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► To cite this version:

Emilio Jorquera-Fontena, Michel Génard, Alejandra Ribera-Fonseca, Nicolas Franck. A simple allometric model for estimating blueberry fruit weight from diameter measurements. *Scientia Horticulturae*, 2017, 219, pp.131 - 134. 10.1016/j.scienta.2017.03.009 . hal-01521538

HAL Id: hal-01521538

<https://hal.science/hal-01521538v1>

Submitted on 26 May 2020

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1 **Short Communication**

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3 **A simple allometric model for estimating blueberry fruit weight from diameter measurements**

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27 **Abstract.** Monitoring of fruit growth is a measurement widely used in physiology and agronomy
28 studies. This is normally done from detached fruits, which can lead to erroneous results when fruits
29 grow asynchronously in clusters as occurs in blueberry plants (*Vaccinium spp.*). The aim of this
30 communication is to develop a simple allometric model for estimating blueberry weight from
31 diameter measurements. In three growth seasons, weight and diameter of a total of 416 fruits were
32 measured from four field-grown blueberry cultivars. The obtained data set was then randomly
33 divided resulting in 200 data for calibrating model and 216 for validating. Prior to calibration
34 procedure, the use of cultivar-specific models or a common model for four cultivars was evaluated
35 by Analysis of Covariance between logarithm transformed diameter and cultivar/season variables.
36 From analysis, no interactive effect was observed, so a common allometric model was constructed,
37 giving a power functional relationship between berry diameter and weight. The allometric model
38 was validated with the independent data, giving errors ranging from 4.7% to 6.9%. Residuals
39 showed a random dispersion pattern. Our results showed that a common model was adequate for
40 providing a reliable means of estimating blueberry fruit weight of different cultivars.

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42 **Key words:** Regression, validation, non-destructive methods

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53 **1. Introduction**

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55 Monitoring of fruit growth is a measurement widely used in studies of physiology and evaluation of
56 management practices (e.g. Godoy et al., 2008; Minchin et al., 2010). Thus, its knowledge has been
57 an important parameter in understanding source-sink relationships, water and nutrient use
58 efficiency, crop quality and yield potential (Génard and Lescourret, 2004, Grossman and DeJong,
59 1995, Spreer et al., 2009). Habitually, fruit growth curves are developed from detached samples;
60 however, this method can increase variance and lead to erroneous results for species in which fruits
61 grow in clusters (Coombe, 1976). This is because several development stages of the fruit can be
62 observed on a plant at a given time, as occur typically in several fruits species including blueberry
63 (e.g. Tuccio et al., 2011; Godoy et al., 2008). A common method for non-destructively estimating
64 biomass of plant organs is to fit simple equations to data relating biomass to some dimensional
65 characteristic of the plant such as diameter, height, length and width (e.g. Antunes et al., 2008;
66 Roxburgh et al., 2015). In this line, estimating fruit weight from equations using simple
67 measurements of fruit diameter can represent an inexpensive and rapid alternative for accurately
68 assessing fruit weight. In blueberry industry, fruit segregation on the basis of weight and size, is
69 crucial to obtain higher export market value. The aim of this communication is to develop a simple
70 allometric model for estimating blueberry weight from diameter measurements.

71

72 **2. Materials and methods**

73

74 **2.1. Fruit data**

75 In three growth seasons, a total of 416 healthy berries from three northern highbush blueberry
76 cultivars (*V. corymbosum* cultivars 'Bluegold', 'Brigitta' and 'Elliot') and one southern blueberry
77 cultivar (*V. corymbosum* x *Vaccinium darrowi* Camp. cultivar 'Legacy') were collected from three
78 commercial orchards located in the Región de La Araucanía, Chile (Table 1).

79 The cultivars used differing in fruiting season; Bluegold and Elliot are early- and late-season
80 cultivars, respectively, whereas Legacy and Brigitta are mid-season cultivars. Plants of the orchards
81 ranged from three to five-year-old and were established at a spacing of $3 \times 0.9\text{m}$, in north–south
82 oriented rows on an Andisol. In each orchard, the average fertilization was 70 kg N ha^{-1} , $40 \text{ kg P}_2\text{O}_5$
83 ha^{-1} and $75 \text{ kg K}_2\text{O ha}^{-1}$, the irrigation was applied as needed, and pests and diseases were controlled
84 according to the locally recommended practices. Winter pruning was annually done in each orchard,
85 removing old wood, damaged canes, unproductive branches, and short shoots that develop from the
86 base of the plant.

