better with sugar yield affected by row distance?

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## Background \& Objectives

- Row distances of 75 and 90 cm decrease sugar yield up to $10 \%$
- Yield decrease is putatively caused by source limitation
- Aims of our study:
- Is source limitation due to lower light interception the main cause for yield decrease?
- Is LAI or canopy ground cover better suitable to predict yield loss in quantitative terms?


## Material \& Methods

- Field trials conducted at 2 sites near Göttingen in 2021, with 4 row distances: 45, 60, 75, 90 cm ( 4 replicates, $85,000 \mathrm{pl} \mathrm{ha}^{-1}$ ).
- RGB arial photographs (DJI Zenmuse X7) acquired at 4 dates and processed to calculate canopy ground cover (CGC) based on VARI-Index (Visible Atmospherically Resistant Index).
- Leaf area index (LAI) measured with LI-COR LAI 2200C.
- Sugar beet harvested on Sept. 27 (Harste) and Oct. 11 (Sieboldshausen). Sugar yield determined following standard procedures.


## Results \& Discussion



Fig. 1: Effect of row spacing on sugar beet leaf area index (top) and canopy ground cover (bottom) across the growing season at Harste and Sieboldshausen in 2021.


Fig. 4: Canopy ground cover derived from VARI-Index and Otsu threshold method, $6^{\text {th }}$ of July 2021, Harste.

- Lowest sugar yield at 75 cm and 90 cm row distance
- Similar LAI for all row distances
- Lower CGC at 75 cm and 90 cm row distance
- Closer correlation between CGC and sugar yield than between LAI and sugar yield


Fig. 3: Pearson coefficients of correlation between canopy properties and sugar yield and in 2021, LAI = leaf area index, CGC = canopy ground cover.

## Summary \& Outlook

- Decreased sugar yield for row distances of 75 and 90 cm
- Source limitation plays a major role in row distance effects on yield
- Closer correlation between CGC and sugar yield $\ddagger$ CGC appears better suitable to predict sugar yield than LAI
- Can integration of plant height estimation improve prediction of sugar yield?

