



United States
Department of
Agriculture

National Institute
of Food and
Agriculture

General Guidelines for Standardized Phenotyping

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DISEASE
RESISTANCE



HORTICULTURAL
QUALITY

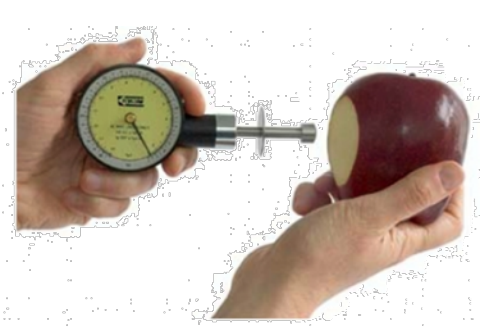


SUPERIOR
CULTIVARS



WWW.ROSBREED.ORG

Instrumental vs. Sensory measures



Instrumental = directly related to industry measures
= high-throughput for quantitative measures



Sensory = directly related to consumer perception
= high-throughput for qualitative measures



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Eight Guiding Principles for Phenotyping

- 1 Commercial relevance**
- 2 Heritability & Precision** (Genetic relevance)
- 3 Redundancy avoidance**
- 4 Availability of expertise & instruments**
- 5 Throughput**
- 6 Personnel fatigue**
- 7 Cost & Cost-efficiency**
- 8 Standardization**

Guiding Principles for Phenotyping

1 Commercial relevance

- a. relation to industry value
- b. relation to consumer perception & value

Can be a disconnect between a. and b. if industry measures (e.g. quality indices) are not aligned with consumer value

2 Heritability & Precision (Genetic relevance)

- measures should closely represent genetic potential
- minimize “environmental” variation (noise)
- replicate as necessary (years, harvests, trees, fruit)



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Guiding Principles for Phenotyping

3 Redundancy avoidance

- resource-efficiency
- avoid measuring the same thing in different ways (aim for no genetic correlation)

4 Availability of expertise & instruments

- plan ahead
- using only what is available/familiar can result in compromising Principles 2 & 3



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Guiding Principles for Phenotyping

5 Throughput

- plants have limited windows for evaluation
- must keep up with incoming samples
- some methods allow storing tissue for quieter times

6 Personnel fatigue

- repetition of the same method all day in a field or lab can lead to loss of data reliability, morale, and personnel themselves
- instruments can replace repetitive labor



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Guiding Principles for Phenotyping

7 Cost & Cost-efficiency

- with unlimited budget could measure everything, with massive replication
- compare costs of alternative methods & replication levels to achieve same genetic potential description

8 Standardization

- transferability of information – other sites, institutions
- even at one site, important to be repeatable – other seasons, other personnel, scientific scrutiny



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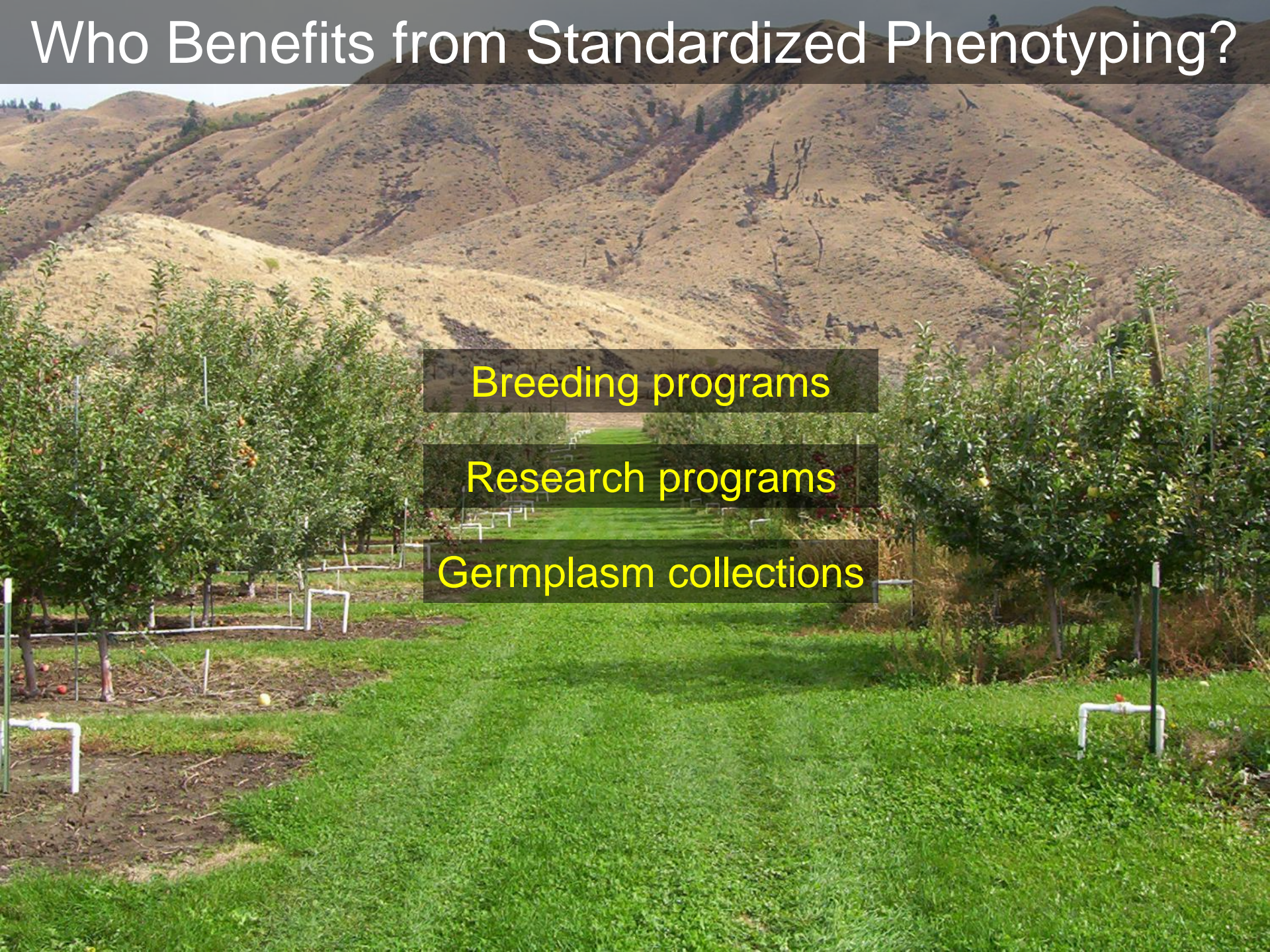
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Who Benefits from Standardized Phenotyping?

