

The inhibition of photosynthesis under water deficit conditions is more severe in flecked than uniform irradiance in rice (*Oryza sativa*) plants

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Abstract

Rice plants were grown under uniform and flecked irradiance conditions. Water deficit was imposed by withholding irrigation for 10 days. Photosynthesis rate, stomatal conductance, transpiration rate, chlorophyll content, and leaf temperature were measured. Under uniform irradiance, photosynthesis rate, stomatal conductance, and transpiration rate were significantly lower in water deficit plants compared to well-watered plants. Under flecked irradiance, photosynthesis rate, stomatal conductance, and transpiration rate were significantly lower in water deficit plants compared to well-watered plants. The inhibition of photosynthesis under water deficit conditions was more severe in flecked than uniform irradiance. The inhibition of photosynthesis under water deficit conditions was more severe in flecked than uniform irradiance. The inhibition of photosynthesis under water deficit conditions was more severe in flecked than uniform irradiance.

Additional keywords:

irradiance, photosynthesis, stomatal conductance, transpiration rate, chlorophyll content, leaf temperature

Introduction

Water deficit is one of the major abiotic stresses that limit rice production worldwide. Under water deficit conditions, rice plants exhibit a range of physiological and biochemical changes, including a decrease in photosynthesis rate, stomatal conductance, and transpiration rate. The inhibition of photosynthesis under water deficit conditions is more severe in flecked than uniform irradiance. The inhibition of photosynthesis under water deficit conditions is more severe in flecked than uniform irradiance. The inhibition of photosynthesis under water deficit conditions is more severe in flecked than uniform irradiance.

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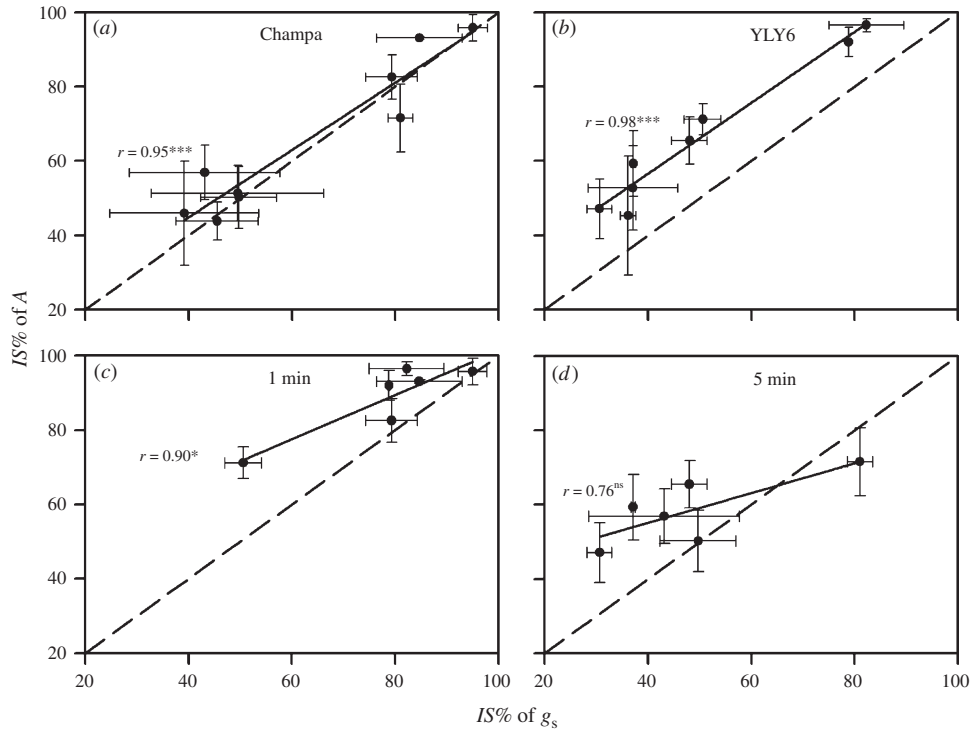


Fig. 3. Relationship between $IS\% A$ and $IS\% g_s$ for (a) Champa, (b) YLY6, (c) 1 min, and (d) 5 min. r is the correlation coefficient. $***, P < 0.001$.

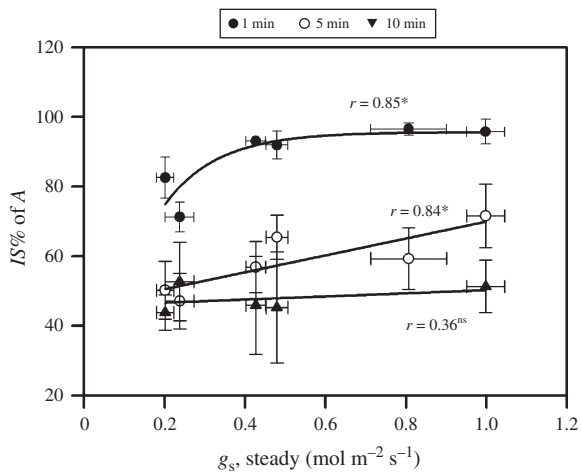


Fig. 4. Relationship between $IS\% A$ and g_s for (a) 1 min, (b) 5 min, and (c) 10 min. r is the correlation coefficient. $*, P < 0.05$; $ns, P > 0.05$.

Dynamic photosynthesis in the flecked irradiance

Dynamic photosynthesis in the flecked irradiance is characterized by rapid changes in light intensity. This leads to fluctuations in stomatal conductance (g_s) and photosynthetic rate (A). The relationship between $IS\% A$ and $IS\% g_s$ is shown in Figure 3. The correlation coefficient (r) is 0.95 for Champa, 0.98 for YLY6, 0.90 for 1 min, and 0.76 for 5 min. The dashed line represents the 1:1 relationship. Error bars represent standard error.

Discussion

The results of this study show that the relationship between $IS\% A$ and $IS\% g_s$ is strong and positive. This suggests that stomatal conductance is a good predictor of photosynthetic rate. The correlation coefficient (r) is 0.95 for Champa, 0.98 for YLY6, 0.90 for 1 min, and 0.76 for 5 min. The dashed line represents the 1:1 relationship. Error bars represent standard error.

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