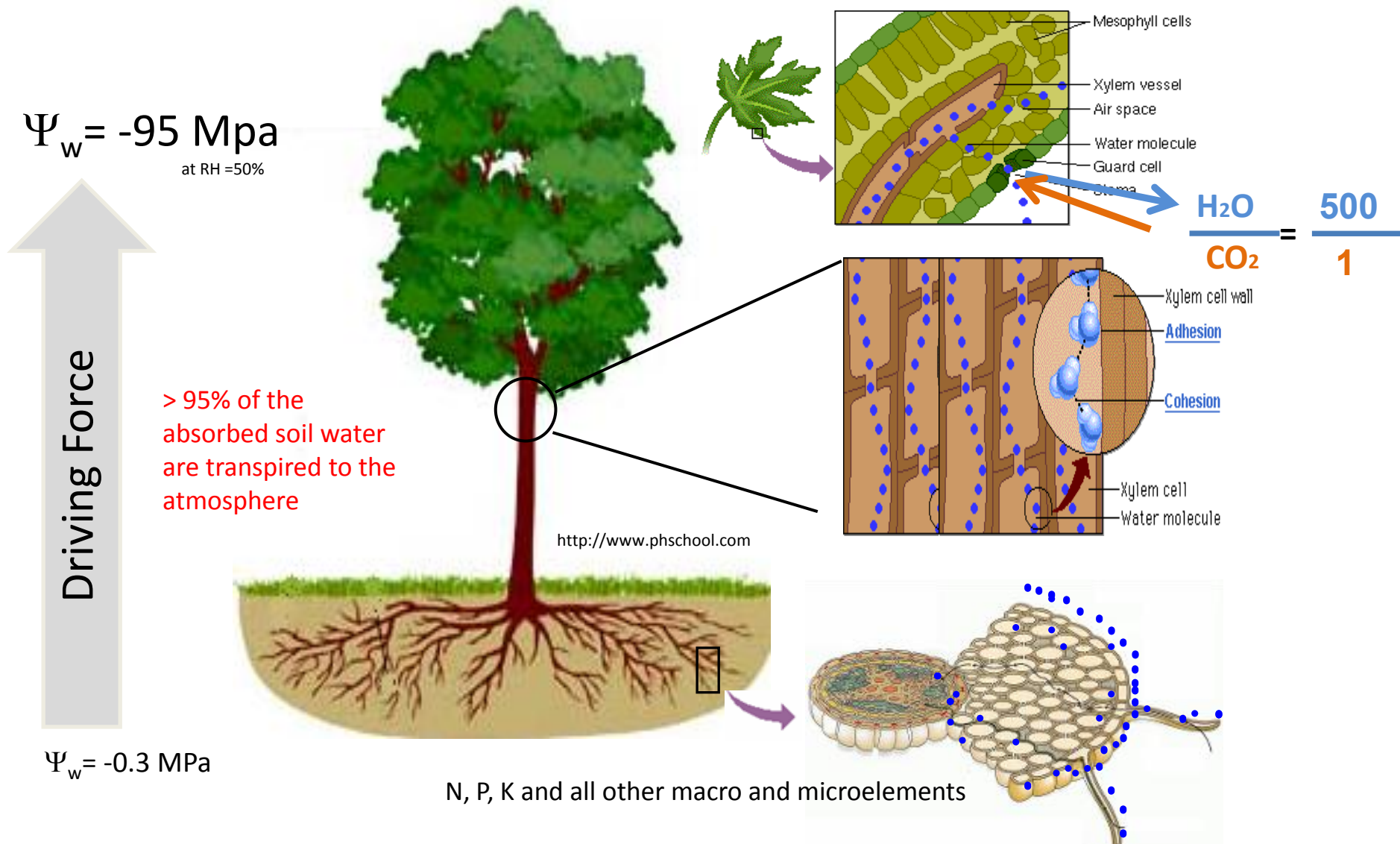
Screening for biostimulants effect on drought response using an high-throughput functional-phenotyping system

Prof. Menachem Moshelion
The Robert H. Smith Faculty of Agriculture,
Food and Environment
menachem.moshelion@mail.huji.ac.il



Plant water relations

Plant Water Use Efficiency (WUE)



Plant Water Use Efficiency (WUE)



=

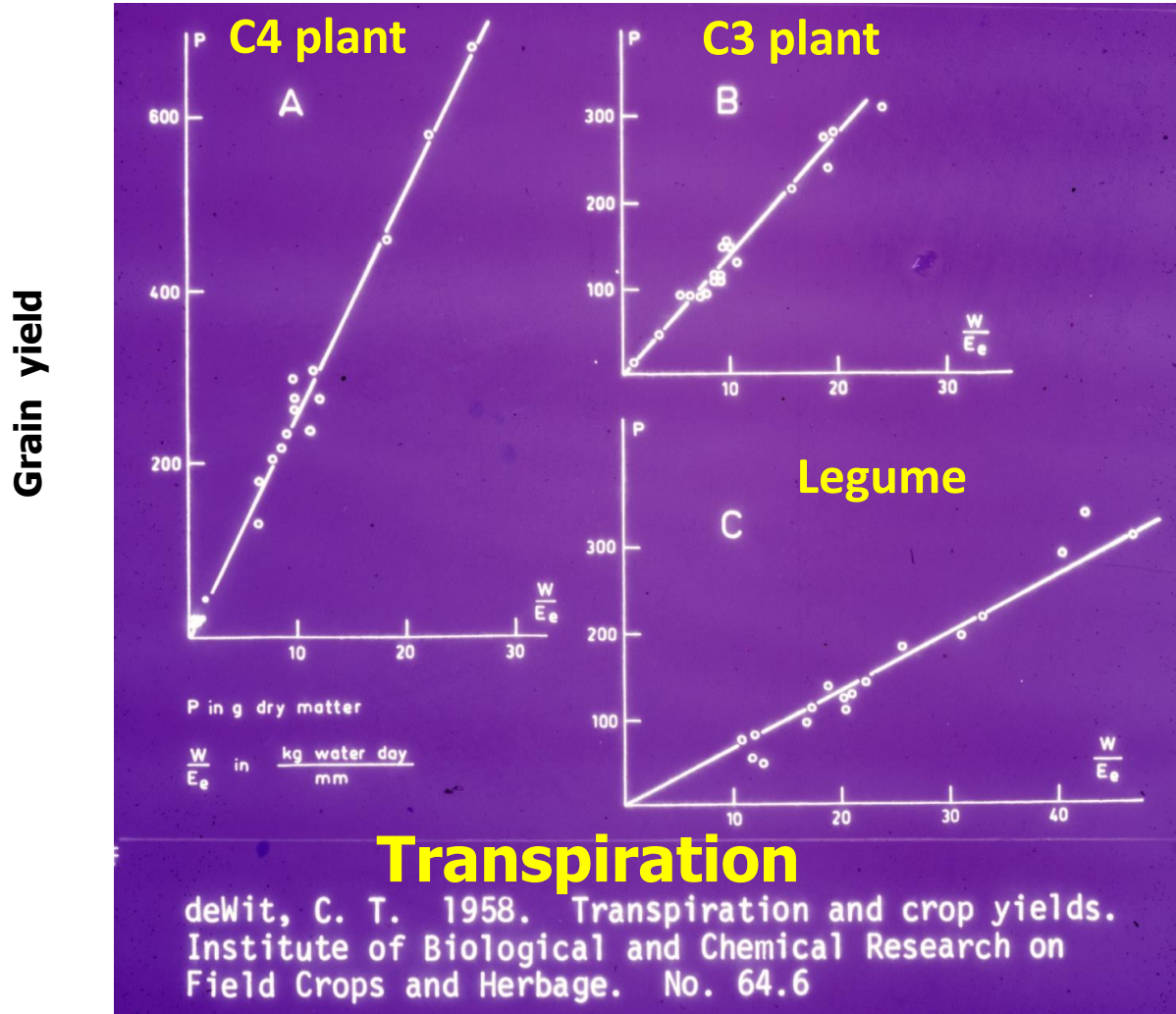


Per kilo fruit!

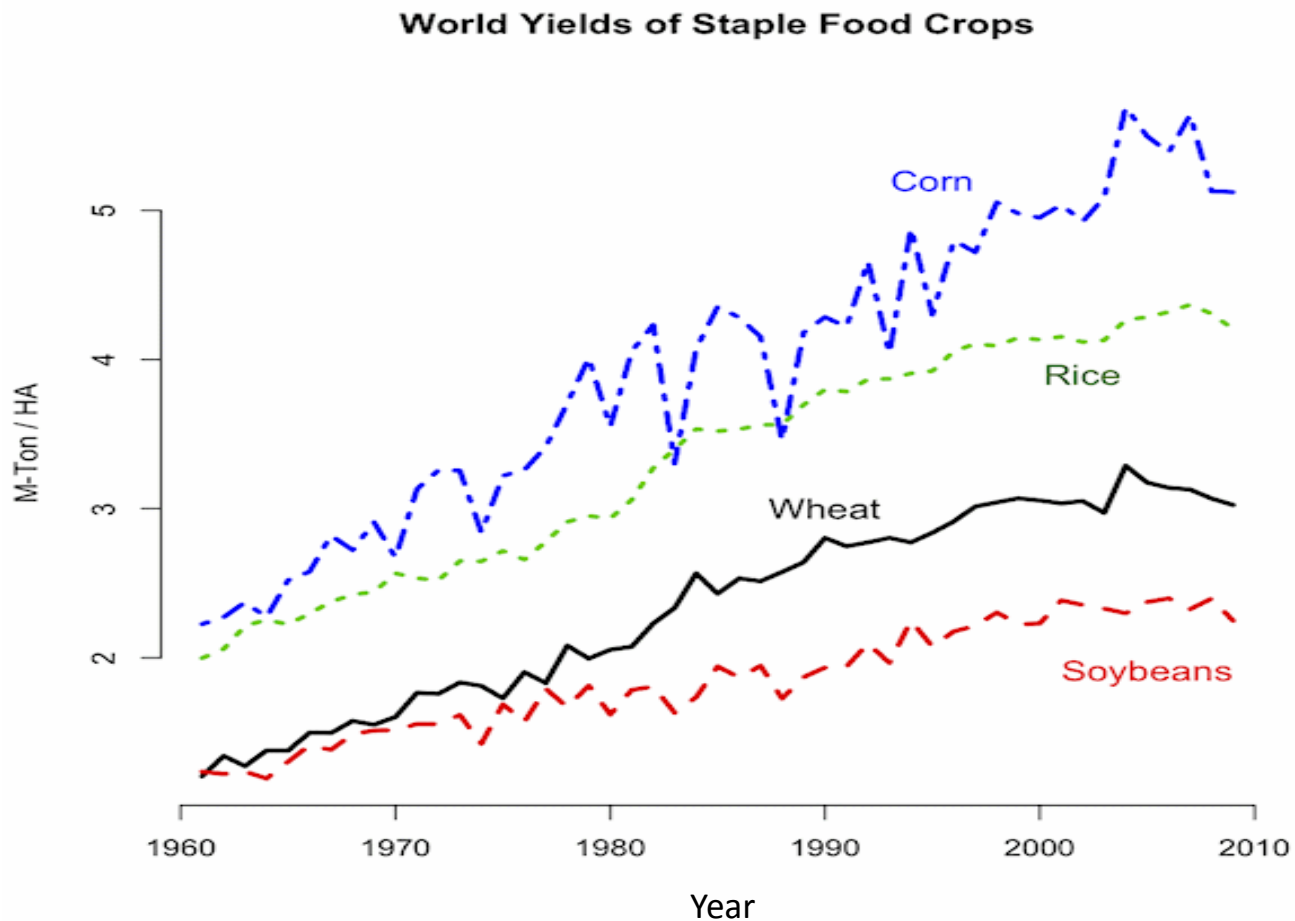
Fruit	Yield (ton/acre/year)	Irrigation (ton/ acre /year)	Water use efficiency (ton water /ton fruit)
Pear	6	2750	458
Peach	4.8	2500	523
Avocado	4.8 - 8.0	3800	472 - 786
Citrus	14 - 32	4000 - 4800	150 -285

Transpiration use efficiency

A correlation between transpiration and crop yield



Agricultural yield performances



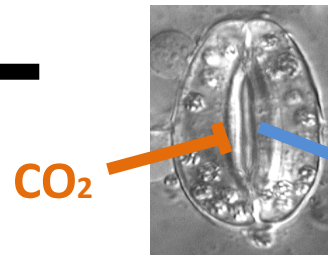
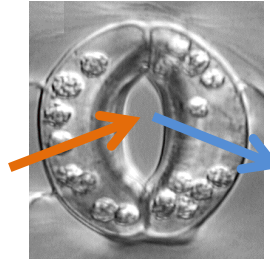
Cellular mechanisms controlling productivity and survivability trade-offs



Canalized Traits

Plastic Traits

Photosynthesis ↑
Transpiration ↑
CO₂



Photosynthesis ↓
Transpiration ↓

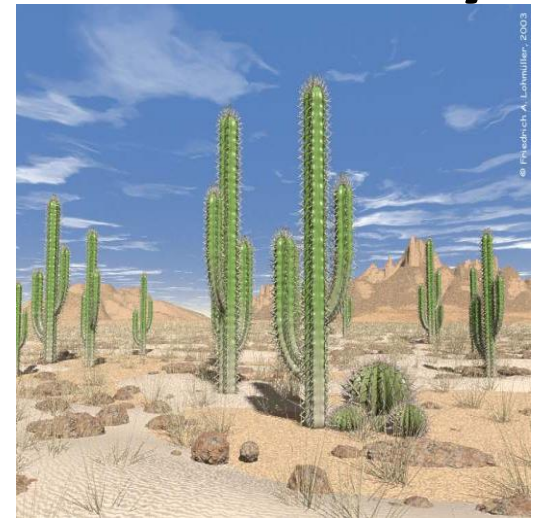
Productivity



<http://wallpaper-download.net/wallpapers/flower-wallpapers-sunflower-field-wallpaper-32260.jpg>