Breeding programs

Research programs

Germplasm collections



Coordination is Vital!

**RESEARCH
PROGRAMS**

Are experimental results
relevant to breeding?

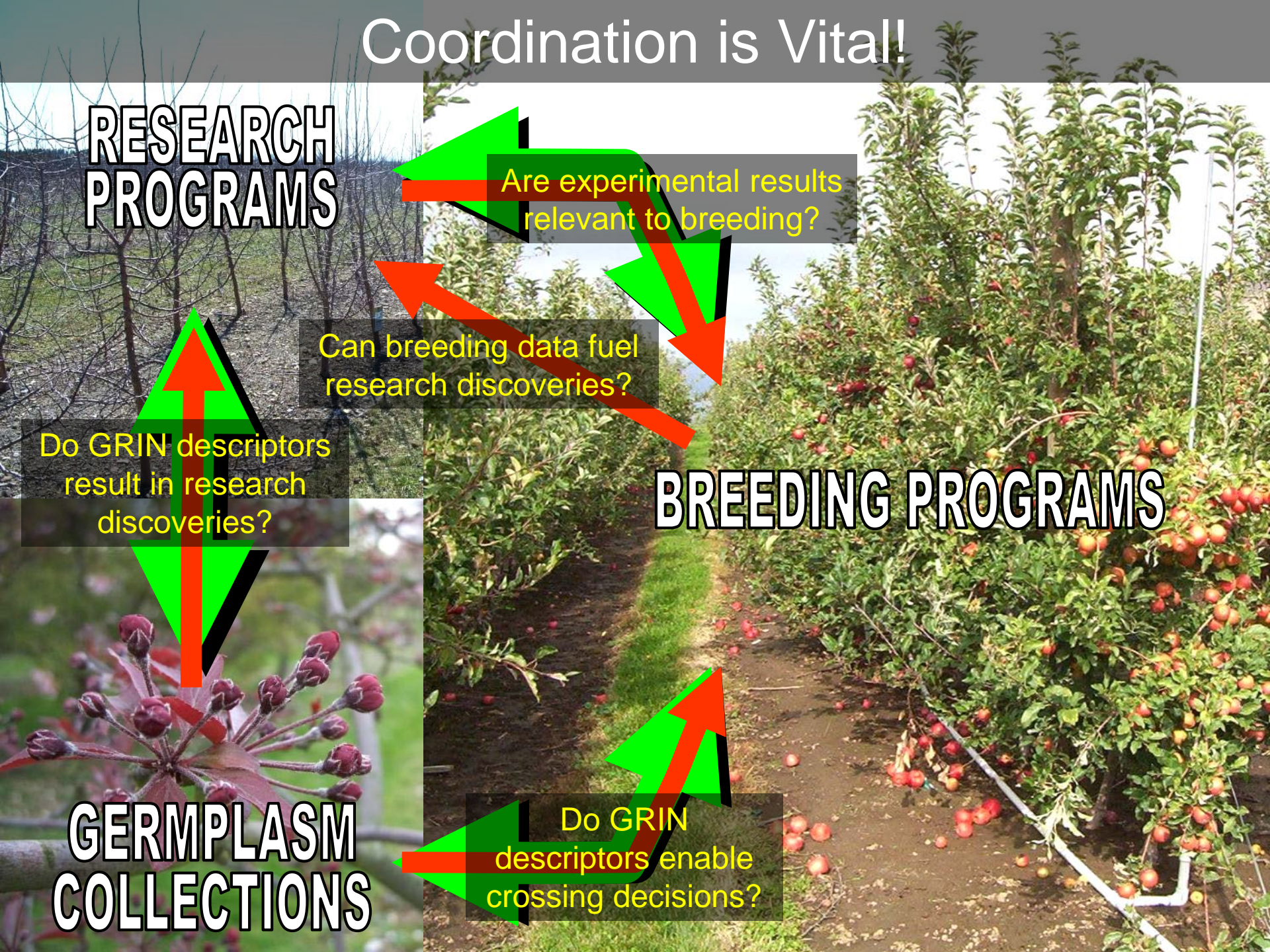
Can breeding data fuel
research discoveries?

Do GRIN descriptors
result in research
discoveries?

BREEDING PROGRAMS

Do GRIN
descriptors enable
crossing decisions?

**GERMPLASM
COLLECTIONS**



Standardized Phenotyping = Spirit of Collaboration



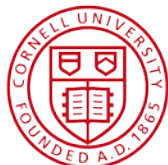
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