

“绿色生态农业论坛”

国家现代农业与食品前沿产业技术创新战略联盟2023年会方案

2023.10.13-15 雄安



北京大学现代农业研究院

Institute of Advanced Agricultural Sciences

环境组大数据与智慧农业

Big Enviromics Data and Smart Agriculture

徐云碧

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北京大学现代农业研究院 Institute of Advanced Agricultural Sciences

育种MBA首期研修班2022.7.18-7.29

MBA™

峡山科学会议

XIASHAN SCIENCE CONFERENCES

主办单位：
北京大学现代农业研究院
潍坊现代农业山东省实验室

会议地点：
山东省潍坊市峡山区滨湖路699号
科研综合楼B座负一层学术报告厅

山东 潍坊
2023年6月2日-5日



北京大学现代农业研究院
为中国农业插上科技的翅膀



汇报提纲

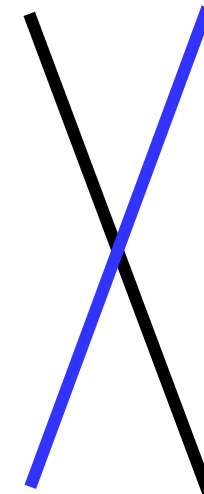
- 环境组学及其大数据
- 农业大数据
- 智慧育种与智慧农业

A new OMICS: Enviromics

$$P = G + E + GE$$

- Phenotype
- Phenotyping
- Phenome
- Phenomics

- Genotype
- Genotyping
- Genome
- Genomics



- Envirotypes
- Envirotyping
- Envirome
- Enviromics

一个长期被忽视的关键变量

$$P = G + E + GE$$

普遍接受的概念：表型P是基因型G和环境E共同作用的结果

从来没有整明白的环境：环境是什么，怎么度量，怎么分析？

E 是生物学中的黑洞、黑箱和金矿



Environments have been treated as a black box

Even if we do not know what is inside the box, we can use it to fill up with

- Dreams and questions 梦想与疑惑
- Justifications and imaginations 正义与想象
- Facts and doubts 事实与怀疑
- Current status and future prospects 现状与展望

Trash can

G X E interaction has been used to explain

- Anything we cannot explain
- Genotypes showing different phenotypes under different environments
- Different results even due to experimental errors and even mistakes

背黑锅 carry the can for someone/something

In the era of phenomics: phenotyping is king

Envirotyping is queen 垂帘听政 吹枕边风

... determining how a phenotype we see reflects its genotype

Environments determine

Where phenotyping is done

Under what specific environments

How much they are different from natural conditions

How much we can trust on the phenomic data and results

Fully, partially, not at all

What we can do with phenomic data

fun, publication or production

=> Precision phenotyping needs to be coupled with precision envirotyping



Envirotyping: Concept Development

Xu, Y. 2010. Molecular Plant Breeding, CABI. [Environmental Information](#)

Xu, Y. 2011. From line to space: a 3-D profile of molecular plant breeding. The First Congress of Cereal Biotechnology and Breeding, May 23-27, 2011, Szeged, Hungary ([E-typing or environmental assay](#))

Xu, Y. 2012. Environmental assaying or etyping as a key component for integrated plant breeding platform. *Workshop 16: Marker-Assisted Selection*, 6th International Crop Science Congress, August 6-10, 2012, Bento Gonçalves, RS, Brazil

Xu, Y., Y. Lu, C. Xie, S. Gao, J. Wan, B. M. Prasanna. 2012. Whole-genome strategies for marker-assisted plant breeding. *Molecular Breeding* 29:833–854 ([E-typing or environmental assay](#))

Xu, Y. 2015. Envirotyping and Its Applications in Crop Science. *Scientia Agricultura Sinica* 48: 3354-3371 ([Selected by 2015 F5000](#))

Xu, Y. 2016. Envirotyping for deciphering environmental impacts on crop plants. *Theor Appl Genet* 129:653–673

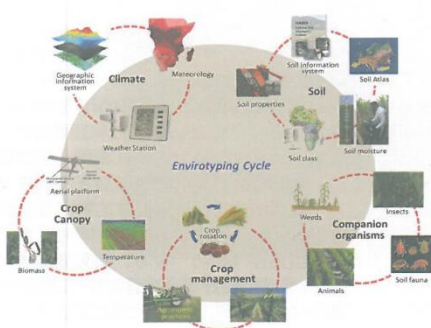
Chinese Media on Envirotyping Concept 媒体报道“环境型鉴定”新概念

纸质媒体 科技日报 农民日报 中国青年报
网络媒体 新华网 人民网 新浪网



2016年3月30日 第4期(总第674期) E-mail: xinwen@caas.cn

提出「环境型鉴定」概念
作物所专家在国际上首次



本报讯 近日,中国农业科学院作物科学研究所玉米分子育种创新团队徐云碧博士在国际上首次提出了环境型(envirotyping)和环境型鉴定的概念,并对其原理进行了详细阐述。相关论文在线发表于国际知名期刊《理论与应用遗传学(Theor Appl Genet)》。“环境型鉴定”概念的倡导,为作物育种在内的作物科学提供

了解码环境影响的参考技术和途径。

据了解,作物的产量、品质、抗逆性等重要性状的表现都是基因型和环境共同作用的结果。长期以来,影响作物生长发育和性状表达的众多环境因子通常被作为一个整体来进行研究,并由此将作物的表现型剖分为基因型效应和基因型×环境互作效应两大组分。实质上,基因型×环境互作效应被看成是一个大的黑箱,把一切基因型无法解释的表现型变异都归结于基因型×环境互作的结果。在

基因型变异可以通过精确测序、功能分析和网络构建的今天,科学家仍然无法对表现型进行有效的预测,成为制约目前和今后作物生产和品种改良的重要瓶颈。因此,精确测定和评价影响作物生长发育的所有环境因子是未来高效表现预测和作物改良的关键。

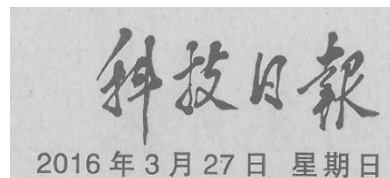
研究人员多年来对环境因子的精确测定

战略发展、科研重点及管理机制提供指导和咨询。(国合局)

和评价进行了理论和方法的探索,此次提出环境型和环境型鉴定的概念,把环境型定义为影响作物生长发育的所有环境因子的组成和变异,环境型鉴定定义为对所有环境因子的组成和变异的精确测定和评价。环境型鉴定的主要应用包括:环境特征分析、基因型×环境互作分析、表现型预测、近等环境型构建、农艺组学(agronomic genomics)研究、精准农业、精准育种等。全方位环境型信息还将应用于发展包括基因型(G)、表现型(P)、环境型(E)和发育时间(T)构成的作物科学四维图像。

环境型鉴定与基因型鉴定和表现型鉴定一道,有望成为影响未来作物高效育种和生产的三大支撑技术,同时为数量遗传学和作物模拟等领域如何利用海量环境型信息提出了挑战。(作物所)

Science and
Technology Daily



科技日报讯(记者瞿剑)据中国农科院最新消息,该院作物所玉米分子育种创新团队首席科学家徐云碧研究员在国际上首次提出了环境型(envirotyping)和环境型鉴定的概念,并对其原理进行了详细阐述;这为包括作物育种在内的作物科学提供了解码环境影响的参考技术和途径。相关论文在线发表于最新一期国际知名学术刊物《理论与应用遗传学(Theor Appl Genet)》。

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经长期对环境因子的精确测定和评价所进行的理论和方法探索,该团队把环境型定义为影响作物生长发育的所有环境因子的组成和变异,环境型鉴定定义为对所有环境因子的组成和变异的精确测定和评价。环境型鉴定的主要应用包括:环境特征分析、基因型×环境互作分析、表现型预测、近等环境型构建、农艺组学研究、精准农业、精准育种等。全方位环境型信息还将应用于发展包括基因型(G)、表现型(P)、环境型(E)和发育时间(T)构成的作物科学四维图像。

环境型鉴定与基因型鉴定和表现型鉴定一道,有望成为影响未来作物高效育种和生产的三大支撑技术,同时为数量遗传学和作物模拟等领域如何利用海量环境型信息提出了挑战。

我科学家世界首提「环境型鉴定」概念



北京大学现代农业研究院
Institute of Advanced Agricultural Sciences

Bandwagons I, too, have known

Rex Bernardo¹ 

Abstract

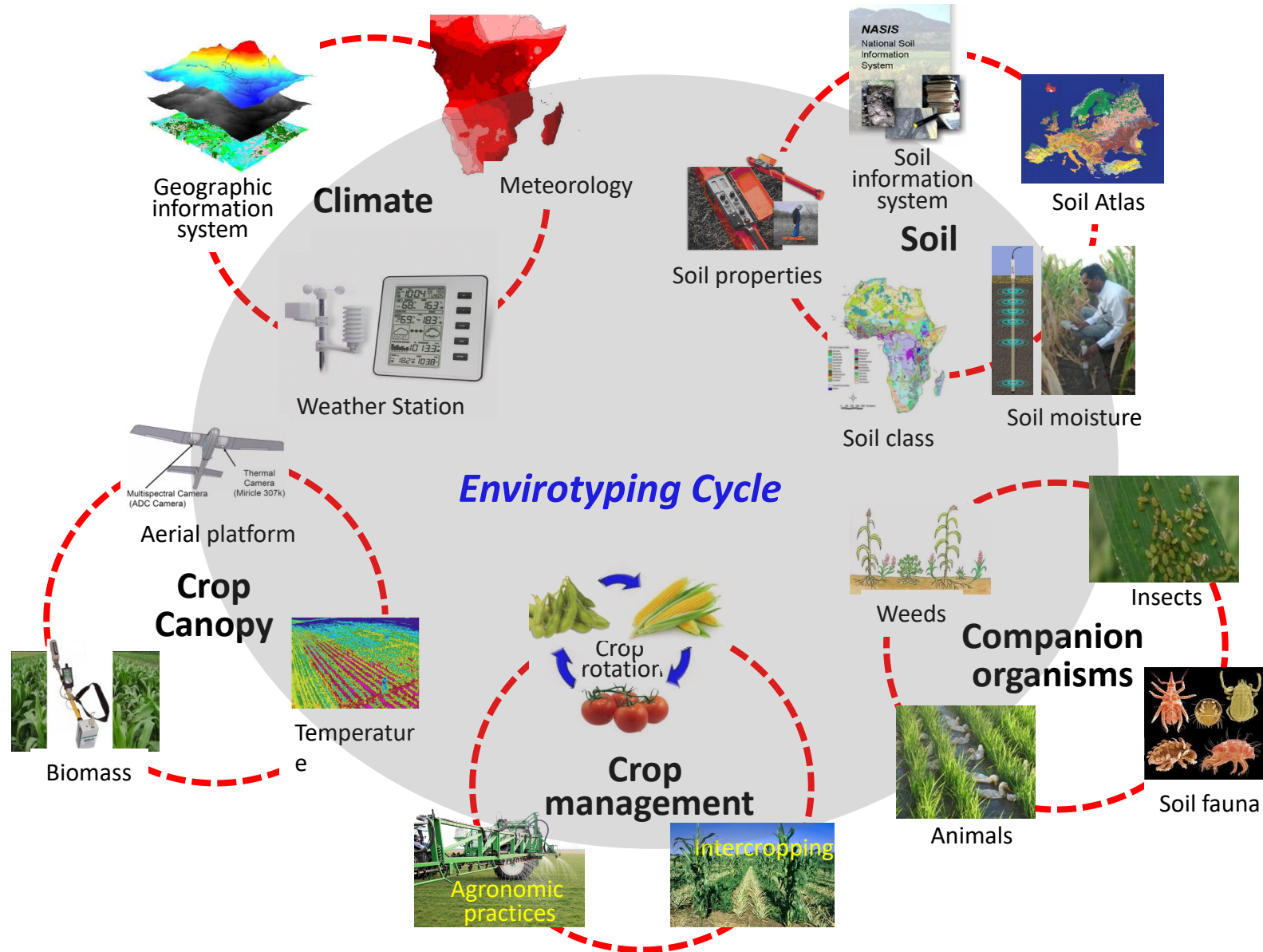
This article reviews and speculates about [post-1990 bandwagons](#) in plant improvement, including transgenic cultivars, quantitative trait locus (QTL) mapping, association mapping, genomewide (or genomic) selection, phenomics, [envirotyping](#), and genome editing.

Citation of the envirotyping paper

Google citation #
= 237 (Oct. 13, 2023)

External environmental factors

Xu 2016 Theor Appl Genet 129: 653–673



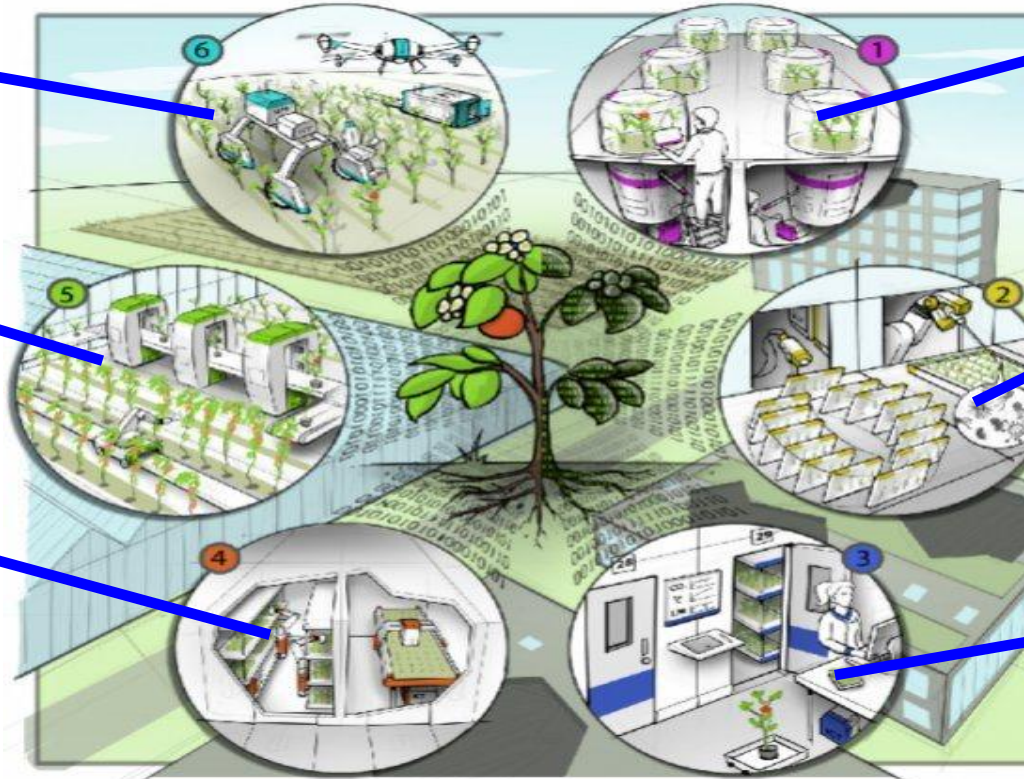
Netherlands Plant Eco-phenotyping Centre, NPEC

