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**Dynamic of Water Transport in Napiergrass (*Pennisetum purpureum* Schumach) Plant
– Relationship between Water Transport Regulation and Water Storage Capacity in the Diurnal Water Balance –**

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The characteristics of economical water transport in napiergrass were investigated with respect to water transport regulation by the nodal stem and a water storage capacity (*WSC*), partly compensation for transpiration with water in the plant. Changes in leaf photosynthesis after plant excisions suggested that water transport to the leaves was mainly regulated by the nodal stem in the morning and the stem base regulated instead in the afternoon. Contrary to Plant transpiration rate (*Ptr*), water absorption rate by roots (*SF*) increased slowly and leaf water potential (Ψ_{leaf}) decreased in the morning. However, because of *SF* increase, Ψ_{leaf} gradually recovered in the afternoon. It was considered that water conditions would be related to the change in regulating position. Gap of diurnal changes in two parameters suggested *WSC* could contribute to maintenance of *Ptr*, and it was estimated that *WSC* compensated 8% of total *Ptr*. On the other hand, *WSC* of pot-cultivated plant was estimated to be 3% and *WSC* in stem was higher than that of leaf from the relationship between *Ptr* and decrease in water content of plant parts. It was considered that these were involved in controlling water balance in napiergrass.

INTRODUCTION

Water is absorbed by the roots, moves through the plant organs and largely evaporates from the leaf surface to the atmosphere in a plant. The main driving force of this water movement is the demand for transpiration in the atmosphere. This parameter usually becomes stronger and causes most plants to show mild water stress in the afternoon (Ishihara *et al.*, 1981), so it is important for the realization of vigorous plant growth to maintain well water conditions during the daytime and under drought conditions.

Napiergrass is known as the species with the highest productivity and an outstanding adaptability to various kind of environmental conditions, including drought condition, with high T/R (Top/Root) ratio, and it is considered that the water transport system of this plant is economical and could contribute to the accomplishment of higher productivity (Ito and Inanaga, 1988; Matsuda *et al.*, 1991; Nada *et al.*, 1994). Plants with high capacity to retain water even under drought conditions are generally superior in the following functions: water absorption of the roots (Trillana *et al.*, 2001); osmotic adjustment (Inada *et al.*, 1992), hydraulic conductance (Mencuccini and Comstock, 1999) and water storage capacity, partly compensating for transpiration with water in the plant

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(Itani *et al.*, 1999; Stratton *et al.*, 2000). In the napiergrass plant, root weight is low (Matsuda *et al.*, 1991) and the resistance to water flow is high in the shoot, particularly the nodal stem (Nagasuga *et al.*, 1998; Nagasuga *et al.*, 2002; Nagasuga, 2003). However, the decrease in leaf water status in the afternoon is low, regardless of high stomatal conductance during the daytime, which promotes leaf photosynthesis and transpiration. So these suggests that the regulation of water transport by the nodal stem could be useful for restricting excess water loss resulting from transpiration, besides other functions, such as water storage capacity, could also be also associated with the maintenance of well water conditions in this plant.

In this study, two experiments were conducted for the elucidation of the water transport features of napiergrass plant. Firstly, daytime water transport regulation was examined from changes in the rates of photosynthesis (Pn) and transpiration (Tr) after the successive excisions of various plant positions. Secondly, changes in the transpiration parameters (plant transpiration rate, PTr ; sap flow, which means water absorption rate by the root system, SF ; leaf water potential, Ψ_{leaf} ; stomatal conductance, G_s ; water content per fresh weight, FWC) were examined for the understanding of the diurnal water balance in a plant. In the second experiment, particular emphasis was placed on the relationship between total PTr and WSC , which was suggested to be involved in the maintenance of water balance.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

Materials

Napiergrass, *Pennisetum purpureum* Schumach. var merkeron, was grown both in pots and in field conditions, in the experimental farm of the agricultural Faculty, Kyushu University, from 1997 to 2001.

