

Evaluation of root lodging resistance during whole growth period in maize using the anti-lodging index defined as root failure moment divided by wind resultant moment

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Research Article

Keywords: Maize, Root lodging, Anti-lodging index, Root-pulling resistance, Vertical leaf area distribution, Wind speed, Failure moment of force

Posted Date: May 24th, 2021

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-548579/v1>

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Abstract

Background: Root lodging due to strong storm wind is a common problem in maize (*Zea mays*) production, leading to reduced crop yield and quality and harvest efficiency. Little information is available on quantifying effects of vertical leaf area distribution on root lodging in crops such as maize. *The anti-lodging index* of root was computed by the formula: $AL_{\text{root}} = M_{\text{root}} / M_{\text{wind}}$, where AL denotes anti-lodging index, and M moment of force. Root failure moment of force equals to moment arm times max root side-pulling force measured in situ by means of the digital pole dynamometer, and wind resultant moment of force is estimated with vertical leaf area distribution and wind speed. Two maize cultivars, with contrasting root lodging resistance, were examined at 5 different growth stages from V8 to physiological maturity in 2019 and 2020, in Qingdao, China.

Results: Root anti-lodging index in tested cultivars fluctuated to a small extent within any year during whole growth period excluding at V8, while there was an inter-annual shift in index means (1.23 vs 0.84). Both root failure moment and wind resultant moment increased first and then decreased with the growth stage, and their influence on root anti-lodging index varied with the year. At wind grade 6, effect sizes, as contribution to root anti-lodging index, of root moment and wind moment were respectively 0.88 and 0.98. The difference in anti-lodging index between cultivars seemed to be disappearing as wind grade goes up. Root failure moment of force positively related to single root tensile resistance, root-soil ball volume, root number and total root length, whose correlation coefficient was the maximum of 0.94.

Conclusion: Root anti-lodging index of maize proved stable from V8 on during whole growth period, and vertical leaf area distribution played a substantial role in maize root lodging in terms of wind resultant moment. Our findings provide the insights into root lodging events in crops such as maize, and would serve an approach to assessing crop root lodging resistance in breeding and cultivation programs.

1. Background

Root lodging is a common phenomenon in maize production, which means that the plant is blown down by the strong wind, and the base of the stem is no longer perpendicular to the ground, and cannot be restored immediately after the wind stops [1]. Root lodging damages the root system, disturbs the normal canopy structure, reduces photosynthetic performance, and leads to yield reduction. Root lodging at the late growth stages results in ears touching the ground, and the sharp increase in the risk of grain rot causes a decline in quality. Needless to say, lodging also increases the difficulty of mechanical harvesting, reduces harvest efficiency. Obviously, objective and accurate identification and evaluation of root lodging resistance and understanding the evolutionary characteristics of root lodging resistance during the whole growth period are of great significance for the efficient breeding and cultivation for maize root lodging resistance.

Most studies on maize root lodging dealt with morphological and mechanical traits of roots, taking root force of resistance as indicators to lodging resistance. For example, Hébert et al. considered that root

lodging rate was related to root number, root volume, root inclination angle, and root diameter from V12 to R1 [2]; Fincher, Kamara, Bian et al. believed that the determination of vertical root pulling resistance at stages R1 and R2 could reflect the ability of maize roots to anchor plants [3–5]. However, there are few studies on the effects of external environmental factors, such as wind, on maize root lodging resistance. Based on the principle of internal force and external force balance of plants, Cui et al. in 2017 considered lodging as a phenomenon of directional imbalance of two kinds of forces stated previously in plants such as maize, and defined the quotient of anti-lodging index equal to the critical bending force of plants divided by the wind force on plants [6]. Based on the method above, four different plant densities of maize were compared in terms of stalk anti-lodging index, where external force dealing with vertical leaf area distribution. However, little information is available on quantifying effects of vertical leaf area distribution on root lodging in crops such as maize. On the other hand, there is a risk of root lodging in the whole growth period of maize. It has been reported that it may occur around V6 of maize [7]. Root lodging also exists before R6 [8], and it is not uncommon for root lodging to occur in R2. It is impossible to comprehensively understand maize root lodging resistance only at a certain growth stage.

In this study, the improved root anti-lodging index method will be used to study the dynamic changes of root lodging resistance of cultivars with contrasting root lodging resistance during the whole growth period, aiming to quantitatively evaluate the root lodging resistance of plants during the whole growth period, and clarify the relative importance of root anti-lodging index components and their relationship with root mechanics, morphological traits and other factors. Such a study would provide theoretical and technical support for maize root lodging resistance breeding and cultivation in the future.

2. Materials And Methods

2.1. Experimental design and crop management

Field experiments were conducted at Chengyang Agricultural Experimental Station, Qingdao, China (36°18' 11"/N,120°21' 13"/E) in 2019 and 2020. The soil type in the field was brown loam that contained 22.76 g kg⁻¹ organic matter, 82.39 mg kg⁻¹ alkali-hydrolysable N, 25.10 mg kg⁻¹ Olsen-P and 94.89 mg kg⁻¹ exchangeable K. The test cultivars of maize were Jinhai5 with strong lodging resistance and Xundan20 with weak lodging resistance, which were repeated four times in plots laying out in randomized block designs. Plant density was 7.5 plants / m² with the row spacing of 60 cm. the plot consisted of 8 rows length of 15 m. Two-three seeds per hole were manually sowed at 5 cm on 20 April 2019 and 24 April 2020, and the seedlings were thinned to the target planting density at V2, and harvested on 10 September and 14 September, respectively. Fertilization and irrigation management followed local production practices in maize.

