



# Modelling plant diseases impact with the Belgian Crop Growth Monitoring System



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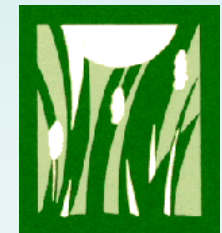
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ESA meeting - Montpellier

01/09/2010



# Plan of the presentation

- Introduction
- Objectives
- Materials and methods
- Results
- Integration of a « disease module » into B-CGMS : calibration & validation
- Conclusions

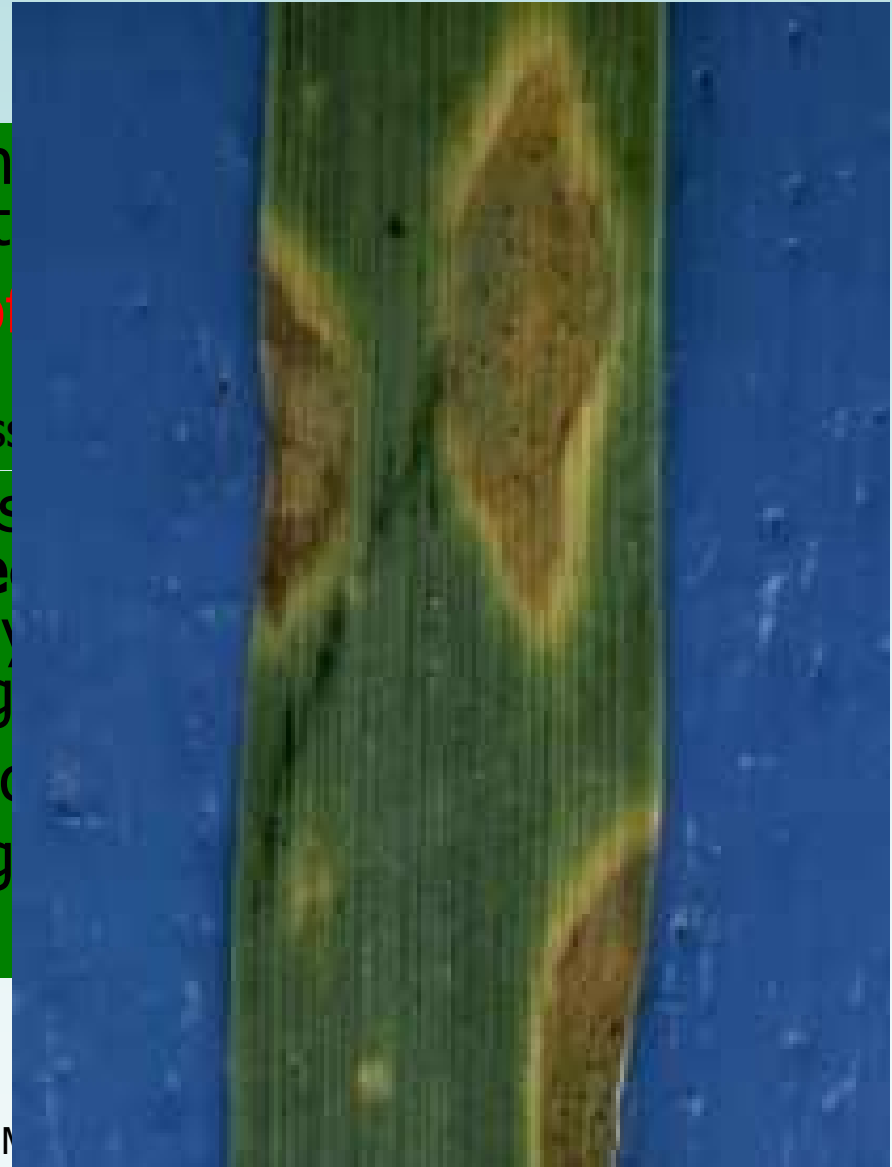
# Introduction

- B-CGMS : an integrated in reliable, timely and objective est

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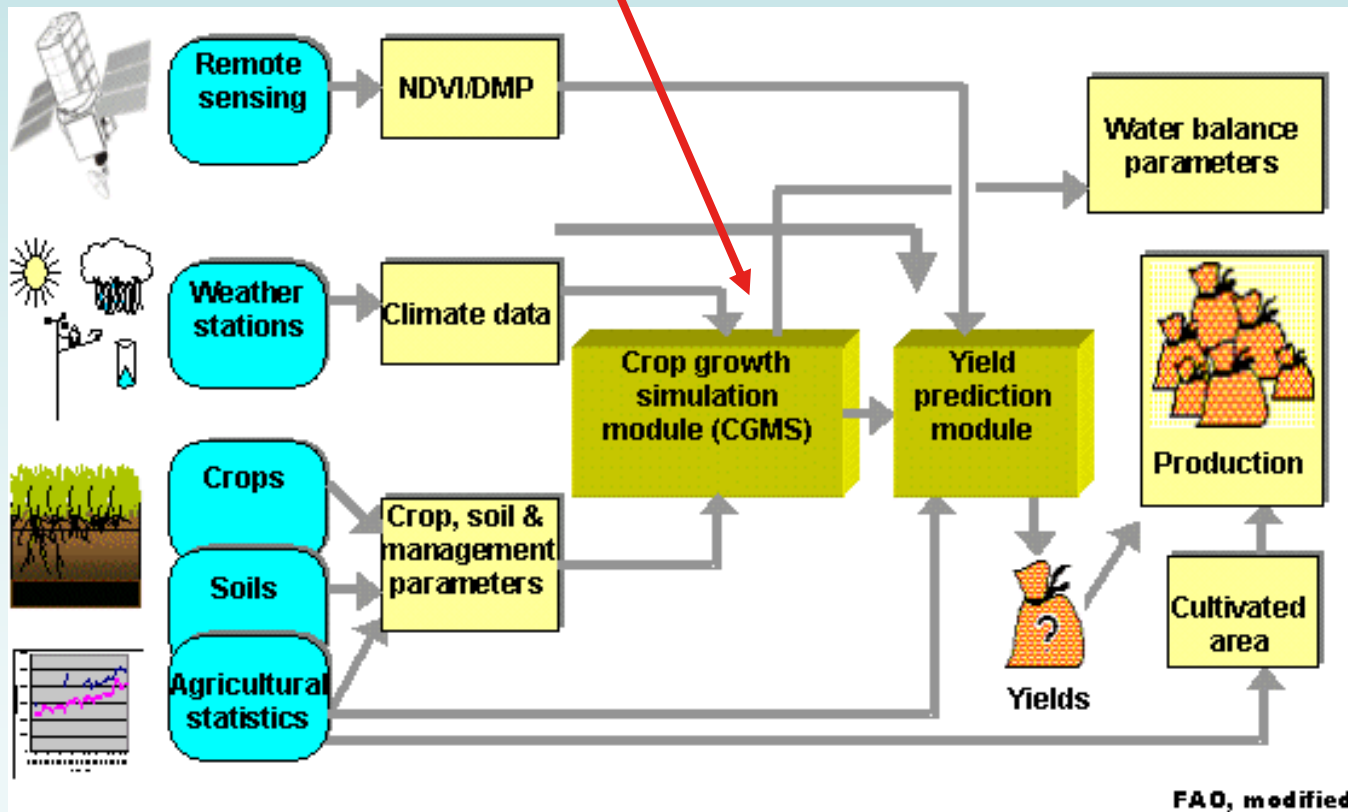
*Septoria tritici* → major cause of yield loss

- Effects of contrasting diseases be related to effects on **gre** absorption of photosynthetically green tissues (Waggoner & Berg
- The yield of wheat is partic **duration** between ear emerg (1966)



