Capsis / AMAPstudio

An integrative approach for forests and plants architecture modelling

Francois de Coligny (INRA AMAP)
Sébastien Griffon (Cirad AMAP)

AMAP - Botany and Computational Plant Architecture
Montpellier, France

Modelling plants and forests: modelling what, why and how ?

Capsis: modelling plantations growth and yield / forests dynamics

INRA – EFPA division : Forest, Grassland and Freshwater Ecology

1994 : Capsis is created in Avignon by Philippe Dreyfus
mutualisation of models development
knowledge transfer to the forest managers
12 stand level and tree distance independent models
a lot of partnerships

1999 : Capsis is managed in AMAP – Montpellier
a developer : F. de Coligny
specifications are widened to spatialized models
a supporting methodology for modellers
collaborative development

2013 : Capsis contains more than 60 growth or dynamics models

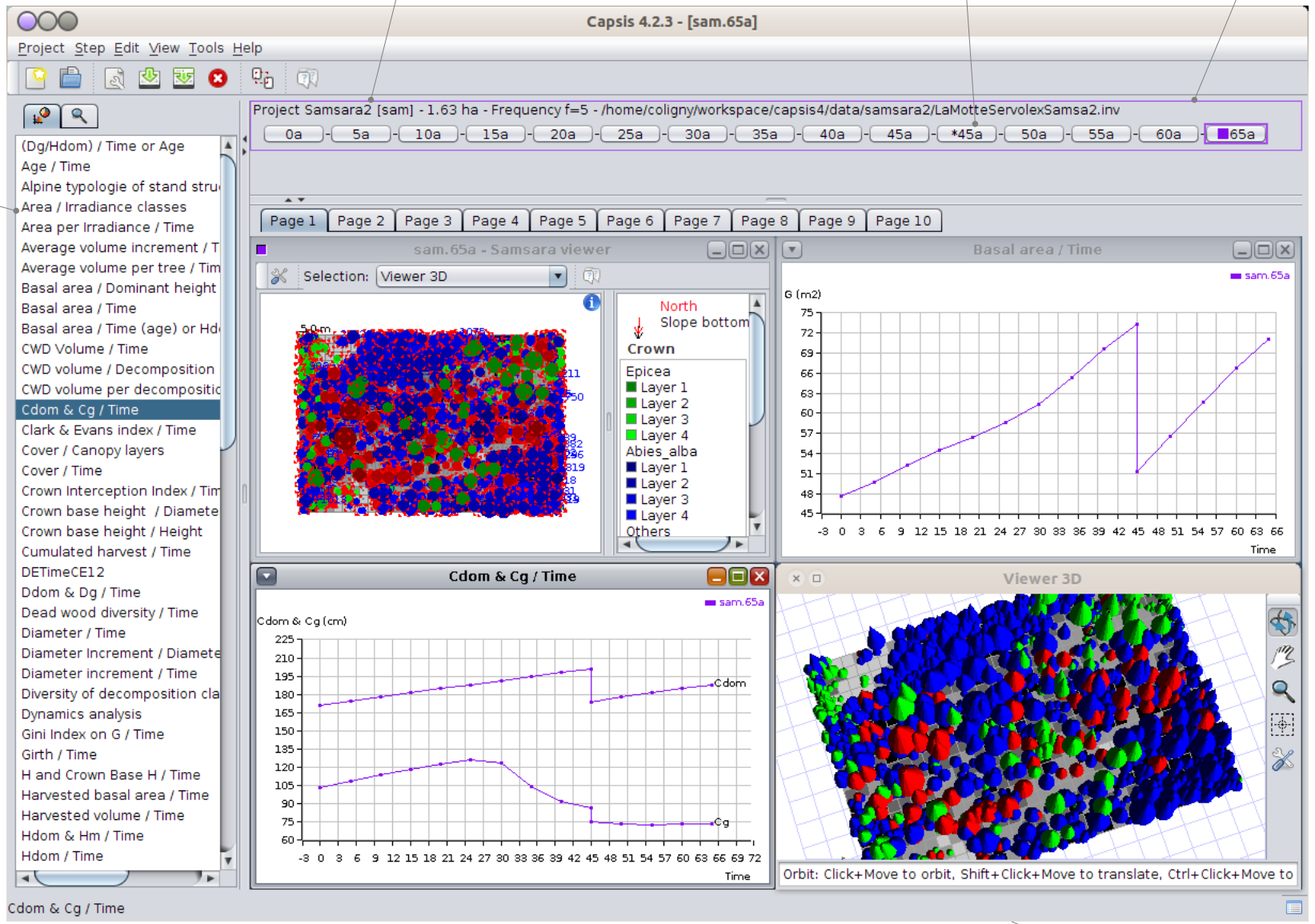
Capsis: how does it work ?

model : initialisation + time loop

intervention

project

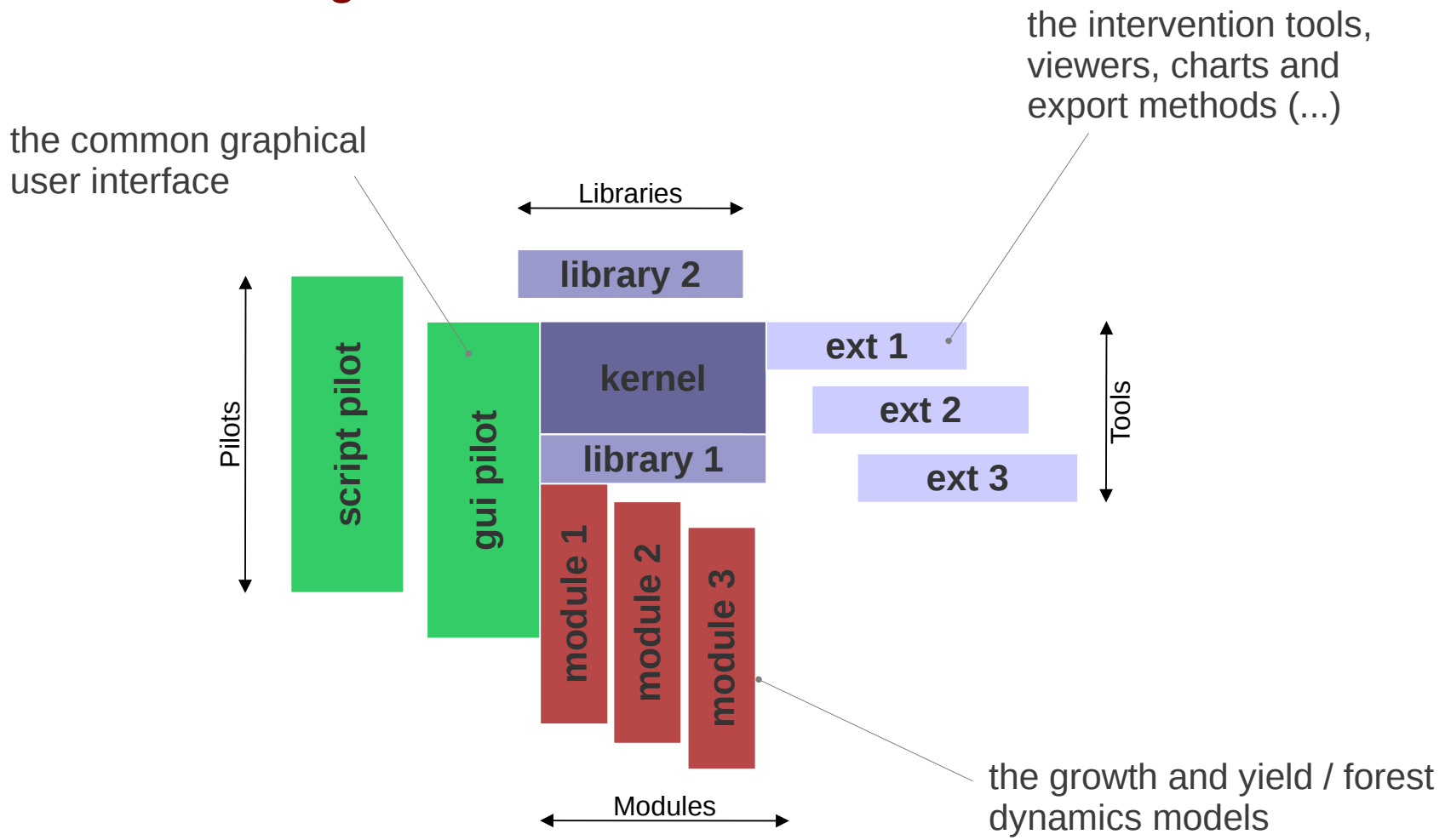
integrated viewers and charts



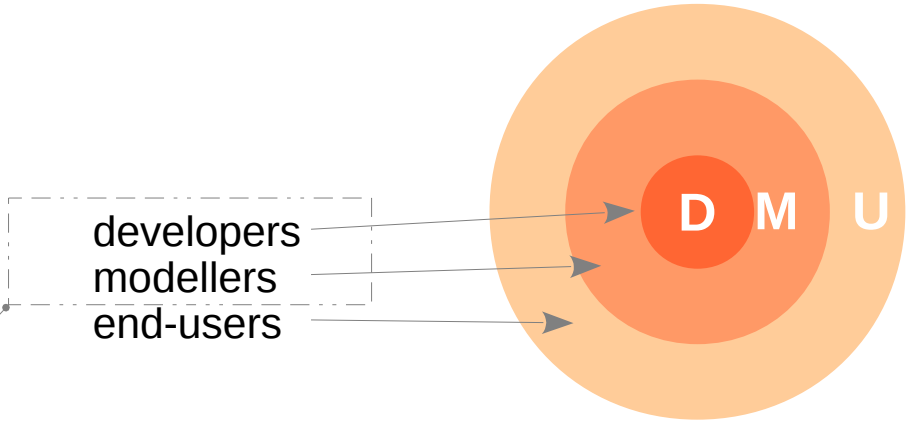
Capsis - Linux - Graphical user interface - English

export

Capsis: Software design



Capsis: Actors and roles



The Capsis community:
developers + modellers
co-develop together

Developer
Francois de Coligny
INRA AMAP Montpellier

Modeller
Céline Meredieu
INRA Biogeco Bordeaux
PP3, Lemoine, Fompine

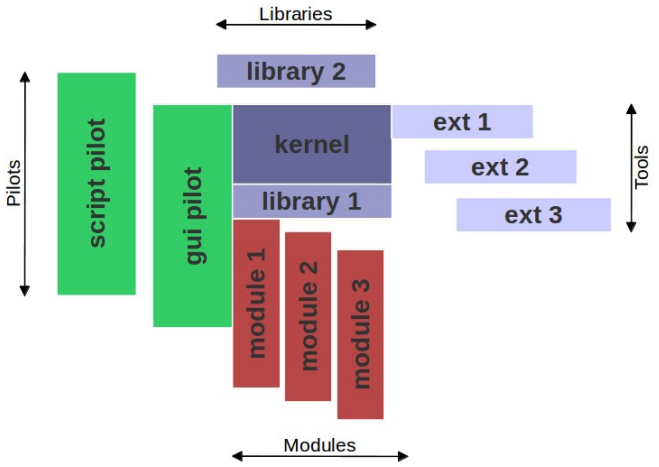
Modeller
Teresa Fidalgo Fonseca
UTAD Vila Real Portugal
ModisPinaster

Modeller
Gauthier Ligot
ULG Gembloux Belgium
Gymnos, Quergus

End-user
Thierry Sardin
ONF
Silvicultural guides

End-user
Students, forestry associations

Capsis: the Charter



Clear participation rules

All the common parts are free software (LGPL), they are reusable by everyone
-> all **except the red parts**

- **Free kernel**: the Capsis kernel is a free software (LGPL licence) : **kernel** + **generic pilots** + **extensions** + **libraries** (all the capsis.* packages)
- **Development**: the modellers are in charge of the development of their models in Capsis
- **Support**: They can have support from the developers : training sessions, design, starting help, further assistance
- **Free access in the community**: All the source codes are freely accessible by all members in the Capsis community, modules may become the base for new modules, code can be shared…
- **Respect of intellectual property**: all members respect the intellectual property of the other members.
- **Validations**: developers deal with technical validation, modellers deal with functionnal validation.
- **Distribution**: the stabilized / validated modules may be distributed when the author decides and chooses a licence (LGPL free license suggested), possible download from a ftp site.
- **Decentralization**: modellers manage directly the relations with their end-users: financing, training, assistance, models documentation, contracts…

Help the modellers develop by themselves

- Use an accessible language

  + Java is powerful and strict → accessible to scientists
  - Java is rich → also a drawback