2.2. Sampling and measurement

Plant samples were taken at V8, V12, R1, R2 and R6. Ten typical plants of each tested cultivars were selected to be subjected to mechanical and above-ground morphological measurements at each

sampling. The other three maize plants were used to measure morphological traits of roots. Xundan20 was seriously damaged due to the storm in the late stage of maize growth in 2020, resulting in the missing data for physiological maturity.

2.2.1. Determination of leaf area vertical distribution

Leaf area of expanded leaves each was computed by the coefficient method: Single leaf area = length * width * 0.75. Leaf area for unexpanded leaves was estimated by the leaf weight method. Leaf area per plant was the sum of all individual leaf areas. Leaf height is the height from the ground to the leaf collar position of maize.

2.2.2. Determination of max root side-pulling resistance

Sample plants were surrounded with water-proof steel devices inserted into underground, and watered to soil moisture over saturation at one day before mechanical testing. When measured, removed all leaves of sample plants. The defoliated stalks were immobilized by a pair of lengthwise steel clamps to prevent stalks from bending (Fig. 1). After the digital pole dynamometer [9] was linked to the stalks at a height of 80 cm away from the ground, the operator by hand pulled at a slow and uniform speed until the roots were pulled out. Records of load force, declination angle and sensor position were automatically stored in memory cards during this operation. The peak value of forces, extracted from records, was taken as the max root side-pulling resistance.

2.2.3. The root anti-lodging index

Based on the method of Cui et al. [6], the force value comparison is changed to the moment value comparison to calculate the root anti-lodging index:

$$AL_{root} = M_{root} / M_{wind} = F_{root} / F_{wind} \quad (1)$$

where M_{root} is the root failure moment, M_{wind} is the wind resultant moment.

$$M_{root} = F * d \quad (2)$$

Where F is the max root side-pulling resistance, d is moment arm, i.e., the length of force arm.

With the base of the stem as the fulcrum,

$$M_{wind} = \sum 0.5CA_i\rho V^2 h_i \quad (3)$$

where C is coefficient of air resistance, ρ is air mass density, V is the wind speed, A_i is the area of a single leaf, h_i is the height of leaf, \sum represents to sum up over all leaves. C value is set to be 0.2 [10]. When encountering wind speed at grade 6 or higher, maize is more prone to lodging. Unless stated explicitly, the following analysis was limited to the upper wind speed for grade 6 wind [11].

2.2.4. Root morphology traits

The number and length of all primary nodal roots were measured.

Root-soil balls each of two or three tested plants were obtained after lateral root-pulling testing. The images of the three frontal sides, 120 degrees apart from each other, of the root-soil balls were taken using a digital camera. Ball volumes were then evaluated by considering them to be rotationally symmetric. Average volumes were used for further analysis.

2.2.5. Single root tensile resistance

Roots after counting the number of nodal roots were used to measure the single root tensile resistance. First, clean the dust off roots. Then, diameters of roots were determined with a vernier caliper. Single root tensile resistance was measured by HF-500 digital push-pull apparatus. Fixed the upper and lower ends of the root, then one end moved slowly and uniformly, the other end was still until the root breaks. The peak tension force displayed by the instrument was taken as the single root tensile resistance.

2.3. Data analysis

Based on variance analysis, the Tukey method was used to compare the differences among means. The logarithmic transformation of variables was carried out to improve the homogeneity of error variance if appropriate.

The substantive effect or influence of various factors on the response variable can be expressed by the effect size of factors, which can be calculated under the framework of variance analysis. The effect size is the proportion of the effect of a certain factor in the total effect, which is a dimensionless number [12–14].

The formula for calculating the effect size of factors is:

$$\omega^2 = \frac{df_{effect} \times (MS_{effect} - MS_{error})}{SS_{total} + MS_{error}} \quad (4)$$

where df is the degree of freedom, MS represents mean square.

Two conceptual models were used when dealing with effect sizes. One model was of components, i.e., taking the logarithm of both sides of Eq. (1):

$$\text{LOG}(AL_{\text{root}}) = \text{LOG}(M_{\text{root}}) + \text{LOG}(M_{\text{wind}}) \quad (5)$$

where LOG denotes logarithmic transformation.

The other was the factorial model, i.e.,

$$\text{factors affecting } AL_{\text{root}} = \text{wind grade} + \text{cultivar} + \text{growth stage} \quad (6)$$

3. Results

3.1. The root anti-lodging index and its components

Root anti-lodging index. Root anti-lodging index indicates the ability of plants to resist root lodging. The larger its value is, the stronger the resistance is, and vice versa.

The trend of the root anti-lodging index during whole growth period is shown in Fig. 2. In 2019, the root anti-lodging index of the two cultivars had the same change trend, and the value of the root anti-lodging index fluctuated around 1.24, and the difference between different growth stages did not reach the statistically significant level ($P = 0.244$; Table 1). In 2020, different from the results in 2019, the root anti-lodging index of the two cultivars reached the maximum at the jointing stage, and the root anti-lodging index of the other stages fluctuated around 0.60. The difference between different growth stages reached statistical significance ($P < 0.001$). On average, the root anti-lodging index in 2019 was higher than in 2020 ($1.23 > 0.84$, $P < 0.001$).

Table 1
Annual variance analysis of root anti-lodging index and its 2 components

Year	Impact factor	AL_{root}		M_{root}		M_{wind}	
		F ratio	Pr (> F)	F ratio	Pr (> F)	F ratio	Pr (> F)
2019	Cultivar	1.31	0.256	0.030	0.866	5.36	0.023
	Growth stage	1.39	0.244	363	< 0.001	1277	< 0.001
	G×C	0.67	0.613	3.68	0.008	9.22	< 0.001
2020	Cultivar	6.15	0.015	0.010	0.919	29.2	< 0.001
	Growth stage	42.1	< 0.001	27.0	< 0.001	516	< 0.001
	G×C	3.98	0.011	2.47	0.068	18.5	< 0.001

Root failure moment of force. As a component of the root anti-lodging index, the root failure moment represents the ability of the root system to resist lateral pulling. The greater its value is, the better the resistance is, and vice versa.