# Objectives

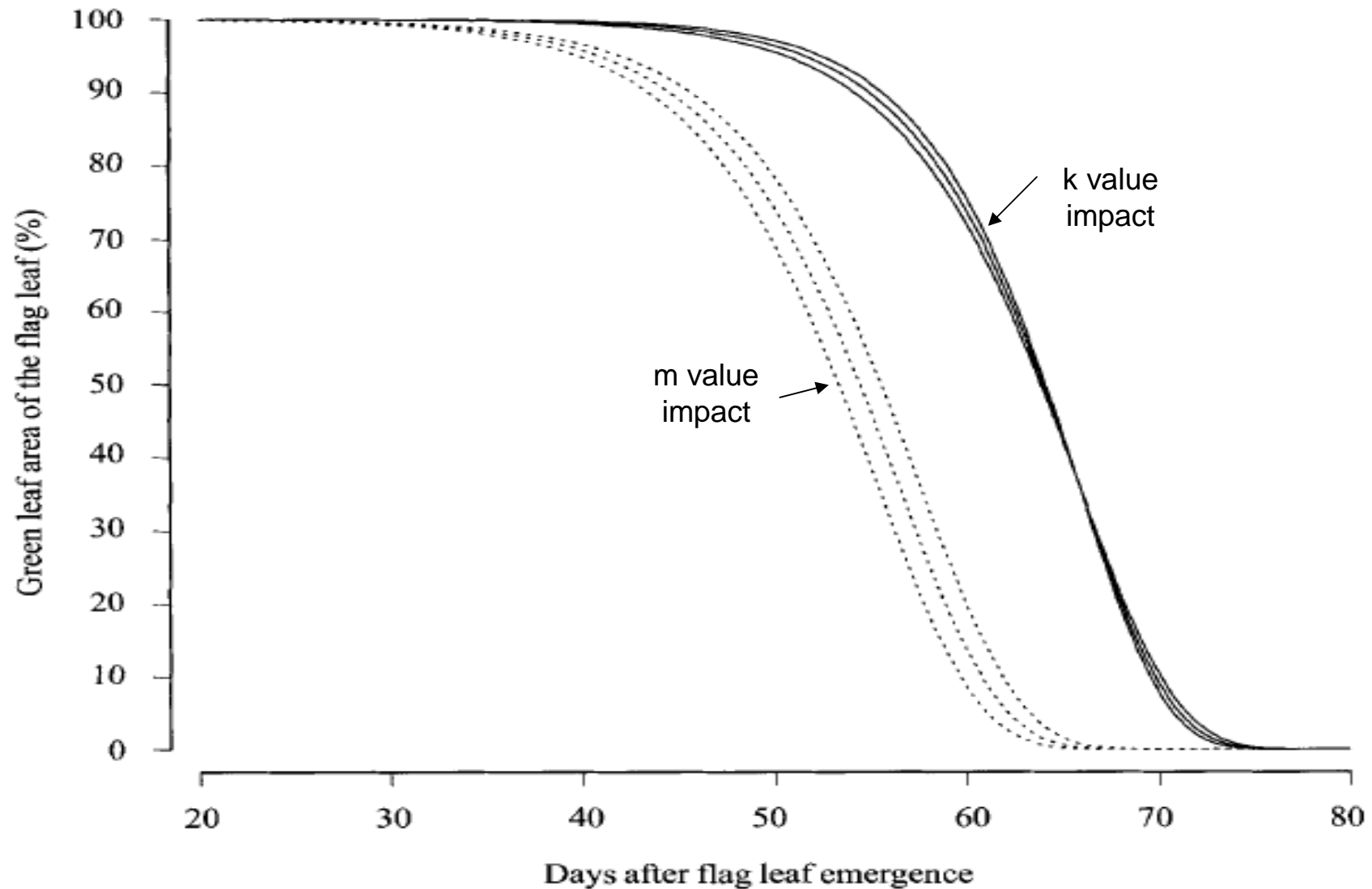
to develop and to introduce a « diseases module » into B-CGMS