Growth conditions and experimental treatment

Field growth condition

Shoots that sprouted from over-wintered stocks were transplanted and grown with a spacing of 50 cm \times 50 cm (4 hills m^{-2}) in 1997 and 150 cm \times 50 cm (1.3 hills m^{-2}) in 1999 in a field of sandy soil. As the basic fertilization, N, P_2O_5 and K_2O were applied at 25, 10 and 10 kg per 10 a, respectively, and fowl compost was applied at 1000 kg per 10 a. These plants were used for the investigation of water transport regulation in 1997, and diurnal changes in transpiration parameter in 1999.

Growth in pots

Young shoots which had grown to the 7–8th leaf emergence stage were separated from the parent stocks, transplanted in 18 L pots filled with sandy soil, and grown during the summer of 2001. As the basic fertilization, N, P_2O_5 and K_2O were applied at 3, 2 and 2 g per pot, respectively. At the time of transplanting, two thirds of each leaf's shoot was cut to prevent growth damage caused by water loss. These plants were used for the investigation of water storage capacity.

Investigation methods

Plant excision diagnosis (PED)

The water transport situation of the napiergrass plant was evaluated by the responses of Pn and Tr directly after the excision of various positions of this plant in August 1997. The detail procedure was drawn in the previous studies (Nagasuga, 2003).

Transpiration parameters

In 1999, transpiration rate and G_s in the upper 5 leaves were measured with a steady-state porometer (LI-1600; LI-COR, USA). The G_s figures shown represent the average value of 5 leaves. PTr was determined by multiplying the average transpiration rate of 5 leaves by the total leaf area. Ψ_{leaf} and SF at a height of 5–10 cm in the stem, which meant water uptake rate of the root system, were measured with a thermocouple psychrometer (L-51, Wescor, USA) and a sap flow gage (SGB-19WS, Cambell USA), respectively. In 2001, PTr was directly measured by weighing the plant-cultivating pot with a digital scale (DI-10, Teraoka, Japan). The soil surface of each pot was covered by a vinyl film to prevent water evaporation from the soil. Fresh weight measurements were made in the morning (7:00, well water conditions), afternoon (15:00, the worst water conditions of a day), and 1 day after stopping the water supply. After that, total leaf area of a plant was measured with automatic area meter (AAA-M8, Hayashi-denkoh, Japan). FWC and water storage capacity (WSC , compensatory water content in a plant for transpiration) were determined as follows:

$$FWC = (FW - DW) / FW$$

$$WSC = (FW_{am} - FW^*) / \text{Daily } PTr$$

where FW and DW represent fresh weight and dry matter weight of a plant, FW_{am} was measured in the morning and FW^* in the afternoon or on next day after stopping of the water supply. Daily PTr represents total PTr in a day.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The regulation of water transport in a plant can be understood according to changes in Pn and Tr after the excisions of various positions (Nagasuga *et al.*, 1998; Nagasuga *et al.*, 2002). Pn and Tr did not change after the successive excisions of lower positions of the transpiration stream in a plant (from the roots to the lower position of the nodal stem) but rapidly increased after the excision of the leaf sheath (located at the upper position of the nodal stem) in the morning (Fig. 1). However, the excision positions showing Pn and Tr increases were different between morning and afternoon. The changes in these parameters were detected by excising the stem base (located in the lower position of the transpiration stream) in the afternoon (Fig. 2). Water transport regulation by the nodal stem decreased under stress growth conditions and early growth stages, and then the stem base regulated water flow to the leaves instead (Nagasuga *et al.*, 1998; Nagasuga *et al.*, 2002). It was considered that the water transport regulation by the nodal stem decreased not only in the above conditions, but also in the afternoon, even in normal environmental conditions. Napiergrass plant does not have well water