Housed by Wageningen and Utrecht and co-funded by The Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO) for 10 years with 11m euros and total costs up to 22m euros

6. Open-Field phenotyping (**OF**) module

5. GreenHouse phenotyping (**GH**) module

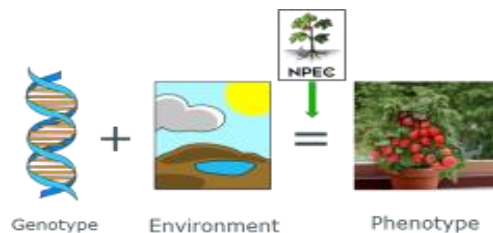
4. The High-Throughput Phenotyping climate chamber module (**HTP**)



1. Precision mesocosm -level ECOtron (**ECO**) plant-plant and plant-microbe

2. Plant-Microbe Interactions phenotyping module (**PMI**)

3. Multi-Environment climate chamber module (**ME**)



Six complementary,
experimental modules

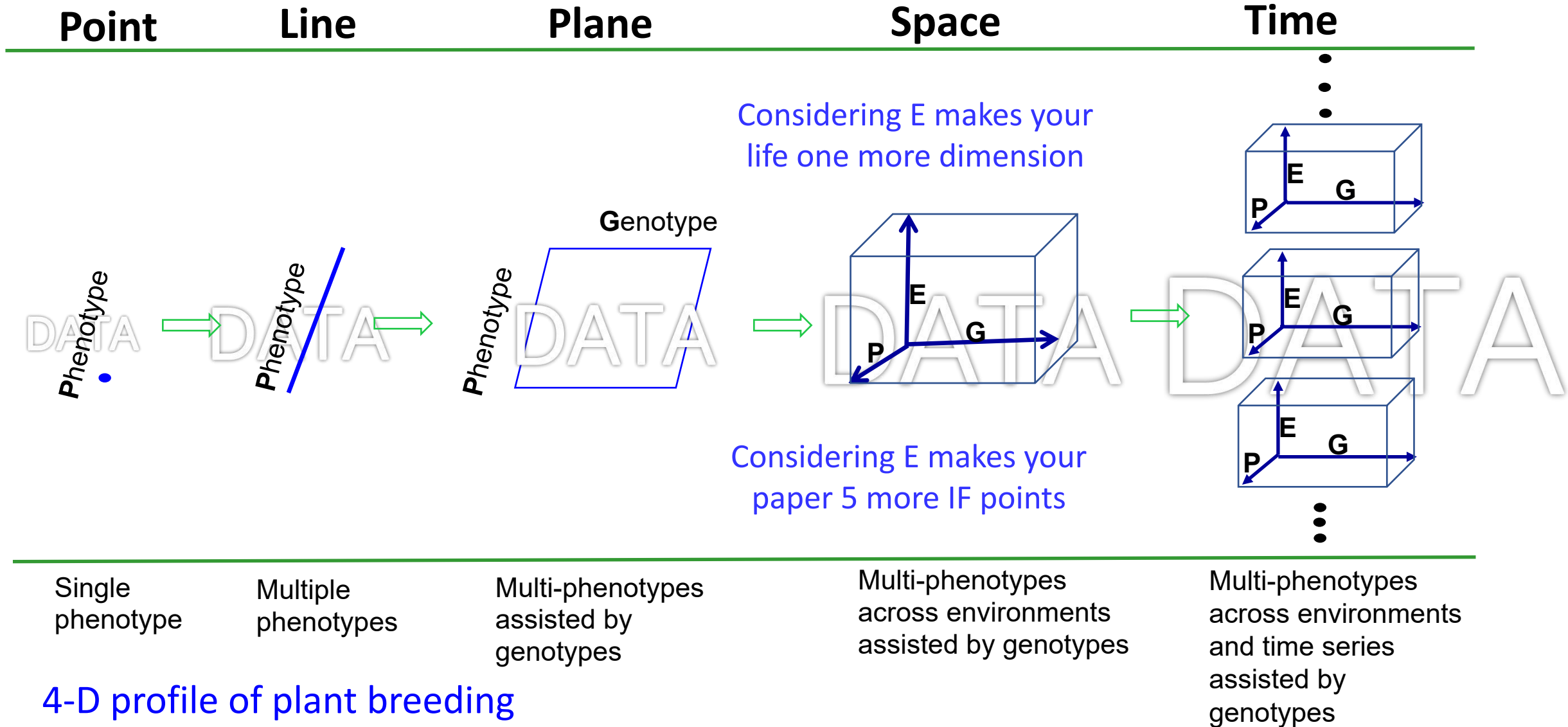
April 12, 2018

<https://www.wur.nl>

<https://www.uu.nl>

Prepared by Yunbi Xu

Breeding revolution driven by increased data collection



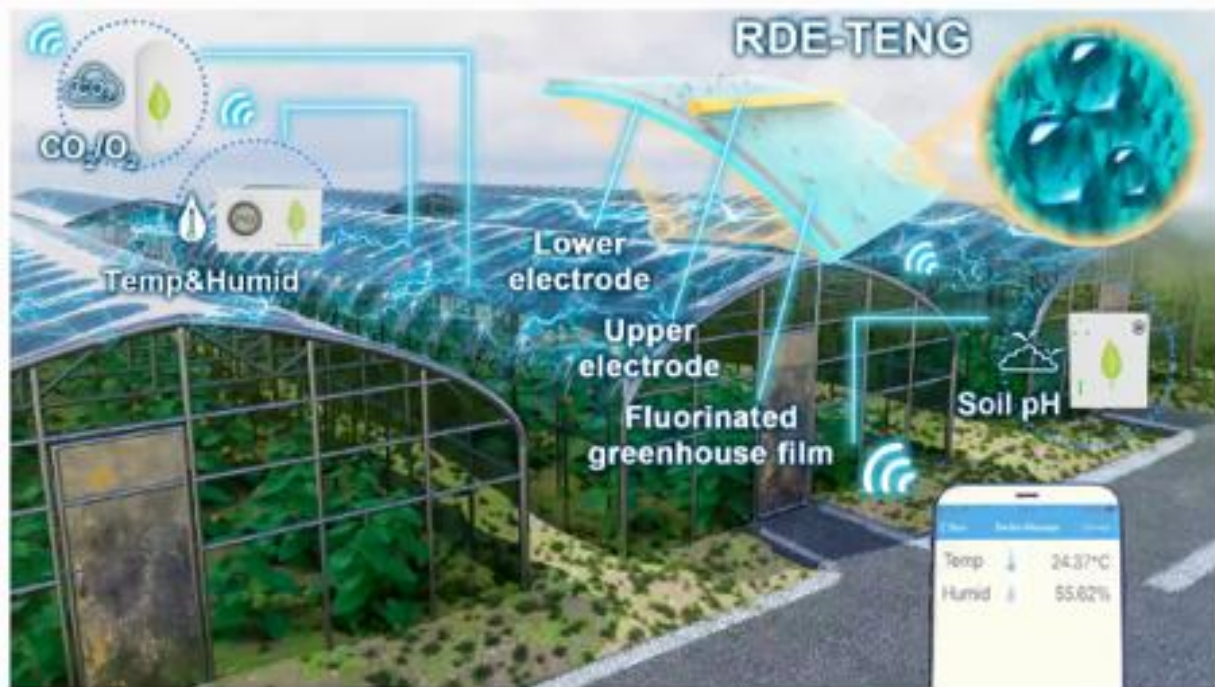
4-D profile of plant breeding

Revised from Xu 2016 Theor Appl Genet 129: 653–673

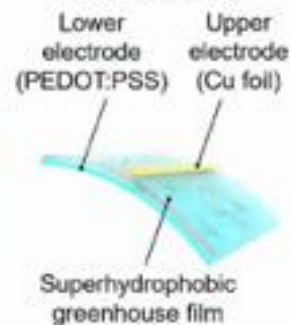
农作物环境信息无源监测系统

能收集雨滴的摩擦纳米发电技术支撑的无源环境监测系统

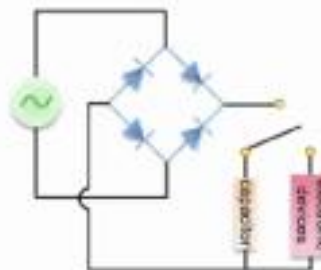
超疏水全透明发电大棚膜构建自供电智能温室示意图



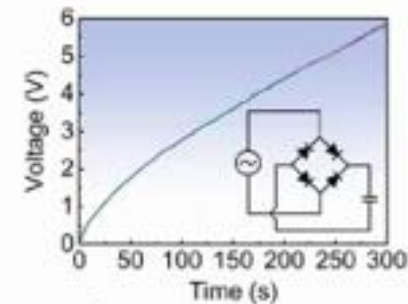
器件结构



电路图



输出性能



温湿度感知



利用感应耦合等离子体技术批量处理大棚膜，使其具备超疏水、自清洁特性，且输出性能提高十倍左右。

平建峰 2022 智慧农业产学研生态峰会



汇报提纲

- 环境组学及其大数据
- 农业大数据
- 智慧育种与智慧农业

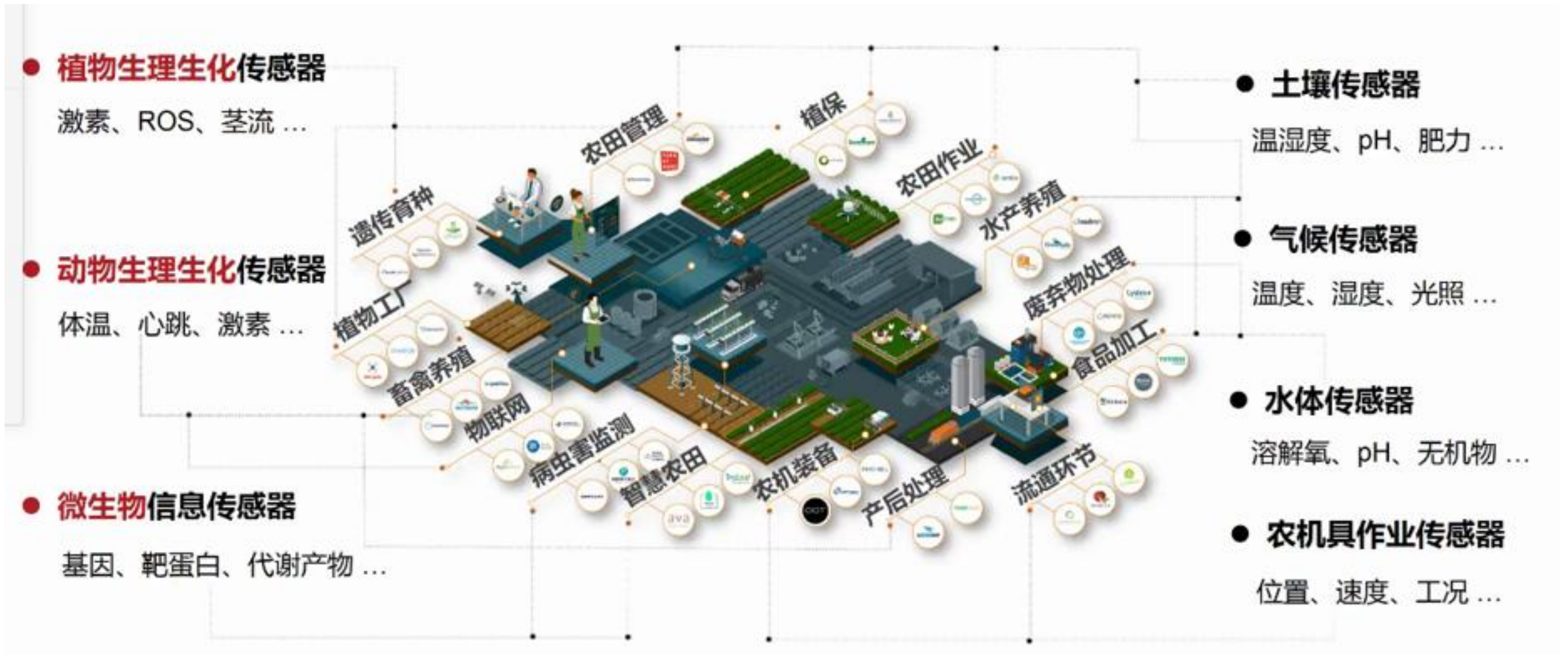
农业 4.0



智慧农业的核心：传感和数据

平建峰 2022 智慧农业产学研生态峰会

采集农业大数据的农业传感器



平建峰 2022 智慧农业产学研生态峰会

Sensors and their application 传感器及其应用

Zhiguo Han (2017)

RGB cameras (红绿兰) 彩色照相机

- Basics of a HTP platform

NIR 近红外

- Water content estimation
- Low resolution (300 000 pixels)

IR (infrared radiation) 红外

- Plant temperature
- Transpiration
- Drought
- Only low resolution (300 000 pixels) version can be integrated

