Automated Phenotyping of Banana Seedlings
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1. Automated phenotyping using non-destructive imaging is one of the fastest ways of phenotyping a large number of plants at the same time. It allows non-destructive measurement making the plants to be studied throughout the growing season. We aim to identify how effective banana seedlings could be phenotyped using the non-destructive imaging system. The method could be the fastest way of identifying desirable traits and varieties of banana for breeding and improvement especially for young banana seedlings after regeneration from tissue culture.

2. Questions
   a) What is the error margin of using automated imaging to phenotype banana seedlings?
   b) Is projected shoot area also suitable to estimate biomass?
   c) What angle or angle combinations of the camera are most suitable during non-destructive phenotyping of banana?

3. Conclusion
   a) High correlations of 0.96 – 0.99 were observed in evaluating shoot area of banana with imaging method
   b) Using the imaging to predict the biomass of banana was not as accurate as it is, to predict the shoot area
   c) Angle plus side camera is the most suitable camera position for evaluating banana shoot area and biomass