

The use of new technologies in the DUS examination in France - the experience of GEVES

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UPOV Technical Committee (TC/61)
21 October 2025



Main aims are :

Reduce size of DUS trials in the field or in greenhouses, without compromising quality of the decisions

By sorting more efficiently varieties from the variety collection to be put in the DUS trials = UPOV « model » : Combining Phenotypic and Molecular Distances in the Management of Variety Collections

By reducing the number of identity controls in the field/greenhouses

Ensuring the reliability of trials and decisions

reliable choice of reference varieties

identity checkings

Optimize activity timeline in our laboratories (biotests vs. Marker tests)

by using and developing UPOV « model » : Characteristic-Specific Molecular Markers



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des Variétés Et des Semences

Overview of the current uses and developments at GEVES

	Combining Phenotypic and Molecular Distances in the Management of Variety Collections UPOV "Model"	Control of the conformity of hybrid formula	Identity Control : Control of sterile/fertile lines	Identity Control : samples for collection renewal or for VCU	Characteristic-Specific Molecular Markers UPOV "Model"
SSR	Spring barley	Sunflower Wheat Barley Triticale		Pea, Strawberry Fruit trees: apple, peach, cherry, pear, apricot, japanese plum	
SNP	Maize Sorghum Durum wheat Rapeseed	Maize Sorghum Rapeseed	Maize Sorghum Rapeseed	Maize Sorghum Rapeseed	
GBS	Lucerne Hydrangea			Lucerne Hydrangea	
Specific gene					Beet (HS1Pro1) Wheat Pch1 Tomato: Fol1 ; ToMV; TSWV et lettuce LMV

Species in white: utilization in routine
Species in blue : development phase

⇒Molecular markers are used in the framework of DUS testing for 10 to 15% of species studied in GEVES

Use of BMT at GEVES in the framework of DUS testing

Harnessing GbS to support DUS testing in ornamentals

A case study on Hydrangea

CPVO Project Nr. 7519780

UPOV • TWO • 57th
March 31st-April 3rd, 2025



Two main objectives

- 1 To **genotype the French national reference collection** of Hydrangeas, an *in vivo* collection of over 1,100 accessions maintained at the Gaston-Allard Arboretum in Angers

An innovative approach:

- * Using **high-throughput sequencing technologies** to identify, screen and select a genome-wide panel of SNP markers
- * Combining 'neutral' genetic markers and markers linked to ornamental traits to characterize varieties in collection

- 2 To design an optimal approach to **integrate molecular analyses in routine DUS examinations** of Hydrangeas with the purpose of (1) securing DUS tests and (2) guiding the selection of reference varieties to optimize examinations

Focus project: “Harnessing molecular data to support DUS testing in ornamentals: a case-study on Hydrangea”

Harnessing GbS to support DUS testing in ornamentals

Summary

- * This project demonstrated the cost-effectiveness of opting for **high-throughput sequencing** for describing entire reference collections all in one go
- * It may pave the way for similar projects to support DUS testing in other ornamental species for which genomic resources are not available or for which maintaining a living collection is not possible or costly

Main deliverables

- ✓ **7,410 SNPs** in total were identified

<i>H. aspera</i>	475
<i>H. arborescens</i>	421
<i>H. macrophylla</i>	5,649
<i>H. paniculata</i>	617
<i>H. quercifolia</i>	285
<i>H. serrata</i>	5,528

- ✓ A **set of 20 SNPs** was selected for confirming species identity and checking the pedigree of declared hybrid candidate varieties
- ✓ A **set of 40 SNPs** was selected for varietal identification in *H. macrophylla*
- ✓ Several SNPs were identified as interesting candidates to explore correlations between genotype and phenotype **but work is still required to test advanced modelling approaches** such as approximate conditional phenotypic analysis based on GWAS statistics

Use of BMT at GEVES in the framework of DUS testing, and perspectives

- Validated UPOV models , used in routine at GEVES
- Proven efficient to reduce size of field DUS trials in case of model « Combining Phenotypic and Molecular Distances in the Management of Variety Collections”
- Opportunities to develop same approaches to other crops
- Opportunities and Challenges to develop “shared molecular databases”
 - specific guidance for the setting and the maintenance of common European molecular databases to be drafted by experts under the coordination of the CPVO
 - Access to Authorities and Offices; breeders to be informed
- Confidentiality Issues



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Why implementing digital phenotyping in DUS testing?

