

Responses of Six Oil Sunflower (*Helianthus annuus* L) Genotypes to Post-Anthesis Water Deficit

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Abstract

A field experiment was carried out to evaluate the responses of six oil sunflower (*Helianthus annuus* L) genotypes namely; Sakha 53, H(A9XRf6), B11, B12, H(A9XRf8) and B20 to drought stress. Plants were subjected to three levels of water: adequate (control), moderate drought and severe drought. Water regime was started directly post anthesis by withholding water during seed-filling stage until complete maturity of seeds. Moderate and severe drought decreased plant height and stem diameter of all genotypes, except B11 and B20 which recorded non-significant decrease in plant height under moderate drought. On the other hand, non-significant effect was observed in leaf area in all genotypes except B12 and H(A9XRf8) where a significant decrease was recorded only under severe drought. Yield components (head diameter, seed yield, 100 seed weight, seed husk %, seed kernel %, and oil percentage) responded to drought stress differently according to genotypes. Significant decreases were observed in floral head diameter seed yield, oil percentage and protein content in all genotypes except for the non-significant reduction in seed yield and oil content in Sakha53 and H(A9XRf6) under moderate drought. Generally, Sakha53 was the most drought-tolerant genotype whereas B11, B12 and B20 exhibited the least tolerance.

Keywords: growth, oil, post-anthesis, sunflower, water deficit.

Introduction

Plants are exposed to various environmental stresses which lead to a number of physiological and biochemical changes. The most usual forms of environmental stress encountered by plants are extreme temperatures, drought and salinity (Ali et. al., 2009). Sunflower (*Helianthus annuus* L.) is

one of the most important sources of vegetable oil due to the high seed content of edible oil (38-50%) and protein (20-27%) (Abdel-Motagally and Osman, 2010). Environmental factors during the seed-filling period can widely affect seed yield of oilseed crops (Ali et. al., 2009). Since soil moisture is a main factor for sunflower infection by pathogens such as *Sclerotinia sclerotium*

(Purdy, 1979); and at the same time water stress is more harmful during pre-anthesis and anthesis stages (Yegappan et al., 1982); therefore, precise adjustment of water supply during the post-flowering period seems a necessary practice for profitable yield of the crop.

Drought stress induces a range of morphological and biochemical responses in plants including alteration of water absorption and nutrient uptake (Shinozaki et al., 2003; Bartels and Sunkar, 2005). The impaired growth and development under the impact of water stress resulted in low yield of seeds and oil in sunflower (Flagella et al., 2002; Soleimanzadeh et al., 2010) as well as low seed yield and protein content of peanut seeds (Amir et al., 2005) and soybean seeds (Foroud et al., 1993). So, the present study was conducted to investigate the effect of post-anthesis water deficit on growth, yield, yield components, oil percentage and protein content of six sunflower genotypes cultivated widely in Egypt.

Materials and Methods

A field experiment was carried out at El-Serw Agricultural Research Station (ARC) during the growing season of sunflower (long day conditions) to evaluate the growth characters and yield components of six oil sunflower genotypes (*Helianthus annuus* L), namely; Sakha 53, H(A9XRf6), B11, B12, H(A9XRf8) and B20 under three levels of water regime. A randomized split plot design with three replications was adopted with water regimes as large plots and genotypes as subplots. Plants were sown in rows planted 0.7 m apart, with the seeds placed 0.25 m apart along the row. Seeds of the six genotypes were soaked in water for 4 hours and then germinated in a greenhouse on a clayey soil under field conditions. The plots were furrow-irrigated to ensure uniform growth during the growing season. Super phosphate (100-kg fed⁻¹) and ammonium nitrate (150 Kg fed⁻¹) fertilizers were applied twice; once at vegetative stage (20 d after emergence) and the other during the flowering stage (50 d after emergence). All plants were well irrigated every two weeks from emergence until flowering; (this period differed according to the genotype; where it ranged between 50-60 days). After all flower heads had been opened for each genotype, drought treatment started and plots were divided into three groups: one group was left as control and received adequate supply of water by irrigation once every two weeks, that is two

irrigations over the treatment period. The second group was subjected to moderate drought (irrigated only once) and the third group was subjected to severe drought by withholding water completely. Plants were grown under the different water regimes up to complete maturity of seeds (about 30 days post anthesis).

Determination of growth characters and yield components

Harvest was conducted after complete maturity when the back of the flower heads turned brown and leaves were dry. Five plants were randomly selected from the middle row of each treatment for all genotypes. Growth characters such as plant height, stem diameter were measured. Yield and yield components such as head diameter, seed yield plant⁻¹, weight of 100 seeds, seed husk % and seed kernel %, seed yield fed⁻¹ and oil yield fed⁻¹ were determined.

