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Growth kinetics and architectural development of the rose bush according to thermal time

Gaëlle Guéritaine¹, P. Favre¹, B. Andrieu², R. Boumaza¹, S. Demotes-Mainard¹, C. Fournier², G. Galopin¹, L. Huché-Thélier¹, P. Morel¹, V. Guérin¹

1 : UMR A 462 SAGAH (Sciences Agronomiques Appliquées à l'Horticulture) INRA/INH/UA, BP 60057, F-49071 Beaucozé Cedex France.

Tél : 02.41.22.56.30 Fax : 02.41.22.56.35 Email : gaelle.gueritaine@angers.inra.fr ; vincent.guerin@angers.inra.fr

2 : INRA, Centre de Versailles-Grignon U.M.R. INRA / AgroParisTech "Environnement et Grandes Cultures" 78850 Thiverval-Grignon, France

INTRODUCTION

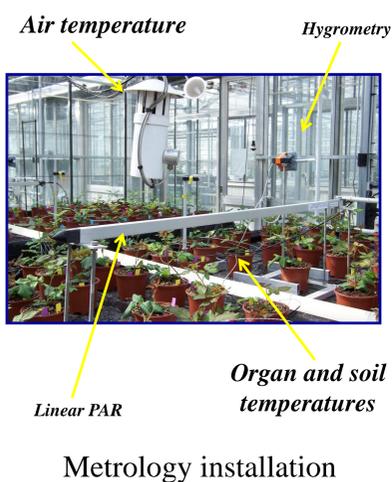
- The **architecture of ornamental plants**, such as the rose bush (*Rosa hybrida*) determines their shape and aesthetic quality, thus their **commercial value**.
- The team is developing a **3D dynamic model** that simulates the development of rose bush plant in a non-stressed environment to integrate different approaches (biochemical, genetic...).
- This study is organized in two complementary parts (1) experimental data acquisition on plant (2) model implementation using the Lindenmayer systems (see poster Favre *et al.*).

AIMS

- Characterization, **in thermal time**, of the plant growth and architectural development at the **organ scale**.
- Determination of the allometric relationships to identify the most characteristic scaling factors.

MATERIALS & METHODS

Greenhouse experiment



Plant material

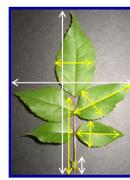


Rosa hybrida
Knock Out® "Radrazz"
(from single internode cutting of one clone)

Measurements

Destructive (60 plants) ← → Non destructive (60 plants, in progress)

- Morphometric measures (cm):



5-leaflet leaf (F5)

- stipule length
- leaf & leaflet lengths
- leaf & leaflet widths
- rachis length

- Architectural sequences (number of stipules and leaflets...)
- Physiological data (floral stages, bud outgrowth...)



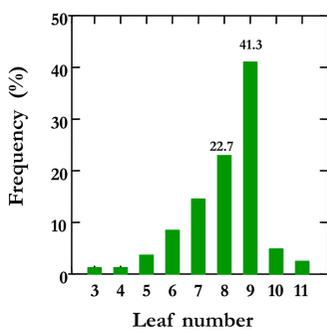
Time

- Daily measures of leaf and internode lengths (50 plants)
- Plant photography (10 plants) and analyses with MATLAB software (organ spatial position, color, flowering...)



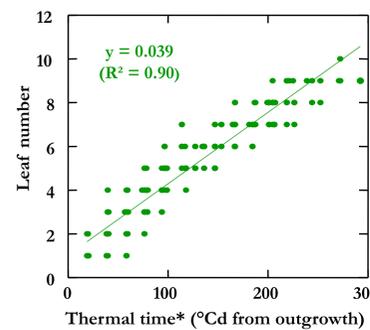
RESULTS

• Description of the main axis (N=110)



- Important variation in leaf number within a same clone (3 to 11 leaves);
- 64% of axis were composed of 8-9 leaves;
- For 98% of axis, the first leaf was a 5-leaflet (5);
- Typical foliar sequence: 0 0 5 5 5 7 7 5 3 1

• Phyllochron (thermal time between 2 successive leaves) (N=60)



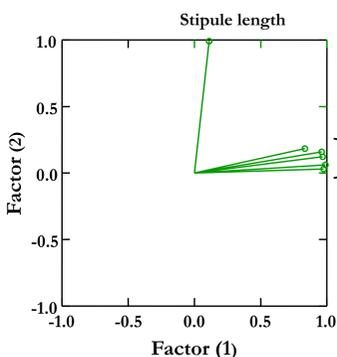
Leaf number

Thermal time* (°Cd from outgrowth)

→ Mean main axe = 2-3 stipules + 8-9 leaves + 1 flower

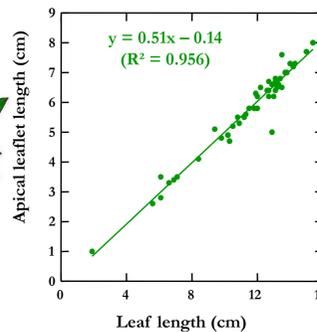
→ Phyllochron = 25.6 ± 0.4 °C day leaf⁻¹

• Examples of allometric relationships (N= 60)



Principal Component Analysis with 6 variables (Axis 1-2 : 92.8 %)

- No correlation between stipule and leaflet/leaf lengths. The stipule length was constant (1.01 ± 0.02 cm).
- High correlation between the lengths and the widths of leaflets and leaves.



Correlation between leaf and Apical leaflet (A) lengths for the 7-leaflet leaves.

- A-leaflet length = $0.51 \times$ leaf length - 0.14
- Different linear regressions were obtained between morphometric measures according to foliar type.

→ The most convenient factor to characterize the leaf was length

CONCLUSIONS

- These preliminary results have permitted to identify the first allometric relationships.
- A second greenhouse experiment is in progress, in purpose to :
 - establish growth curve of individual internode and leaves;
 - monitor the evolution of the secondary axis layout;
- All of these results are incorporating into the 3D dynamic model (see poster Favre *et al.*).
- Same experiments have to be done with other cultivars (e.g. wichurana) to validate this model.