- A short training course

  scientists become beginer developers

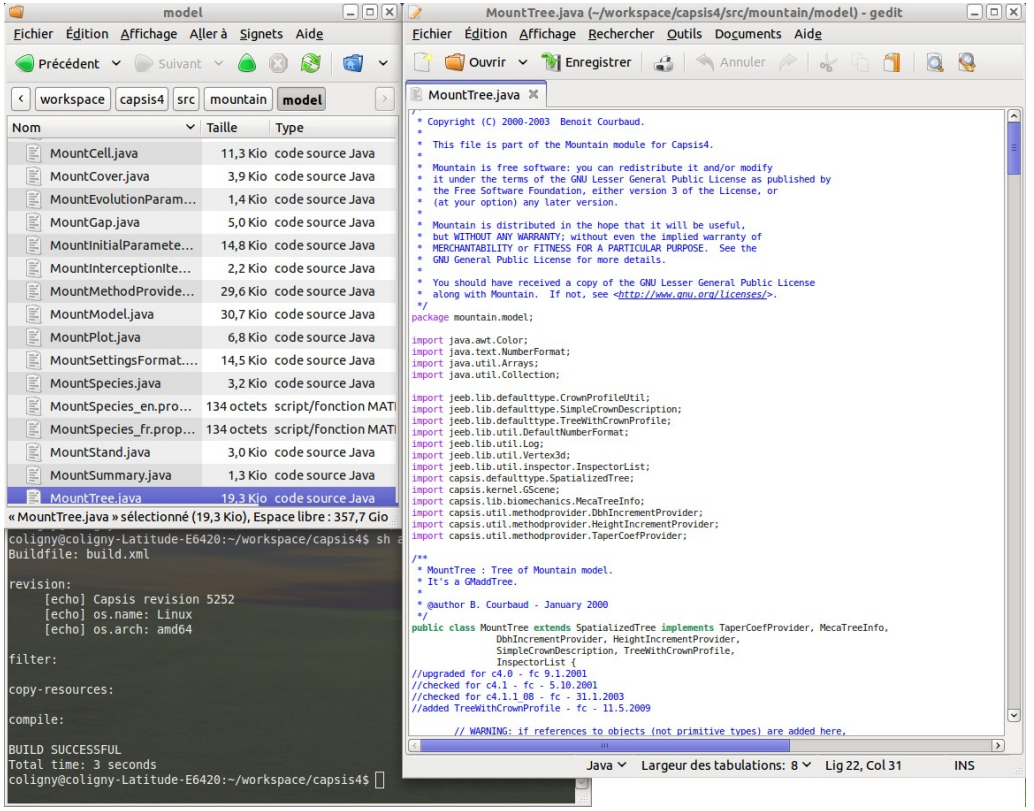
- Backing is essential

  after the initial training course...
  ...a customized starting session

- Support must be effective

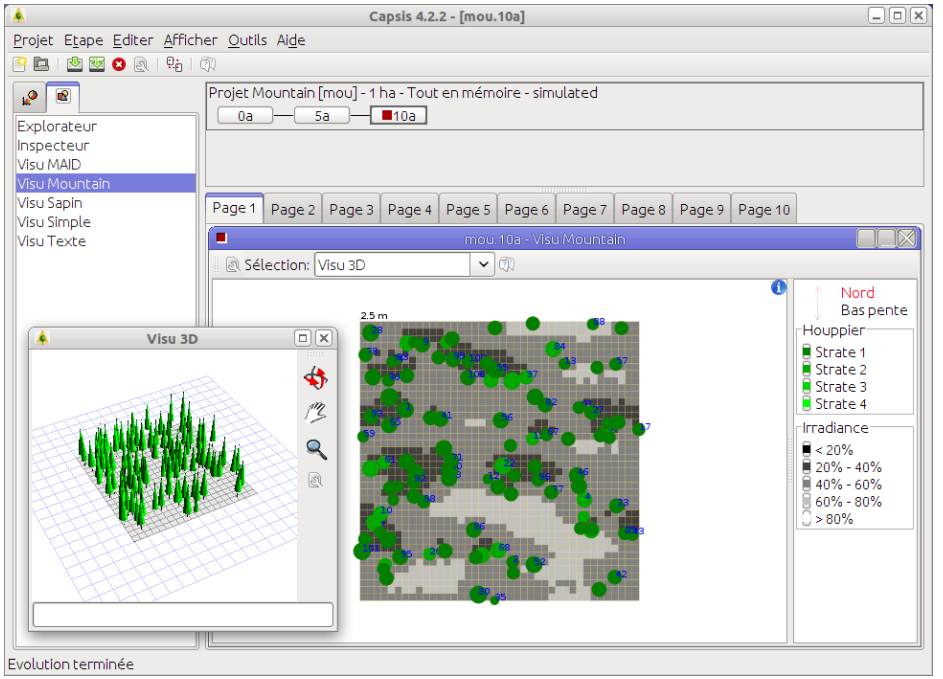
  reactivity, availability

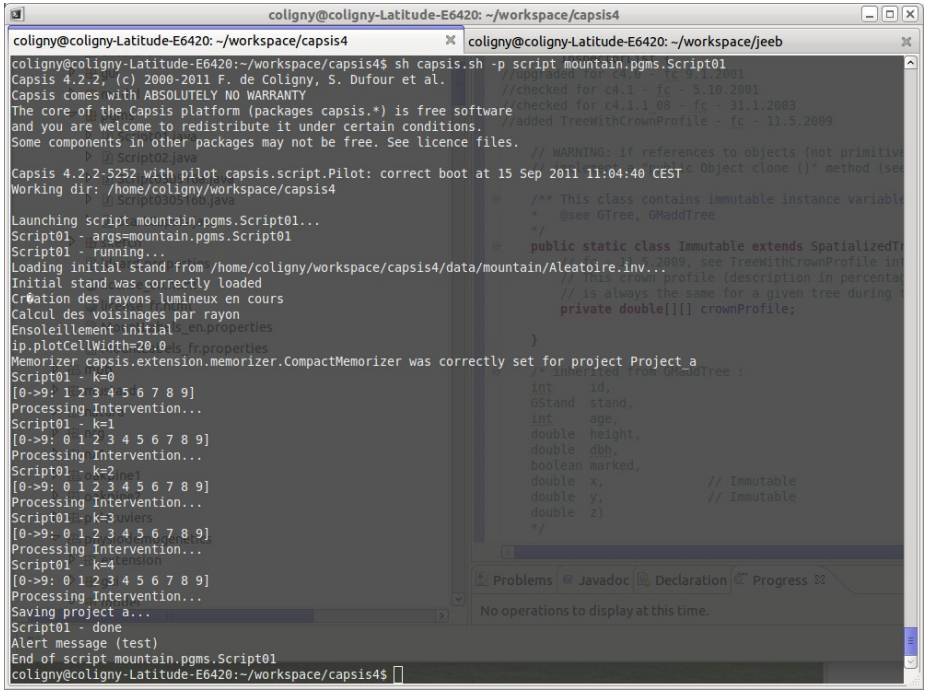
a simple editor,
a file manager,
and a terminal are enough



Capsis: several ways of use

Interactive (french / english)

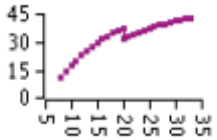




All models are accessible with scripts
- long simulations
- runs on clusters
- sensitivity analyses...

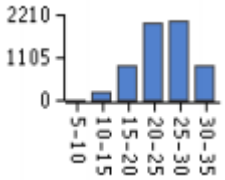
Céline Meredieu, Thierry Labbé (INRA Biogeco, Bordeaux)

Models for maritime pine in the *Landes de Gascogne*



Lemoine model (stand level, plantation):

- age
- number of trees
- girth (dominant, mean)
- basal area
- height (dominant, mean)
- volume (mean)



PP3 model (distribution model, plantation):

a list of trees

- age
- diameter, Height, volume of each tree
- number of trees in each category
- crown (Height, diameter)
- other information (biomass, carbon, etc.)

Applications, further works:

- a permanent resource analysis system (with IFN - National Forest Inventory)
- dead wood modelling and biodiversity
- models transfer to the silviculture prescribers

Jean-Francois Dhôte (ONF), Patrick Vallet (Irstea), Mathieu Fortin (AgroParisTech Lerfob),
Gilles Le Moguedec (INRA AMAP)

Fagacées: an invidual-based model for oak and beech

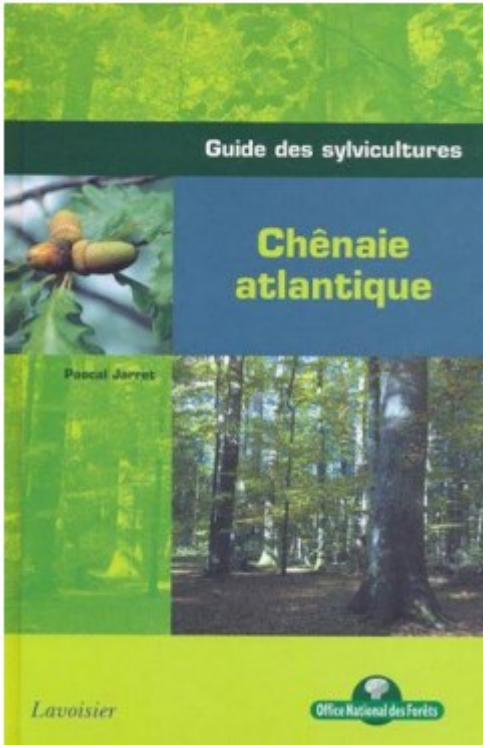
Fagacées relies on 5 fundamental relations at 2 levels

1. stand level
   - a growth model for dominant height (H0)
   - a self thinning model giving the relative density index (RDI)
   - a basal area (G) productivity model (Eichhorn)

2. tree level
   - a model for distributing the increases at the tree scale
   - a height / diameter model

Work under progress on the model to help revise the ONF *Chênaie Atlantique* silvicultural guide (Pascal Jarret, 2004)

Changing context, climatic change, productivity change...



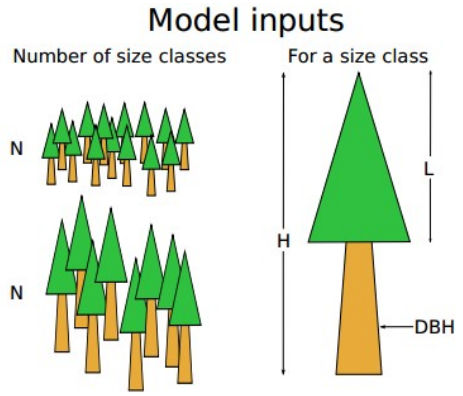
Le Moguédec G., Dhôte J.-F., 2012. Fagacées: a tree-centered growth and yield model for sessile oak (Quercus petraea L.) and common beech (Fagus sylvatica L.). Annals of Forest Science (2012) 69:257–269.

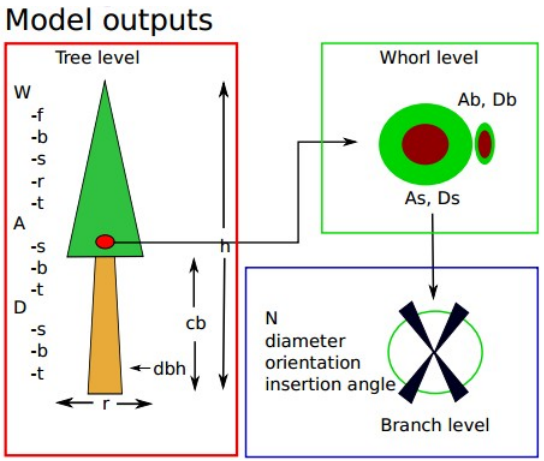
Robert Schneider (UQAR, Québec)

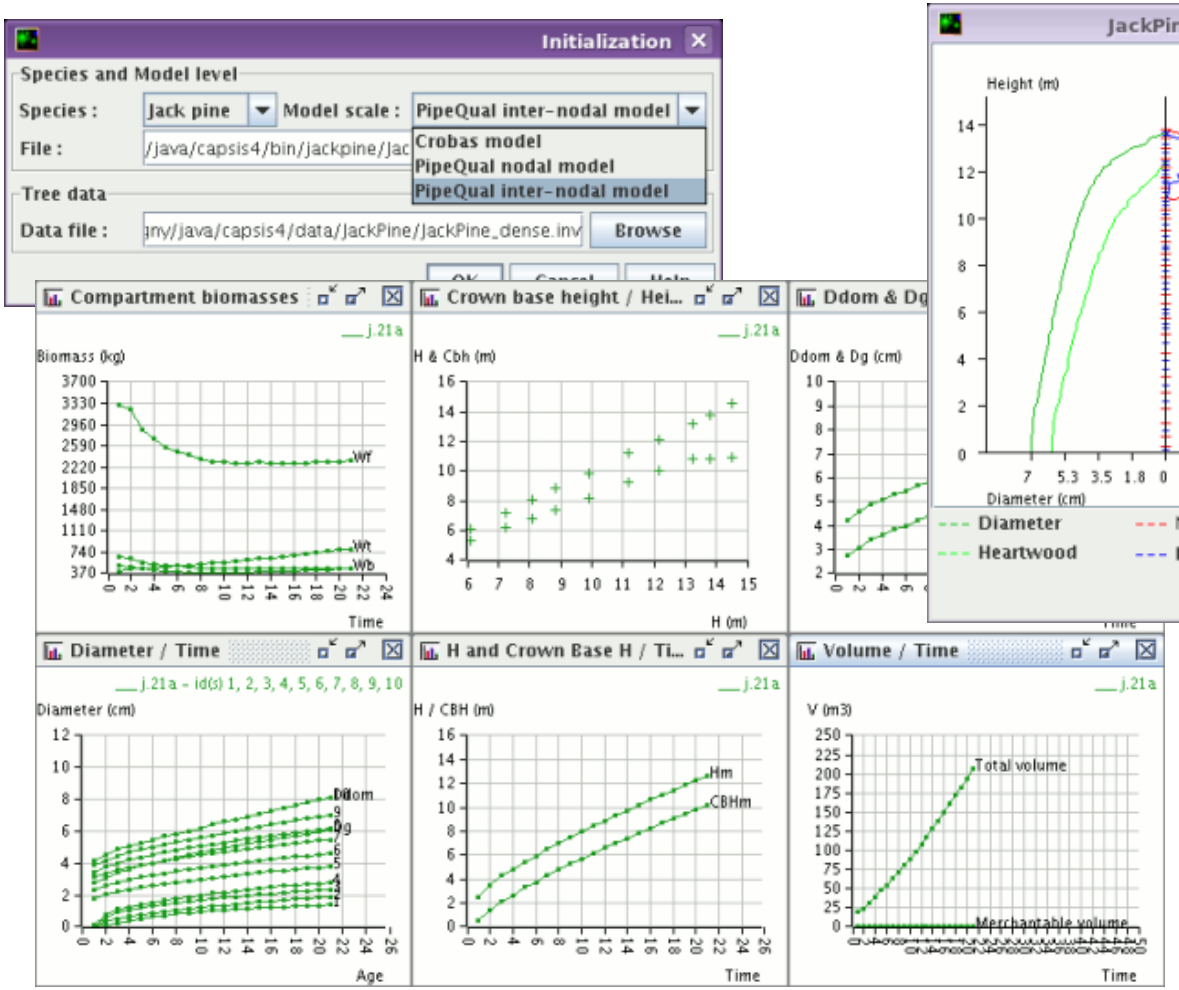
Jackpine

Predict the effect of different scenarios on the growth and wood quality of jack pine, black and white spruce in Québec.

The Crobas - PipeQual model by Annikki Makela (University of Helsinki, Finland), a reusable library for Crobas was added in Capsis







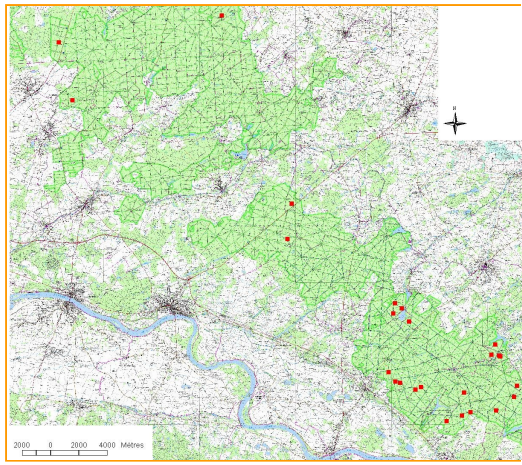
Marie-Ange Ngo Bieng (Cirad System, Montpellier), Thomas Perot (Irstea Ecosystèmes Forestiers, Nogent sur Vernisson)

Oakpine: oak and pine growing at the same time

Quantify the impact of the spatial structure type on the productivity of oak-pine forests
Method:

- simulate several types of realistic spatial structure (same list of trees)
- simulate growth for each structure type
- compare the obtained productivities

Spatial structure analysis on 34 plots:
typology for the canopy: 4 types / for the understorey: 3 types

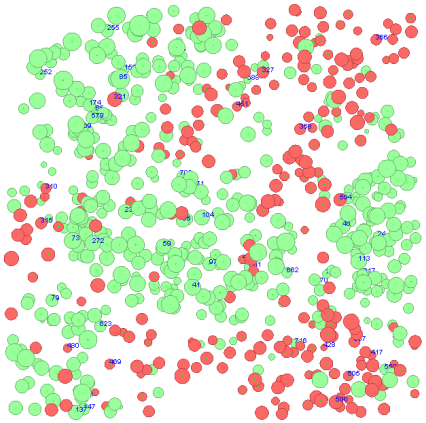


Spatial structures simulation: a combination of point processes

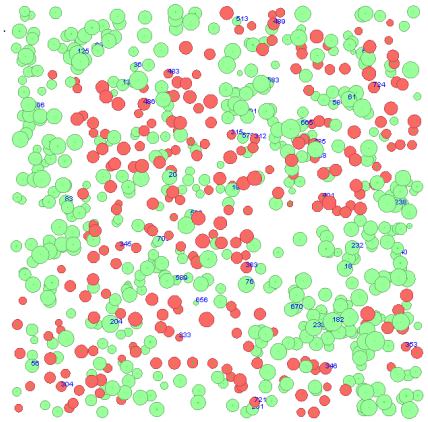
- specific structure: aggregation, random, regularity
- intertype structure: attraction, independence, repulsion

