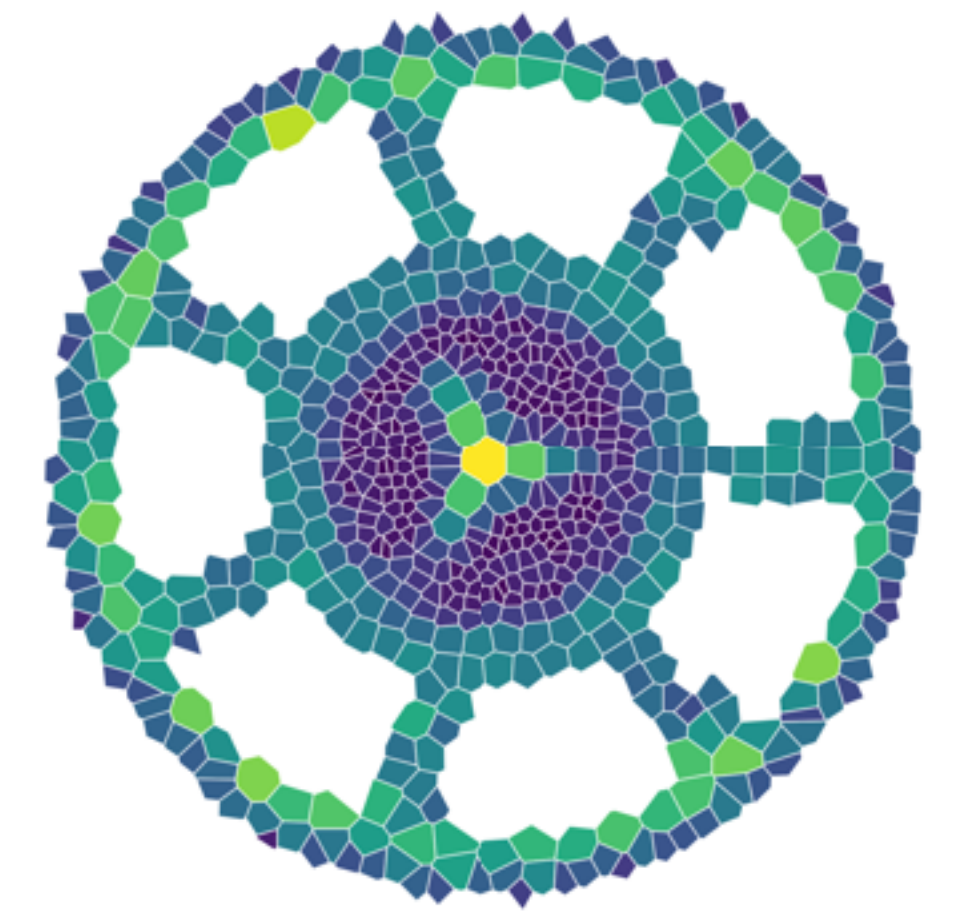
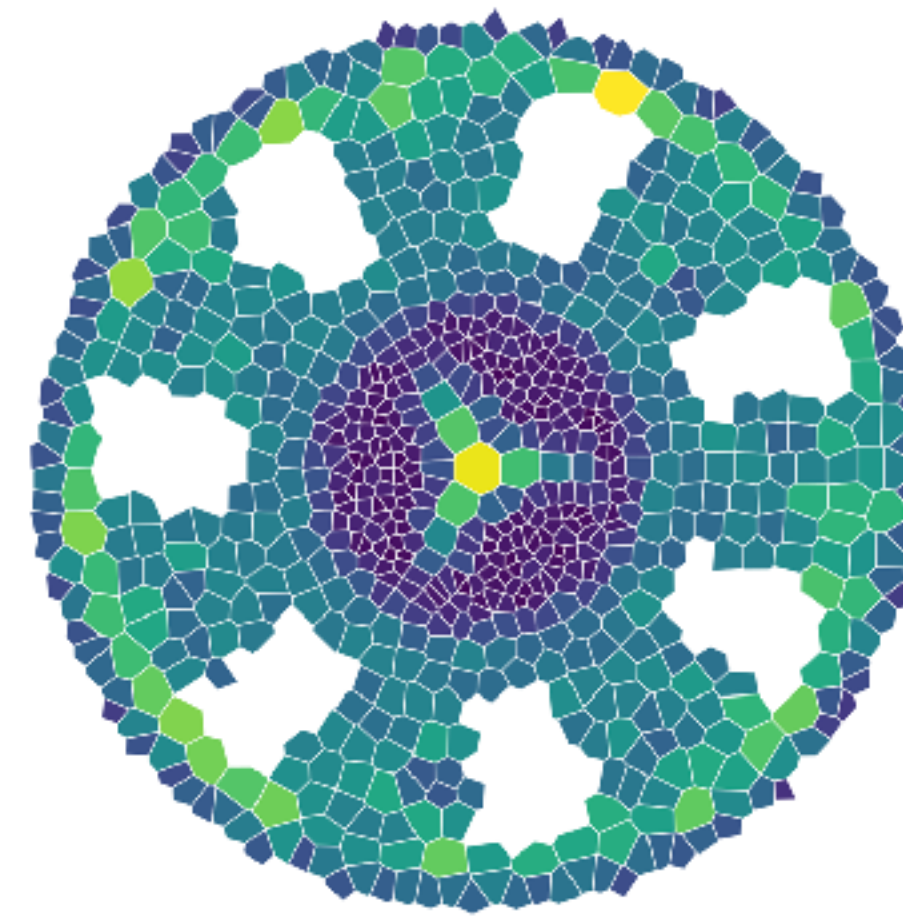
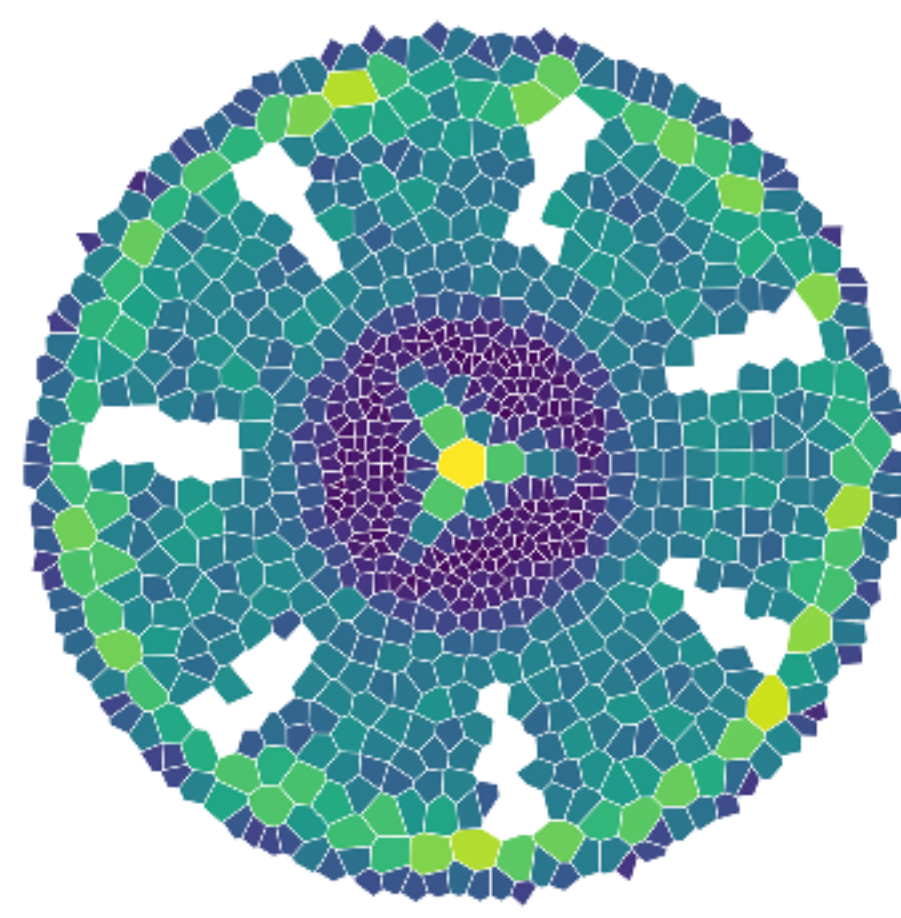
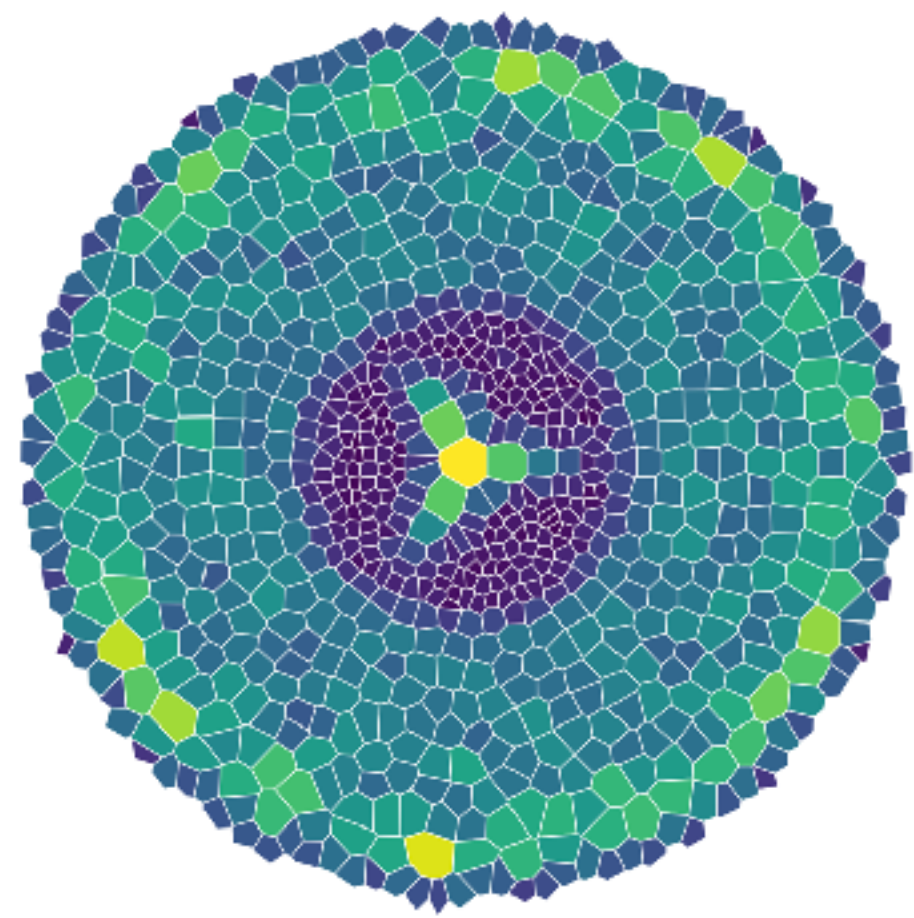
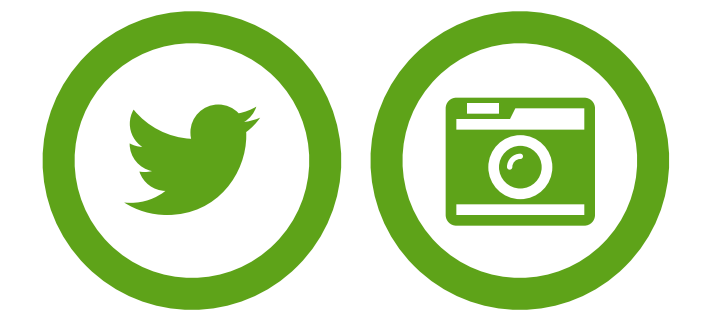




HOW CAN WE USE



COMPUTATIONAL TOOLS TO EXTEND OUR UNDERSTANDING OF WATER RELATIONS IN PLANTS ?

Guillaume Lobet, Adrien Heymans,
Valentin Couvreur, Xavier Draye,
Mathieu Javaux, Daniel Leitner,
Félicien Meunier, Sixtine Passot,
Andrea Schnepf, Jan Vanderborght

 [guillaumelobet](https://twitter.com/guillaumelobet)

 bit.ly/lobet-useps10

 bit.ly/lobet-useps10-papers

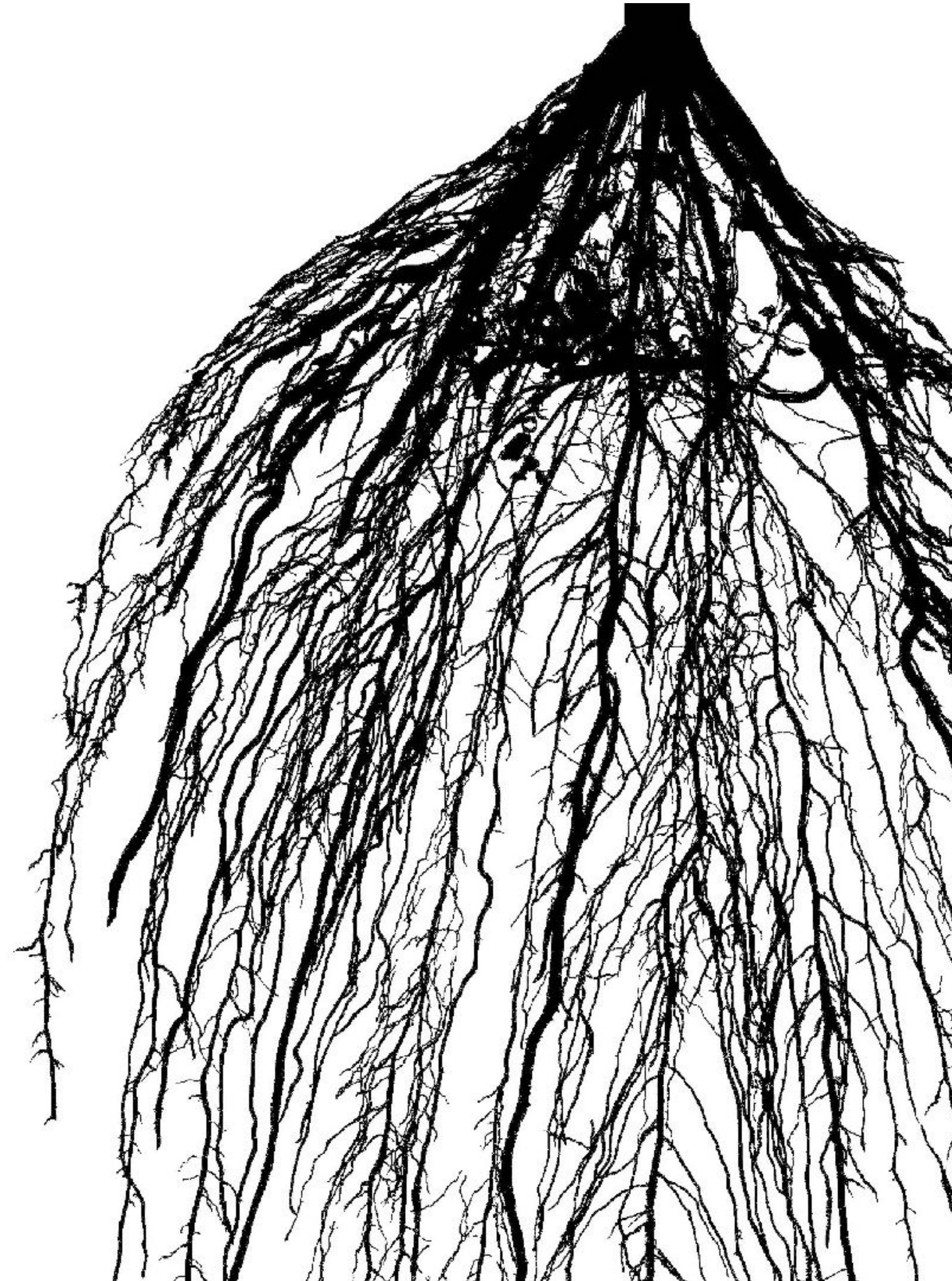
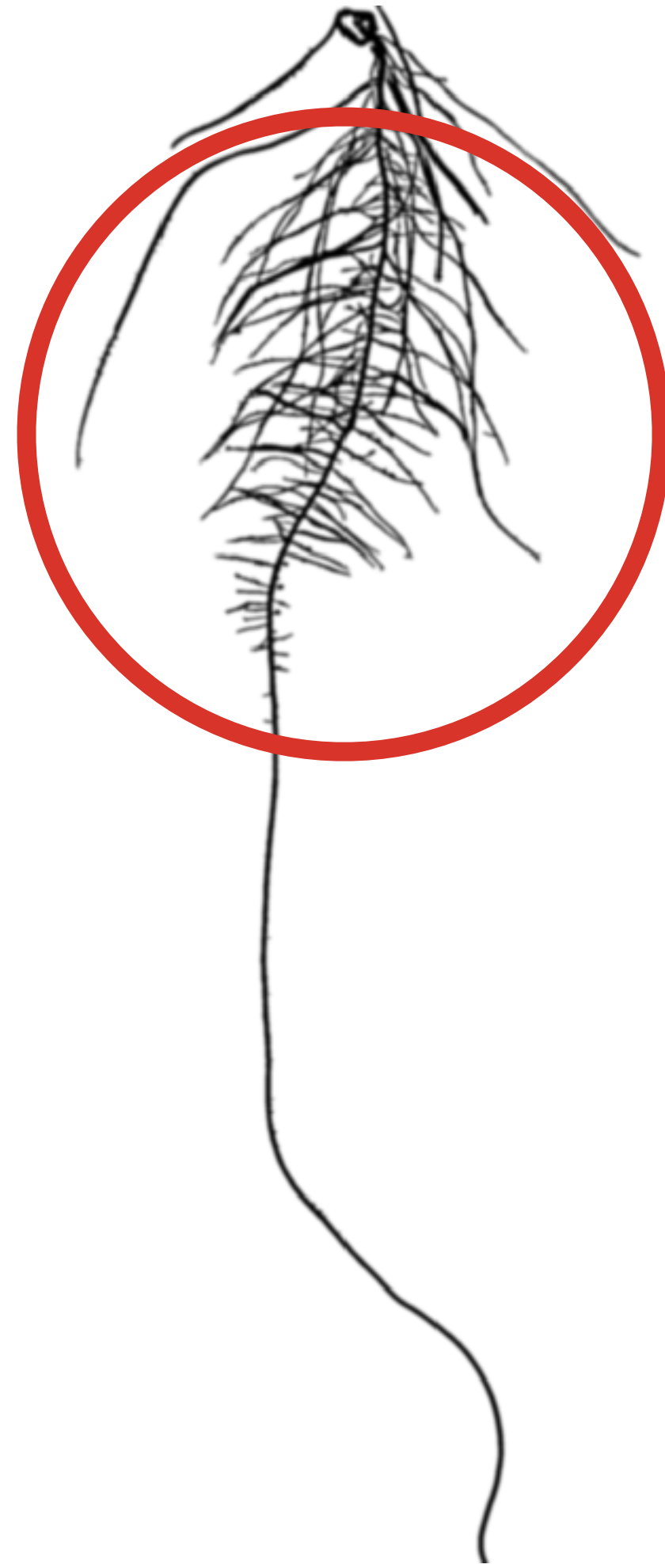




WWW.WOOCCLAP.COM/USEPS10



ROOT SYSTEMS
ARE **COMPLEX**
& GET **MESSY**
REALLY **QUICKLY!**



**LATERAL ROOT
GROWTH** IS OFTEN
ASSUMED TO BE
HOMOGENEOUS



LATERAL ROOT CAN HAVE DIFFERENT BEHAVIOURS



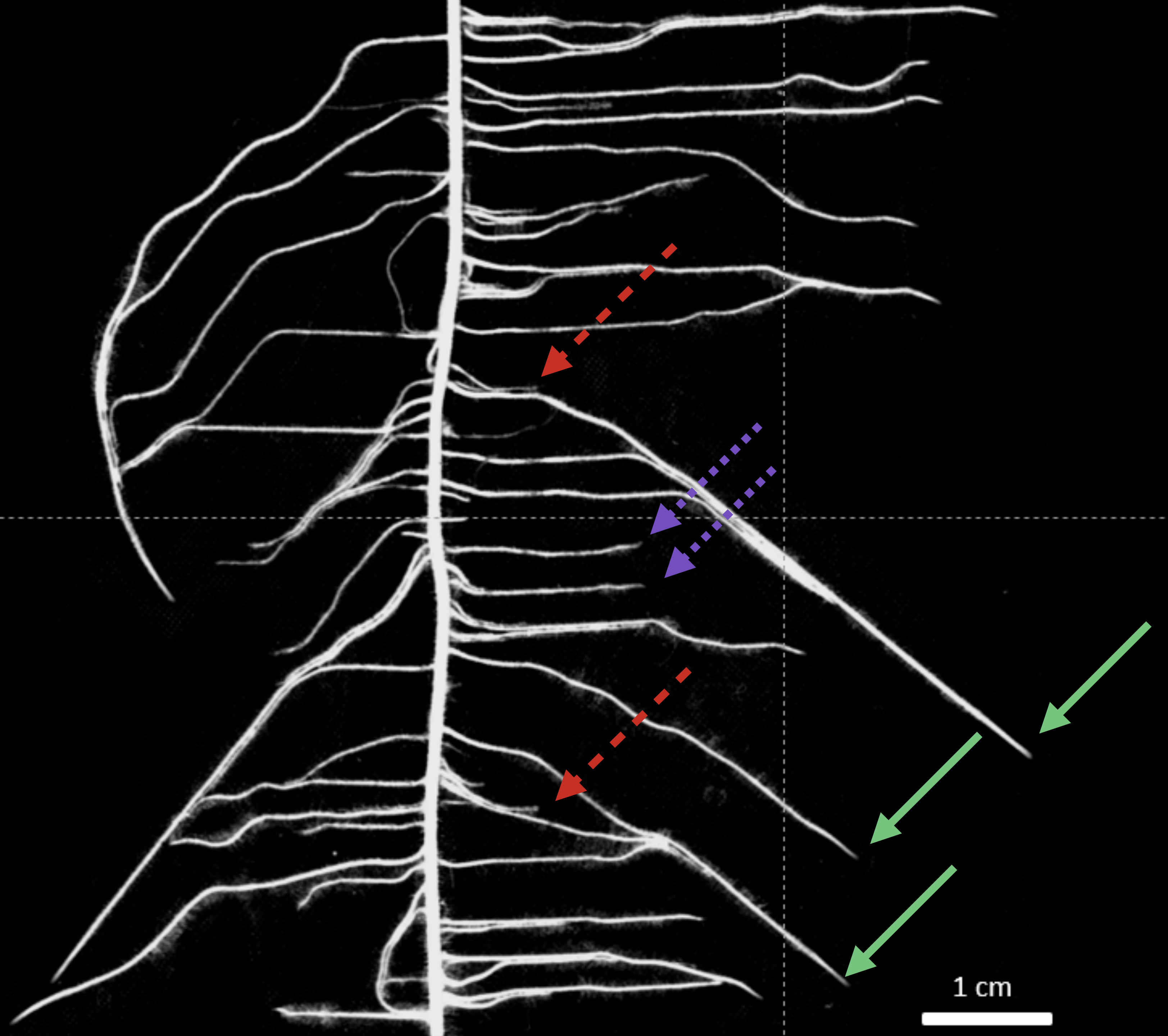
Sixtine
Passot



Passot, Moreno et al, 2018
Plant Physiology



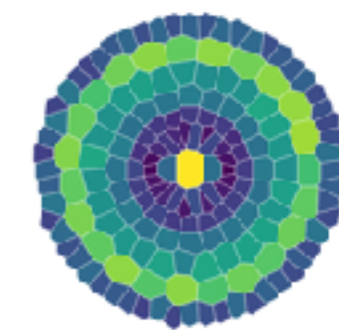
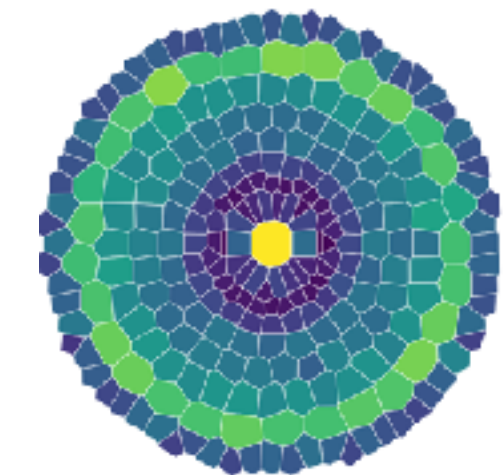
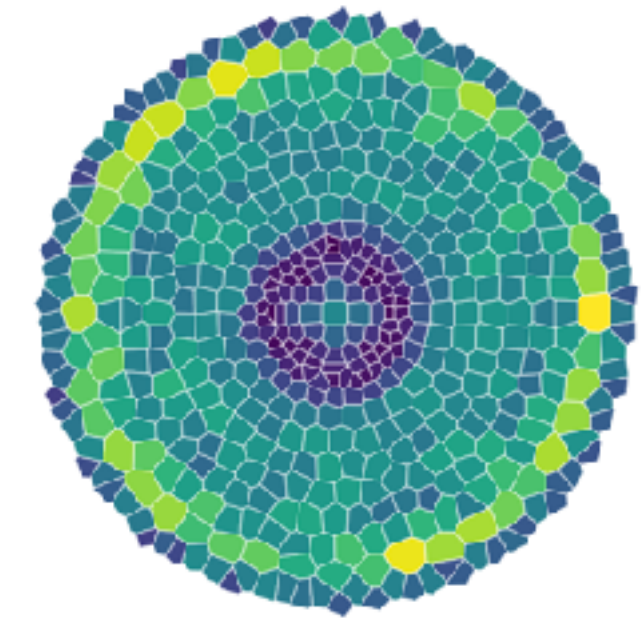
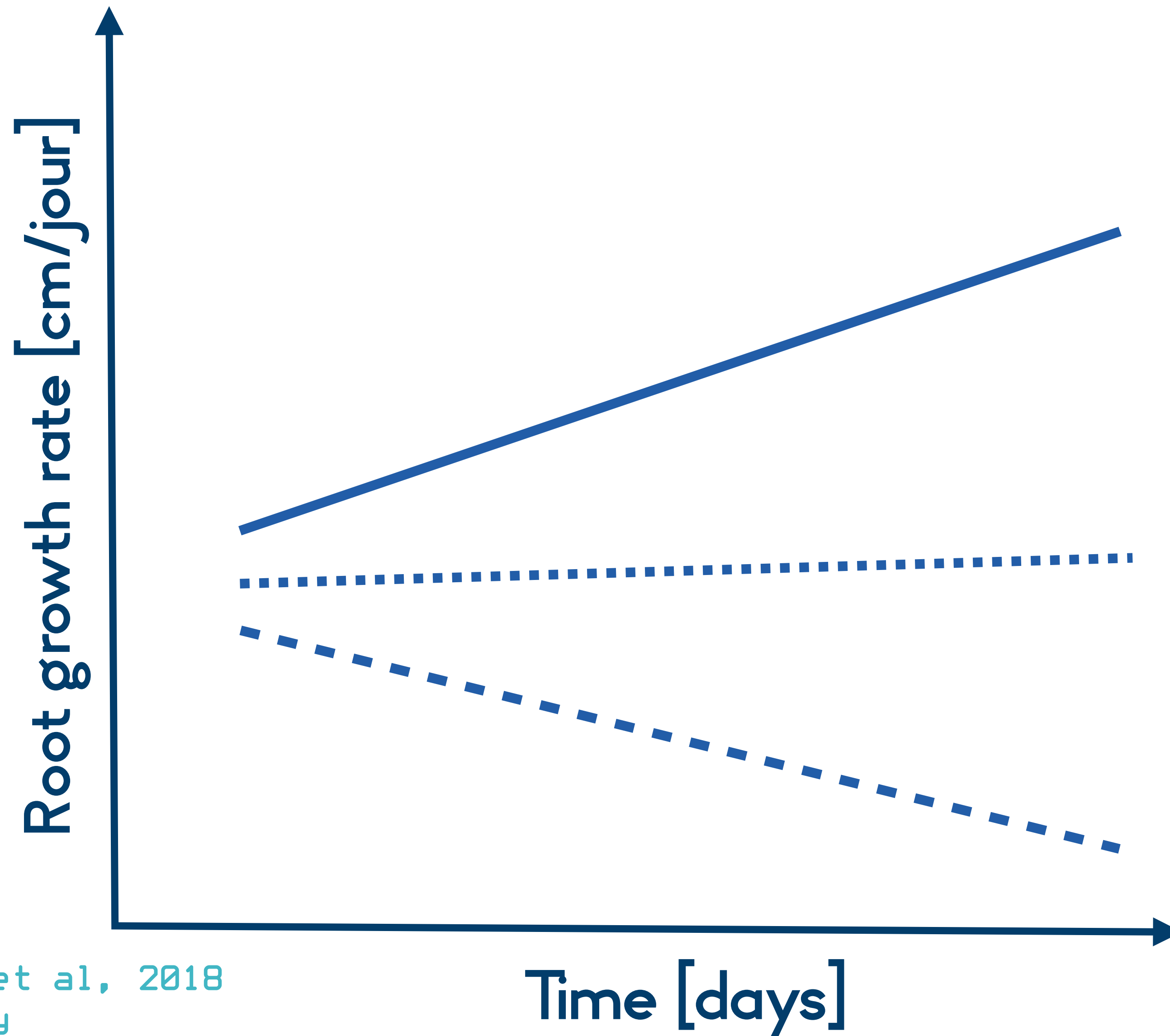
Müller et al, 2019
TIPS



