

To Study Stomatal Conductance at Different Leaf Positions and Xylem Flow Rate at Different Depths in the Apple Branch

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Abstract: The influence of leaf position (age) on the shoot on stomatal conductance and depth on xylem flow rate in apples (*Malus pumila*) MM106 cv. Gala branches were studied at Lincoln University Canterbury, New Zealand. Leaf position on the shoot had significant effect on the stomatal conductance. Old leaves had a higher stomatal conductance (g_s) 0.53 ($\text{mol H}_2\text{O m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1} \text{day}^{-1}$) followed fully expanded new leaves with 0.48 ($\text{mol H}_2\text{O m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1} \text{day}^{-1}$) as compared to that for new (not fully expanded) leaves which was 0.20 ($\text{mol H}_2\text{O m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1} \text{day}^{-1}$). However, the apical positions exhibited rapid changes in g_s while the intermediate leaves exhibited somewhat uniform changes in g_s through out the day. A progressive decrease in xylem flow was measured across the branches of apple trees. The highest xylem flow was at 7.5mm depth from the surface of bark.

Key words: Apple; Stomatal conductance; leaf position and xylem flow.

Introduction

The physiological activities of the healthy leaf may be influenced by three factors i.e. the age of the leaf, leaf position within the tree canopy and leaf position in different directions.

Leaf Age: The sequential development of leaves along a shoot results in basal leaves being chronologically older than that closer to the shoot apex. Alleweldt *et al.* (1982) reported that leaf age or position along the shoot has a significant effect on individual leaf photosynthesis rates. Kriedeman *et al.* (1970) and Poni and Intrieri (1996) both agreed that in mature field grown vines the photosynthesis reached a maximum at 30 days after unfolding, and then declined with leaf age. Ferree *et al.* (1993) also found that shoot leaves from the terminal or mid areas of the shoot of apple trees had higher rate of net photosynthesis and transpiration than the basal leaves on the same shoot.

Leaf Position Within The Tree Canopy: Photosynthesis of apple leaves on fruiting spurs (with or without fruits) was 10-20 % less than that of leaves on vegetative shoots or spurs. The exposure of leaves to more light intensity in a canopy is more important than the individual leaf performance Rom (1990). Leaves maintained at high light intensities exhibited a slower decline in photosynthesis and stomatal conductance than shaded leaves. At very low light intensity respiration will exceed photosynthesis (below the light compensation point) and plants may shed leaves. Inner canopy leaves eventually turn yellow and drop prematurely (Smart, 1985). Apical leaves are usually more exposed to ambient light, therefore receive more photosynthetically active radiation (PAR) (Smart, 1985). It does not mean that the interior leaves within the canopy do nothing, they may be exposed to intermittent direct exposure to the light for different duration during the day. But the question is what will be their response in term of stomatal conductance, if all the leaves on a shoot would expose equally to the direct sunlight?

Leaf position in different directions: In field-grown cashew

trees, stomatal conductance did not vary significantly with leaf direction or time of day, but photosynthesis were higher in leaves on the west side than in other directions. More over the maximum photosynthesis occurred in the leaves of the middle portion of the tree, rather than at the top or bottom (Palanisamy and Yadukumar, 1993). Jacob *et al.* (1990) reported that when sunflower (*Helianthus annuus* L.) and sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor* L. Moench) leaves were subjected to shading and the stomatal conductance was measured at 30 minute intervals. The speed and extent of reduction in stomatal conductance due to shading was greater in sorghum than sunflowers. When returned to normal light conditions, both species showed complete recovery of stomatal conductance. Leaf orientation of different plant species may be the adaptation of plant to different climatic conditions. Green *et al.* (1995) observed that in apple reflective ground covering could increase tree photosynthesis by about 32 percent, and transpiration by about 26 percent.

Xylem flow: Xylem flow rates in the field grown Prima apple tree were significantly correlated with irradiation and leaf area measurements (Ebert, 1995). Cambial activity is inhibited directly by water deficits when they become severe enough to dehydrate tissues containing mother cells and undifferentiated cambial derivatives and cause loss of turgor. The indirect effects of water deficits are on cambial activity are exerted by reduced synthesis and downward transport in the stem of carbohydrates are hormonal growth regulators (Withmore and Zahner, 1967).