- To replace visual observations or manual measurements
- To get more accurate measurements, greater precision
- To increase reliability of assessments
 - by reducing subjectivity linked to the human observation, and reducing observer effect
- To save time
 - by replacing labor-intensive measurements with single analysis



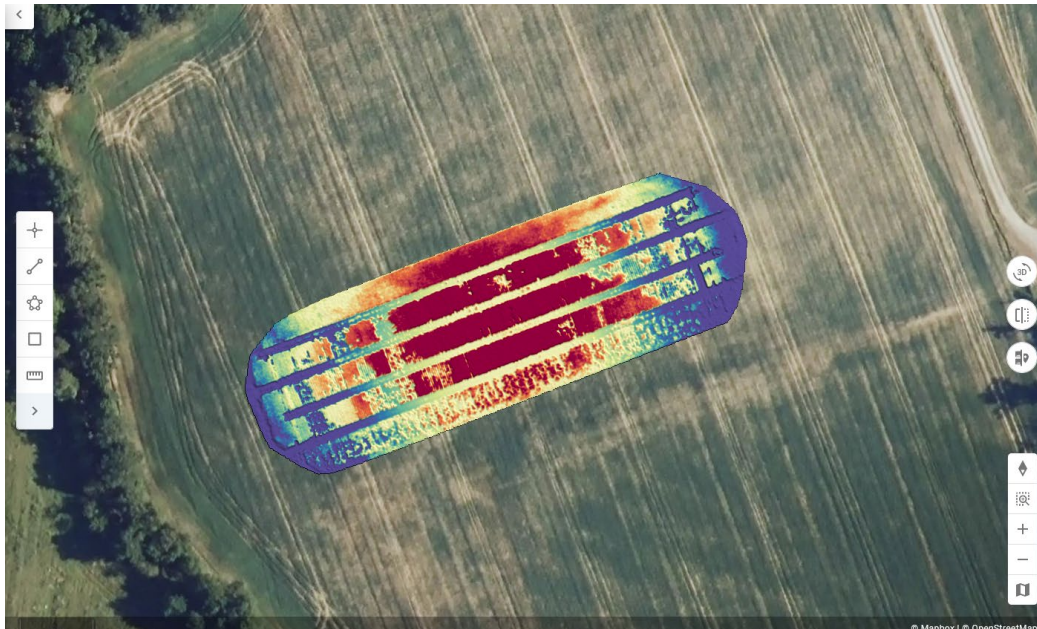
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What is in development or under test for phenotyping

Example on characteristic « Plant : height » with UAV or stick

- Feasible only if « natural height » is mainly considered (nevertheless other traits under development)
- On maize and sunflower for the moment (see example below on VCUS 2022 sunflower trial)



Use of DJI MAVIC 2 PRO UAV with a network of GCPs in the field and Aether by Alteia© platform for analysis

- At INRAE UMR IGEPP : test of a homemade stick for height measurement (based on ultrasound sensor)

=> in partnership with GEVES, needs to be improved



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What is in development or under test for phenotyping

Example on characteristic « Plant : height » with UAV on lucerne

➤ Materials :

- **DUS trial :**
 - Semis : 2023
 - Mesures faire en A2
- **UAV model :**
 - DJI Mavic 3M
 - Analysis on Aether by Alteia platform

➤ Methods :

- **Manual measurement**
 - With DUS protocol (6 measurements / plot)
 - Increasing of measurement points (up to 18 by plot)
- **With UAV:**
 - Measurement from bare soil
 - Measurement with 10cm threshold

