



HAL
open science

Simulation of the floral transition of the tiller apex to improve the accuracy of grassland phenology modelling

Simon Rouet, Jean-Louis Durand, Didier Combes, Abraham Escobar Gutiérrez, Romain Barillot

► To cite this version:

Simon Rouet, Jean-Louis Durand, Didier Combes, Abraham Escobar Gutiérrez, Romain Barillot. Simulation of the floral transition of the tiller apex to improve the accuracy of grassland phenology modelling. EGU General Assembly 2019, European Geosciences Union (EGU). Vienne, AUT., Apr 2019, Vienne, Austria. hal-02737118

HAL Id: hal-02737118

<https://hal.inrae.fr/hal-02737118>

Submitted on 2 Jun 2020

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



Distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License



Simulation of the floral transition of the tiller apex to improve the accuracy of grassland phenology modelling

Simon Rouet, Jean-Louis Durand, Didier Combes, Abraham Escobar Gutiérrez, and Romain Barillot
INRA, UR3F-Environnement & Agronomie, Lusignan, France (jean-louis.durand@inra.fr)

Grasses are the main botanical component of grasslands, a major plant community covering a surface of approximately 3.3 billion hectares. The phenology of grasses is crucial for understanding the variations of both quantity and quality of the biomass in grasslands. In temperate regions, both the start of growth in winter and the maximum production at the end of spring are linked to flowering, which is induced by the exposition to specific conditions of temperature and photoperiod. However, current simulation models of biomass production poorly account for floral induction, which impedes the assessment of interannual climatic variations and climate change impacts on grassland production and management. In particular, these models focus on the canopy scale, which makes themselves ineffective in accounting for the diversity of tiller in regards to their phenological state.

In order to better simulate grassland phenology, we propose an approach, which accounts for tiller demography and functioning in relation with environmental conditions. Based on a Functional Structural Plant Model calibrated for ryegrass (L-Grass model), we aimed at simulating the floral induction and growth of individual tiller, from apex initiation to spike appearance.

The L-Grass model simulates the vegetative growth of individual tillers of multiple phenotypes based on the concept of self-organisation i.e. the length of the pseudostem drives some morphogenetic dynamics such as leaf length and the timing of leaf and tiller recruitment. The model leads to realistic 3D virtual canopies that can be used to calculate radiation interception and biomass of each tiller. From this initial version, we implemented a sub-model of floral transition at apex scale and its consequences on each tiller morphology and development. Floral induction of each apex is calculated independently according to the temperature and photoperiod. Depending on these factors, a final number of both vegetative (internode, leaf and lateral apex) and reproductive phytomers (internode and spikelet) is calculated, inducing a potential delay in floral transition between tillers. Finally, spike heading is simulated according to the floral transition date and the elongation rate of internodes, which mainly depends on temperature. The first simulation outputs of the model are described.