

Validation of Functional Polymorphisms Affecting Maize Plant Height by Unoccupied Aerial Systems (UASs) allows Novel Temporal Detection

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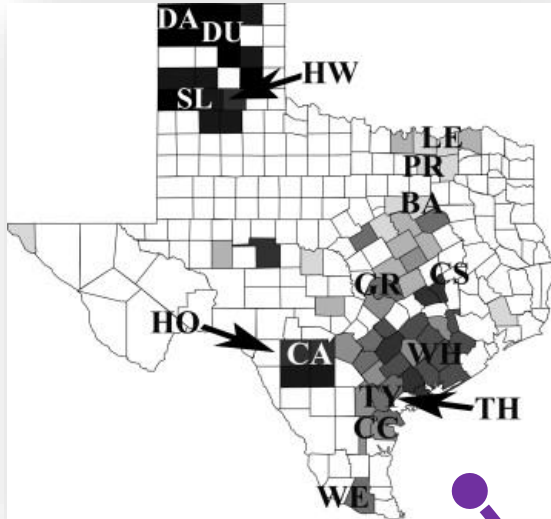
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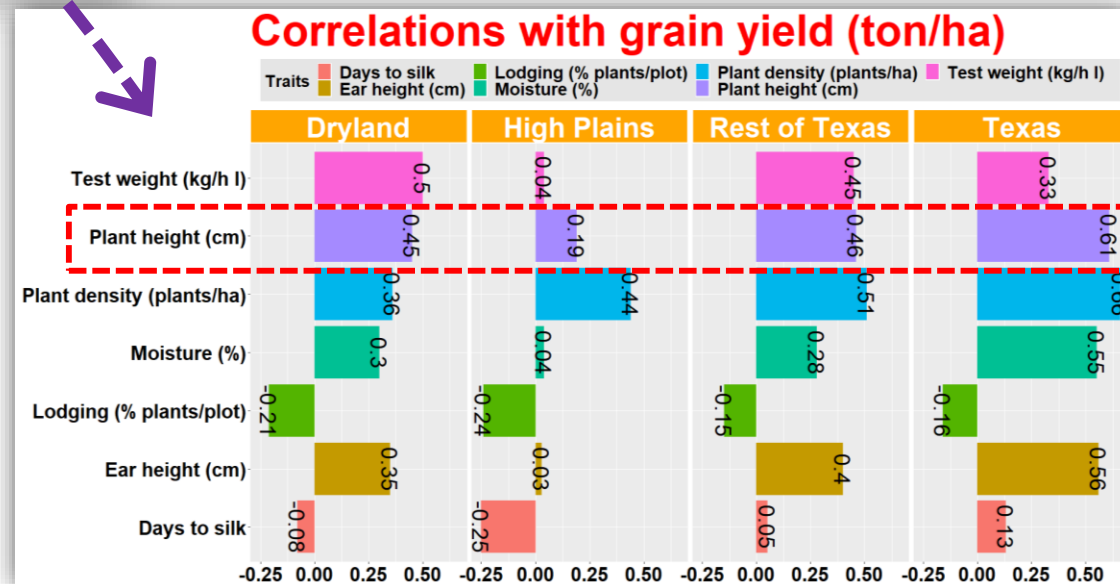
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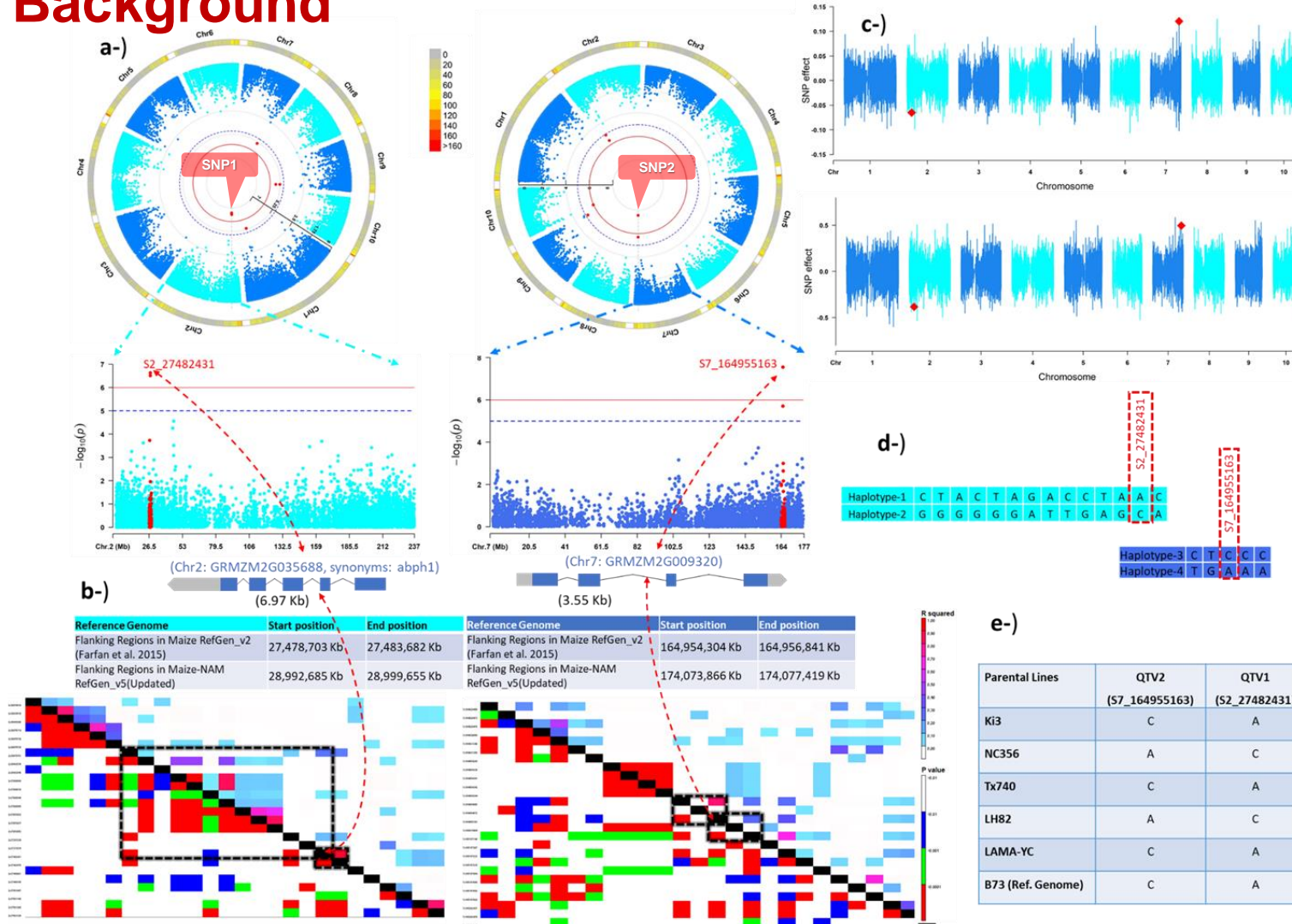
Background



Farfan, Ivan D. Barrero, et al.
2013. *Field crops research*,
149: 167-176.



Background



~60,000 SNPs were used in GWAS.

346 hybrids generated by top cross between Tx-714 and 346 inbred lines originating in temperate, sub-tropical and tropical areas were used.

Figures were modified from Farfan, I.D.B, et al. 2015. *PLoS One*, 10(2).