# Materials and methods : the data

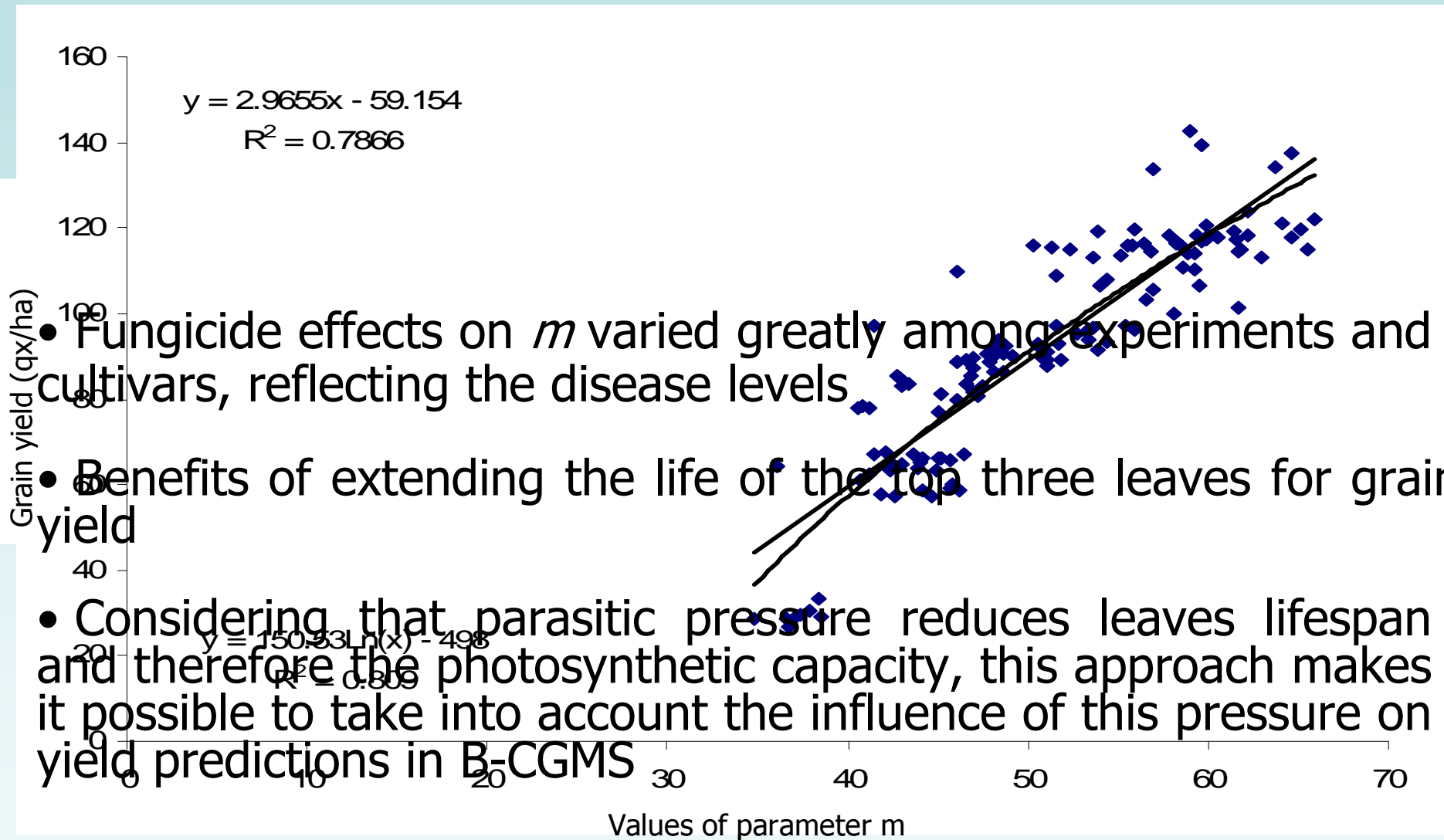


# Material and method : the