



Physiological phenotyping

- My first thought:
 - Investigate the development of the tuber formation and growth.

Physiological phenotyping

- Non destructive analysis --- > yes
- High throughput ----> yes
- Low cost per datapoint ----- > yes
- Instead of genetic markers? --- > cost/data?
- Traits? Biotic and abiotic stress
- Traits? Growth - macro (entire plant)?
- Traits? Growth - micro (organs/organelle)?

Physiological phenotyping

- At what can it be applied?
 - Biotic stress
 - Late blight, early blight, leaf virus, stem root,
 - Abiotic stress
 - Drought, water lodging, salt, heat, storage temp (red. sugars)
 - Monitor plant growth
 - Senescence, Photosynthesis, NUE,
 - Quality analysis
 - Starch contents, Starch quality, Sugar, Chip Q, Asparagine, Protein, Minerals,
- Where can it applied?
 - Potatoes: Field or tubers. A challenge would be to apply PP to small single plants in pots (5-10 cm).

Cecile x Impala

LKF Vandel





LKF Vandel