Objectives

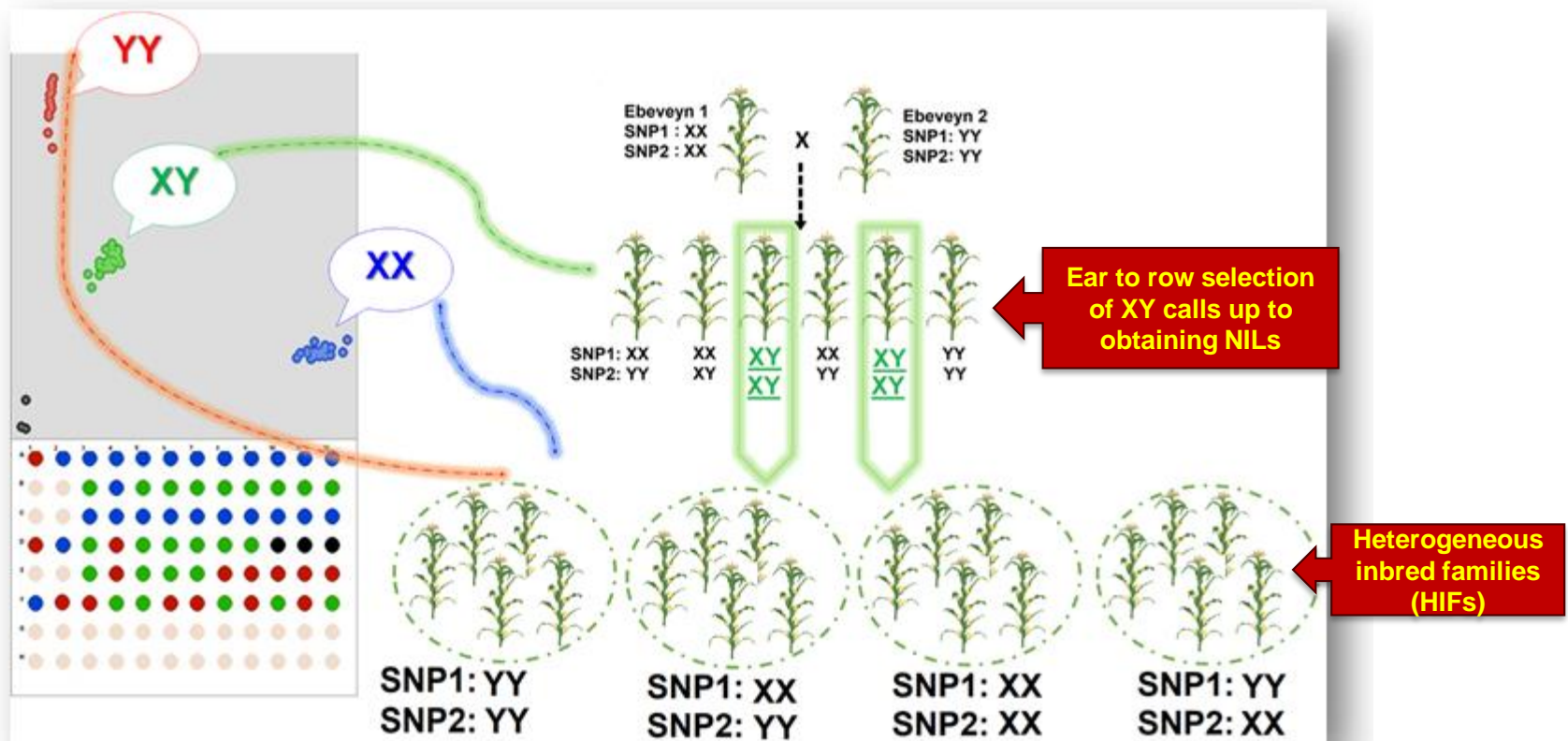
1

- Using PCR (KASP) based marker assisted selection to develop multiple HIFs by back-crossing four different linkage mapping populations.

2

- Validation of the precise plant height effects of two robust QTV-SNPs across the developed HIFs using temporal data by UASs.

Materials and Methods

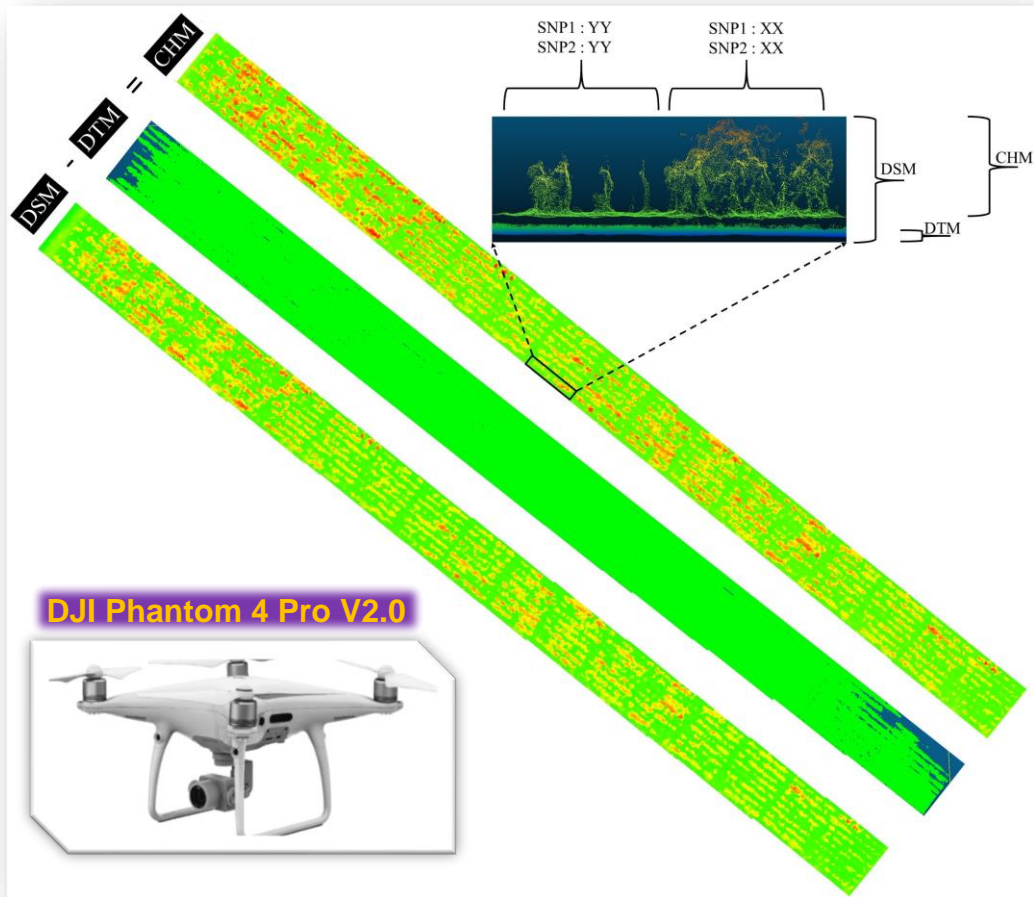


- Yuanyuan, Chen (2016) determined the linkage populations and designed KASP marker using these SNPs.



Materials and Methods

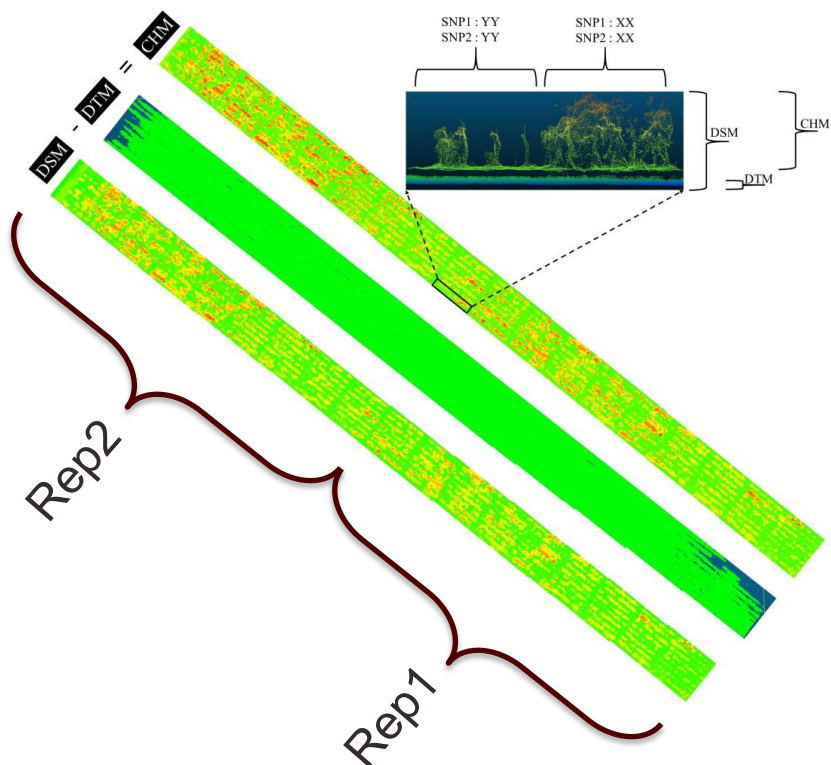
UAS data processing pipeline



UASs-Phenotyping,

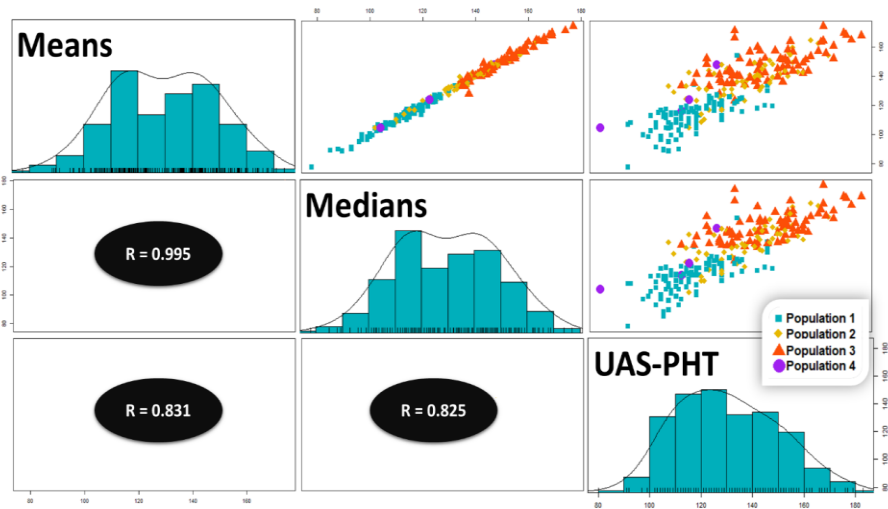
- DJI Phantom 4 Pro V2.0 (25 meters altitude, ones/twice a week 72 DPI resolution with 90 percent overlap)
- Orthomosaics and point clouds were created using Agisoft Metashape software (Totally, 11 flights were used.)
- Cloud Compare (version: 2.11.alpha) software was used to extract plot based plant height.