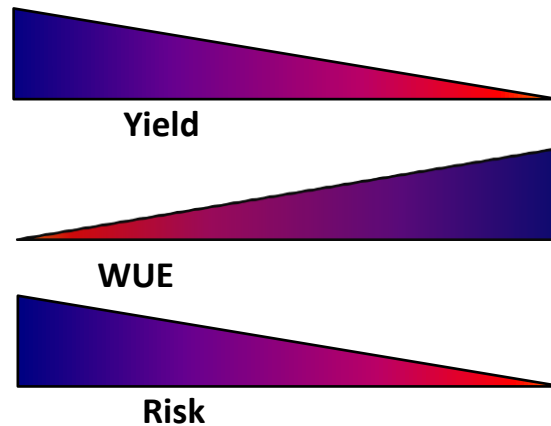
Crop

Survivability



<http://fvcgeography.files.wordpress.com/2011/10/cactus72.jpg>

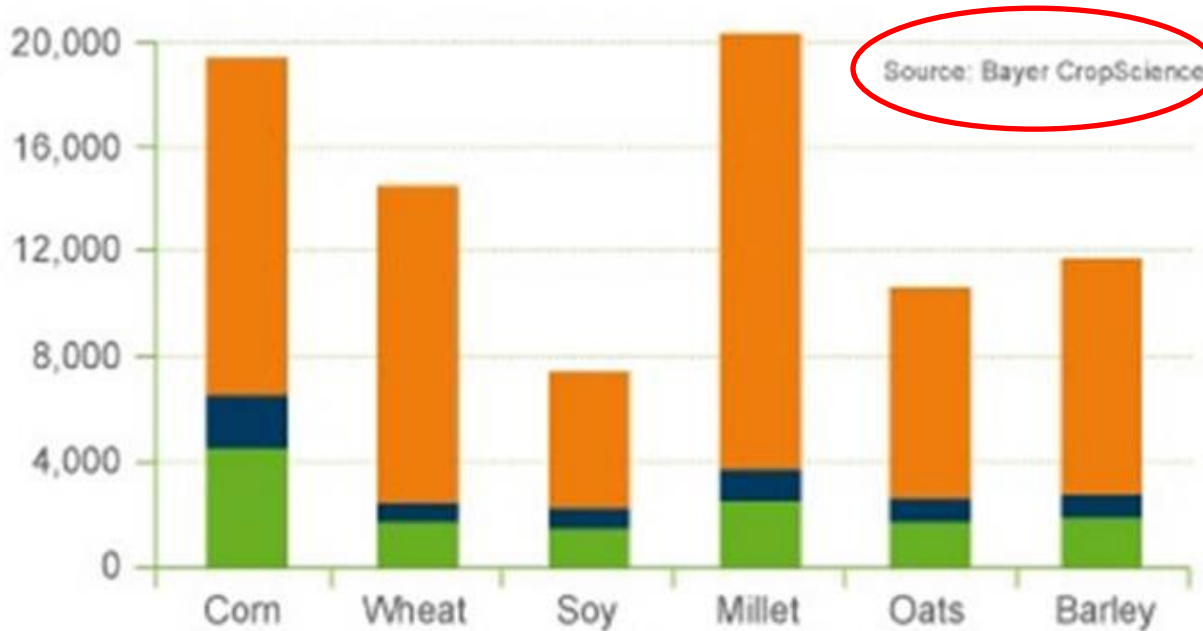
WT



The problem

Stress causes dramatic harvest losses

Yield (kg/hectare)

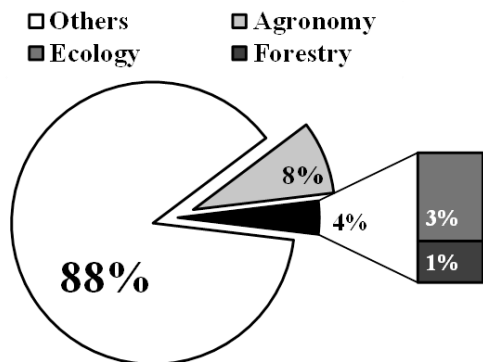
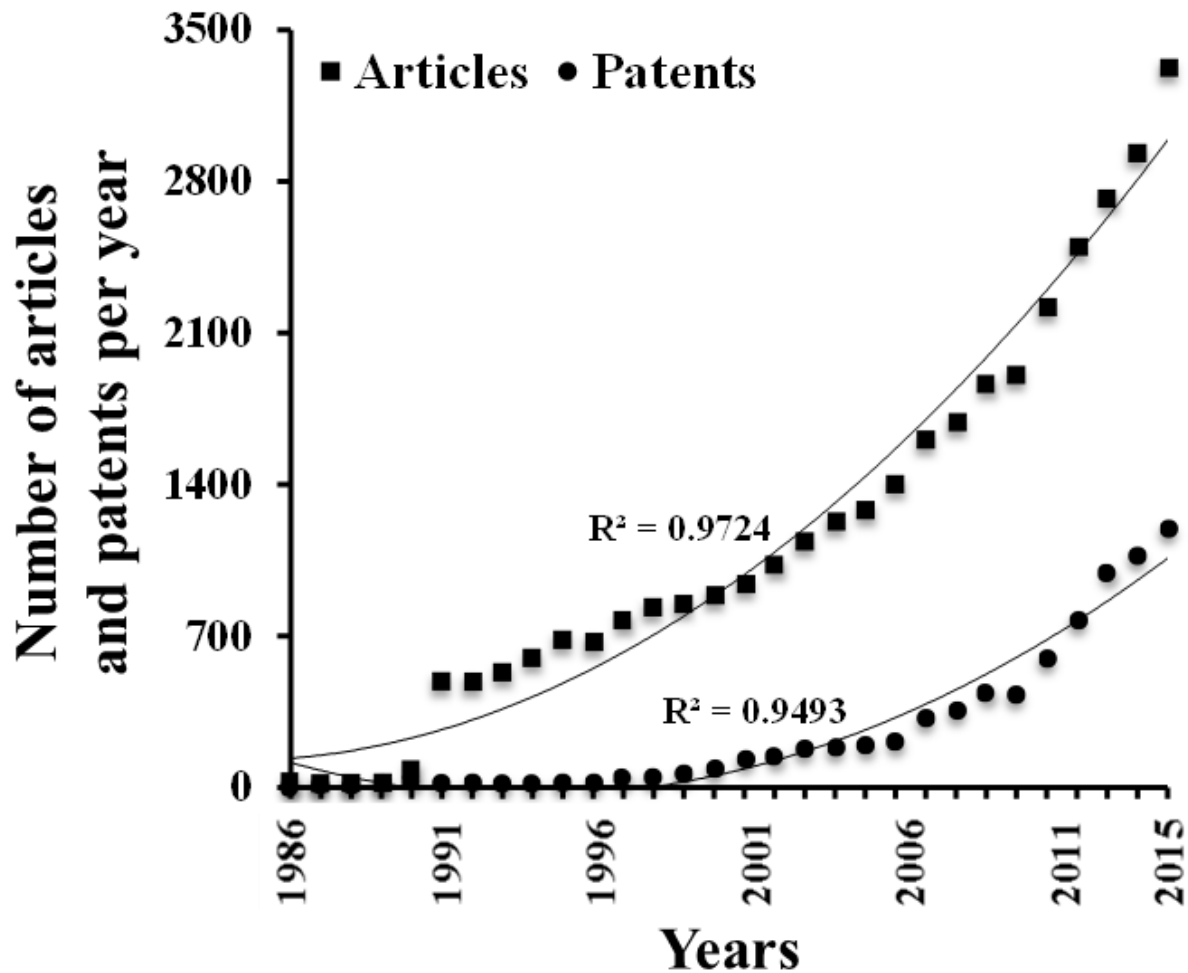


Source: Bayer CropScience

- Losses caused by abiotic factors (drought, heat, ...)
- Losses caused by biotic factors (insects, fungi, ...)
- Average yield

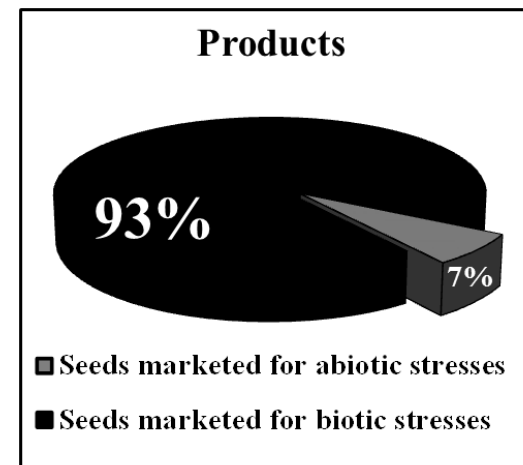
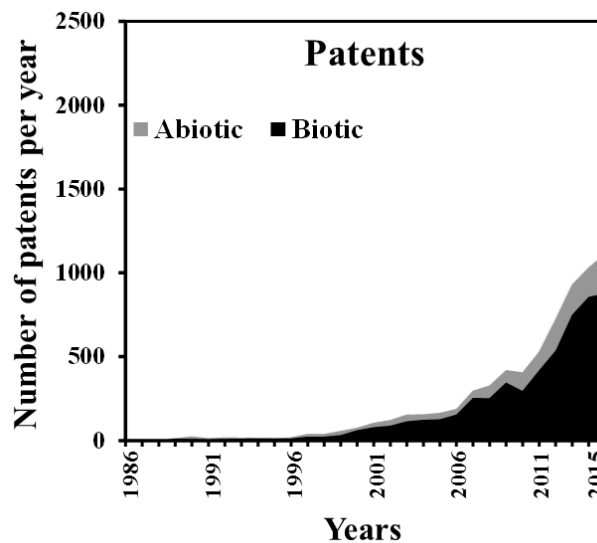
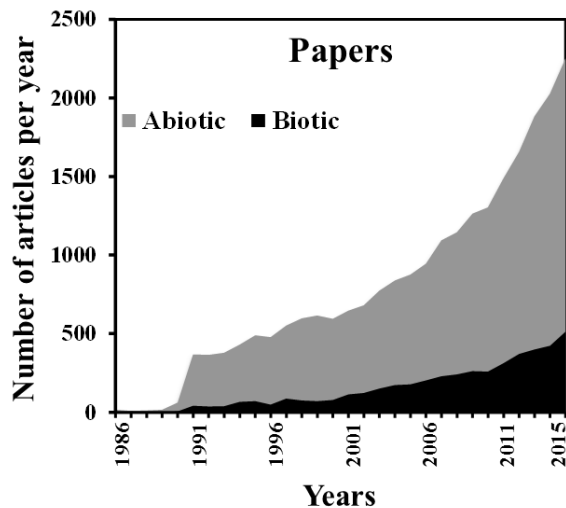
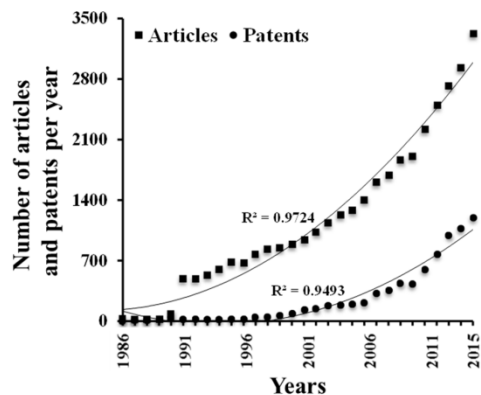
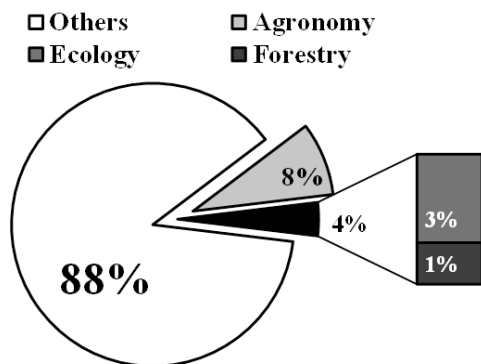
October, 2008A [Bayer CropScience](https://www.seedquest.com/News/releases/2008/october/23973.htm)
editorial
[https://www.seedquest.com/News/
releases/2008/october/23973.htm](https://www.seedquest.com/News/releases/2008/october/23973.htm)

Publication distribution in different areas of plant stress research



The relative proportion of articles published in three decades (1986 - 2015)

Publication distribution in different areas of plant stress research



The relative proportion of articles published in three decades (1986 - 2015)

What are Biostimulants?

“Any substance or microorganism applied to plants with the aim to **enhance nutrition efficiency, abiotic stress tolerance** and/or crop quality traits, regardless of its nutrients content.”

(du Jardin, 2015)



Biostimulants groups

Amino
acids

Humic
acids

Fulvic
acid

Seaweeds
extract

Inorganic
compounds

Beneficial Fungi and
Bacteria

Chitin and chitosan

Others

How too pick the winning horse ?