LATERAL ROOT CAN HAVE **DIFFERENT ANATOMIES**



Sixtine
Passot



A



B



C



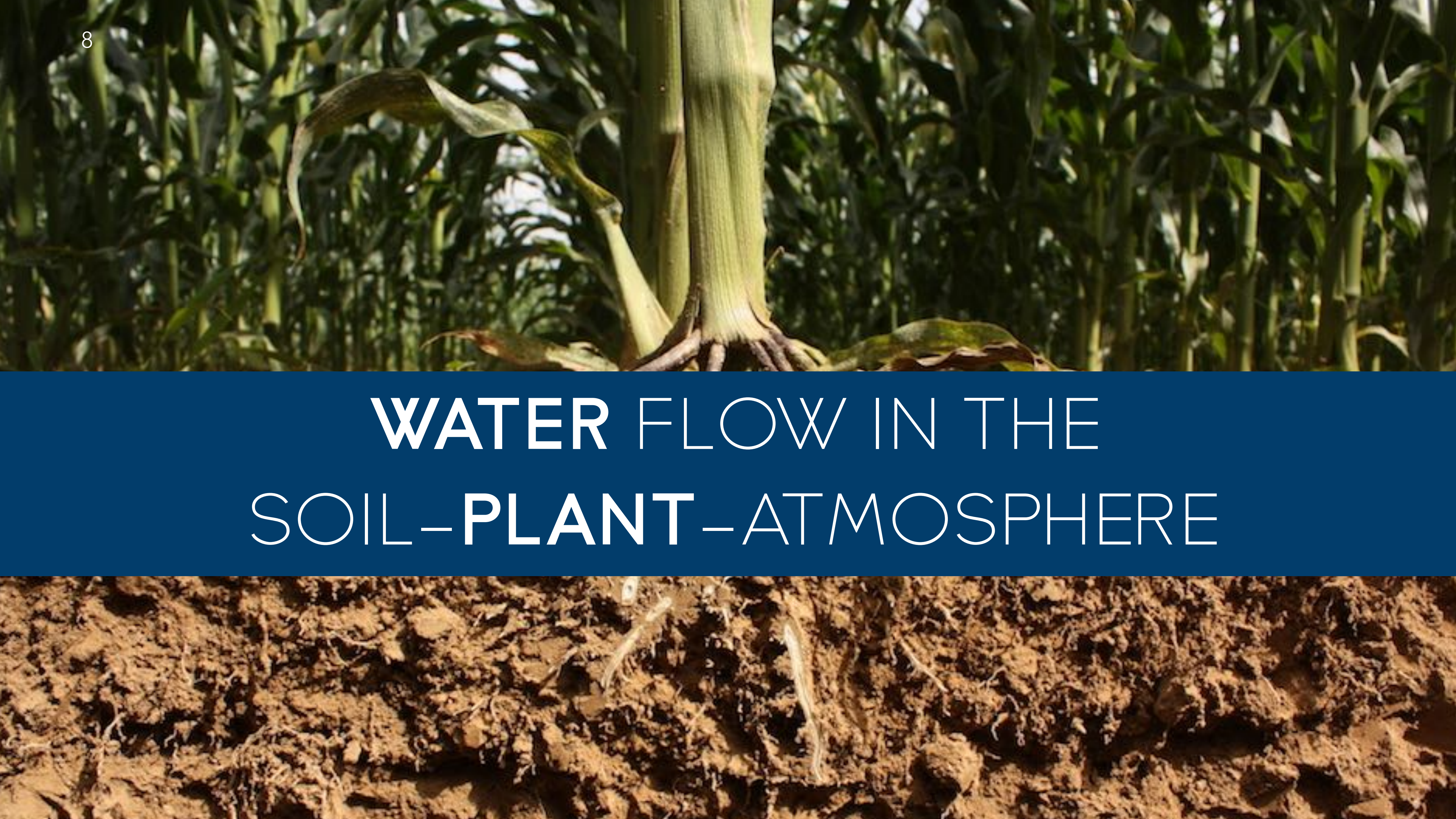
D



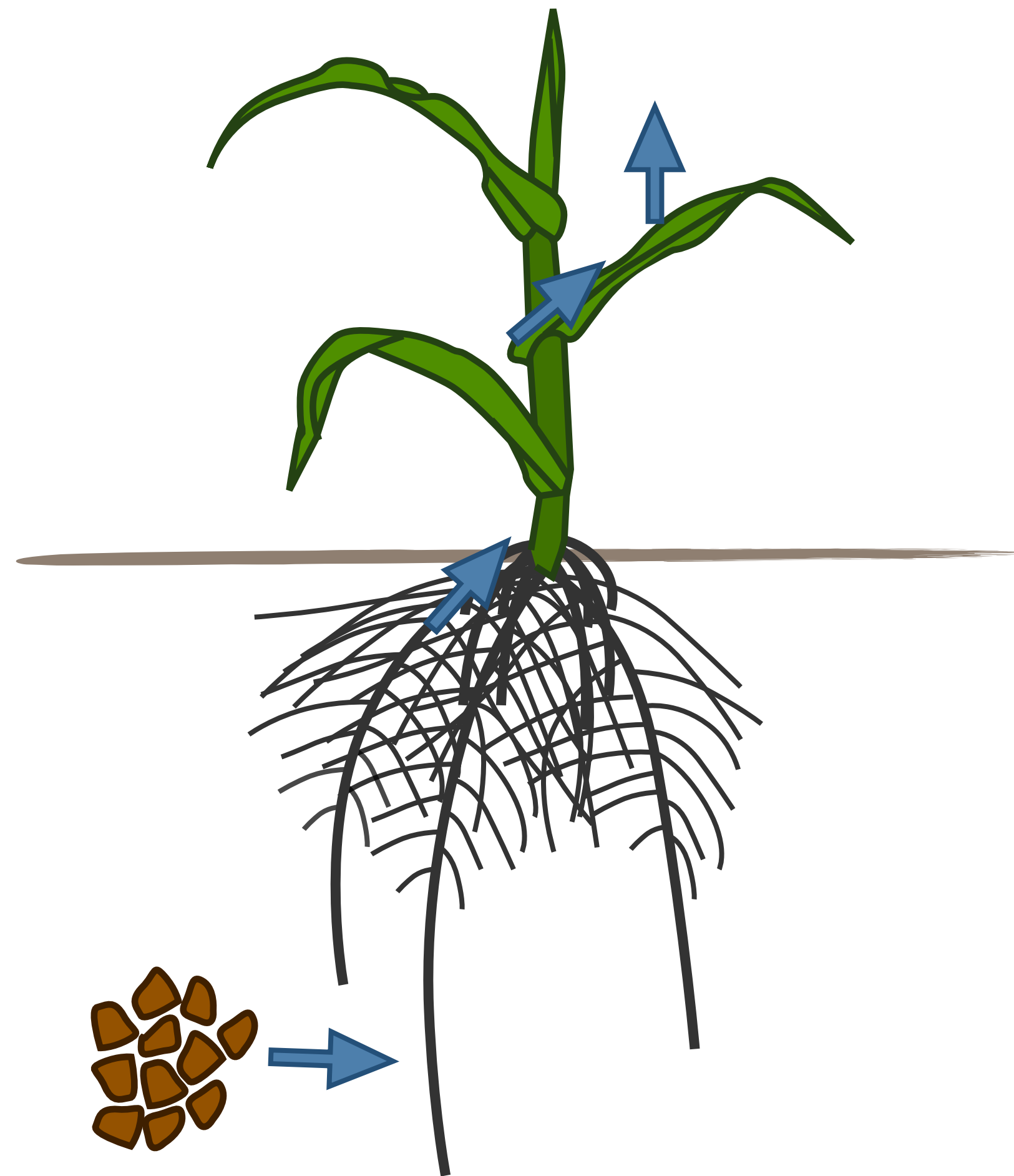
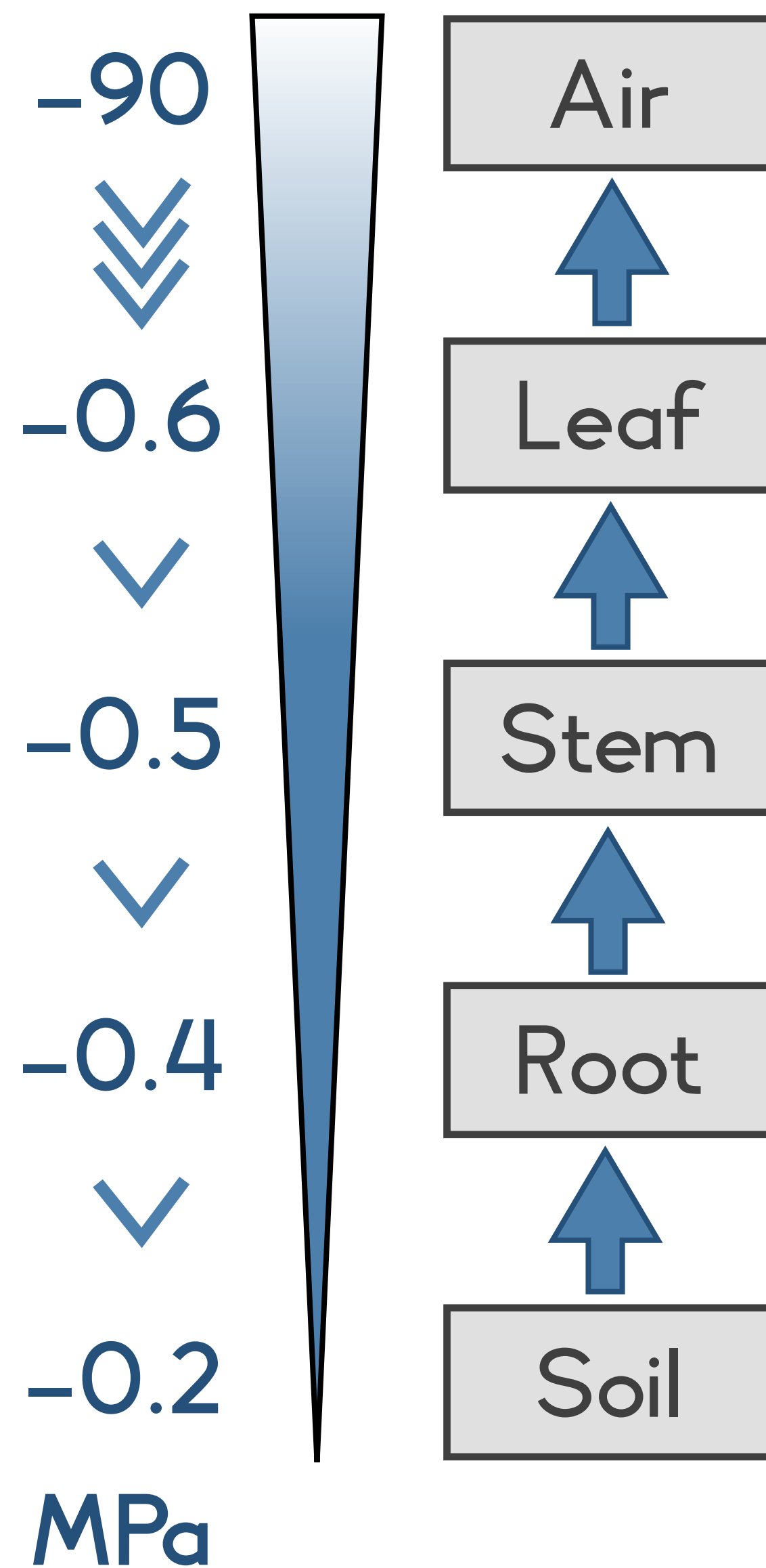
WHAT IS THE
FUNCTIONAL
IMPLICATION
OF HAVING
DIFFERENT
LATERAL ROOT
TYPES?



WWW.WOOCCLAP.COM/USEPS10

The image is a composite of two photographs. The top photograph shows a corn plant in a field, with its green stalks and leaves. The bottom photograph shows a close-up of the soil, revealing the root system of the corn plant. The roots are brown and fibrous, extending into the reddish-brown soil. A dark blue horizontal band with white text is positioned between the two photographs.

WATER FLOW IN THE SOIL-PLANT-ATMOSPHERE

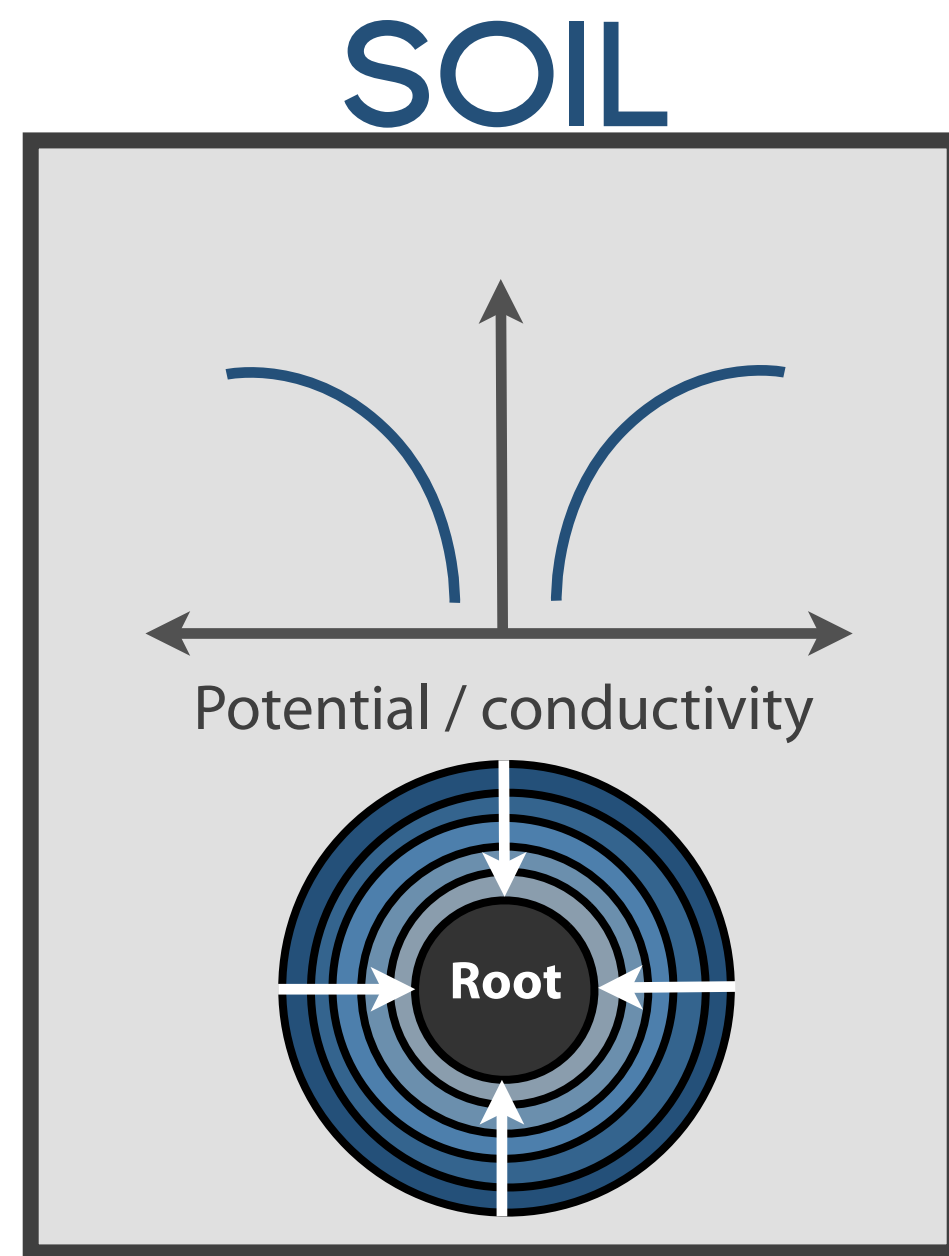


WATER FLOW IN
THE SOIL-**PLANT**-
ATMOSPHERE IS
A **PASSIVE**
PROCESS

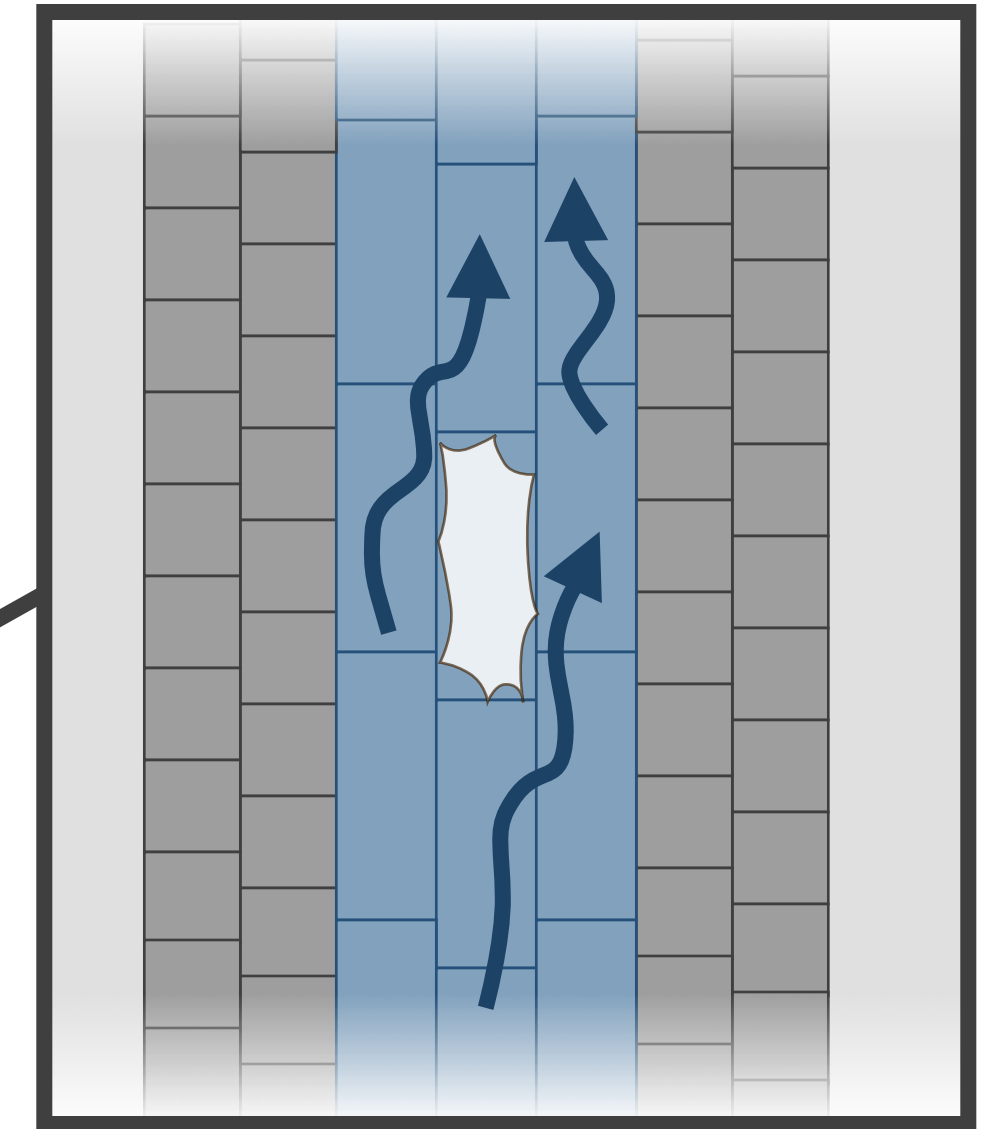
$$\text{FLUX} = \Delta P \cdot K$$



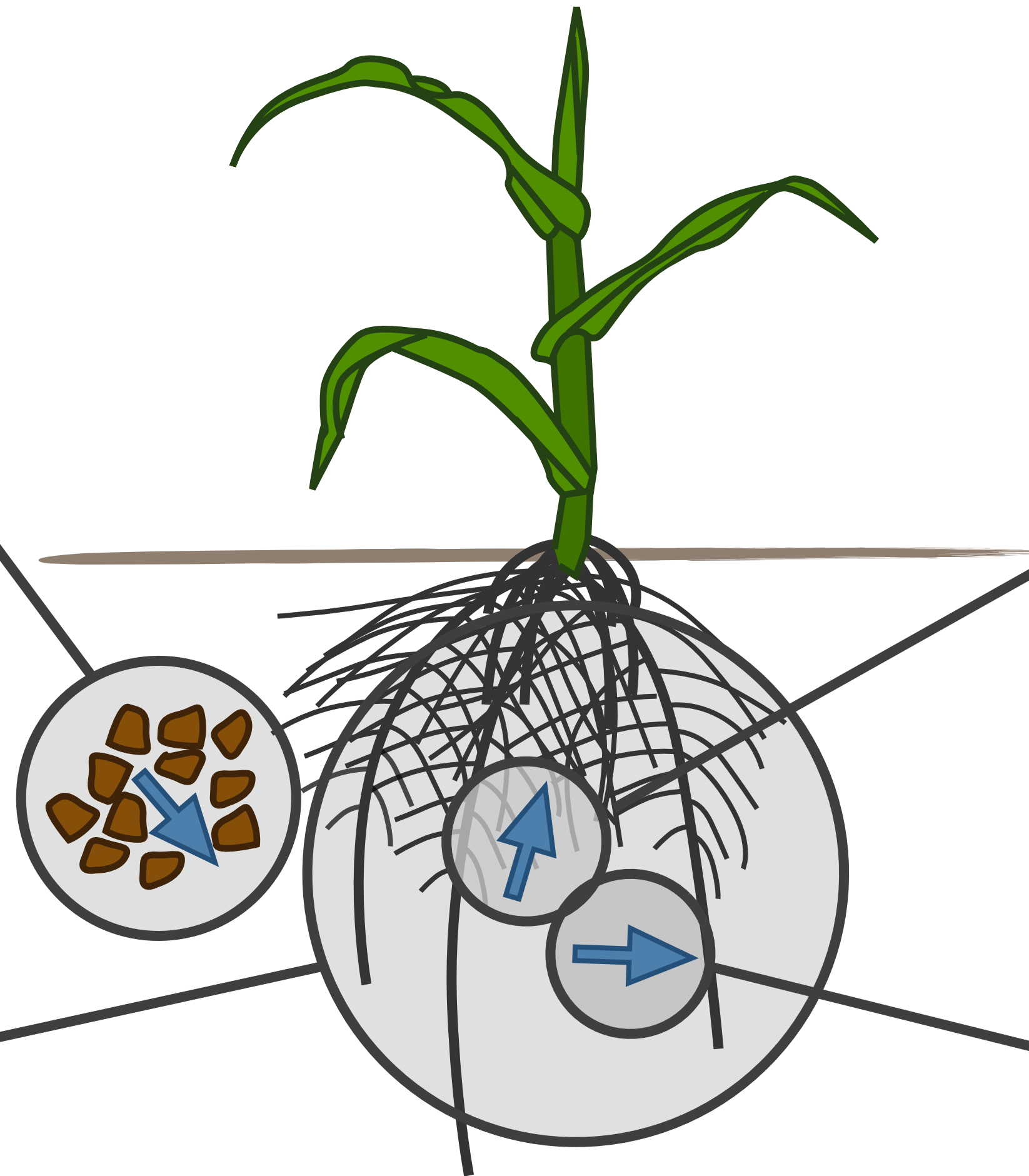
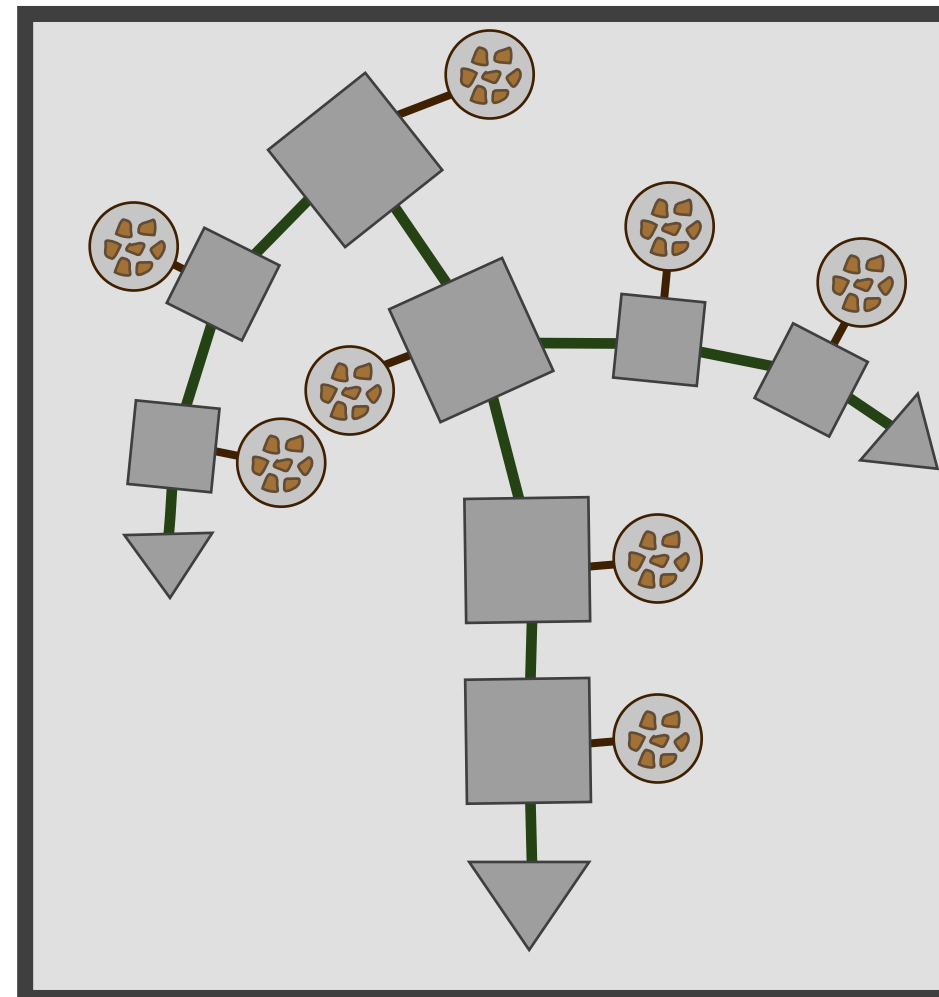
CONDUCTIVITIES CAN BE REGULATED