87 Fruits were weekly picked from fruit coloring phase (stage in which berries are changing from
88 green to pink to blue in the cluster) up to beginning of commercial harvest for each season. After
89 picking, samples were placed in a cooler and then rapidly transported to the laboratory for
90 evaluating equatorial diameter and fresh weight by using digital caliper (Mitutoyo, Japan, accuracy
91 $\pm 0.01\text{mm}$) and technical balance (Gibertini Elettronica S.r.l., Italy), respectively.

92 The data set was randomly divided to obtain data for both calibrating ($n= 200$) and validating
93 ($n= 216$) model (external validation).

94

95 **2.2. Allometric model calibration**

96 Preliminary regression analysis showed that the relationships between fruit weight and diameter
97 followed a power fit typical of allometric models, for all situations in which fruit was obtained (Eq.
98 1):

$$99 \quad FW = aFD^b \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

100 where FW is berry weight, FD is berry diameter, a and b are allometric coefficients.

101 In order to discriminate the use of cultivar-specific models (including the season effect) or a
102 common model for four cultivars, an Analysis of Covariance was performed on data linearized by
103 natural logarithm transformation (Eq. 2)

$$104 \quad \ln FW = \ln a + b \times \ln FD \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

105 Thus, when interaction between logarithm transformed diameter (continuous variable) and
106 cultivar/season (categorical variable) is not significant, the slopes among groups are similar, so a
107 common model for four cultivars can be constructed (Warton and Weber, 2002; Chen et al., 2010).

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109 **2.3. Model goodness-of-fit and validation**

110 Model results were compared with independent data through graphical procedures. The Relative
111 Root Mean Squared Error (RRMSE, Eq. 3), a common criterion to quantify the mean difference
112 between estimated data and observed data (Kobayashi and Us Salam, 2000) was calculated:

113

$$114 \quad RRMSE = \left(\sqrt{\frac{\sum n_i(x_i - y_i)^2}{N}} \right) / \bar{y} \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

115

116 where n_i , x_i , and y_i are the number of observed data, the estimated data, and the observed data at the
117 measurement date i , respectively, N is the total number of observed data and \bar{y} the mean of
118 observed values. The smaller the value of RRMSE, the closer to the measurement the estimation is
119 (Grechi et al., 2008).

120 Model residuals were also calculated and plotted against data estimated by the model to check
121 their normal distribution (i.e. homoscedastic behaviour).

122

123 **2.4. Data analysis**

124 In order to characterize the data set for calibrating model, results obtained from cultivars/season
125 were subjected to Multiple Comparison of Mean (MCM) by using Scheffé's test ($\alpha = 0.05$). This
126 test was selected because the sample size among groups was different (Ruxton and Beauchamp,
127 2008). The MSM, analysis of covariance and model fitting were performed with R software version
128 2.15.0 (R Development Core Team, 2012).

129

130 3. Results

131

132 3.1. Berry diameter and weight

133 The mean fruit diameter and weight from different cultivars/seasons ranged from 13.35 to
134 17.75 mm and from 1.19 to 2.58 g, respectively (Table 2). As observed, the highest values were
135 measured for cv. Legacy in the season 2015-2016, while the lowest values for cv. Brigitta. When
136 comparing cultivars, the mean diameter and weight of the fruit was significantly higher in Legacy
137 and Bluegold than in Elliot and Brigitta (Table 2).

138

139 3.2. Evaluation of regression slopes and allometric model

140 Diameter and weight of the fruits were regressed on logarithm transformed data in order to evaluate
141 whether the interactive effect of berry diameter (continuous variable) and cultivar/season
142 (categorical variable) is significant for estimating berry weight (Table 3). Regression slopes of
143 logarithm transformed data were no statistically different among cultivars/season, thereafter whole
144 data set for calibration procedure was used for constructing a common model for four cultivars.
145 Then, fruit weight data were plotted against fruit diameter data, giving a power functional
146 relationship as shown in the Fig. 1. The relation between these variables was highly significant with
147 p -values of the coefficients lower than 2×10^{-16} .

148

149 3.3. Model goodness-of-fit and validation

150 For model validation, estimated versus actual berry weights were plotted (Fig. 2). As observed, the
151 values were closely distributed alongside the 1:1 line, although there was some tendency to
152 overestimate the weight, which can be noticed on regression slope, being slightly higher than one
153 (Fig. 2A). The external validation of the model showed that the model goodness-of-fit (RRMSE)
154 decreased from cv. Bluegold (4.7%) to cv. Elliot (6.9%), with cv. Legacy and Brigitta showing

155 intermediate values (Fig. 2A). Residual were randomly distributed along estimated data, which
156 indicates absence of heteroscedasticity (Fig. 2B).

