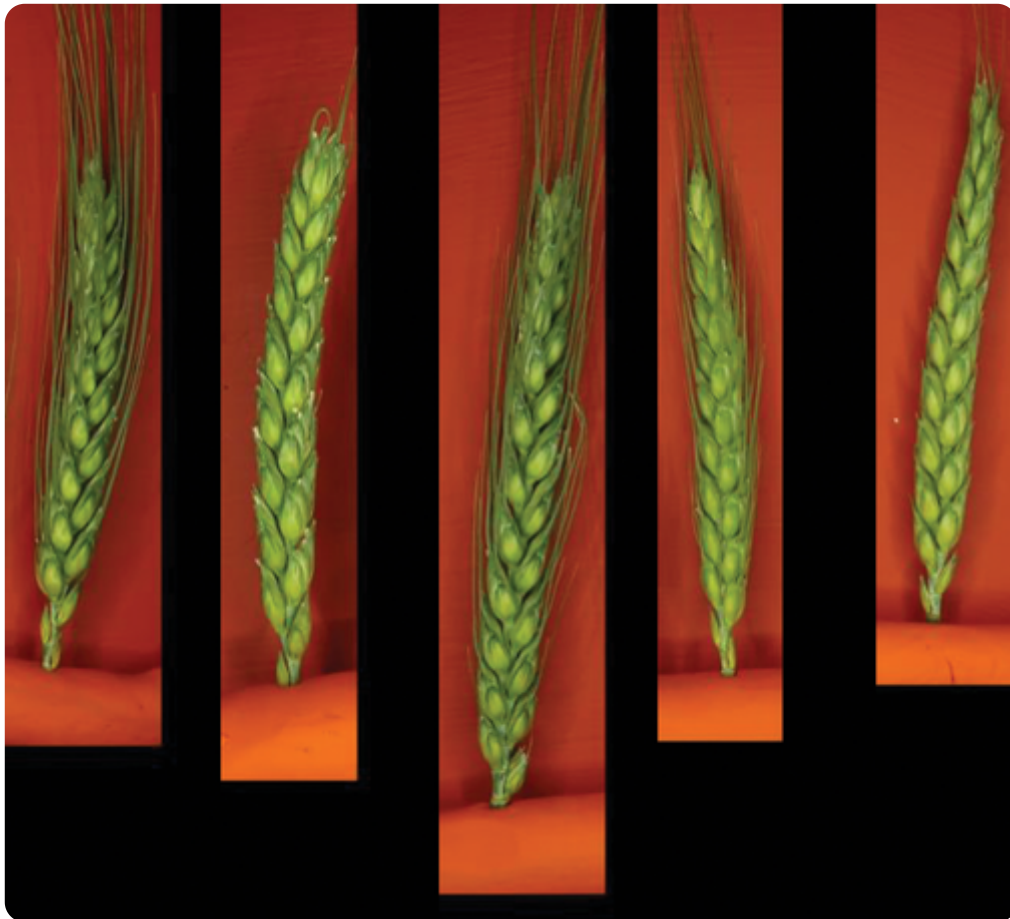




Analyzing Wheat Heads With Image Analysis and Machine Learning

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Examples of wheat spike images used for training and testing models designed to count spikelet number. Images by Mik Hammers and Zachary J. Winn.

Plant breeders need large amounts of data to identify genetic components behind traits of interest. While advances in genotyping have made it easier to gather genomic data, measuring phenotypes can still be expensive, tedious, and laborious. Improving the speed and accuracy of phenotyping would increase the amount of data breeders could collect, which could improve research efforts. Image analysis and machine learning could improve the efficiency of measuring traits in plants.

Researchers collected wheat spikes from the field and imaged them in a controlled environment. They used these images to train and test a variety of machine learning algorithms, including previously developed models such as VGG16, ResNet152, and EfficientNetB7. These models were trained to estimate the number of spikelets on each wheat spike, a trait related to grain yield per spike. Some of the models were able to estimate spikelet number with high accuracy.

Discovery of accurate and reliable trait data analysis methods is crucial for creating efficient data collection systems in the plant sciences. While the process of developing the methods and training the models can be a large commitment, they are a necessary aspect of the phenotyping pipeline.

Adapted from

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