Simulation examples:

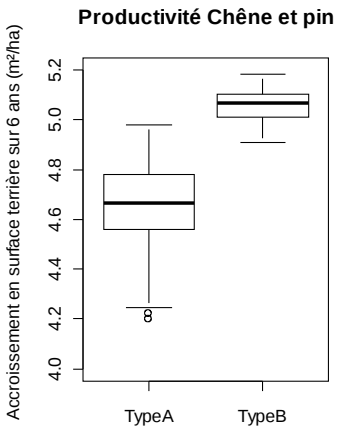
Canopée Type 1, modèle C7
Ss étage Type 2, modèle SE6

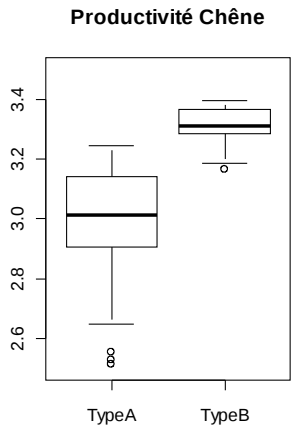


Canopée Type 3, modèle C4
Ss étage Type 2, modèle SE6



Script mode, repetitions, example of results:





Ngo Bieng M.-A., Perot T., de Coligny F., Goreaud F., 2013. Spatial pattern of trees influences species productivity in a mature oak–pine mixed forest. Eur J Forest Res, in press, DOI: 10.1007/s10342-013-0716-z

http://www.mrn.gouv.qc.ca/publications/forets/connaissances/recherche/Fortin-Mathieu/Memoire156.pdf

Mathieu Fortin, Luc Langevin (MRNF Québec), Jean-Francois Lavoie (Arcane Technologies)

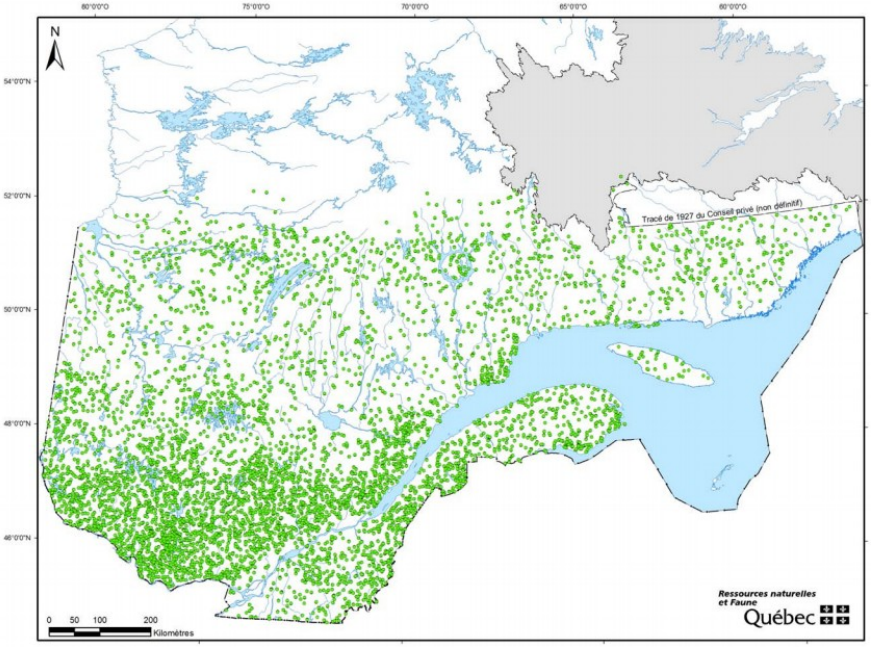
Artemis-2009

A distance-independent tree model for the main potential vegetations in the province of Québec

Objectives, at the provincial level:

- develop silvicultural strategies
- update sample plots
- calculate the allowable cut

Six sub-models to forecast (i) the temporal change of mortality, (ii) diameter growth at breast height (dbh) of surviving stems, (iii) the number of recruits, (iv) their diameters, (v) height and (vi) volume using dbh.



The permanent plots of the MRNF-DIF in Québec: 12001 plots, from 1970

Other Capsis models by the Québec MRNF since 2002:

Présage (Daniel Mailly, Sylvain Turbis): a model of production and evaluation of scenarios to help management of forests in Québec

SaMARE (Sadi Aid, Sylvain Turbis): a distance-independent tree model for sugar maple- dominated stands (sugar maple, yellow birch, American beech and other broadleaved species)

Natura (Sadi Aid, Isabelle Auger): a whole-stand model for the province of Québec

Succès (Mathieu Fortin, Luc Langevin): a succession model for the main forest types in Québec

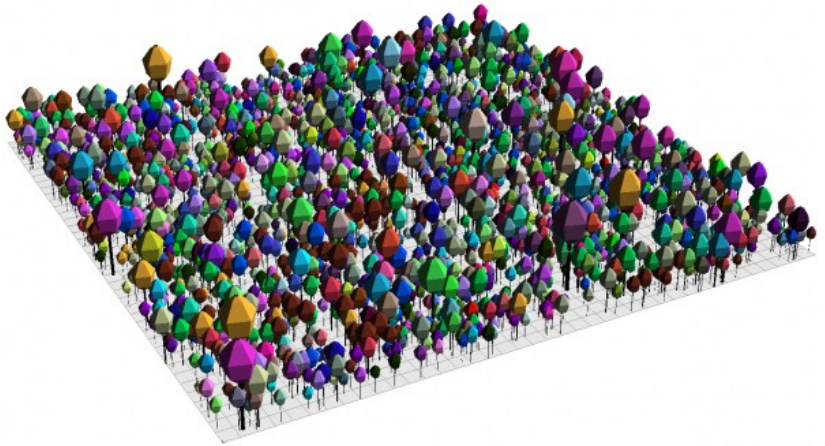
Ghislain Vieilledent (Cirad BSEF, Montpellier)

twoe: tropical forests

twoe (2e) is a software that can be used for modelling and simulating multispecies tropical forest dynamics from permanent plot data

Two packages:

- an R package to estimate the demographic parameters of tropical tree species from permanent forest plot data
- a Capsis module to simulate forest dynamics



More details on http://twoe.org/

Philippe Dreyfus (INRA URFM, Avignon)

Ventoux: modelling a forested massif

Realistic sylvicultural scenario and evolution over 100 years

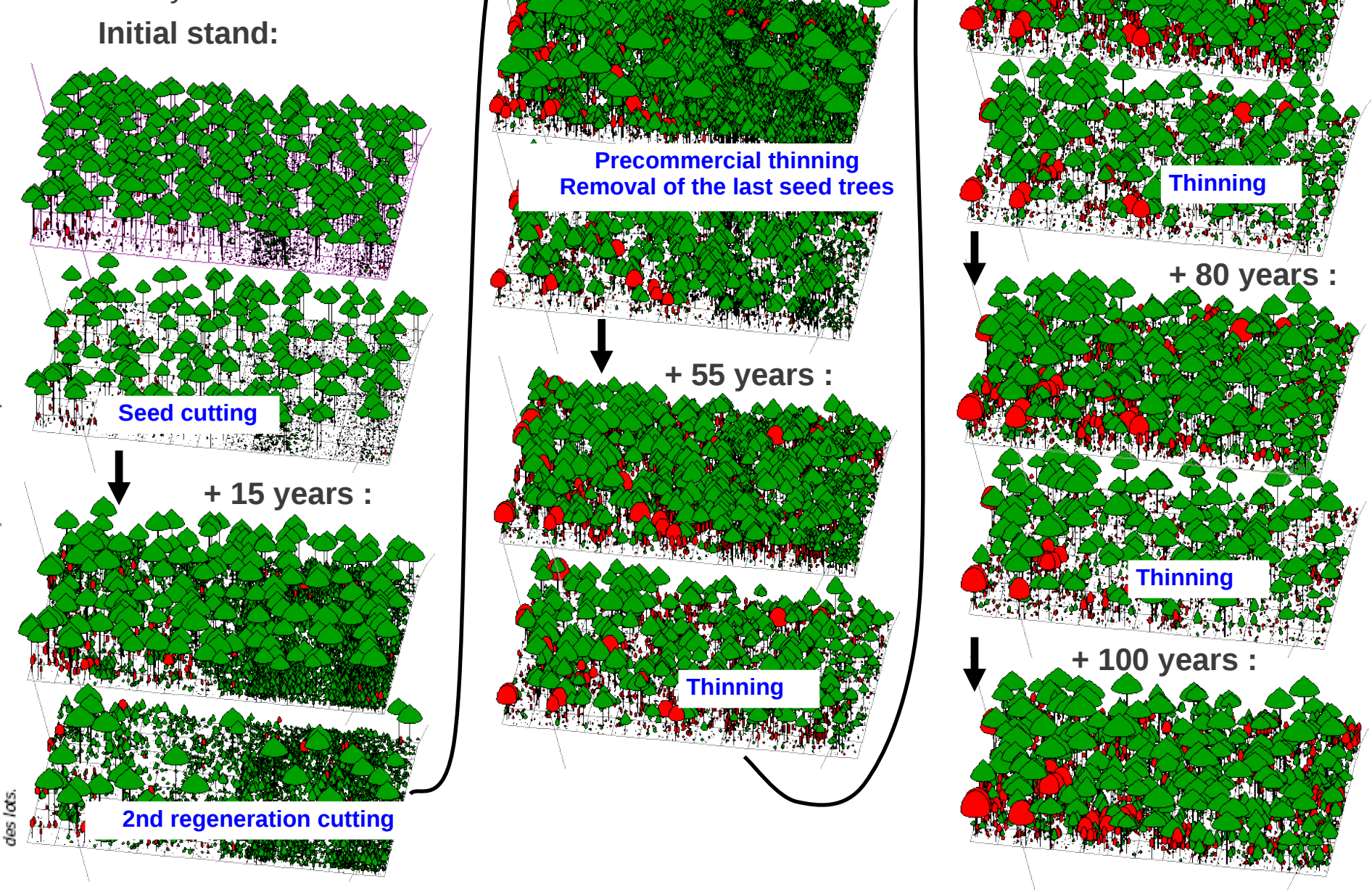


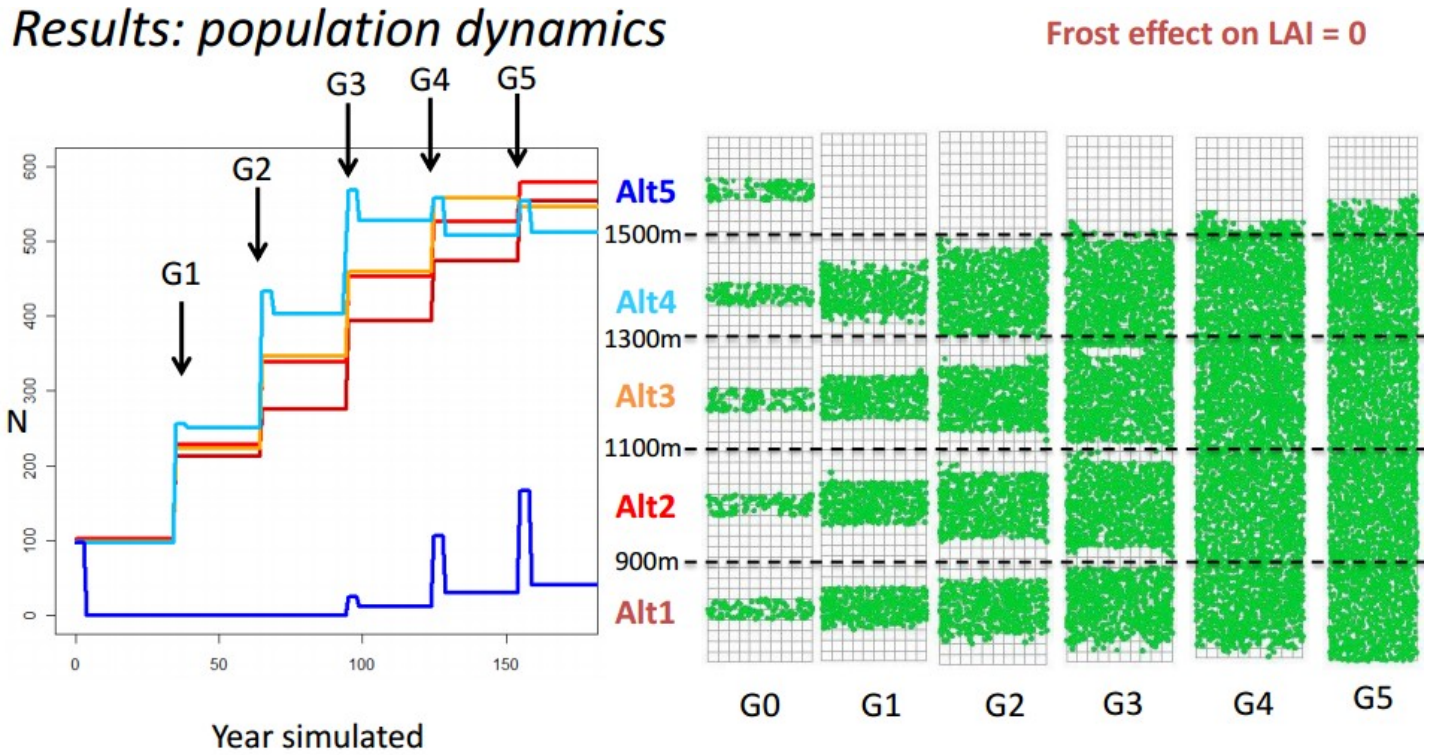
Figure 7 : *Simulation d'un scénario sylvicole complet réaliste et évolution sur 100 ans d'une plantation de Pin noir (en vert) en cours de colonisation par le Hêtre (en rouge) : régénération par coupes progressives du couvert de Pin, qui bénéficie autant au Hêtre qu'aux semis de Pin ; dépressage unique, à l'occasion duquel la proportion des deux essences peut être en partie modifiée (mais le dynamisme du Hêtre et sa faculté à rejeter ne permettent pas de l'éliminer, même si on souhaite favoriser au maximum le Pin) ; éclaircies, en nombre limité compte tenu de la nécessité d'offrir un volume suffisant à chaque intervention pour favoriser la vente des lots.*

Sylvie Oddou-Muratorio, Hendrik Davi (INRA URFM, Avignon)

PhysioDemoGenetics

PhysioDemoGenetics aims at studying the genetic adaptation through natural selection driven by climatic variables in a continuous tree population
-> accounts for complex interactions among genes, functional traits and climate when environment or demography are unstable.