Xylem flow and branch depth: Radial variation in sap flow velocity was observed across the sapwood with the lowest velocities at the center of the three-year-old *Eucalyptus globulus* subsp. *globulus* trees (Zang-Dao Qun *et al.*, 1996). In case of pine (*Pinus taeda*), a 59% reduction in daily sap flow density from outer to inner sapwood was found. This could not be accounted for by a 3% drop in relative water content rather, an accompanying 9% reduction in sapwood specific gravity indicated a transition between the depth intervals from mature to juvenile sapwood, and is the probable cause of the lower flow rate in the inner xylem of

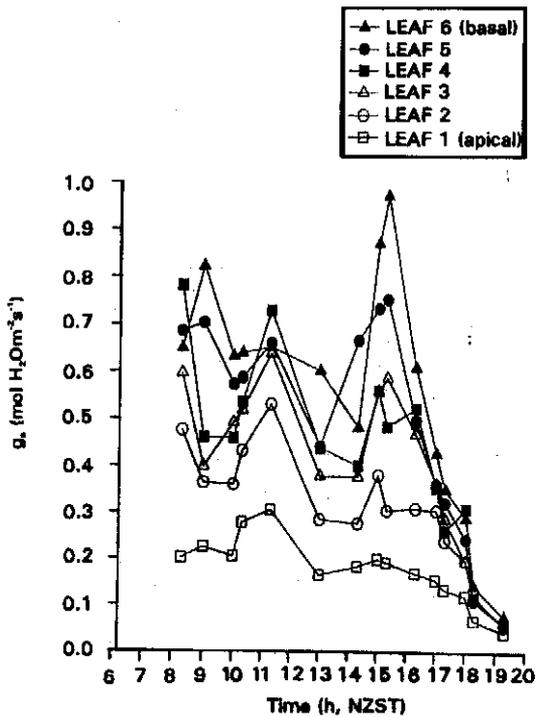


Fig 1: Influence of leaf position on stomatal conductance (g_s) of Gala apple.

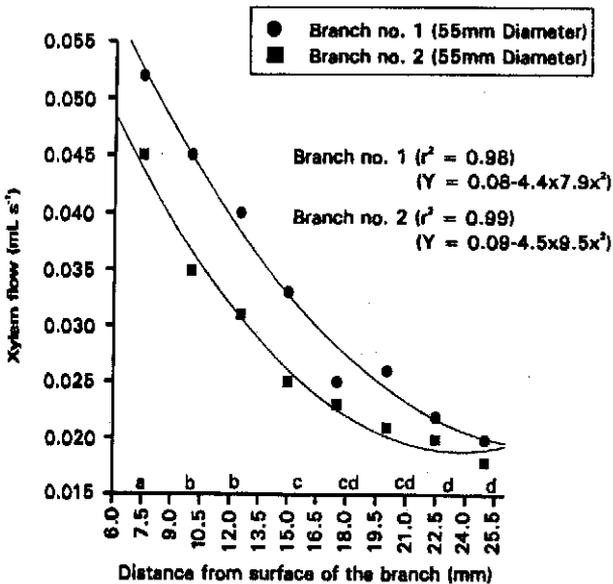


Fig 2: Influence of different branch depths on the xylem flow rates of Gala apple grafted on MM106 rootstock. Means showing a common letter are not significantly at $P < 0.05$ (Fisher LSD test).

pine (Phillips *et al.*, 1996). Navarro *et al.* (1992) injected PTS, a marker of apoplasmic flux, dye solutions and rubidium chloride into young olive trees, main scaffold branches or tree trunks moved mainly upward through the older rings of the xylem, suggesting that uptake is directly controlled by the transpiration rate. A single injection was

enough to distribute solutions in scaffold branches with a diameter of 8 cm, but 2 injections were necessary for 17 cm diameter trunks. Which suggesting that xylem flow rate is more in the outer layer of sapwood or xylem vessels and lower in the inner or the centre layers of the sapwood. But again these depths are directly related to the age and diameter of the branch. So, keeping in view the above literature, two experiments were carried out at the same apple tree to investigate the influence of leaf position on a shoot and depth on xylem flow rate in apple branches. These studies will hopefully help those, who will have interest in measurements of stomatal conductance and xylem flow rates during their experiments.