Amino
acids

Humic
acids

Fulvic acid

Seaweeds
extract

Inorganic
compounds

Chitin and
chitosan

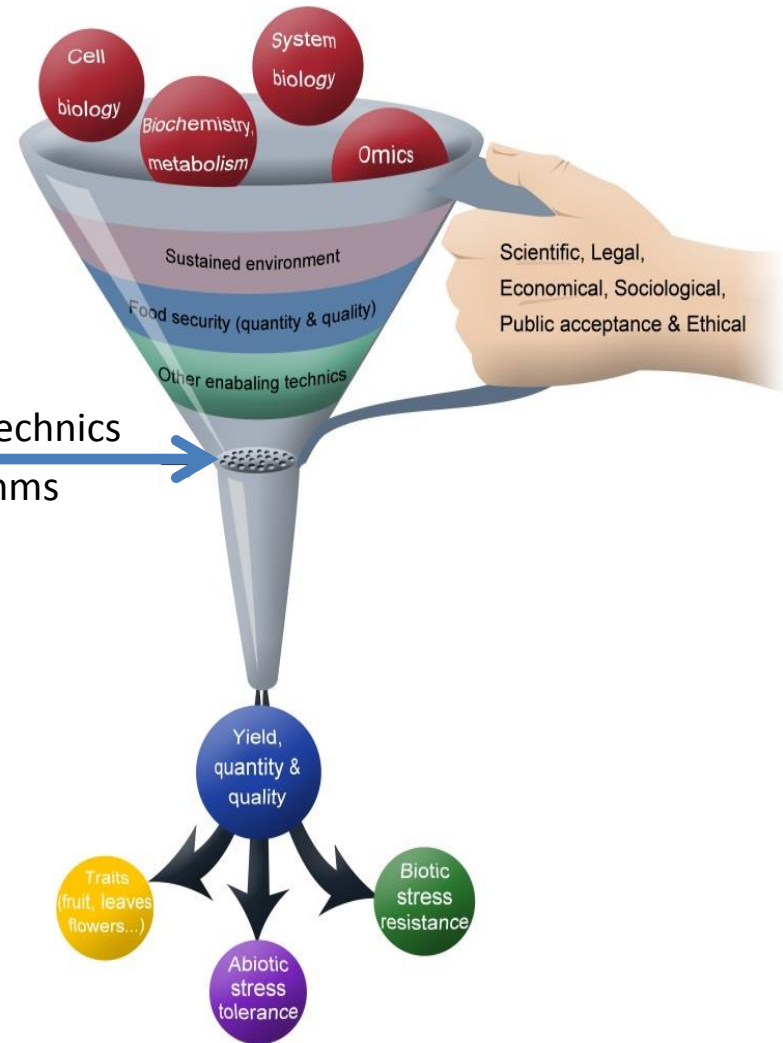
Beneficial
Fungi and
Bacteria

High-throughput Phenotyping Bottleneck

The Pre-Breeding stage

Phenotyping

Screening technics
and algorithms



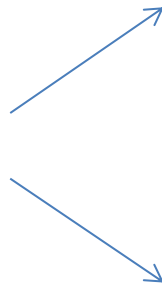
The data to knowledge problem

- 1. What to phenotype ?**
- 2. How to phenotype ?**
- 3. When to phenotype ?**
- 4. Where to phenotype?**
- 5. How to translate it to practical decisions ?**

What to phenotype?



Well irrigation



Drought tolerant ?



Drought sensitive?

Drought

Drought

Conclusion:

Visual assessment is not enough!

A physiological characteristics in needed.

Stress phenotyping hierarchy

Physiological changes due to dehydration:

Abscisic acid accumulation

Solute accumulation

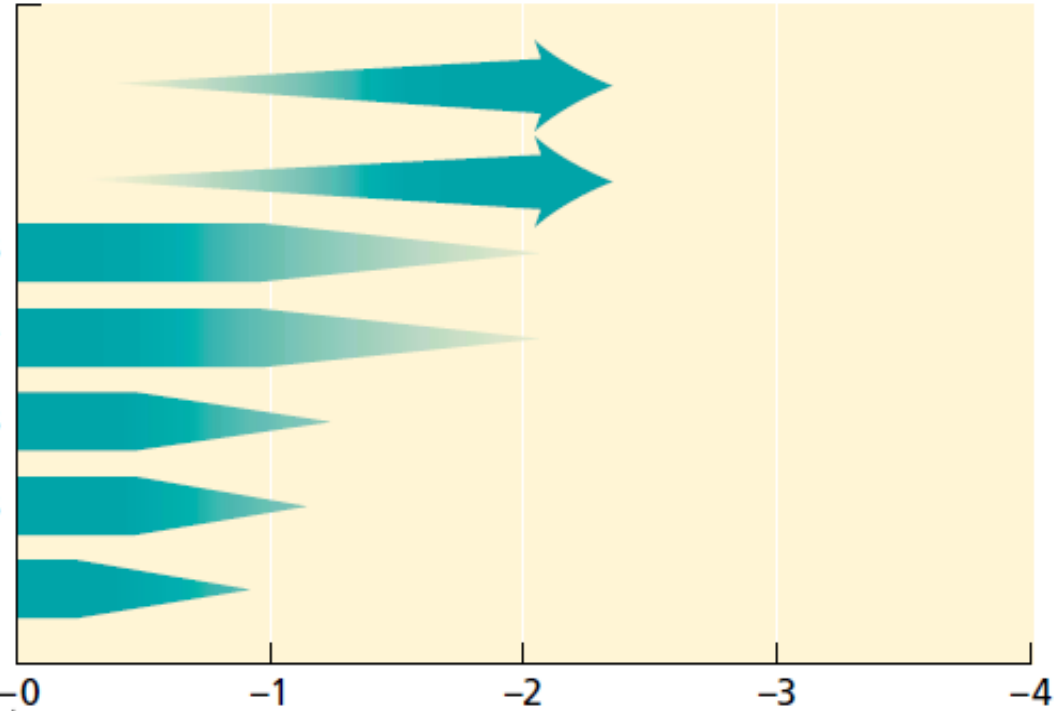
Photosynthesis

Stomatal conductance

Protein synthesis

Wall synthesis

Cell expansion



Water potential (MPa)

Pure water

Well-watered plants

Plants under mild water stress

Plants in arid, desert climates

Plant stress level

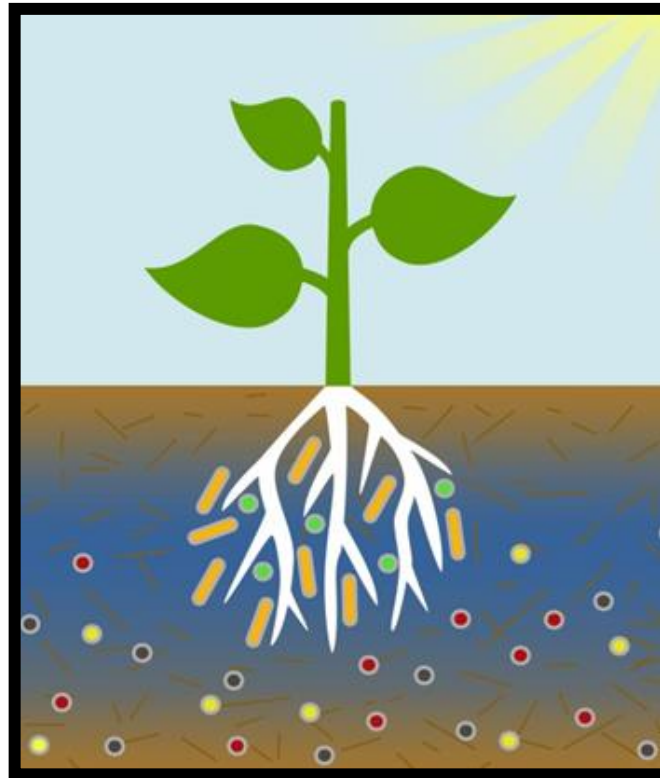


Plant production

Plant biomass

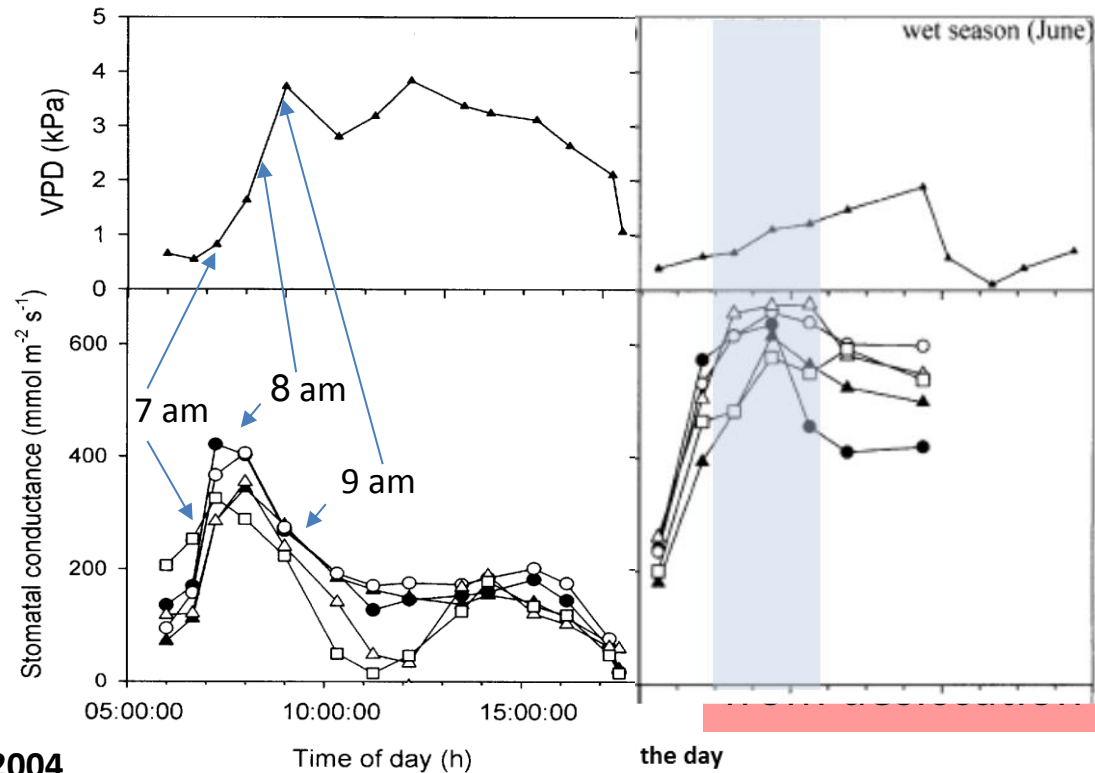
Phenotypic challenge:

Characterising the **plant** dynamic response to both **atmospheric** and **soil** dynamic environments



Stomatal conductance response to NORMAL ambient conditions

100% increase in stomatal conductance, in one hour!

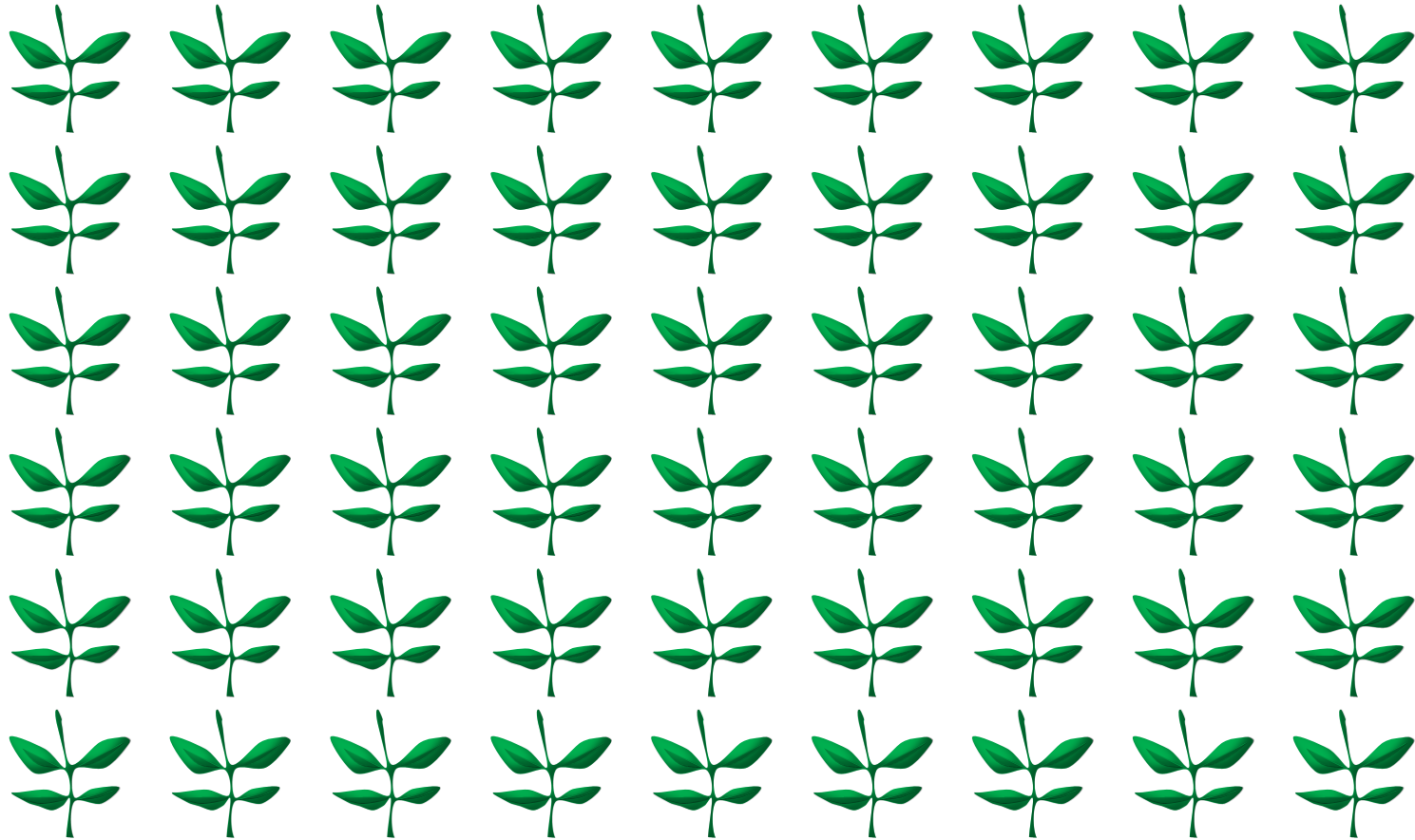


Brodribb and Holbrook, 2004

Moreover, Isohydric and anisohydric plants reveal different response patterns to the same environmental conditions

