

Defining and designing architectural ideotypes to control epidemics?

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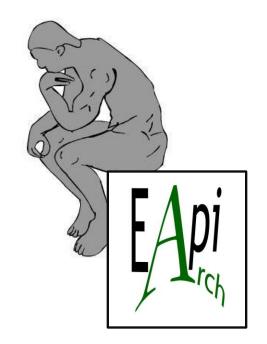
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Defining and designing architectural ideotypes to control epidemics?

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S. Guyader, P.E. Lauri, F. Lescourret,
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I have a dream...

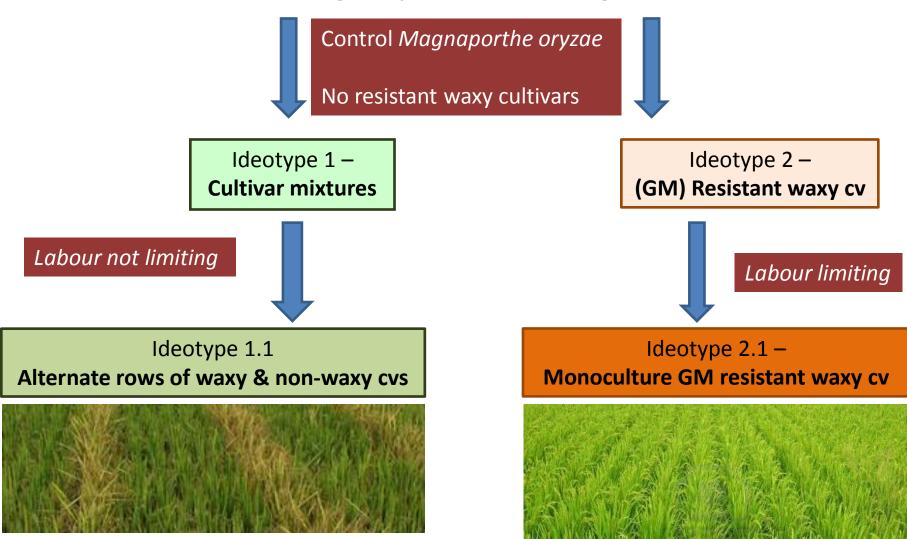


Ideotypes: what and what for?

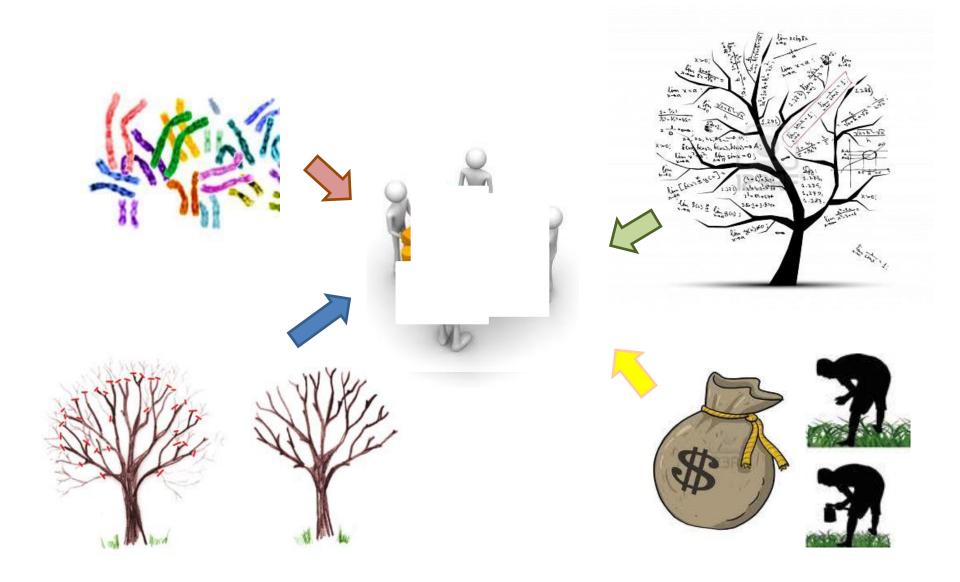
- The quest of the perfect plant
 - Highest yield and quality...
 - ... in a given environment
- Other qualities to be pursued
 - Low disease losses
 - Escape
 - Tolerance
 - Slow epidemic processes
 - > architecture comes into play!

Ideotypes: defining the objective and constraints





The conceptual dimensions of ideotypes



The conceptual dimensions of ideotypes – consequences for design

- Dealing with the multiple dimensions : a conceptual dilemma
 - look for a (maybe non-optimal) compromise...
 - ... or make strong choices favoring one view over all others?
- Ideotypes as virtual objects
 - What they are not
 - blueprints /robot pictures of a wannabe cultivar
 - sheer utopia
 - What they could be
 - formal, explicit tools to design multidisciplinary solutions to practical problems
 - useful to
 - formulate, confront, and sometimes reconcile, disciplinary visions
 - assess their operational potential and limitations
 - choose between competing designs
- Many dimensions = many possible solutions
 - Not a single ideotype, but several alternatives

Designing ideotypes

• The 'adaptation method'



•Start from the existing... and gradually modify



- Strengths
 - Familiar to breeders /agronomists
 - Always possible to 're-adjust' during the process
 - Direct output of new cultivars at each stage
 - Acceptability generally good

Weaknesses

- Not highly innovative : no breakthrough expected
- The ideotype might never be reached

Designing ideotypes

• The 'redesign method'



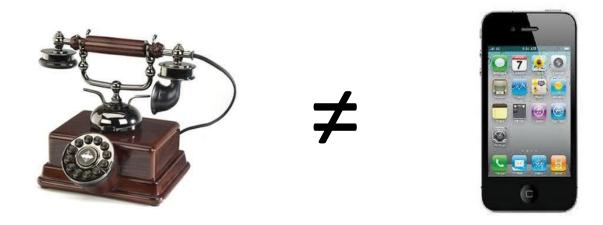
Start from the goal >
 imagine possible solutions >
 build their components



- Strengths
 - Possible to design ideotypes 'out of the blue': imagination rather than current status is the limit
 - Entirely new types can be created
- Weaknesses
 - Long process
 - Solutions not always attainable (eg genetic diversity not available)
 - Highly dependent upon the initial definition of objectives!!