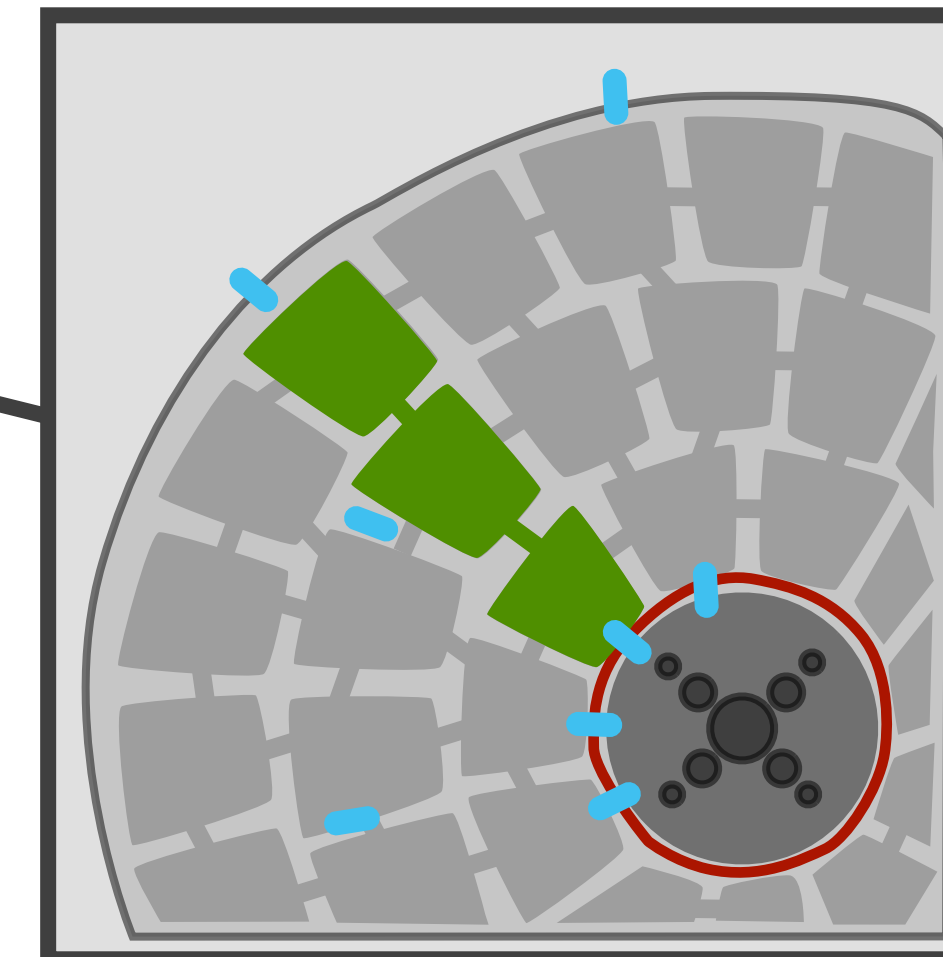
AXIAL CONDUCTIVITY



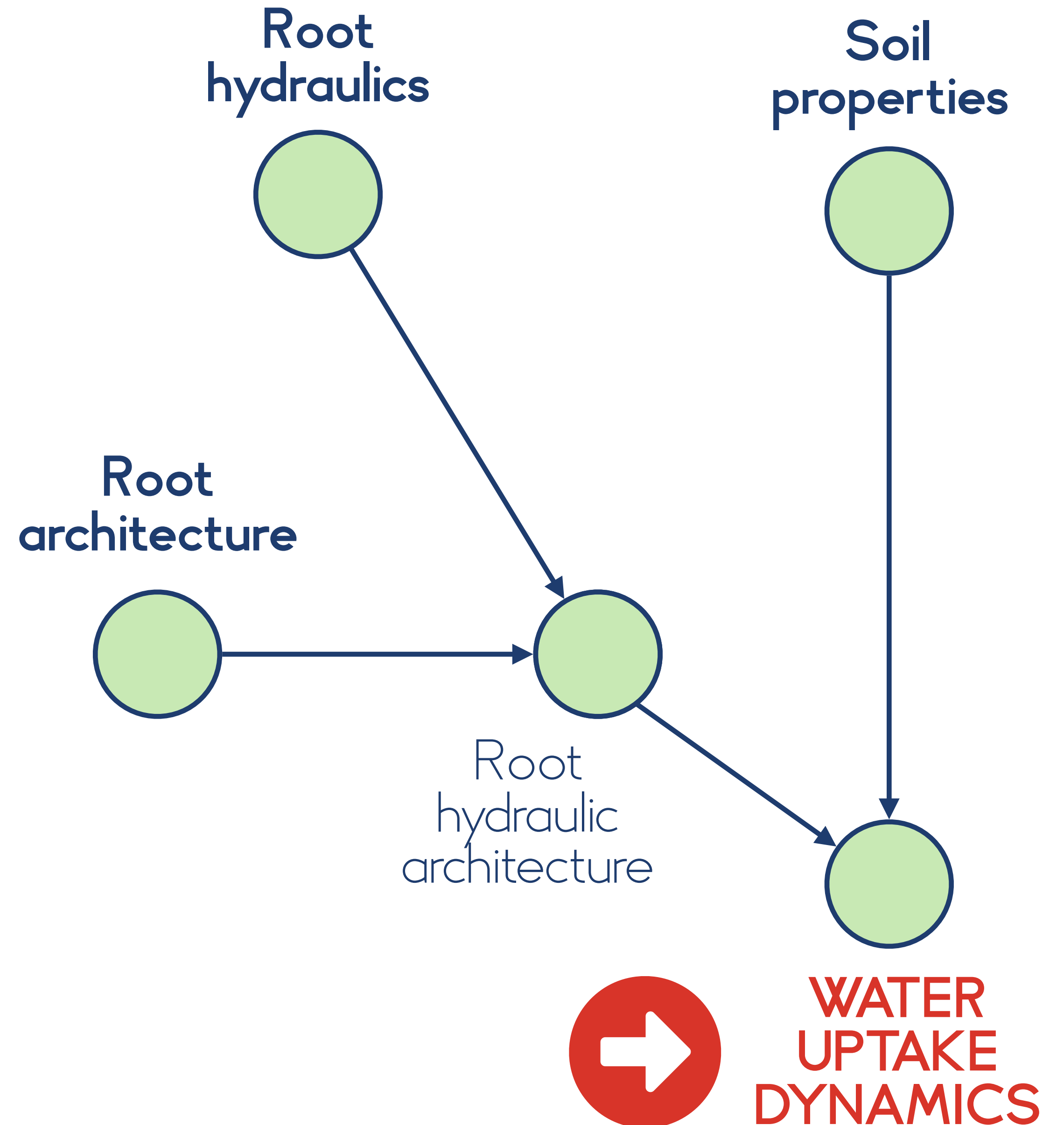
ARCHITECTURE



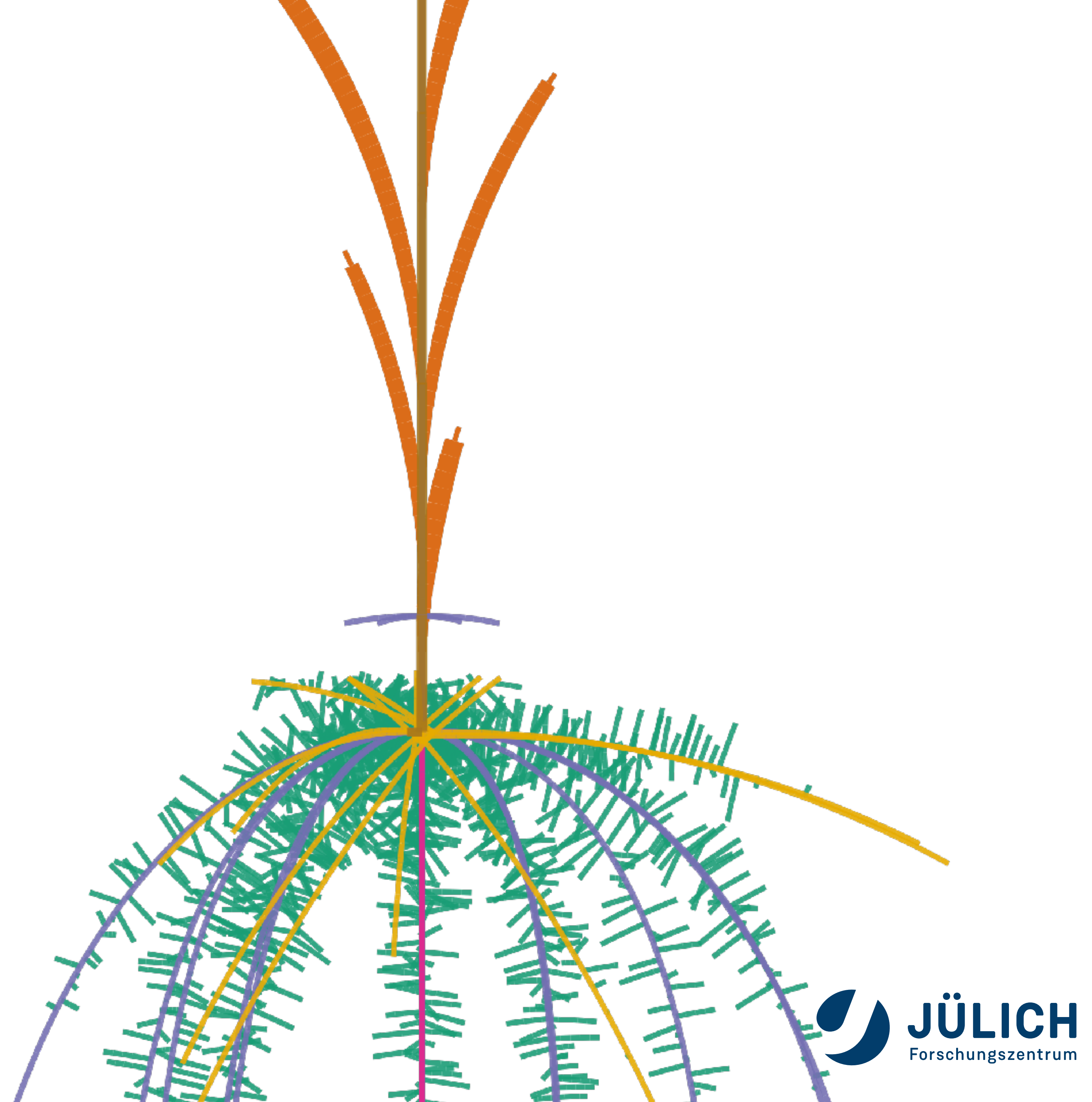
RADIAL CONDUCTIVITY



VARIABLES NEEDED TO UNDERSTAND WATER FLOW IN THE SOIL-PLANT SYSTEM



PLANTS
MODELS
CAN HELP
INTEGRATE
INFORMATION
ACROSS THE
WHOLE SYSTEM



1

ROOT HYDRAULICS



Xavier
Draye



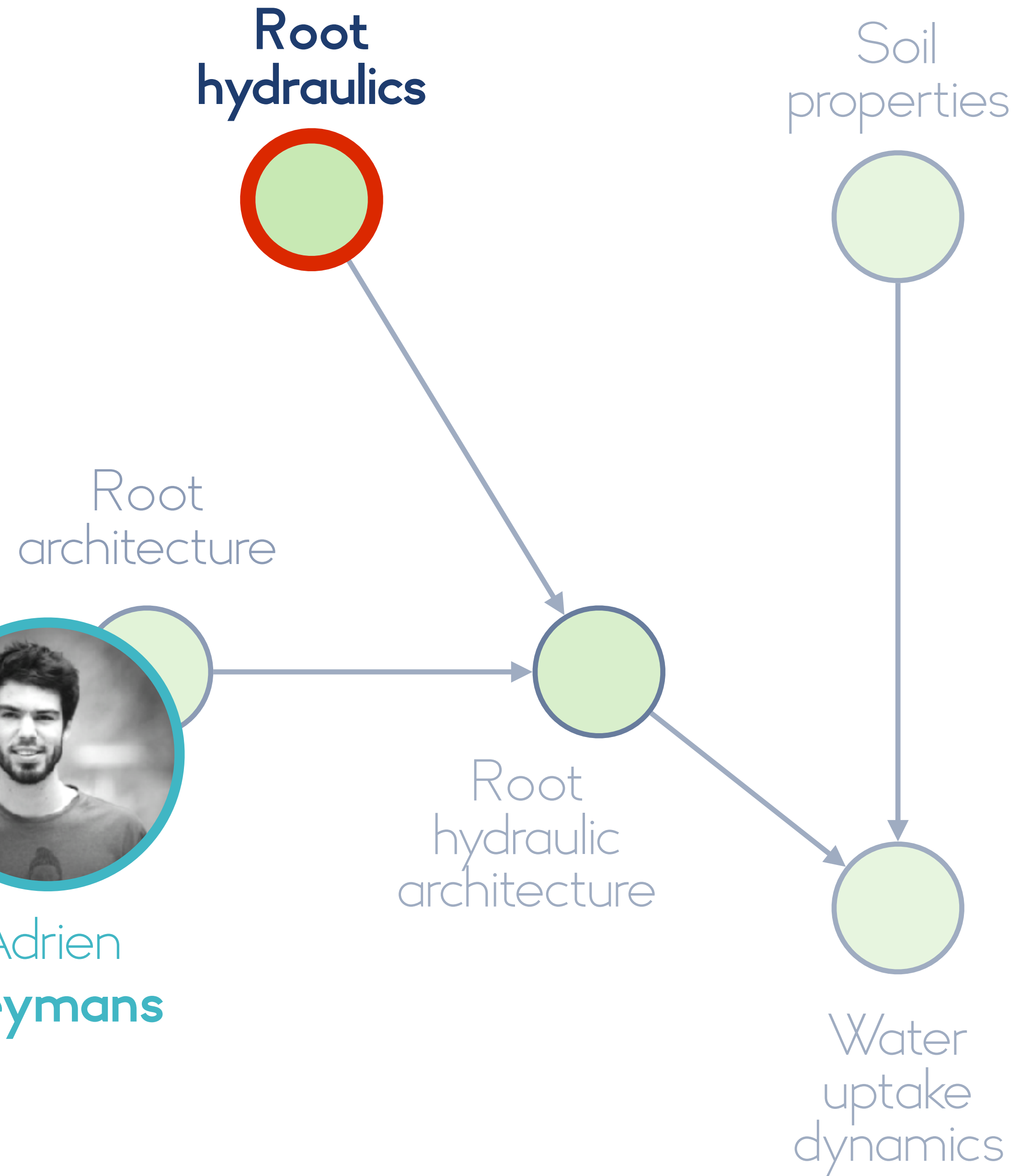
Valentin
Couvreur



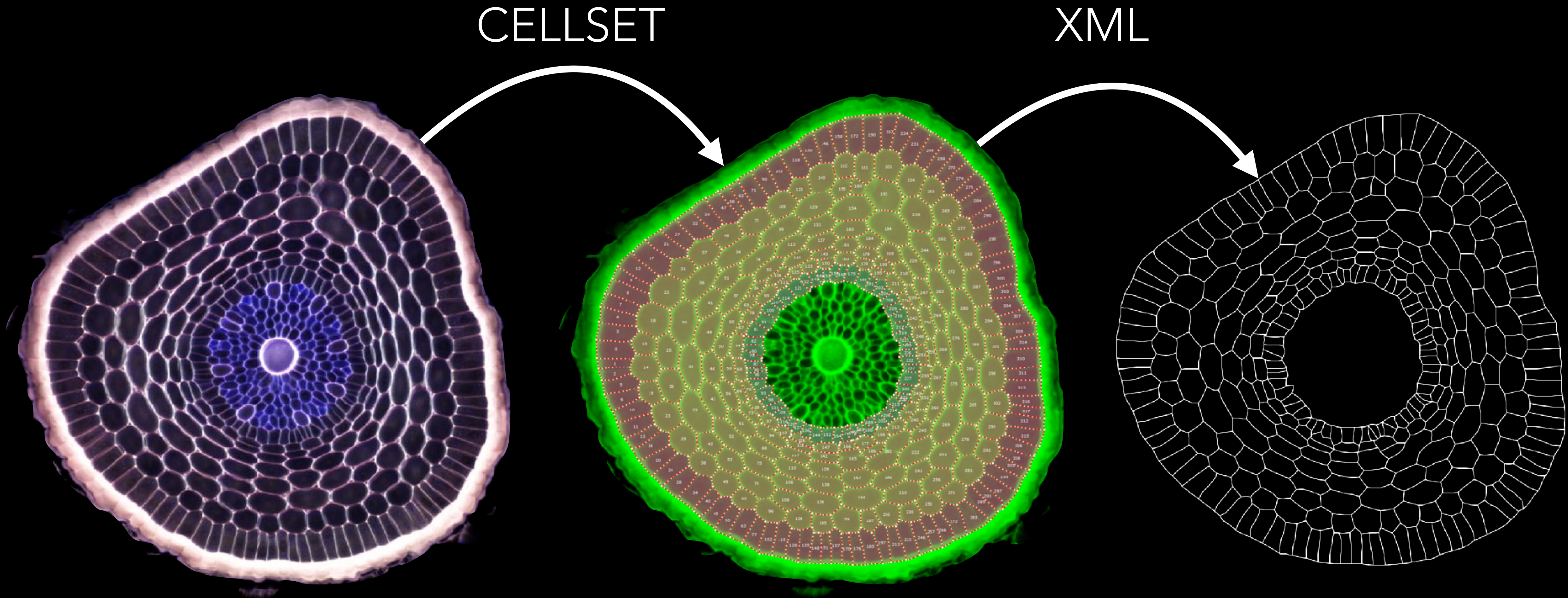
Guillaume
Lobet



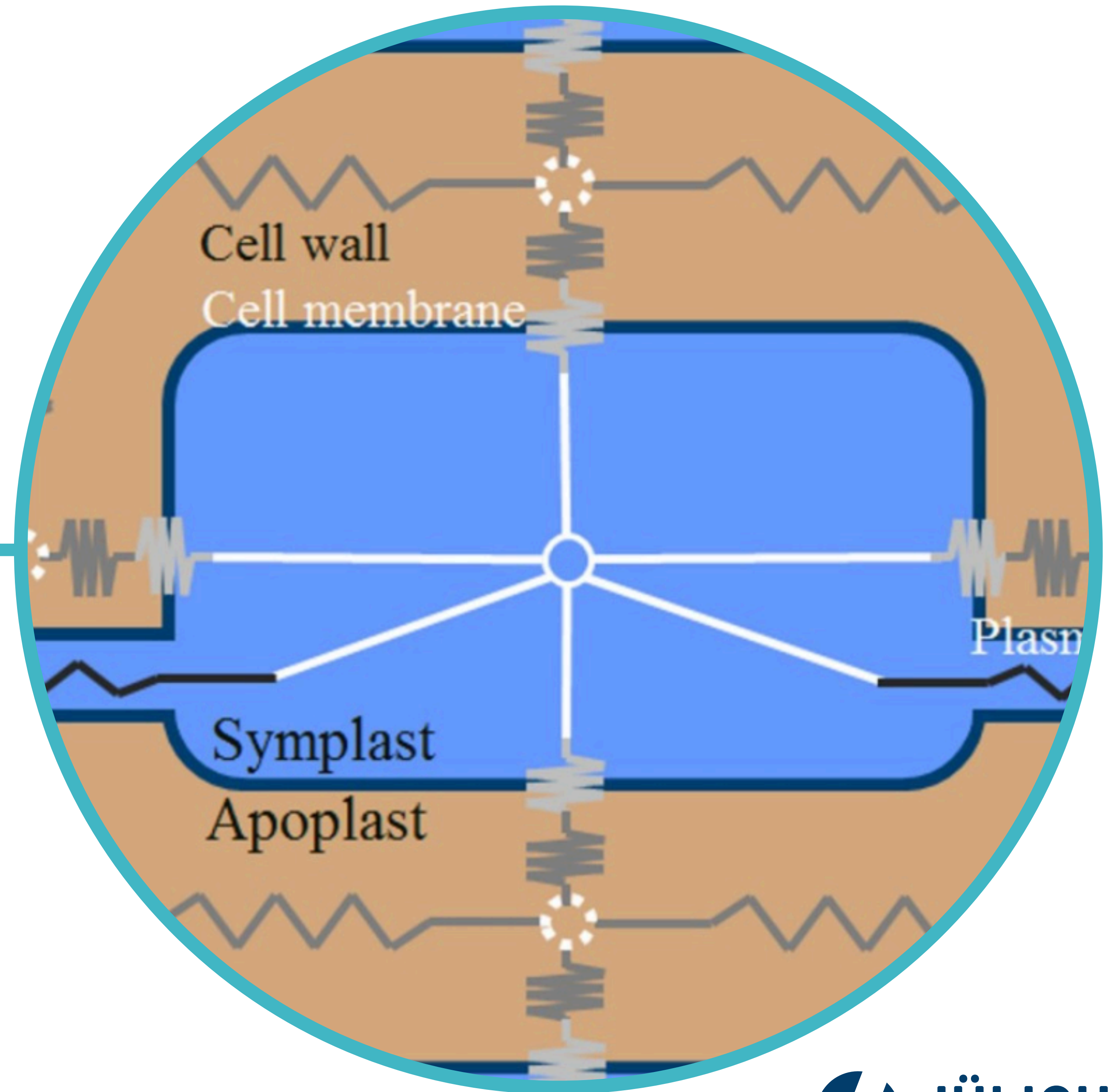
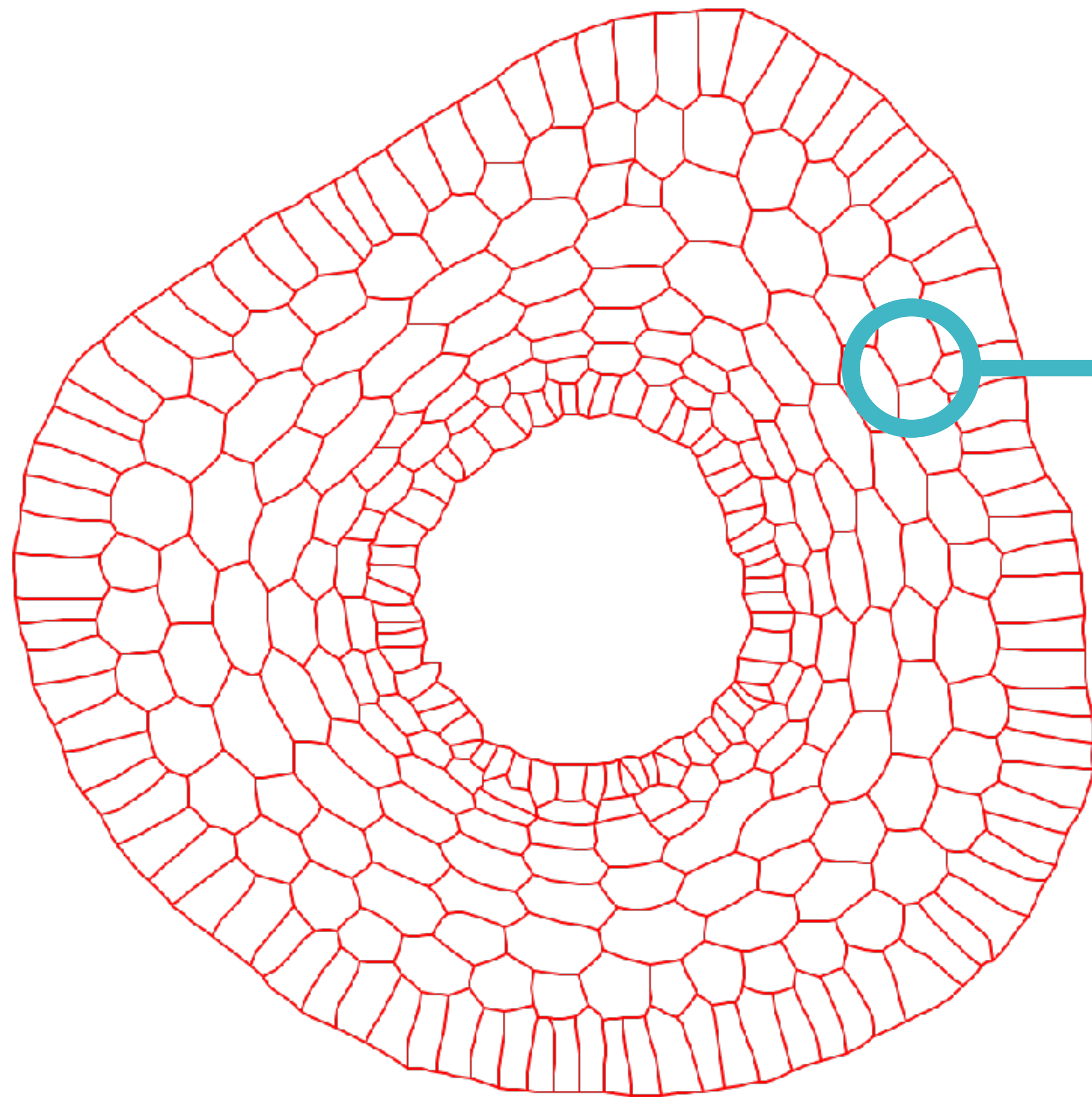
Adrien
Heymans



ROOT CONDUCTIVITY = ANATOMY + CONDUCTIVITIES



ROOT ANATOMY + CONDUCTIVITIES



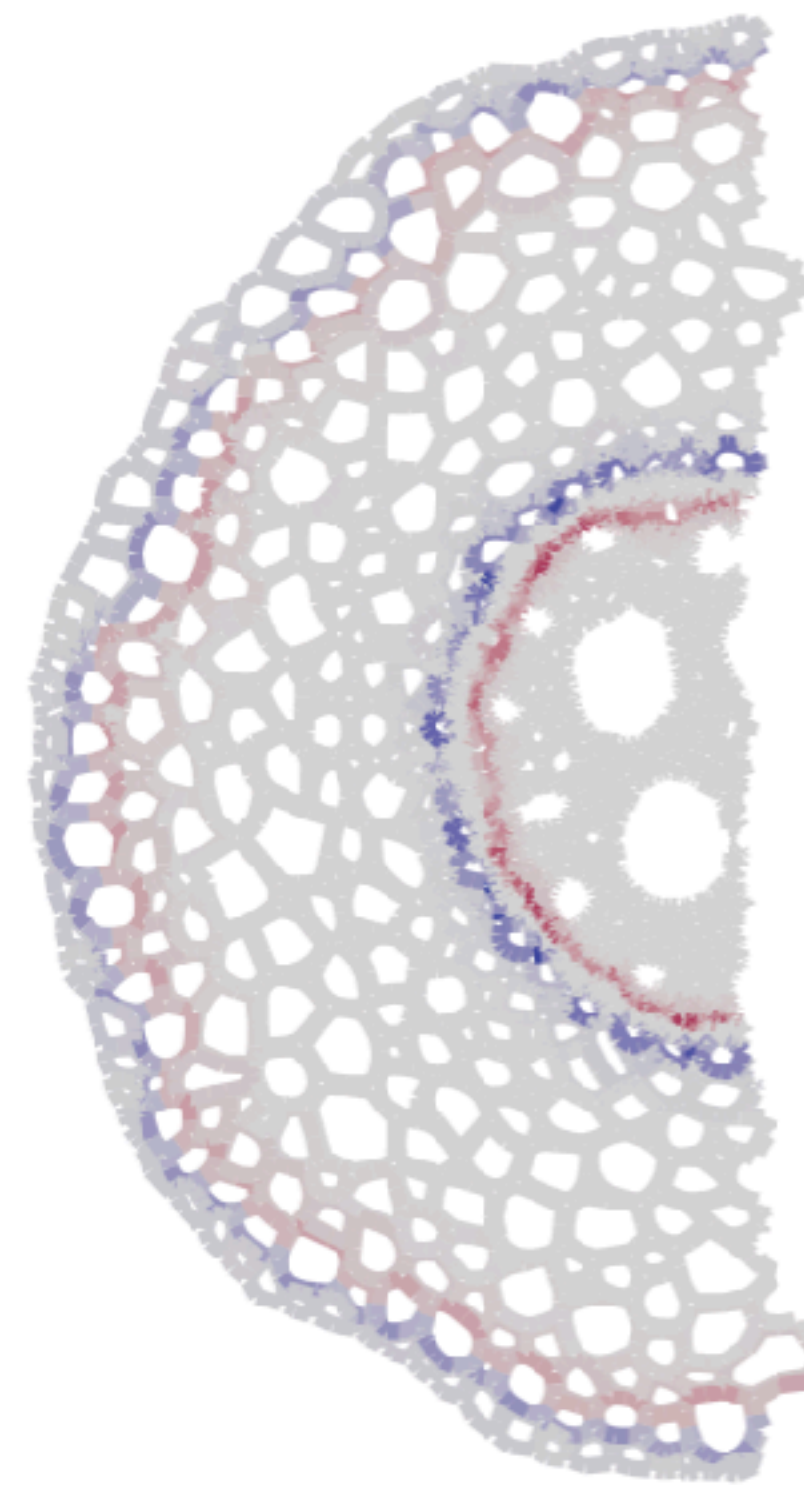
MODELLING **WATER** FLOW AT THE **ORGAN** SCALE