Multispectral cameras 多光谱相机

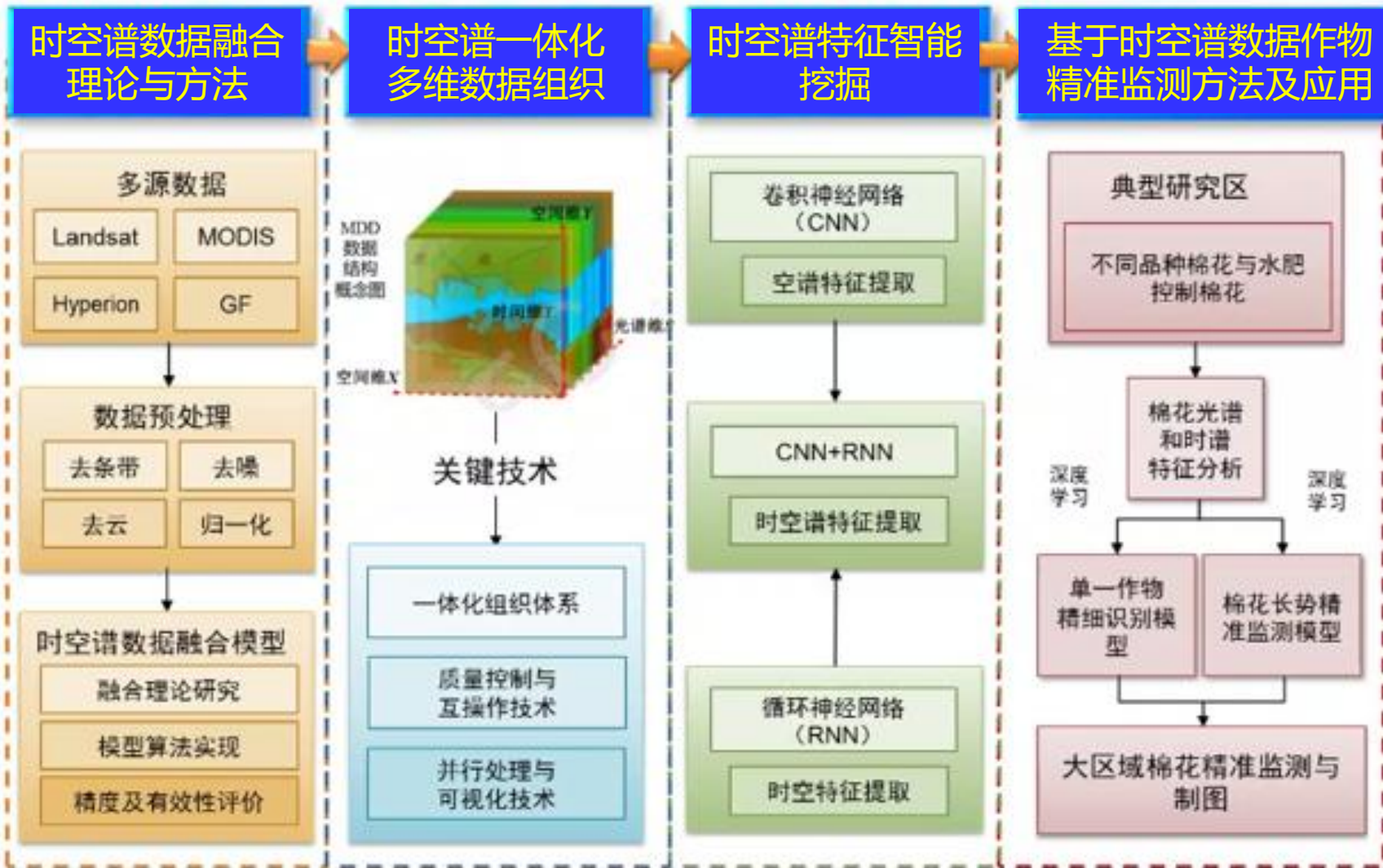
Hyperspectral cameras 高光谱相机

- Chlorophyll related parameters
- Carotenoids related parameters
- Anthocyanins related parameters

Computer Tomography (CT) 计算机断层扫描

- Root/tuber and tiller measurement

多维遥感数据综合与表征



通过时空谱遥感数据融合、时空谱数据多维组织、数据特征深度挖掘等，构建多维遥感数据综合与表征的理论和技术体系，实现基于时空谱遥感数据的农作物精细识别。

修改自 吕新 2022 智慧农业产学研生态峰会

农业大数据特征

农业大数据是融合了农业地域性、季节性、多样性、周期性等自身特征后产生的来源广泛、类型多样、结构复杂、具有潜在价值，并难以应用通常方法处理和分析的数据集合。

农业大数据保留了大数据的基本特征

规模 (volume) 巨大
类型 (variety) 多样
价值密度 (value) 低
处理速度 (velocity) 快
精确度 (veracity) 高 (? ? ?)
复杂度 (complexity) 高

农业大数据

多源

多类

多量

多维

多时态

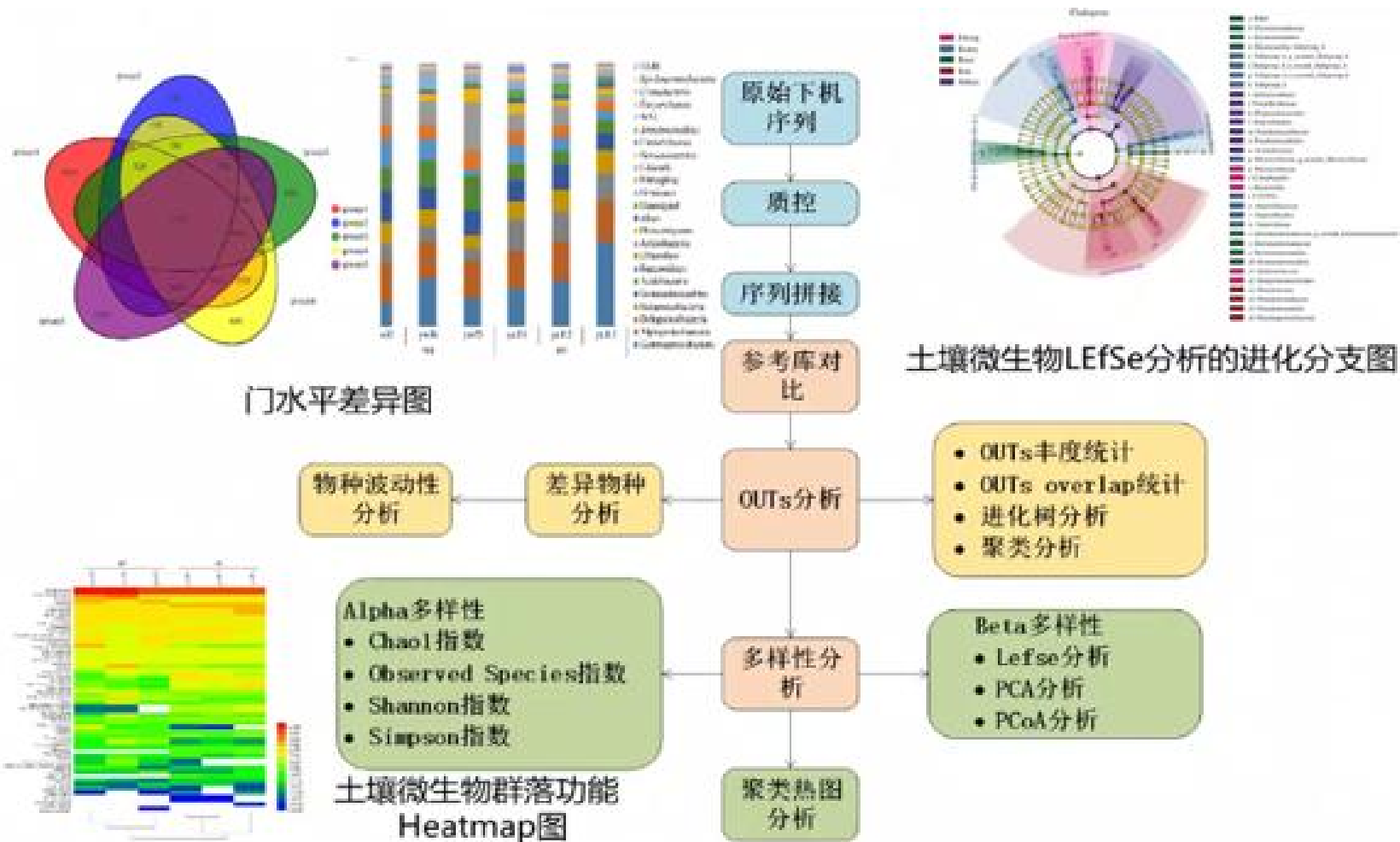
多空间

多主题

多结构



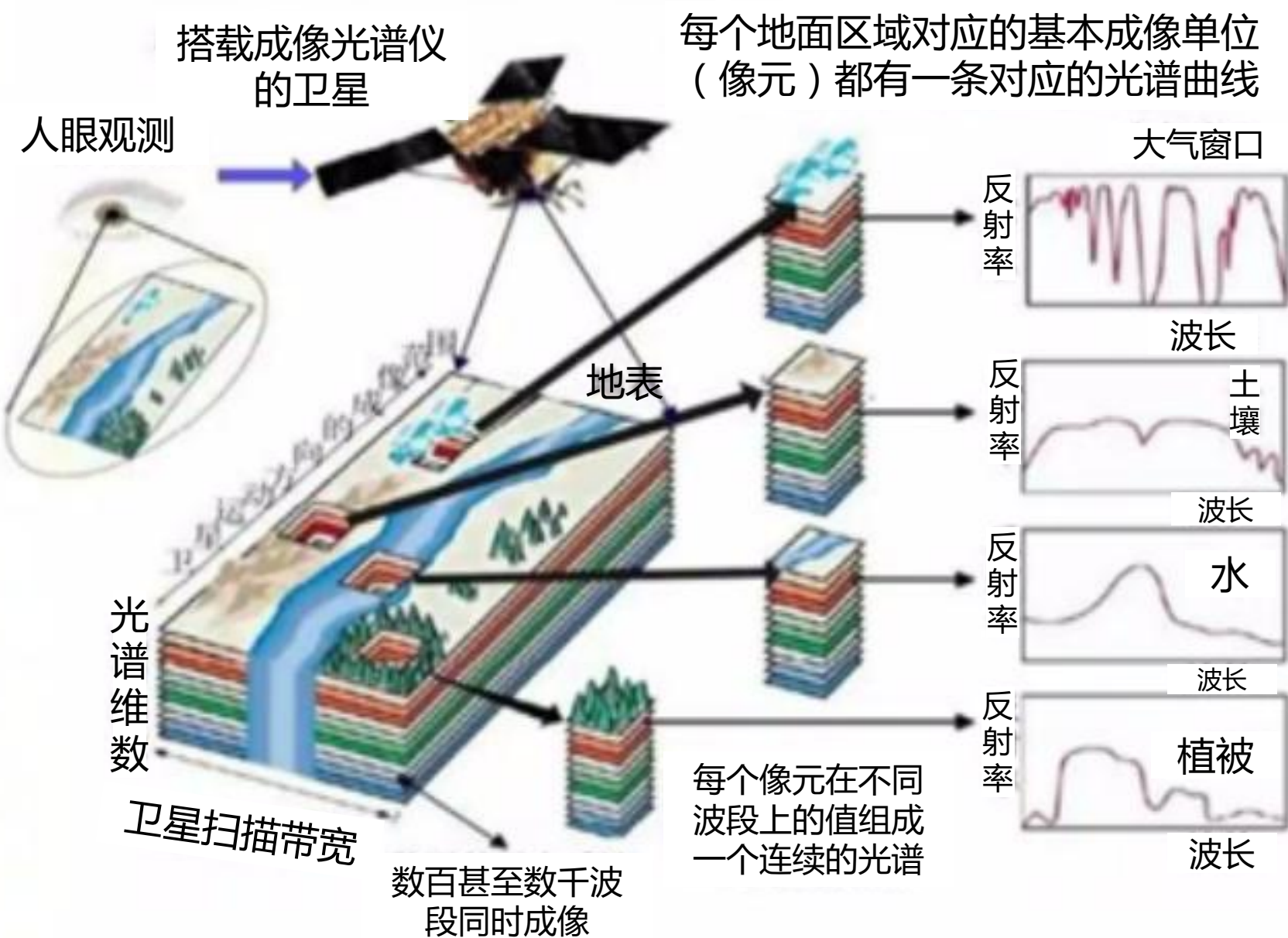
土壤微生物大数据数据库



获取土壤细菌群落组成及基因组多样性的空间分布，确定不同尺度土壤细菌群落及功能基因多样性分布特征，筛选与土壤养分相关的功能性土壤细菌，确定功能性土壤细菌与养分的相关关系。

修改自 吕新 2022 智慧农业产学研生态峰会

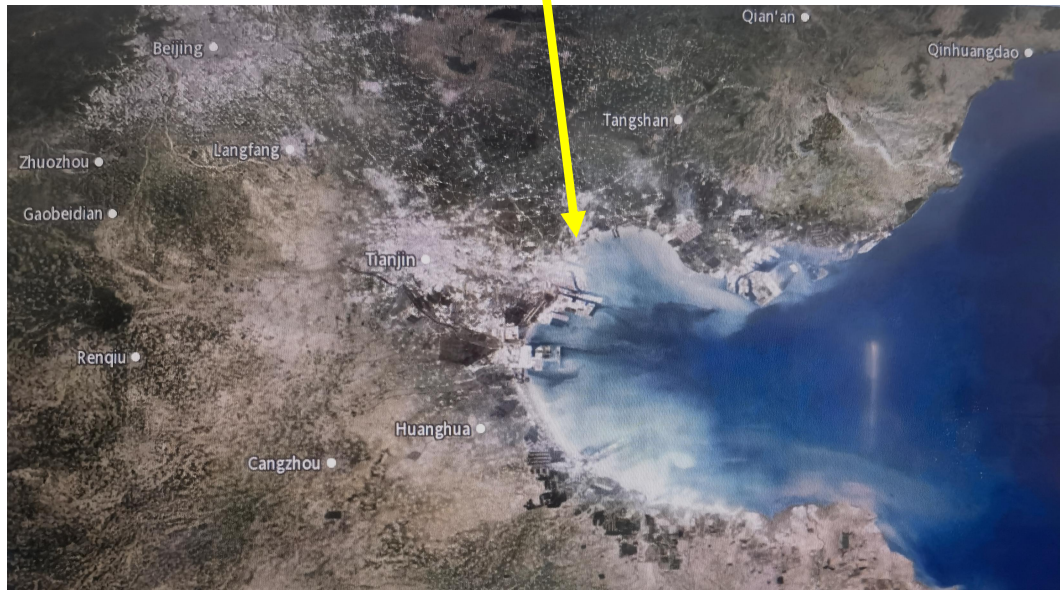
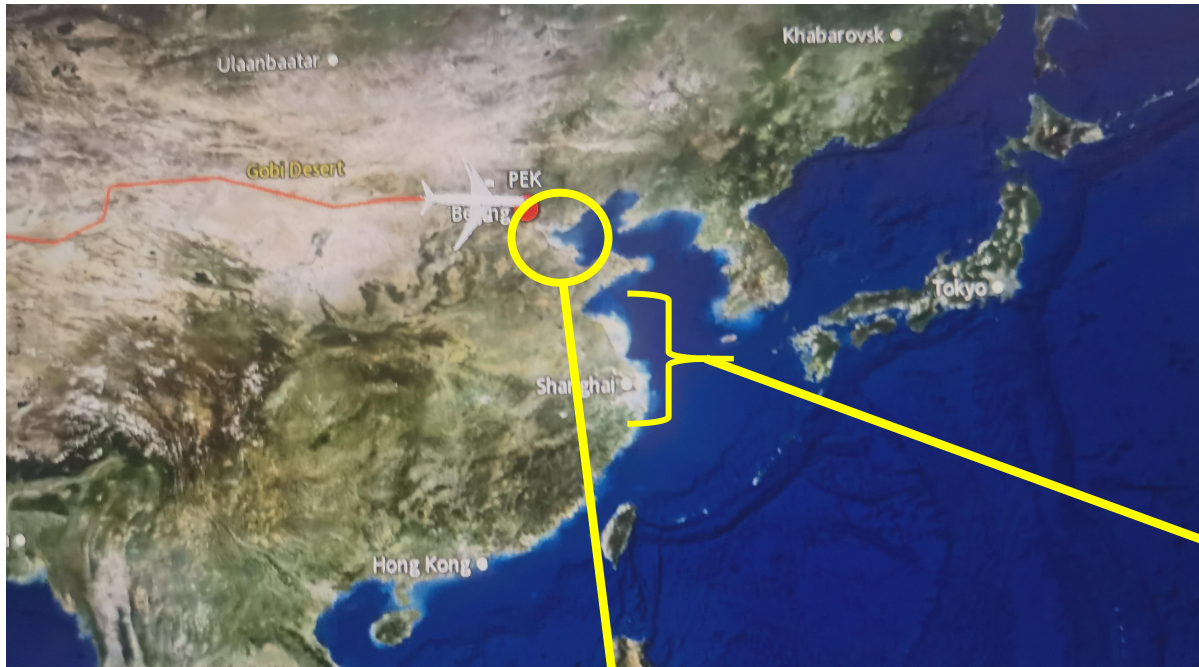
空天地一体化农情监测大数据技术