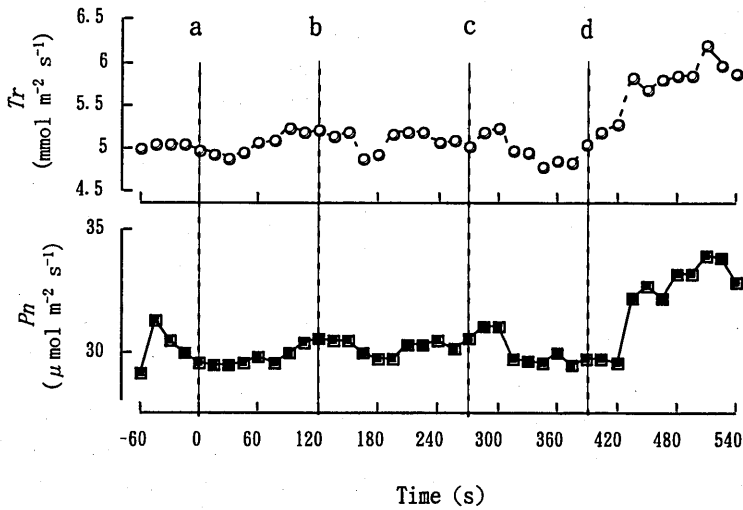


Fig. 1. Changes in transpiration rate and photosynthetic rate in napiergrass after plant excisions in the morning. Dotted lines of a, rhizome; b, stem base; c, lower position of the nodal stem to which measuremental leaf belong; d, leaf sheath were represented the time of plant excisions.

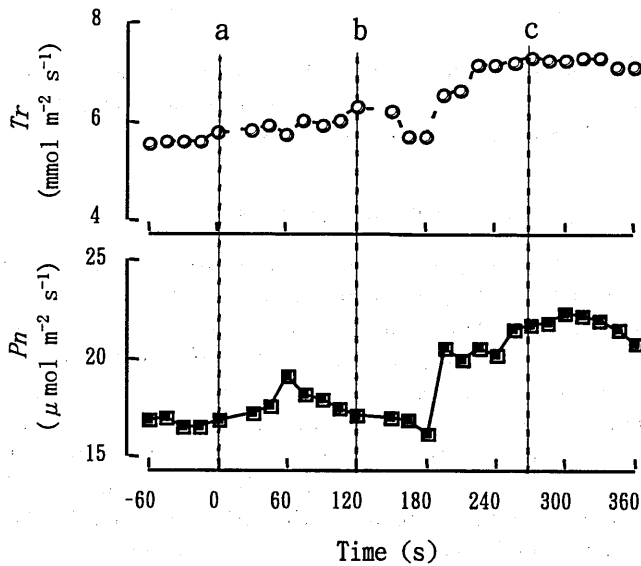


Fig. 2. Changes in transpiration rate and photosynthetic rate in napiergrass after plant excisions in the afternoon. Dotted lines of a, rhizome; b, stem base; c, lower position of the nodal stem to which measuremental leaf belong were represented the time of plant excisions.

conditions in the afternoon because P_n is a little lower then, compared with the morning (Figs. 1 and 2), so the change in the main regulating position of water transport during the daytime could be associated with water conditions in a plant.

Water balance in a plant was understood from diurnal changes in transpiration parameters. G_s and PTr in mature napiergrass plants rapidly increased in the early morn-