– **MECHA** –



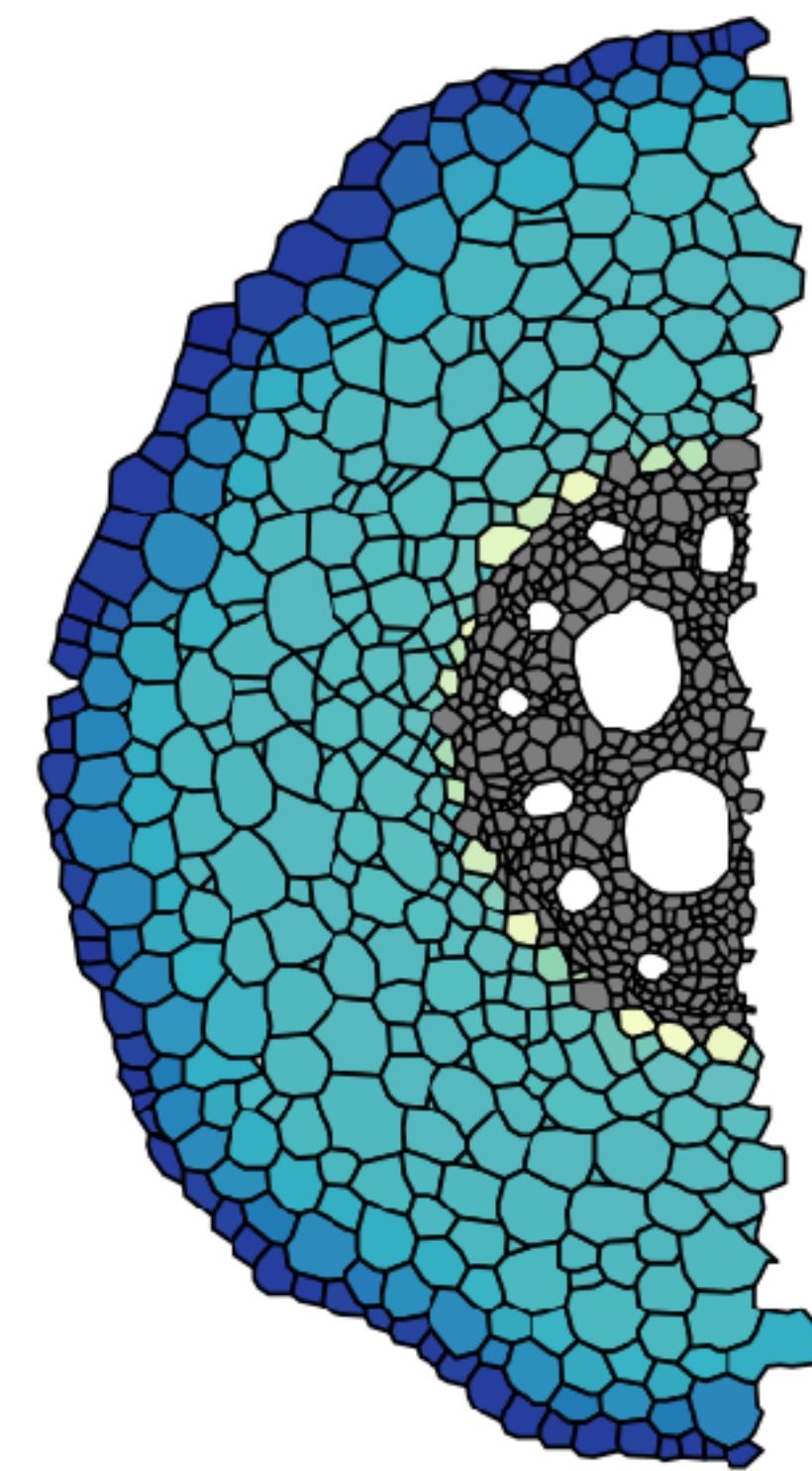
FLUXES IN
CELL WALLS

Wall
fluxes
[10^6 m/s]
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.0



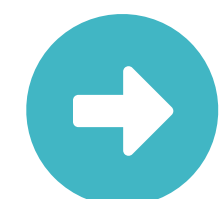
FLUXES IN
CELL MEMBRANES

Trans-
membrane
flux
[10^7 m/s]
2
1
0
-1
-2

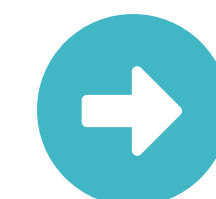


PRESSURES IN
CELLS

Cell
pressure
[hPa]
8000
7800
7600
7400



RADIAL CONDUCTIVITY



AXIAL CONDUCTIVITY

PARTIAL SOIL CONTACT

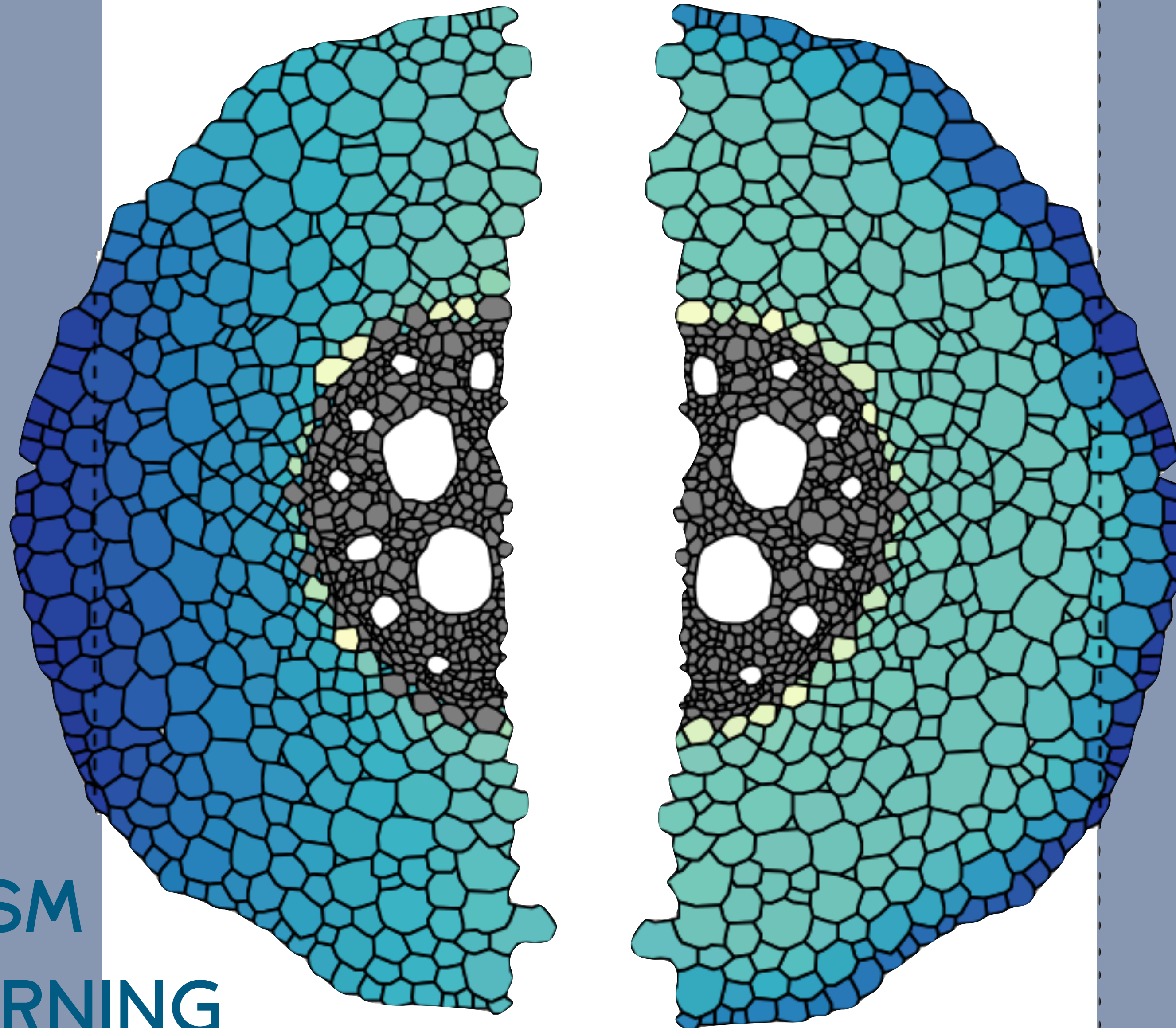
– ENDODERMIS
– EXODERMIS



WATER
POTENTIAL
GRADIENT



HYDROTROPISM
HYDROPATTERNING



+ ENDODERMIS
+ EXODERMIS

MECHA - Model of Explicit Cross-section Hydraulic Anatomy

Valentin Couvreur, Maro Faget, Guillaume Lobet, Mathieu Javeaux, François Chaumont and Xavier Draye

Université catholique de Louvain, Forschungszentrum Jülich GmbH

[Choose plant](#) [Change parameters](#) [About](#)

Choose a simulation to visualize

1. Select a plant type

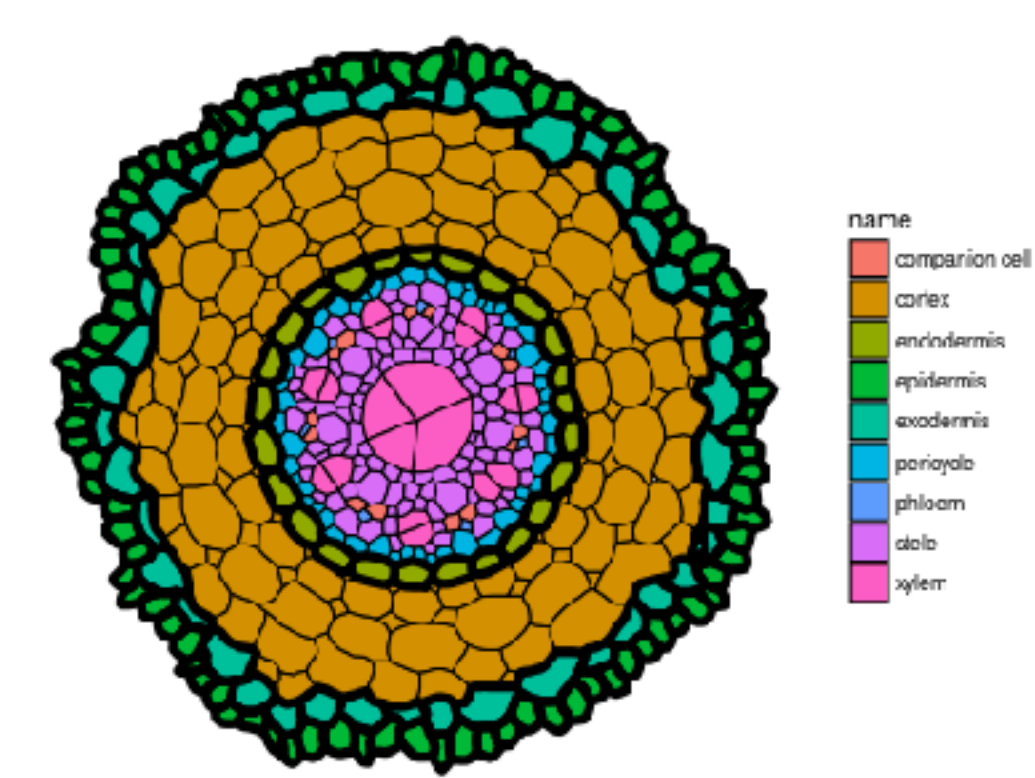
MilletPR1

MECHA was run for different cross section geometries and plant type. The results were pre-processed to be easily visualised here.



Tissue layers

Visualisation of the different cell layers used in the simulation



Select the information to visualize

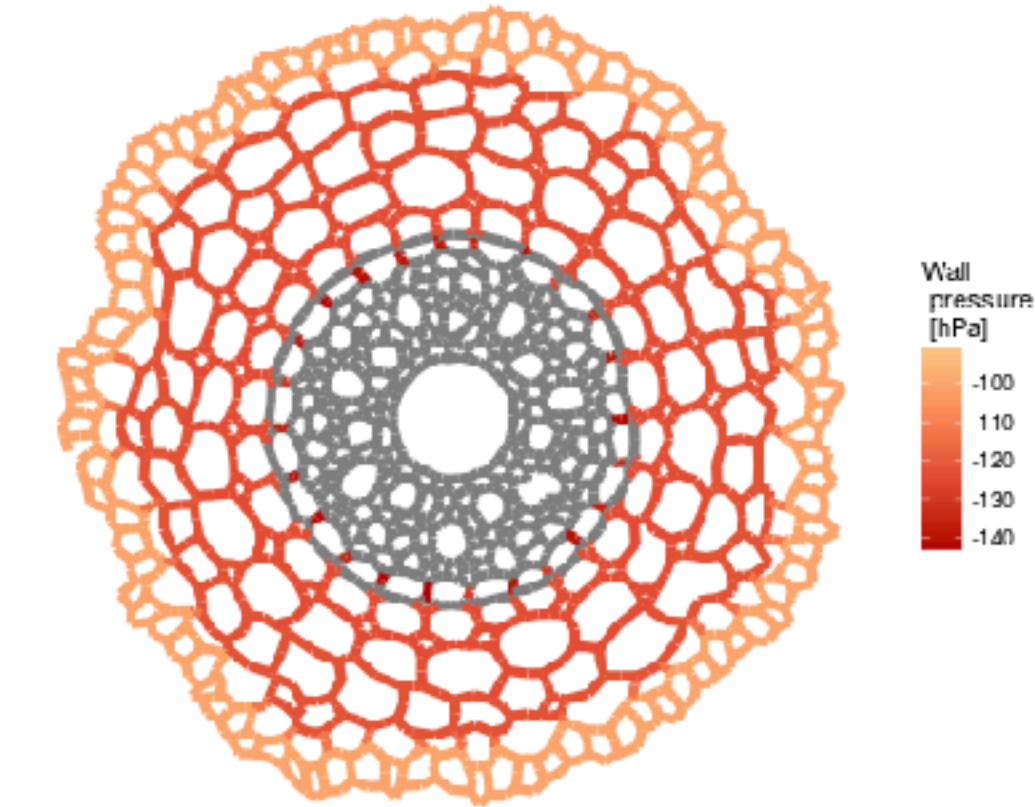
potentials

Synthetic information about the simulation

param	value	unit
Cross-section height	0.008	cm
Cross-section perimeter	0.0863	cm
Cross-section radial conductivity	2.93e-04	cm/hPa/d
Xylem pressure potential	1100	hPa
Soil pressure potential	-100	hPa
Xylem osmotic potential	-1500	hPa
Soil osmotic potential	-200	to
Soil contact	0e+00	microns
Wall conductivity	0.0066	cm^2/hPa/d
Plasmodesmata conductivity	3.1e-11	cm^3/hPa/d
Aquaporin conductivity	4.3e-04	cm/hPa/d
Cortex osmotic potential	-8000	hPa

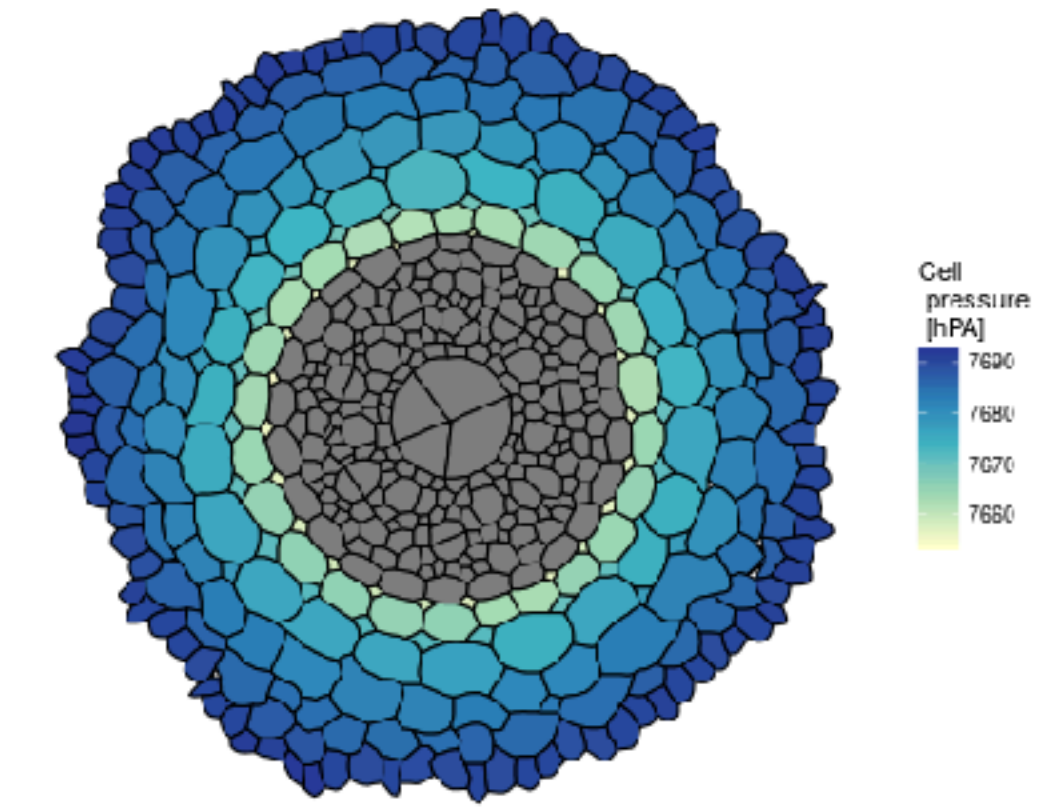
Cell walls pressure

Pressure within the cell walls of the cross section



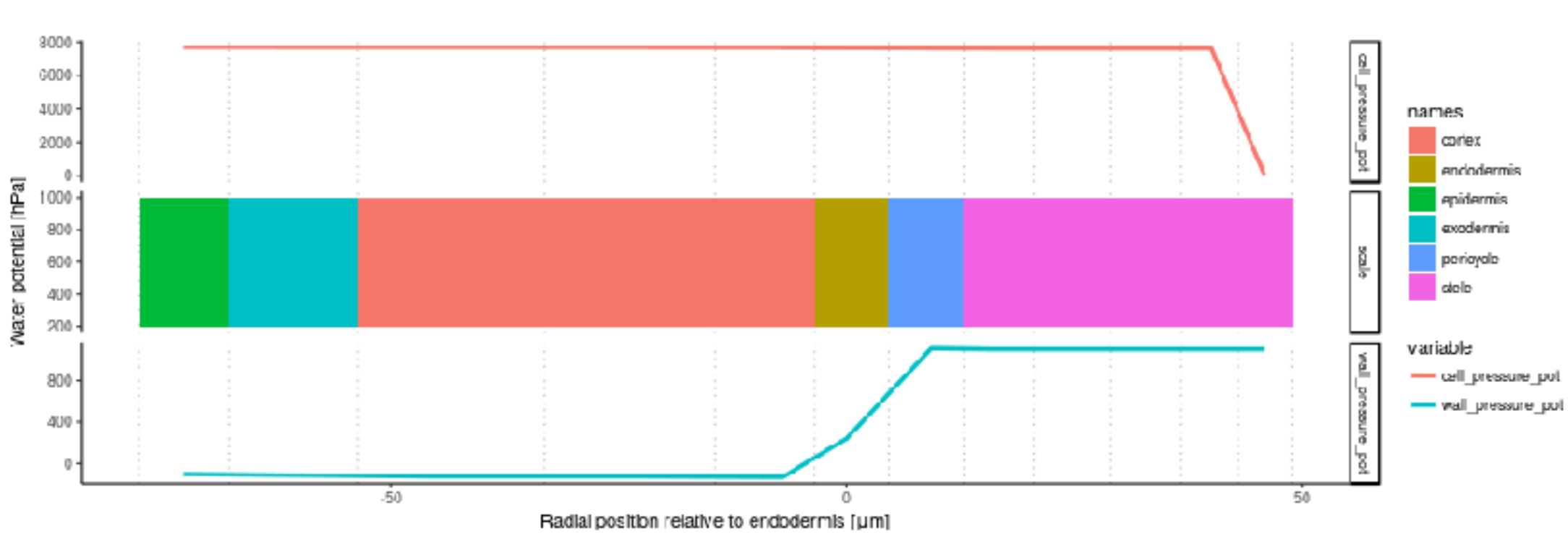
Cells potentials

Pressure within the cell of the cross section



Average cell and wall pressure

Visualisation of the average cell and wall pressure across the cross-section

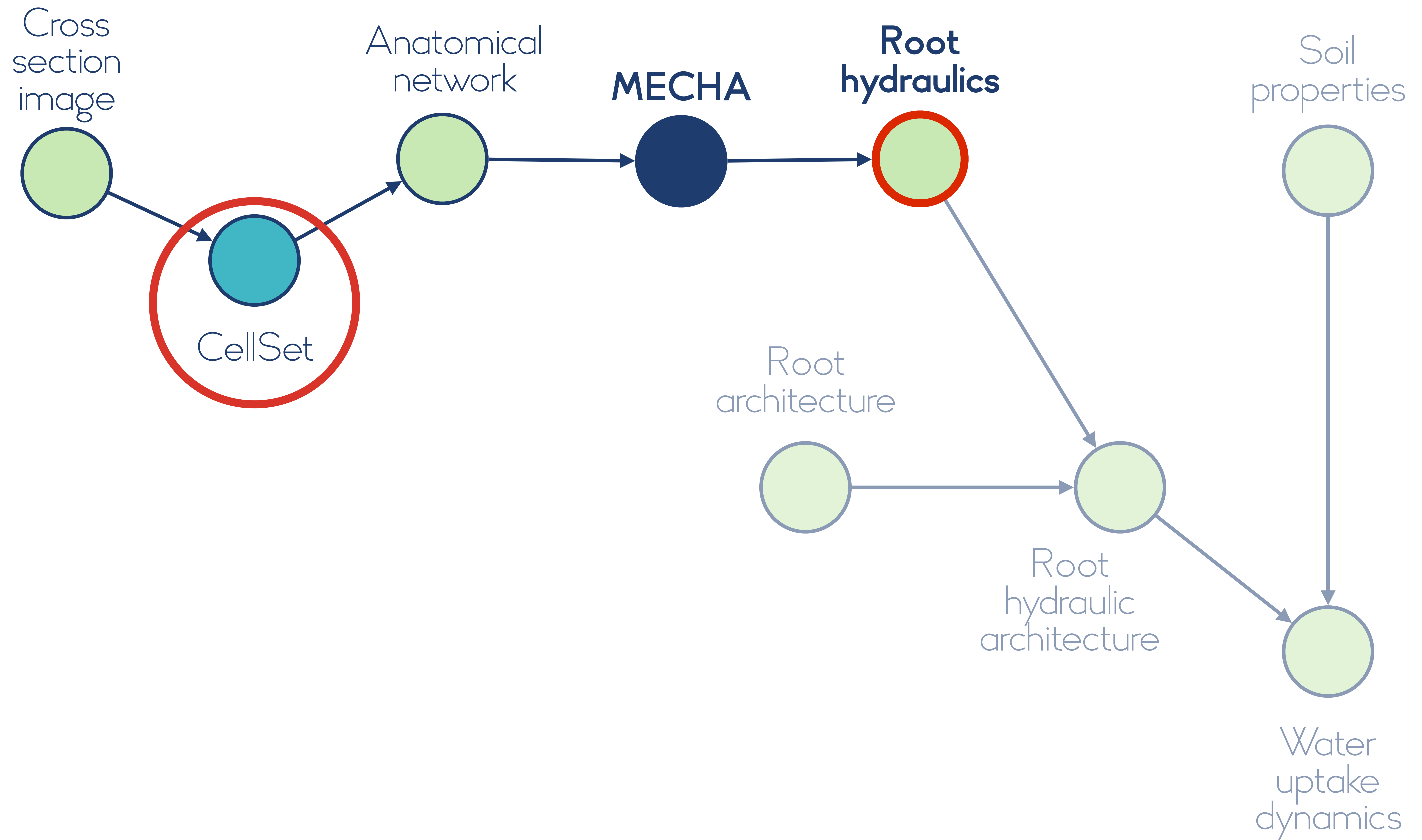


Open Source

mecharoot.github.io

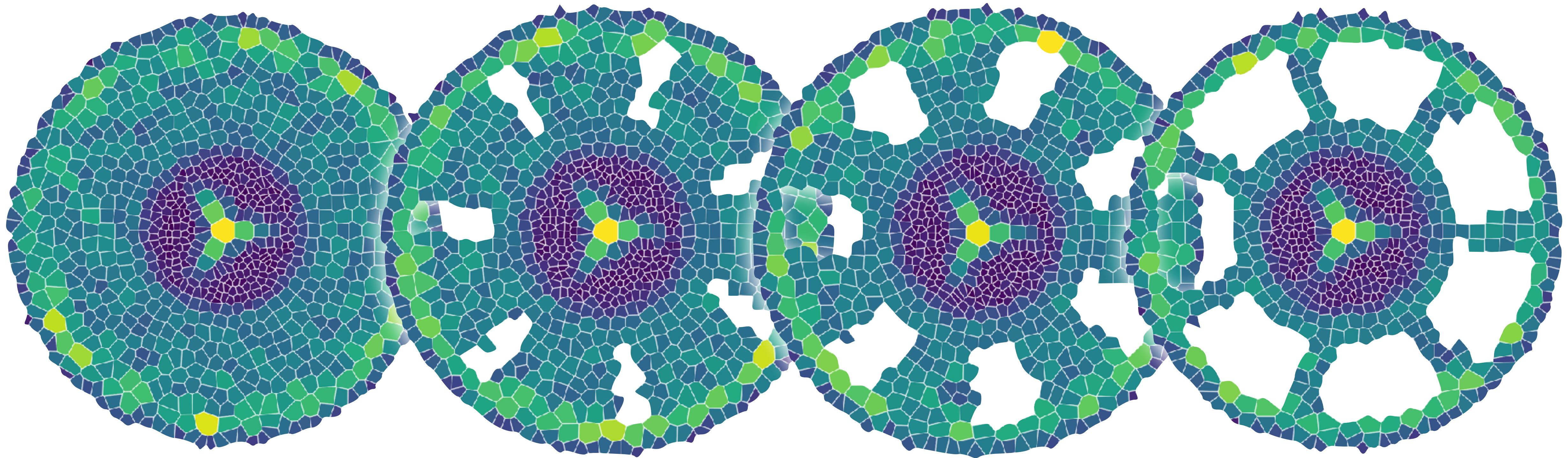
Couvreur et al, 2018
Plant Physiology





GENERATOR OF ANY TYPE OF ROOT ANATOMY

– GRANAR –



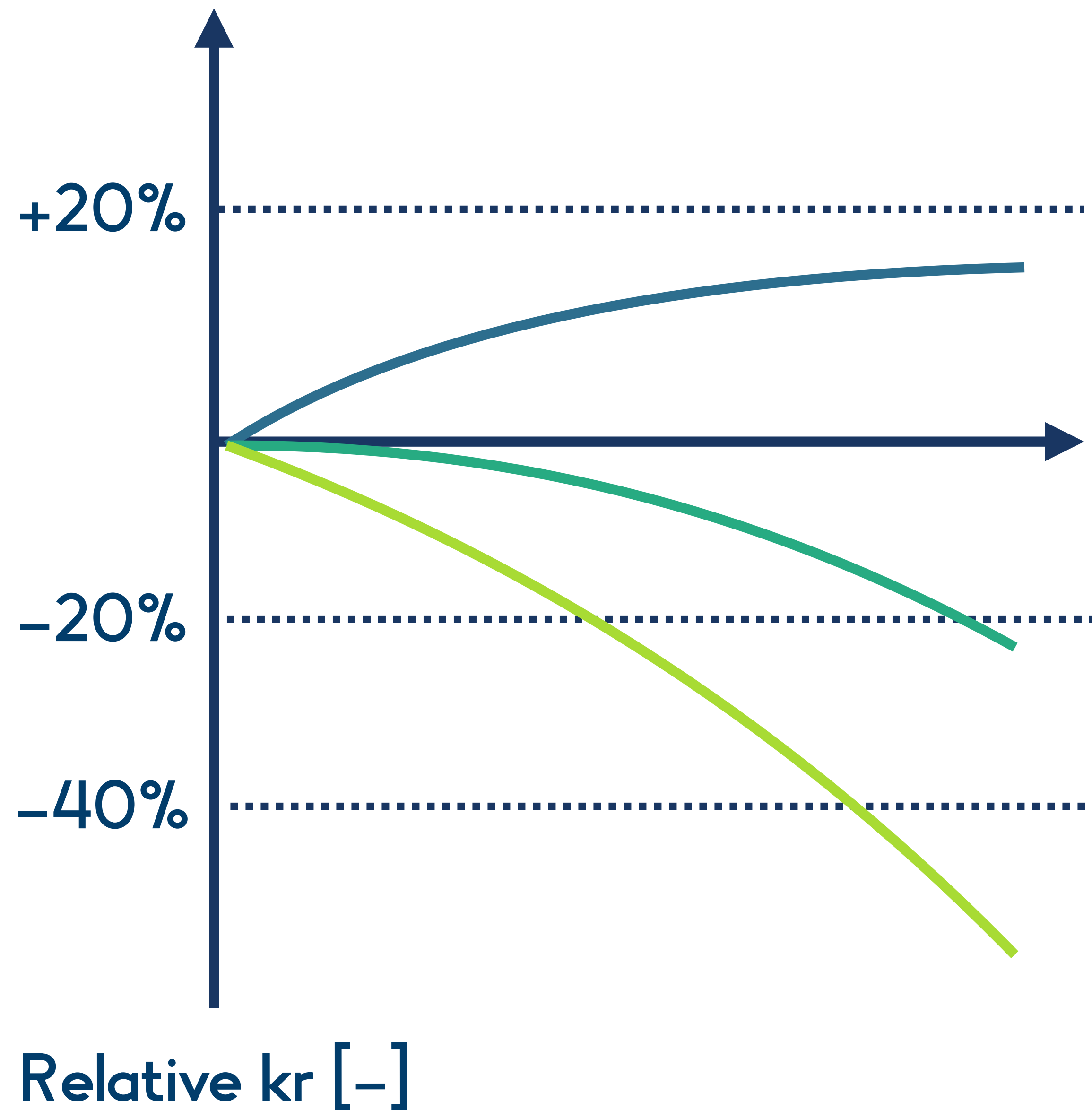
XYLEM POLES / CORTEX / AERENCHYMA / ...