Phenotypic challenge:

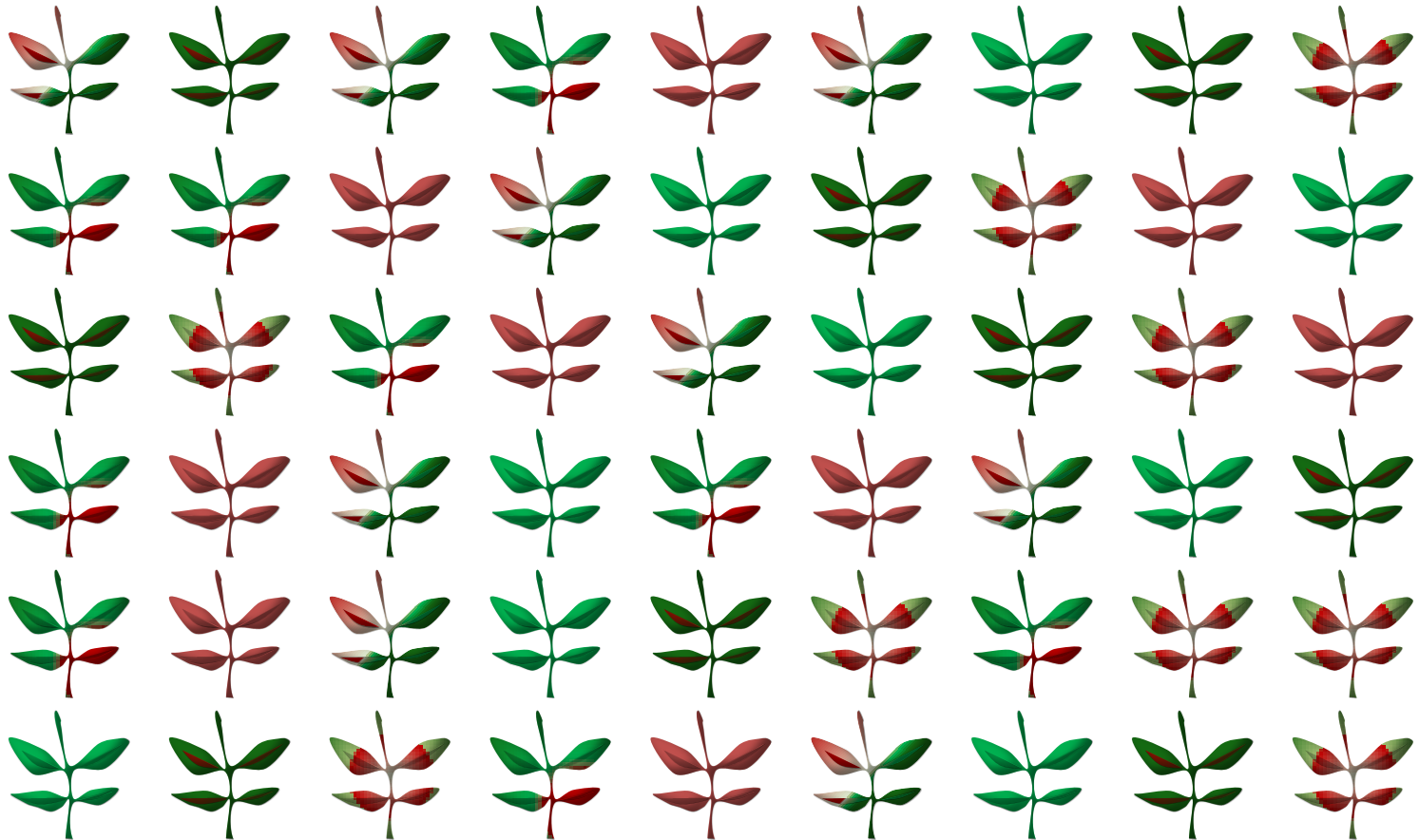
Comparing (many!) plants' water regulation behavior



Simultaneously measurement = minimal differences between the plants

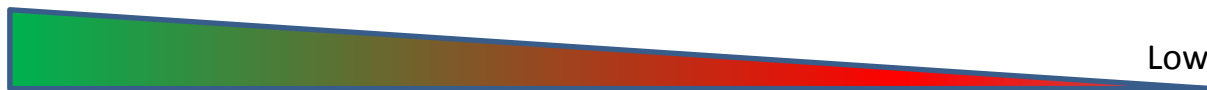
Phenotypic challenge:

Comparing (many!) plant's water regulation behavior



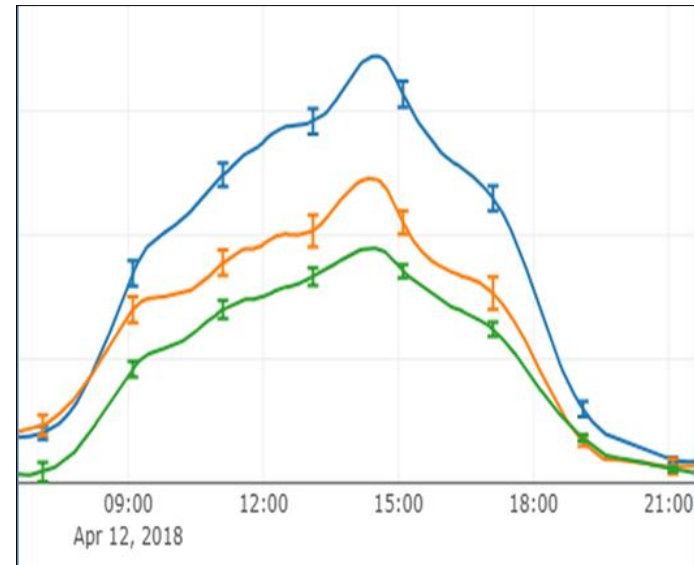
One by one measurement = differences between the plants

Hi Water potential



Low Water potential

Need to measure the plant dynamic response
to the dynamic environment -
simultaneously and continuously

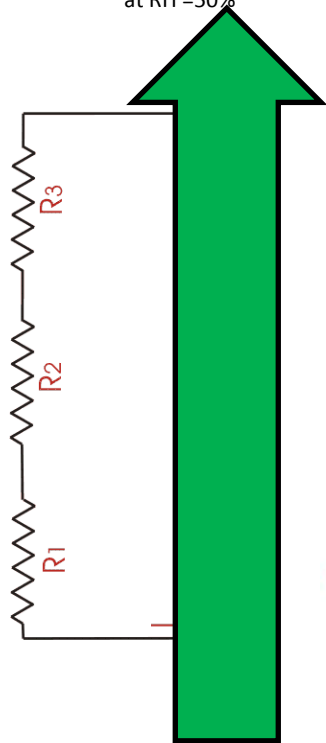


Direct water-balance measurements

Atmosphere

$$\Psi_w = -95 \text{ Mpa}$$

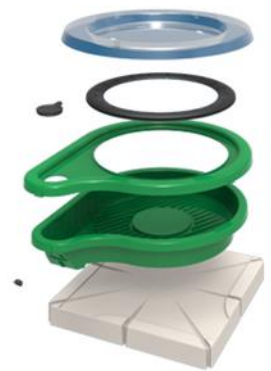
at RH = 50%



Soil



Patented technology



Controller

Feedback irrigation system

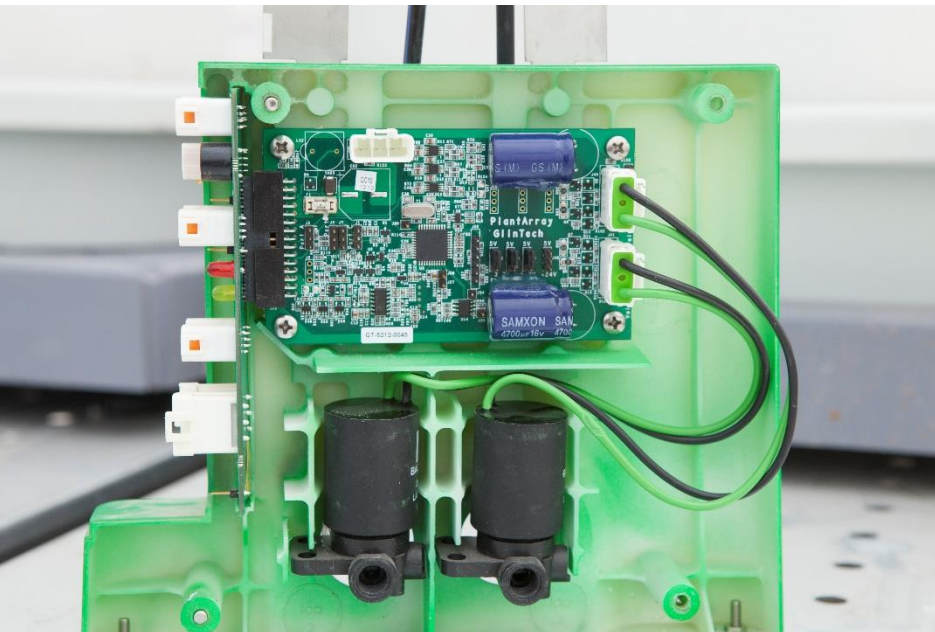


Feedback system for controlling soil required conditions



Our cutting-edge controller and unique water delivery system had replace the unfriendly Data-logger **AND** Solved many of the pot effects

Unique irrigation system (which is part of the control unit) enabling different irrigation “cocktail” to each plant in the array



Plant-Ditech Controller

High-throughput Phenotyping

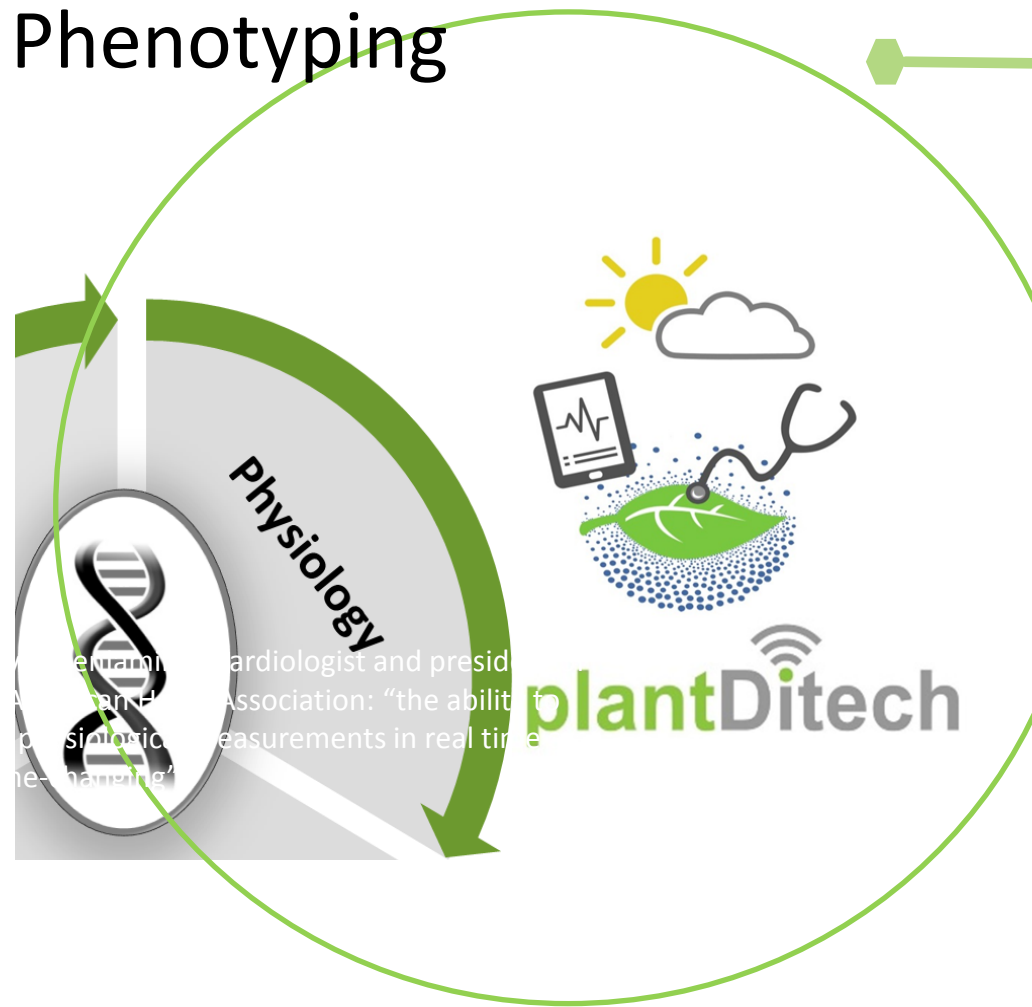
**Functional (physiology)
Phenotyping**

+

Plant performance analysis



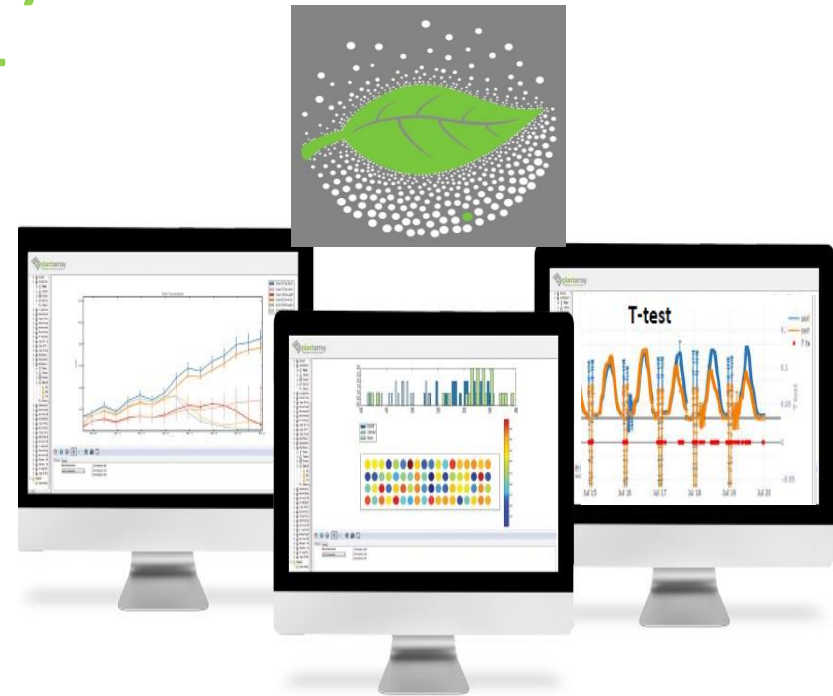
**Identifying the Ideotype plant, based on its water relations,
stress response and growth performances**