UAS data processing pipeline

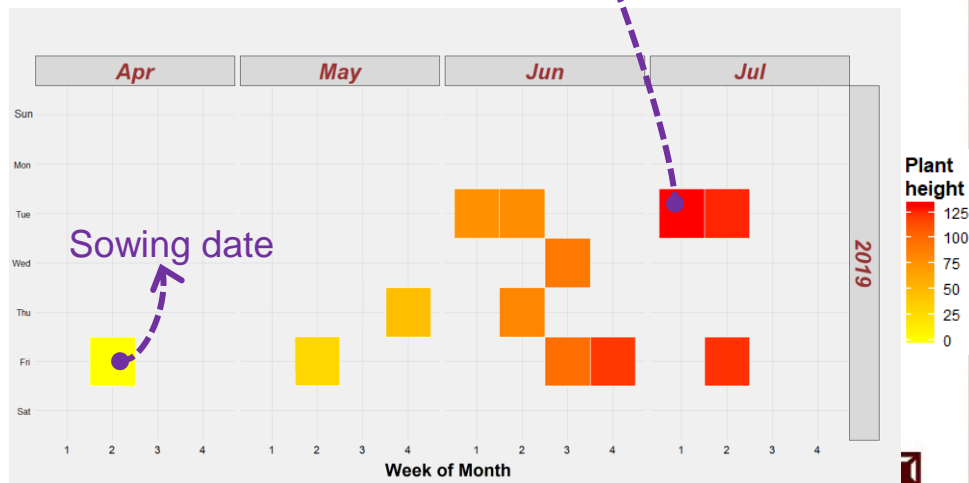


- 144 HIFs were grown based on RCDB design with two replications
- HIFs were advanced by four linkage mapping populations (**Recurrent parent x donor parents: LAMA x LH82, Ki3 x NC356, NC356 x Ki3, Tx740 x NC356**)

Accuracy assessment (UASs vs ruler measurement)



Flight Dates

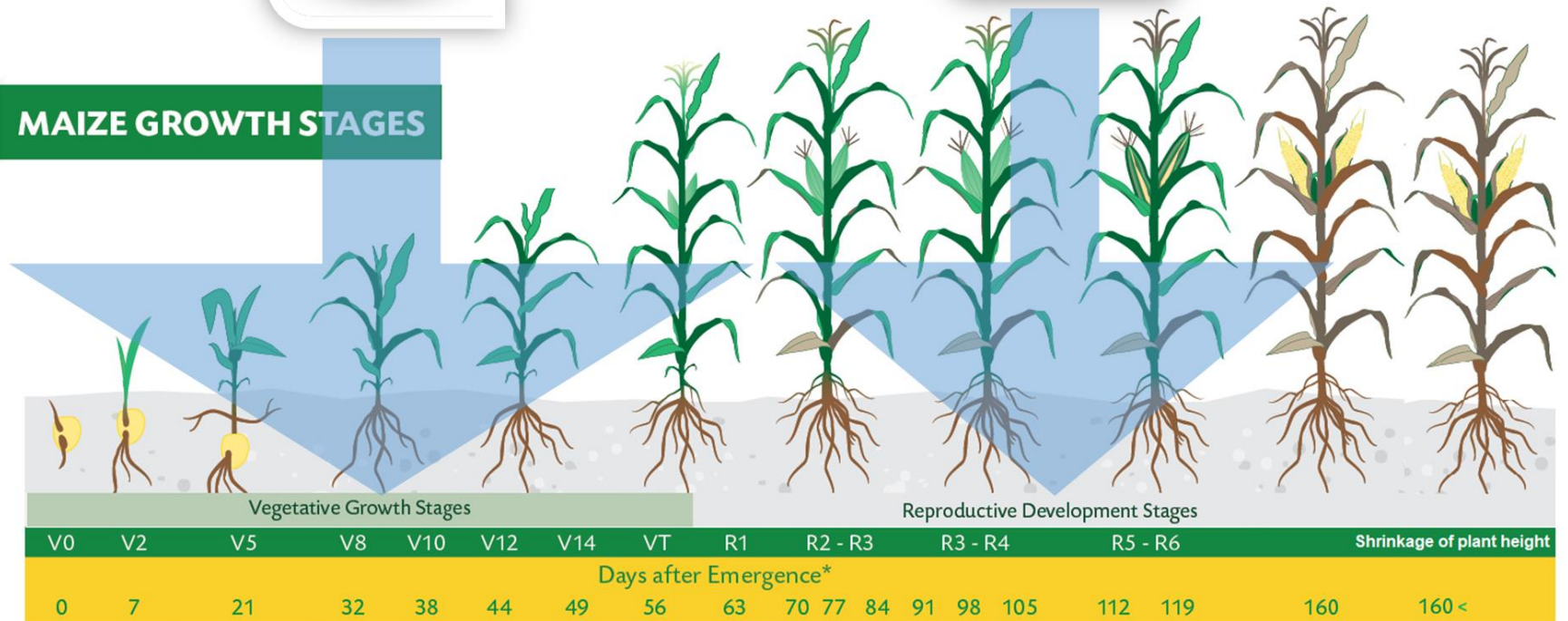


First 7 flights cover the first 70 days.

Following 4 flights cover 100 days after planting.



MAIZE GROWTH STAGES



* The number of days varies between different growth classes and environments.

Photo credit : <http://www.pannar.com>



Statistical models;

| Pop | SNP1 | SNP2 |
|-----|------|------|
| 1 | XX | XX |
| 1 | XX | YY |
| 1 | XX | XX |
| 1 | XX | YY |

or

| Pop | SNP1 | SNP2 |
|-----|------|------|
| 1 | YY | XX |
| 1 | YY | YY |
| 1 | YY | XX |
| 1 | YY | YY |

$$Y: \mu + \sigma_{SNPs}^2 + \sigma_{range}^2 + \sigma_{row}^2 + \sigma_{rep}^2 + \sigma_{\epsilon}^2$$

Ruler measurements

$$Y: \mu + \sigma_{Pop}^2 + \sigma_{SNPs}^2 + [\sigma_{Pop}^2 * \sigma_{SNPs}^2] + \sigma_{range}^2 + \sigma_{row}^2 + \sigma_{rep}^2 + \sigma_{\epsilon}^2$$

Ruler measurements and UASs data

| Pop | SNP1 | SNP2 |
|-----|------|------|
| 1 | XX | XX |
| 1 | XX | YY |
| 1 | XX | XX |
| 1 | XX | YY |
| 2 | XX | XX |
| 2 | XX | YY |
| 2 | XX | XX |
| 2 | XX | YY |
| 3 | XX | XX |
| 3 | XX | YY |
| 3 | XX | XX |
| 3 | XX | YY |

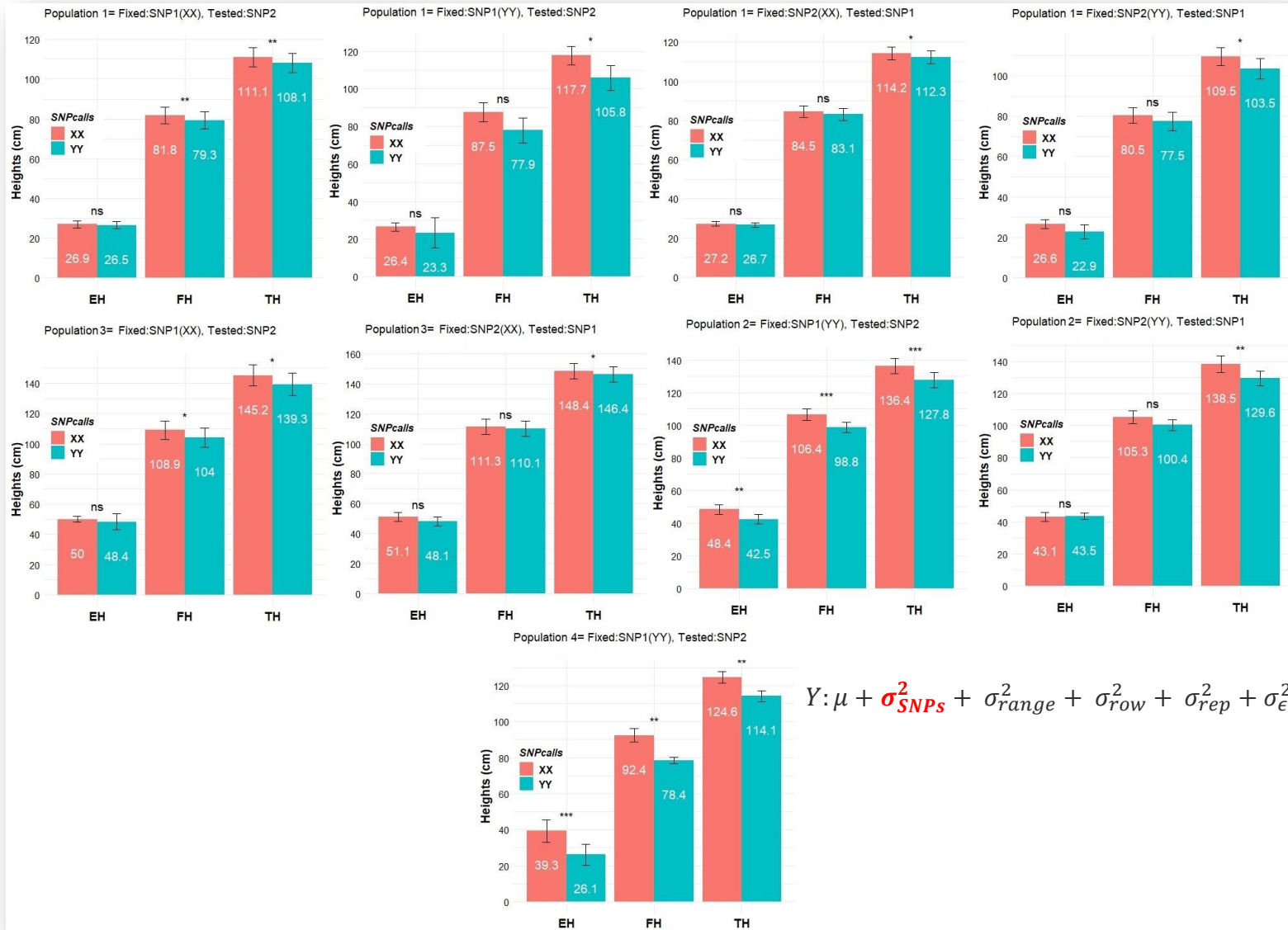
$$Y: \mu + \sigma_{Pop}^2 + \sigma_{SNP1}^2 + \sigma_{SNP2}^2 + [\sigma_{Pop}^2 * \sigma_{SNP1}^2] + [\sigma_{Pop}^2 * \sigma_{SNP2}^2] + [\sigma_{SNP1}^2 * \sigma_{SNP2}^2] + [\sigma_{Pop}^2 * \sigma_{SNP1}^2 * \sigma_{SNP2}^2] + \sigma_{range}^2 + \sigma_{row}^2 + \sigma_{rep}^2 + \sigma_{\epsilon}^2$$

