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## Japanese journal of crop science

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ONLINE ISSN: 1349-0990

PRINT ISSN: 0011-1848

### Japanese journal of crop science

Vol.65 , No.4(1996)pp.590-598

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#### Analysis of Photosynthesis Depression under Low Leaf Water Potential by Comparison of CO<sub>2</sub> Exchange and O<sub>2</sub> Evolution Rates

Katsuhiro WAKABAYASHI, Tadashi HIRASAWA and Kuni ISHIHARA

1) Faculty of Agriculture, Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology

2) Faculty of Agriculture, Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology

3) Faculty of Agriculture, Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology

[Published: 1996/12/05]

[Released: 2008/02/14]

#### Abstract:

Reductions in CO<sub>2</sub> supply through stomata and photosynthetic capacity in mesophyll are the two major processes for depression of photosynthesis under water stress conditions. The objective was to clarify which process limits photosynthesis of rice and sunflower plants most dominantly by comparing rates of CO<sub>2</sub> exchange by an infrared CO<sub>2</sub> analyzer method as well as O<sub>2</sub> evolution by an oxygen evolution method on leaves in the decreasing process of water potential. Since diffusive conductance of leaves under water stress is low, photosynthetic capacity needs to be measured at the highest CO<sub>2</sub> concentration where there is no CO<sub>2</sub> inhibition effect on photosynthesis. One hundred and twenty mL<sup>-1</sup> was the highest CO<sub>2</sub> concentration at which photosynthetic capacity could be measured without the damage to leaves of both plants. It was also clear that diffusive conductance did not affect O<sub>2</sub> evolution rate at 120 mL<sup>-1</sup> of CO<sub>2</sub> concentration unless diffusive conductance decreased to lower than 0.09 mol m<sup>-2</sup>s<sup>-1</sup>. Leaf water potential, at which CO<sub>2</sub> exchange rate at 350 μL<sup>-1</sup> of CO<sub>2</sub> concentration started to decrease, was higher than the O<sub>2</sub> evolution rate in both plants. These results suggested that the initial depression of photosynthesis due to water stress might be caused by stomatal closure only. As leaf water potential decreased further, the reduction of the photosynthetic capacity might also contribute to the depression of photosynthesis.

#### Keywords:

Air phase oxygen electrode, Infrared CO<sub>2</sub> analyzer, Photosynthesis, Photosynthetic capacity, Rice plant, Stomata, Sunflower plant, Water stress

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