Our key functional (physiological) traits

We measure (**directly, simultaneously and continuously**) the following **water-balance** related parameters:

- ✓ Whole-Plant biomass gain
- ✓ Transpiration
- ✓ Water-Use-Efficiency
- ✓ Stomatal conductance
- ✓ Root fluxes
- ✓ Plant Relative-Water-Content
- ✓ Ambient measurements – Soil (temp/EC/SWC) and Atmospheric VPD, temp, RH and barometric pressure
- ✓ Auto plant parts weight (fruits, leaves, roots..)



How too pick the winning horse ?



Amino
acids

Humic
acids

Fulvic acid

Seaweeds
extract

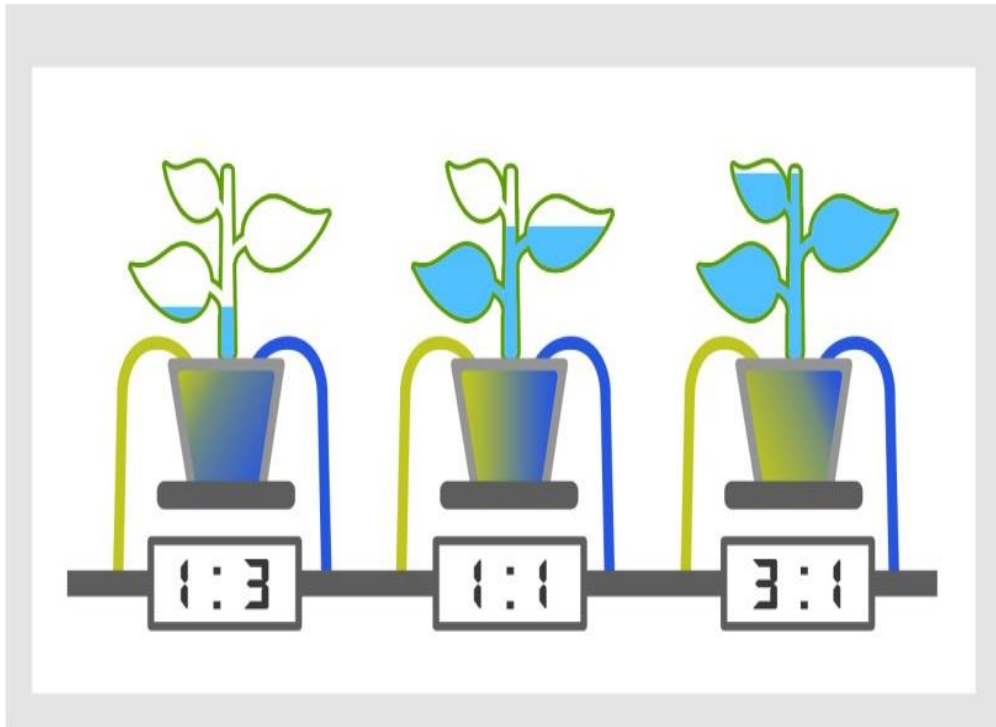
Inorganic
compounds

Chitin and
chitosan

Beneficial
Fungi and
Bacteria

Set & monitor test conditions

Different soil & water treatments for each plant



**Drought | Bio-stimulants
+ Combine treatments**

Time- and Cost-Effective Screening of Potential Biostimulants

A



Pepper plants (*Capsicum annuum*),
20/30 sand

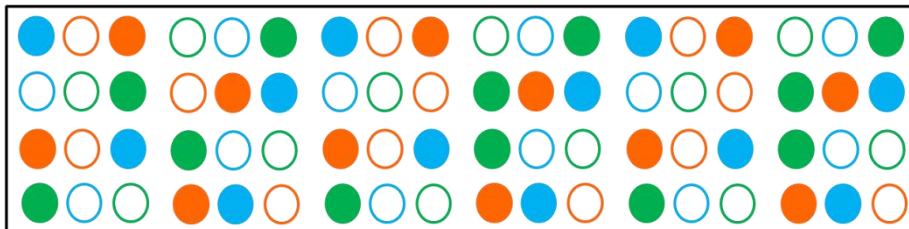
Biostimulants :

Seaweed extract provided once a week
(ICL-SW, 3.53 mg/L) and

Metabolite extract formula (ICL-
NewFo1, 0.133 mg/L provided daily)

Both manufactured by ICL Specialty
Fertilizers, Holland.

B



Randomized arrangement of plants

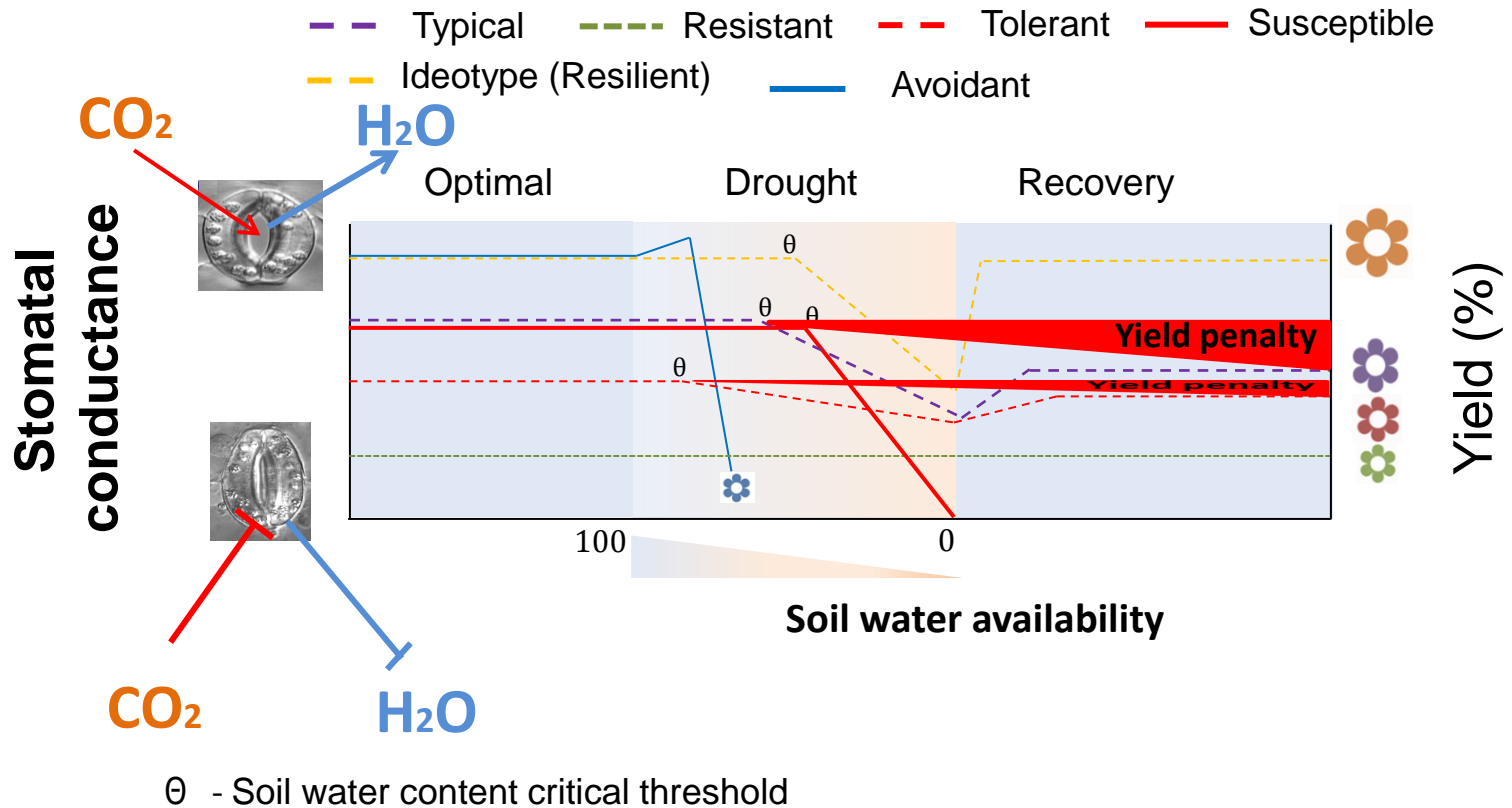
- Control-well irrigated
- ICL-SW-well irrigated
- ICL-NewFo1-well irrigated
- Control-drought
- ICL-SW-drought
- ICL-NewFo1-drought

TABLE 1. Nutrient composition of irrigation solution (before 20% dilution)

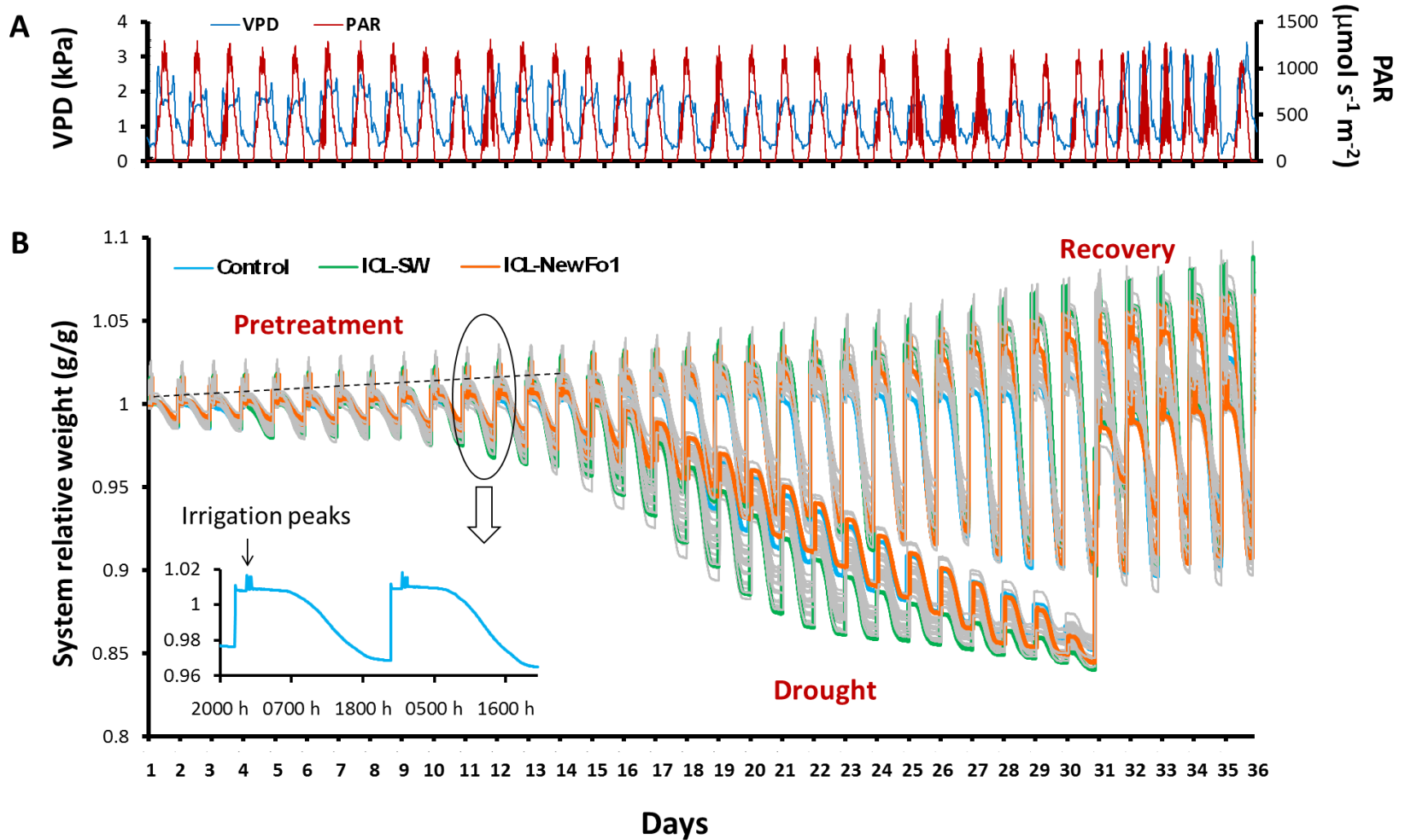
Mineral	Final concentration (ppm)	Final concentration (mM)
NaNO ₃ (N)	195.8	2.3
H ₃ PO ₄ (P)	209	0.000969
KNO ₃ (K)	271.4	2.685
MgSO ₄ (Mg)	75	0.623
ZnSO ₄ (Zn)	0.748	0.0025
CuSO ₄ (CU)	0.496	0.00198
MoO ₃ (Mo)	0.131	0.00081
MnSO ₄ (Mn)	3.441	0.0154
Borax (B)	0.3	0.00078
C ₁₀ H ₂ FeN ₂ NaO ₈ (Fe)	8.66	0.0204

