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Scrutiny of Hexaploid and Tetraploid (*Triticum durum*) Wheat's Genotypes to Some Physiological Responses in Drought Stress

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Abstract: This study was performed in 2009-2010 at randomized complete block design (RCBD) with two replications with 6 wheat genotypes, in term of relative water content (RWS), chlorophyll (Chl) and carotenoids (Cart) contents and membrane stability index (MSI) physiological responses were studied under water stress by keeping water supply during parenthesis phase at 50, 60 and 70 days after sowing (DAS) and samples were collected at 60, 70 and 80 DAS. Irrigated and fully turgid plants were used as a control. The plant materials used in this experiment were Hexaploids (Triticum aestivum) Caspard,Casgogen and Mv17 and 3 Tetraploids (Triticum durum) Boeuffi and Seimareh and Dena. Significant reduction was observed in RWS, MSI and Chl contents of all the cultivars under water stress. Of these, Caspard showed the highest RWC, Chl and Cart under irrigation condition and Boeuffi showed the lowest. Compared with tetraploid wheat's, hexaploid wheat's were found to possess the highest total Chl content at all the stages under irrigation condition. While the cultivars studied showed no significant difference at any stage in their Cart contents under irrigation condition, Boeuffi showed the lowest Cart content under stress condition.

Key words: Carotenoids content · Chlorophyll content · Water content · Wheat

INTRODUCTION

Plants are exposed to numerous stress factors during theirs, which of a significant effect on the growth of plants. Biotic (pathogen, competition whit other organisms) and biotic (drought, salinity, radiation, high temperature or freezing etc.) stress caused changes in normal physiological function of all plants, including economically important cereals as well. All these stresses reduced biosynthetic capacity of plants and might caused some destructive damages on plants [1]. Drought stress has the earth are percentage (26%) when the usable areas on the earth are classified in view of stress factors. It is followed by mineral stress with 20% part, cold and freezing stress with 15% part. Whole the other stress get 29% part whereas only 10% area is one exposed to any stress factor [2]. Therefore, drought stress is the most widespread environmental stress, which effect growing and productivity, it induces many physiological, biochemical and molecular response on plants, so that plants are able to develop tolerance mechanisms which will provide to be adapted to limited environmental conditions [3]. Wheat is widely adapted crop, providing one-third of the world population with more than half of their calories and nearly half of the protein. Wheat is mainly grown on rain fed land and about 35% of the area of developing countries consists of semiarid environments in which available moisture constitutes a primary constraint on wheat production. Climatic variability in these marginal environments causes large annual fluctuations in yield. Selection of wheat genotypes with better adoption to drought stress should increased the productivity of rain fed wheat [4]. Improvement of wheat productivity for this biotic stress is therefore an important objective of research. Because of their better adoption under hot and arid regions, *Triticum durum* wheat is usually regarded as more tolerance to stress conditions than hexaploid wheat [5]. In addition among crop plants, durum wheat, which is often grown in water limited conditions, is an attractive study system due to of the natural genetic variation in traits related to drought tolerance.

However, the physiological basis of their stress tolerance is not well understood. An understanding of how plants respond to water deficits and in certain instances are able to tolerate them should lead us eventually to ways of optimizing plant productivity in marginal environments [6]. According to the previous