Use of DJI MAVIC 3M UAV without GCPs and Aether by Alteia® platform for analysis



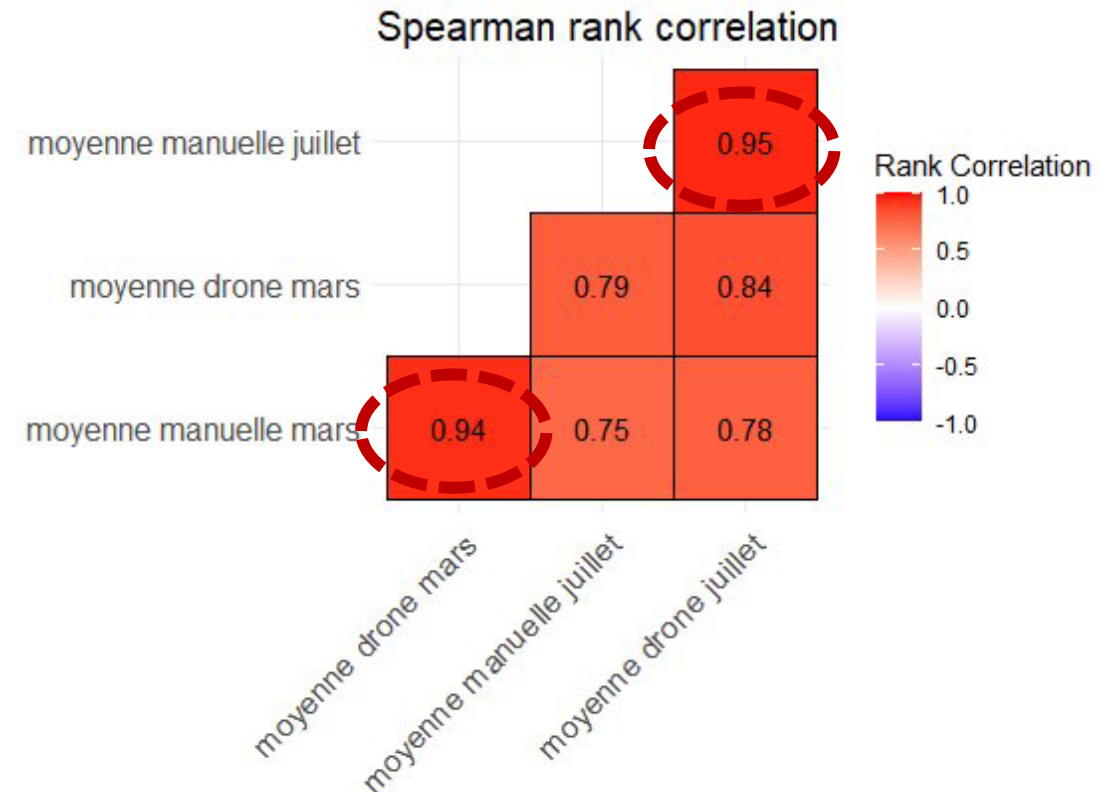
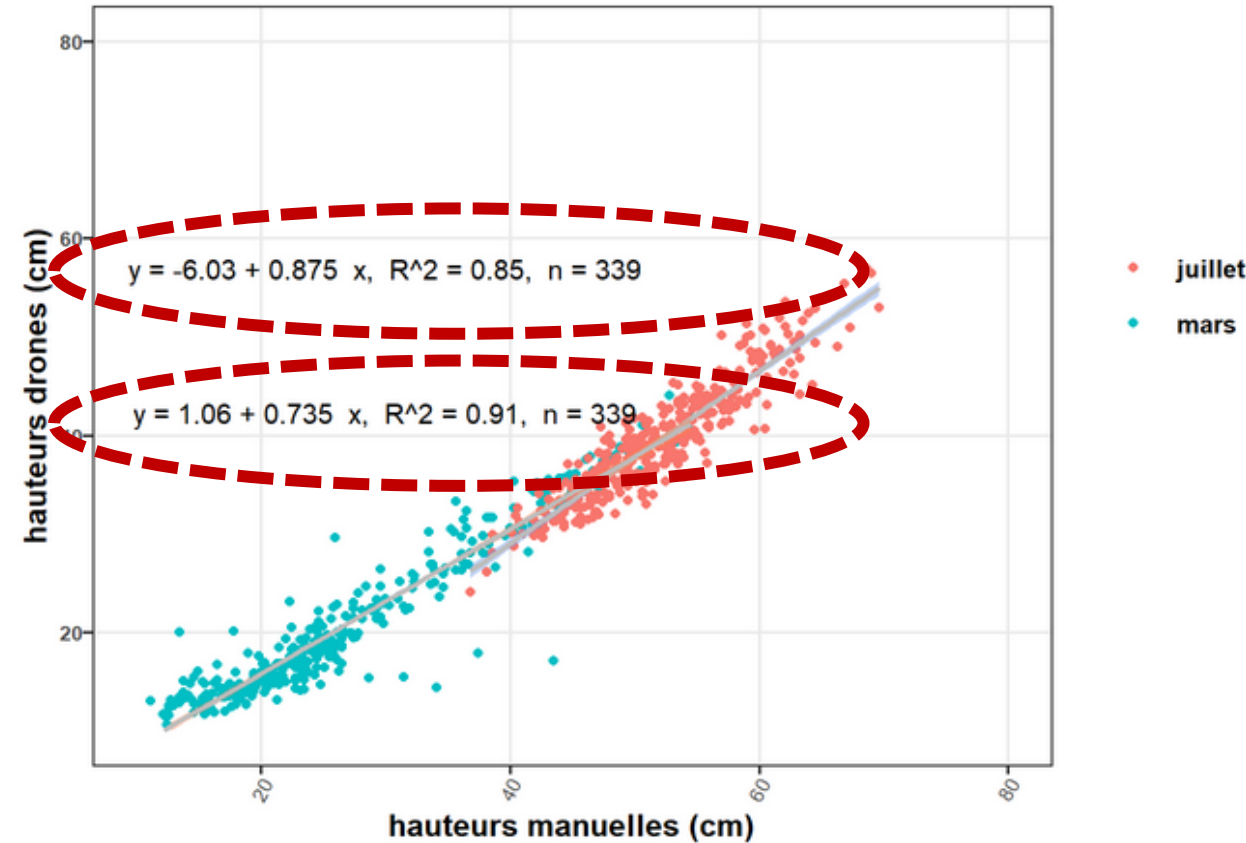
Measurement point