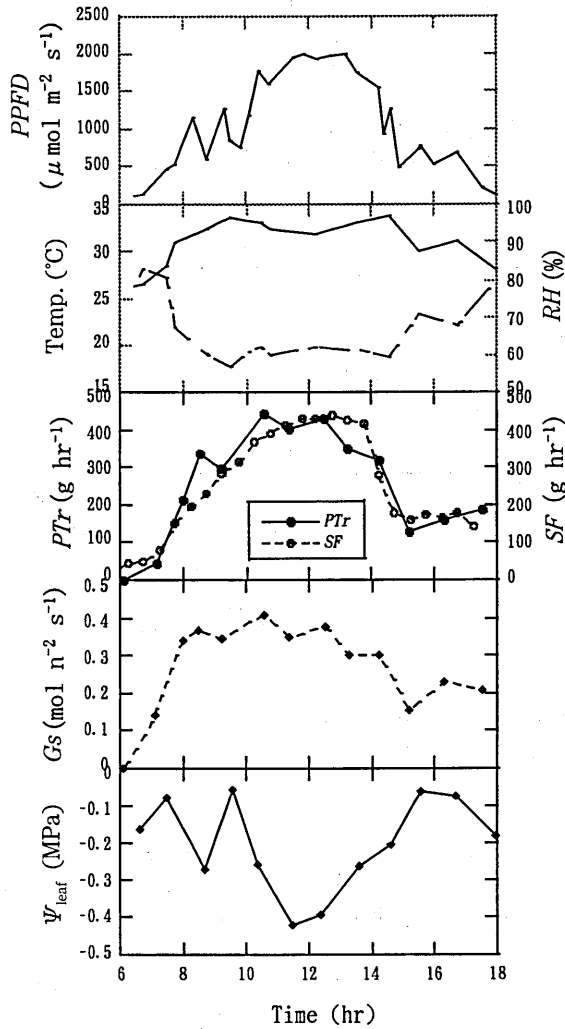


Fig. 3. Diurnal changes in climatic (A, B) and transpiration (C, D, E) parameters. *PPFD*, photosynthetic photon flux density; *Temp.*, air temperature; *RH*, relative humidity; *PTr*, plant transpiration rate; *SF*, sap flow; *G_s*, stomatal conductance, Ψ_{leaf} , leaf water potential.

ing, and maintained high values during the daytime. On the other hand, SF increased slowly in the morning and became as high as PTr in the afternoon (Fig. 3). The difference of diurnal changes between PTr and SF is often seen in trees that have high WSC (Goldstein *et al.*, 1998). WSC indicates partial utilization of stored water for the maintenance of the diurnal PTr and G_s . In the napiergrass plant, the change in PTr was a little different from that of SF , and Ψ_{leaf} decreased until SF reached higher value, in spite of high PTr (Figs. 3 and 4). This suggests that WSC of this plant should be higher and related to decrease in water condition in a plant during the daytime. It was estimated that 8% of the total PTr was compensated for by WSC from the difference between PTr and SF in the daytime (Fig. 4, particularly the area of $PTr-SF$ over 0). Table 1 shows FW , FWC , water content reduction in a plant (ΔWC) and ΔWC per FW ($\Delta WC/FW$) in the pot-cultivated young plants. Although water stress phenomena were not clearly identified in the leaves, the water content of the plants largely decreased in the afternoon

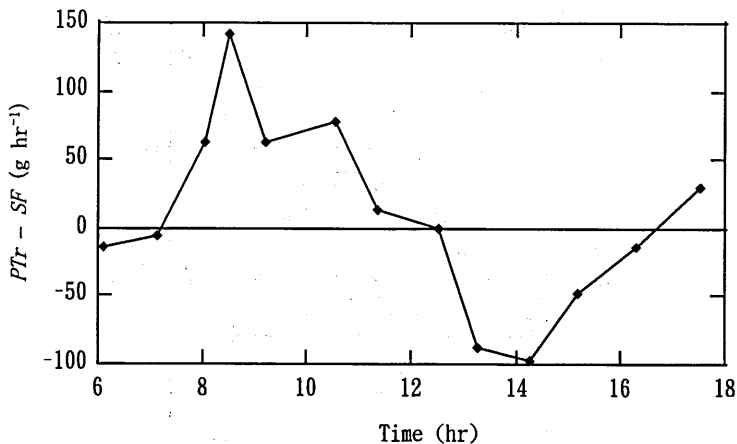


Fig. 4. Difference ($PTr - SF$) between plant transpiration rate (PTr) and sap flow (SF) at the stem base. The area where $PTr - SF$ is over 0 represents contribution of water saved in the plant to PTr instead of SF .

Table 1. Plant water content per fresh weight (PWC), water content depression in a plant (ΔWC), ΔWC per fresh weight of a shoot ($\Delta WC/FW$) and fresh weight of the shoot (FW) in napiergrass plant.

PWC (%)			ΔWC (g)		WC/FW ($\times 10^{-3}$ g g $^{-1}$)		FW (g)
Morning	Afternoon	Drought	Normal	Maximum	Normal	Maximum	
85.56	83.04	82.85	22.30	33.80	84.42	128.0	265.5

The values in Morning, Afternoon and Drought were measured at morning (7:00), afternoon (15:00) and the next morning (9:00). Particularly, dry values were measured with the plants that showed leaf scrolling because of the stop of water supply in a day. Normal and maximum ΔWC represent the differences of water content of a plant between morning and afternoon or drought, respectively.