修改自 吕新
2022 智慧农业产学研
生态峰会

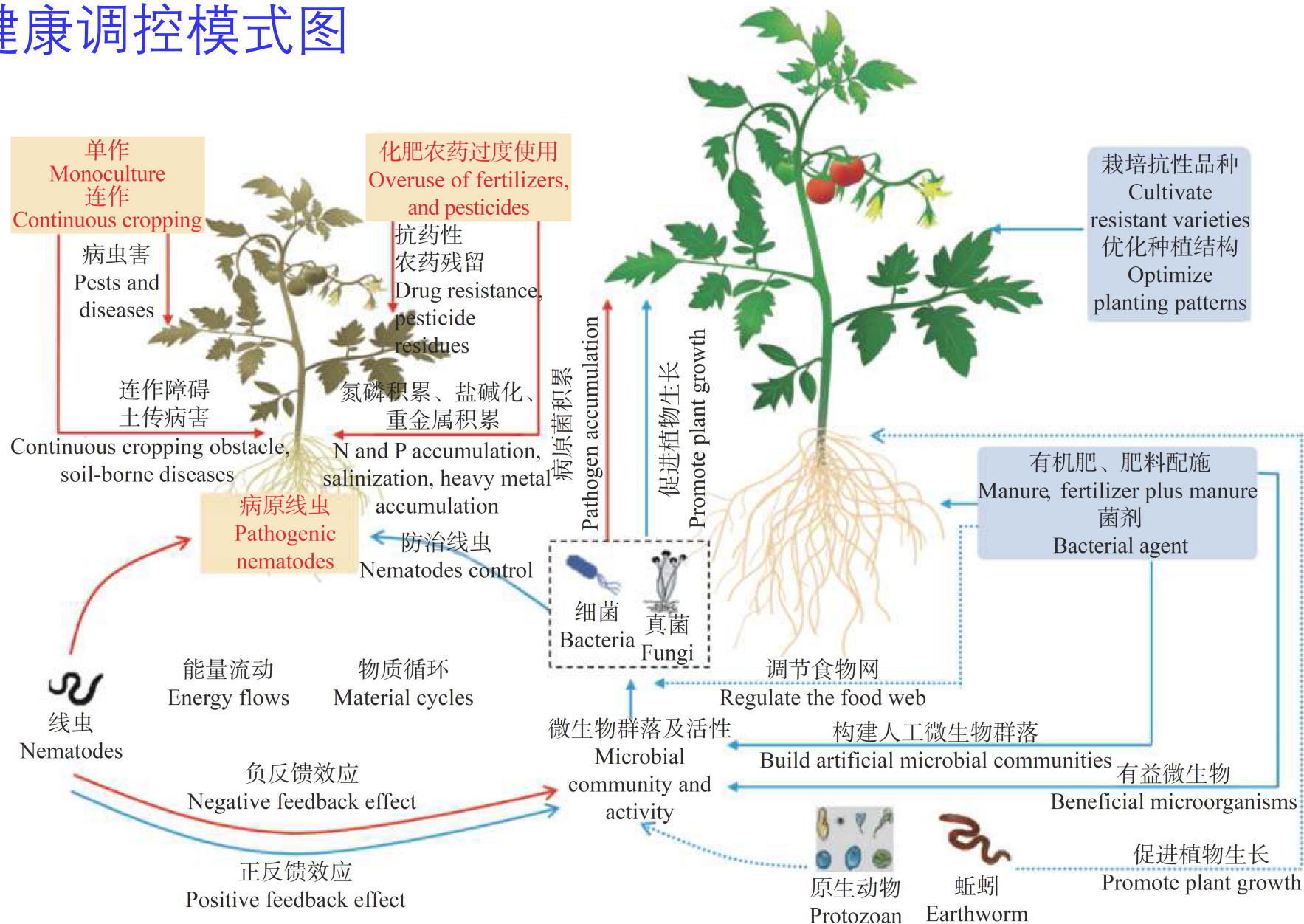
飞机航行图上显示的 中国沿海污染状况

Oct. 10, 2023



设施农业土壤健康调控模式图

耿文丛 等
2022 中国生态
农业学报
30: 1973-1984



作物大数据集成平台

农业资源大数据系统



构建作物种类、产量、产值、种植面积以及**气象**、**土壤**等资源信息数据库，实现农业资源大数据分析处理。

农机大数据系统



整合农机资源，构建农机位置、设备信息，所属人的信息数据库，实现农业资源的合理配置，提高农机利用效率。

农业遥感大数据系统



利用遥感信息对种植情况、长势、**自然灾害**等进行大尺度监测预警，实现作物生产遥感信息的精准提取以服务农业生产。

市场监测大数据系统



实时分析作物种植面积、贮备、产量、价格等实时信息，对作物生产、加工、销售等过程进行质量追溯，实现作物产品大数据分析预警。

农业生产大数据系统



通过对作物生产**土壤生态环境**、**水分养分**、**病虫害**、作物长势等信息进行精准监测和管理，实现作物生产大数据实时监管。

农业农情大数据系统



实现农情信息大数据业务需求分析与农业系统业务化应用，提供农情信息大数据门户网站信息系统与服务。

修改自 吕新 2022 智慧农业产学研生态峰会

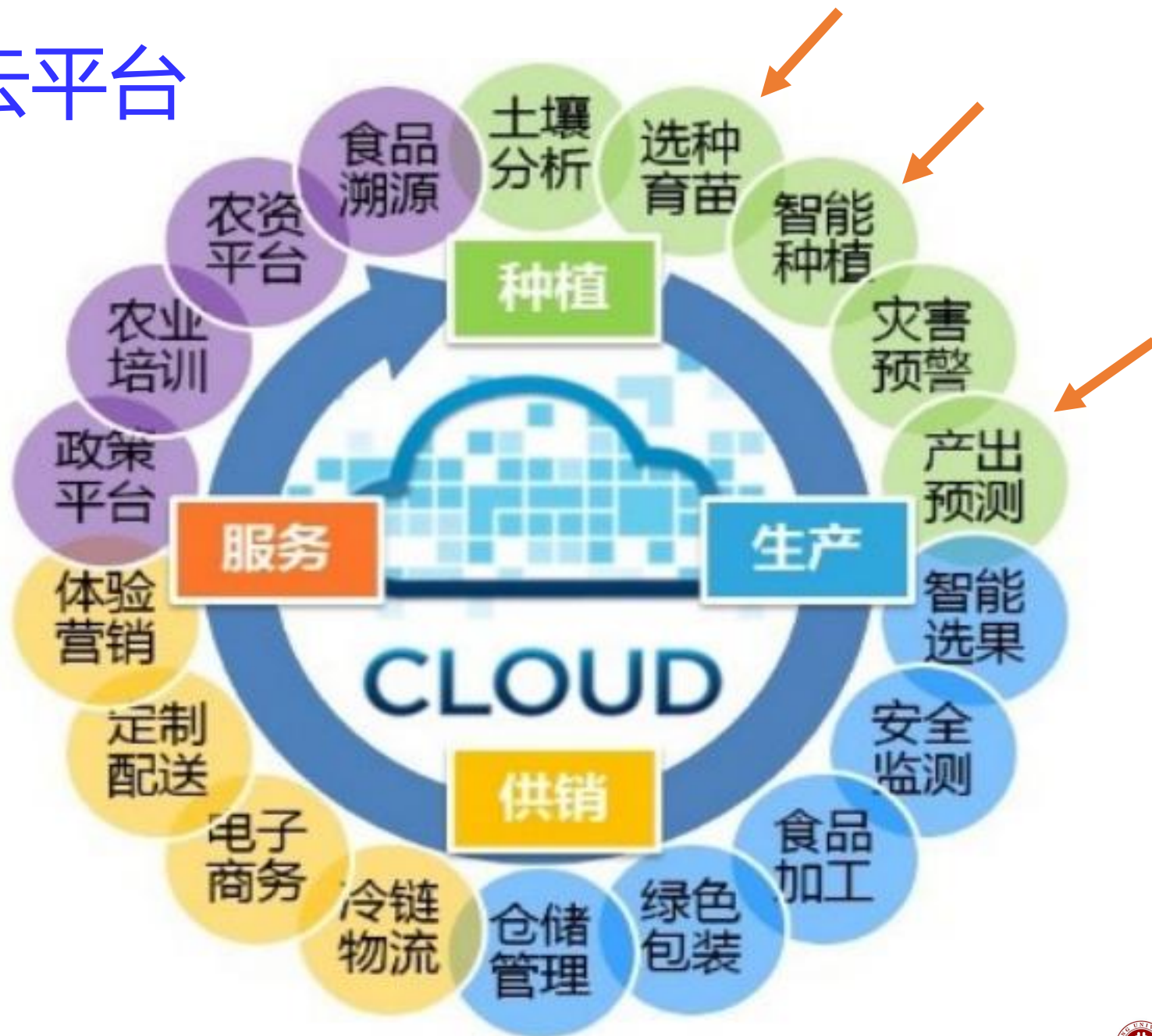


全球数字生态技术资源（富邦股份）



罗其斌 2022 智慧农业产学研生态峰会

农业大数据与云平台





汇报提纲

- 环境组学及其大数据
- 农业大数据
- 智慧育种与智慧农业

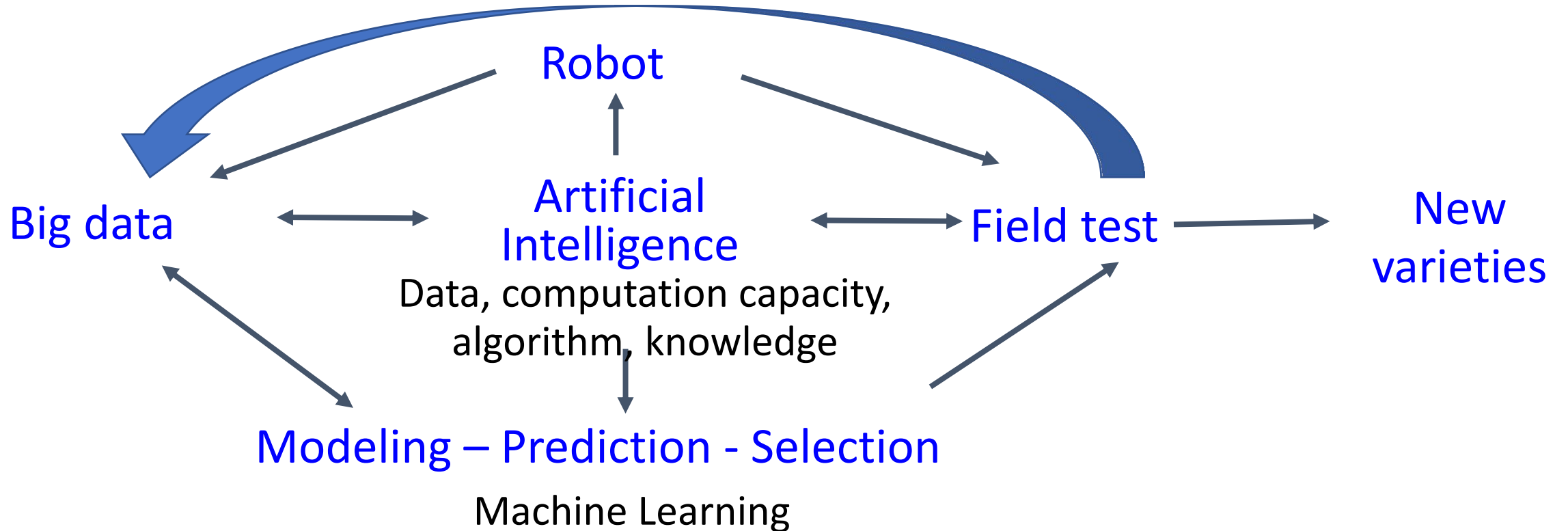
智慧育种要素

Yunbi Xu (2018) unpublished

Big data = Foundation for AI development

AI = Four factors: data, computation capacity, algorithm, knowledge

Robot = Way to realized AI 智能机器人

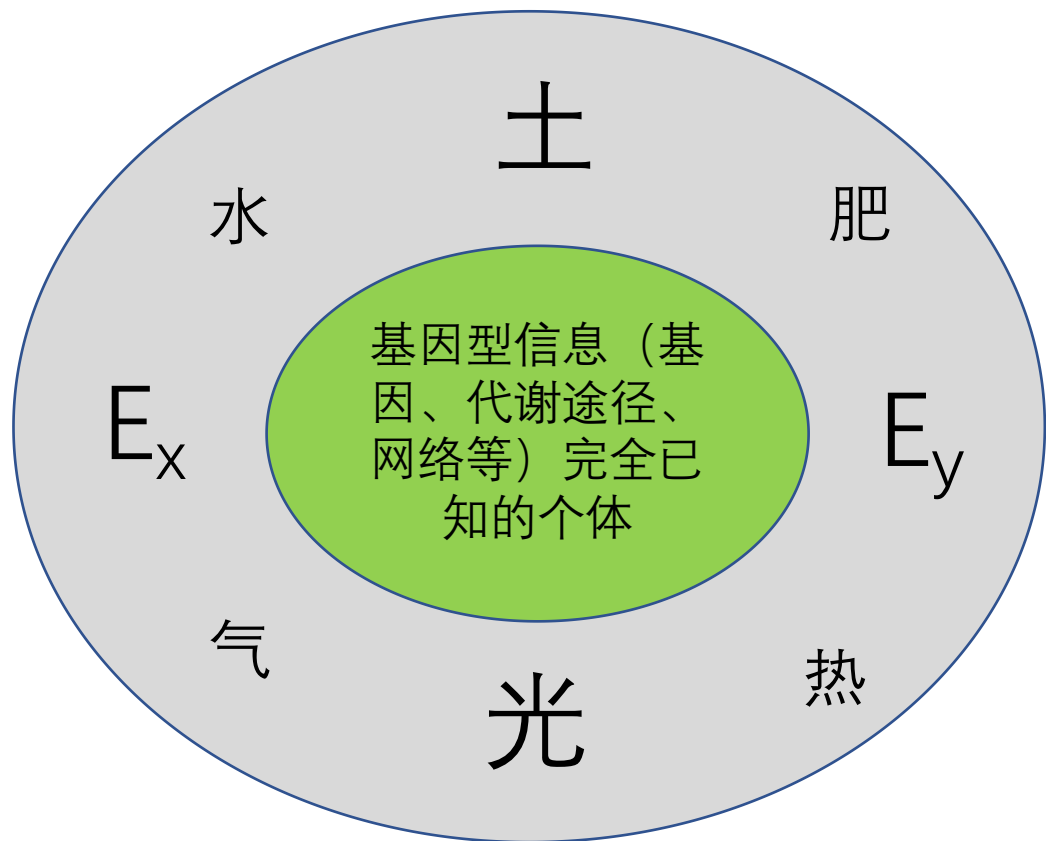


基因型



Phenotype

Genomic prediction (selection)
GP or GS
基因组预测 (选择)