The changing trend of root failure moment of two cultivars was basically the same in two years, which increased first and then decreased. From V8 to R1, it basically shows an upward trend. And peaked at R1, Jinhai5 averaged 20.96 Nm, and Xundan20 averaged 17.71 Nm. From R1 to R6, basically a downward trend (Fig. 3). On average, the root failure moment in 2019 was greater than that in 2020 ($18.6 > 9.88$, $P = 0.026$).

Wind moment of resultant force. The wind resultant moment represents the sum of wind forces acting on plants. The greater its value is, the greater the external force is, and vice versa.

The wind moment of the two cultivars in the two years is the smallest at V8, with an average of 3.36 Nm. The basic trend of wind moment for the two cultivars was that it increased gradually from V8 to R1. And peaked at R1, with an average of 20.42 Nm. There was little difference between R1 and R2, and then decreased (Fig. 3). On average, the wind moment in 2019 was roughly equal to that in 2020 (14.8 VS 15.1).

3.2. Effect size comparison of the influencing factors on the root anti-lodging index

The effect size of root failure moment on root anti-lodging index was 0.900 at wind grade 6, roughly the same as that of wind moment, 0.968 (Table 2). This implies that the vertical leaf area distribution exerted a substantial influence with root lodging resistance in the sense of Eqs. (1) and (3).

Table 2
Effect sizes of components on the root anti-lodging index at wind grade 6

Component	ω^2
M_{root}	0.900
M_{wind}	0.968

Under the factorial model, cultivar, wind grade and growth stage showed their different effects on the root anti-lodging index within a wind range from grade 6 to grade 7 (Table 3). The descending order of effect sizes was wind grade > growth stage > cultivar, with the largest value of 0.342 for wind grade in 2019. When the wind range was enlarged from grade 6 up to grade 10, similar pattern remains of effect sizes, and further wind exert more influence into the anti-lodging index. In 2020, there was an exception that the ranks of wind grade and growth stage were reversed.

Table 3
Comparison of effect size of different factors on the root anti-lodging index

model		6~7 grade wind		6~10 grade wind	
		2019	2020	2019	2020
Factorial model	Cultivar	0.009	0.017	0.005	0.011
	Wind grade	0.342	0.145	0.718	0.492
	Growth stage	0.014	0.530	0.009	0.318
Component model	M_{root}	0.947	0.181	0.781	0.150
	M_{wind}	1.000	0.752	0.999	0.871

Under the component model, both root and wind moments displayed their different effect sizes on the root anti-lodging index (Table 3). Effect sizes for root moment varied from 0.150 to 0.947 and for wind moment from 0.752 to 1.000. This means that wind moment imposed more influence on the root anti-lodging index than root moment did regardless of years or wind ranges, and the larger the wind range was, the more profound the influence of wind moment was.

3.3. The root anti-lodging index as a function of wind grade

The root anti-lodging index proved to be a function of wind grade that follows a negative power form regardless of grow stages or cultivars ($R^2 = 1.00$, $P < 0.001$, Fig. 4). For a given growth stage, cultivar difference in the root anti-lodging index showed to be constant in terms of ratio of Xundan20's to Jinhai5's. Taking V8 as an example, the ratio was $214/175 = 1.22$. If one considers absolute differences between cultivars, an interesting fact appeared that cultivar difference became smaller and smaller as wind grade goes up, e.g., the difference between 1.34 for Xundan20 and 1.10 for Jinhai5 is 0.24 at wind grade 6, and the difference is 0.05 at wind grade 10. This fact implies the difference in anti-lodging index between cultivars seemed to be disappearing as wind grade goes up.

3.4. Correlation between the anti-lodging index components and other traits

The single root tensile resistance represents the ability to prevent from pulling apart of a single root. The greater its value is, the stronger the resistance is, and vice versa. Figure 5 shows the relationship between single root tensile resistance and root failure moment. Root failure moment increased linearly with increase in single root tensile resistance ($r = 0.598$, $P < 0.001$, Fig. 5).

Root failure moment increased linearly with three root morphological traits, averaged for each of grow stages (Fig. 6). Their correlation was all at high levels of 0.940, 0.911 and 0.922 for the total length of root, the number of roots and the volume of root-soil ball respectively.

Figure 6 The linear relationship between root morphological traits and root failure moment. ** denotes statistical significance at 0.01 probability level

The vertical distribution of leaf area refers to the distribution of leaf area on the main stem along with height, which decides the wind resultant moment for a given wind grade (Eq. (3)). The two tested cultivars showed the same profile of vertical leaf area distribution for the same growth stage (Fig. 7). The leaf area at V8 increased with an open upward parabolic curve, while the leaf area at V12 increased with an open downward parabolic curve. From R1 to R6, the distribution of leaf area with height was a unimodal curve. It was worth noting that the leaf area at the top height at V12 was evidently larger than that at the same height at R1 and later stages because the leaves at the top height at V12 were clustered with many unexpanded leaves in the whorl.