Row

- **2 dates of measurements:**
 - march 2024, 15th
 - july 2024, 4th

What is in development or under test for phenotyping

Example on characteristic « Plant : height » with UAV on lucerne



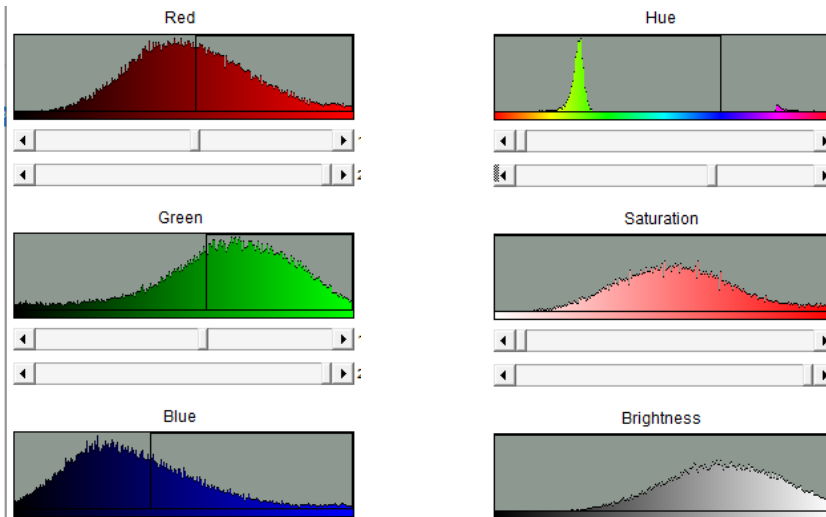
"Good" correlation by manual and UAV measurements + variety ranking is the same with both methods

What is in development or under test for phenotyping

Example on characteristic « Leaf: intensity of green colour during vegetative growth stage » with stick on fescue

- Steps:
 - Picture acquisition in the field by LITERAL stick
 - Image analysis by ImageJ macro
 - Ranking by DUS software