Ruler measurements and UASs data

| Pop | SNP1 | SNP2 |
|-----|------|------|
| 1 | XX | XX |
| 1 | XX | YY |
| 1 | YY | XX |
| 1 | YY | YY |
| 2 | XX | XX |
| 2 | XX | YY |
| 2 | YY | XX |
| 2 | YY | YY |



Results of Eq. [1] for ruler measurement

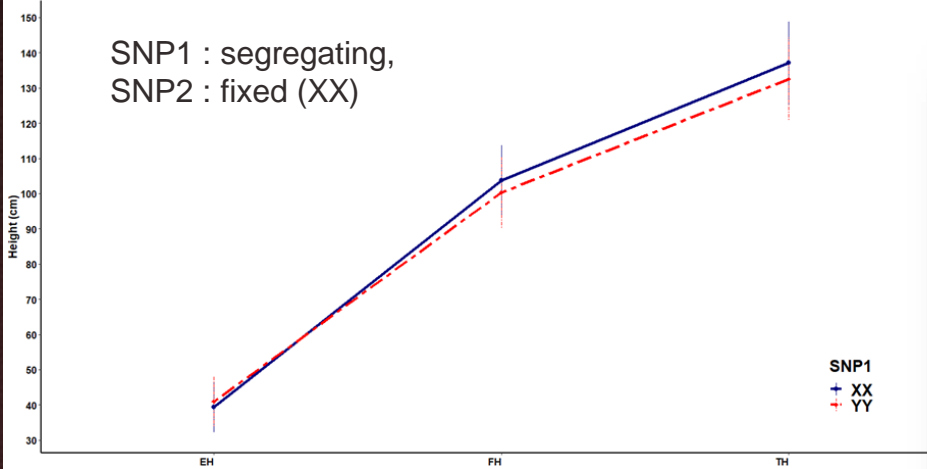


$$Y: \mu + \sigma_{SNPs}^2 + \sigma_{range}^2 + \sigma_{row}^2 + \sigma_{rep}^2 + \sigma_{\epsilon}^2$$

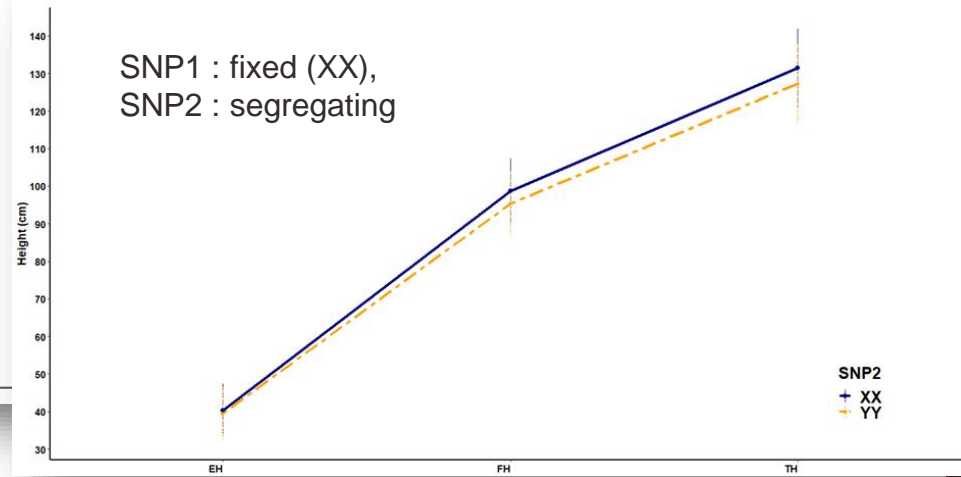


Results of Eq. [2] for ruler measurement

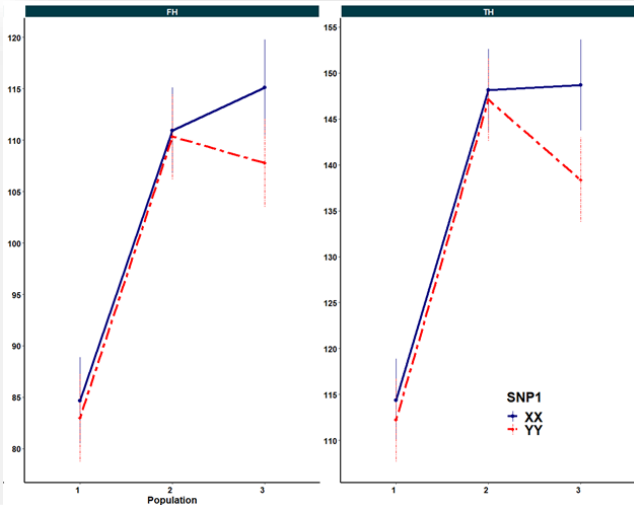
$$Y: \mu + \sigma_{Pop}^2 + \sigma_{SNPs}^2 + [\sigma_{Pop}^2 * \sigma_{SNPs}^2] + \sigma_{range}^2 + \sigma_{row}^2 + \sigma_{rep}^2 + \sigma_{\epsilon}^2$$



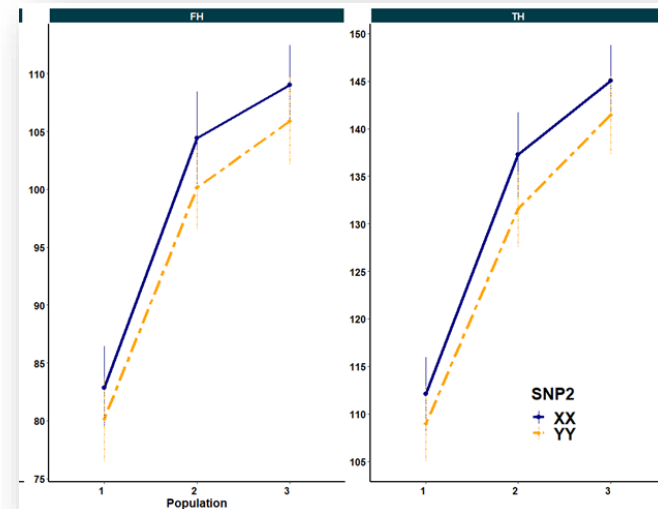
$$Y: \mu + \sigma_{Pop}^2 + \sigma_{SNPs}^2 + [\sigma_{Pop}^2 * \sigma_{SNPs}^2] + \sigma_{range}^2 + \sigma_{row}^2 + \sigma_{rep}^2 + \sigma_{\epsilon}^2$$



$$Y: \mu + \sigma_{Pop}^2 + \sigma_{SNPs}^2 + [\sigma_{Pop}^2 * \sigma_{SNPs}^2] + \sigma_{range}^2 + \sigma_{row}^2 + \sigma_{rep}^2 + \sigma_{\epsilon}^2$$