It relies on (1) explicit modelling of the genetic determinism of ecophysiology-related traits and (2) the coupling of ecophysiological processes at tree level (implemented in the Castanea library in Capsis) with dynamical processes (dispersal, growth, mortality) and genetic processes (implemented in the Genetics library in Capsis)



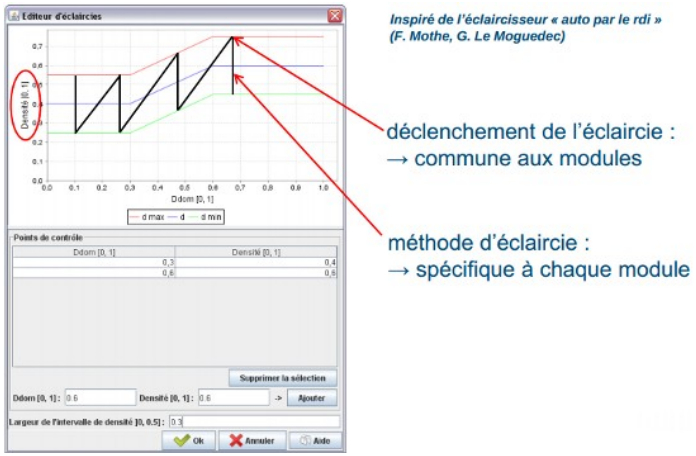
- Extinction of Alt5 at G0 and recolonisation at G3
- Treeline at 1620 m (versus observed =1700 m)

Patrick Vallet, Véronique Cucchi (Irstea, Nogent sur Vernisson)

Simmem: modelling several forests

Simmem is a model simulating the management of several forests at the same time
Each forest grows with a specific Capsis model according to its species and forest structure
Connections to Fasy, Fagacées, FTChene, Gymnos, Lemoine, Melies, Laricio and Sylvestris

The management rules are configured for the whole site



It is developed in the frame of the ANR Forgeco project by three teams:

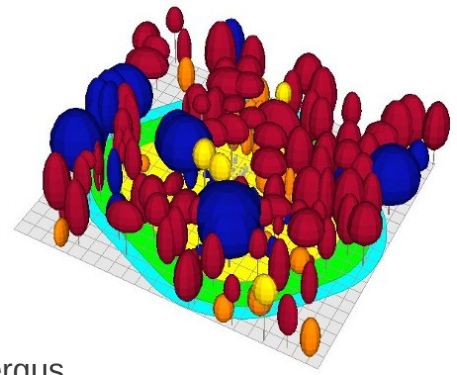
- Irstea, Nogent sur Vernisson (P. Vallet, T. Cordonnier)
  - -> Foret d'Orleans
  - -> Massif du Vercors
- ULG, Gembloux, Belgium (P. Lejeune, G. Ligot)
  - -> Ardennes belges
- EFI Atlantic, Bordeaux (C. Orazio)
  - -> Aquitaine

Benoit Courbaud (Irstea, Grenoble)

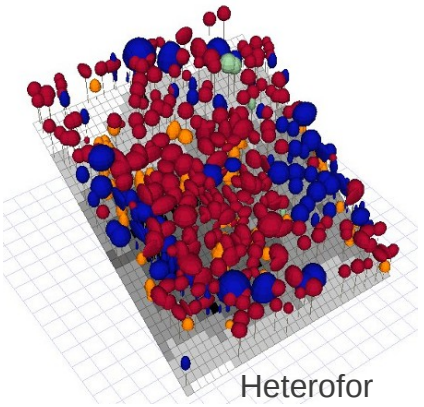
SamsaraLight: a reusable library for radiative balance

A library implementing the radiative balance of the Samsara model, to make it possible to reuse it in other models (Quergus, Heterofor, RReShar, Samsara and Samsara2, Mountain).

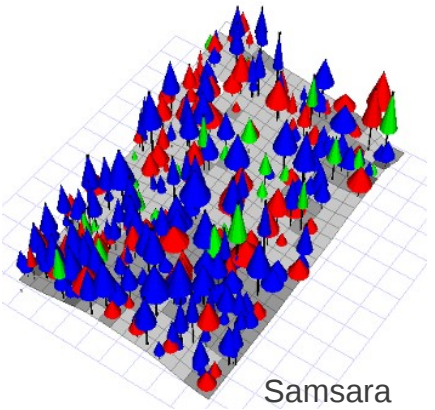
- adaptable to spatialized individual based models
- the crown is a kind of ellipsoid or a cone
- two modes: turbid medium volume or porous envelop
- irradiance (MJ) for each tree and each cell on the ground
- the irradiance can be considered for tree growth



Quergus
(G. Ligot, ULG, Belgium)



Heterofor
(M. Jonard, UCL, Belgium)

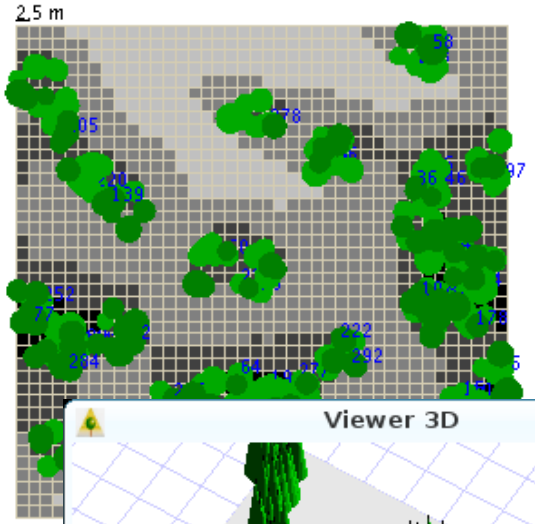


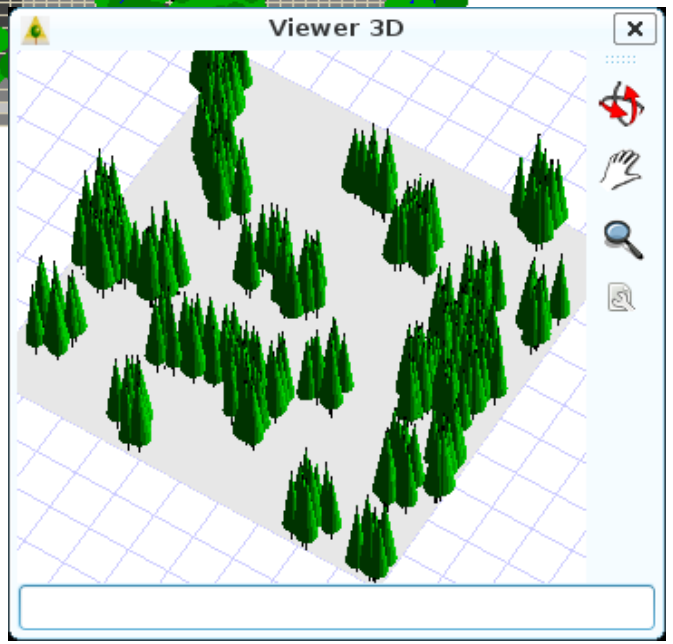
Samsara
(B. Courbaud, IRSTEA)

Philippe Ancelin, Benoit Courbaud (Irstea, Grenoble), Thierry Fourcaud (Cirad AMAP)

Foreole: individual-based wind risk

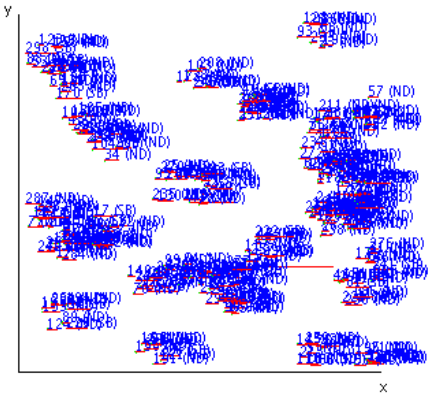
An integrated library
- assess the risk
- simulate trees removal



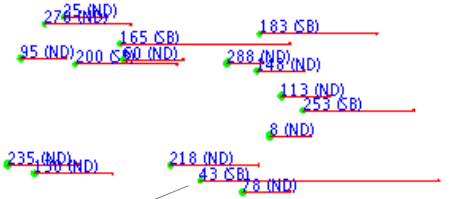


Mountain growth model (Spruce)

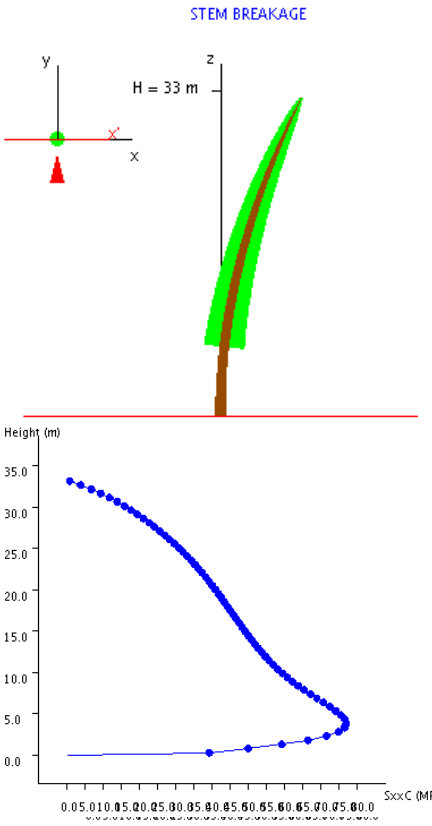
Foreole



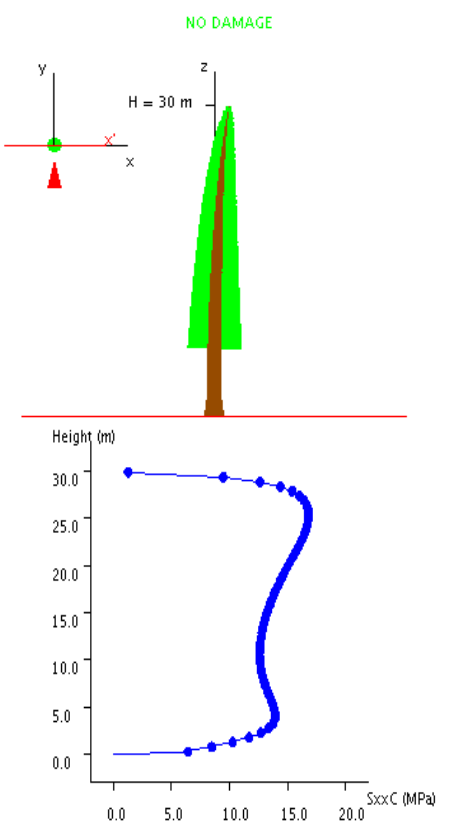
Zoom



Tree 43



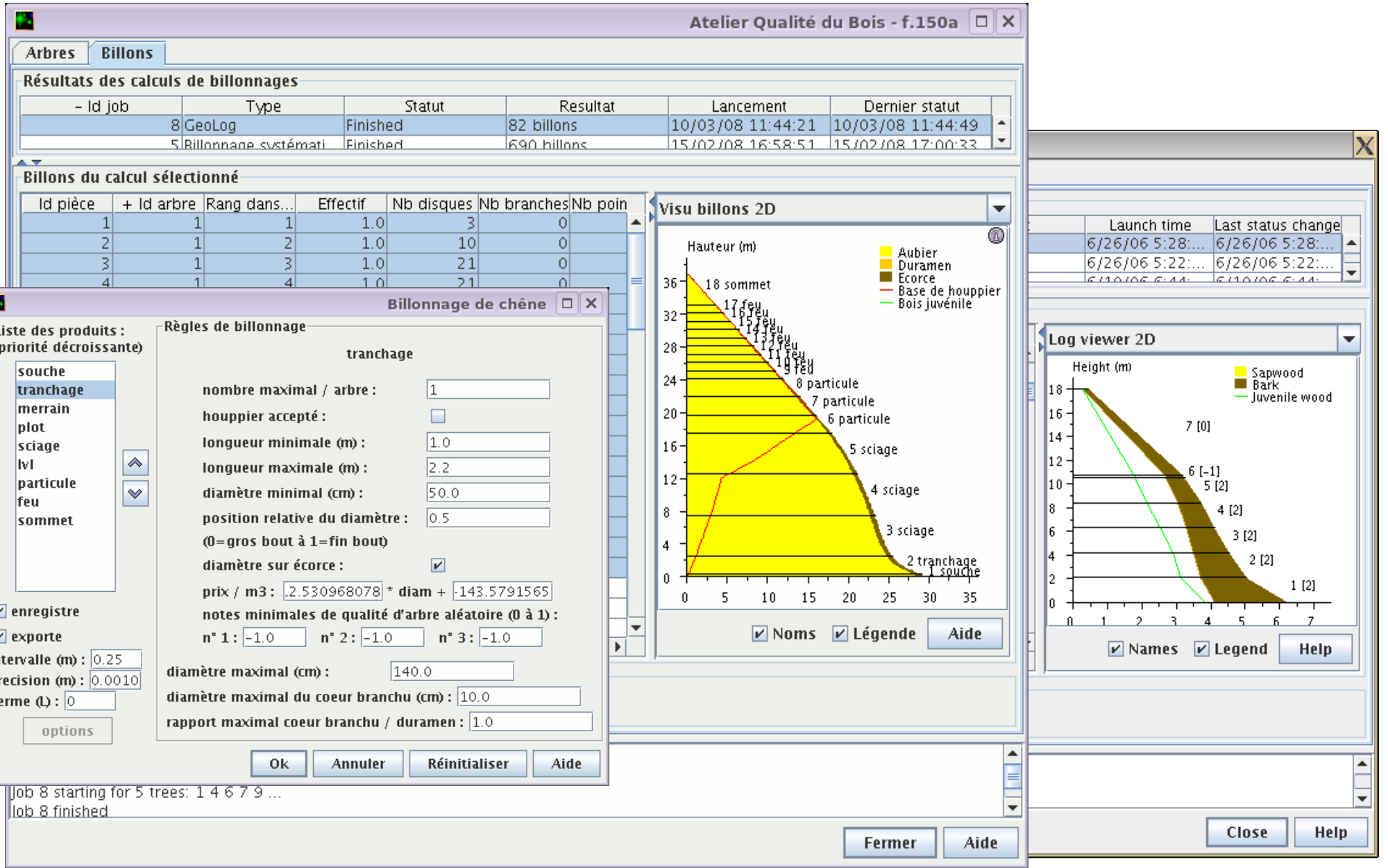
Tree 113



Dave Pont (Scion, New Zeland), Frédéric Mothe, Patrick Vallet (INRA Lerfob, Nancy), Céline Meredieu, Thierry Labbé (INRA Biogeco, Bordeaux)

Wood Quality Workshop

Coupled to a growth model (Radiata pine, Maritime pine, Oak), logging algorithms, sawing is possible



Dufour-Kowalski S., Courbaud B., Dreyfus P., Meredieu C., de Coligny F., 2012. Capsis: an open software framework and community for forest growth modelling. Annals of Forest Science (2012) 69:221–233

Results 1/2

Table 2 Modules in Capsis: scope and main characteristics (see also Online resource 1)