model



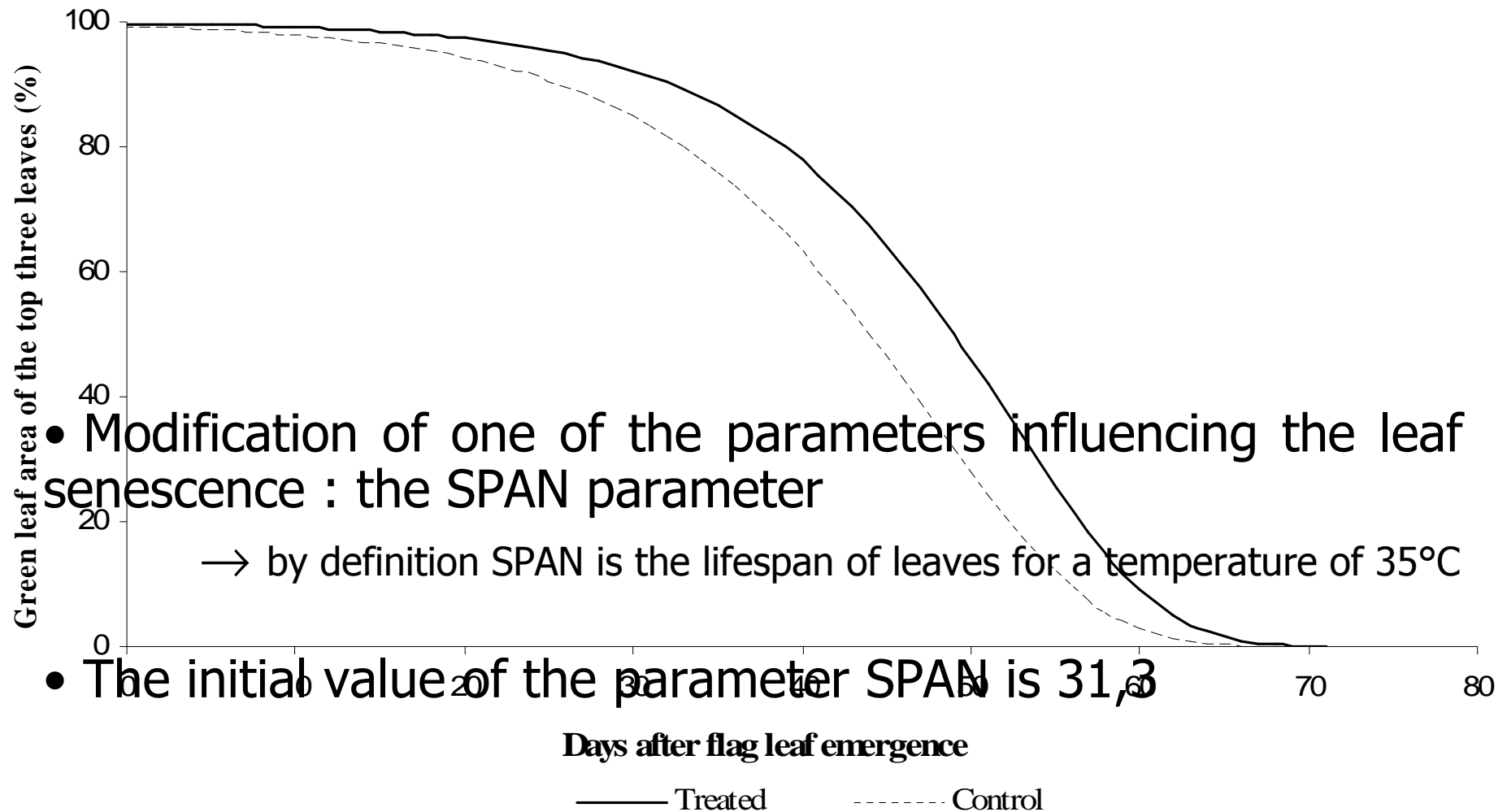
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# Results