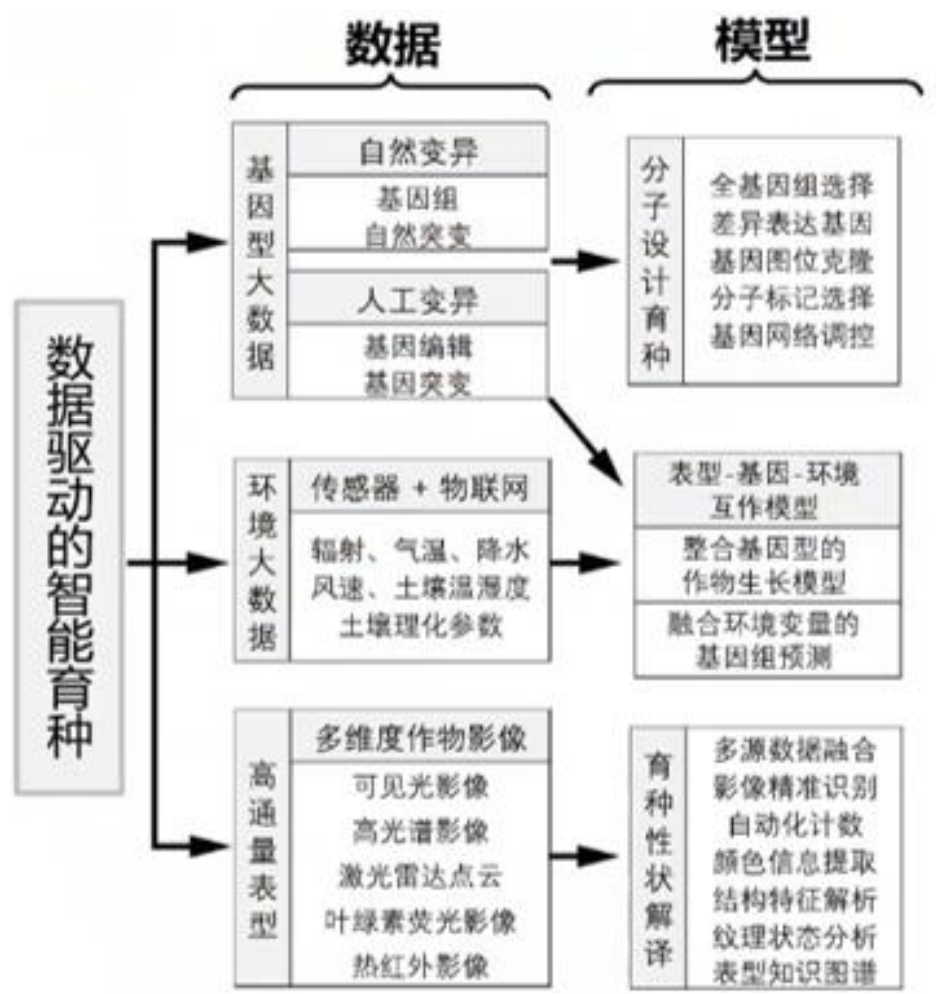
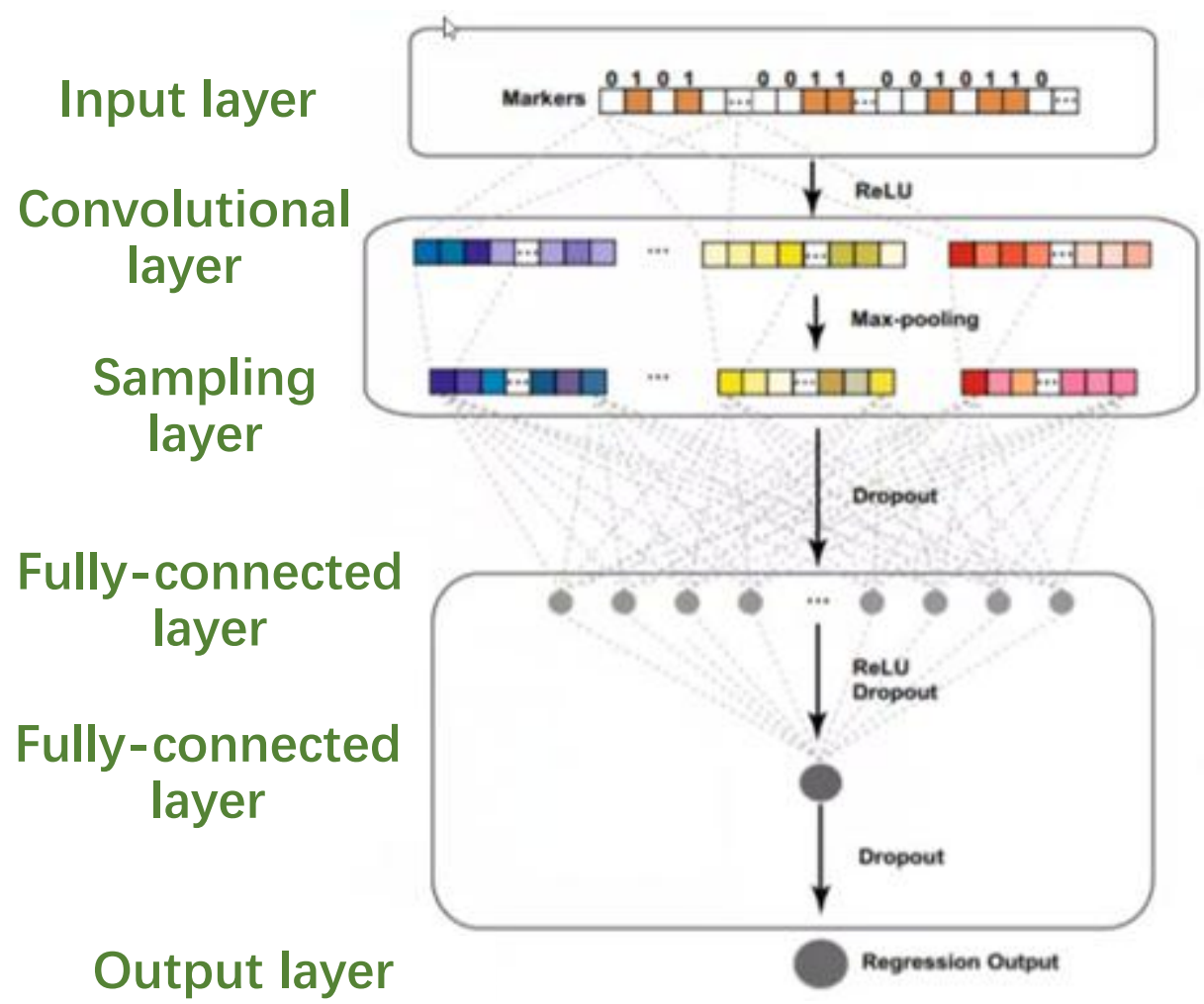
Phenotype

Integrated genomic-environmental prediction (selection)
iGEP or iGES
基因组-环境组集成预测 (选择)

RiceNavi (黄学辉 2023) + 环境

Yunbi Xu (2022, unpublished)

性状预测 利用大数据、AI技术、农学和数据知识深度结合，构建基因型-表型-环境型互作模型



杜开发 2022 智慧农业产学研生态峰会

大数据、人工智能和基因组-环境组集成预测

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1674205222002957>

Xu Y. et al. 2022. Mol. Plant. 15: 1664–1695.

IF= 21.949

CellPress
Partner Journal

Molecular Plant
Perspective

Smart breeding driven by big data, artificial intelligence, and integrated genomic-enviromic prediction

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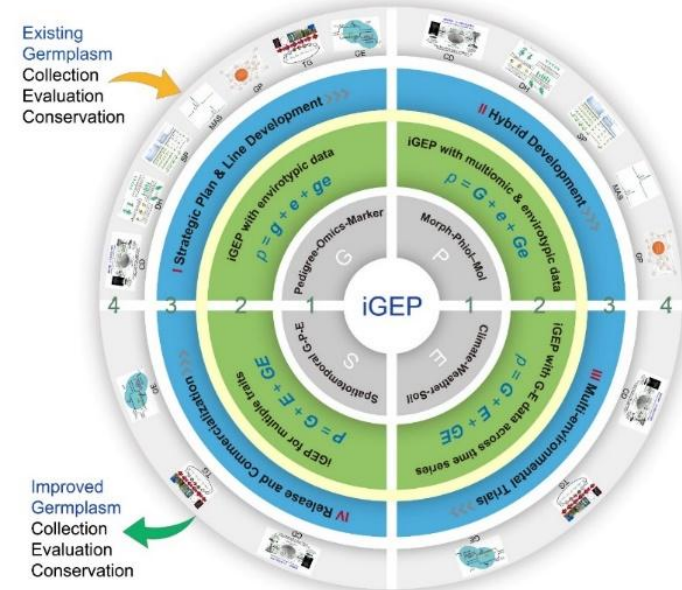
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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.molp.2022.09.001>



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2 January 2023

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Accepted 2 September 2022

Available online 7 September 2022

Smart breeding 赶上了一个好时光

OpenAI于2022年11月推出 ChatGPT



北京大学现代农业研究院
Institute of Advanced Agricultural Sciences

What we can predict from AlphaGo and AlphaZero?

From molecular breeding to AI-assisted breeding

AlphaGO/Zero vs GS

The image shows a comparison between AlphaGo/Zero and Genetic Selection (GS). On the left, a Go board is shown with a grid of stones. On the right, a corn plant and a DNA double helix are shown. Below these images is a table comparing the two systems. The table has two columns: one for AlphaGo/Zero and one for GS. The rows represent different aspects of the systems: State, Action, Transition, Reward, and Duration. Below the table, there are three bullet points discussing the consequences of moves in Go.

State	board position	population genome
Action	adding one stone	crosses
Transition	deterministic	stochastic
Reward	win/loss	genetic gain
Duration	70-300 moves	1-30 years

- ▶ Consequences of a move may be long-lasting
- ▶ The best move may look bad (short-term sacrifice for long-term gain)
- ▶ Similar moves may have very different long-term effects

From Lizhi Wang, Iowa State Univ.
作物工程化育种研讨会 中国农业大学

DeepMind开发的AlphaFold

精准预测蛋白质的三维结构



人工智能 + 基因科学



改造人体内的生命软件

2018: 蛋白质折叠奥运会: 成功预测25/43 蛋白质的结构 (遥遥领先第二名的3/43)

2020: AlphaFold 2 significantly outperformed other teams with a median score of 92.4 GDT across all targets

Yunbi Xu (2021) unpublished

育种复杂性 :

几万个基因 + 代谢途径 + 基因网络 + 环境
+ 数量巨大的互作类型



未来的智能育种机器人

创造变异 通过基因分离、重组、转基因、基因编辑等获得遗传变异

观测鉴定 观察并直接读取G、P、E等数据

信息分析 整合所有数据（包括育种家经验）、建立模型并做出决策

育种决策 行使各种功能：选择、淘汰、继续交配或进入下一轮育种

Yunbi Xu (2018) Unpublished

图片来自

http://www.sohu.com/a/215470854_656712

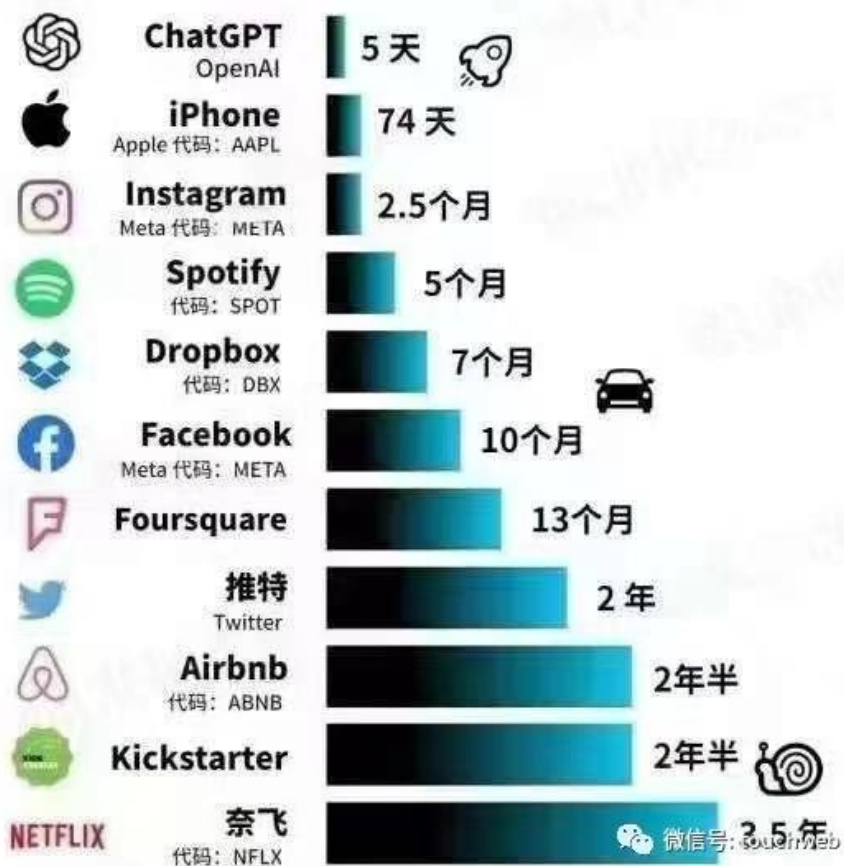


从0-100万用户 ChatGPT花了多久?