Materials and Methods

Site and plant material: Experiments were conducted on 10 years old Gala apple on MM106 rootstock, trained using the horizontal Lincoln canopy training system at Horticultural Research Area, Lincoln University, Canterbury, New Zealand ($43^{\circ}39'S$, 11m above sea level). The climate at Lincoln is temperate, with average daily mean maximum and minimum temperatures of $16.7^{\circ}C$ and $6.2^{\circ}C$ respectively, and an average yearly rainfall of 666mm (Nagle *et al.*, 1992). All experiments were undertaken in late February, 1997. Experiment was:

To find out the effect of apple leaf position on stomatal conductance: In this experiment on each side of the tree canopy five shoots were selected randomly, and the stomatal conductance of the six apical leaves on each shoot was measured using a Porometer, delta-T Model AP4. Data were collected approximately hourly from 8.00 to 19.30 (h, NZST) and analysed statistically using a fully factorial time series design.

To investigate the influence of depth on xylem flow rate in apple branches: In this case two branches were selected on two different trees to investigate the xylem flow rate at different depths. Flow rates were measured by the method originally developed by Huber and Schmidt (1937) using Heat pulse logger model HP 8000 (Hort-Research, New Zealand). Two probes were inserted in to each branch. Thermistors were initially placed at a depth of 25 mm from the surface of the branch. At 20 minute intervals the thermistors of one probe were withdrawn progressively to the outside of the branch and new measurements were taken at 2.5 mm increments. The remaining probe remained in the original location to act as a reference site. The flow rate at these different depths was normalized using the flow from the reference site. Data were analysed statistically using a fully factorial time series design.

Results

The effect of apple leaf position on stomatal conductance: The oldest (basal) leaf on branch had a significantly higher ($P < 0.001$) stomatal conductance (g_s) through out the day than the other leaf positions (Table 1). However, the apical positions exhibited rapid changes in g_s through out the day (Fig. 1). The g_s of the apical leaf (position-1) was significantly lower ($P < 0.001$) than the other leaf positions through out the day, however the variation at the different times was less than that observed in the most basal leaves. The intermediate leaves exhibited a combination of the two extreme values, with g_s increasing from base to apex, in conjunction with greater variation during the day.

Table 1: Influence of leaf position on stomatal conductance (g_s).

Leaf position	Mean g_s ($\text{mol H}_2\text{O m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1} \text{ day}^{-1}$)
1 (apical)	0.20 e
2	0.29 d
3	0.39 c
4	0.41 bc
5	0.48 ab
6 (basal)	0.53 a
Significance	***

Mean¹ showing a common letter are not significantly different at $P < 0.05$. (Fisher LSD test). Significant ($P < 0.001$) denoted by ***.

To investigate the influence of depth on xylem flow rate in apple branches: Xylem flow rates were measured on two branches of having 74 mm and 55 mm diameter. Both branches showed similar responses to flow at different depths. A quadratic regression provided a good fit to the data, with flow being greatest in the outer xylem vessels (Fig. 2). Attempts to measure flow at 5 mm depth failed probably because the thermistors were near to the bark and cambium layer of the branch. The flow rate was greater in the larger branch and was possibly a consequence of a higher leaf area on this branch. However leaf area was not measured.

Discussion

Leaf position or leaf age has a significant effect on physiological processes eg., stomatal conductance (g_s) and photosynthesis (A). A close relationship between A and g_s has been reported by others (Chaves *et al.*, 1987; Jacobs *et al.*, 1996; Cox and Jalliff, 1987; Johnson *et al.*, 1987). The older leaves on the shoot had the highest mean g_s , similar to that reported for *Acacia auriculiformis* by Pathre *et al.* (1990). However, the rapid changes in g_s observed on the basal leaves, possibly caused by shading from adjacent shoots.

A progressive decrease in xylem flow was measured across the branches of apple trees similar to that reported by Zang-Dao Qun *et al.* (1996) on three year old *Eucalyptus globulus subsp. globulus* trees and Navrro *et al.* (1992) on olive trees. A reduction in the flow rate of the inner xylem of pine (*Pinus taeda*) was also observed by Phillips *et al.* (1996) and they further reported that the probable cause of the low flow in the inner xylem was the result of a transition between juvenile and mature sapwood. The difference in xylem flow in different branches at similar depth may be difference in the age, growth or bark thickness of branches.

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