Designing ideotypes

- The 'redesign method'
 - Leads to re-think the functions... and the objects to fulfill them



Defining the goal as precisely as possible is critical... but tough!!

Architectural ideotypes to limit epidemics

Leaf area index Leaf size Internode length Stem density Stem firmness Leaf area density Plant shape Spacing leaf/fruit Branching

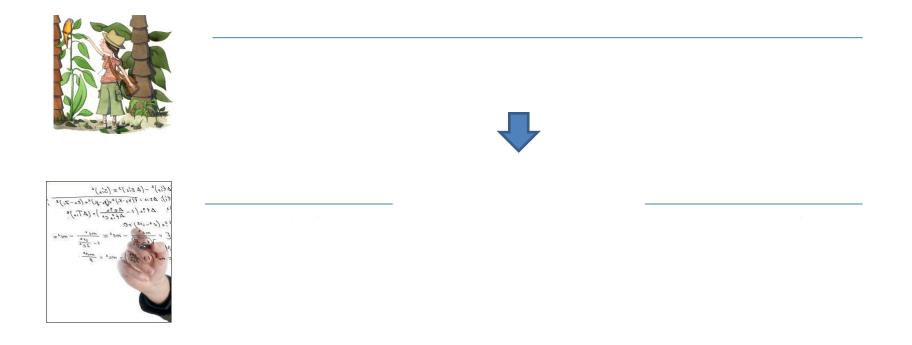
Canopy closure Earliness

Ontogenic R

Designing ideotypes: models as tools

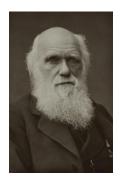
Model parameters and integrative variables: simplifying complex issues

One example : canopy porosity

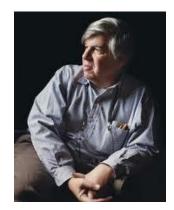


Designing ideotypes: models as tools

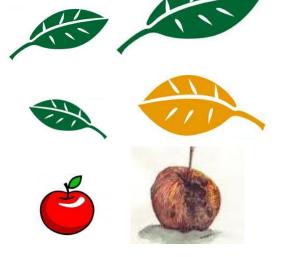
• Models and theories: can evolutionary ecology help?

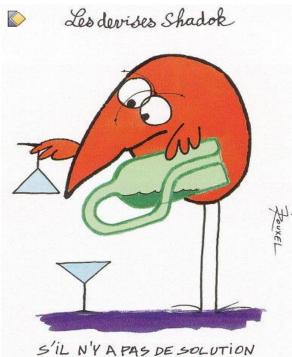


- The adaptation method : a gradualist, Darwinian process
- The 'redesign method' a catastrophist, Gouldian process



- Compromises and trade-offs
 - One can't win on all bets
 - > choose what you'll loose
 - > model your losses to choose wisely





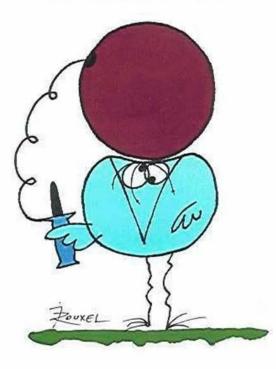
If there is no solution, there is no problem



Setting the problem right is the key

S'IL N'Y A PAS DE SOLUTION C'EST QU'IL N'Y A PAS DE PROBLÈME.

Les devises Shadok



EN ESSAYANT CONTINUELLEMENT ON FINIT PAR REUSSIR. DONC: PLUS GA RATE, PLUS ON A DE CHANCES QUE GA MARCHE. When trying continuously, one ends up succeeding: So, the more it fails, the more it is likely to work



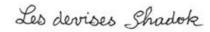
Don't be afraid to try, even if it seems hopeless at first

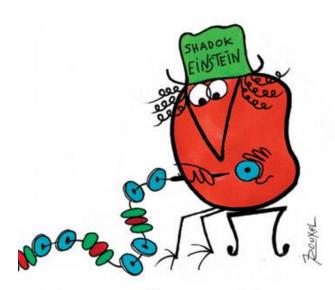


Why make it simple when it can be complicated?



Don't be afraid of complexity: that's where innovative solutions are created





IL VAUT MIEUX MOBILISER SON INTELLIGENCE SUR DES CONNERIES QUE MOBILISER SACONNERIE SUR DES CHOSES INTELLIGENTES. It's better to use one's intelligence on stupid things than to use one's stupidity on intelligent things



Brain power... and research!

Some take-home messages

- An ideotype requires a precise context
 - Objective & constraints
 - Moving contexts = moving targets
- Several conceptual dimensions
 - More than one solution = more than one ideotype
 - Trade-offs are essential > an ideotype is a choice
 - Interdisciplinarity is mandatory
- Two main ways to conceive ideotypes
 - Theory can help... but expert knowledge is crucial
 - Models are useful to choose and to decide







All of you for listening ... and questions!