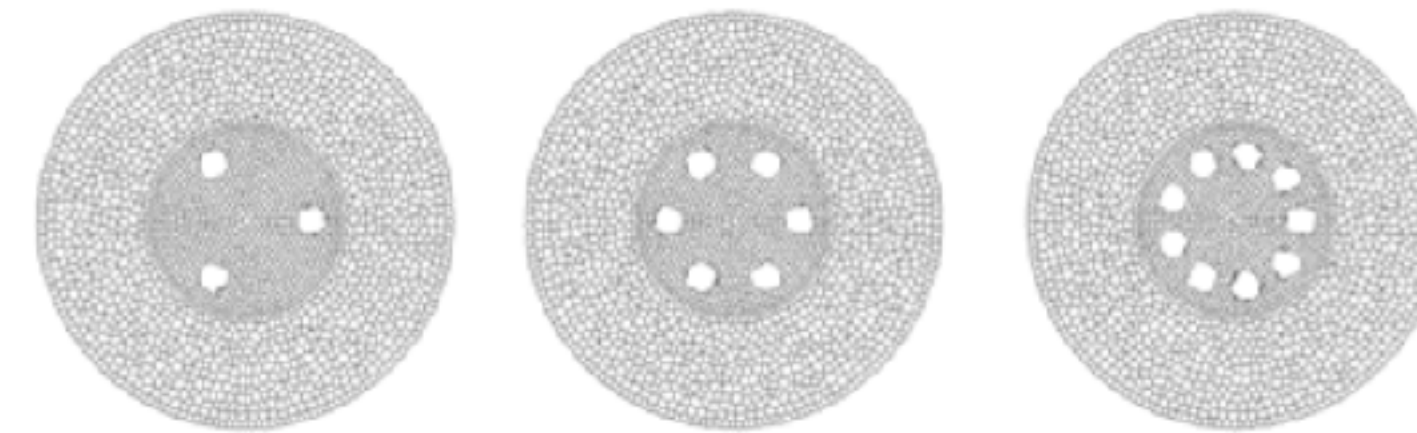
Heymans et al, 2019,
bioRxiv



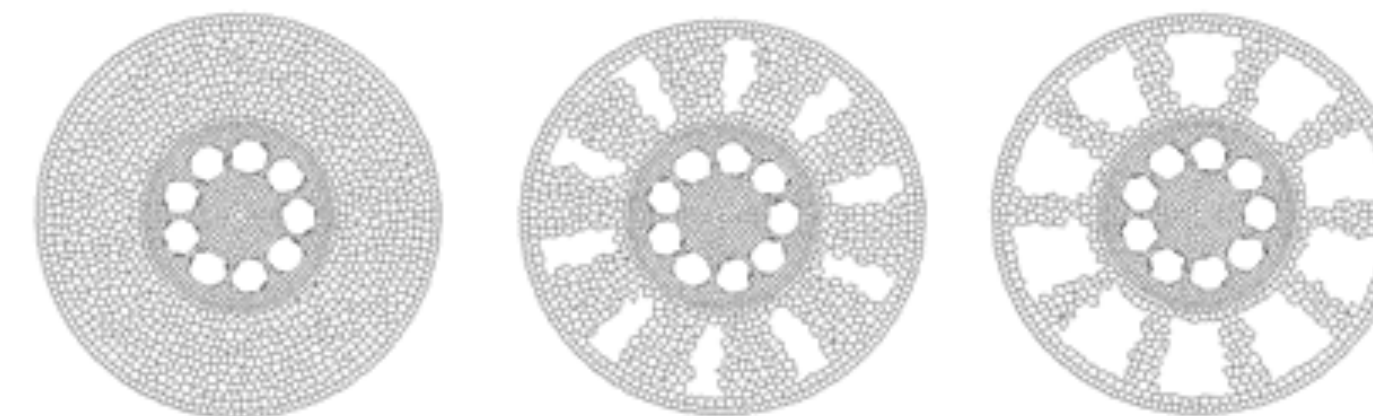
EFFECT OF ANATOMY ON RADIAL CONDUCTIVITY



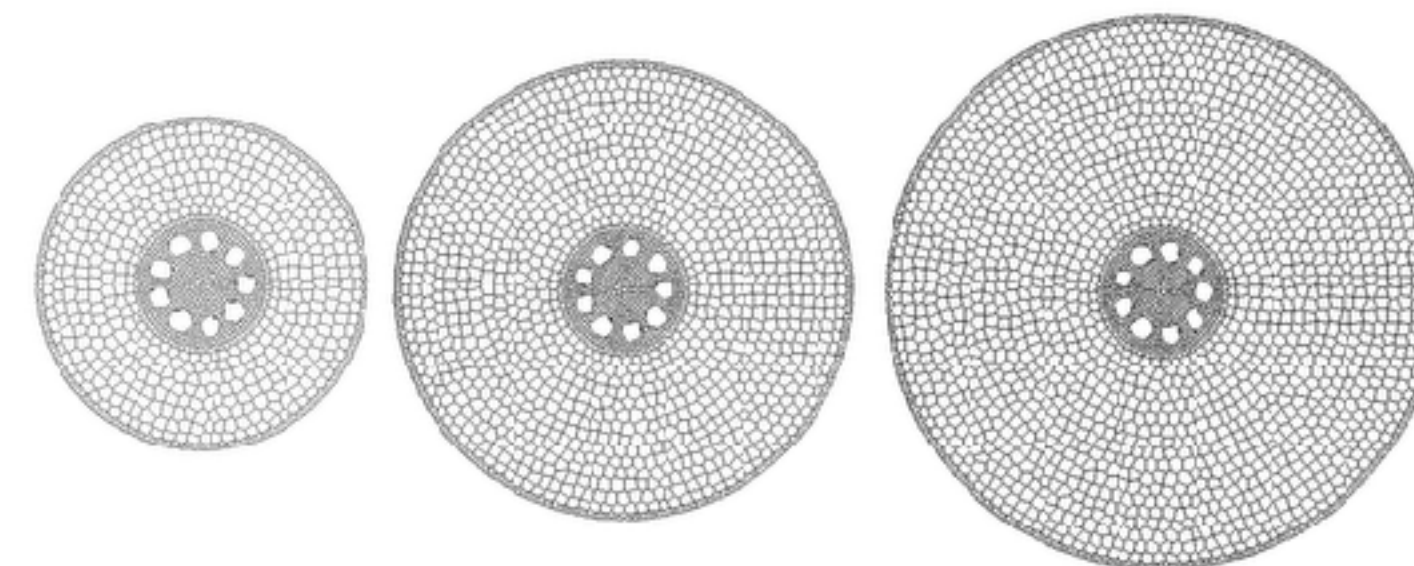
MORE XYLEM VESSELS



MORE AERENCHYMA



WIDER CORTEX



Cortex

Stele

Xylem

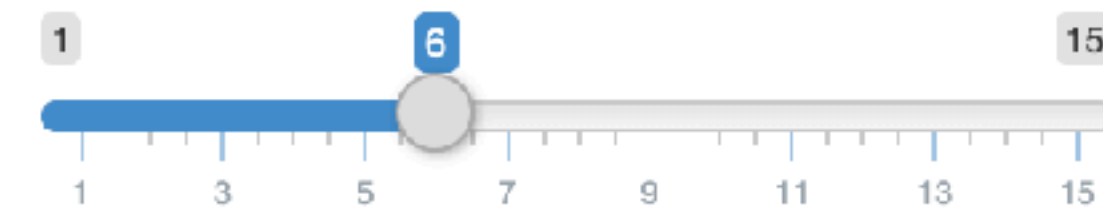
Aerenchyma

Variable to display

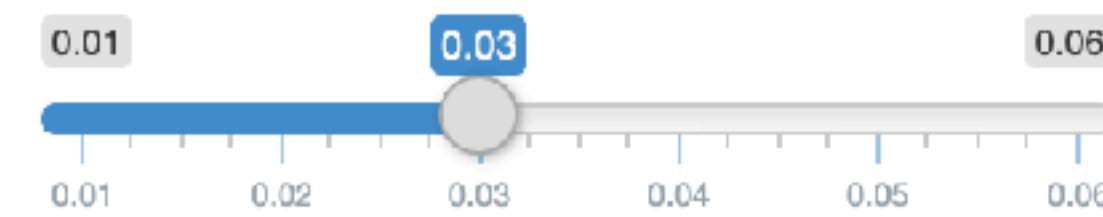
Type

Parameters for the cortex. You can adjust the number of cell layers and the size of individual cells

Layers:

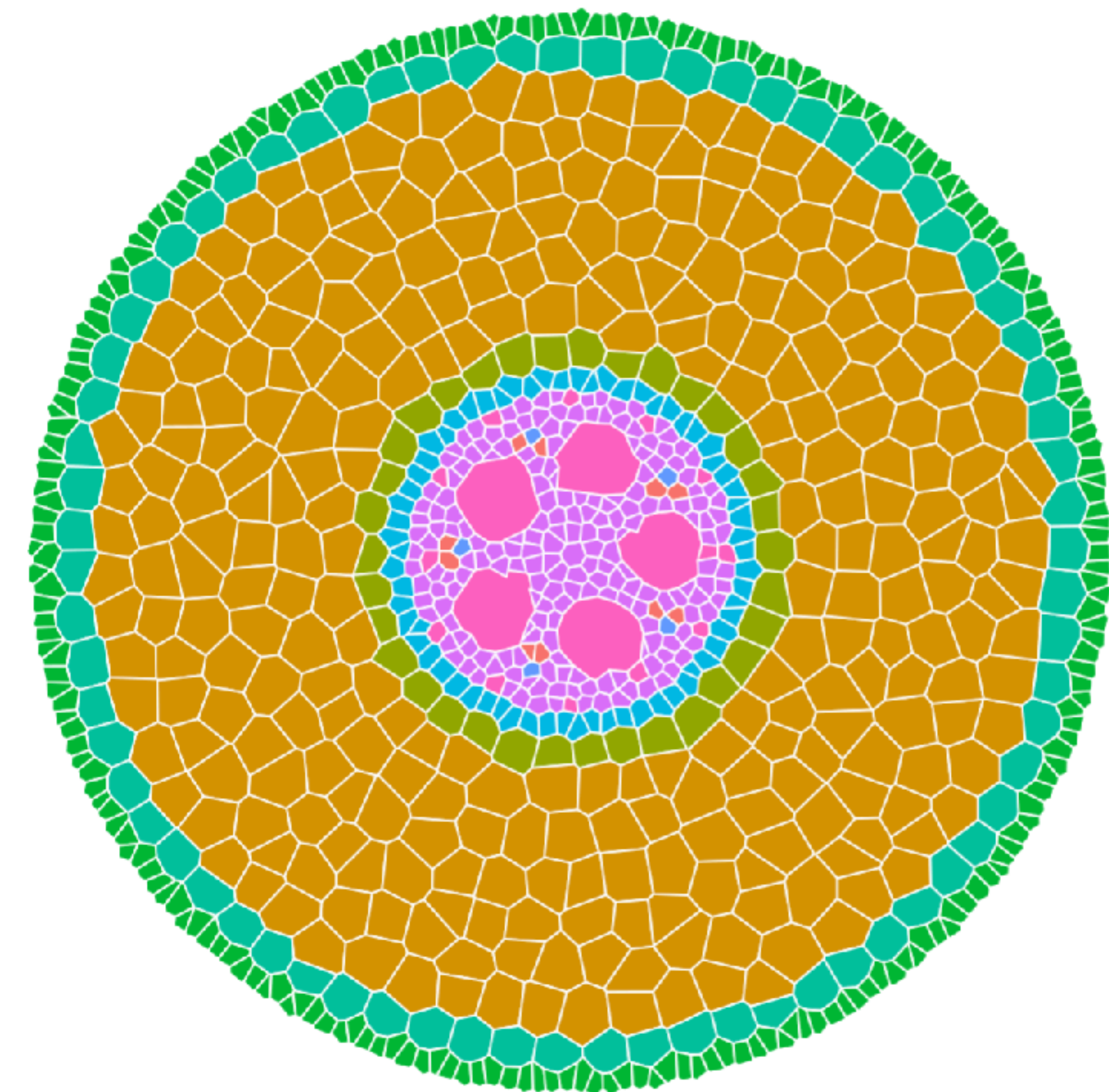


Diameter:



Plant type

monocot



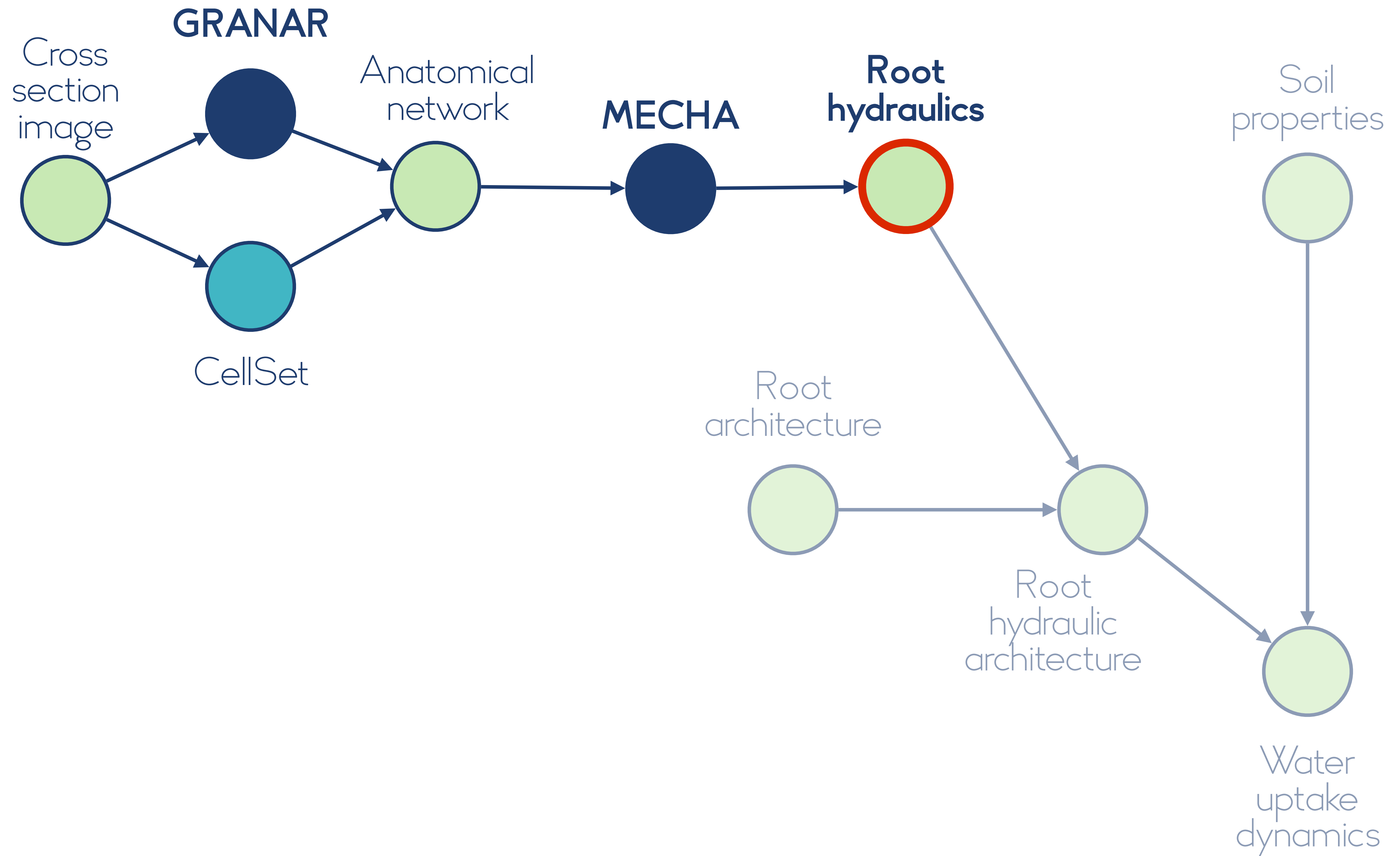
type

- companion_cell
- cortex
- endodermis
- epidermis
- exodermis
- pericycle
- phloem
- stele
- xylem

 Open Source

 granar.github.io

 Heymans et al, 2019
bioRxiv

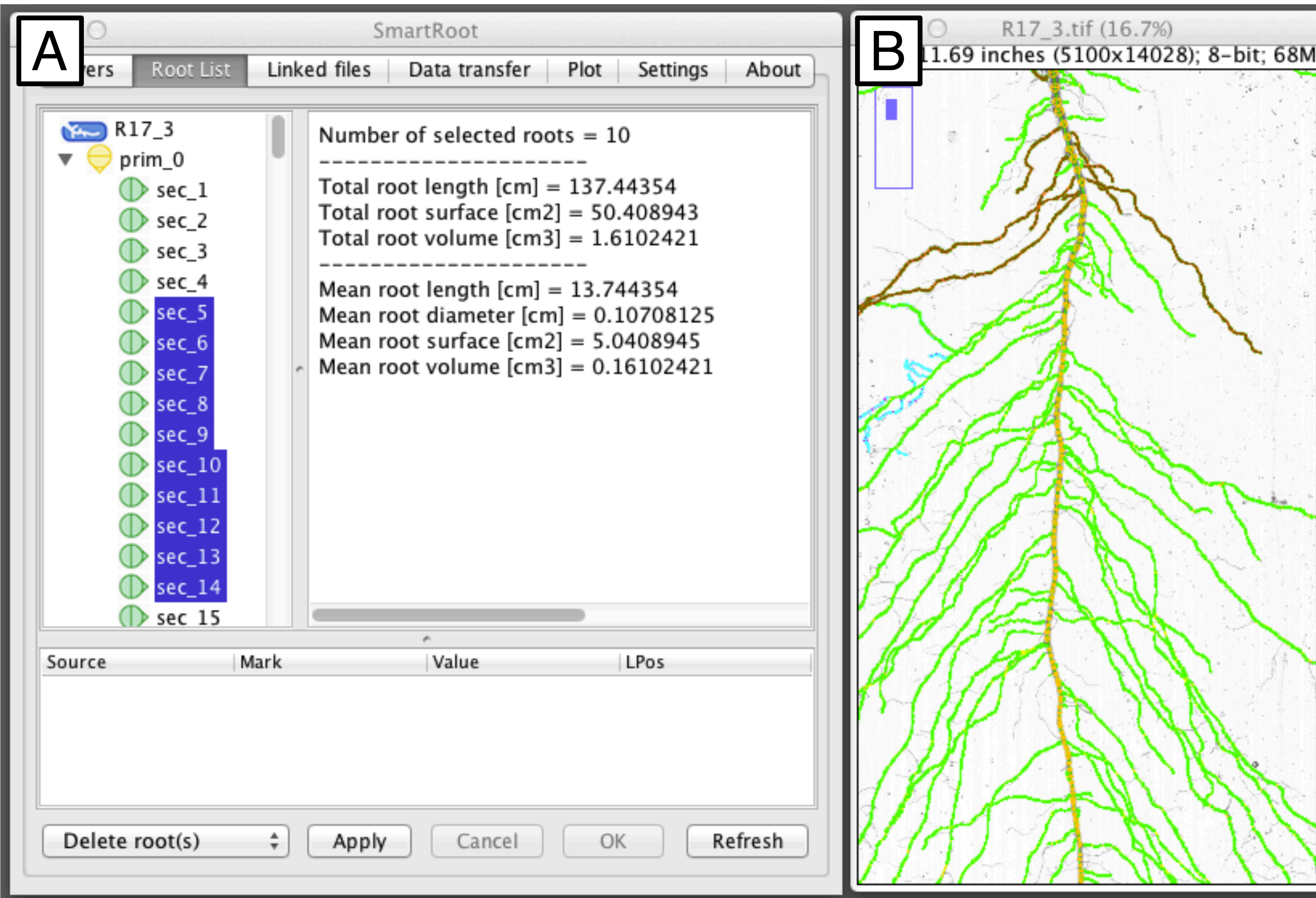


The diagram illustrates the MECHA model architecture, showing the flow of information from input data to the final output. The components and their connections are as follows:

- Anatomical network** (light green circle) receives input from the left and feeds into **MECHA**.
- MECHA** (dark grey circle) processes the anatomical network data and feeds into **Root hydraulics**.
- Root hydraulics** (light green circle) feeds into **Root hydraulic architecture**.
- Root architecture** (light green circle with a red border) also feeds into **Root hydraulic architecture**.
- Root hydraulic architecture** (light green circle) feeds into **Water uptake dynamics**.
- Soil properties** (light green circle) also feeds into **Water uptake dynamics**.

The final output of the model is **Water uptake dynamics**.





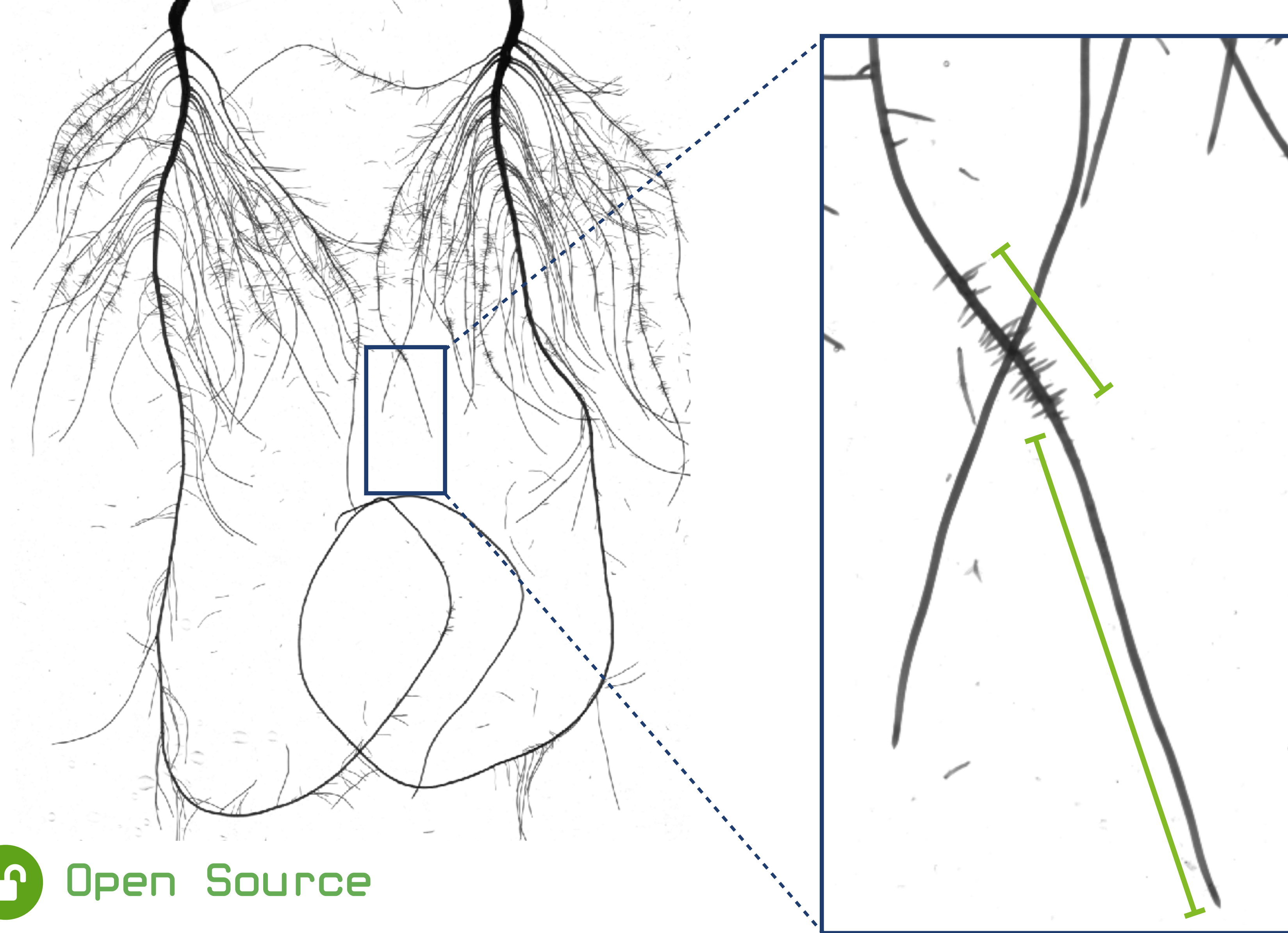
MANUALLY
DIGITALIZE

HIGH
DEDICATION

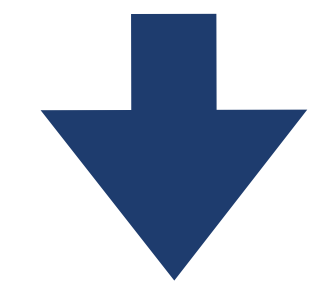
SMARTROOT

ROOTNAV

ROOTSYSTEM
ANALYSER



SAMPLE
THE IMAGE



PARAMETERS
FOR ROOT
MODEL

– SMARTROOT –



Open Source



[smartroot.github.io](https://github.com/smartroot)



Lobet et al, 2011
Plant Physiology

– CROOTBOX –

Anagallis femina

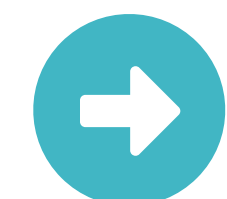
Brassica oleracea

Heliantus

Pisum sativum a

Zea mays 4

“SMALL” SET OF PARAMETERS



DYNAMIC ROOT ARCHITECTURE

CRootBox

This app displays the capabilities of the CRootBox model. Choose a dataset, unleash CRootBox, then try changing the parameters.

Daniel Leitner, Guillaume Lobet, Magdalena Landl, Mirjam Zomer, Shehan Morandage, Trung Hieu Mai, Cheng Sheng, Jan Vanderborght, Andrea Schnepf

Forschungszentrum Juelich GmbH

1. Load parameter set

1. Select root system dataset

Brassica napus a

The algorithmic beauty of plant roots – an L-System model for dynamic root growth simulation

Leitner D, Klepsch S, Knieß A, Schnepf A
Mathematical and Computer Modelling of Dynamical Systems, 16, 575-587, 2010

[View paper](#)

☐ Black and white root system

Unleash CRootBox

2. Update parameters

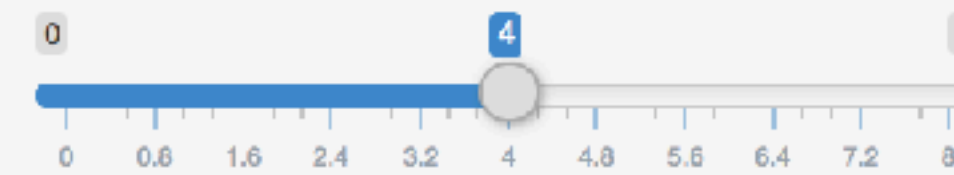
2. Select root type

taproot

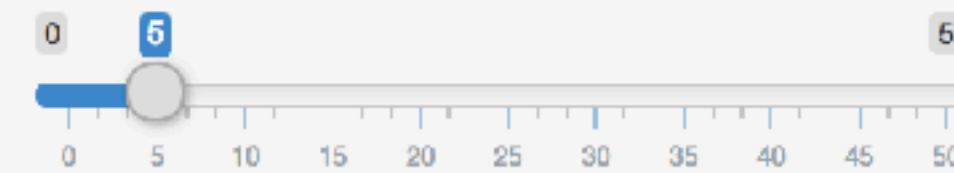
Select parameter to change

Length of basal zone [cm]

Parameter mean:



Parameter deviation [%]:



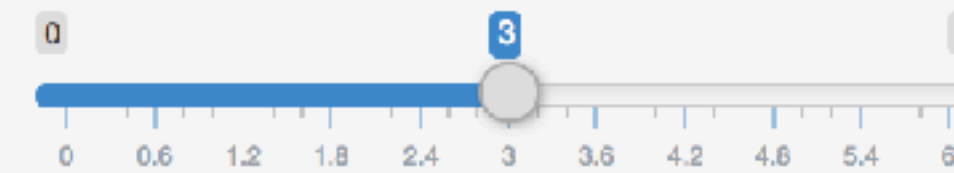
Length of basal zone [cm]

Length of the unbranched basal zone of the root

3. Select plant parameter to change

Planting depth [cm]

Parameter value:



Planting depth [cm]

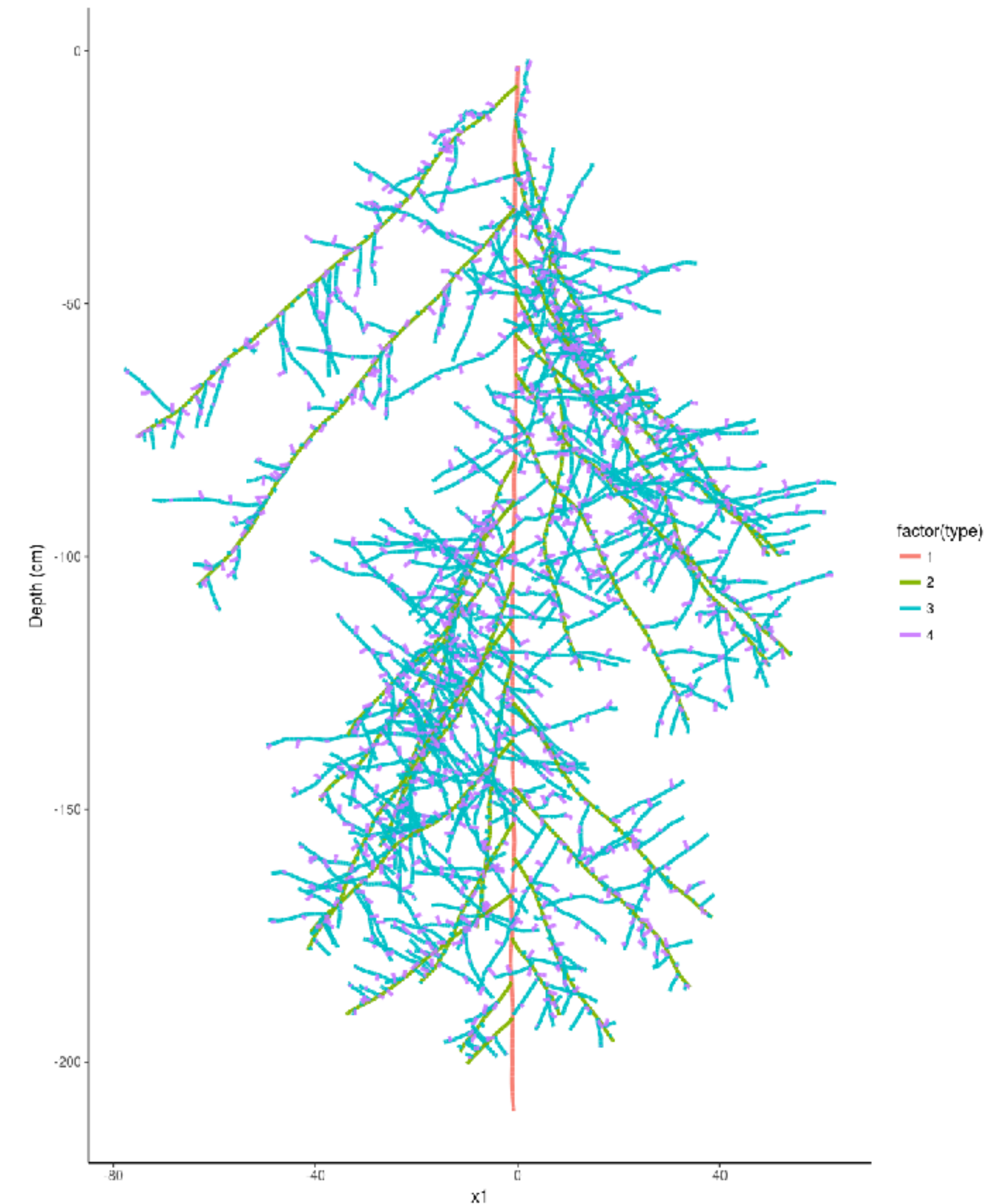
The depth, in cm, at which the seed is placed in the soil