4. Discussion

4.1. Root anti-lodging index can objectively and quantitatively evaluate maize root lodging resistance at plant level

Root lodging is a plant behavior, which is closely related to the underground and aboveground parts of the plant body. Precise estimation of root lodging resistance must consider both the underground and aboveground parts. However, a large number of studies on maize root lodging have been regarding the resistance of roots, which are organs as parts of the plant not the plant itself, as the resistance of the whole plant, even though the literature did not necessarily clearly state this point [15–17]. Based on the comparison between the resistance force of the plant and the wind force encountered by plants, Cui et al. defined the ratio of these two forces as the anti-lodging index and built a novel approach to evaluating objectively and quantitatively crop lodging resistance at the plant level [6]. At the same time, the effect of planting density on maize stem lodging resistance was successfully evaluated using this method. In this paper, this approach was used to evaluate the difference in root lodging resistance between the two maize cultivars in two years. In 2019, the difference in root anti-lodging index, root failure moment, and wind resultant moment between the two cultivars were not significant (Table 1). In 2020, there were statistically significant differences in both root anti-lodging index and wind resultant moment between the two cultivars. The root anti-lodging index of Jinhai5 was greater than that of Xundan20 ($0.952 > 0.698$; Fig. 2), however, the wind resultant moment of Jinhai5 was the smaller than of Xundan20 ($14.5 < 15.9$; Fig. 3). In addition, the vertical leaf area distribution exerted a substantial influence with root lodging resistance in the sense of Eqs. (1) and (3) (Table 2).

The mechanical characteristics of stem bending deserve attention in the study of root lodging resistance. In 2020, the root lodging rates of two maize cultivars were very different, Jinhai5 was 22 %, which was evidently lower than that 72 % of Xundan20 (details were not given). It was found that the difference of root anti-lodging index between the two cultivars was 0.9 % (Fig. 2), which appeared to be contradictory to the degree of root lodging. The fundamental cause underlying this contradiction can be found by analyzing the mechanical process of root lodging. The process of wind blowing down maize plants actually includes two sub-processes, one is stem bending, and the other is root pulling out. These two processes offset the wind force to some extent. The root failure moment, which is the numerator of the formula for the root anti-lodging index, only considers the ability of roots to resist being pulled out. This is why that the theoretical inference according to Eq. (1) is inconsistent with the actual lodging rates. This finding guarantees that the stem bending process should be paid special attention to in the following research of root lodging in maize. Therefore, to describe the natural lodging phenomenon more accurately, Eq. (1) would be rewritten with the original M_{root} replaced by M_{plant} as:

$$AL_{\text{root}} = M_{\text{plant}} / M_{\text{wind}}$$

where M_{plant} denotes the bending moment of force for the plant body, including stem bending moment and root failure moment. With respect to practical operations, disuse the pair of lengthwise steel clamps

when mechanical testing.

4.2. Root lodging resistance of maize seems to be stable during the whole growth period

The root lodging resistance dynamics of the two maize cultivars during the whole growth period showed that the fluctuation of root anti-lodging index was small and it had certain stability from stage V12 to R6 (Fig. 2). This means that in the middle and late growing season of maize, the relative size of the resistance of roots to the wind force encountered by plants remains at a relatively constant level. However, the root anti-lodging index varies widely between two years ($1.23 > 0.84$; Fig. 2).

Many studies on maize root lodging resistance were aimed only at a given growth stage, such as R1 [18] or R2[19, 20]. Root lodging may occur randomly at any growth stage, so this study focused on the whole growth period of maize and its findings about maize root lodging resistance were more comprehensive and systematic.

4.3. Effect size can better represent the relative importance of different factors with respect to root lodging

In the conventional analysis of variance, the significance, i.e., P values, of any effect can only indicate whether an effect exists or not, but cannot provide information about the size of the effect [21]. This is to say that P's tell nothing about the essential size of the effect so that there is no way to compare directly compare different effects. This study revealed the relative importance of factors by calculating effect size. The results showed that under the varying wind grades from 6 to 7, the effect sizes of wind grade, growth stage and cultivar were different, the previous order of factor names being the descending order of the effects of those factors (Table 3). Effects of wind moment always were no less than that of root failure moment on root lodging in two years under a range of wind grades (Table 3). For a given wind speed, for example, wind grade 6, effect sizes for wind moment and root moment were similar ($0.900 < 0.968$, Table 2), implying that vertical leaf area distribution played a substantial role in maize root lodging.

5. Conclusion

The root anti-lodging index had certain stability for the two tested cultivars from growth stage V12 to physiological maturity in maize within the same year, whereas, in which there was a large difference between two years. Root failure moment and wind resultant moment had similar effects on the root anti-lodging index for a given wind grade, and the vertical leaf area distribution exerted a substantial influence with root lodging in maize. When taking into consideration wind speed variation with grades, both wind moment and wind grades showed a much higher influence on root lodging in maize. The difference in root anti-lodging index between cultivars seemed to be disappearing gradually with the increase of wind grade. The root failure moment increased with the increase in single root tensile resistance, the root-soil ball, the total length of root and the number of the root. Findings from this study provided novel insights

into the root lodging resistance of maize during the whole growth period, which is worthy for reference in breeding and cultivation programs targeting at higher root lodging resistance in maize.

Abbreviations

AL_{root} : Root anti-lodging index; M_{root} : Root failure moment of force; M_{wind} : Wind resultant moment of force.

Declarations

Acknowledgements

We thank Ms. Liu Juan (Qingdao Agricultural University) for her great help.

Authors' contributions

JY completed the research design and manuscript revision. WH optimized the analysis. CS and SW performed experiments and collected data. XW and YL conducted data analysis and drafted the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Funding

This research was supported by the National Key R&D Program of China (2016YFD0300306).

Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Not applicable.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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Figures

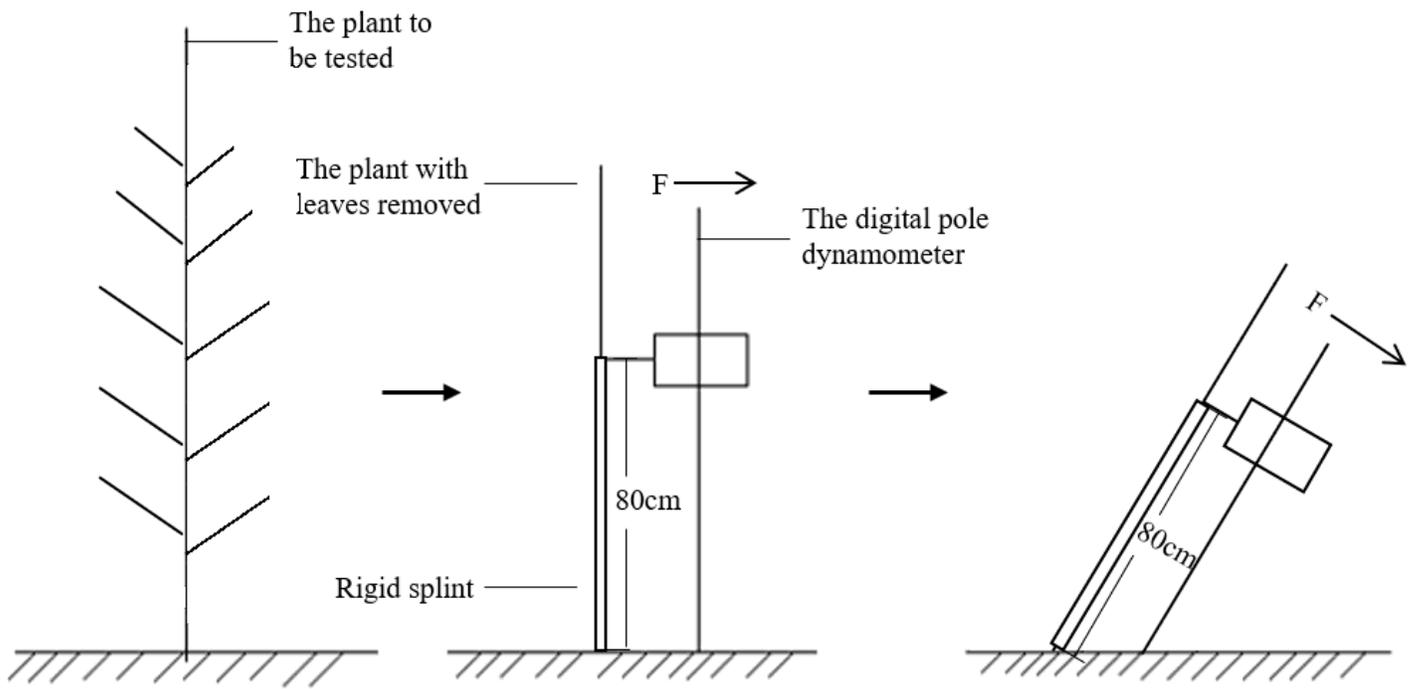


Figure 1

Schematic diagram for measuring max root side-pulling resistance

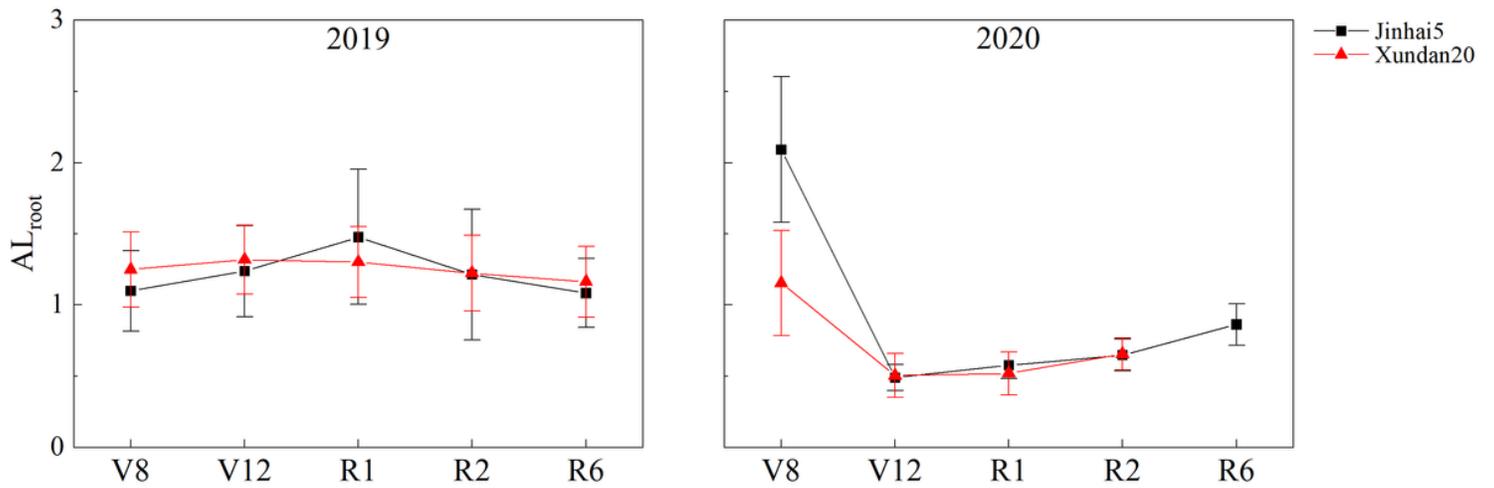


Figure 2

Variation trend of the root anti-lodging index during whole growth period in maize.