Drought response strategies– The yield penalty

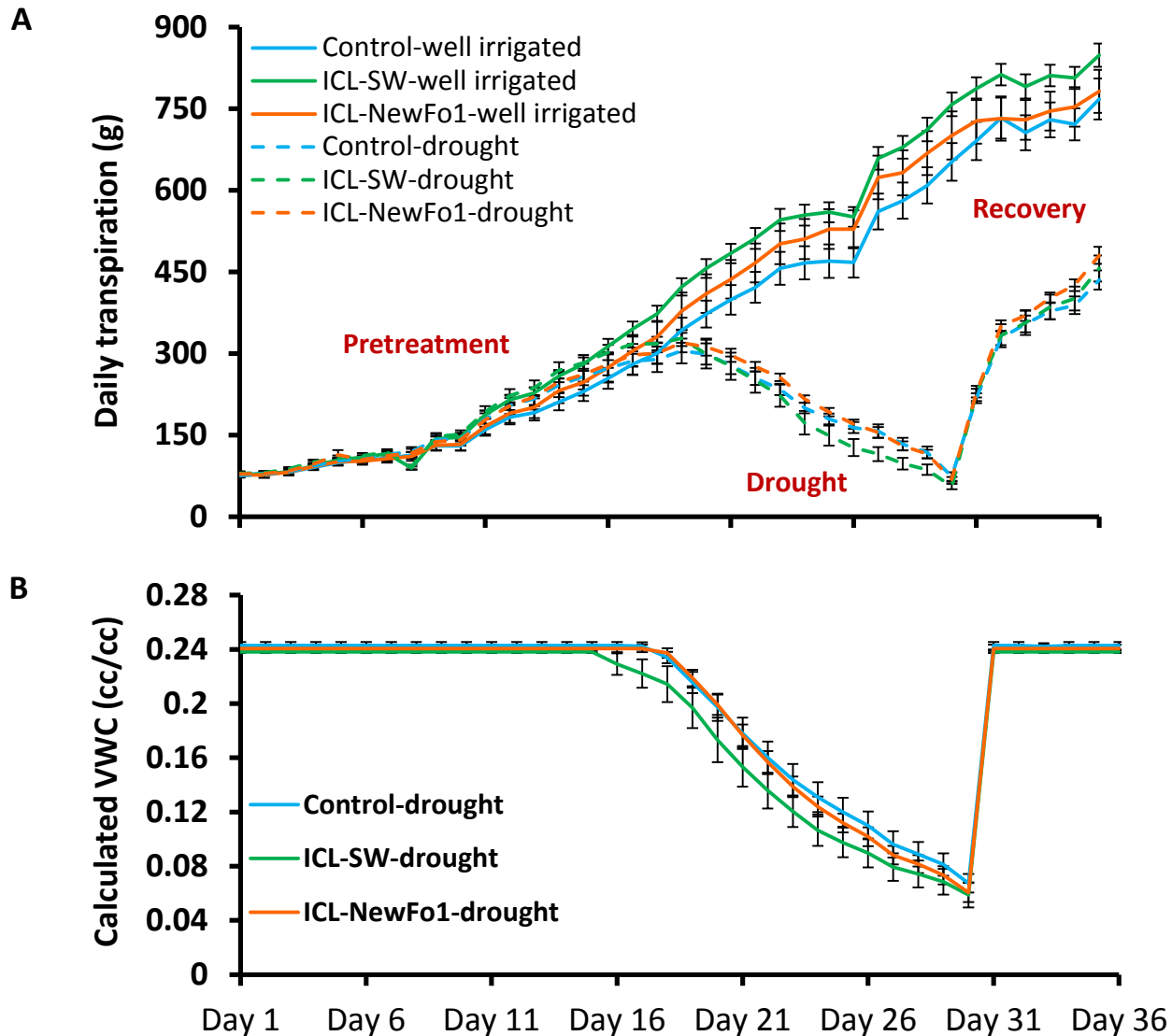
Environmental scenario : Mild to moderate stress



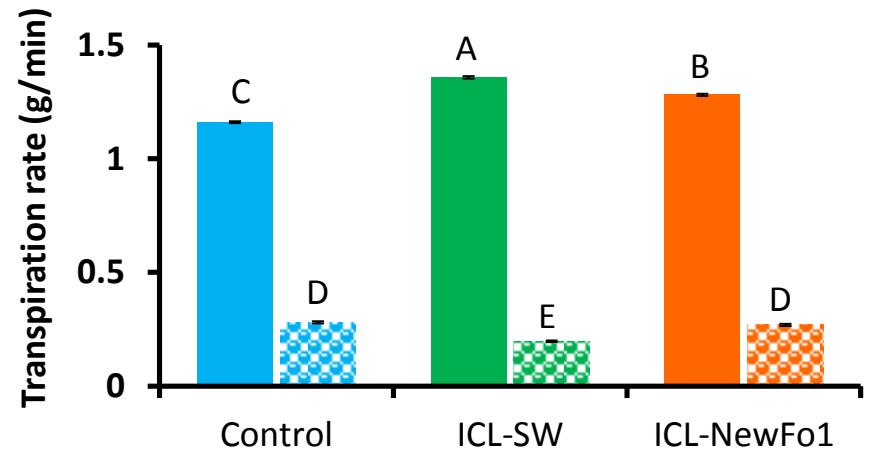
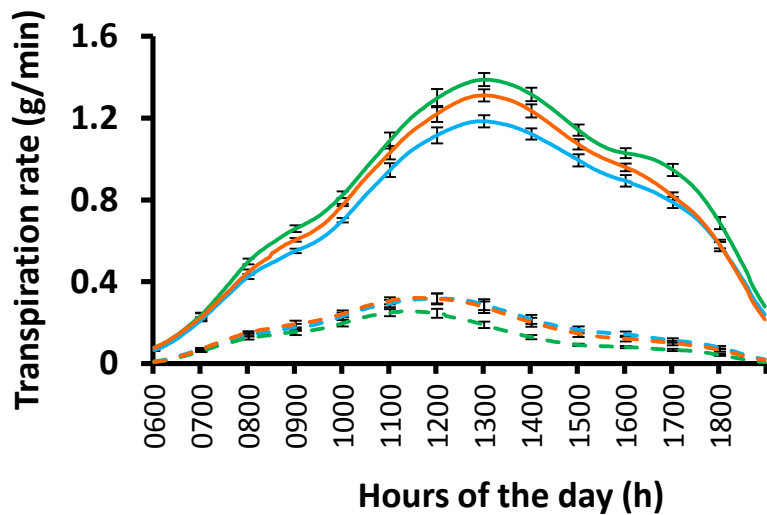
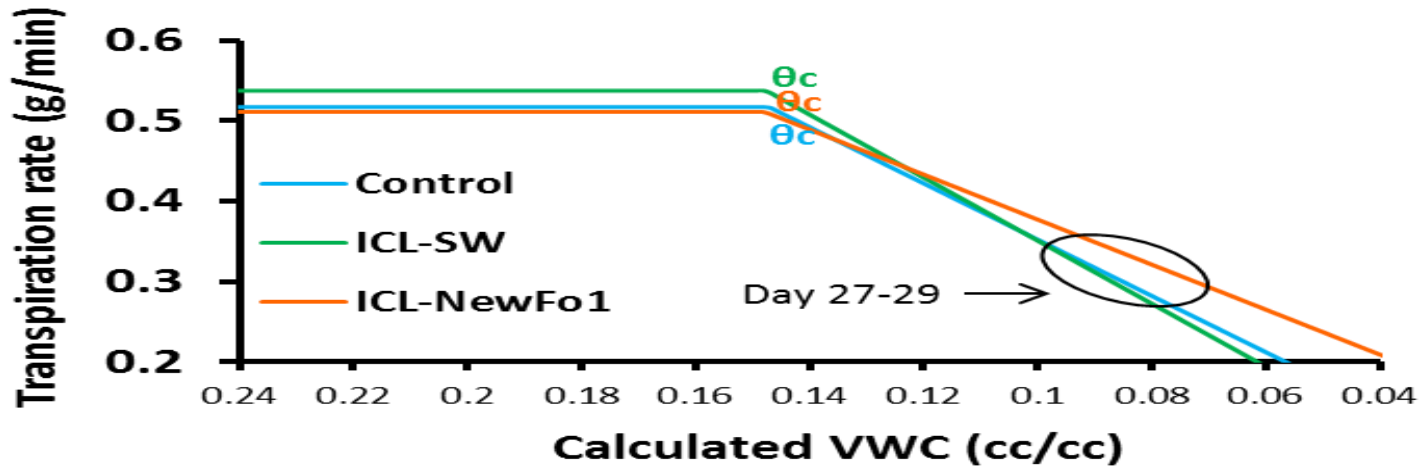
Raw data of the plants relative weight (to their respective initial weight) over the course of the experiment



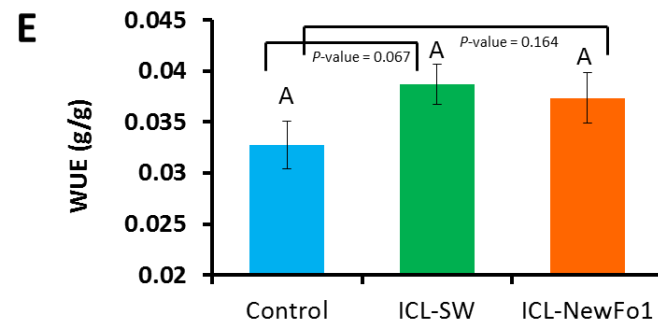
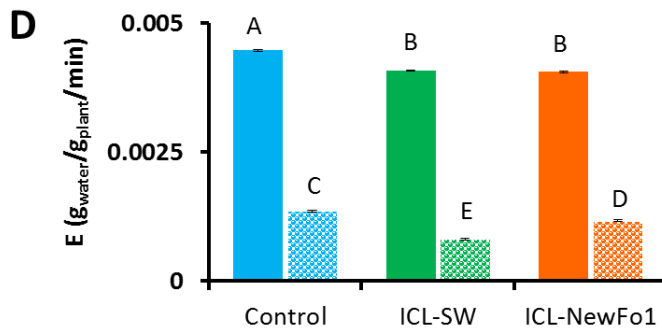
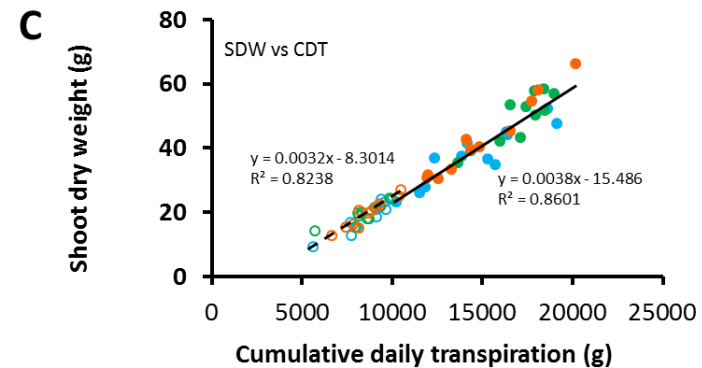
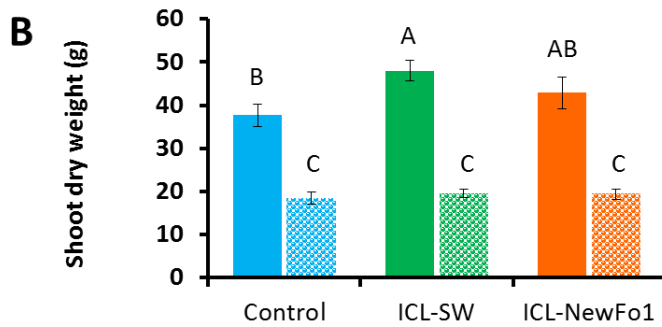
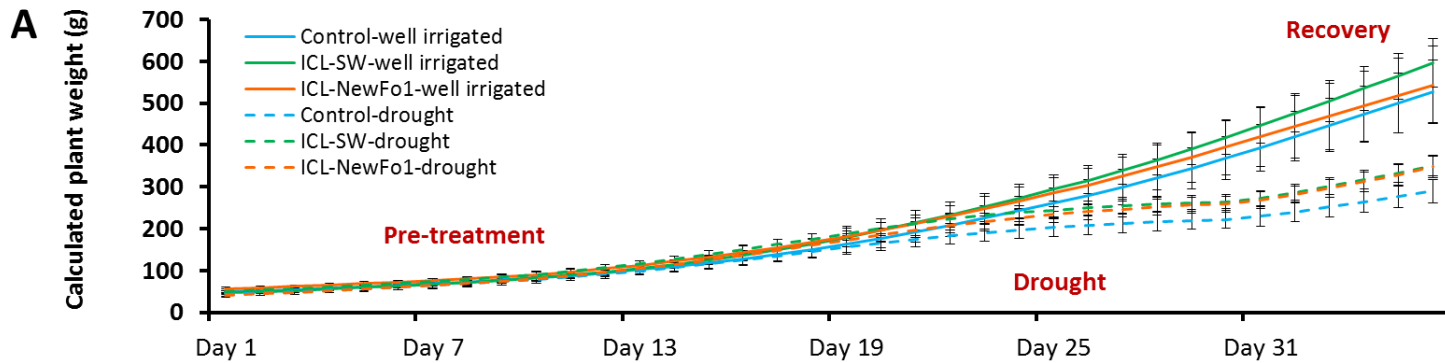
Effect of biostimulants on plant transpiration