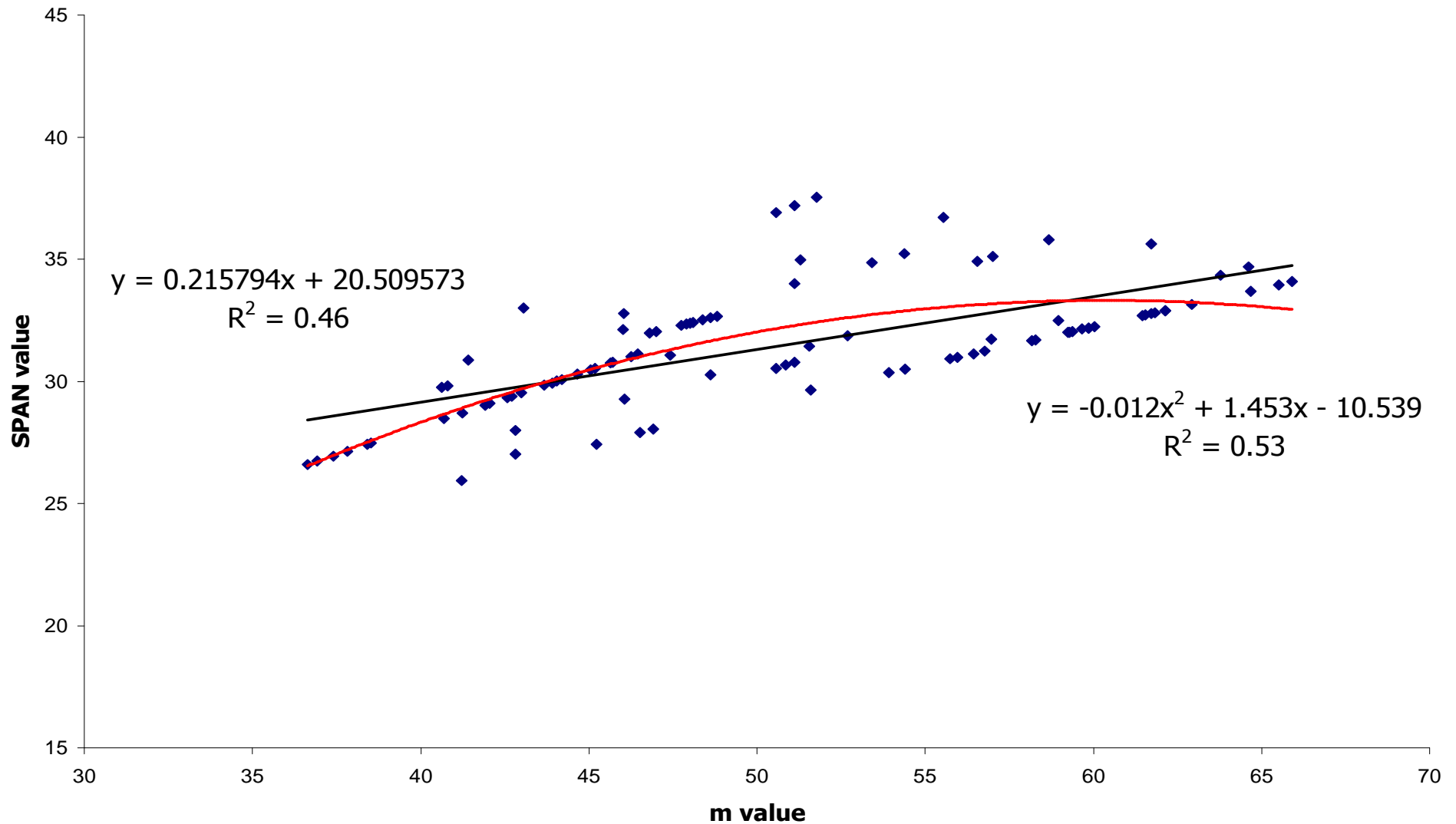


- Fungicide effects on  $m$  varied greatly among experiments and cultivars, reflecting the disease levels.
- Benefits of extending the life of the top three leaves for grain yield
- Considering that parasitic pressure reduces leaves lifespan and therefore the photosynthetic capacity, this approach makes it possible to take into account the influence of this pressure on yield predictions in B-CGMS