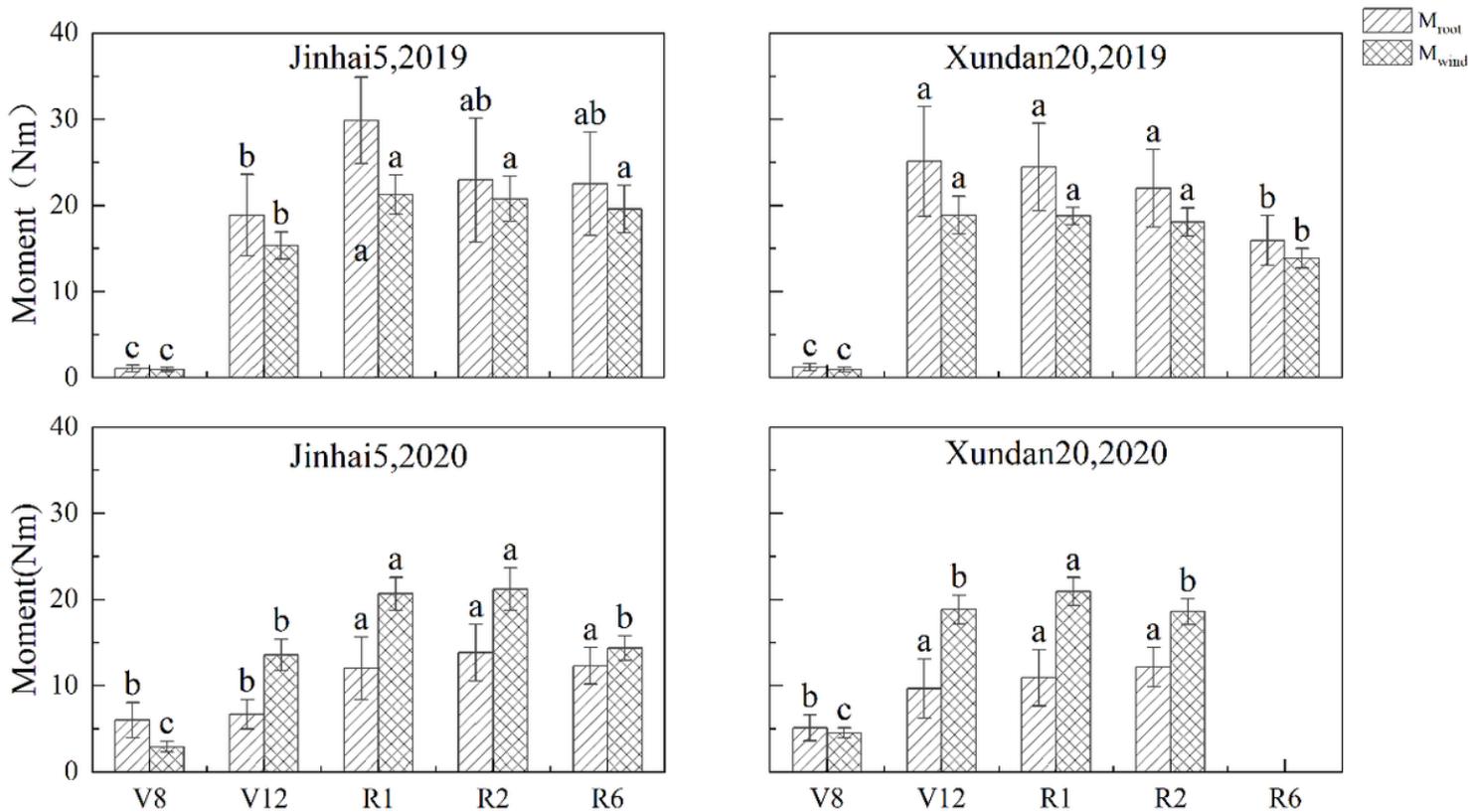


Figure 3

Variation trend of the root anti-lodging index components during whole growth period in maize. Values in the same column followed by different lowercase letters are significantly different at the $p < 0.05$ level