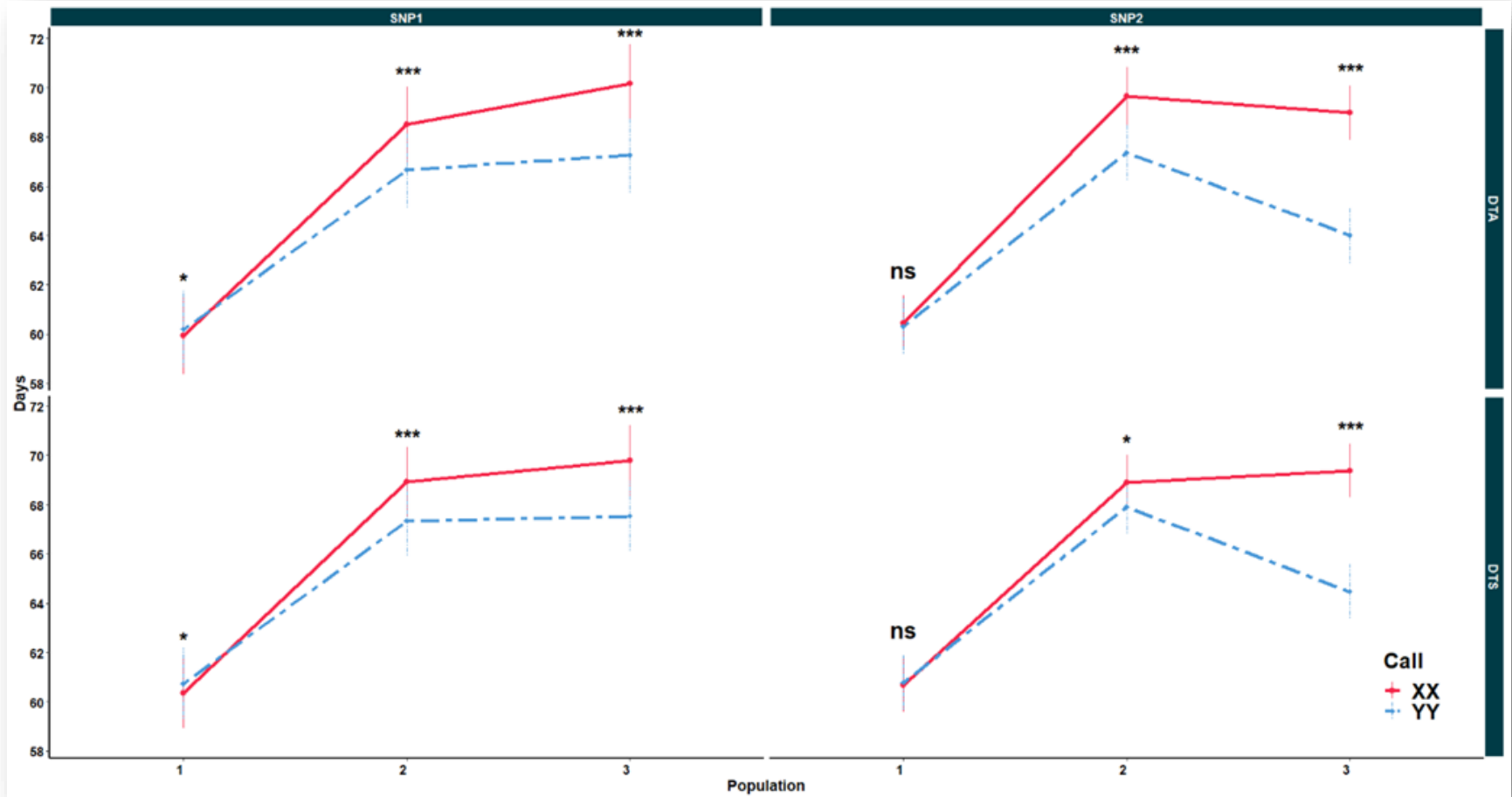


$$Y: \mu + \sigma_{Pop}^2 + \sigma_{SNPs}^2 + [\sigma_{Pop}^2 * \sigma_{SNPs}^2] + \sigma_{range}^2 + \sigma_{row}^2 + \sigma_{rep}^2 + \sigma_{\epsilon}^2$$

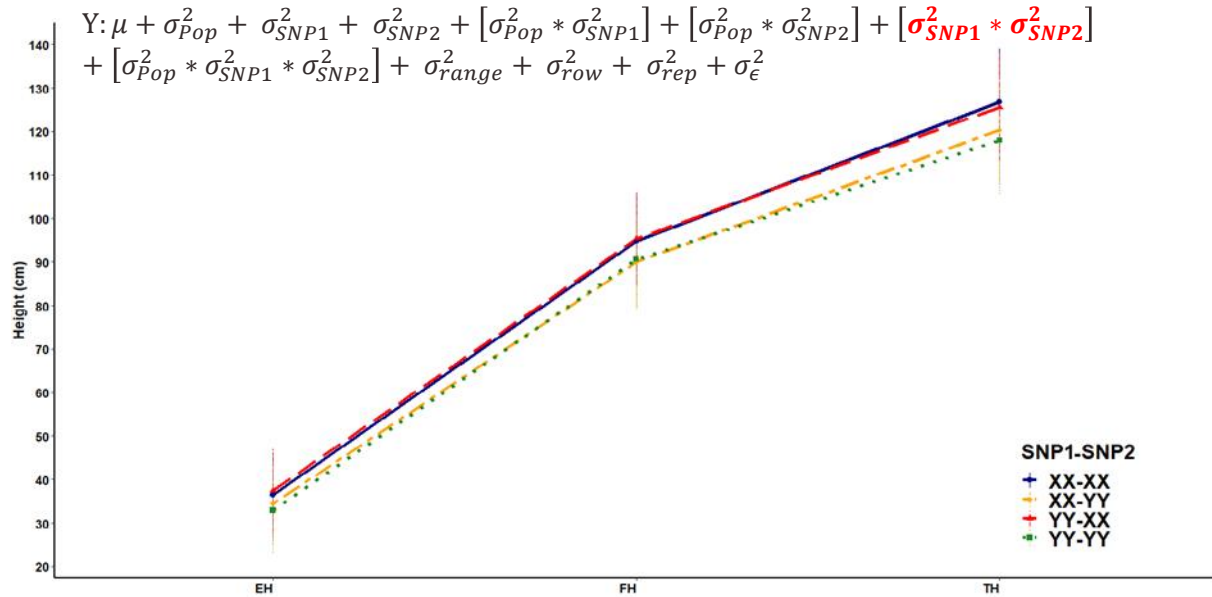


Results of Eq. [2] when DTA and DTS were response.

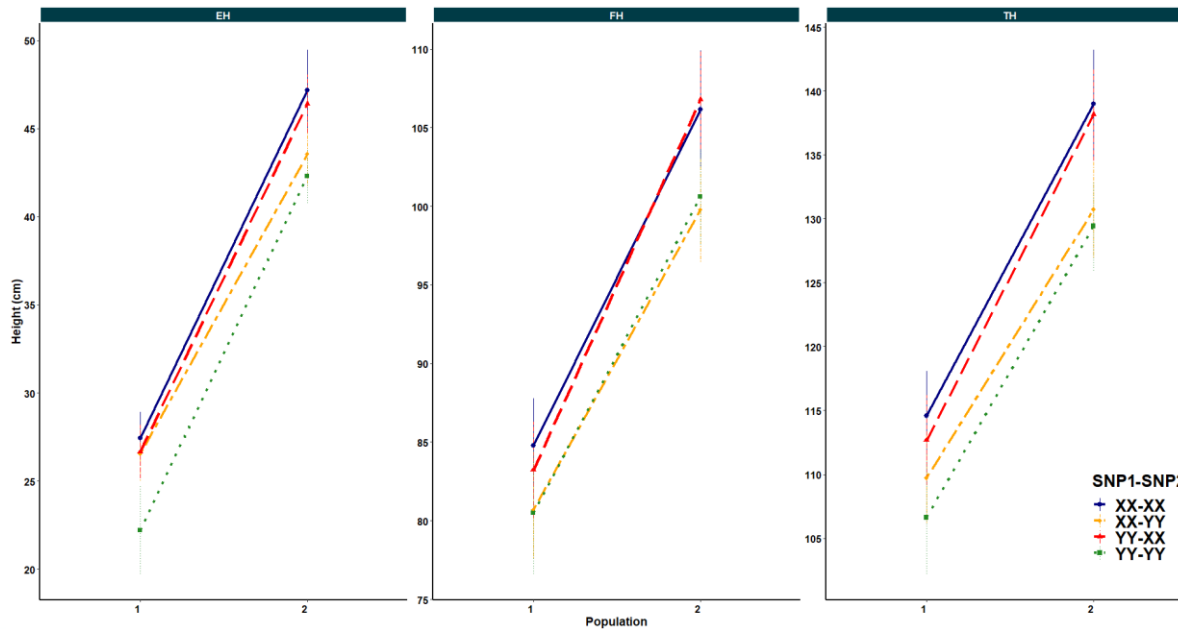
$$Y: \mu + \sigma_{Pop}^2 + \sigma_{SNPs}^2 + [\sigma_{Pop}^2 * \sigma_{SNPs}^2] + \sigma_{range}^2 + \sigma_{row}^2 + \sigma_{rep}^2 + \sigma_{\epsilon}^2$$



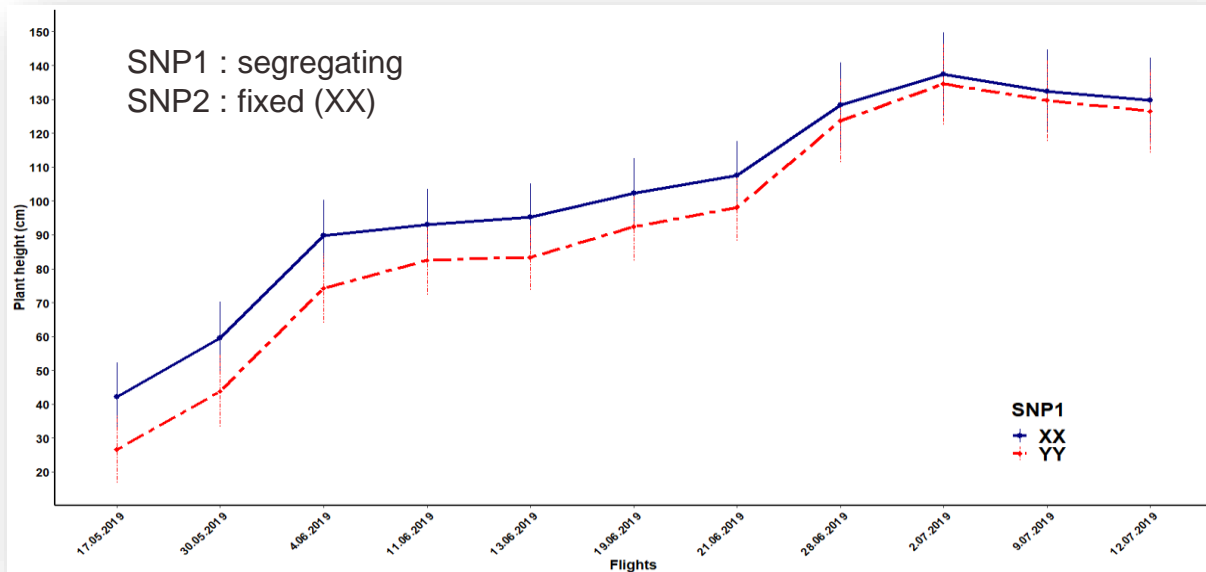
Results of Eq. [3] for ruler measurement