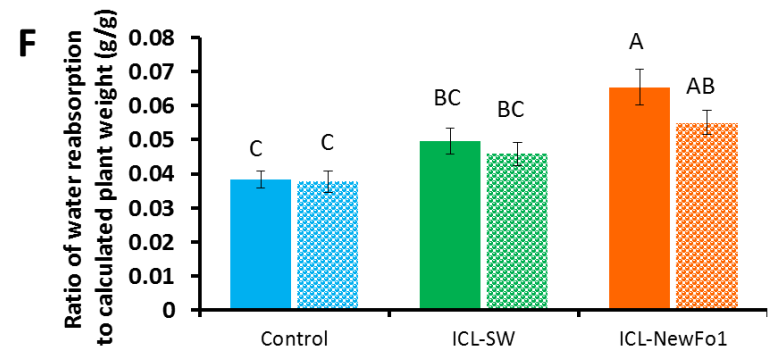
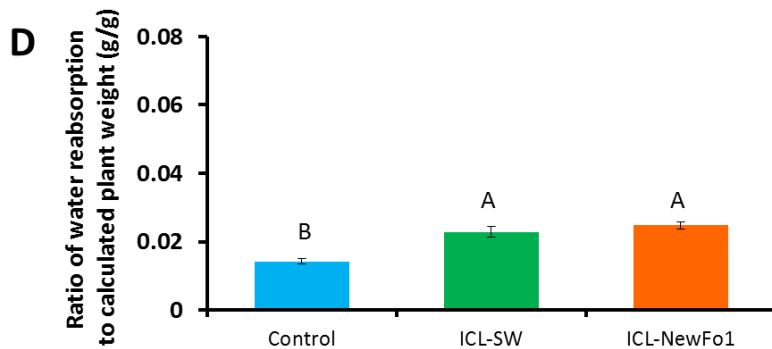
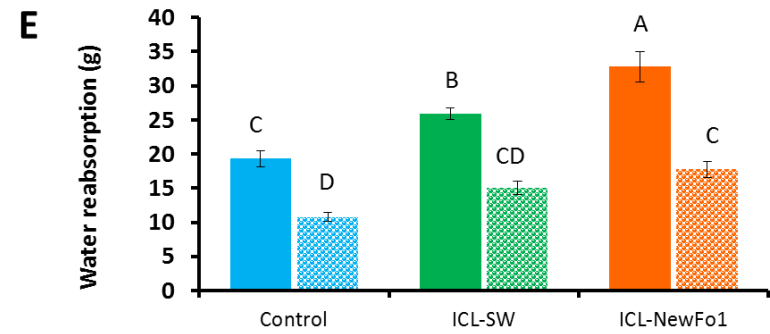
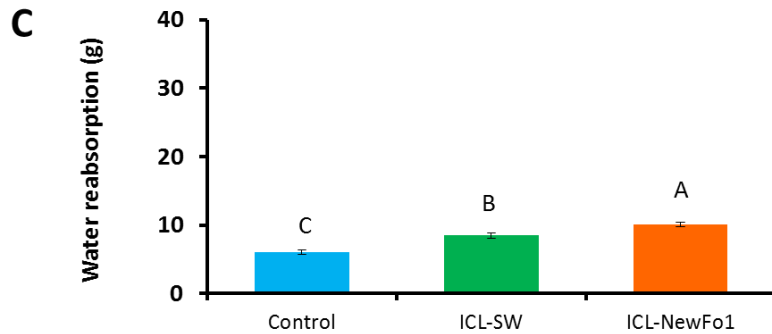
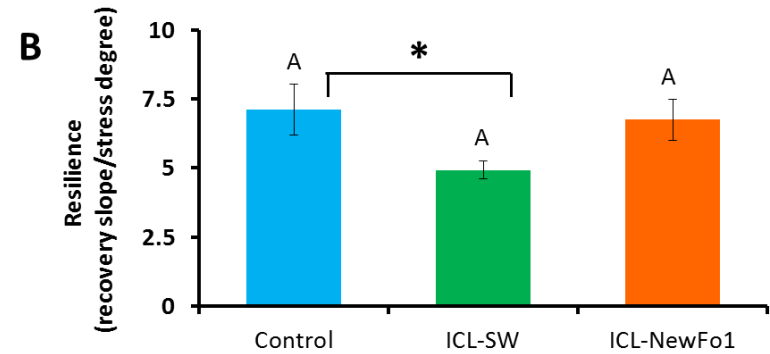
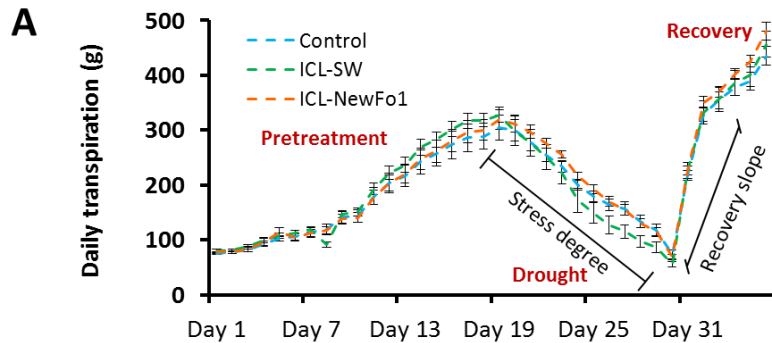
Effect of biostimulants on plant transpiration



whole-plant weight and transpiration during the entire experiment



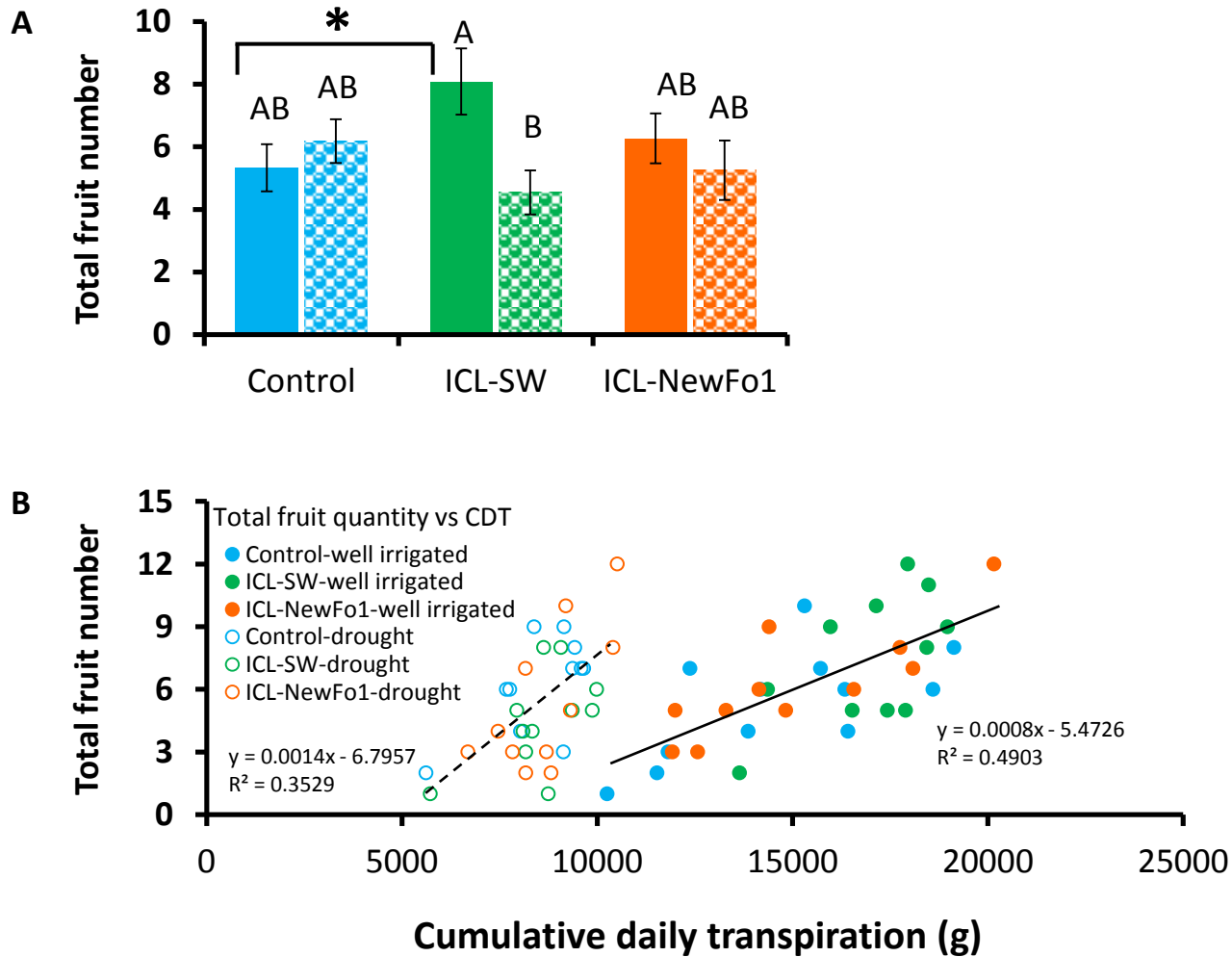
Effect of biostimulants on plant resilience during recovery