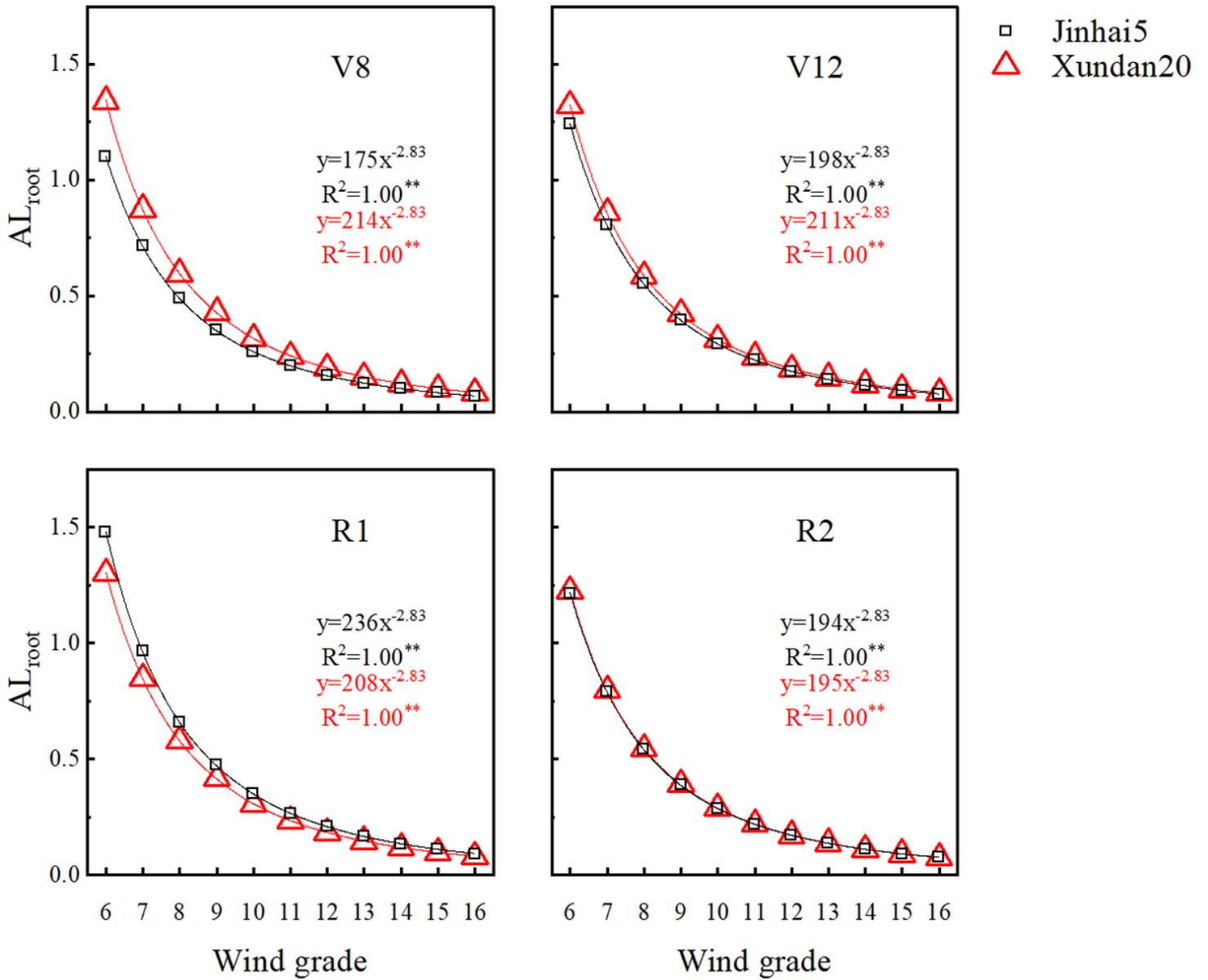


Figure 4

The root anti-lodging index as a function of wind grade at different growth stages for 2 tested cultivars in maize, ** denotes statistical significance at 0.01 probability level

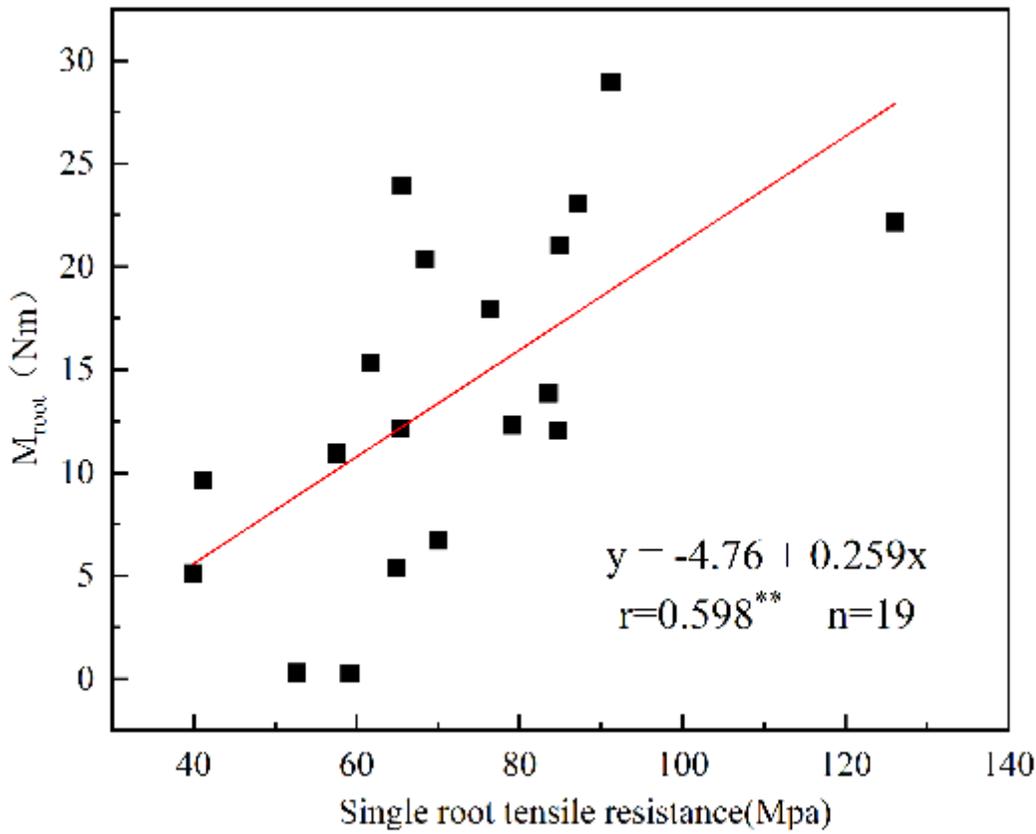


Figure 5

The root failure moment of force was affected by single root tensile resistance. ** denotes statistical significance at 0.01 probability level