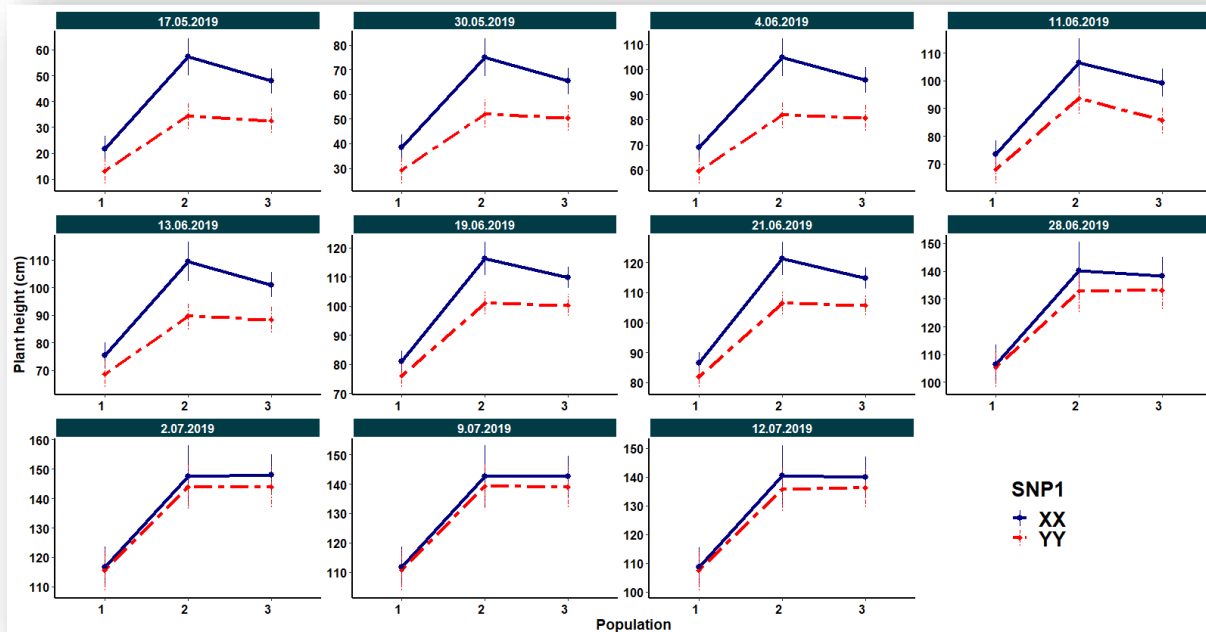
$$Y: \mu + \sigma_{Pop}^2 + \sigma_{SNP1}^2 + \sigma_{SNP2}^2 + [\sigma_{Pop}^2 * \sigma_{SNP1}^2] + [\sigma_{Pop}^2 * \sigma_{SNP2}^2] + [\sigma_{SNP1}^2 * \sigma_{SNP2}^2] + [\sigma_{Pop}^2 * \sigma_{SNP1}^2 * \sigma_{SNP2}^2] + \sigma_{range}^2 + \sigma_{row}^2 + \sigma_{rep}^2 + \sigma_{\epsilon}^2$$



Results of Eq. [2] for UASs data

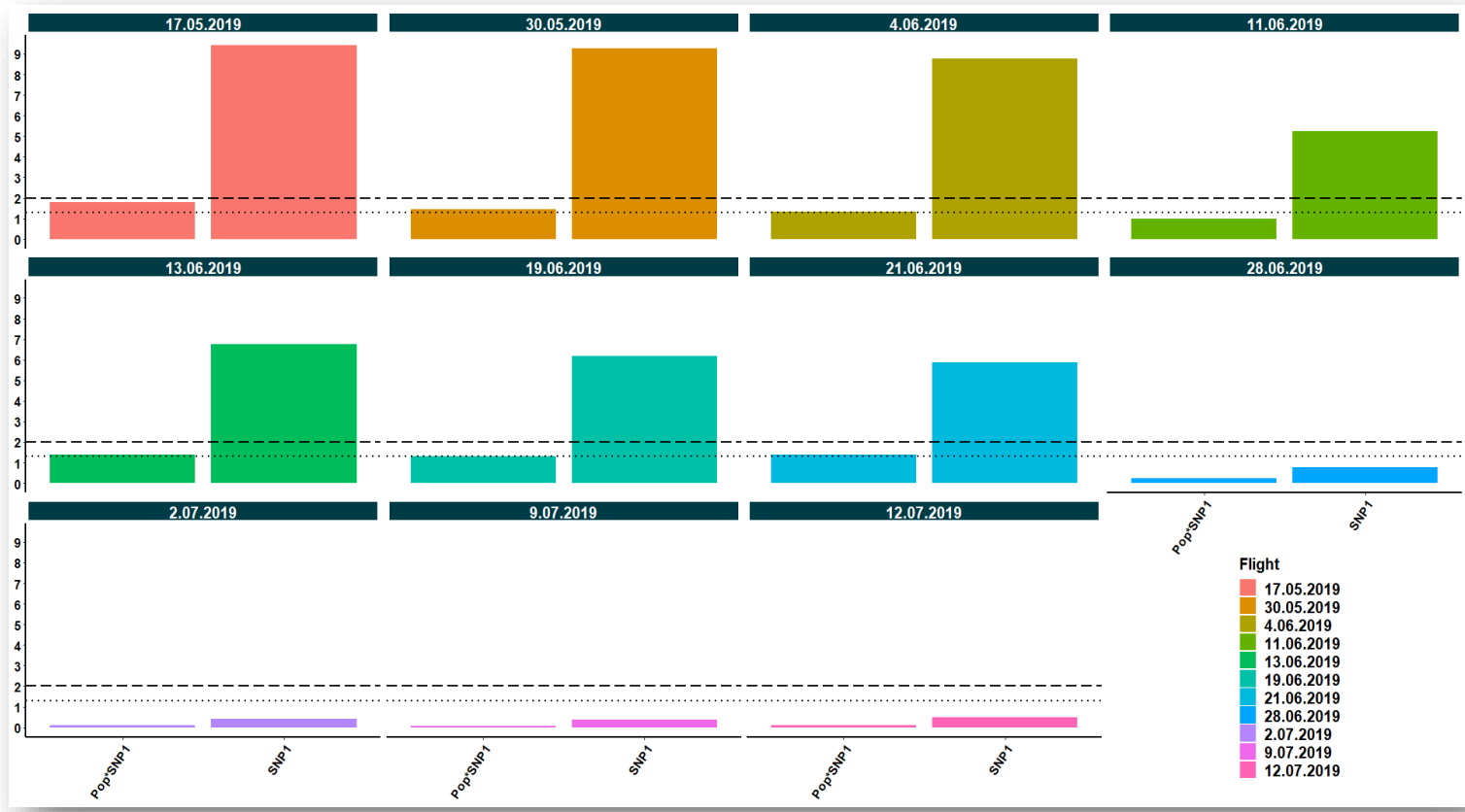


$$Y: \mu + \sigma_{Pop}^2 + \sigma_{SNPs}^2 + [\sigma_{Pop}^2 * \sigma_{SNPs}^2] + \sigma_{range}^2 + \sigma_{row}^2 + \sigma_{rep}^2 + \sigma_{\epsilon}^2$$



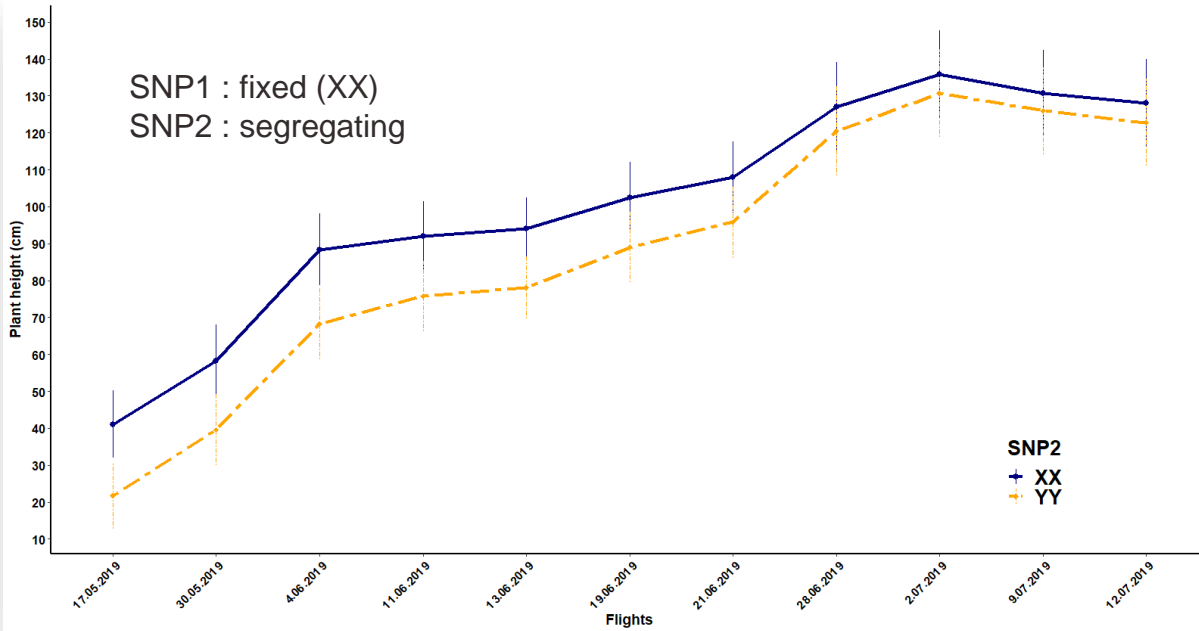
$$Y: \mu + \sigma_{Pop}^2 + \sigma_{SNPs}^2 + [\sigma_{Pop}^2 * \sigma_{SNPs}^2] + \sigma_{range}^2 + \sigma_{row}^2 + \sigma_{rep}^2 + \sigma_{\epsilon}^2$$