# Integration of a « diseases module » into B - CGMS : How?



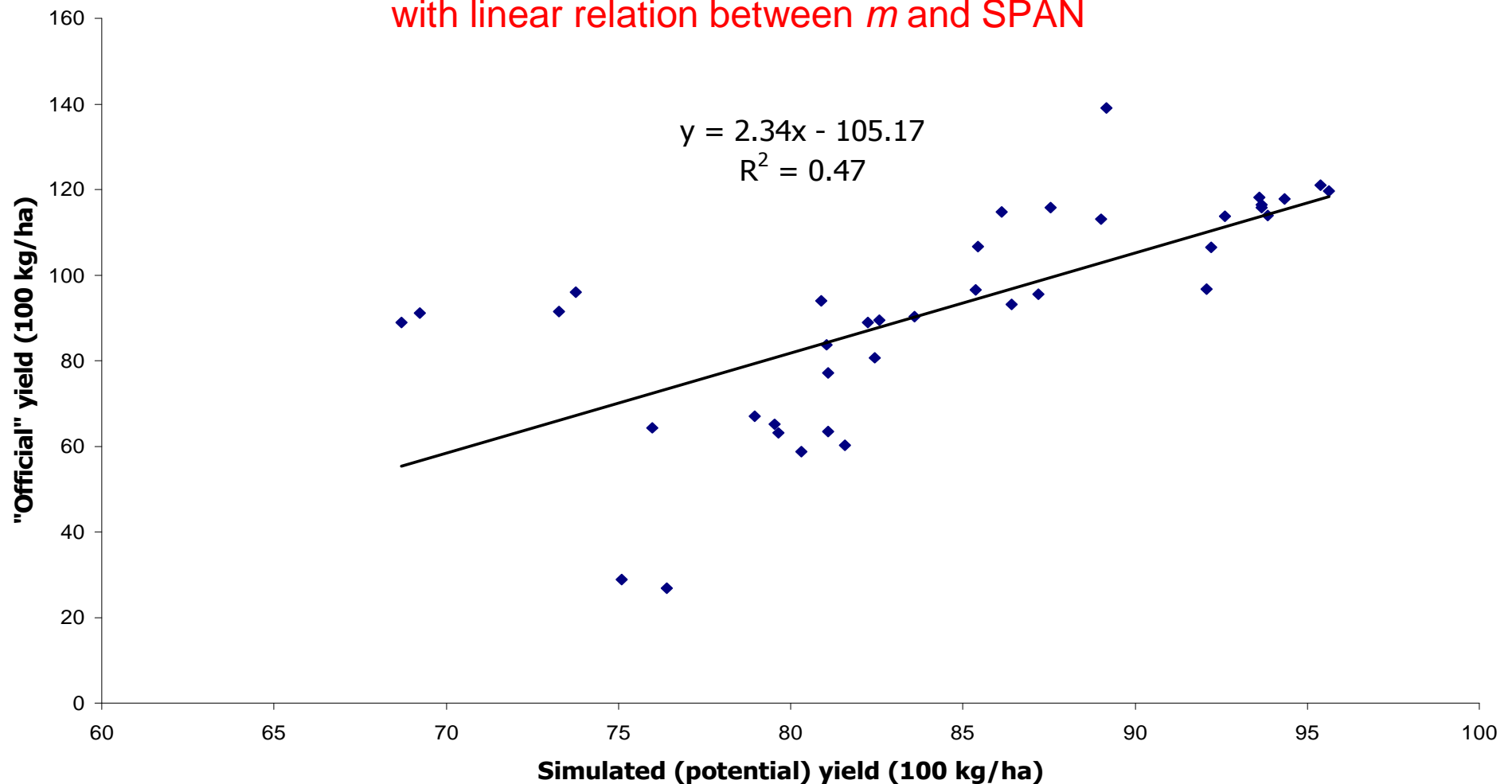
# Integration of a « disease module » into B - CGMS : calibration



# Integration of a « disease module » into B - CGMS : validation

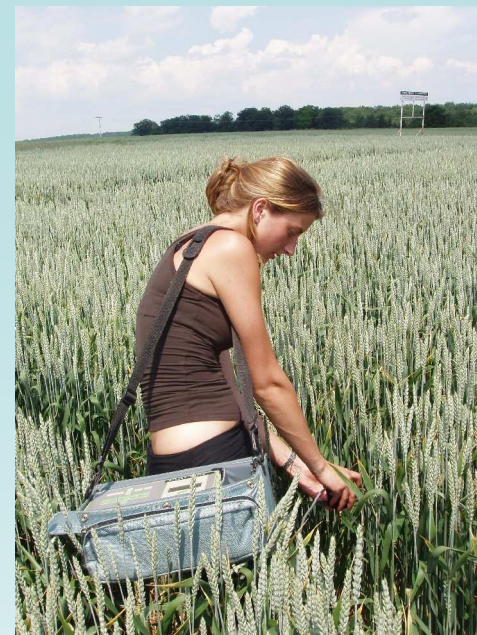
With recalibration of SPAN parameter

with linear relation between  $m$  and SPAN



# Conclusions

- Substantial improvement of yield assessments :  
 $R^2$  from 0.11 to 0.57
- These results confirm the benefits of extending the life of the top three leaves for grain yield
- For a practical use : estimation for each grid or for a group of grids of the parameter  $m$  based on fields observations (network of observations)



Thank you for your attention



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