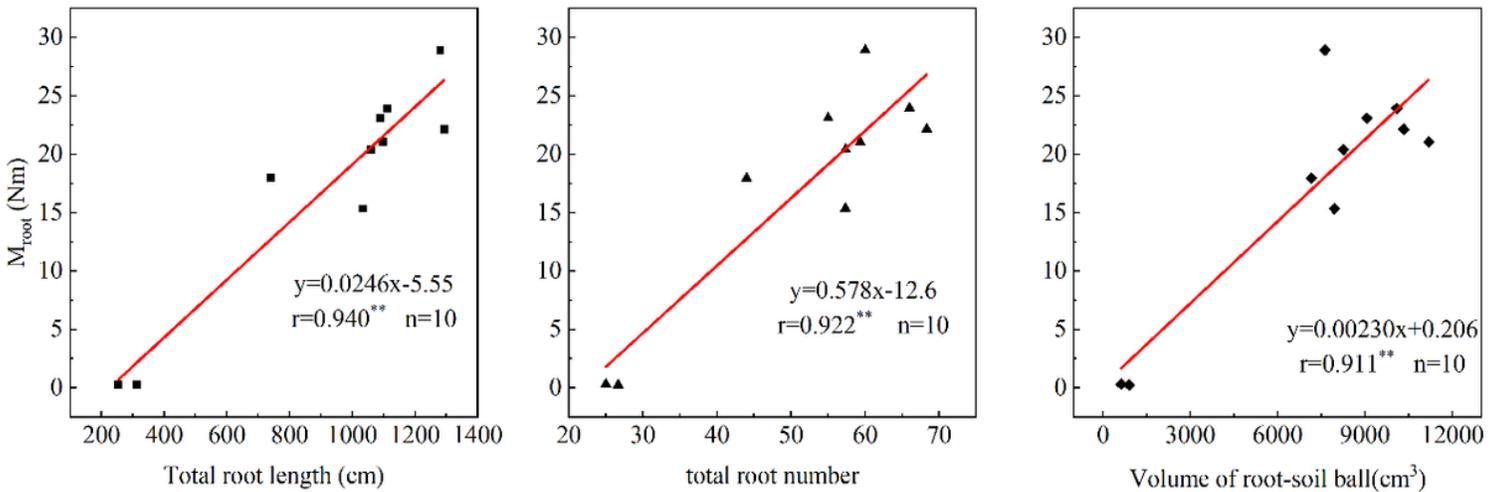


Figure 6

The linear relationship between root morphological traits and root failure moment. ** denotes statistical significance at 0.01 probability level

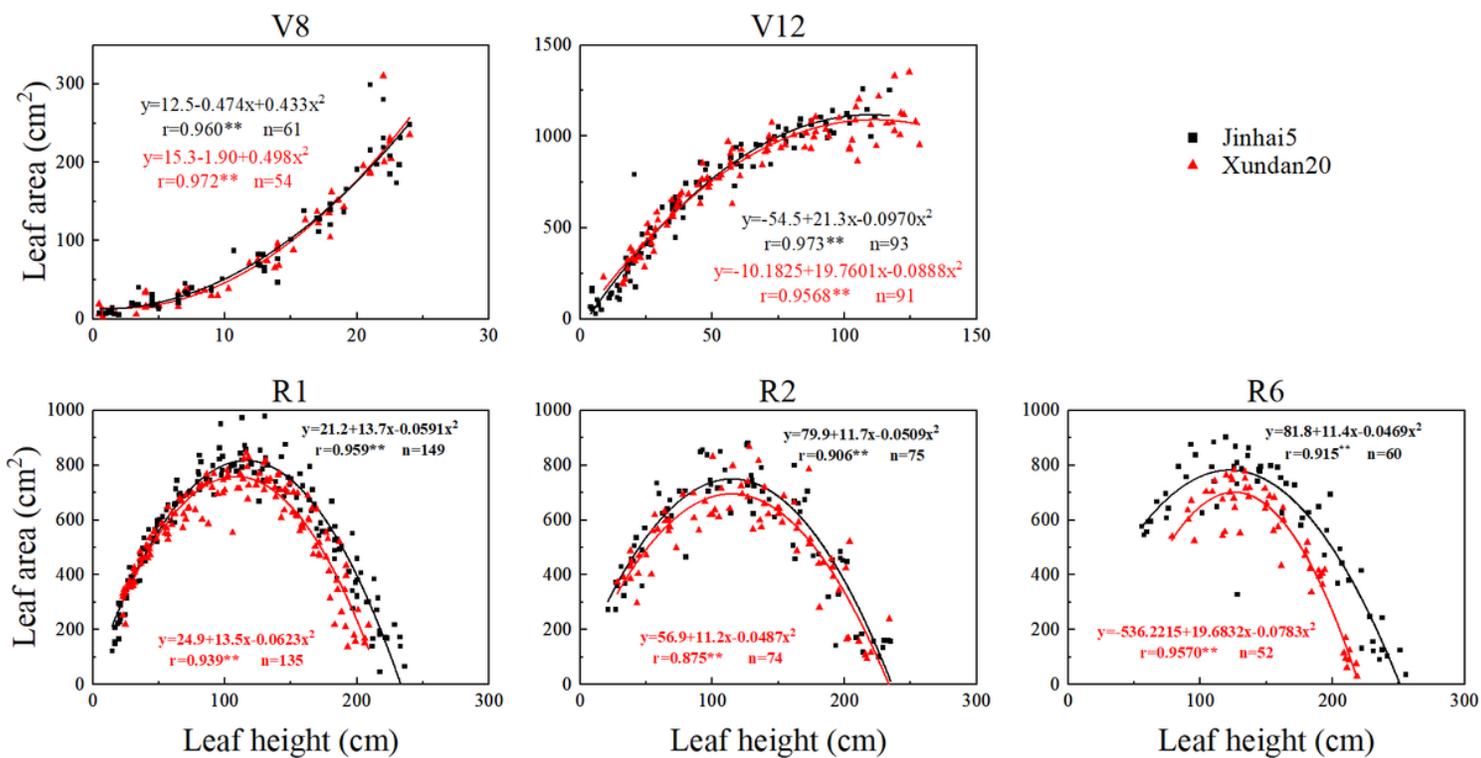


Figure 7

The vertical leaf area distribution during whole growth period for 2 tested cultivars of maize. ** denotes statistical significance at 0.01 probability level