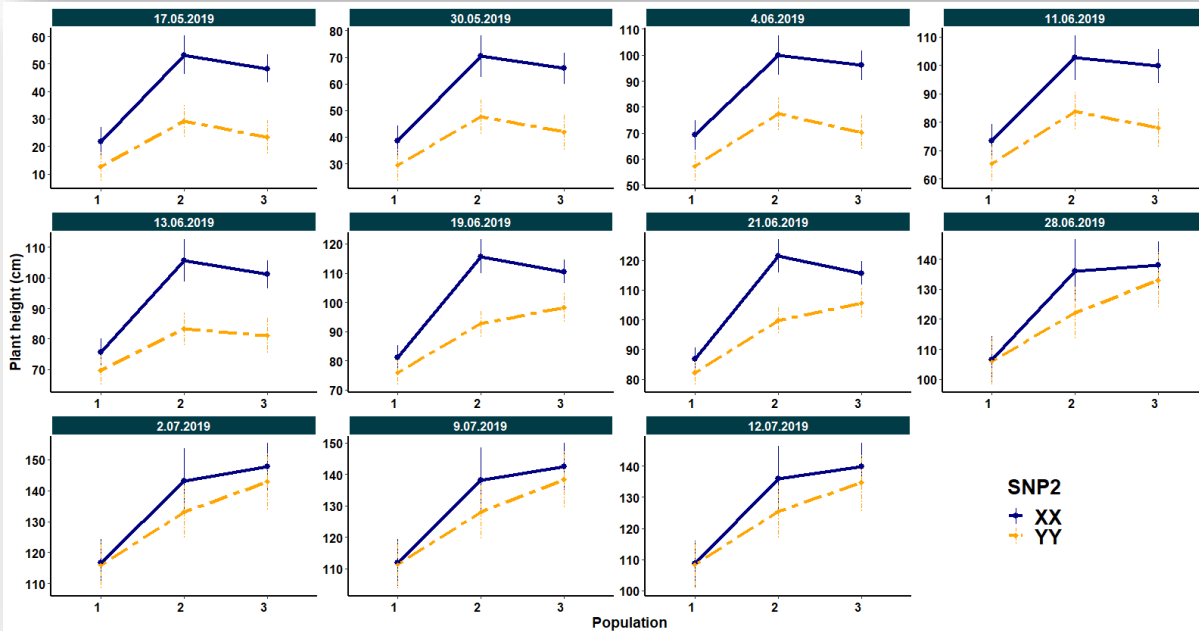


- $\log_{10}(0.05)$ = pointed line
- $\log_{10}(0.01)$ = dashed line



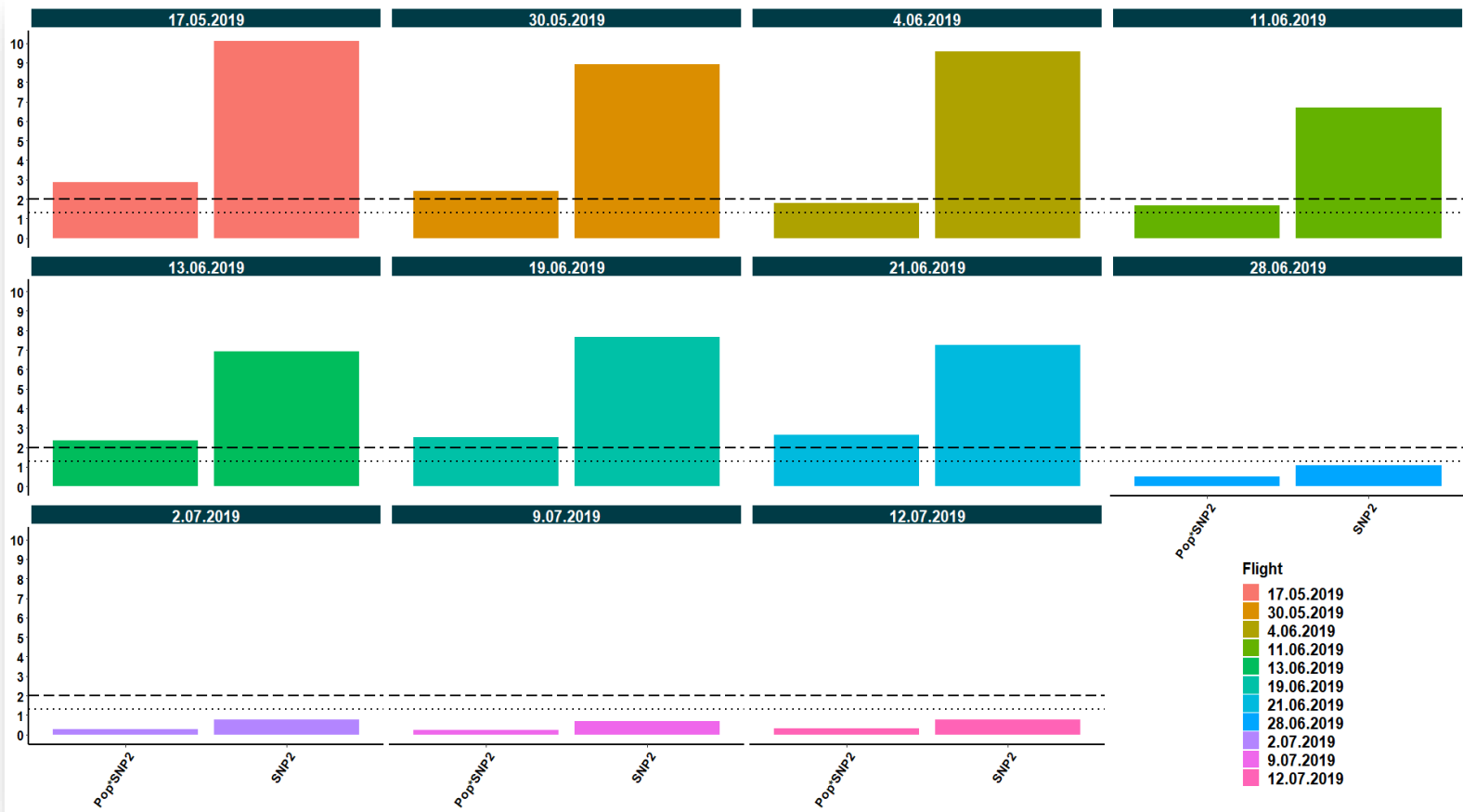


$$Y: \mu + \sigma_{Pop}^2 + \sigma_{SNPs}^2 + [\sigma_{Pop}^2 * \sigma_{SNPs}^2] + \sigma_{range}^2 + \sigma_{row}^2 + \sigma_{rep}^2 + \sigma_{\epsilon}^2$$



$$Y: \mu + \sigma_{Pop}^2 + \sigma_{SNPs}^2 + [\sigma_{Pop}^2 * \sigma_{SNPs}^2] + \sigma_{range}^2 + \sigma_{row}^2 + \sigma_{rep}^2 + \sigma_{\epsilon}^2$$