科技公司的涨粉速度



到100万用户所需时间:



ChatGPT 与智能设计育种

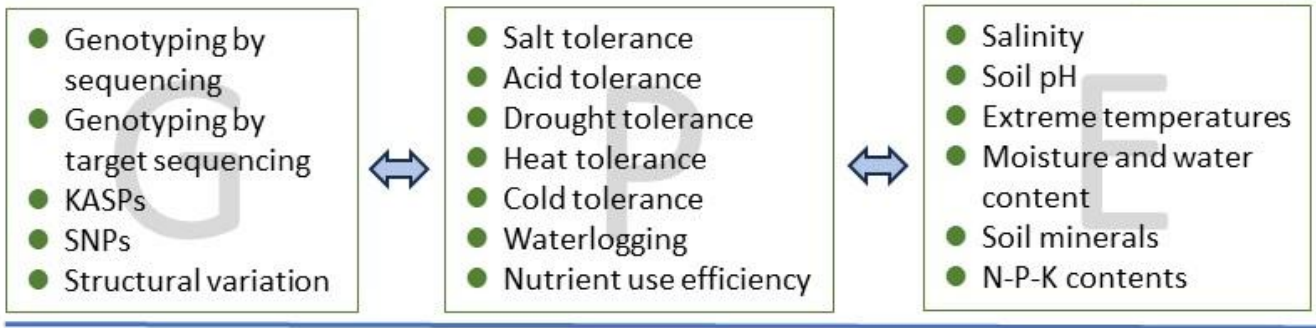
- 大数据 (与育种相关的各种数据及其可靠性)
- 人工智能
- 机器人
- 经验育种数据化和模型化
- 综合育种方法
- 预测、选择模型和智能化

育种家：育种的同时为智能育种标数据

CropGPT 李林 (2023)

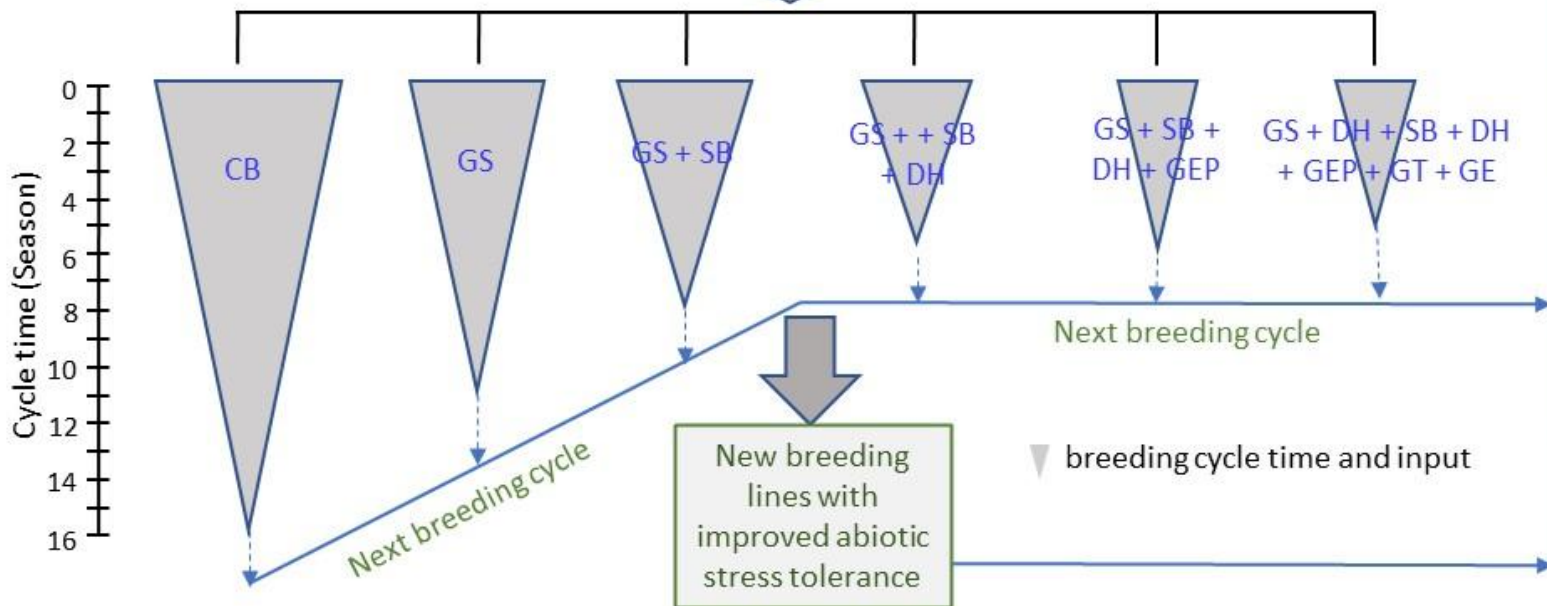
BreedingGPT ???

Founder varieties + germplasm resources



Genotyping-Phenotyping-Envirotyping across time and space

Marker-trait association, gene identification and marker development



Integrated genetics, genomics and breeding approaches for abiotic stress tolerance.

Several integrative breeding strategies are compared for their breeding cycle time and resource inputs (time, land and lab, etc.).

CB, conventional breeding; DH, doubled haploid; GE, genome editing; GEP, genomic-environmental prediction; GS, genomic selection; GT, gene transfer; SB, speed breeding.

Xu et al 2023. *Crop J* 11: 969–974

农业工厂化是智慧农业发展的起点



机械化与省力化



产品洁净安全



蔬菜工厂化技术优势



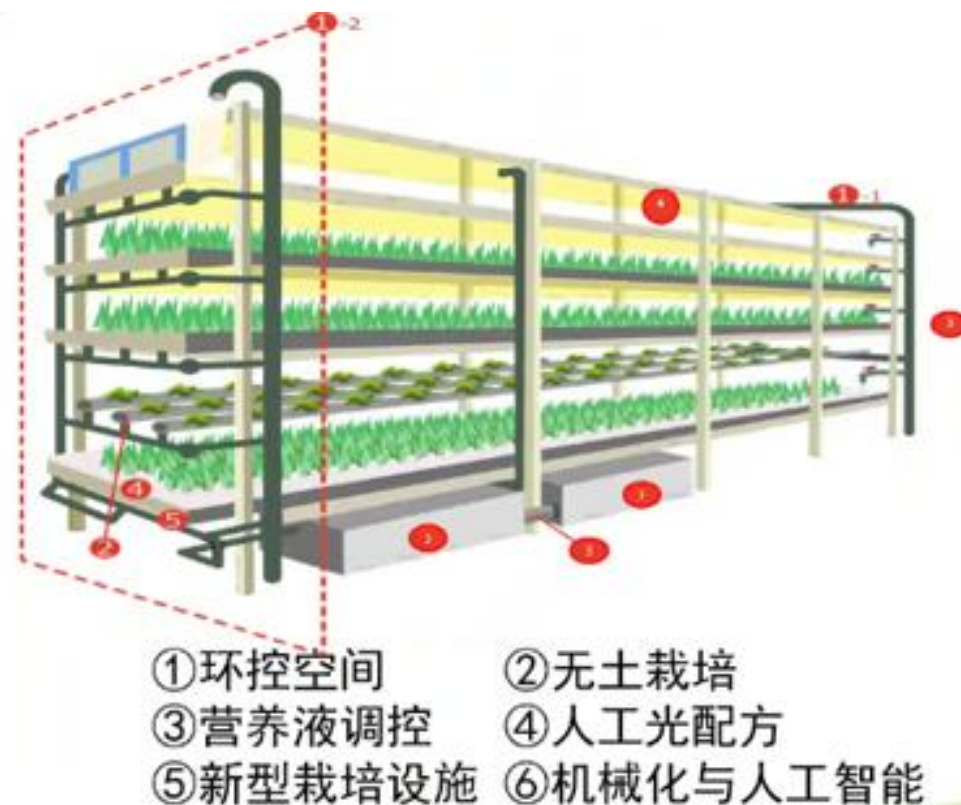
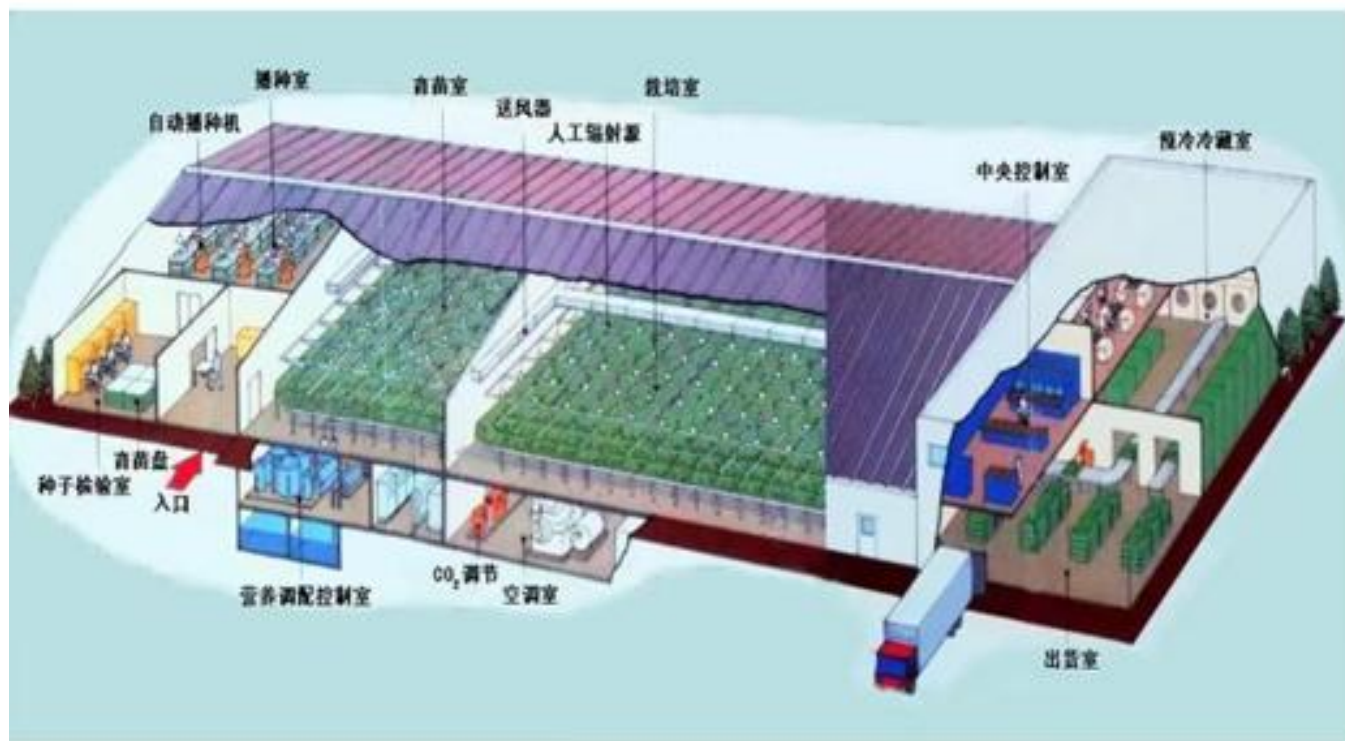
空间利用率高



拓展耕地空间

修改自 杨其长 2022 智慧农业产学研生态峰会

实现从种子到产品全程工厂化



可控空间（外围护+可控环境系统）+ 流水线（育苗-栽培-收获）
+ 辅助材料（种子、肥料、水气资源等）➡ 蔬菜或其他农产品

修改自 杨其长 2022 智慧农业产学研生态峰会

Examples of Intelligent Agriculture

Automated with robots

- Crop-spraying drone
- Prospero or the swarming farmbot
- Strawberry harvesting robot
- Lettuce-thinning robot
- Driverless tractor
- Hortibot or weeding robot

Source: [AI.Business](#)

Automated with AI technologies

- Automated irrigation systems
- Potato sorting system
- Crop health monitoring
- Face recognition system for domestic cattle
- Autonomous early warning system for oriental fruit fly
- The Enorasis wireless sensors network
- Veepro: information center for dairy cattle
- Decision support system for greenhouse tomato production
- Early season plant-by-plant phenotypic measurement system
- Greenhouse climate controller with AI-based techniques
- Computational intelligence and geo-informatics in viticulture
- Gas fermentation system
- Glaucus: CBR system for fishing industry

Facility agriculture

The Netherlands and Israel : how do the tiny countries feed the world.
Greenhouse facilities create the miracle:

- ❑ High yielding
- ❑ Improved resource use efficiency for all inputs
- ❑ Reduced pollution and environmental effects
- ❑ Improved quality (consistency, clean, large-scale, timing, off season)

Requirements: quality water and air, sewage disposal, automation, monitoring, and AI.

Breeding: breeding to meet the demands and specific conditions

按照以色列模式， 中国可以养活全世界 ???