Update root system



Root system representation

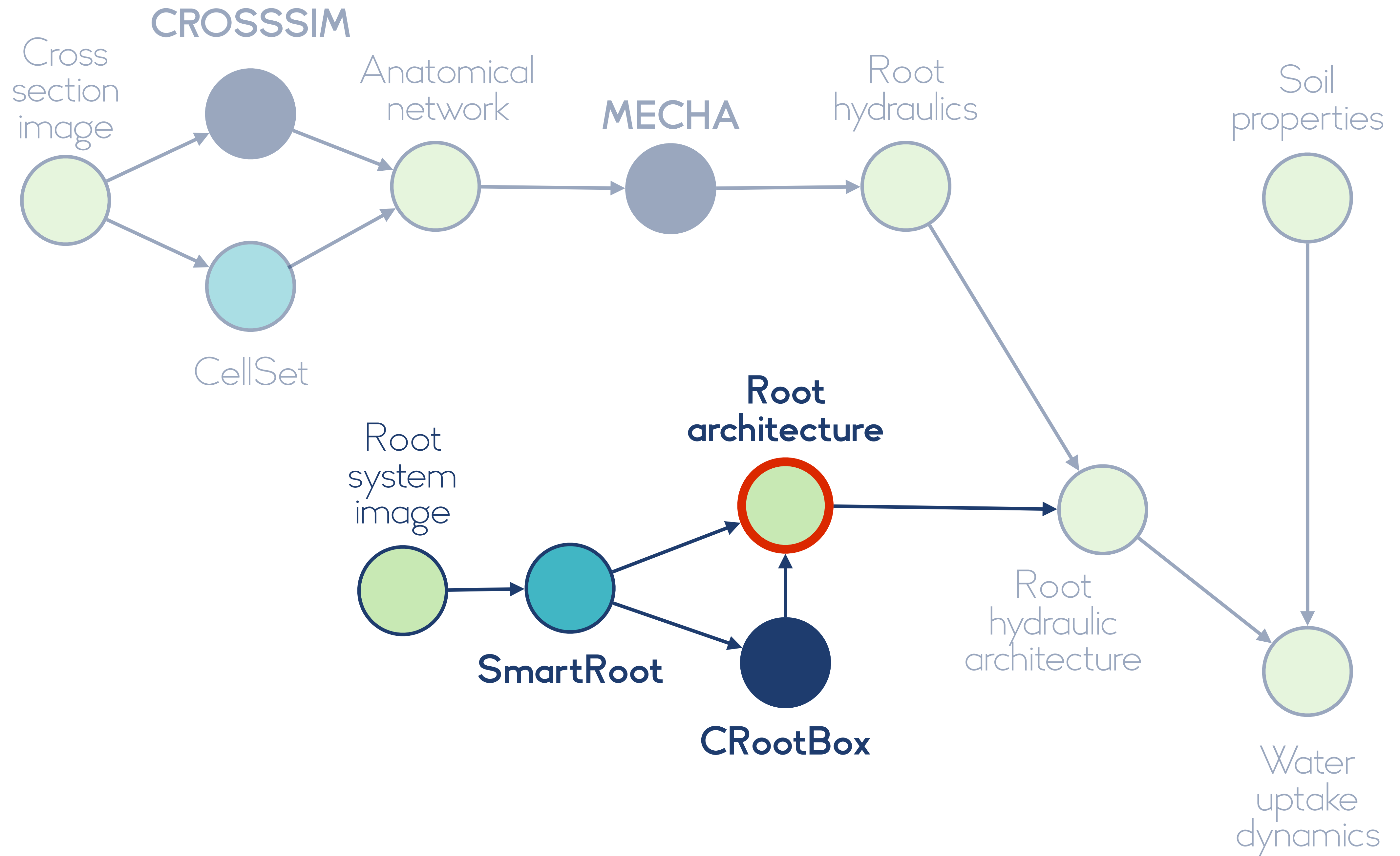
Root length profile



Open Source

bit.ly/crootbox

Schnepf et al, 2018
Annals of Botany



3

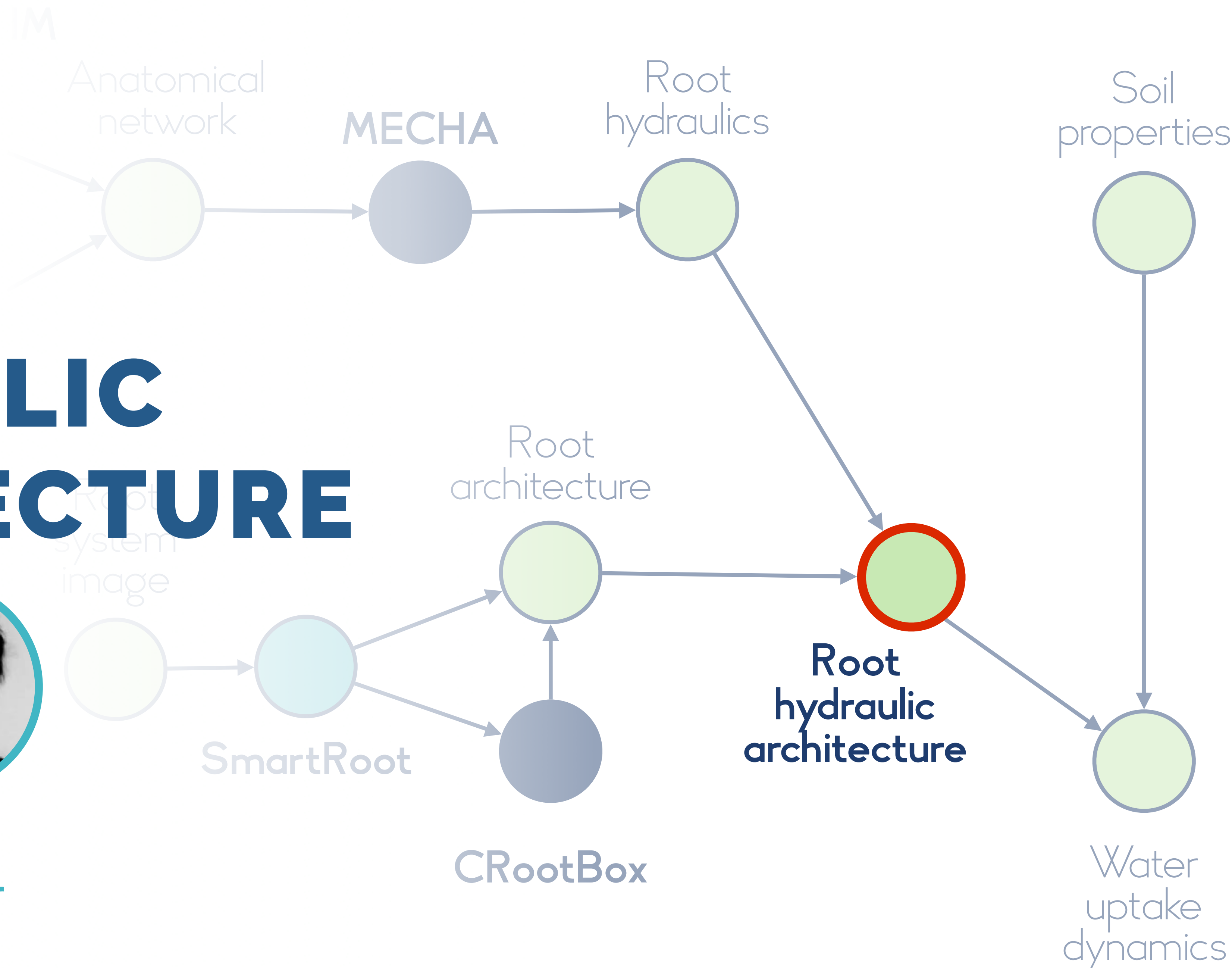
ROOT HYDRAULIC ARCHITECTURE



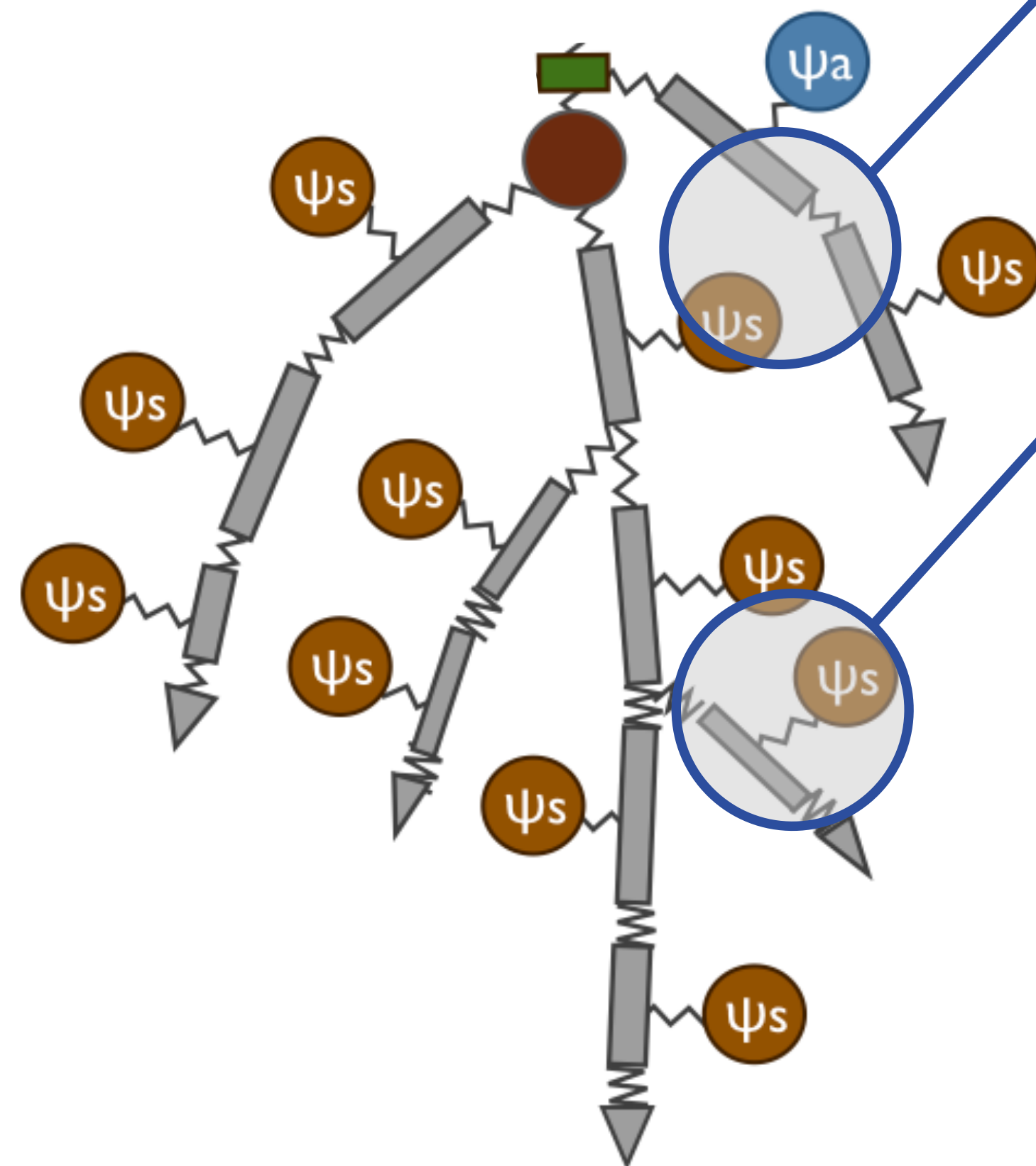
Mathieu
Javaux



Félicien
Meunier



ROOT SYSTEM + CONDUCTIVITIES = HYDRAULIC ARCHITECTURE



Axial flux

$$J = K_x \cdot (P_{r1} - P_{r2})$$

Radial flux

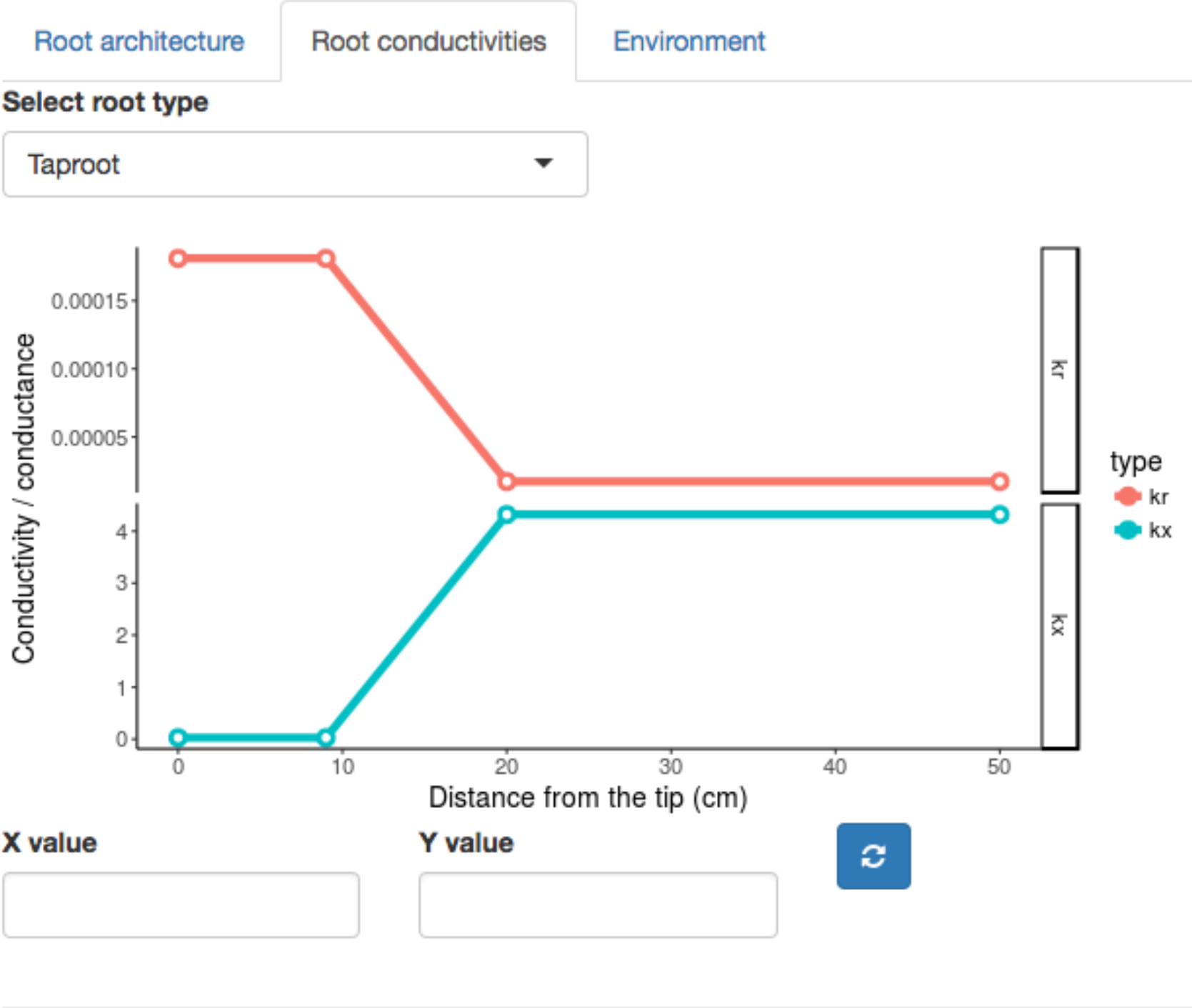
$$J = K_r \cdot (P_{r1} - P_{soil})$$

FLUXES



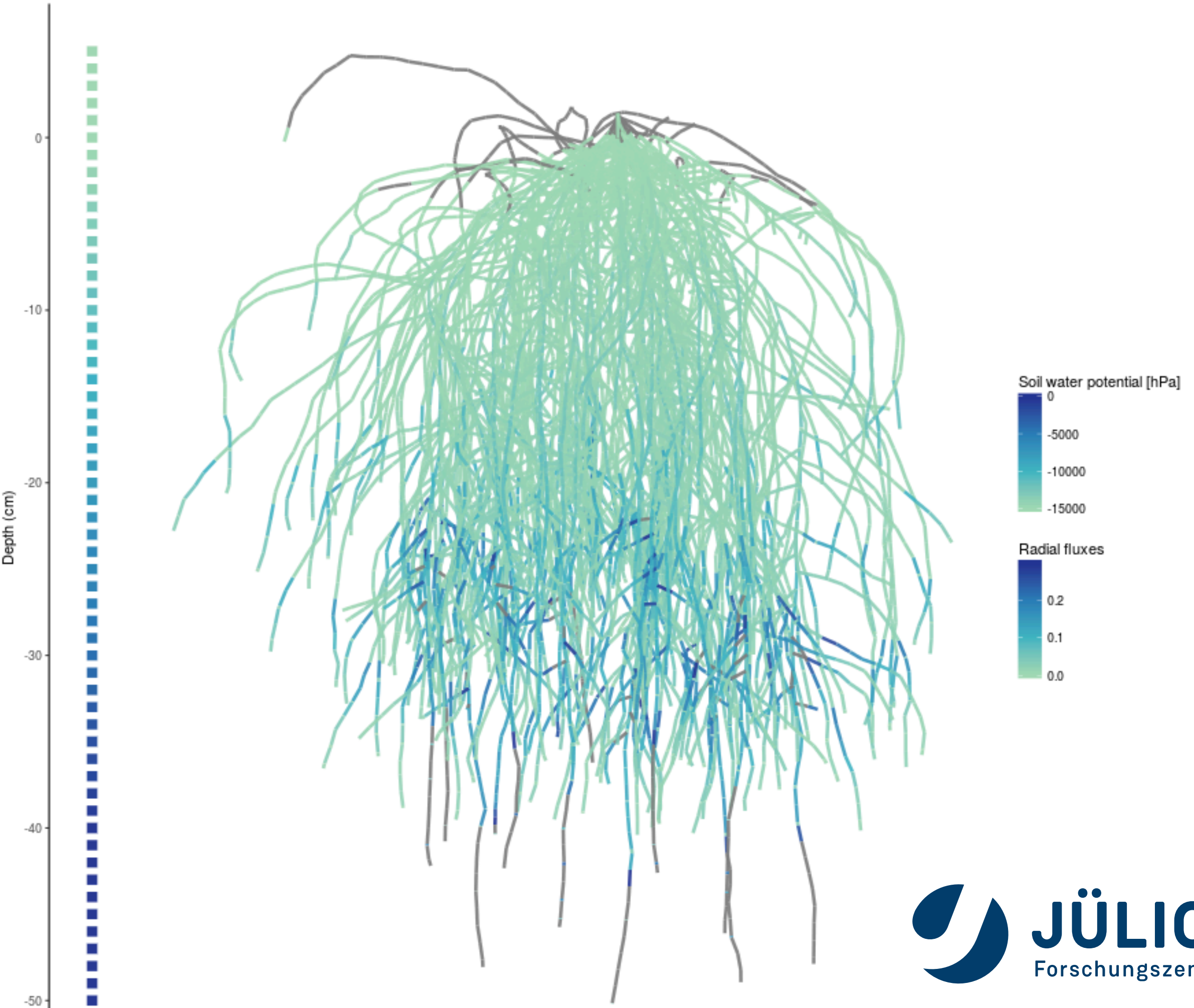
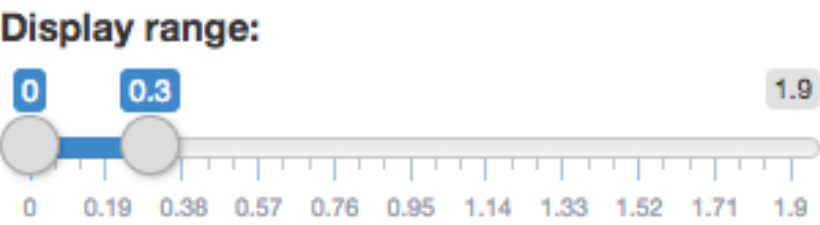
ROOT SYSTEM CONDUCTIVITY [K_{rs}]
INTRINSIC UPTAKE CAPABILITY