Climatic zone	Stand composition[a]	Stand structure	Simulation levels[b]	Main processes[c]	Specific features[d]	Species[a]	Module name
Temperate	Pure	Regular	Average tree, stand	Gr (DI), Mo, Re, Di		*Cytisus scoparius*	Cytisus
			Average tree, stand	Gr (DI), Mo	Phy	*Abies alba, Fagus sylvatica*	Dynaclim
			Average tree, stand	Gr (DI), Mo	Phy, Ge	*A. alba, F. sylvatica*	PhysioDemoGenetics
			Average tree, stand	Gr (DI)	Th	*Pinus pinaster*	Lemoine
			Average tree, stand	Gr (DI)		Many species	Natura
			Average tree, stand	Gr (DI)		*Eucalypt* ssp., *Populus* ssp.	Regix
			Tree, stand	Gr (DI), Mo	Th	*A. alba*	Abial
			Tree, stand	Gr (DI), Mo		*Picea alba*	Afocelpa
			Tree, stand	Gr (DI), Mo		*P. pinaster*	Afocelpp
			Tree, stand	Gr (DI), Mo		*Cedrus atlantica*	CA1
			Tree, stand	Gr (DI), Mo		*Pseudotsuga menziensii, Larix* spp., *Picea abies*	Douglas
			Tree, stand	Gr (DI), Mo	Th	*Quercus petraea, F. sylvatica*	Fagacees
			Tree, stand	Gr (DI), Mo	Br	*Pinus halepensis*	Fiesta/NRG
			Tree, stand	Gr (DI), Mo		*Pinus nigra laricio*	Laricio
			Tree, stand	Gr (DI), Mo		*Abies balsamea*	Matapedia
			Tree, stand	Gr (M/D), Mo	Th	*P. pinaster*	ModisPinaster
			Tree, stand	Gr (DI)	Br	*Pinus radiata*	NZ1
			Tree, stand	Gr (DI), Mo	Br	*Pinus nigra nigra*	PNN/Pnn2
			Tree, stand	Gr (DI)		*P. pinaster*	PP3
			Tree, stand	Gr (DI), Mo		*Q. petraea*	QS1
			Tree, stand	Gr (DI), Mo		*Pinus sylestris*	Sylvestris
			Average tree, stand, forest	Gr (DI)	Th	2 virtual species	Mustard
			Tree, stand, forest	Gr (M/D)	Th	Many species	IFNCA
			Tree, stand, forest	Gr (DI), Mo, Re, Di	Ge	*C. atlantica*	Luberon
			Tree, stand, forest	Gr (DI), Mo		*Pinus contorta*	MPB
			Tree, stand, forest	Gr (DD), Mo, Re		Many species	Presage
			Tree, stand, forest	Gr (DI), Mo, Re	Ge	*Q. petraea*	Quercus
			Tree, stand, region	Gr (DI), Mo		*Pinus sylvestris, Quercus* sp.	Simmen
			Tree, stand, region	Gr (DI)	Th	*P. pinaster*	Sylvogene
		Irregular	Tree, stand	Mo, Re, Di	Ge	*Prunus mahaleb*	Prunus
			Tree, stand, forest	Re, Di		*C. atlantica*	Abccedrus
			Tree, stand, forest	Gr (DI), Mo, Re, Di		*A. alba*	Migration
			Tree, stand, forest	Gr (DD), Mo, Re		*P. abies*	Mountain

[a] "Pure" with a list of species means that the model either works with a pure stand of one of these species at a time or can simulate concurrently several pure stands of different species in the same forest

[b] Scale levels at which the model works or the module gives outputs (with more or less details depending on the model)

[c] Forest dynamics processes: growth (diameter and, possibly, height) (Gr), mortality (Mo), recruitment/regeneration (Re), dispersal (seeds/seedlings) (Di). Details for growth submodel: distance-independent tree growth (Gr (DI)), distance-dependent tree growth (Gr (DD)), growth submodel relying on a transition matrix or a diameter distribution curve (Gr (M/D))

[d] Genetics (Ge), ecophysiological processes (Phy), branching model (Br), automated thinning (in addition to Capsis' interactive intervention tools) (Th)

Dufour-Kowalski S., Courbaud B., Dreyfus P., Meredieu C., de Coligny F., 2012. Capsis: an open software framework and community for forest growth modelling. Annals of Forest Science (2012) 69:221–233

Results 2/2

Table 2 (continued)

Climatic zone	Stand composition[a]	Stand structure	Simulation levels[b]	Main processes[c]	Specific features[d]	Species[a]	Module name
	Mixed	Regular	Average tree, stand	Gr (DI)		*P. abies, A. alba*	Melies
			Tree, stand	Gr (DI), Mo		*Q. petraea, F. sylvatica, P. sylvestris*	Fagacees–Sylvestris
			Tree, stand	Gr (DD)		*Q. petraea, F. sylvatica, P. sylvestris*	Oakpine1
			Tree, stand	Gr (DI)		*Q. petraea, F. sylvatica, P. sylvestris*	Oakpine2
			Tree, stand	Gr (M/D), Mo	Th	*Larix olgensis, Picea jezoensis, Abies nephrolepis*	LSFMGM
			Tree, stand, forest	Gr (DI), Mo		*Pinus banksiana, Picea glauca, Picea mariana*	JackPine
			Tree, stand, region	Re		Many species	Succes
		Irregular	Tree, stand	Gr (DD)		*Populus* spp., *Juglans nigra x regia, Prunus avium*, crops	Hi-sAFe
			Tree, stand	Re		Broadleaved species of north-eastern France	Regelight
			Tree, stand	Gr (DD), Mo, Re		*Quercus* sp., *P. sylvestris*	RReShar
			Tree, stand	Gr (DD), Mo, Re		*Acer saccharum, Betula alleghaniensis, Fagus grandifolia*, other broadleaves	Samare
			Tree, stand	Gr (DD), Mo, Re		*P. abies, A. alba*, other species	Samsara
			Tree, stand, forest	Gr (DI), Mo, Re, Di	Ge	*Sorbus torminalis, Q. petraea, F. sylvatica*	Alisier
			Tree, stand, forest	Gr (DI), Mo, Re, Di	Ge	*F. sylvatica*, virtual species	TranspopRege
			Tree, stand, forest/ landscape	Gr (DI), Mo, Re, Di	Ge, Th	*A. alba, F. sylvatica, P. nigra nigra, P. sylvestris, Pinus uncinata*	Ventoux/VentouG
			Tree, stand, forest	Gr (DI), Mo	Th	*P. halepensis, P. sylvestris, P. pinea, P. pinaster, P. nigra laricio, P. nigra nigra*	FireParadox
			Tree, stand, region	Gr (DI), Mo, Re	Th	Many species	Artemis
Subtropical	Pure	Regular	Average tree, stand	Gr (DI)	Th	*Pinus massoniana*	ISGM
Tropical	Pure	Irregular	Tree, stand	Gr (DI)		*Eucalyptus* spp.	Eucalypt
			Tree, stand	Gr (DD)		*Rhizophora* spp.	Mangrove
			Tree, stand	Gr (DD), Re		*Avicennia* spp., *Rhizophora* spp.	Paletuviers
			Tree, stand, forest	Gr (DI), Re	Ge	*Vitellaria paradoxa*	Karite
	Mixed	Irregular	Tree, stand	Gr (DD), Mo, Re		Many species	Selva
			Tree, stand	Gr (DD), Mo, Re	Br	Many species	Stretch

[a] "Pure" with a list of species means that the model either works with a pure stand of one of these species at a time or can simulate concurrently several pure stands of different species in the same forest

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[d] Genetics (Ge), ecophysiological processes (Phy), branching model (Br), automated thinning (in addition to Capsis' interactive intervention tools) (Th)

Capsis-ONF-2012 - 21 dec 2012

- a Capsis installer on an ONF server for internal distribution
- upgraded each year (december) by ONF
- with the Capsis developers and modellers
- a single Capsis with 18 modules:

Abial (INRA)
Artemis (MRNF, Québec)
CA1 (INRA)
Fagacées (INRA)
Gymnos (Gembloux, Belgique)
Laricio (Irstea, INRA)
Lemoine (INRA)
Melies (Irstea)
NRG (INRA)
Oakpine1 et **2** (Irstea)
PiceaAbies (FCBA)
PNN2 (INRA)
Pp3 (INRA)
Pseudotsugamenziesii (FCBA)
Regix (FCBA)
Samsara (Irstea)
Sylvestris (Irstea)

Capsis helps write/update ONF silvicultural guides (about 17 since 2004)
e.g. *Massif Vosgien - Sapin, épicea et pin sylvestre*, Thierry Sardin (2012)

Direct link with the theme of the last Capsis meeting in Prénovel (april 2013):

The use of the dynamics models by the silviculture prescribers: interest, needs, existing methodological problems and perspectives

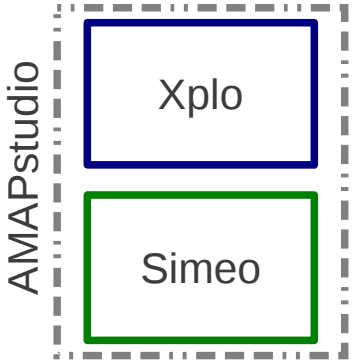
All reports of the Capsis meetings since 1999 are available on the Capsis web site > Documentation

Communication

- a reference paper in Annals of Forest Science
- next conference: MemoWood 2013, 1-4 oct in Nancy (France)
- an annual meeting of the Capsis users
- since 2011: coupled to the CAQ annual meeting, of the french-speaking forest-wood modellers network
- a web site
  - documentation for the modellers: http://www.inra.fr/capsis
  - up to date projects list

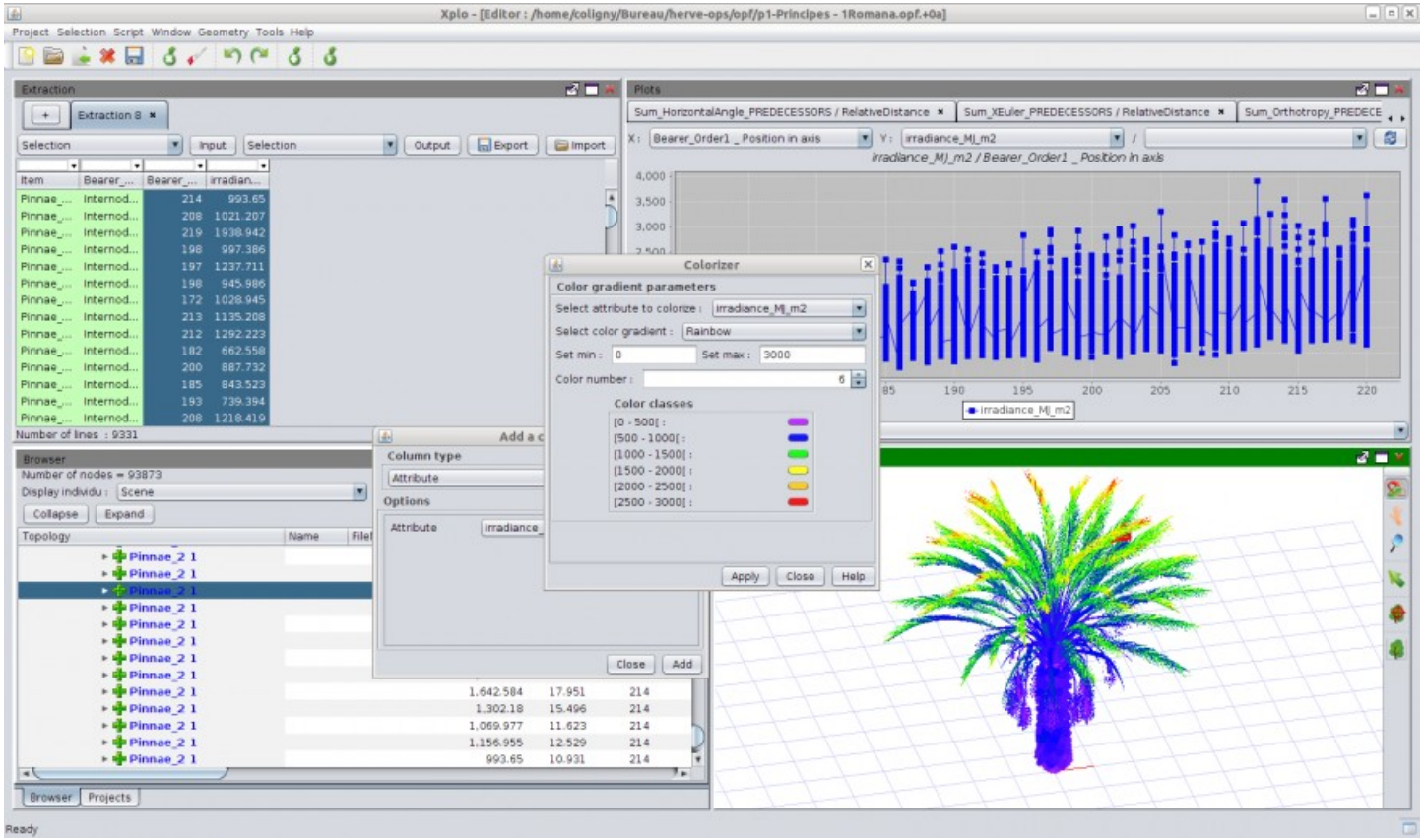
AMAPstudio: a software suite for plants architecture modelling

AMAPstudio contains applications and models
- to rebuild, explore, analyse and study the growth of plants from an architectural point of view
- at the individual or vegetal scene level



Multi-scale plant

High-detailed vegetal scene

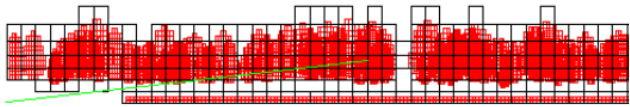


A palm-tree 3D mock-up under inspection in Xplo (Hervé Rey, Cirad AMAP)

Griffon S, de Coligny F. *AMAPstudio: an Editing and Simulation Software Suite for Plants Architecture Modelling*. Ecological Modelling, accepted

AMAPstudio: a software suite for plants architecture modelling

An AMAP project: Botany and Computational Plant Architecture



Capsis-FireParadox, export Firetec

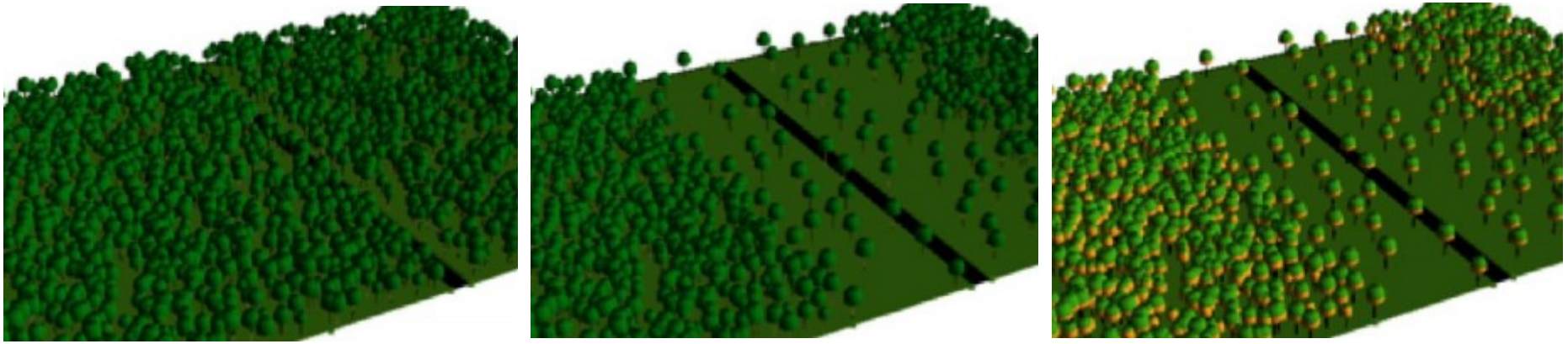
2006: FireParadox European project in Capsis
the Sketch 3D library (Java - OpenGL) to build 3D editors and viewers
Simeo first developments