Yunbi Xu (2018) unpublished

设施农业工程化

Crop production: from field to fully controlled facilities



- Subject to environmental conditions & fluctuations
- Inconsistent growing
- Requires pesticides
- Seasonal operation

- Variable sunlight, temperature, and seasonal conditions
- Year-round operation
- Subject to pests
- Specialized structure
- Water use: reduced 8X

- Consistent yield & quality
- No pest, no pesticides
- Existing structures
- Easily stacked
- Water use: reduced 3X beyond greenhouse

Yunbi Xu (2018) unpublished

作物工厂化主要形态

自然光蔬菜工厂



1. 利用自然光照，环境相对可控；
2. 工厂化生产，产品相对安全，产能达露地5-10倍；
3. 投资费用、运行成本与人工补光能耗相对较低，但冬季加温成本高。

人工光蔬菜工厂

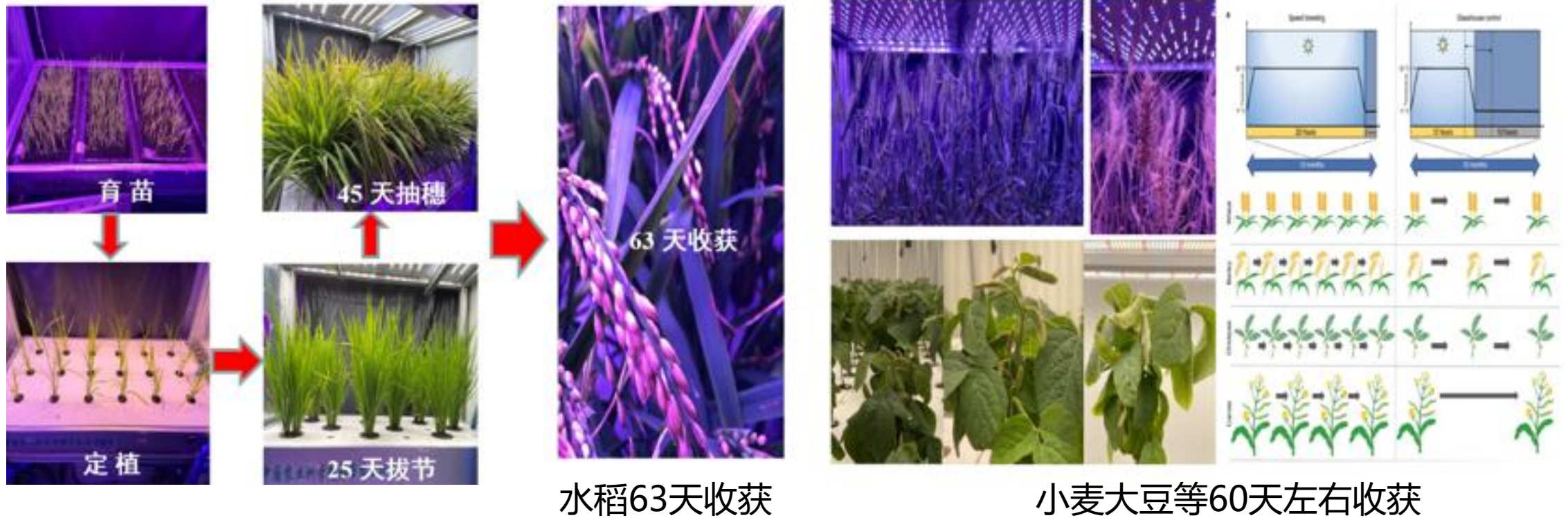


1. 环境精准可控，不受外界气候影响，周年均衡生产；
2. 资源利用率高，产能达露地40倍以上膜，产品洁净安全；
3. 设施装备费用高，能源消耗大，运行成本高。

修改自 杨其长 2022 智慧农业产学研生态峰会

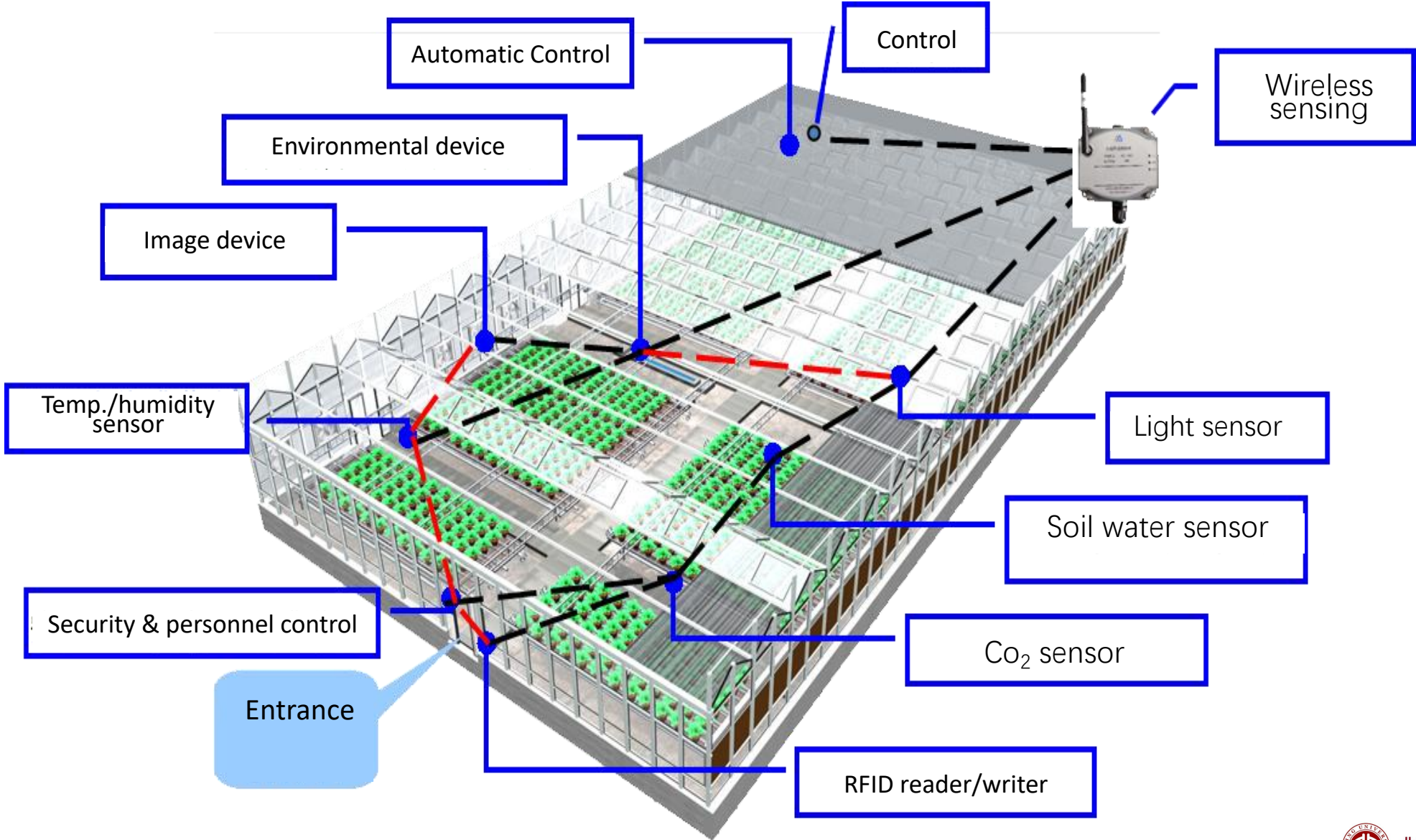
蔬菜工厂化技术为其他产业提供借鉴

蔬菜工厂化技术，可为水稻、小麦、玉米、大豆等粮食作物快速繁殖提供借鉴，实现一年繁育5-6代，甚至7-8代。



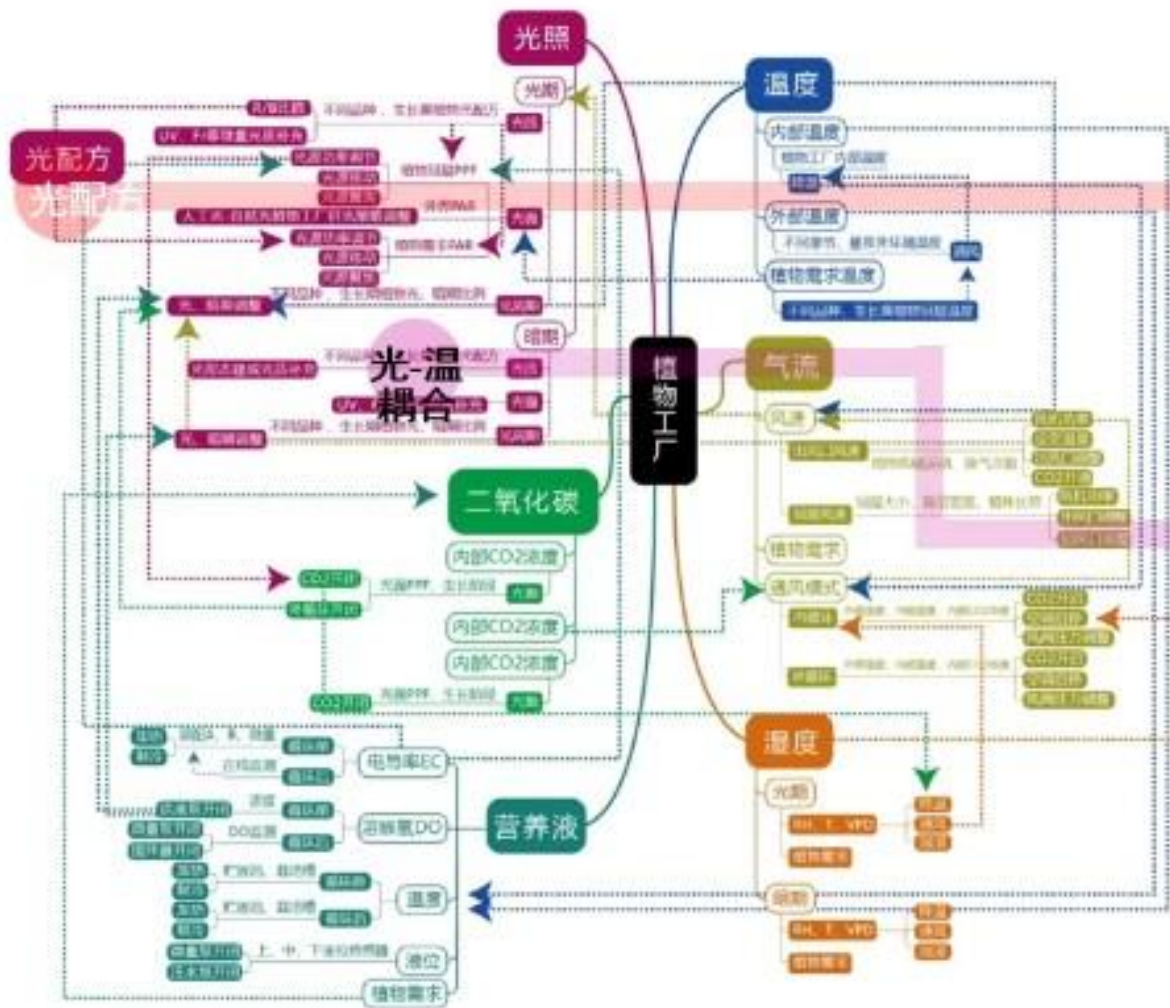
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AI Greenhouse Control System



AI与大数据融入蔬菜工厂智慧化管控

蔬菜工厂关键位控制算法



光-温耦合模型

光温耦合启动温度 **空调能效**

$$T_{air} \leq T_m - \frac{Q_h}{C_p \rho V_f} \text{COF}_{max} = \frac{Q_c + E}{F} = \frac{Q_c}{F} \text{COF}_{max} = \frac{Q_c}{F}$$

光温耦合节能率

$$E_s = \frac{Q_c}{P_s} = \frac{C_p \times \rho \times V_f \times (T_c - T_m)}{P_s} \eta = \frac{W_{air} - W_{cool}}{W_{cool}} \times 100$$

光配方优化模型

净光合速率模型

$$C_p = C_p + C_p - (kN/F)(C_a - C_m) + (IF/F) \frac{C_i(t+\delta/2) - C_i(t-\delta/2)}{\delta}$$

蒸腾速率模型

$$W_s = W_s + (N/F)(X_m - X_a) + \frac{V_s X_m (t+\delta/2) - X_m (t-\delta/2)}{F \delta}$$

营养品质调控模型

光-氮耦合调控模型

$$y(x) = b_0 + \sum_{i=1}^N b_i x_i + \sum_{i < j}^N b_{ij} x_i x_j + \sum_{i=1}^N b_{ii} x_i^2$$

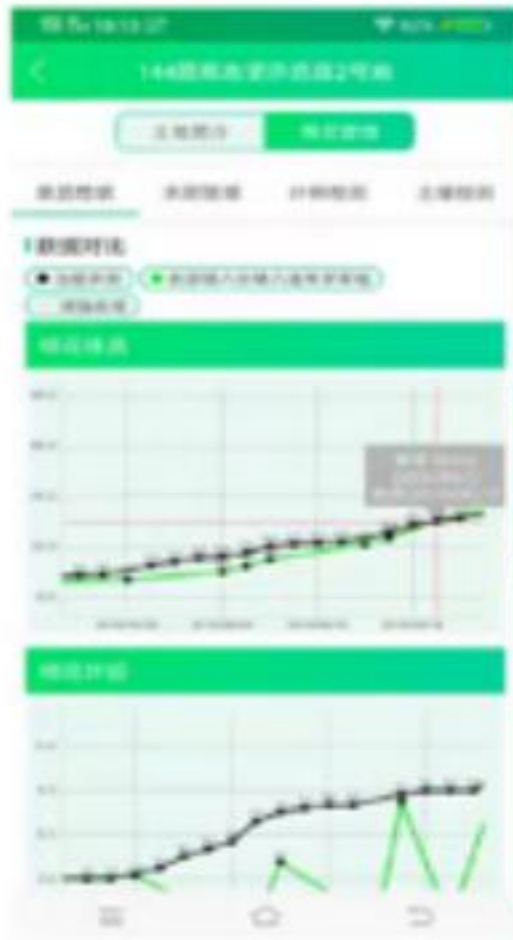
离子吸收速率模型

$$I_c = I_a W_a - I_{sa} W_{sa} + \frac{(I_a + I_{sa}) V_{sa} (t+\delta/2) - V_{sa} (t-\delta/2)}{2F \delta}$$