MARSHAL



What to display
Radial fluxes

Taproot LongLateral Basalroot
Shootborneroot Lateral

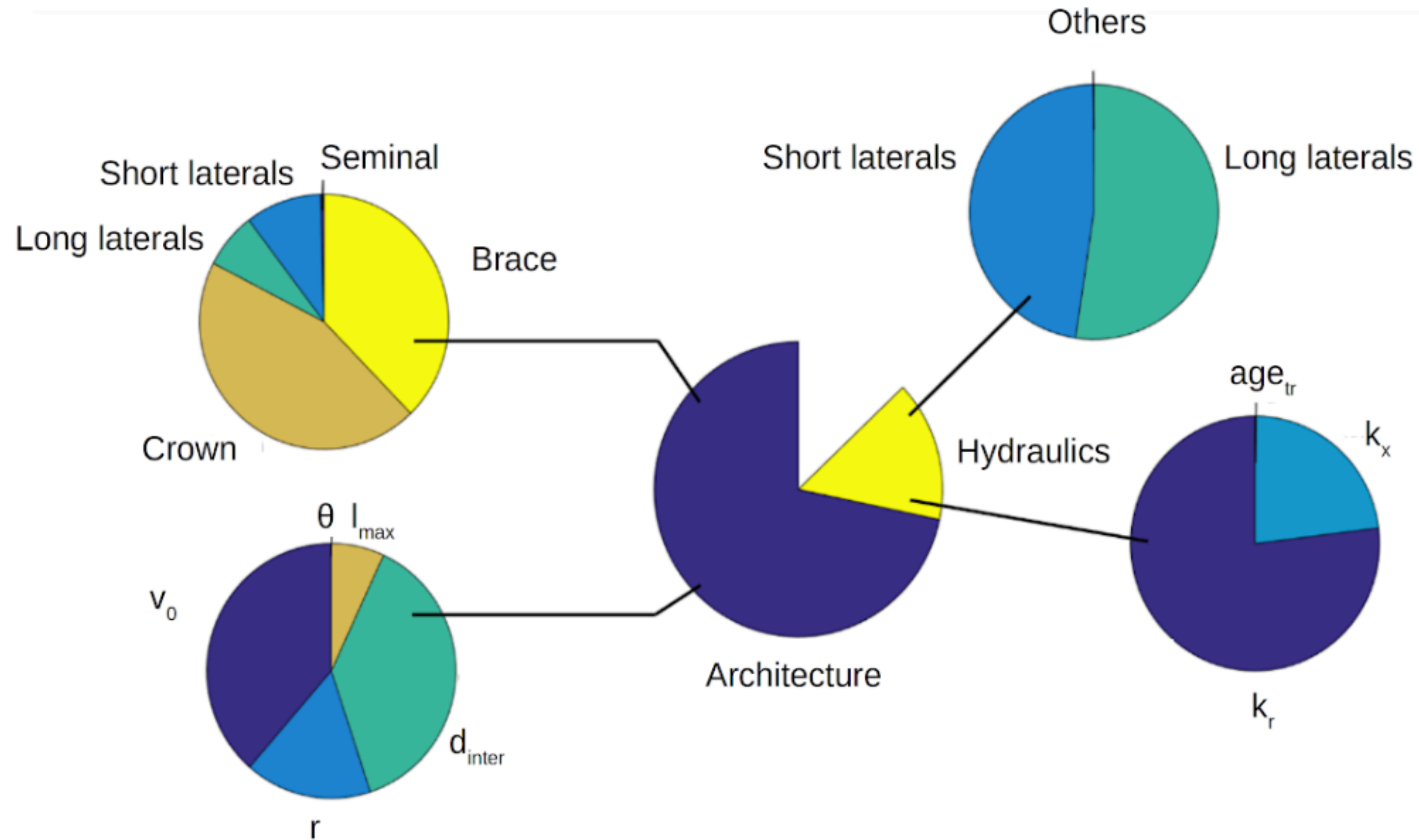


– MARSHAL –

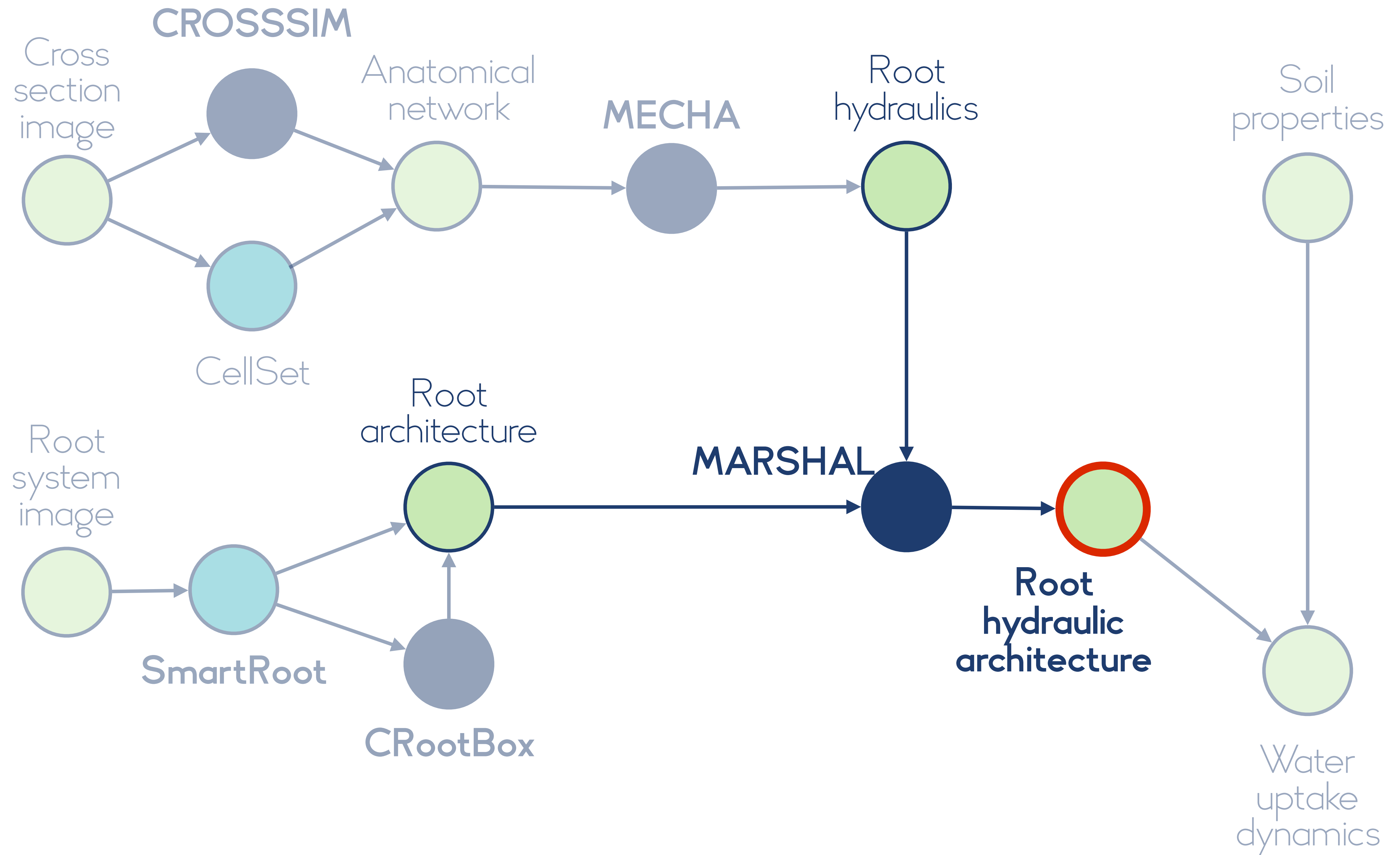
Open Source

`marshal-root.github.io`

NOT ALL TRAITS HAVE THE SAME QUANTITATIVE EFFECTS



Root system conductance at 60 days



4

WATER UPTAKE DYNAMICS



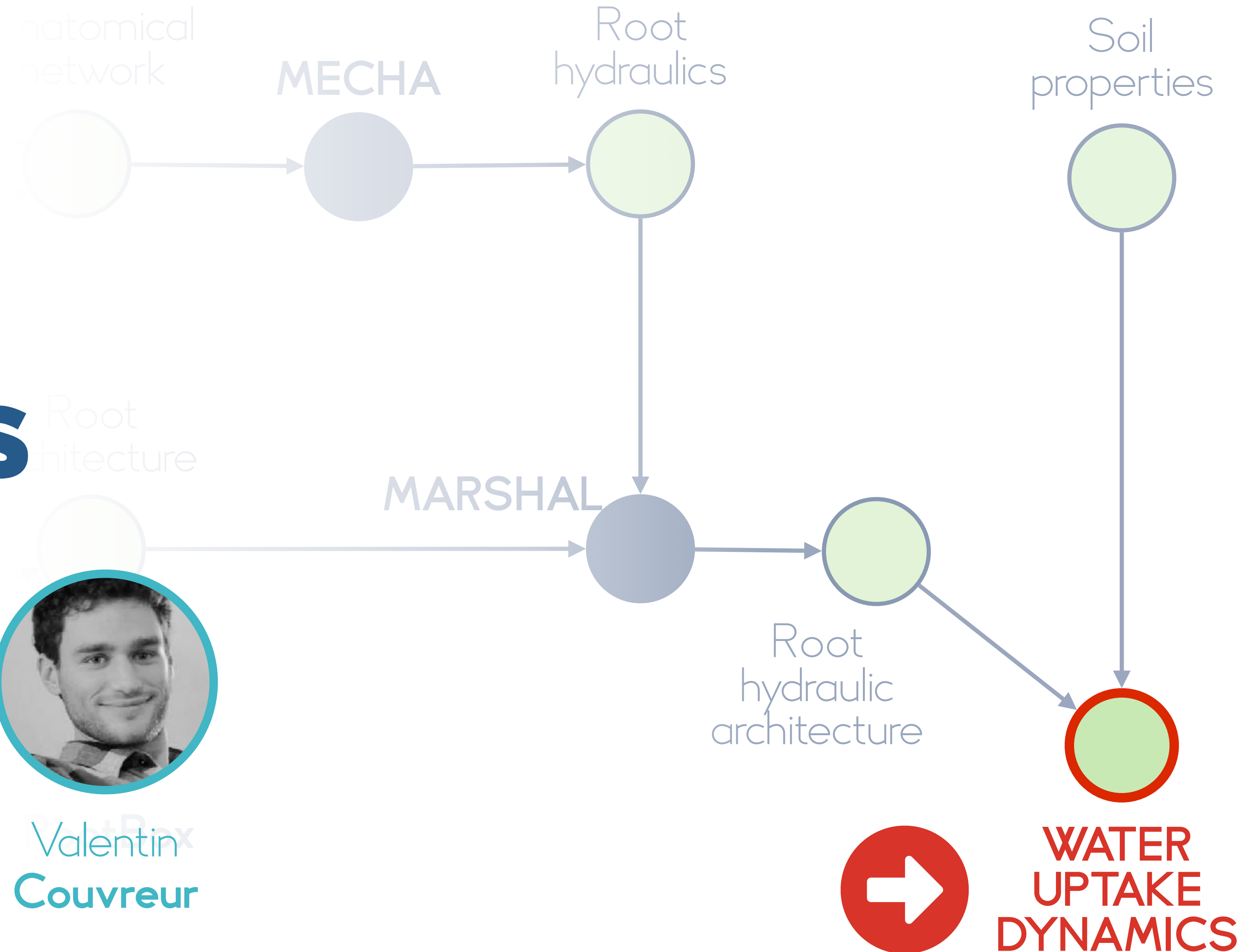
Mathieu
Javaux



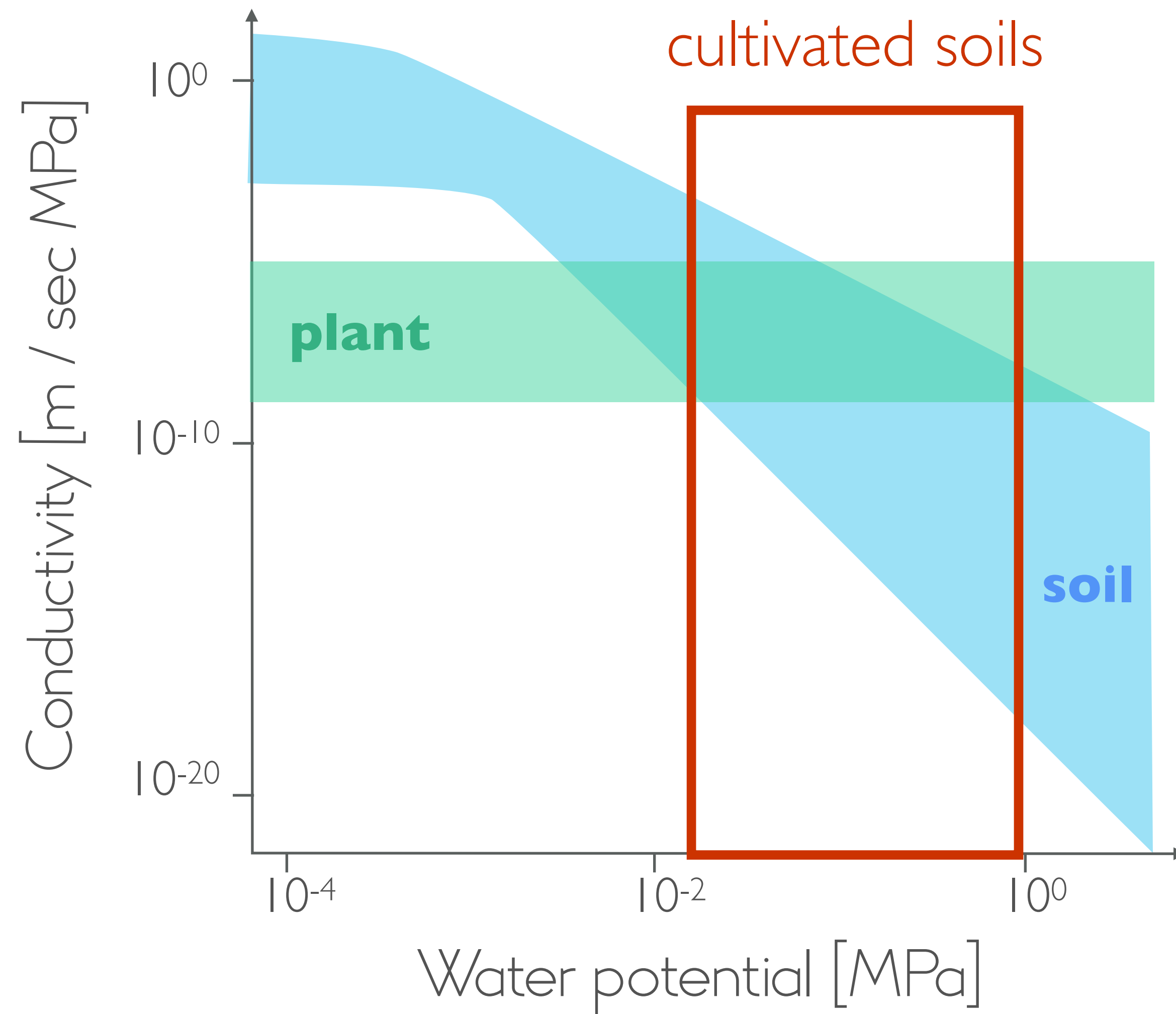
Félicien
Meunier



Valentin
Couvreur



DOES THE SOIL MATTER?

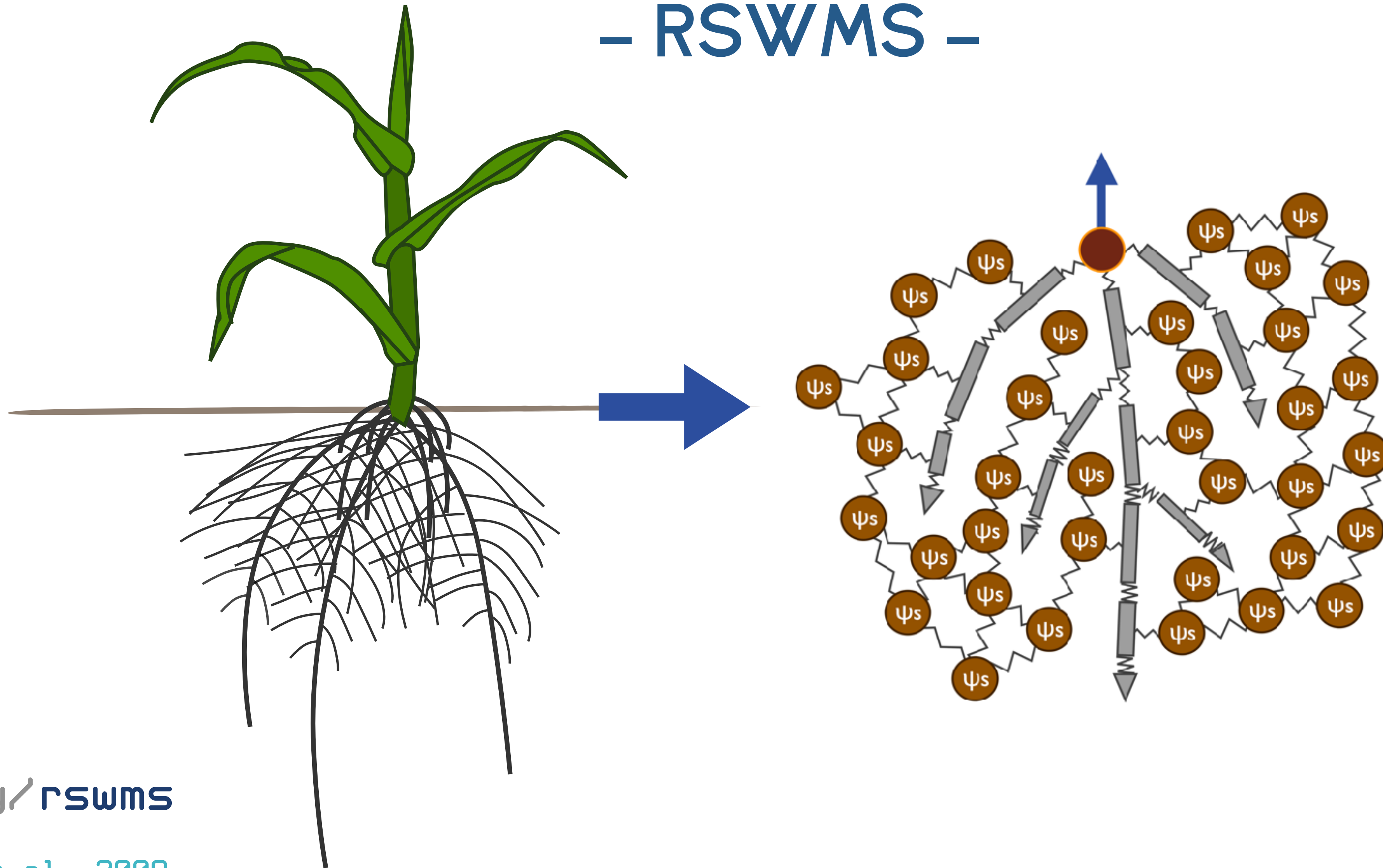


“When the soil is wet it has little influence on the uptake of water from it by the plant. When it is dry it has a large influence. When it is neither wet nor dry, the extent of influence is a matter of controversy.”