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studies, there is a link between various physiological responses of crop plants to drought and their tolerance mechanisms such as high relative water content and water potential [7, 8] membrane stability [9, 10] and pigment content stability under stress [10, 11]. On the other land, reports concerning variation in these physiological parameters on genotypic basis or owing to of ploidy levels are very rare. Zaefizadeh and Goliov [12] reported a good variety between the native masses of durum wheat in North-West Iran and Azerbaijan in terms of drought resistance and SRAP (Sequence related amplified polymorphism) but did not found any significant relationship between coefficient of drought tolerance and SRAP. The present study was undertaken to assess the selection criteria for identifying drought tolerance in durum wheat genotypes, so that suitable genotypes can be recommended for cultivation in the drought prone area of Iran and Ardabil. Gholamin and Khayatnezhad in study of some physiological responses of drought stress in hexaploid and tetraploid wheat genotypes in Iran Lichtenhaler [1] reported that the hexaploid genotypes showed the highest RWC, Chl and Cart under irrigation condition. Target of this study is investigate drought resistance of six hexaploid and tetraploid wheat's commonly grown in Iran(Ardabil) and the drought resistance of which was only determined by agronomic observation and two tetraploid wheat which should be of the ability of resisting drought on account of its genetic structure according to above mentioned characters.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study was conducted during the winter season of 2009-2010 under pot-culture conditionals. The experiment was laid out in randomized complete block design (RCBD) with two replications. physiological responses were studied under water stress by keeping water supply during parenthesis phase at 50, 60 and 70 days after sowing (DAS) and samples were collected bat 60, 70 and 80 DAS. Irrigated and fully turgid plants were used as a control. The plant materials used in this experiment were Hexaploids (*Triticum aestivum*) Caspard, Casgogen and Mv17 and 3 Tetraploids (*Triticum durum*) Boeuffi and Seimareh and Dena. Earthen pots 40x40 cm in size was filled with clay-loam soil and farm yard manure in 6:1 ratio. Each pot was fertilized equivalent to 120, 60 and 60 kg ha^{-1} of N, P and K, respectively. 6 seedlings were formed for each kind in every kind whereas totally 180 pots in investigation period and trial randomized plots was construed according to trial leaf samples were randomized taken from these pots. It was determined that while moisture content in irrigated stage of pot soil ranged from 36 to 39.2% moisture content to which drought stress was applied was 11.2 to 13.2% Elmetron PWT 101 was used in the evaluation of soil moisture content. Plants were collected in quadruplicate from control and stressed plants between 9.00 am to 11.00 am from the first fully expanded leaf. The response of drought stress was assessed in term of relative water content (RWS), chlorophyll (Chl) and carotenoid (Cart) content and membrane stability (MSI).

RWS was calculated according to the method of Weatherly [13]. Leaf samples (0.5 g) were saturated in 100 ml of water for 4 h and their turgid weights were recorded. Then, they were rolled in a dried butter paper at oven dried at 65°C for 48 h and their dry weights were recorded RWC was calculated as:

$$RWC=\left[\frac{\text{(fresh weight-dry weight)}}{\text{(turgid weight-dry weight)}}\right]\times 100$$

Leaf membrane stability index (MSI) was determined according to the method of Premachandra *et al*. [14] as modified by Sairam [15]. Leaf stripes (0.2 g) of uniform size were taken in test tubes containing 10 ml of double distilled water in two tests. Test tubes in one set were kept at 40. c in water bath for 30 min and electrical conductivity of the water containing the sample was measured (C_1) using a conductivity bridge these tubes in the other set incubated at 100°C in the boiling water bath for 15 min and their electrical conductivity was measured as above (C_2). MSI was calculated using the formulae given below:

$$MSI= [1-C_1/C_2] \times 100$$

Chlorophyll and carotenoids were extracted by the non-maceration method of Hiscox and Israelstam [16]. leaf samples (0.05 g) were incubated in 5 ml of dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) at 65°C for 4 h. Absorbance were recorded at 645, 663 and 470 nm and chlorophyll a, b and total chlorophyll were estimated according to Arnon [17] and carotenoids content according to Lichtenthaler and Wellburm [18].

Water stress was applied to 4 pots of each genotype at parenthesis stage (50 DAS) for 10 days and after final stress period; the pots were irrigated and kept separately for yield analysis. After maturation the plants were harvested from stressed and irrigated pots. Some growth parameters such as plant height and total plant biomass were detrmined for comparative study and effect of moisture stress on such characteristics (Table 1).

