



OPEN ACCESS

EDITED AND REVIEWED BY
Matthew McCabe,
King Abdullah University of Science and
Technology, Saudi Arabia

*CORRESPONDENCE
Ian Stavness
✉ ian.stavness@usask.ca

RECEIVED 15 March 2023
ACCEPTED 12 April 2023
PUBLISHED 16 May 2023

CITATION
Stavness I, Giuffrida V and Scharr H (2023)
Editorial: Computer vision in plant phenotyping
and agriculture. *Front. Artif. Intell.* 6:1187301.
doi: 10.3389/frai.2023.1187301

COPYRIGHT
© 2023 Stavness, Giuffrida and Scharr. This is an
open-access article distributed under the terms
of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)
(CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction
in other forums is permitted, provided the
original author(s) and the copyright owner(s)
are credited and that the original publication in
this journal is cited, in accordance with
accepted academic practice. No use,
distribution or reproduction is permitted which
does not comply with these terms.

Editorial: Computer vision in plant phenotyping and agriculture

Ian Stavness^{1*}, Valerio Giuffrida² and Hanno Scharr³

¹Department of Computer Science, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK, Canada, ²School of Computing, Napier University, Edinburgh, United Kingdom, ³Institute for Advanced Simulation, IAS-8: Data Analytics and Machine Learning, Forschungszentrum Jülich, Jülich, Germany

KEYWORDS

computer vision, plant phenotyping, deep learning, plant disease, datasets

Editorial on the Research Topic

Computer vision in plant phenotyping and agriculture

1. Introduction

Plant phenotyping is the process of identifying a plant's structural and functional characteristics. Plant phenotyping is used by plant scientists to uncover mechanisms of plant physiology, e.g., to characterize how plants respond to biotic and abiotic stress. Phenotyping is also used by plant breeders to evaluate cultivars in a plant population for beneficial characteristics in order to inform the selection of progeny to move forward within a multi-year breeding process. In an attempt to reduce the time and cost required to phenotype large plant populations, image-based phenotyping has become popular over the past 10 years. Extracting phenotypic information from images of plants and crops presents a number of challenging real-world computer vision problems, such as analyzing images with highly self-similar repeating patterns and analyzing densely packed and occluded plant organs.

This Research Topic is associated with the 7th Computer Vision in Plant Phenotyping and Agriculture (CVPPA) workshop, which was held at the International Conference on Computer Vision (ICCV) on 11 October 2021. During the workshop, 18 full-length papers and 14 extended abstracts were presented. This Research Topic includes three papers that are extended versions of abstracts presented at the workshop. The Research Topic also includes 11 new articles that fall under the general scope of CVPPA but were not previously presented at the workshop.

The papers in this Research Topic explore a number of high-priority challenges in image-based phenotyping, including curating new datasets, developing few- and zero-shot analysis approaches that do not require extensive labeled datasets, handling occlusion in plant images, and visualizing and selecting appropriate models for plant phenotyping tasks. The collection of papers largely focuses on three areas: (1) general plant phenotyping tasks, such as plant species classification; (2) detection and classification of plant disease symptoms; and (3) detection of other plant pests including insects and weeds. Overall, this collection of high-quality papers has accomplished the goals of the Research Topic, which demonstrated the state-of-the-art research in image-based plant phenotyping, identified key unsolved problems, and introduced computer scientists to the field of plant phenotyping.

2. Papers

2.1. Plant phenotyping

A number of papers within this Research Topic investigated novel deep-learning and computer-vision techniques to tackle general plant phenotyping tasks and related technical challenges associated with collecting crop images. [Fujiwara et al.](#) reported a comparison of different approaches to estimate plant height from UAV images of outdoor maize fields. [Liu K.-H. et al.](#) proposed an efficient convolutional neural network (CNN) architecture for plant species classification from hyperspectral images. [Zhang et al.](#) combined field images and genotypic information for a population of sorghum cultivars toward elucidating genotype-by-phenotype interactions. With an image dataset of isolated Chrysanthemum flowers, [Wang et al.](#) investigated cultivar classification in a plant population with large morphological variations. Moving down in scale to images of individual seeds, [Fonseca de Oliveira et al.](#) reported on phenotyping of peanut seed quality. The final two papers reported novel deep learning approaches to plant phenotyping. [Mostafa et al.](#) proposed a new metric, the SSIM cut curve, for model selection in plant species classification. [Kierdorf et al.](#) used deep generative adversarial networks to reveal the likely plant organs that are hidden behind leaves in images of grapevines.

2.2. Disease detection

Many papers in this Research Topic explored approaches for detecting and recognizing disease symptoms from images of plants and plant organs. This matches a trend of increased interest in plant pathology in image-based plant phenotyping research and highlights the importance of biotic and abiotic stress phenotyping in modern crop breeding and farming operations. Papers in the collection have proposed new deep learning approaches to detect diseases in images of strawberries ([Liao et al.](#)), grapes ([Suo et al.](#)), maize ([Qian et al.](#)), rubber trees ([Zeng et al.](#)), and citrus trees ([Yang et al.](#)). [Bruno et al.](#) investigated adaptive minimal ensembling to achieve state-of-the-art performance on the well-studied PlantVillage leaf disease dataset. Finally, [Egusquiza et al.](#) proposed a metric learning approach to extract features from a small number of sample images. They demonstrated that the learned features have better discriminative and clustering properties as compared to a traditional supervised learning approach using a novel challenging leaf disease dataset.

2.3. Pest detection

A few papers in this Research Topic analyzed plant images to identify and count crop pests, including insects and weeds. [Liu B. et al.](#) proposed a new dataset of images of a wide range of forestry pests. [Dai et al.](#) also introduced a new pest image dataset

but specialized for the Citrus psyllid pest, which is associated with the huanglongbing disease that is affecting citrus production worldwide. The authors reported a novel CNN approach to detect the tiny Citrus psyllid insects from citrus leaf images. Finally, [Sapkota et al.](#) evaluated the accuracy of transferring CNN models trained for detecting weeds in cotton crops to similar environments, but with soybean and maize crops. The adaptation and generalization of image-based plant phenotyping approaches to novel domains, such as different crop species or different environmental conditions, remains important challenges for the field.

3. Conclusion

To conclude, this Research Topic on Computer Vision in Plant Phenotyping and Agriculture has assembled a collection of papers that showcase a range of computer vision approaches and application domains. The authors would like to thank all the authors for their contributions to the Research Topic, and look forward to future research activity through the CVPPA workshop series.

Author contributions

IS wrote the first draft of the manuscript. All authors contributed to manuscript revision, read, and approved the submitted version.

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank the CVPPA 2021 workshop organizing team, including Amy Tabb, Andrew French, Michael Pound, Sotirios Tsafaris, Tony Pridmore, and the reviewers for their expert advice and constructive feedback on the articles published in this Research Topic.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

Publisher's note

All claims expressed in this article are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of their affiliated organizations, or those of the publisher, the editors and the reviewers. Any product that may be evaluated in this article, or claim that may be made by its manufacturer, is not guaranteed or endorsed by the publisher.