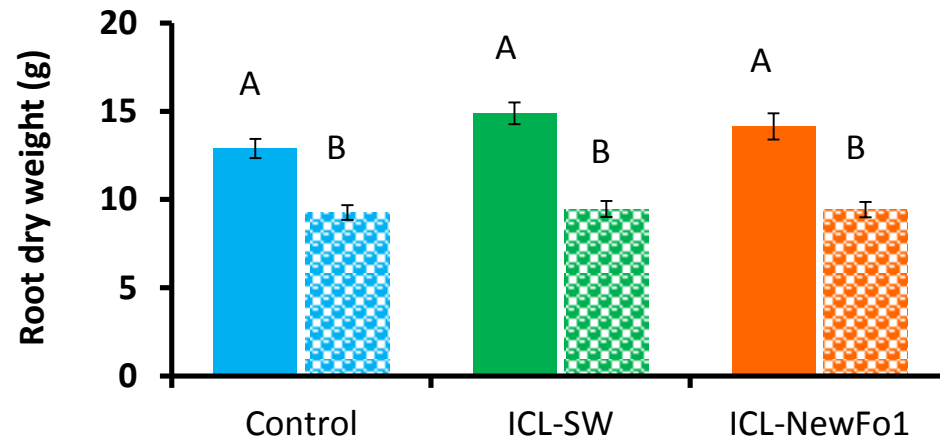
Pretreatment

Recovery

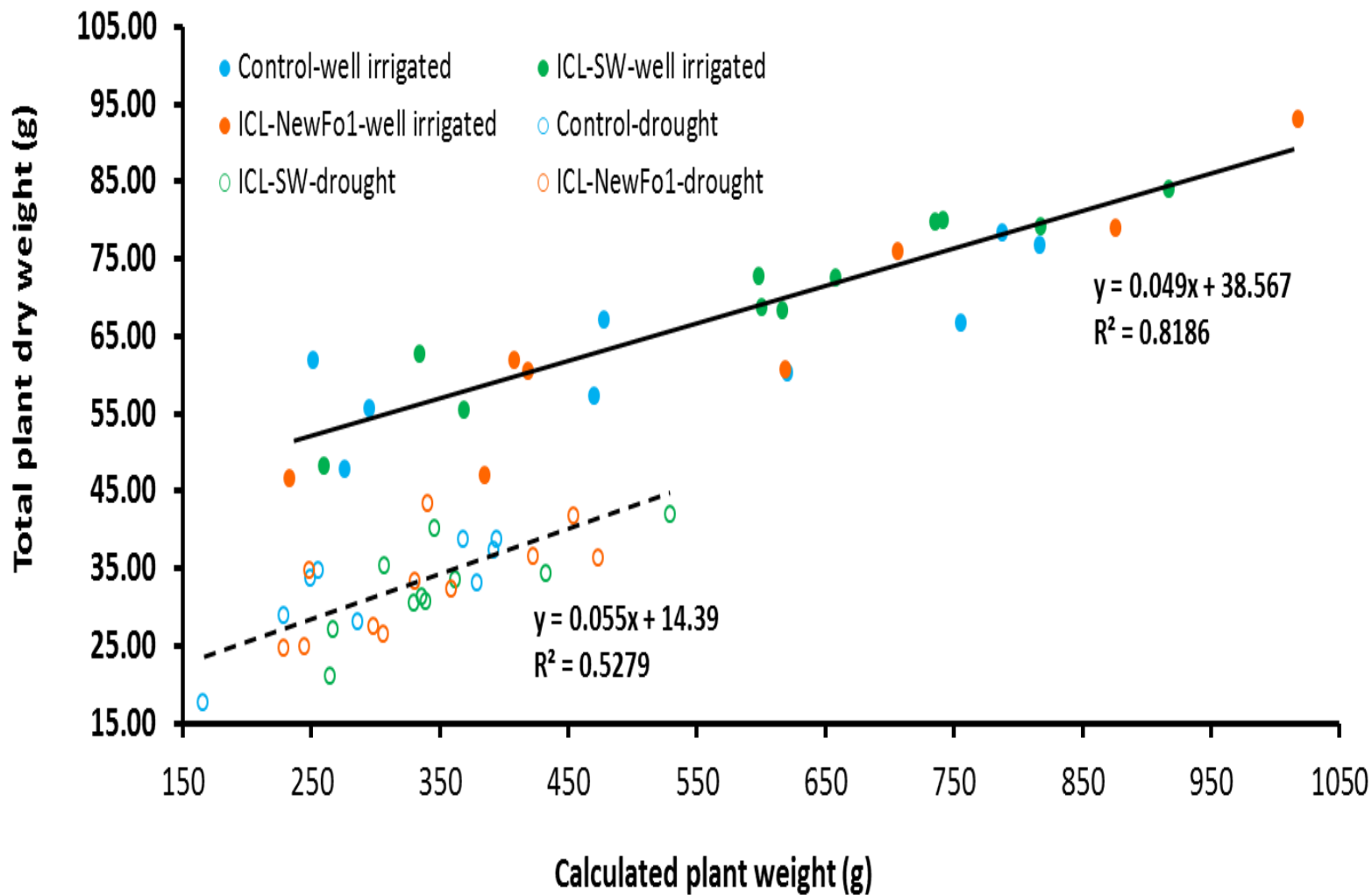
Effect of biostimulants on yield



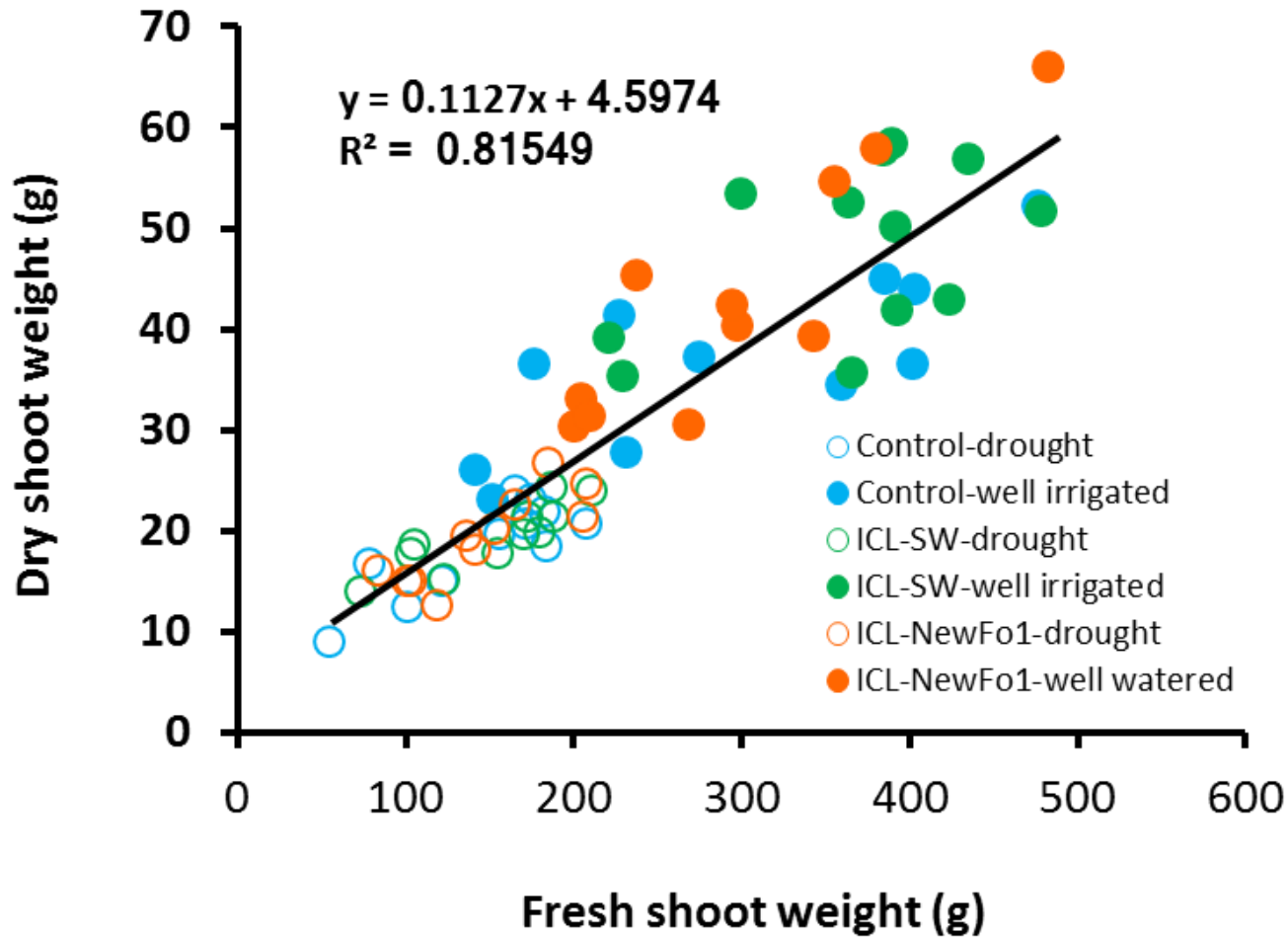
Effect of biostimulants on root dry weight



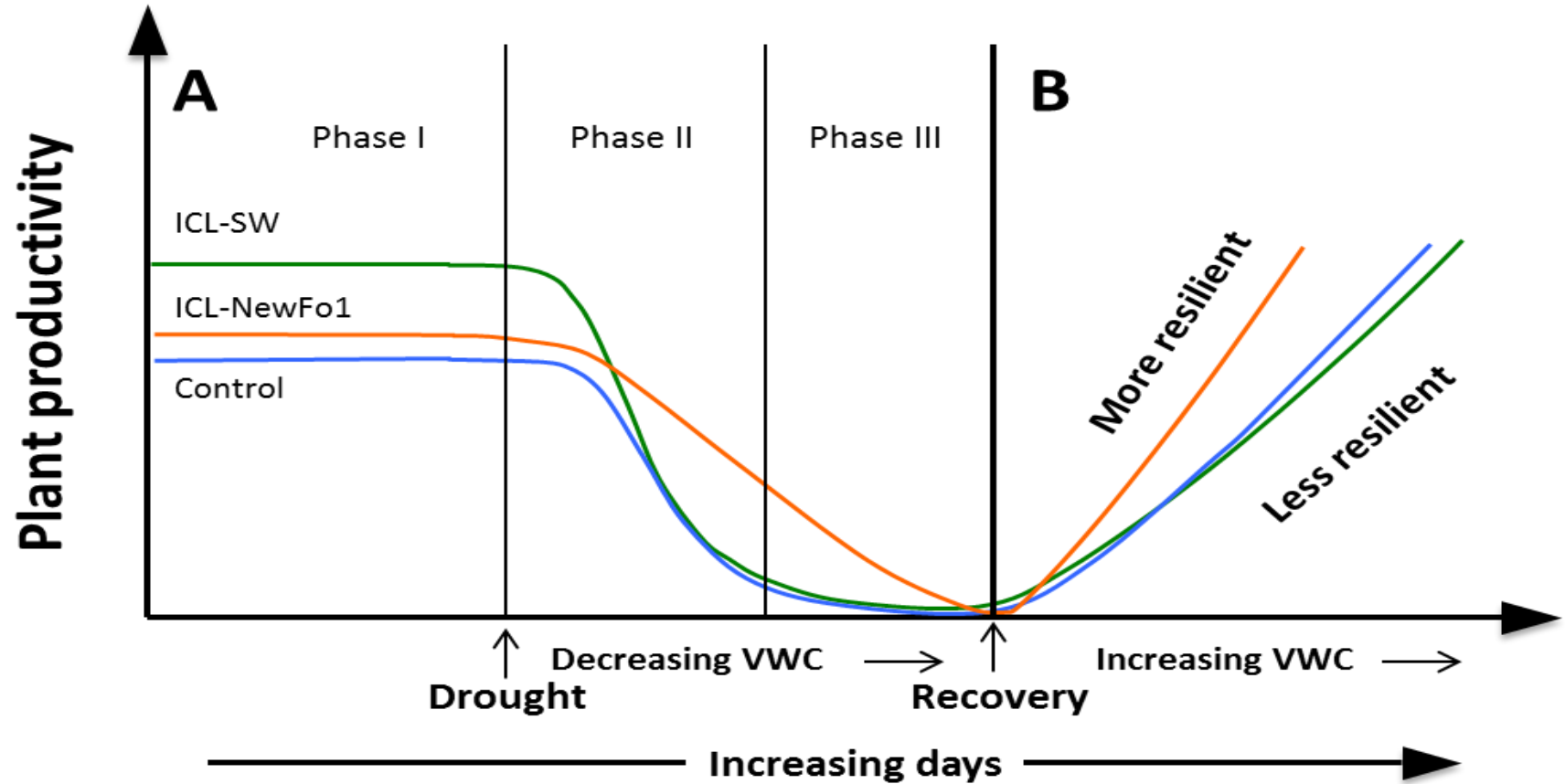
Correlation between the total plant dry weight and calculated plant weight



Correlation between dry shoot weight and fresh shoot weight

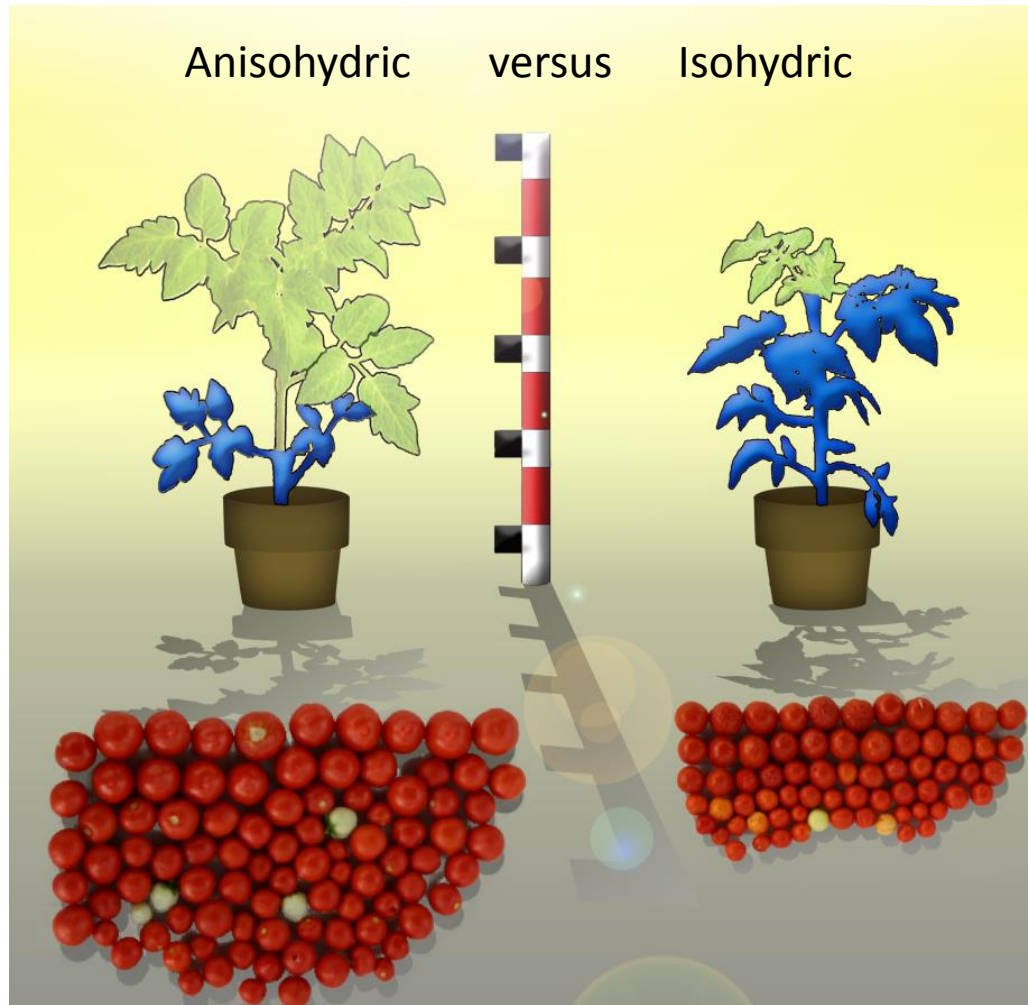


Calculated-risk-taking traits



Enable the selection of the right plant to the required conditions

Plant Water Balance



1. Sade et. al., (2009) New Phytologist. 181: 651–661.
2. Moshelion et al., PCE, 2015; Special Issue: Climate-Smart Agriculture and Forestry

In summary

Our Functional-phenotypic approach

- Whole plant Soil-Plant-Atmosphere-Continuum (SPAC)
- Controlling and maintaining the soil pre-determined conditions throughout the experiment
- Measure several physiological traits
- Continues and simultaneous monitoring under changing soil-atmosphere conditions



Well irrigation



Transpiration heat map



Acknowledgments

Prof. Rony Wallach, Soil and Water Sciences, HUJI

Ahan Dalal, Ronny Bourstein, Nadav Haish, Itamar Shenhar

Thank you