

Reporting Summary

Nature Portfolio wishes to improve the reproducibility of the work that we publish. This form provides structure for consistency and transparency in reporting. For further information on Nature Portfolio policies, see our [Editorial Policies](#) and the [Editorial Policy Checklist](#).

Statistics

For all statistical analyses, confirm that the following items are present in the figure legend, table legend, main text, or Methods section.

n/a	Confirmed
☐	☒ The exact sample size (<i>n</i>) for each experimental group/condition, given as a discrete number and unit of measurement
☐	☒ A statement on whether measurements were taken from distinct samples or whether the same sample was measured repeatedly
☐	☒ The statistical test(s) used AND whether they are one- or two-sided <i>Only common tests should be described solely by name; describe more complex techniques in the Methods section.</i>
☐	☒ A description of all covariates tested
☐	☒ A description of any assumptions or corrections, such as tests of normality and adjustment for multiple comparisons
☐	☒ A full description of the statistical parameters including central tendency (e.g. means) or other basic estimates (e.g. regression coefficient) AND variation (e.g. standard deviation) or associated estimates of uncertainty (e.g. confidence intervals)
☐	☒ For null hypothesis testing, the test statistic (e.g. <i>F</i> , <i>t</i> , <i>r</i>) with confidence intervals, effect sizes, degrees of freedom and <i>P</i> value noted <i>Give P values as exact values whenever suitable.</i>
☐	☒ For Bayesian analysis, information on the choice of priors and Markov chain Monte Carlo settings
☒	☐ For hierarchical and complex designs, identification of the appropriate level for tests and full reporting of outcomes
☐	☒ Estimates of effect sizes (e.g. Cohen's <i>d</i> , Pearson's <i>r</i>), indicating how they were calculated

Our web collection on [statistics for biologists](#) contains articles on many of the points above.

Software and code

Policy information about [availability of computer code](#)

Data collection	In the indoor phenotyping platform, data was collected with a typical time definition of one hour, driven by the robot. In the field, drone images were collected via a camera, at dates mentioned in the material and methods. All raw data were stored in the Phenome Information System (PHIS, Neveu et al 2019 New Phytologist 22, 588–601), together with relevant metadata.
Data analysis	Data were analyzed with the publically available R language. Different packages, all public, were used as indicated in the Method section. The R packages used here were : SpATS (1.0-18), statgenHTP (1.0.6), BGLR (1.0.8), MTM (1.0.0), snpReady (0.9.7) and FactoMineR (2.4).

For manuscripts utilizing custom algorithms or software that are central to the research but not yet described in published literature, software must be made available to editors and reviewers. We strongly encourage code deposition in a community repository (e.g. GitHub). See the Nature Portfolio [guidelines for submitting code & software](#) for further information.

Data

Policy information about [availability of data](#)

All manuscripts must include a [data availability statement](#). This statement should provide the following information, where applicable:

- Accession codes, unique identifiers, or web links for publicly available datasets
- A description of any restrictions on data availability
- For clinical datasets or third party data, please ensure that the statement adheres to our [policy](#)

The data generated in this study have been deposited in the Recherche Data Gouv database. The datasets for phenotypic and genotypic values for the diversity

panel are available at: <https://data.inra.fr/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.15454/IASSTN>. The datasets for phenotypic and genotypic values for the genetic progress panel are available at: <https://doi.org/10.15454/KLDOGH>. The dataset for the 'recent hybrid' panel is available at: <https://doi.org/10.57745/NZY1KL>. Source data for figures are provided with this paper.
No restriction will apply for data availability

Research involving human participants, their data, or biological material

Policy information about studies with [human participants or human data](#). See also policy information about [sex, gender \(identity/presentation\), and sexual orientation](#) and [race, ethnicity and racism](#).

Reporting on sex and gender	NA
Reporting on race, ethnicity, or other socially relevant groupings	NA
Population characteristics	NA
Recruitment	NA
Ethics oversight	NA

Note that full information on the approval of the study protocol must also be provided in the manuscript.

Field-specific reporting

Please select the one below that is the best fit for your research. If you are not sure, read the appropriate sections before making your selection.

☒ Life sciences ☐ Behavioural & social sciences ☐ Ecological, evolutionary & environmental sciences

For a reference copy of the document with all sections, see nature.com/documents/nr-reporting-summary-flat.pdf

Life sciences study design

All studies must disclose on these points even when the disclosure is negative.

Sample size	The first two panels used in this study were pre-existing, namely the diversity panel as described in Millet et al 2019 Nature Genetics, and the genetic progress panel as described in Welcker et al 2022 Nature communication. For those, the sample size was therefore already defined. The recent variety panel was selected for recent varieties for which we had genomic information and available data in the field.
Data exclusions	No data exclusion
Replication	In the indoor platform, the number of replicate was chosen as the best trade off between the number of genotypes and the space available for the experiment. It was most often 3 for the diversity panel, 7 for the genetic progress panel and 3 for the recent variety panel. In the field, 3 replicates were also performed, which is a value sufficient for a good heritability provided that spatial corrections are carried out, with the R package StatgenHTP. All replicate attempts were successful.
Randomization	Randomization was complete
Blinding	Blinding was not possible in this study, as the same genotypes were tested in several fields and phenotyping platforms. Blinding would have resulted in a loss of data traceability. However, genotype names were encoded for data analysis.

Reporting for specific materials, systems and methods

We require information from authors about some types of materials, experimental systems and methods used in many studies. Here, indicate whether each material, system or method listed is relevant to your study. If you are not sure if a list item applies to your research, read the appropriate section before selecting a response.

Materials & experimental systems

Methods

n/a	Involvement in the study
☒	☐ Antibodies
☒	☐ Eukaryotic cell lines
☒	☐ Palaeontology and archaeology
☒	☐ Animals and other organisms
☒	☐ Clinical data
☒	☐ Dual use research of concern
☐	☒ Plants

n/a	Involvement in the study
☒	☐ ChIP-seq
☒	☐ Flow cytometry
☒	☐ MRI-based neuroimaging

Dual use research of concern

Policy information about [dual use research of concern](#)

Hazards

Could the accidental, deliberate or reckless misuse of agents or technologies generated in the work, or the application of information presented in the manuscript, pose a threat to:

No	Yes
☒	☐ Public health
☒	☐ National security
☒	☐ Crops and/or livestock
☒	☐ Ecosystems
☒	☐ Any other significant area

Experiments of concern

Does the work involve any of these experiments of concern:

No	Yes
☒	☐ Demonstrate how to render a vaccine ineffective
☒	☐ Confer resistance to therapeutically useful antibiotics or antiviral agents
☒	☐ Enhance the virulence of a pathogen or render a nonpathogen virulent
☒	☐ Increase transmissibility of a pathogen
☒	☐ Alter the host range of a pathogen
☒	☐ Enable evasion of diagnostic/detection modalities
☒	☐ Enable the weaponization of a biological agent or toxin
☒	☐ Any other potentially harmful combination of experiments and agents