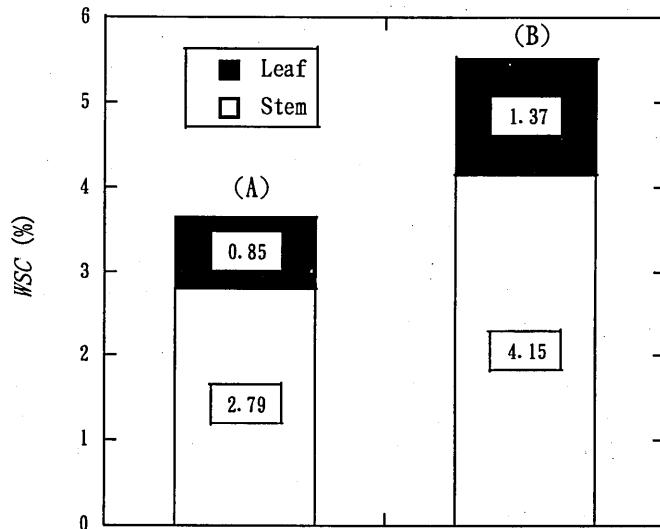


Fig. 5. Water storage capacity (*WSC*) in leaf and stem in napiergrass. *WSC* is shown as an indicator for the contribution of a plant water storage to total plant transpiration in the daytime (Daily *Ptr*), and is calculated as $WSC = \Delta WC / \text{Daily } Ptr \times 100$.

ΔWC , water content depression by transpiration during the daytime (A) and the stop of water supply to the plants (B).

(22.3 g). *WSC* was determined to be 3% directly from the relationship between daily *Ptr* and ΔWC , with particularly high *WSC* in the stems (2 times higher than that of the leaves, Fig. 5A). Besides, when it was assumed that *WSC* functioned fully in leaf scrolling, maximum *WSC* in leaf and stem were estimated to be 13.7% and 41.5%, respectively (Fig. 5B). Since there were differences in growth conditions and estimation methods between two experiments, the estimated *WSC* in the first experiment was a little different from that of the second experiment. However, both *WSC* values were high, so *WSC* of this plant could be relatively high among herbaceous plants.

Almost all water utilized for transpiration during the daytime is directly supplied by the roots in herbaceous plants, except in severe environmental conditions (Kitano and Eguchi, 1989). However, *WSC* of the napiergrass plants supplemented 3–8% of daily transpiration even in normal environmental conditions, on the other hand, the change in Ψ_{leaf} was almost the same as that of maize, which had a large root system and a low *WSC* (1%, data not shown). Tree species with high *WSC* can maintain high Ψ_{leaf} and gas exchange rates during the daytime (Goldstein *et al.*, 1998) and dry season (Stratton *et al.*, 2000). Similar to this, high *WSC* in napiergrass plants could contribute to the maintenance of well water status, various physiological activities and high productivity under the high T/R ratio.

In contrast to *Gs* and *Ptr*, *SF* increased slowly in the morning (Fig. 3). The regu-

lation by the nodal stem and *WSC* mainly control water balance in low water supply situations (Figs. 1 and 3). On the other hand, although stronger demand for transpiration in the atmosphere deteriorated *PWC* (by which the function of the nodal stem and *WSC* decreased in the afternoon), the regulation of water transport was strong in the stem base and then much water was supplied to the shoot by the roots (Figs. 2 and 3). As a result, transpiration maintenance of and active photosynthesis in the leaves and high productivity could be realized.

It was considered that *WSC* was associated with osmotic adjustment and water storage capacity in the parenchyma tissues (Inada *et al.*, 1992; Itani *et al.*, 1999). If osmotic adjustment largely contributed to *WSC*, osmotic potential would decrease along with the accumulation of osmotic adjustment materials (Inada *et al.*, 1992). On the other hand, if the contribution of the latter factor was large, the development of parenchyma tissues would be seen in the stem and leaves (Itani *et al.*, 1999). Actually, the parenchyma tissues of the stem were more developed than those of the leaves, so this factor was assumed to be associated with *WSC*. The discussion of whether high *WSC* results from accumulation of the osmotic adjustment materials, developed parenchyma tissues, or both will be addressed in future studies.

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