2008: S. Griffon - Xplo, based on users specificities
Xplo and Simeo rely on the capsis kernel, the ArchiTree and Sketch

2011: Xplo and Simeo are distributed together in an AMAPstudio package
a web site is built, the software can be downloaded

2012: AMAPstudio is presented at PMA'12 (Shanghai, China)
a paper in the IEEE proceedings

2013: AMAPstudio is presented at FSPM2013 (Saariselka, Finland)
a paper is accepted in Ecological Modelling



The FireParadox Fuel Manager (Francois Pimont et al., INRA URFM, Avignon)

AMAPstudio: a software suite for plants architecture modelling

S. Griffon, Cirad AMAP
F. de Coligny, INRA AMAP

AMAPstudio

Xplo

Multi-scale plant

Forest dynamics models

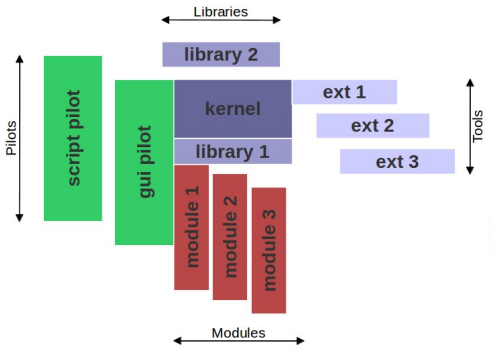
Capsis

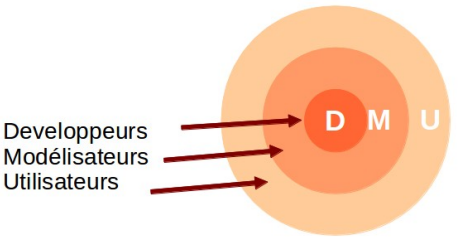
Simeo

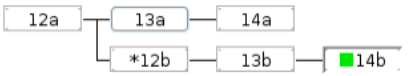
High-detailed vegetal scene

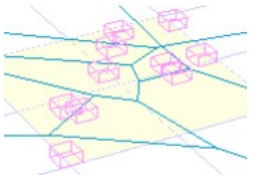
www.inra.fr/capsis

amapstudio.cirad.fr









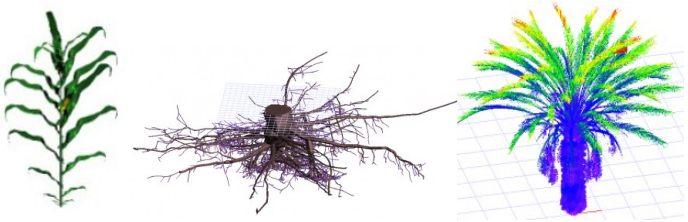
Mutualization

AMAPstudio: a software suite for plants architecture modelling

AMAPstudio

Xplo

Multi-scale plant

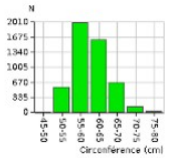


Forest dynamics models

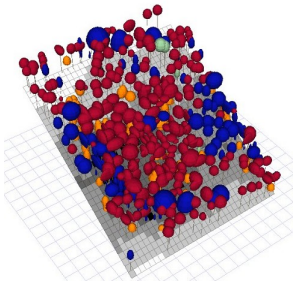
Capsis

Simeo

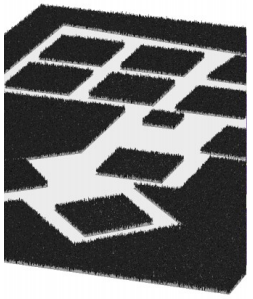
High-detailed vegetal scene



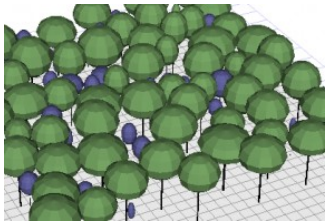
Capsis-PP3



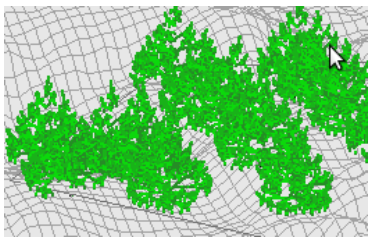
Capsis-Heterofor



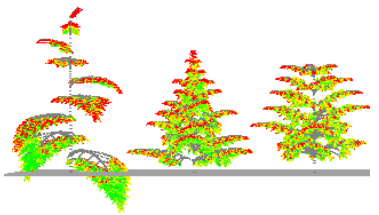
Capsis-FireParadox (800 000 trees)



Simeo-Lollymangrove



Simeo-Edito



Simeo-Archimed

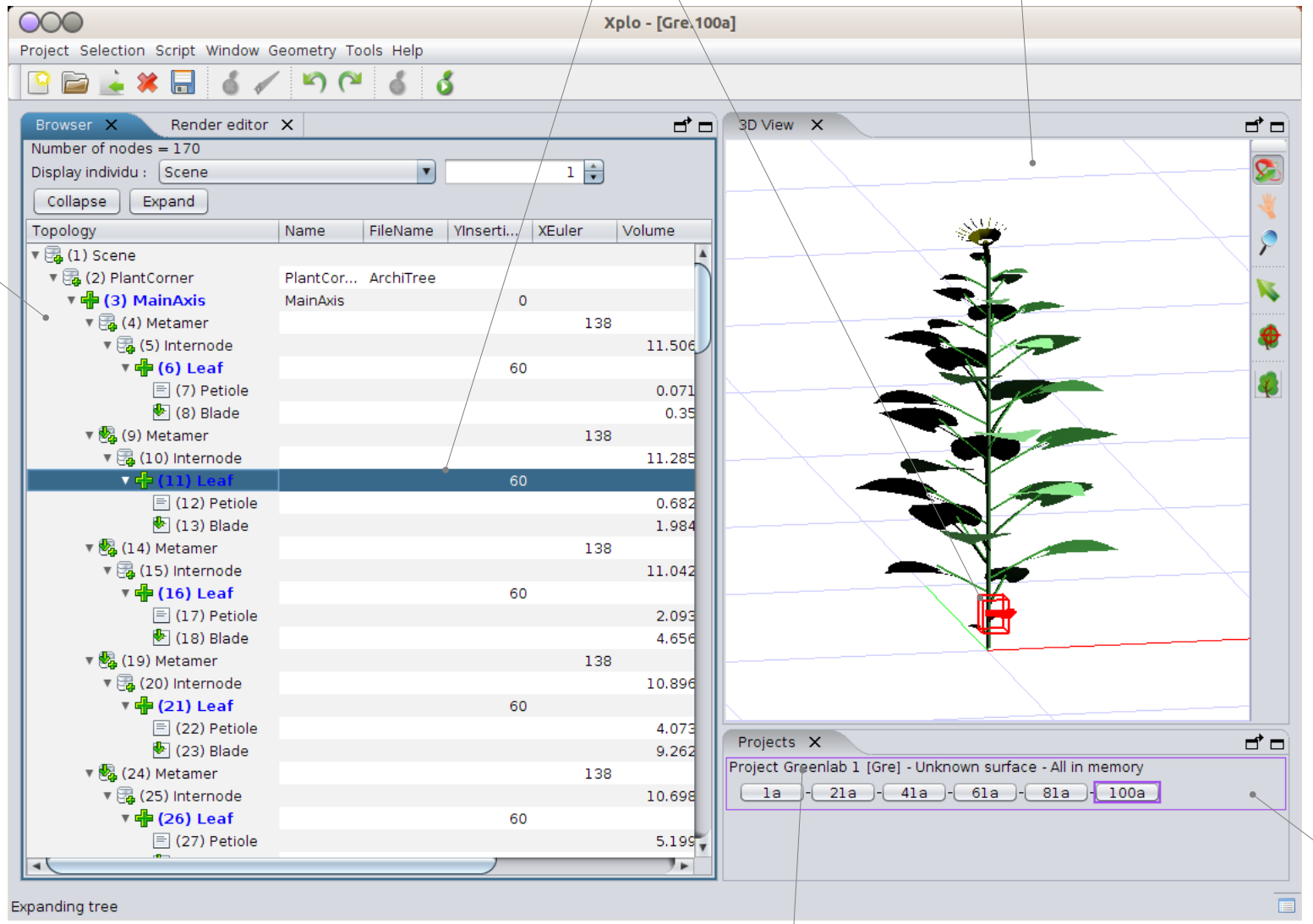
Xplo: how does it work ?

selection

export

3D View

Excel like editor

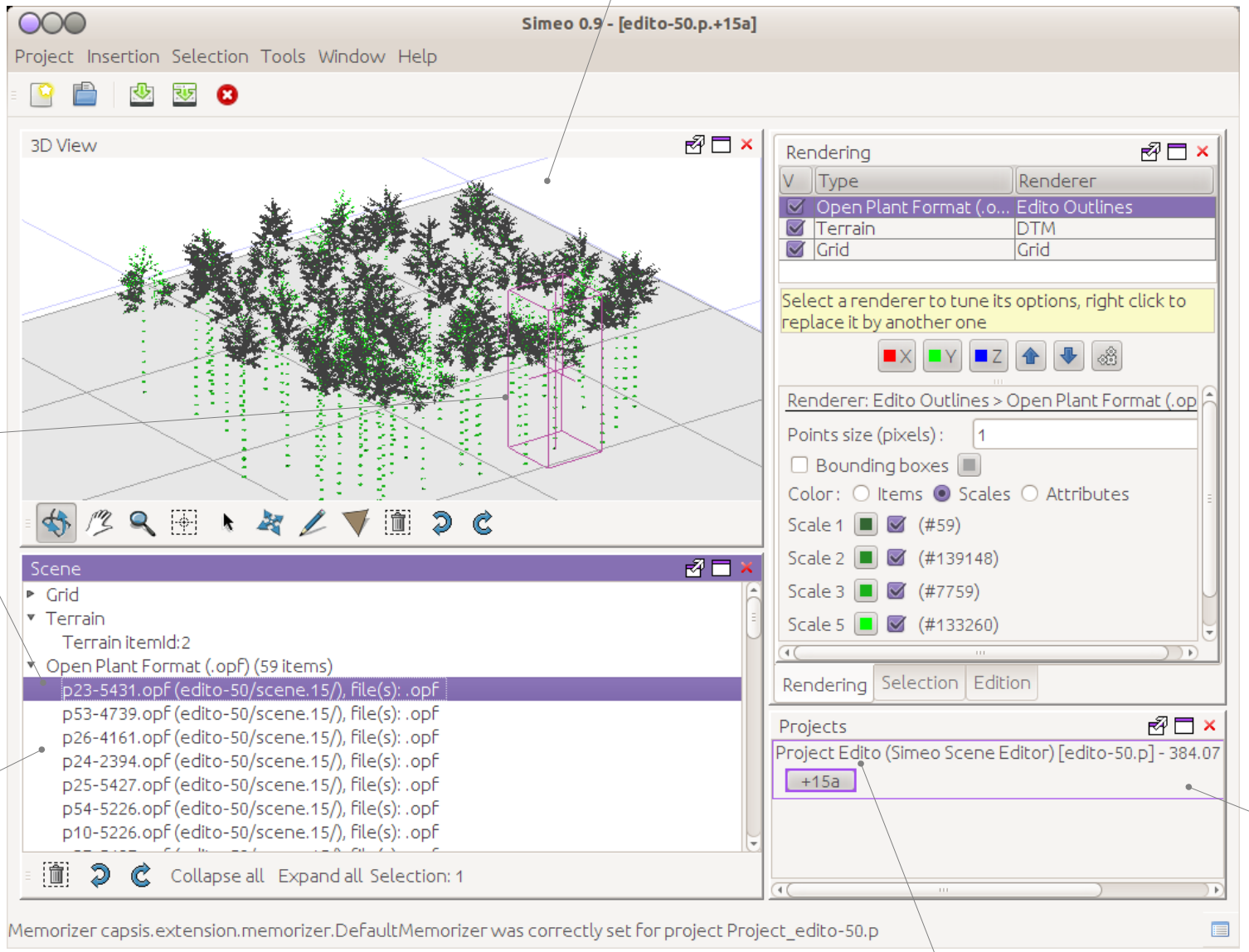


project

model : initialisation + time loop (optional)

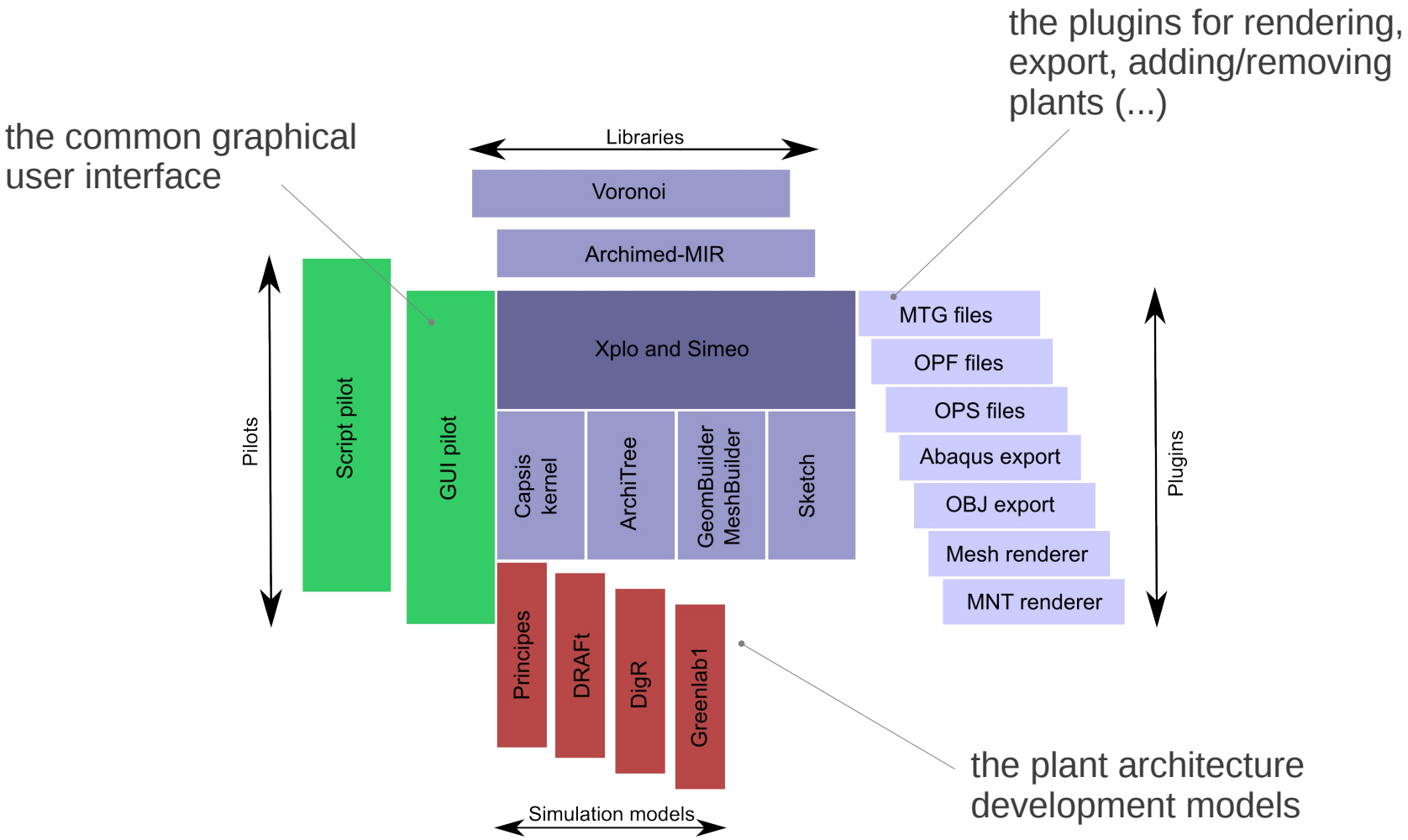
Xplo - Linux - Graphical user interface - English

Simeo: how does it work ?