修改自 杨其长 2022 智慧农业产学研生态峰会

水肥智能管理系统

“测-配-施”一体化水肥高效利用解决方案



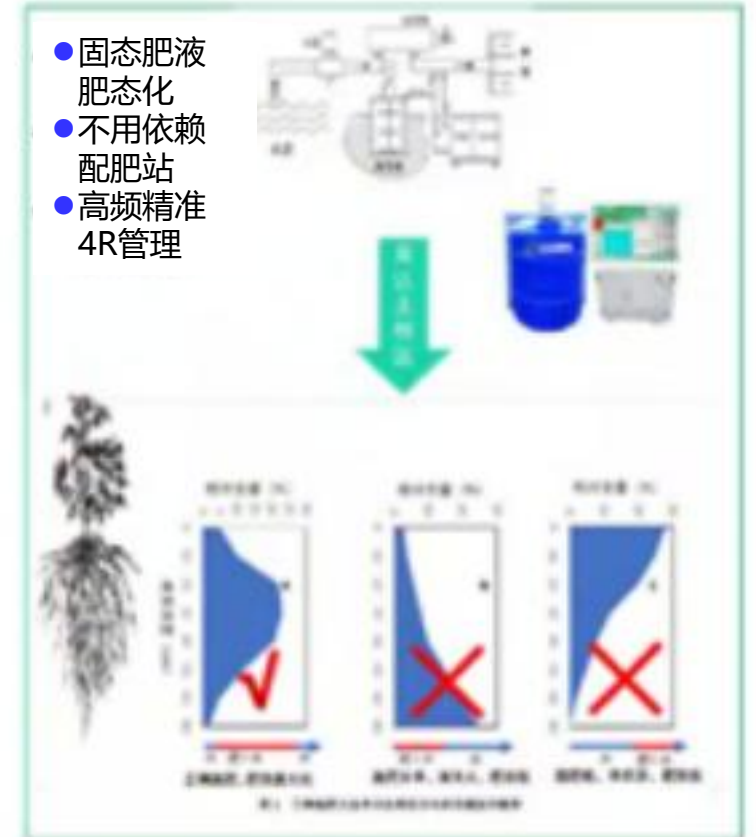
土壤肥力检测+叶柄速测



智力配肥服务落地



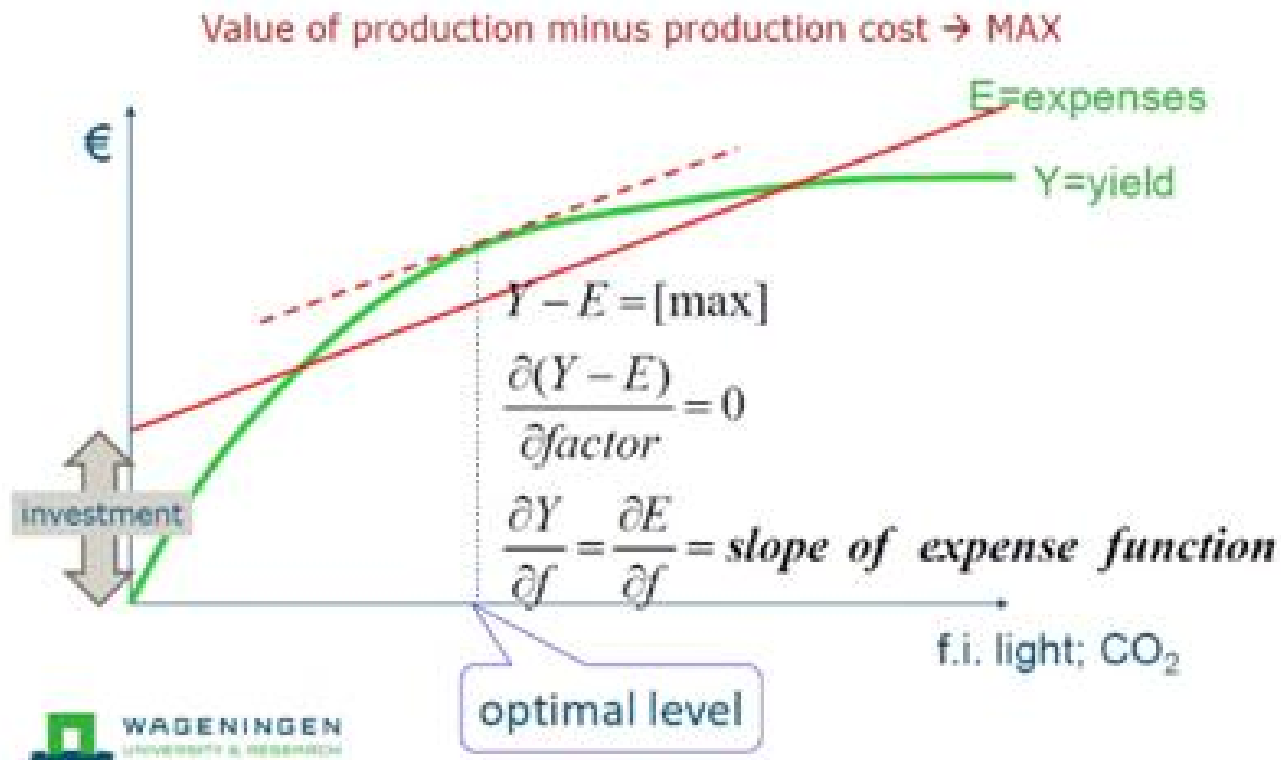
精准施肥装备



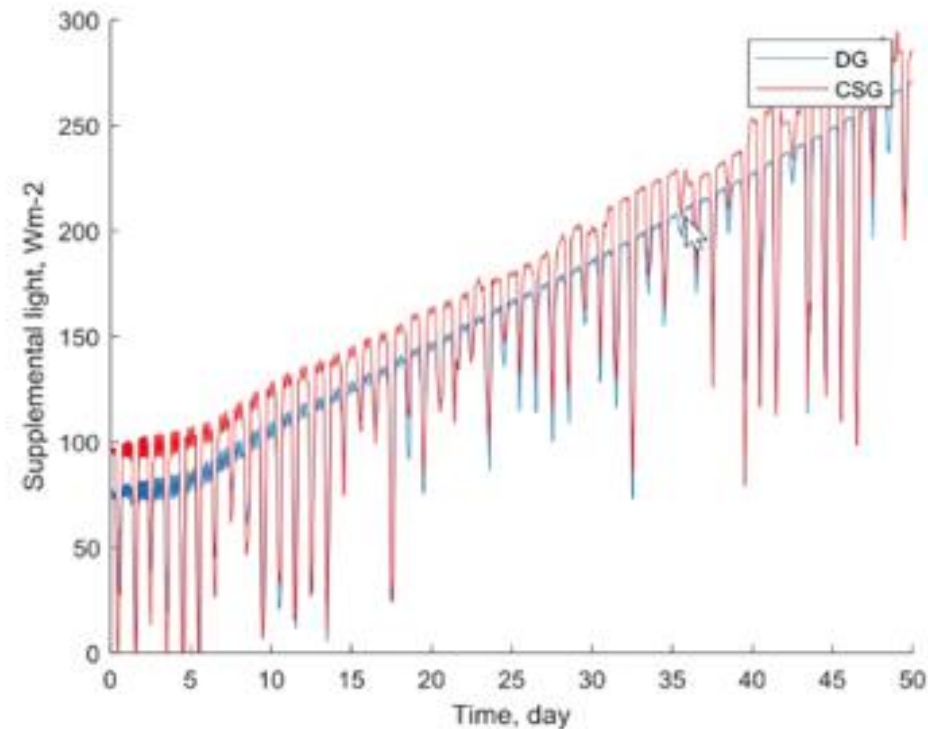
吕新 2022 智慧农业产学研生态峰会

光和CO2最优控制策略

Optimal management of a single factor



蔬菜工厂光、CO2最优收益控制



LED补光的最优控制

修改自 杨其长 2022 智慧农业产学研生态峰会

机器人：柔性机械手



柔性操作机械手



整枝打叶机械手



采收机器人

杨其长 2022 智慧农业产学研生态峰会



农业智能机器人

Agricultural production: seeding, planting, tilling, pickup, harvest, weeding, sorting, packing, etc.

Production management: materials, planting and forest, soil, and pasture

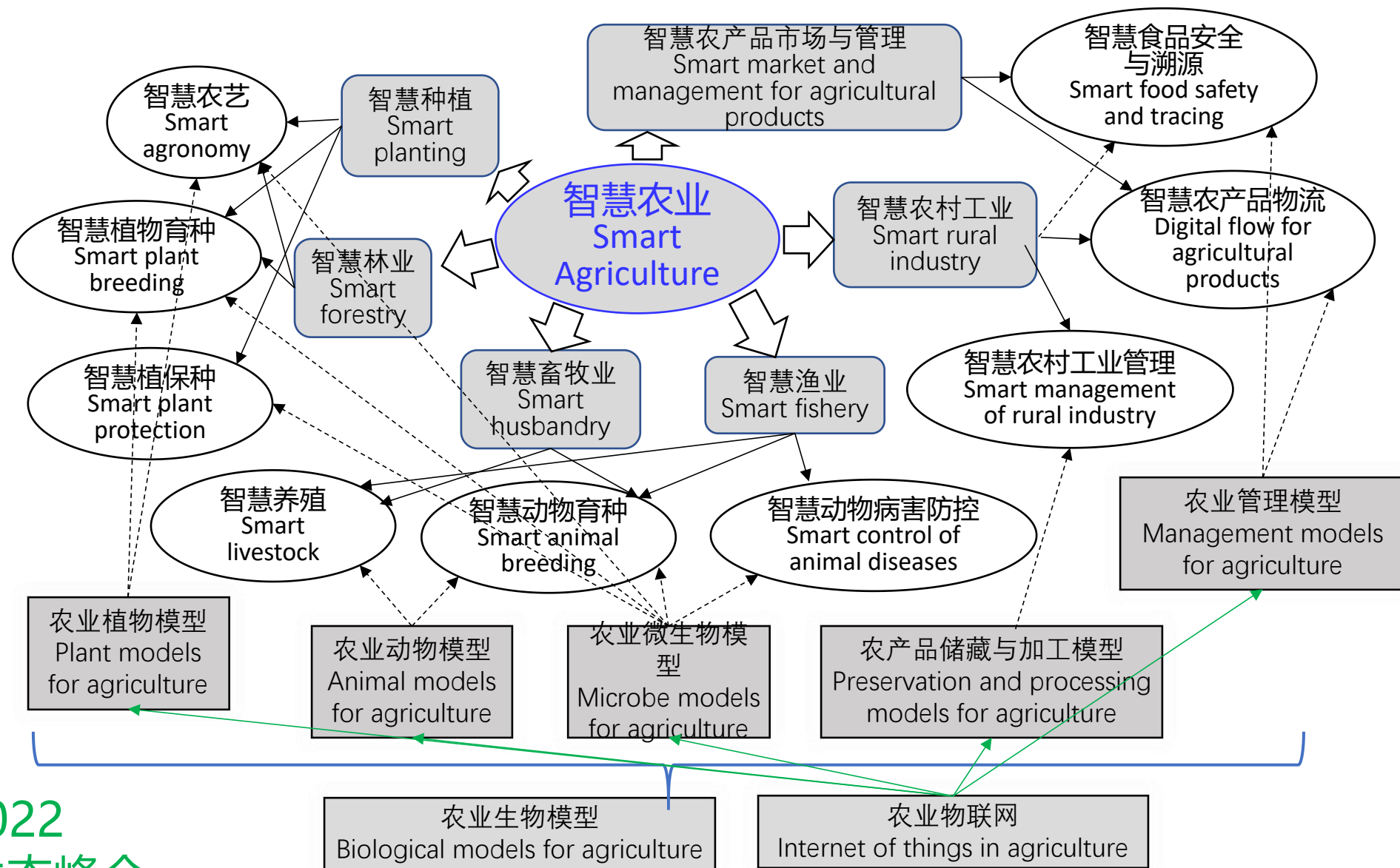


Plant doctor AlphaGo



Prepared by Yunbi Xu from http://www.sohu.com/a/215470854_656712

农业模型与智慧农业体系



修改自 冯利平 2022
智慧农业产学研生态峰会

ACA数字农业大脑

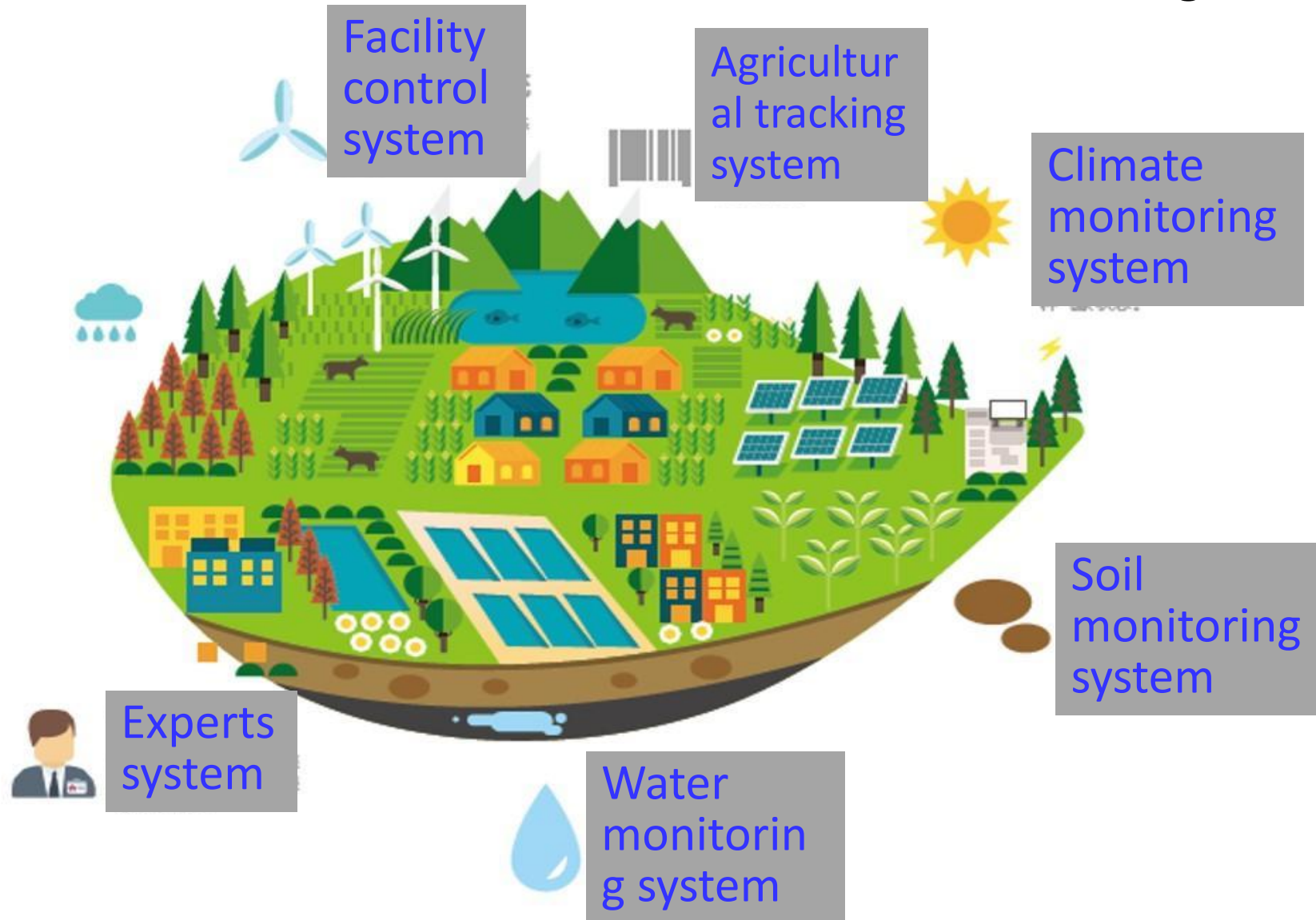


ACA可控农业(Agrist Controllable Agriculture)是将设施农业与数字农业实效融合的全球农业产业发展新模式

吕名礼 2022 智慧农业产学研生态峰会

智慧农业物联网

The internet of things for intelligent agriculture





北京大学现代农业研究院
Institute of Advanced Agricultural Sciences

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Peking University Institute of Advanced Agricultural Sciences

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