Passioura, 1980



MODELLING SOIL-PLANT WATER MOVEMENT – RSWMS –



bit.ly/rswms



Javaux et al, 2008
Vadose Zone Journal

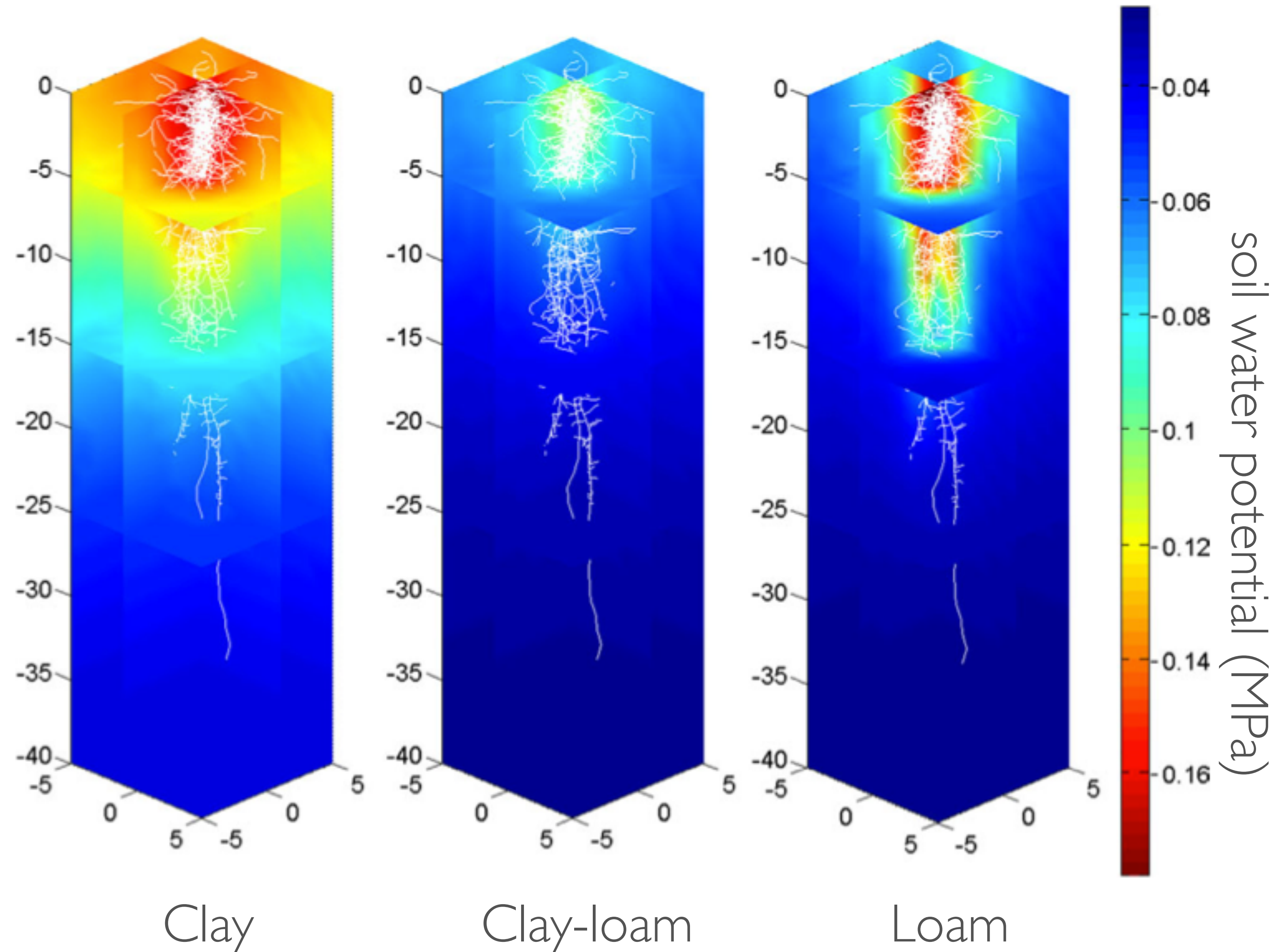
SOIL PROPERTIES SHAPE THE WATER UPTAKE

= ROOT ARCHITECTURE

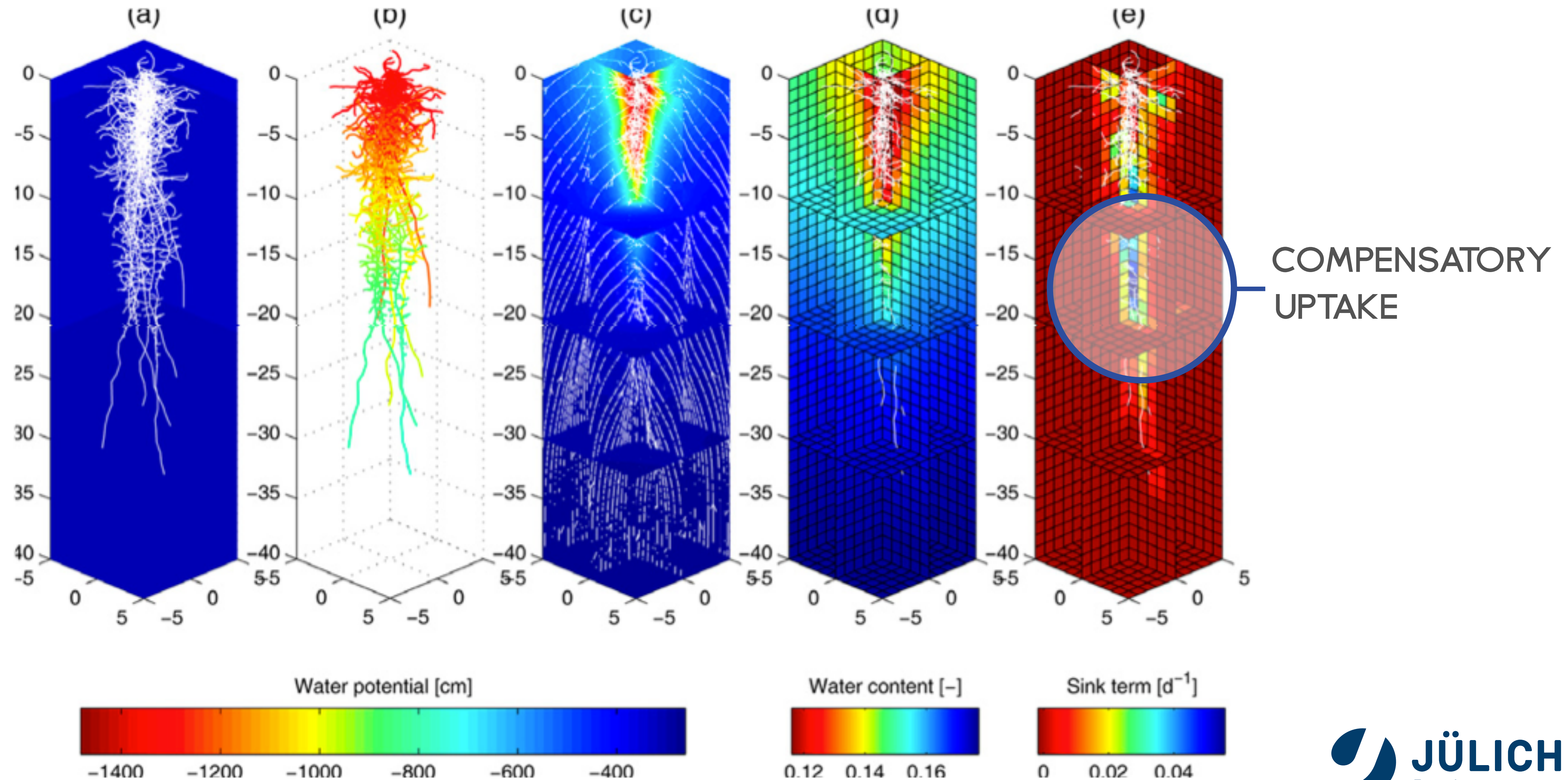
= HYDRAULIC PROPERTIES

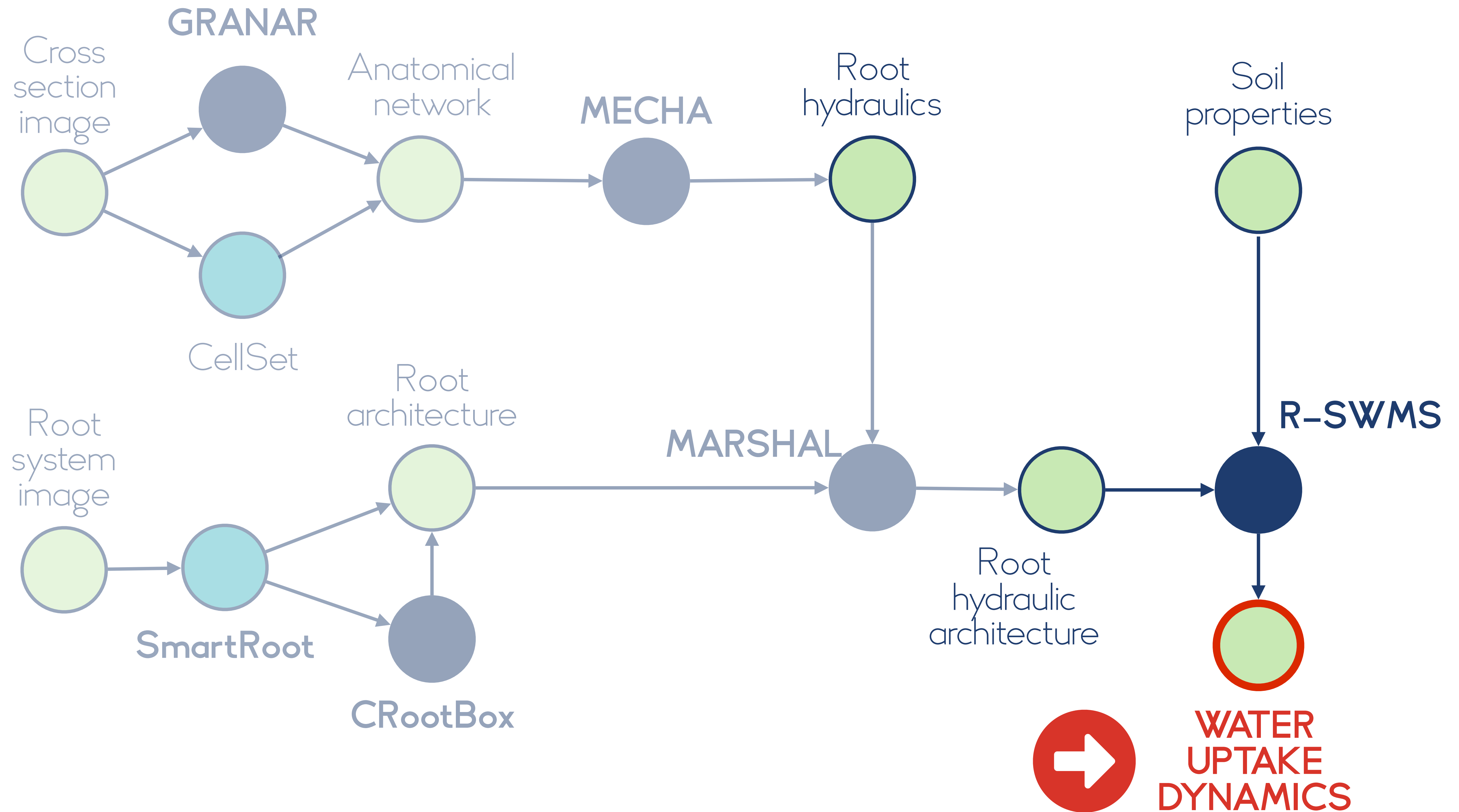
= INITIAL WATER CONTENT

DIFFERENT SOIL TYPES



SOIL WATER CONTENT SHAPES THE WATER UPTAKE





5

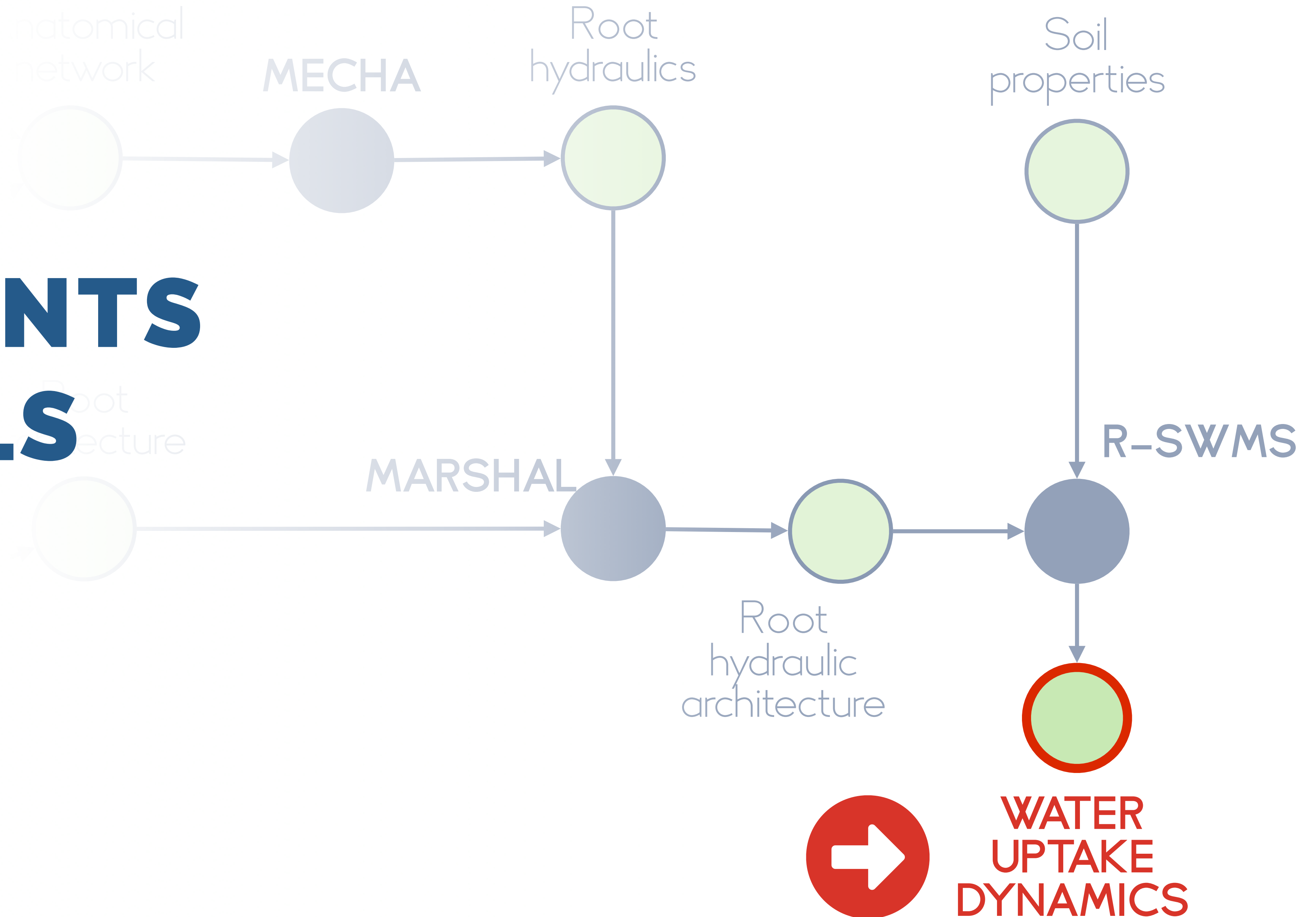
FROM EXPERIMENTS TO MODELS

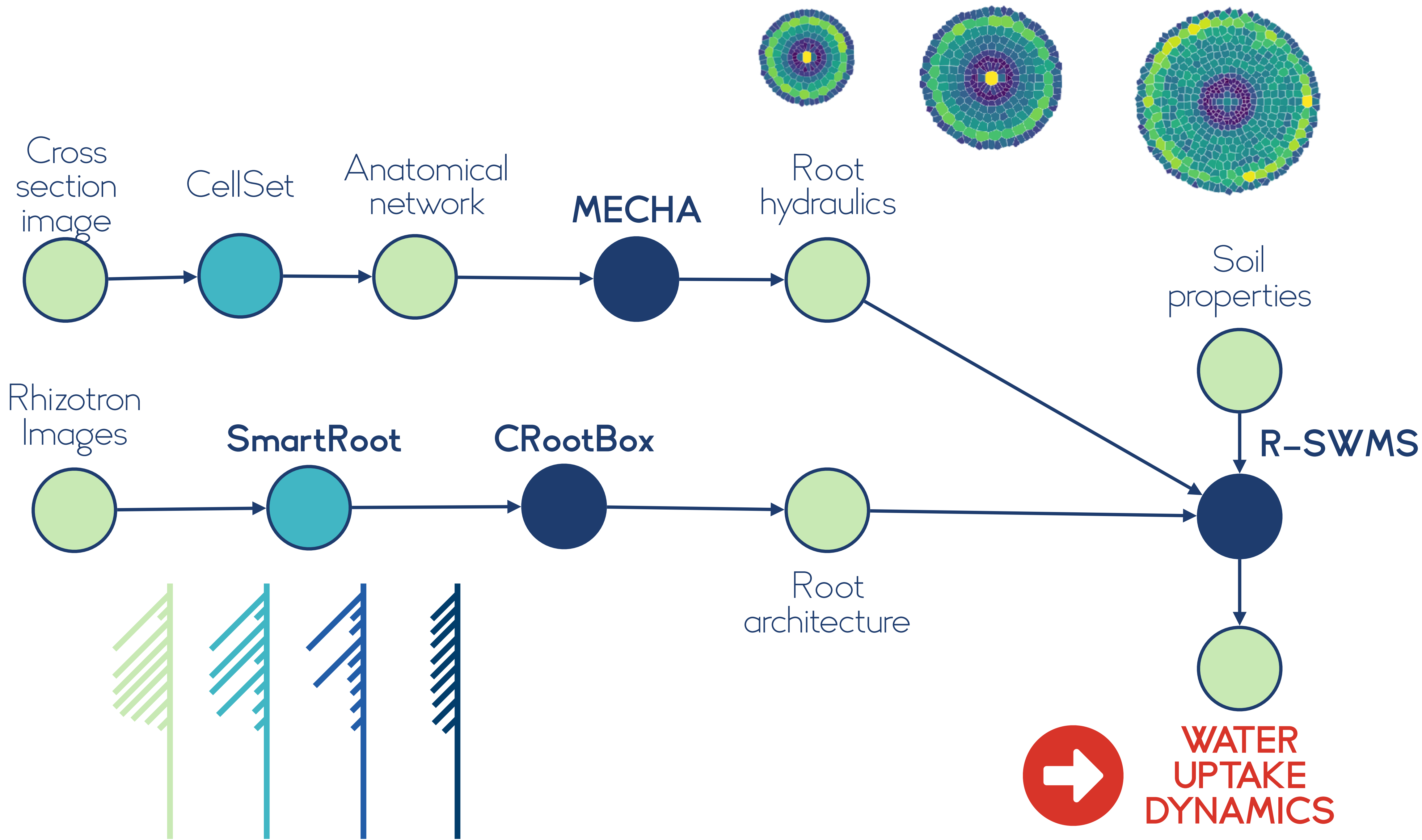


Sixtine
Passot



Adrien
Heymans



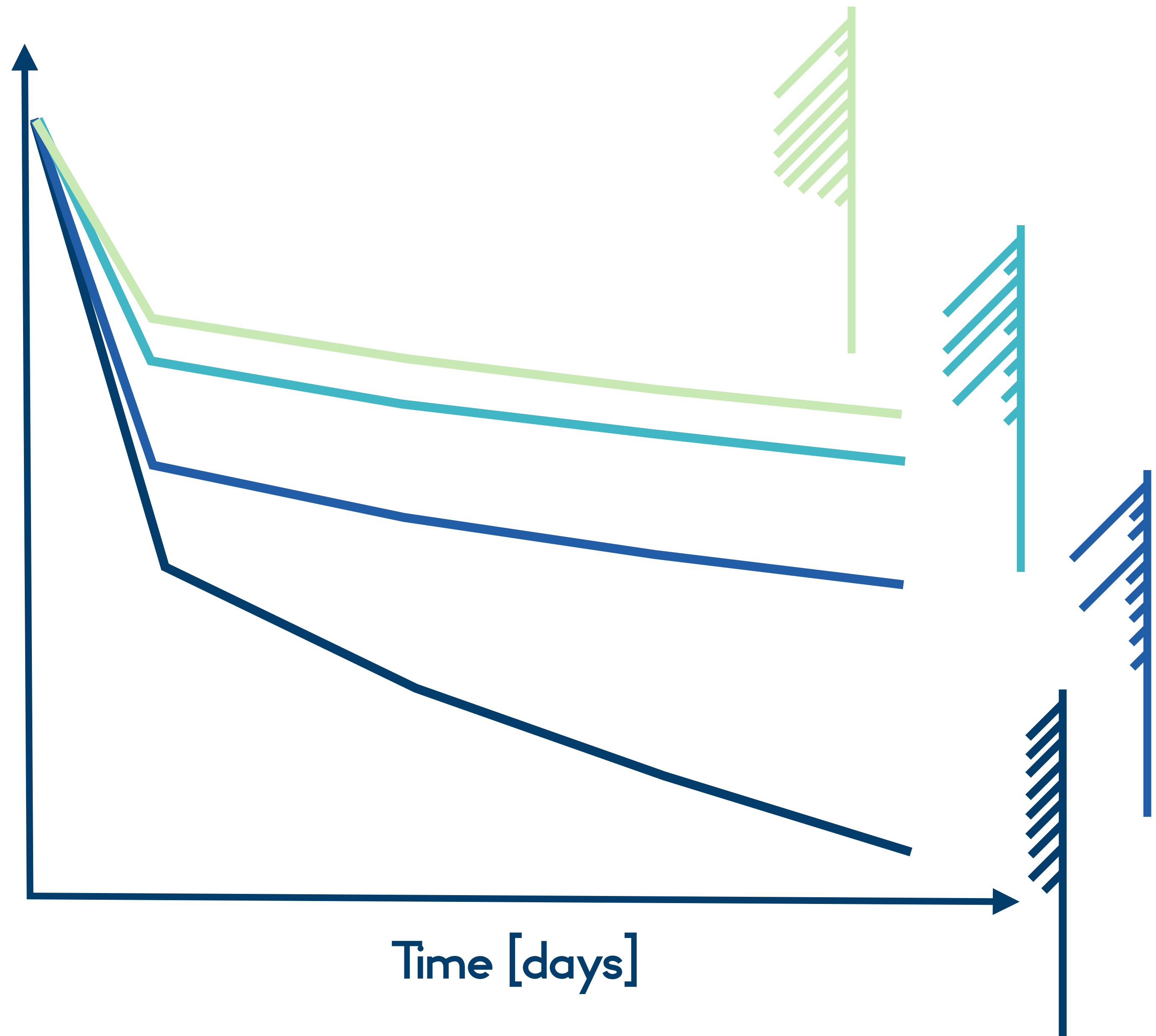


EFFECT OF
LATERAL ROOT
DISTRIBUTION ON
WATER UPTAKE
DYNAMICS

STRESS

Midday water potential [MPa]

Time [days]

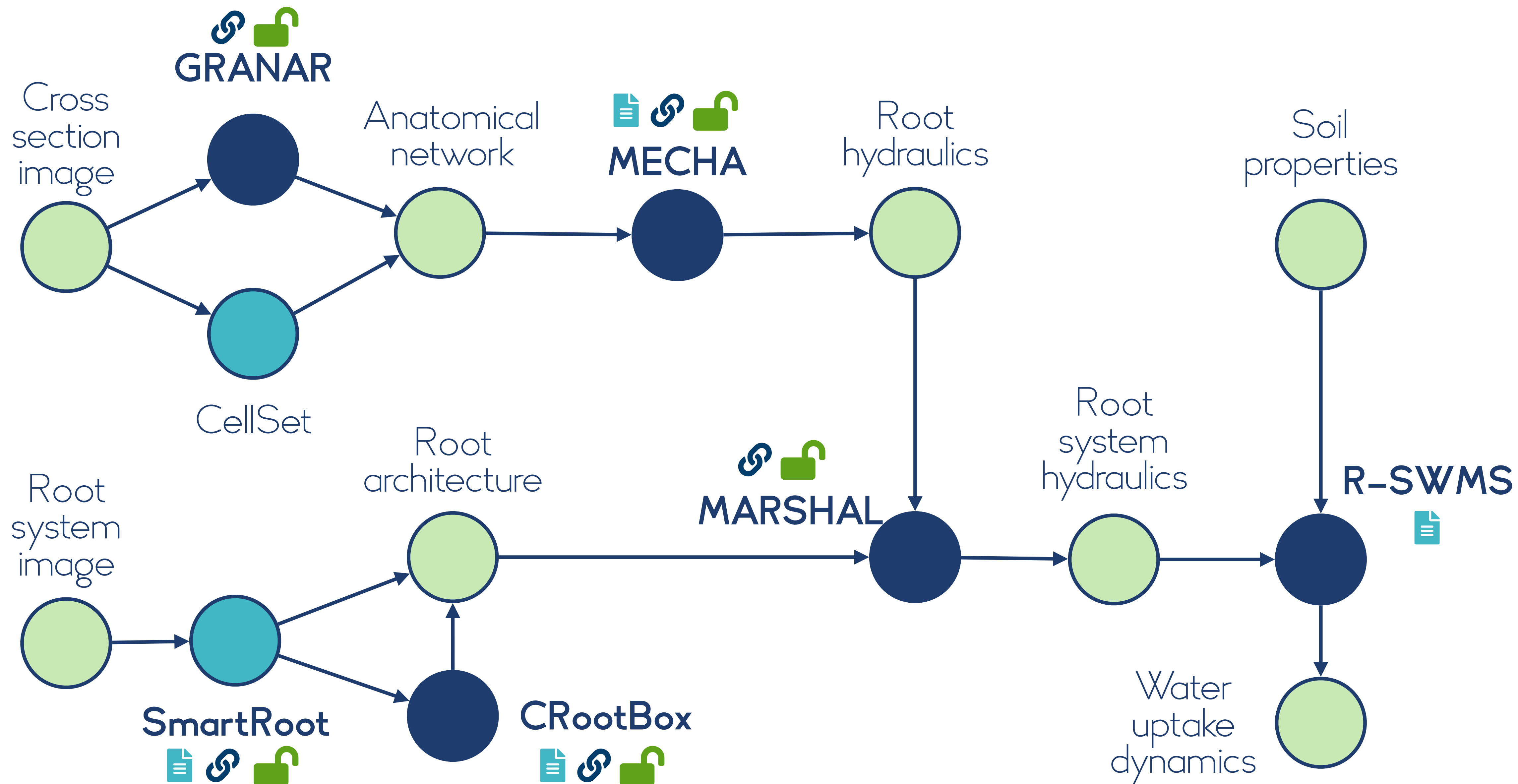


STRESS

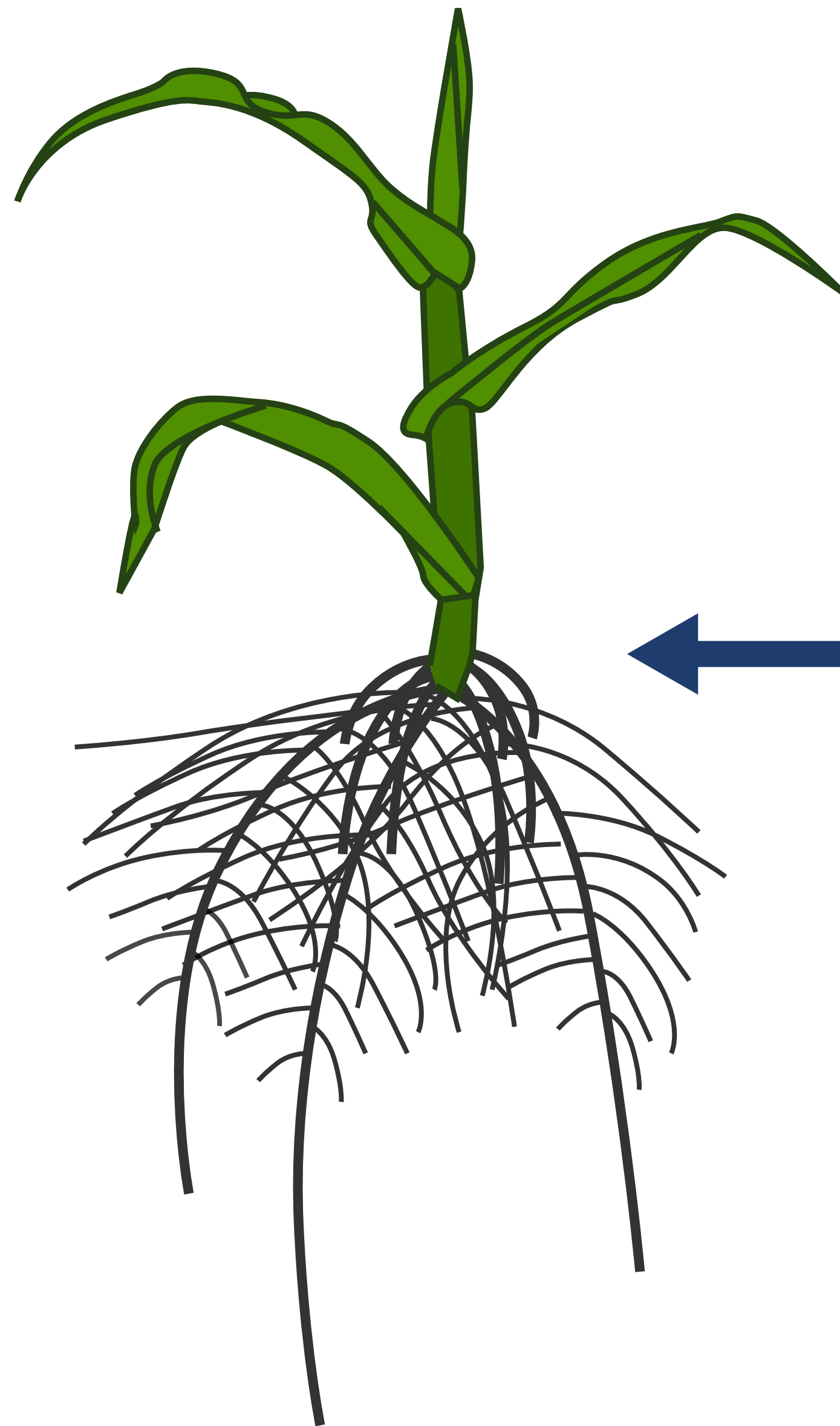




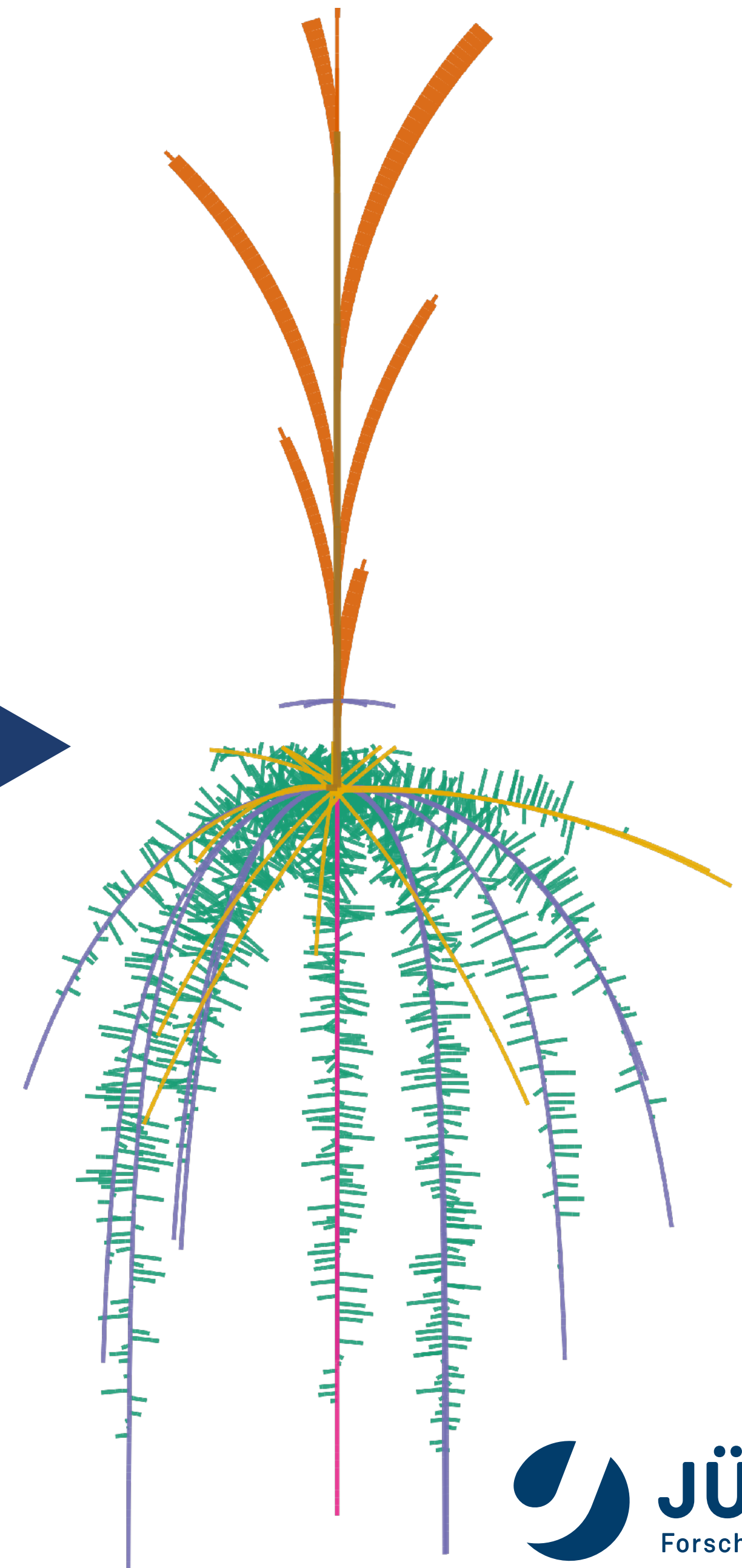
WRAPPING UP



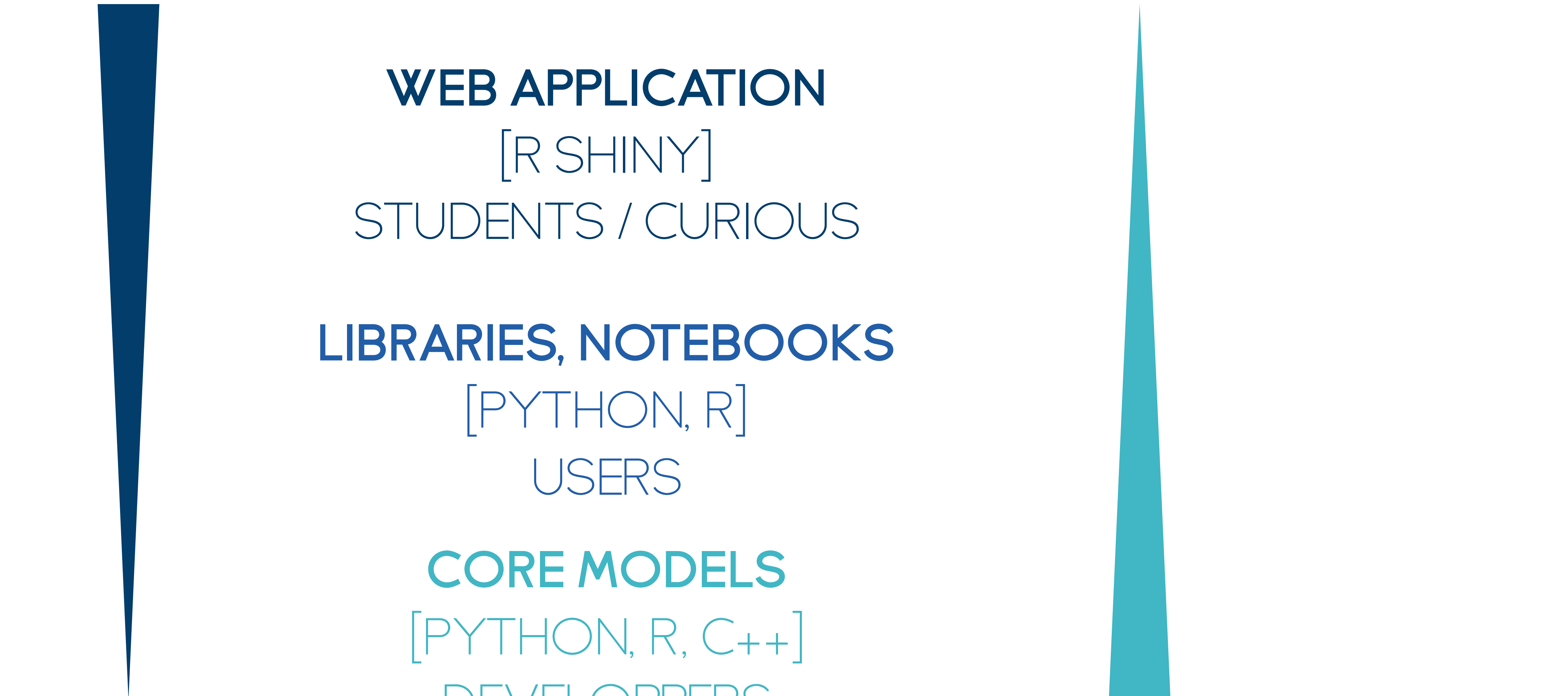
WE CAN LINK
MODELS
AND
EXPERIMENTS



TO GET MORE
FUNCTIONAL
INFORMATIONS



MAKING MODELS **USABLE** FOR **EVERYONE**



WEB APPLICATION

[R SHINY]

STUDENTS / CURIOUS

LIBRARIES, NOTEBOOKS

[PYTHON, R]

USERS

CORE MODELS

[PYTHON, R, C++]

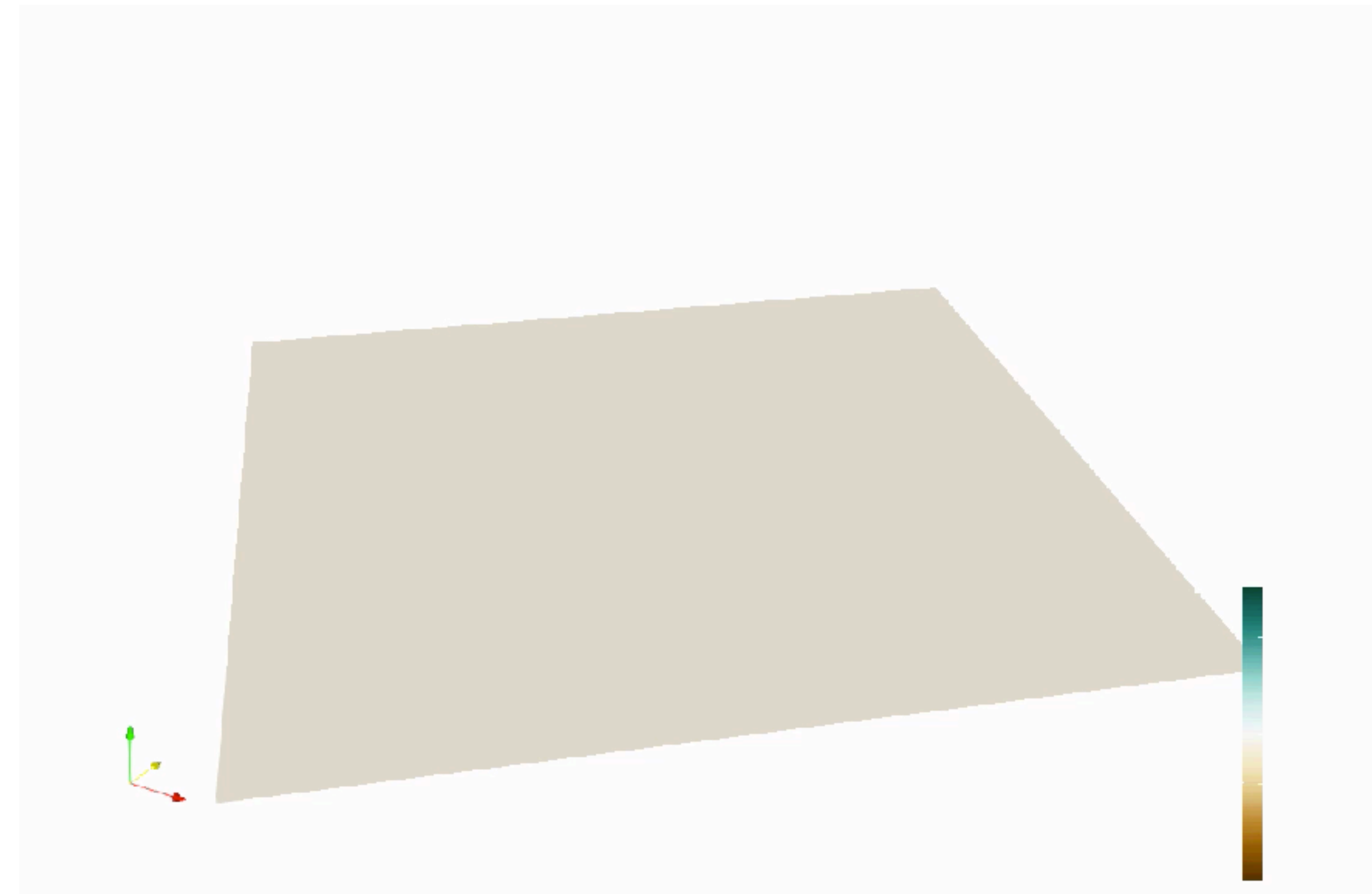
DEVELOPPERS

USABILITY

CAPABILITIES

WHAT I **DID NOT** TALK ABOUT

- **NUTRIENT** UPTAKE
- **SOLUTE** DYNAMICS IN THE SOIL
- **SALT** STRESS MODELLING
- GROWTH IN **MACROPORES**
- **CARBON** MODELLING
- **WHOLE PLANT** MODELLING
- ...





Félicien
Meunier



Mathieu
Javaux



Valentin
Couvreur



Andrea
Schnepf



Daniel
Leitner



Xavier
Draye



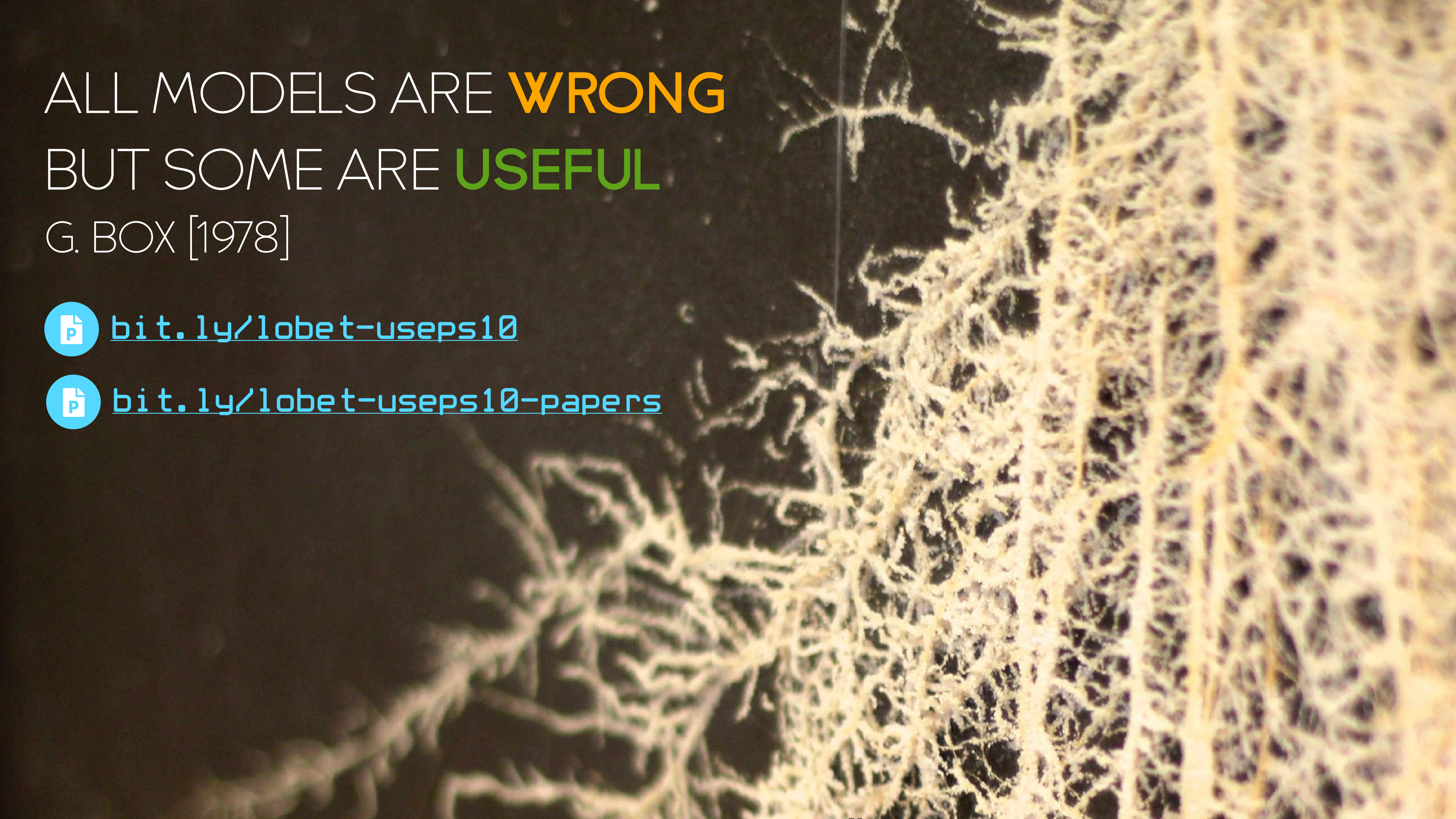
Sixtine
Passot



Adrien
Heymans



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ALL MODELS ARE **WRONG**
BUT SOME ARE **USEFUL**

G. BOX [1978]

 bit.ly/lobet-useps10

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