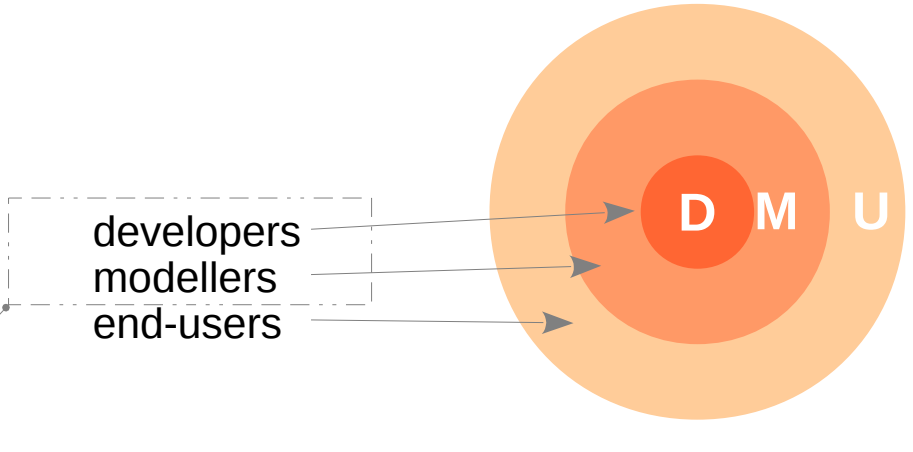


Simeo - Linux - Graphical user interface - English

Xplo / Simeo: Software design



AMAPstudio: Actors and roles



The AMAPstudio community:
developers + modellers
co-develop together

Developer
Sébastien Griffon
Cirad AMAP Montpellier

Developer
Francois de Coligny
INRA AMAP Montpellier

Modeller
Christophe Proisy
IRD AMAP
Lollymangrove

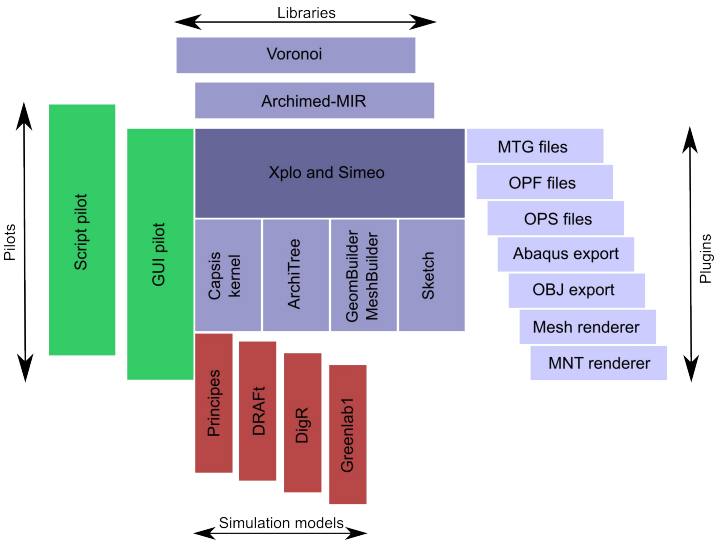
Modeller
Hervé Rey
Cirad AMAP
Principes, Sunflower

End-user
The MOCAF
network partners

Modeller
Jean Dauzat
Cirad AMAP
Archimed MMR, ART, Lidar

End-user
The StemLeaf
project partners

AMAPstudio: the Charter



Clear participation rules

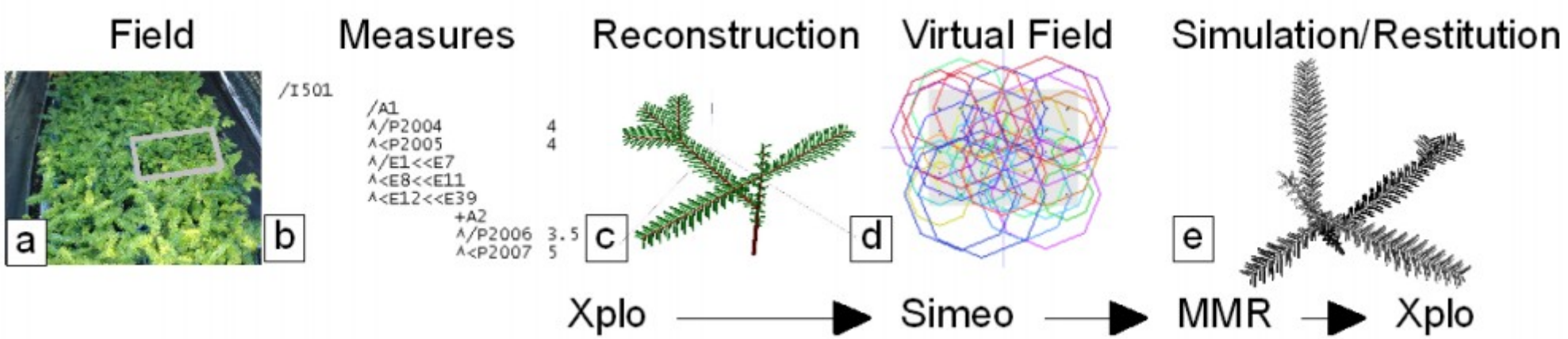
All the common parts are free software (LGPL), they are reusable by everyone
-> all **except the workspace/, xplo/module/ and simeo/module/ directories**

- **Free kernel**: the AMAPstudio kernel is a free software (LGPL licence) : **kernels** + **generic pilots** + **extensions** + **libraries**
- **Development**: the modellers are in charge of the development of their models in AMAPstudio
- **Support**: They can have support from the developers : training sessions, design, starting help, further assistance
- **Free access in the community**: All the source codes are freely accessible by all members in the AMAPstudio community, modules may become the base for new modules, code can be shared…
- **Respect of intellectual property**: all members respect the intellectual property of the other members
- **Validations**: developers deal with technical validation, modellers deal with functionnal validation
- **Distribution**: the stabilized / validated modules may be distributed when the author decides and chooses a licence (LGPL free license suggested)
- **Decentralization**: modellers manage directly the relations with their end-users: financing, training, assistance, models documentation, contracts…

Xplo and Simeo editors

- create plants / vegetal scenes interactively
- check and correct them, build geometry
- run biophysical simulations (e.g. biomechanics)
- load and save plant / vegetal scenes
- export to other formats

An example: Retrospective analysis of fir sapling growth vs. light interception (Taugourdeau et al. 2010)



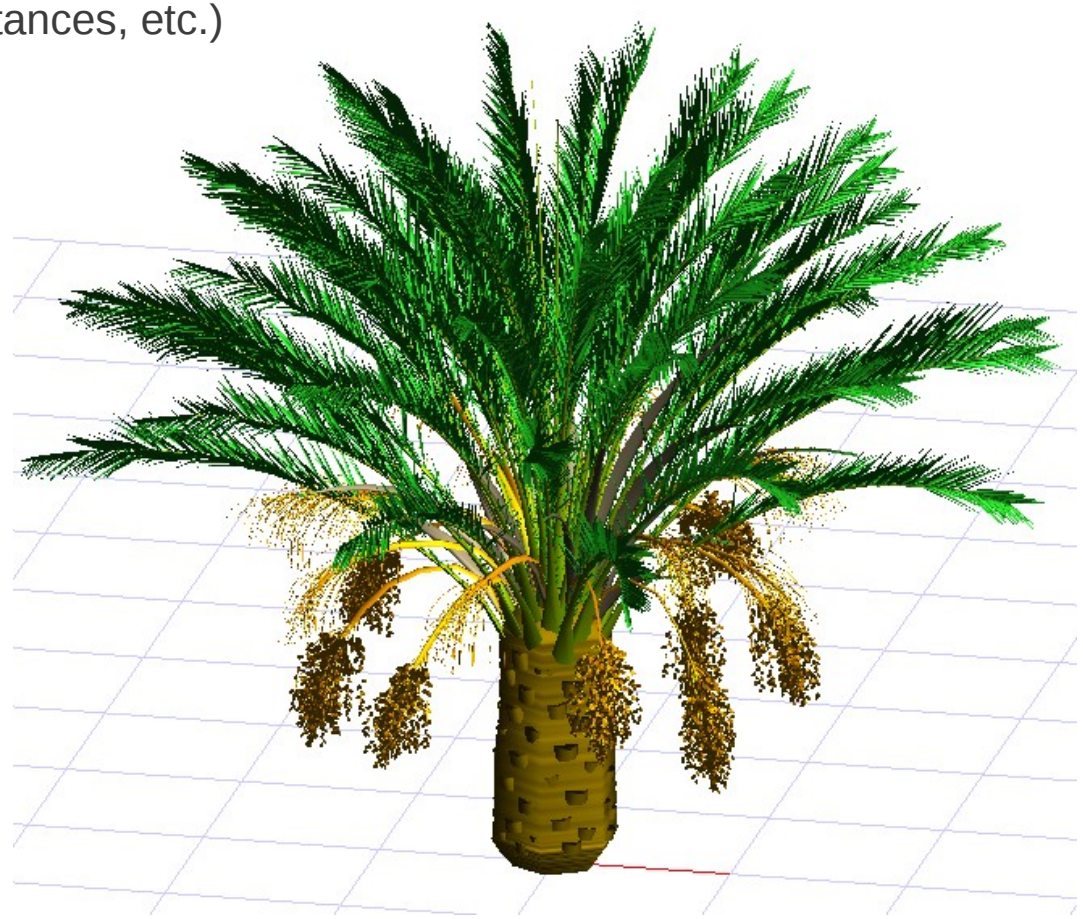
From plot to simulation, (a) view of a subplot in the dry (D) treatment, (b) plant architecture coded in accordance with AMAPMOD/MTG syntax (Godin & Caraglio, 1998), (c) topological and geometrical plant reconstruction with Xplo, (d) stand reconstruction with Simeo, (e) light interception calculated using MMR model and analyses by Xplo

Taugourdeau O., Dauzat J., Griffon S., de Coligny F., Sabatier S., Caraglio Y. & Barthélémy D., 2010. Retrospective analysis of fir sapling growth vs. light interception, Actes du 6ème colloque international sur la modélisation structure-fonction (Functional-Structural Plant Models, FSPM), 12-17/09/2010, Université de Californie à Davis (USA), pages (93-95)

Hervé Rey (Cirad AMAP)

Principes

- models and simules the development and architecture of vegetative and reproductive parts of date palm (Phoenix dactylifera L.) from germination to any age
- a continuation of studies that have been carried out for almost 20 years on palm-tree architecture
- Principes brings a generic, multi-scale, structural model for palm-trees based on the organisation of the various organs
- each organ carries its own attributes (lengths, diameters, branching or deviation angles, inter organs distances, etc.)



Hervé Rey, Jean-Francois Barczi (Cirad AMAP)

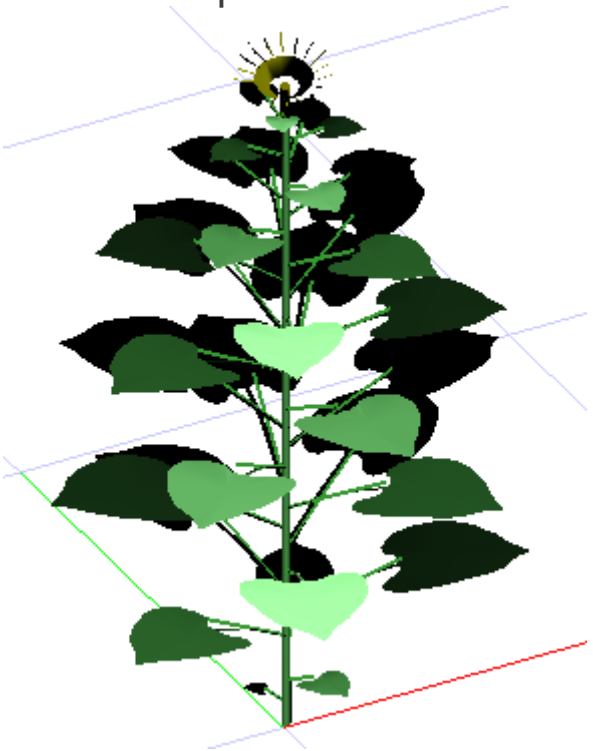
DigR

- *DigR* (Rey et al., 2011) is a root architectural model and simulator
- it relies on topological concepts as apical growth, lateral branching, senescence and death, and geometrical features as secondary growth and axes spatial positioning
- each of these properties are sorted into a root typology
- the current version runs without functional processes, however AMAPstudio will help developing further versions including functional – structural interactions during growth simulation and dealing with environmental influence (i.e. soil properties or aerial part contribution)

Philippe de Reffye et al. (Cirad AMAP)

Greenlab 1

- *Greenlab* is a mathematical plant model simulating interactions between plant structure and functions
- biomass produced by organs (sources) is allocated to expanding organs (sinks) according to their relative demand
- plant parameters can be adjusted by fitting on real measurements
- Greenlab can compute the plant architecture for various species in interaction with their environment
- this model's underlying concepts can potentially predict the plant's phenotypic plasticity, for instance, pruning affects the internal competition for the resources and may lead to different leaf sizes