Table 1: Effect of water stress on plant height and total dry matter production at harvest in wheat genotypes

	Plant height (cm)		Total dry matter (g plant-1)	
Cultivar	Irrigated	Stress	Irrigated	Stress
Caspard	89.4	88.7	48.17	37.3
Cascogne	75.3	70.4	51.9	36.9
Mv17	77.5	65.3	46.7	33.9
saimareh	101.4	99.7	44.8	38.4
Boeuffi	118.3	120.5	68.4	49.3
Dena	121.6	117.8	55.4	52.6
Cv	4.2		3.9	
Stress	2.73		3.25	

Data of the all parameters were statically analyzed for Spss-16 and differences with $P<0.05$ were considered significant.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Under irrigated conditions the highest RWC was obtained by hexaploid wheat Caspard and Mv17, whereas under stress conditions RWC in Tetraploid was noted to be higher than that of Hexaploid. RWC in Dena was the highest at 70 and 80 DAS (Fig. 1). Tas and Tas [19], Gholamin and Khayatnezhad [20] reported similar results. Considering that the resistance of durum wheat to environmental stress is higher above results was not unexpected.

The results showed that the tetraploid genotypes had the highest MSI index than hexaploid. In irrigated Caspard (hexaploid) and seimareh and Dena (tetraploid) had the highest of this trait. But the best Operation was in Seimareh. Gholamin and Khayatnezhad [20] in similar study reported that the highest MSI index was for tetraploid genotypes.

Seimareh and Dena(Tetraploids) and Caspard and Cascogene(Hexaploid) exhibited the highest chlorophyll contents (Chl) under both irrigated and water stress conditions,while among the Tetraploids both Seimareh and Dena had similar values especially at 80 DAS. In this study Seimareh was found to have the highest Chl content (Fig. 3). Zaefizadeh and Goliov[12] studied the relationship between genotype and environmental conditions (dry and normal) on the amount of chlorophyll content and the amount of super oxide Dismutase reported that drought-resistant cultivars increase Dismutase Super oxide stress increases but in susceptible cultivars decrease chlorophyll Super oxide Dismutase showed.

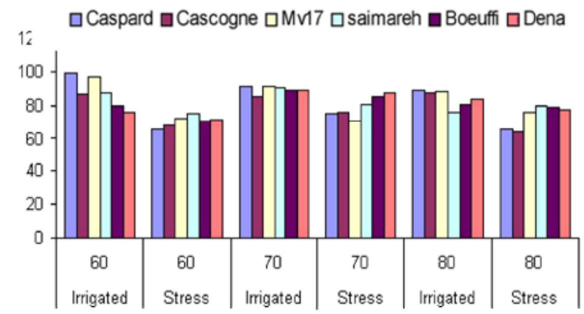

Fig. 1: Effect of water stress on relative water content.

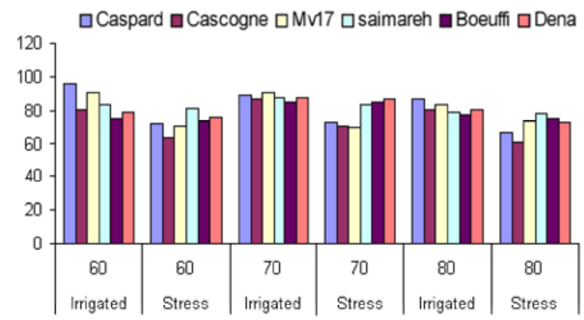

Fig. 2: Membrane stability index in wheat genotypes.

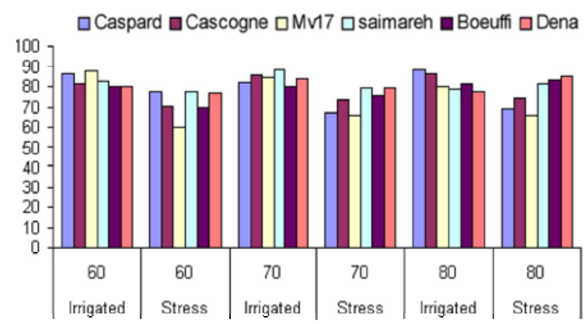

Fig. 3: Chlorophyll content in wheat genotypes.

