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ONLINE ISSN: 1349-1008 PRINT ISSN: 1343-943X

Plant Production Science

Vol. 12 (2009), No. 4 443-448

[PDF (524K)] [References]

Rhizodeposition of Mucilage, Root Border Cells, Carbon and Water under Combined Soil Physical Stresses in *Zea mays* L.

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(Received: December 24, 2008)

Abstract: We investigated the effects of combined soil physical stresses of compaction and drought on the production of fully hydrated mucilage (mucilage) and root border cells (RBCs) in maize. The exudation of carbon and water were also estimated using stable isotopes of ¹³C and deuterated water (D₂O) under same soil conditions. As plant age progressed during seedling stage, mucilage production increased, however, RBCs release did not. Soil compaction increased the release of D₂O, RBCs, and production of mucilage which implies the function of roots to reduce mechanical impedance during root penetration. Drying stress increased only carbon release, but reduced the others. This indicates that RBCs adhere more strongly to the root cap due to drying of mucilage, and water release may be reduced to save the water loss. The highest rhizodeposition of mucilage, RBCs and D₂O were occurred under wet compact soil condition, however, that of carbon occurred under dry compact soil condition.

Keywords: <u>Crushed cells, Deuterium, Drought, Maize, Rhizodeposition, Root exudation, Soil compaction</u>

[PDF (524K)] [References]

To cite this article:

Sutharsan Somasundaram, Theertham P. Rao, Jiro Tatsumi and Morio Iijima: "Rhizodeposition of Mucilage, Root Border Cells, Carbon and Water under Combined Soil Physical Stresses in *Zea mays* L.". Plant Production Science, Vol. **12**, pp.443-448 (2009) .

doi:10.1626/pps.12.443 JOI JST.JSTAGE/pps/12.443

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