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#### **ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT**

# The use of infrared thermal imaging as a non-destructive screening tool for identifying drought-tolerant lentil genotypes

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#### **Abstract**

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Lentil (Lens culinaris, Medik.) is an important legume crop, which often experience drought stress especially at the flowering and grain filling phenological stages. The availability of efficient and robust screening tools based on relevant non-destructive quantifiable traits would facilitate research on crop improvement for drought tolerance. The objective of this study was to evaluate the drought tolerance of 37 lentil genotypes using infrared thermal imaging (IRTI), drought tolerance parameters and multivariate data analysis. Potted plants were kept in a completely randomized design in a growth chamber with five replicates. Plants were subjected to three different drought treatments: 100, 50 and 20 % of field capacity at the onset of reproductive period. The relative drought stress tolerance was determined based on a set of morphophysiological parameters including non-destructive measures based on IRTI, such as: canopy temperature (Tc), canopy temperature depression (CTD) and crop water stress index (CWSI) during the growing period and destructive measures at harvest, such as: dry root-shoot ratio (RS ratio), relative water content (RWC) and harvest index (HI). The drought tolerance indices used were drought susceptibility index (DSI) and drought tolerance efficiency (DTE). Results showed that drought stress treatments significantly reduced the RWC, HI, CTD and DSI, whereas, the values of Tc, CWSI, RS ratio and DTE significantly increased for all the genotypes. The cluster analysis from morpho-physiological parameters clustered genotypes in three distinctive groups as per the level of drought stress tolerance. The genotypes with higher values of RS ratio, RWC, HI, DTE and CTD and lower values of DSI, Tc and CWSI were identified as drought-tolerant genotypes. Based on this preliminary screening, the genotypes Digger, Cumra, Indianhead, ILL 5588, ILL 6002 and ILL 5582 were identified as promising drought-tolerant genotypes. It can be concluded that the IRTI analysis is a a high-throughput constructive screening tool along with RS ratio, RWC, HI and other drought tolerance indices to define the drought stress tolerance variability within lentil plants. These results provide a foundation for future research directed at

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