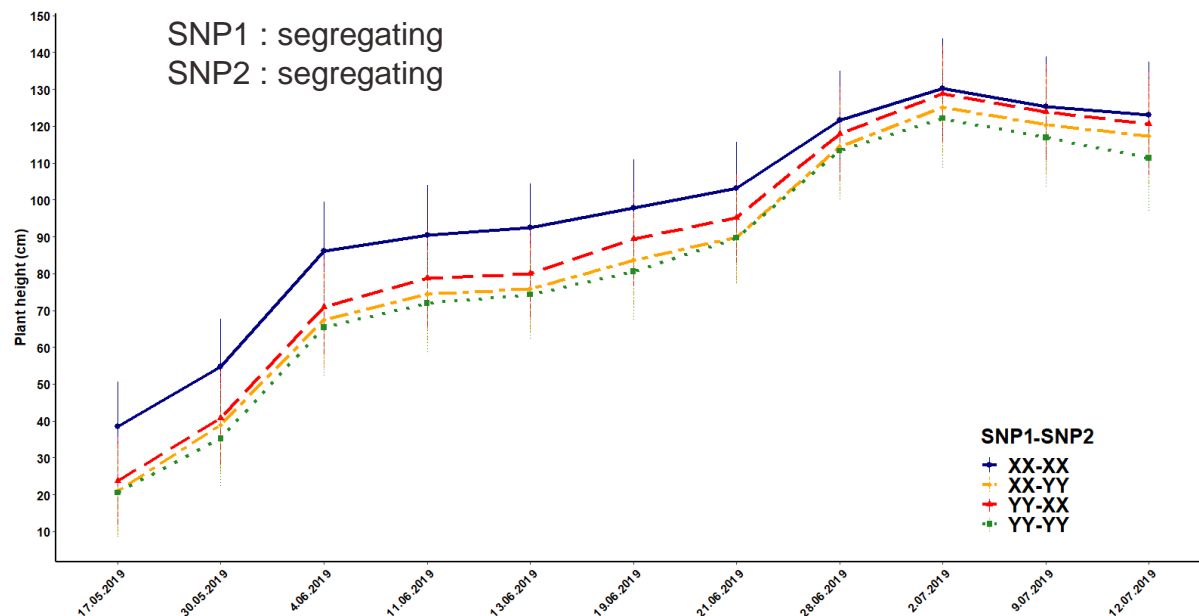


– $\log_{10}(0.05)$ = pointed line

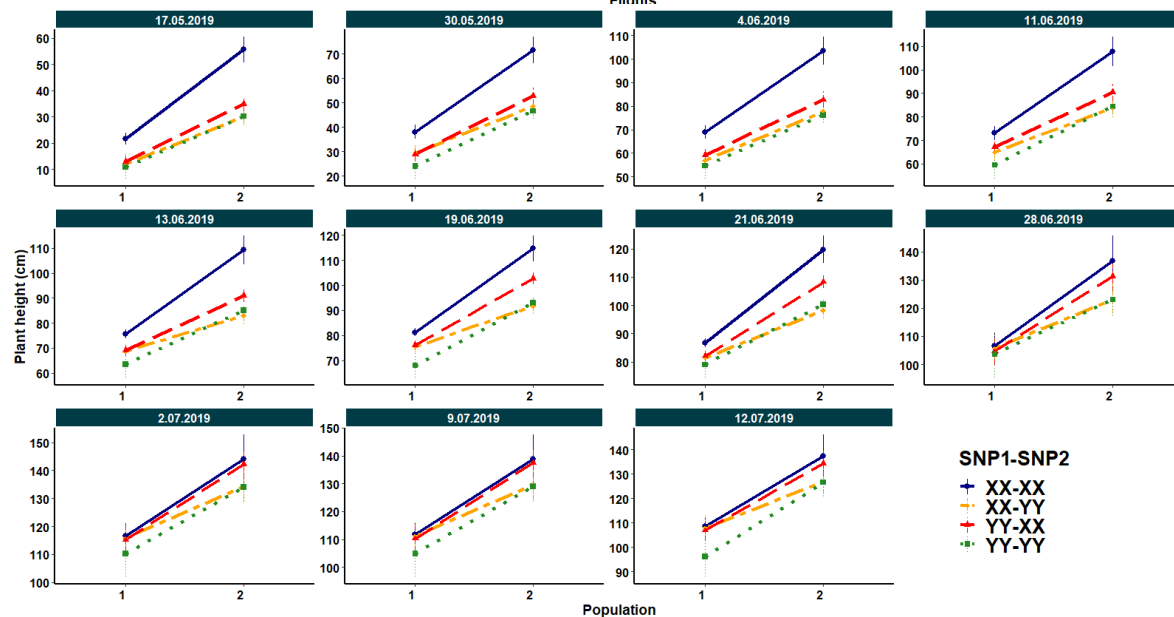
– $\log_{10}(0.01)$ = dashed line



Results of Eq. [3] for UASs data

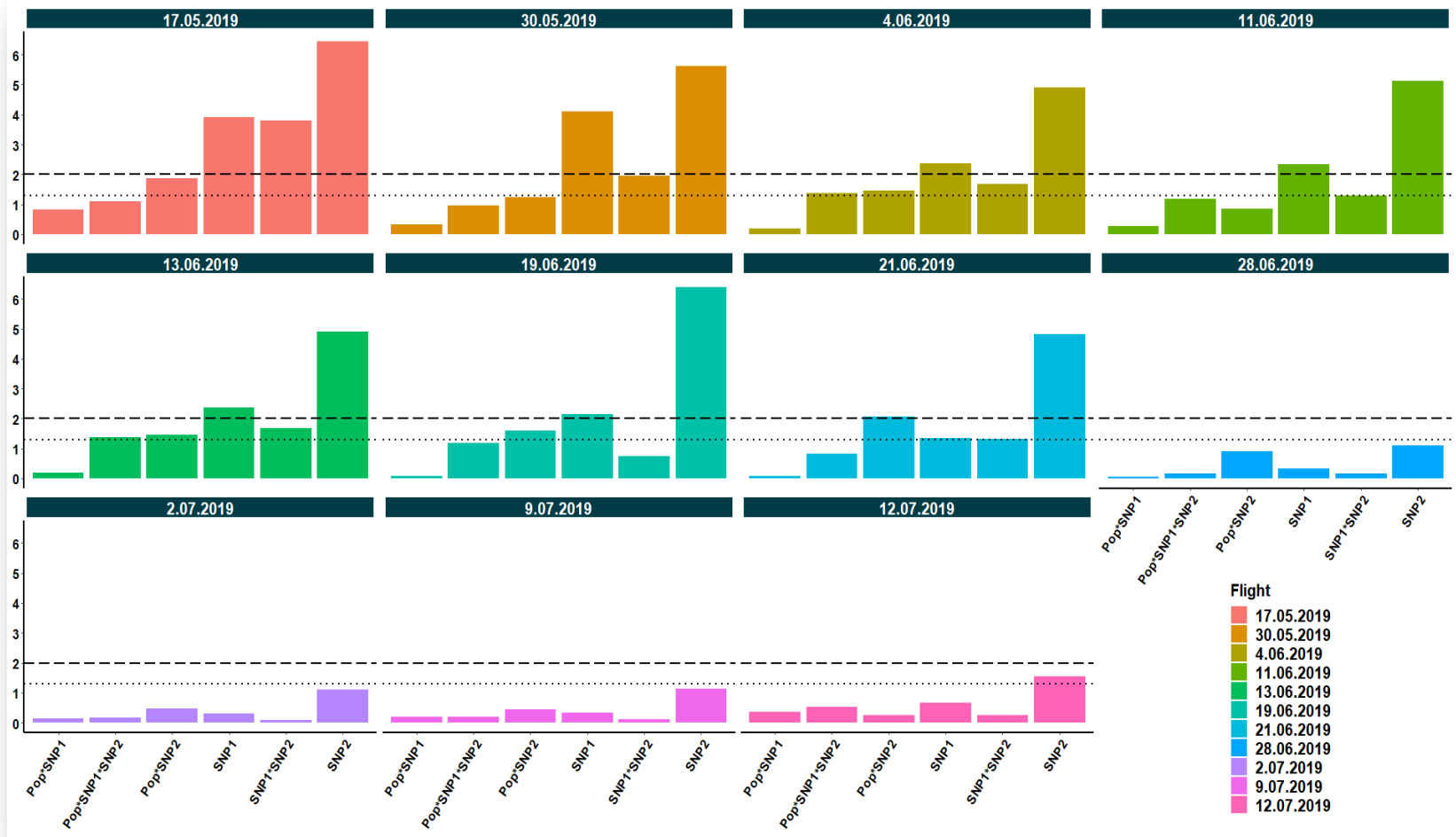


$$\begin{aligned}
 Y: & \mu + \sigma_{Pop}^2 + \sigma_{SNP1}^2 + \sigma_{SNP2}^2 \\
 & + [\sigma_{Pop}^2 * \sigma_{SNP1}^2] \\
 & + [\sigma_{Pop}^2 * \sigma_{SNP2}^2] \\
 & + [\sigma_{SNP1}^2 * \sigma_{SNP2}^2] \\
 & + [\sigma_{Pop}^2 * \sigma_{SNP1}^2 * \sigma_{SNP2}^2] \\
 & + \sigma_{range}^2 + \sigma_{row}^2 + \sigma_{rep}^2 + \sigma_{\epsilon}^2
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 Y: & \mu + \sigma_{Pop}^2 + \sigma_{SNP1}^2 + \sigma_{SNP2}^2 \\
 & + [\sigma_{Pop}^2 * \sigma_{SNP1}^2] \\
 & + [\sigma_{Pop}^2 * \sigma_{SNP2}^2] \\
 & + [\sigma_{SNP1}^2 * \sigma_{SNP2}^2] \\
 & + [\sigma_{Pop}^2 * \sigma_{SNP1}^2 * \sigma_{SNP2}^2] \\
 & + \sigma_{range}^2 + \sigma_{row}^2 + \sigma_{rep}^2 + \sigma_{\epsilon}^2
 \end{aligned}$$





– $\log_{10}(0.05)$ = pointed line

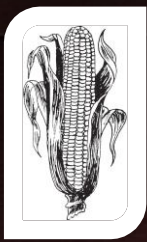
– $\log_{10}(0.01)$ = dashed line



Conclusion

- ❑ Effects of both SNPs varied from 10 to 25 cm in early growing stages but these differences narrowed to 3 cm as populations reached the termination of growing period.
- ❑ Interactions between SNP1-SNP2 and SNPs-population have also lost towards the end of growing period (Epecially after vegetative growth period)
- ❑ Allelic effect sizes of quantitative traits can be dynamic in temporal growth resulting in informative phenotypic variability is being overlooked following traditional phenotyping methods.





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