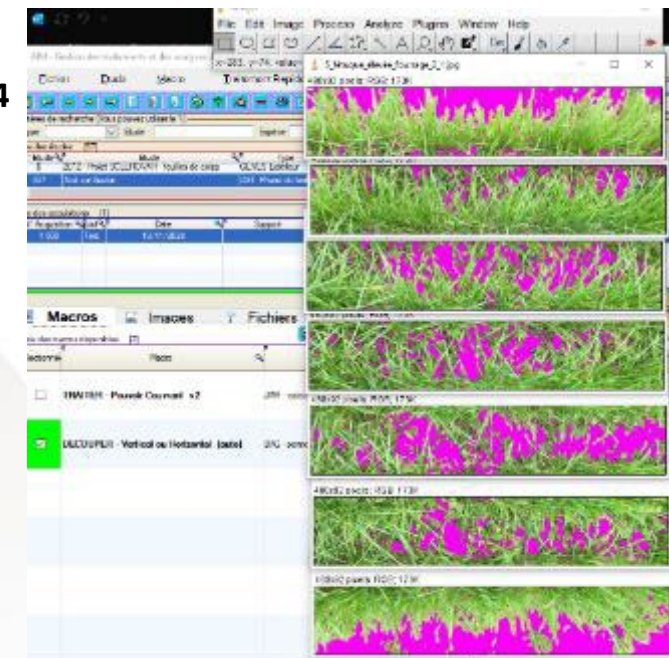
2- Swith of colorimetric space from RGB → HSB in order to perform a better "green" quantification



1- from raw picture -> vegetation segmentation + image cutting with 24 thumbnails

min	max	note
jaune	Jaune +	1
Jaune +	Vert-jaune -	2
Vert-jaune -	Vert-jaune	3
Vert-jaune	Vert-jaune +	4
Vert-jaune +	Vert -	5
Vert -	vert	6
vert	Vert +	7
Vert +	Vert-cyan -	8
Vert-cyan -	Vert-cyan	9

3- converting to notes from 1 to 9



GEVES: member of PHENOME, the French Phenotyping Infrastructure

11 distributed platforms and 2 R&D teams

PHENOME
EMPHASIS FRANCE

« Characterisation »
2 biochemical
phenotyping platforms



« Evaluation »
4 Field platforms



« Understanding »
4 controlled conditions



Data services



Image workflows
services



+ enlargement to other field
platforms : lean field
phenotyping

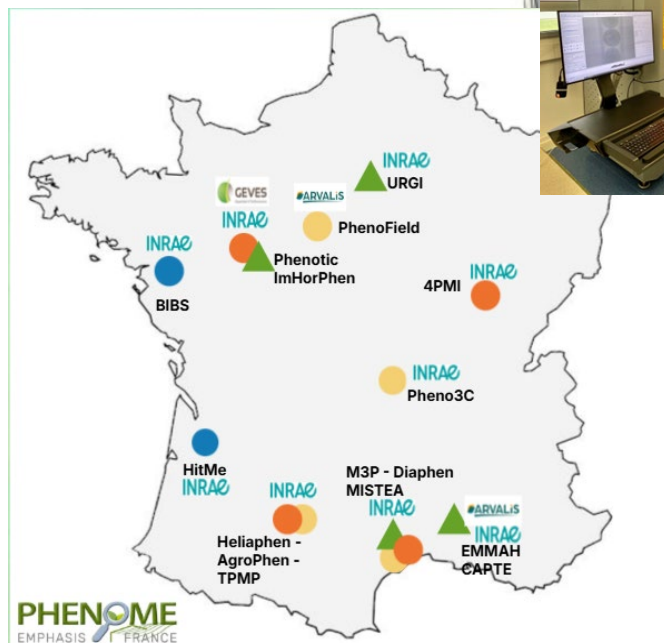
Example Agroecophen project
16 experimental units including
3 GEVES units



■ ~ 75 ETP dont ~50 INRAE

Link to European infrastructure
for Plant phenotyping

EMPHASIS



Field
Controlled cond.

Analytics
Methodological projects

Use of digital image analysis at GEVES in the framework of DUS testing, and perspectives

- 2-D Image analysis is used in routine, with good results for DUS : but very simple approach
- GEVES interested in 3-D images ; Lean field phenotyping with drones, connected sticks, smartphones : under test or under development
- Constraints of DUS : meet the technical requirements + cost effectiveness
- Need to mutualize efforts – with Scientists – with other Members
- Will artificial intelligence revolutionize our DUS work?



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Thank you



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Expertise & Performance