157

158 **4. Discussion**

159

160 Empirical models are required for the non-destructive estimation of biomass of a plant organ of
161 interest from easily obtainable measurements. These models, which are based on allometric theory,
162 use the statistic relations between a variable of interest and one or several variables used as
163 predictor (Niklas, 1994).

164 Many abiotic and biotic factors may potentially affect allometric relationships, including
165 genetics, ontogeny, size, age, structure, site, climate, and their interactions (Misle et al., 2013;
166 Niklas, 1994), however our results indicated that the relationship between fresh weight and
167 diameter was sufficiently stable irrespectively to the genotype and growth seasons (Table 3). From
168 this, a common allometric model was calibrated, giving a power functional relationship as showed
169 in the Fig. 1. On the other hand, according to the principle of parsimony and the objective of
170 proposing easy-to-use models, this finding was convenient. In the model, as a fruit grows, its
171 dimensions change in ways that maintain their functional balance, but not in the ways that maintain
172 constant ratios between dimensions (Castellan-Estrada et al., 2002). Similar allometric relationships
173 have been reported in studies of fruit physiology. In most of these, fruit diameter was included as
174 predictor of fresh and dry weight (e.g. Gautier et al., 2001; Gilbert et al., 2005; Díaz-Pérez et al.,
175 2007; Grechi et al., 2008). Our allometric model was validated with independent data, giving higher
176 goodness-of-fit for evaluated cultivars (Fig. 2A). This showed that a common model was adequate
177 for providing a reliable means of estimating blueberry fruit weight of different cultivars. On the
178 other hand, residuals follow a normal distribution, with data randomly distributed, which indicates
179 absence of heteroscedasticity (Fig. 2B). When the dispersion pattern of residuals follows a

180 heteroscedastic behavior, the estimated standard errors of the regression coefficients are often
181 underestimated, giving an incorrect perception of accuracy (Chatterjee and Hadi, 2006).

182 In conclusion, blueberry fruit weight was satisfactorily estimated on the basis of diameter
183 measurements via allometric approach. Despite that model showed to be reliable for estimating
184 berry weight of four blueberry cultivars, it must be validated when applied to other genetic
185 materials. Further studies must be done in blueberry fruits to establish allometric equations for
186 relating other fruit quality traits to easily obtainable non-destructive measurements

187

188 5. Acknowledgments

189

190 The first author acknowledges to the Convenio Marco 2016, Ministerio de Educación, Chile –
191 Universidad de La Frontera, Chile.

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193 6. References

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257 **Table 1.** Cultivars, season and orchard locations

Cultivar	Season	Orchard location
Bluegold	2015-2016	38°84' S 72°69' W
Brigitta	2010-2011	38°29' S 72° 23'
Elliot	2008-2009	39°19' S 72°25' W
Elliot	2015-2016	38°84' S 72°69' W
Legacy	2010-2011	38°29' S 72° 23'
Legacy	2015-2016	38°84' S 72°69' W

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276 **Table 2.** Mean fruit diameter and weight for four field-grown blueberry cultivars on data set used
 277 for calibrating model. Standard deviation (in brackets) and letters indicating statistic differences by
 278 Scheffe's test ($\alpha = 0.05$) are shown.

Cultivar	Season	Berry diameter (mm)	Berry weight (g)	N
Bluegold	2015-2016	16.00 (± 2.25) b	1.95 (± 0.74) b	50
Brigitta	2010-2011	13.35 (± 3.24) d	1.19 (± 0.85) c	50
Elliot	2008-2009	15.52 (± 1.30) bc	1.65 (± 0.36) bc	21
Elliot	2015-2016	15.83 (± 1.31) cd	1.14 (± 0.31) c	27
Legacy	2010-2011	14.97 (± 1.81) bcd	1.55 (± 0.57) bc	16
Legacy	2015-2016	17.75 (± 2.09) a	2.58 (± 0.79) a	33
<i>Comparison among cultivars</i>				
Bluegold		16.00 (± 2.25) A	1.95 (± 0.74) A	53
Brigitta		13.35 (± 3.24) B	1.19 (± 0.85) B	50
Elliot		14.57 (± 1.54) B	1.36 (± 0.41) B	48
Legacy		16.84 (± 2.39) A	2.24 (± 0.86) A	49

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290 **Table 3.** Linear regression between log-transformed weight and log-transformed diameter data, and
 291 ANCOVA for log-transformed diameter and cultivar/season variables. Determination coefficient
 292 (R^2) and significance values are shown. Abbreviations: \ln = natural logarithm, FW = fresh weight,
 293 FD = fruit diameter.

