

Vand og kvælstof til almindelig rajgræs

III. Stomataresistens, klorofylindhold, nitratreduktase aktivitet og ribulose 1,5 difosfat carboxylase aktivitet ved kontrolleret vandtilførsel

Application of water and nitrogen to perennial ryegrass

III. Stomatal resistance, chlorophyll content, nitrate reductase activity and ribulose 1.5 diphosphate carboxylase activity with controlled water application

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Resumé

Stomataresistensen var uafhængig af kvælstoftilførslen, men afhængig af klima, bladalder og tidspunkt på dagen. Det aktuelle vanddeficit i jorden, hvor stomataresistensen steg kraftigt, steg ved faldende potentiel fordampning. Stomata lukkes således ved et mindre vanddeficit, når den potentielle fordampling er stor.

Ved stigende kvælstoftilførsel steg klorofylindholdet, nitratreduktase (NR) aktiviteten og ribulose 1,5 difosfat carboxylase (RuDPC) aktiviteten. Der var en snæver sammenhæng mellem aktiviteten af NR og NO₃-indholdet, når kvælstoftilførslen var eneste variabel.

NR var betydelig mere tørkefølsom end RuDPC. NO₃-indholdet faldt ligeledes ved tørkestress. Klorofylkoncentrationen og klorofyl a/b synes derimod ikke at være påvirket af vandfaktoren.

Vanding efter tørkestress bevirkede en betydelig stigning i aktiviteten af NR og RuDPC og i NO₃-indholdet. Aktiviteten blev herved større end i kontrolplanterne.

Aktiviteten af NR var den parameter, som var bedst korreleret med tørstofproduktionshastigheden.

Nøgleord: Almindelig rajgræs, tørkestress, kvælstof, stomataresistens, klorofyl, nitratreduktase, ribulose 1,5 difosfat carboxylase.

Summary

The stomatal resistance was independent of nitrogen application, but dependent on climate, leaf age and time of day. The actual soil water deficit, at which the stomatal resistance greatly increased, increased with decreasing potential evapotranspiration. Stomata is then closed with a lesser water deficit, when the potential evapotranspiration is high.

The chlorophyll content, nitrate reductase (NR) activity and ribulose 1.5 diphosphate carboxylase (RuDPC) activity increased with increasing nitrogen application. There was a close correlation between the activity of NR and the content of NO₃, when the nitrogen application was the only variable.

NR was considerably more drought sensitive than RuDPC. The NO₃-content also decreased with drought stress. Contrary the chlorophyll content and the chlorophyll a/b seemed to be unaffected by the water factor.

Irrigation after drought stress led to a considerable increase in the activity of NR and RuDPC and in the NO₃-content. After rewatering the activity was greater than in the control plants. The activity of NR was the parameter, which had the best correlation to the rate of dry matter production.

Key words: Perennial ryegrass, drought stress, nitrogen, stomatal resistance, chlorophyll, nitrate reductase, ribulose 1,5 diphosphate carboxylase.

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