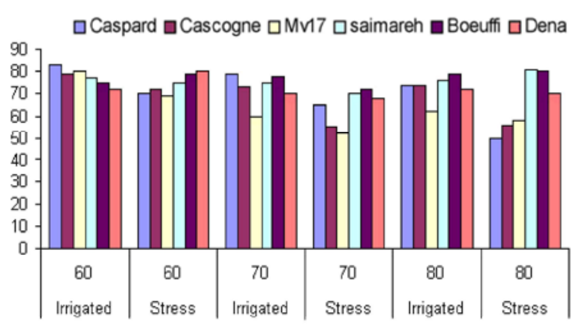

Fig. 4: CAR contents

The CAR contents of Caspard at 60 and 70 DAS were observed to be highest under irrigated conditions, while the lowest under water stress conditions. No significant differences were observed between CAR contents of Seimareh especially 60 and 70 DAS under irrigated conditions. The highest CAR contents at all stages were exhibited by Tetraploid Seimareh under stress conditions (Fig. 4). Tas and Tas [19], Gholamin and Khayatnezhad[20] in similar study reported alike results.

Considering the results and past results are determined by the resistance of tetraploid wheat is more significant differences in RWC/water potential in tolerant and susceptible genotypes of wheat [21]. The Tetraploid genotypes showed the highest RWC as well as a lower percent decline under stress at all growth stages. The results are in agreement with the findings of Al-Hakimi and Mannoveux [22] who reported that leaf water potential and RWC under drought of Hexaploid was higher than Tetraploid Caspard under water stress. The plasma membrane is generally protected from desiccation-induced damage by the presence of membrane-compatible solutes, such as sugars and amino acids. Therefore, a link may exist between the capacity for osmotic adjustment and the degree of membrane protection from the effect of dehydration [19]. Maintenance of membrane integrity and function under a given level of dehydration stress has been used as a measure of drought tolerance by Premachandra *et al.* [14] and Tas and Tas [19], they indicated that the underground part of the plant plays an important role under drought stress conditions. Decrease in MSI reflects the extent of lipid per oxidation caused by active oxygen species [20]. The best performance of Tetraploid genotypes under water stress in terms of MSI points to their better adaptation under adverse conditions. However, in our study Caspard hexaploid wheat had the best result, which is not exactly in consistent with what the researchers found. Chlorophyll maintenance is essential for photosynthesis under drought stress in tolerant genotype of wheat have also been reported by Sairam *et al.* [11] and Kraus *et al.* [22]. The results suggested that drought tolerant in tetraploid genotypes was more than hexaploid.Higher levels of Cart under drought tolerant genotypes have also been reported by Sairam *et al.* [11]. Carotenoids also have critical role as photoperotective compounds by quenching triplet chlorophyll and singlet oxygen derived from excess light energy, thus limiting membrane damage. This area of carotenoid function has been reviewed extensively elsewhere [19]. As well as their function in photosynthetic tissue, carotenoids play an important role in plant reproduction, thought their role in attracting pollinators and in seed dispersal and are essential components of human's diets. It is thus apparent that drought tolerance of a given genotypes is not limited to a p articular physiological character. Carotenoids are responsible for the scavenging of singlet oxygen [19], thus comparatively higher Cart levels in Caspard, Seimareh and Dena demonstrates their tolerance capacity. It was determined that of the Tetraploid wheat Seimareh and Hexaploid wheat Caspard showed a better performance in view of resistance to drought stress. However if this study is realized on field conditions, it will increase the reliability of the above mentioned results.

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