Cultivar / season	Linear regressions on logarithmic transformed data	R^2
Legacy / 2015-16	$\ln(FW) = 2.68 \ln(FD) - 6.79$	0.98
Legacy / 2008-09	$\ln(FW) = 2.77 \ln(FD) - 7.10$	0.97
Bluegold / 2015-16	$\ln(FW) = 2.74 \ln(FD) - 6.97$	0.98
Elliot / 2015-16	$\ln(FW) = 2.77 \ln(FD) - 7.17$	0.97
Elliot / 2008-09	$\ln(FW) = 2.97 \ln(FD) - 7.68$	0.98
Brigitta / 2010-11	$\ln(FW) = 2.87 \ln(FD) - 7.43$	0.99
ANCOVA		
<i>Variable</i>	<i>p-value</i>	
$\ln(FD)$	2.20×10^{-16}	
Cultivar / season	2.67×10^{-15}	
$\ln(FD)$ x cultivar / season	0.07	

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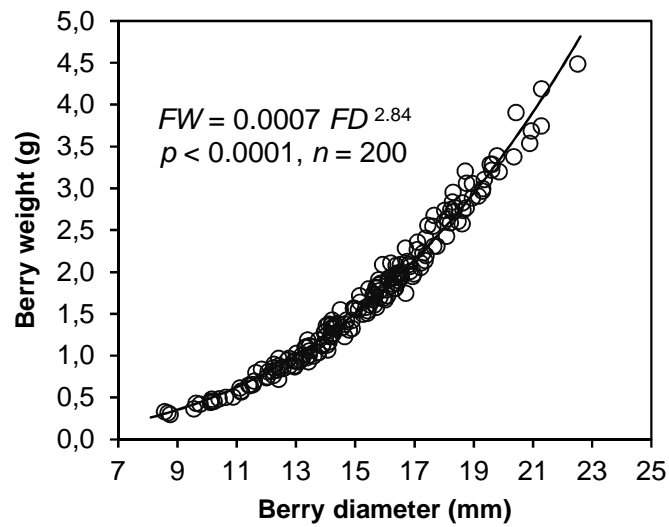
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312 **Fig. 1.** Allometric relationship between berry diameter (*FD*) and berry weight (*FW*). Fitted model,

313 *p*-value and *n* are shown.

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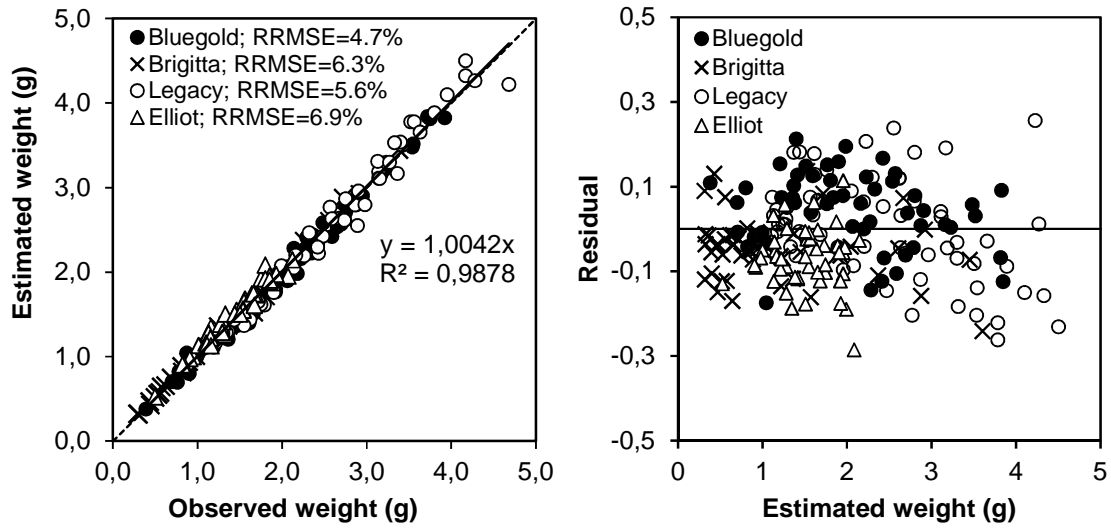


Fig. 2. Estimated versus observed berry weight (A), and residuals versus estimated fruit weight (B)

for four field-grown blueberry cultivars. In A, Relative Root Mean Squared Error (RRMSE), line

1:1 (dotted line) and regression between plotted data are showed.