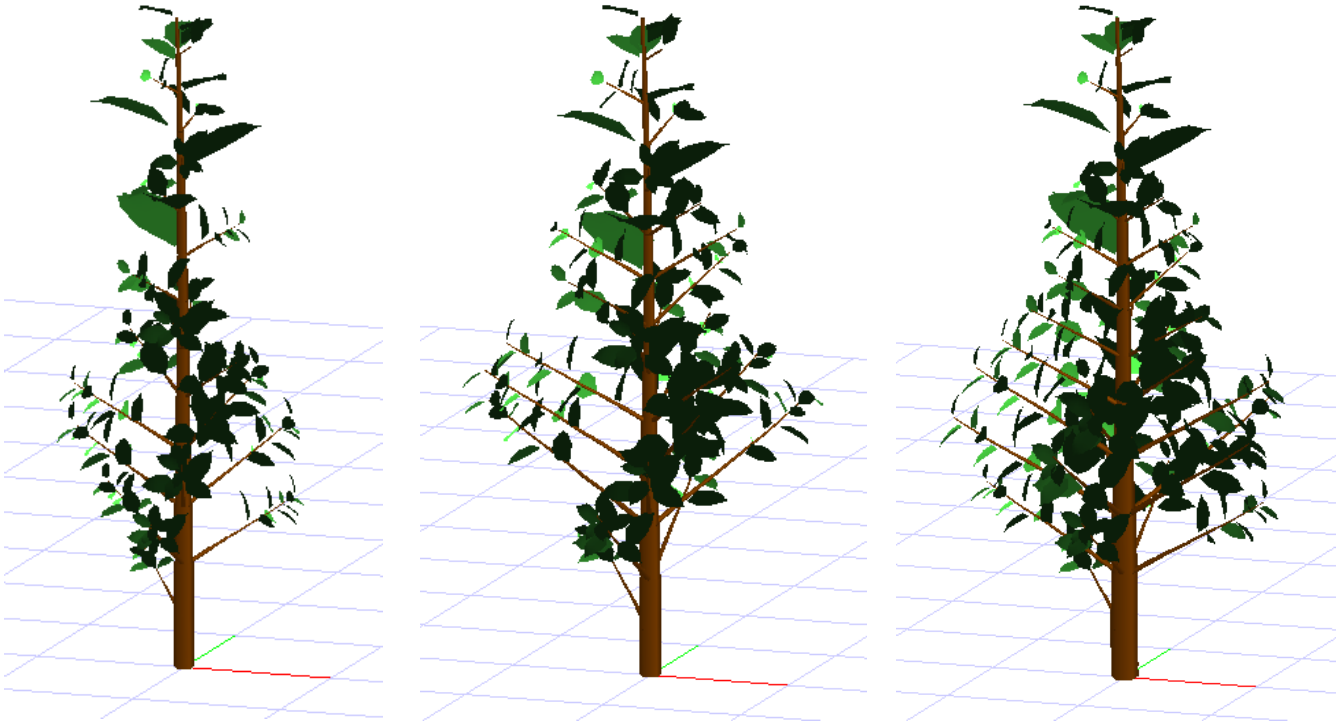


de Reffye P, Hu B-G. Relevant qualitative and quantitative choices for building an efficient dynamic plant growth model: GreenLab case. In: Hu B, Jaeger M, eds. Plant Growth Modeling and Applications (PMA03); Proceedings of the 2003 International Symposium on Plant Growth Modeling, Simulation, Visualization and Their Applications; Tsinghua University Press, Springer; 2003. p. 87-107

Olivier Taugourdeau, Jean-Francois Barczi (Cirad AMAP)

DRAFt (Demand, Resource, Architecture and Functioning at discrete time)

- a minimal FSPM designed to simulate emerging plants morphogenetical gradients
- tree architecture gradients is an emerging property of the interplay between structure function and iterative development
- DRAFt simulates the development and functioning of the tree aerial part at a yearly step
- it is based on biomass allocation, and relies on a 6 parameters equations system
- minimalist approach -> possible to use analytical tools to study the model sensitivity and behaviour

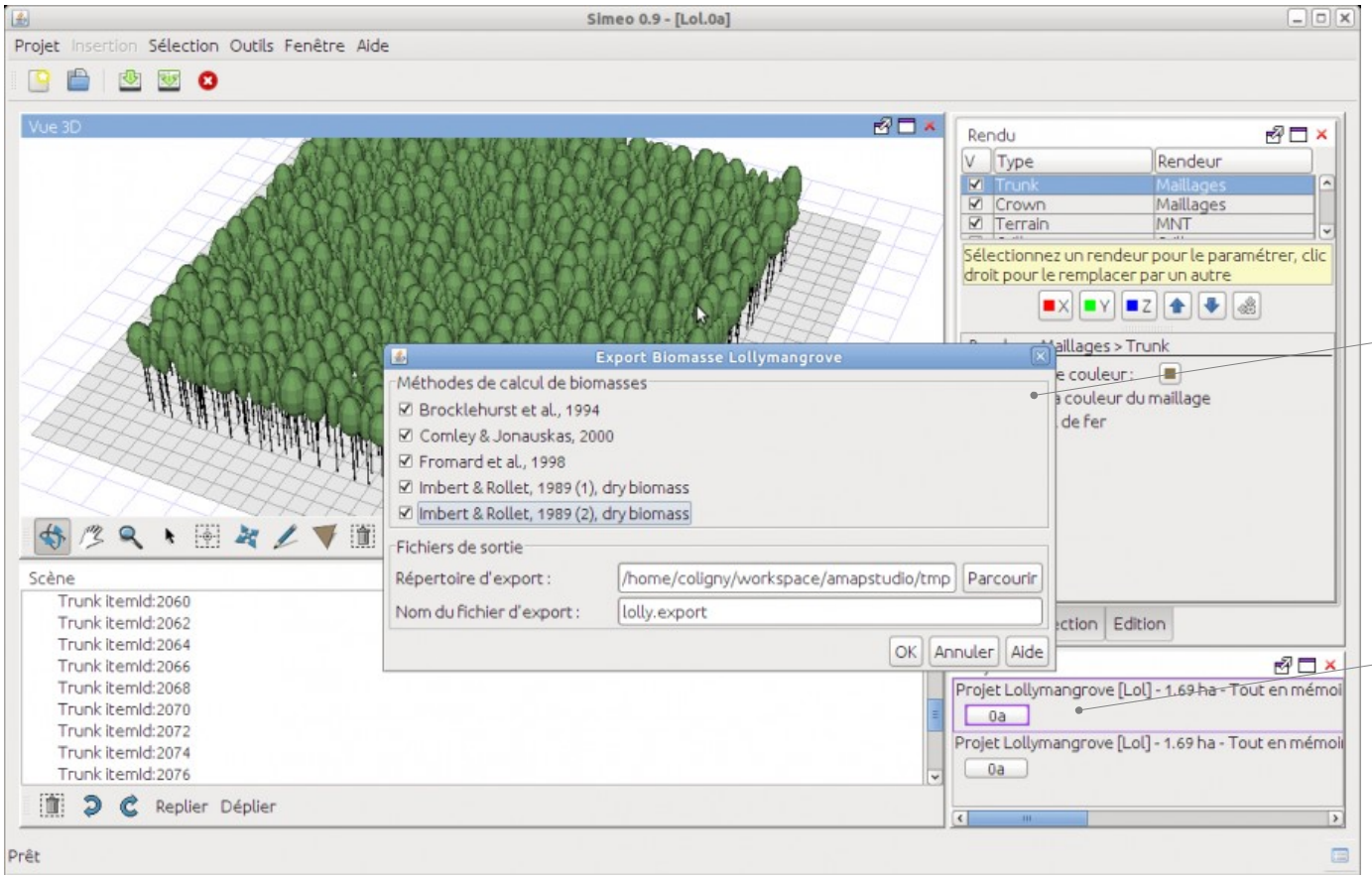


Taugourdeau O, Barczi J-F, Caraglio Y. Simulation of Morphogenetical Gradients Using a Minimal Functional-Structural Plant Model (FSPM). In: Kang M., Dumont Y., Guo Y., eds. Plant Growth Modeling, Simulation, Vizualization and Applications. Proceedings of PMA12. Shanghai, China: IEEE press; 2012. p. 379-387.

Christophe Proisy, Chloé Bourden (IRD AMAP)

Lollymangrove

- develop a standardized protocol for describing mangrove stands from forest inventories
- integrate allometric relationships between DBH, crown dimension, tree height and tree biomass to make possible the visualization of lollypop-like mangrove stands
- compute biomass at both the tree and stand scales
- provide a robust and easy-to-use interface allowing data exportation into various formats directly usable by other simulation tools (e.g. the DART model, a 3D radiative transfer model able to simulate optical remote sensing images)



Tristan Charles-Dominique (Cirad AMAP), Francois Munoz (UM2 AMAP),
Yves Caraglio, Jean-Francois Barczi, Jean Dauzat (Cirad AMAP)

InSilEco - Architectural plasticity in ecological communities

- simulate the growth of several tree individuals in a forest stand
- the growth of an axis depends on the amount of light that it and its leaves receive
- the simulation process then combines architectural rules defined at species level (AmapSim), an illumination module used to assess light interception by leaves (MIR), and a coupling of axis growth and ramification capabilities with local light interception

The objective is to assess the effect of competition for light within and between species on the overall structure of the forest stand

Powered by AmapSim, Simeo and Archimed-MMR

Exporting to other formats / software

.ops / .opf / .mtg

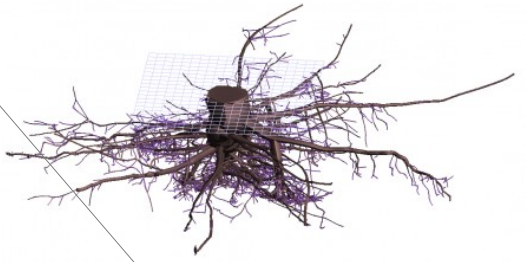
```
# Simeo OpsFormatExport: Mon Oct 15 11:46:11 CEST 2012

# Part 1: one line per plant in the scene
#sceneId        plantId plantFileName    x       y       z       scal
1       1       opf/p1-mod_Rauh_14.opf  30.862822679993986      50.(
1       3       opf/p3-mod_Scarrone_7.opf       54.86255259261524
1       4       opf/p4-mod_Massart_10.opf       45.36609940359506

# Part 2 (optional), chaining: only if scenario or project, one line
#motherId       sceneId date
-1      1       0
```

AMAPstudio

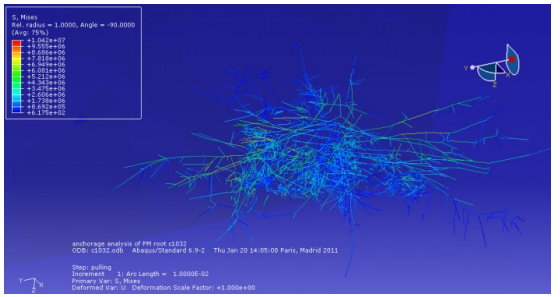
Xplo

Simeo

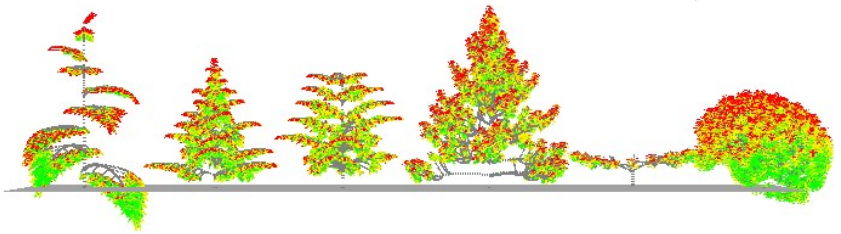
.obj (Blender...)



Abacus



Archimed MMR / ART / Lidar



Communication

Griffon S., de Coligny F. 2012. AMAPstudio: a Software Suite for Plants Architecture Modelling. In: Kang M., Dumont Y., Guo Y., eds. Plant Growth Modeling, Simulation, Vizualization and Applications. Proceedings of PMA12. Shanghai, China: IEEE press, pp. 141:147

- presented in PMA'12 in Shanghai, China
- presented in FSPM2013 in Saariselka, Finland
- a web site
    - documentation for the modellers: http://amapstudio.cirad.fr/
    - up to date projects list
- a reference paper accepted in Ecological Modelling

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Community news

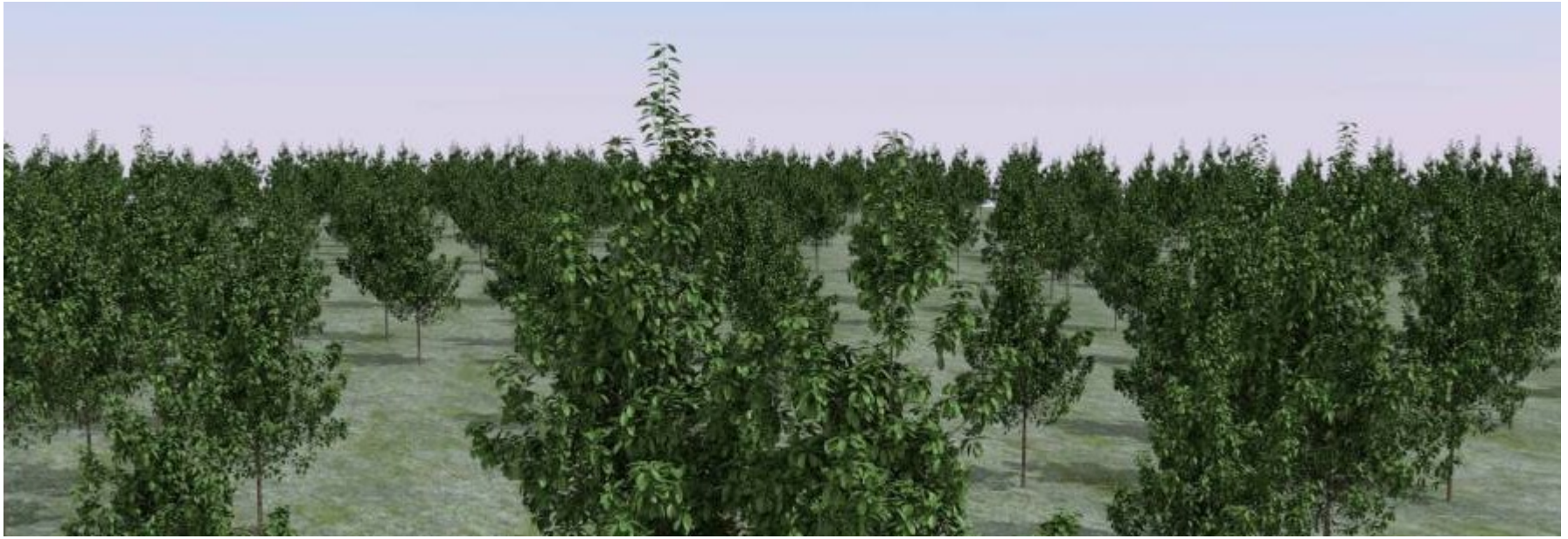
- Chloé Bourden (Master student, IRD AMAP) used Simeo - Lollymangrove in order to (1) upload and verify her field inventory data, (2) calculate the plots' biomass and carbon with different allometry models and (3) visualise the type of structure for mangrove populations. (C. Bourden, 2.7.2013)
- AMAPstudio was presented by S. Griffon at FSPM2013, the 7th International Conference on Functional – Structural Plant Models in Saariselka, Finland (9-14th june). (F. de Coligny, 14.6.2013)
- A Palm tree workshop related to ecophysiology and modelling has been organized by Cirad last 22nd May 2013. During this workshop, the AMAP lab presented a collective contribution showing the past collaborations with the other teams in Montpellier, the new projects, the goals regarding sciencific results and applications, and the possible partnerships to reach them. 2013-05-22-rey-journee-palmier-a-huile-agap.pdf (H. Rey, 23.5.2013)
- René Lecoustre, Jean-Francois Barczi and Hervé Rey attended the First International Meeting on Phytogenetic Resources of Date-Palm from 15 to 17 April 2013 in Djerba, Tunisia. They presented two communication on (i) statistical studies on the allometric relationships for the vegetative part (PRINCIPES model) and (ii) root architecture analysis and modelling (DigR model) of Phoenix dactylifera. After this meeting, a working program was built for the next two years concerning the MOCAF and PHC Maghreb projects. (H. Rey, 29.4.2013)

- A paper about AMAPstudio was published in the IEEE proceedings of the PMA'12 international conference, see the Publications page for more details. (F. de Coligny, 25.11.2012)

Perspectives

Capsis is in production
- support new projects starting
- training courses, starting sessions
- permanent support
- annual meeting

AMAPstudio is younger
- improve our software
- support medium / big size projects like Capsis (ANR, European project...)
- find partners outside the lab
  -> an under progress partnership with GroIMP (Winfried Kurth)
- support simulation models for high detailed vegetation scenes



Thank you for your attention