Determination of total leaf area

Total leaf area was measured after complete maturity of every leave (leave petiole turned yellow) as described in Casadebaig et al., (2008).

Determination of oil content

Seeds were oven-dried at 40 °C for 4 h, using a ventilated oven, up to a moisture content of about 5%, and were then ground with a Warring blender. Four grams of the powder were extracted with petroleum ether (80/90) for 16 h in a Soxhlet system according to AOCS (1993). The oil extract was evaporated in a rotary evaporator at 40 °C and the weight of oil was recorded.

Determination of seed protein content:

Protein was extracted from dry powdered seeds with 1N NaOH for 24 h at 4 °C. The residue was removed by centrifugation 10 min at 10000 xg and an aliquot (0.1 ml) of the supernatant was then added to 5 ml Coomassie Brilliant Blue dye reagent and mixed well according to the method adopted by Bradford (1976). Optical density was measured at 595 nm against water blank. Protein concentration was determined from a standard curve using bovine serum albumin (BSA) in the range of 20 – 100 µgml⁻¹.

Statistical Analysis:

significant differences between treatments at $p \leq 0.05$.

The data were subjected to analysis of variance (ANOVA) two-factors with 3 replicates with two errors, one for the main plot treatments and one for subplot treatments. Different letters indicate

Result and discussion

Table 1: Analysis of variance for the experimented parameters.

Parameter	Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Plant height	Sample	48347.37	5.00	9669.47	264.36	0.00	2.48
	Columns	19230.22	2.00	9615.11	262.87	0.00	3.26
	Interaction	1854.41	10.00	185.44	5.07	0.00	2.11
Leaf area	Sample	18333268.22	5.00	3666653.64	53.48	0.00	2.48
	Columns	14140842.33	2.00	7070421.17	103.13	0.00	3.26
	Interaction	2239243.44	10.00	223924.34	3.27	0.00	2.11
Stem diameter	Sample	7.26	5.00	1.45	48.38	0.00	2.48
	Columns	12.70	2.00	6.35	211.63	0.00	3.26
	Interaction	1.35	10.00	0.14	4.51	0.00	2.11
Head diameter	Sample	287.10	5.00	57.42	99.41	0.00	2.48
	Columns	439.87	2.00	219.93	380.78	0.00	3.26
	Interaction	19.24	10.00	1.92	3.33	0.00	2.11
Husk%	Sample	198.84	5.00	39.77	23.96	0.00	2.48
	Columns	808.20	2.00	404.10	243.51	0.00	3.26
	Interaction	126.45	10.00	12.64	7.62	0.00	2.11
Kernel%	Sample	209.27	5.00	41.85	19.88	0.00	2.48
	Columns	913.35	2.00	456.67	216.91	0.00	3.26
	Interaction	124.10	10.00	12.41	5.89	0.00	2.11
Seed yield fed ⁻¹	Sample	8500048.09	5.00	1700009.62	257.60	0.00	2.48
	Columns	2925485.48	2.00	1462742.74	221.65	0.00	3.26
	Interaction	778794.30	10.00	77879.43	11.80	0.00	2.11
Seed yield plant ⁻¹	Sample	10207.42	5.00	2041.48	198.44	0.00	2.48
	Columns	3306.22	2.00	1653.11	160.69	0.00	3.26
	Interaction	628.48	10.00	62.85	6.11	0.00	2.11
100 seeds wt	Sample	41.43	5.00	8.29	52.15	0.00	2.48
	Columns	52.27	2.00	26.13	164.48	0.00	3.26
	Interaction	1.47	10.00	0.15	0.92	0.52	2.11
oil yield fed ⁻¹	Sample	1435033.66	5.00	287006.73	266.60	0.00	2.48
	Columns	697618.29	2.00	348809.15	324.01	0.00	3.26
	Interaction	187316.29	10.00	18731.63	17.40	0.00	2.11
Oil%	Sample	274.62	5.00	54.92	91.20	0.00	2.48
	Columns	852.66	2.00	426.33	707.93	0.00	3.26
	Interaction	115.07	10.00	11.51	19.11	0.00	2.11
Seed Protein	Sample	5835.17	5.00	1167.03	82.26	0.00	2.48
	Columns	111750.40	2.00	55875.20	3938.50	0.00	3.26
	Interaction	6324.47	10.00	632.45	44.58	0.00	2.11

Growth characters:

The results in fig. 1 show that, plant height significantly decreased either by moderate or severe water stress in all genotypes except for

B11 and B20 which recorded non-significant difference due to moderate drought.

Similar results were obtained by Riahi Nia, (2003) on sunflower, cotton, and bean. Likely, drought stress led to reduction in water potential of stem

cell to a lower level needed for cell elongation and consequently, shorter inter nodes and stem height. The decrease of shoot length as a response of decrease in cell elongation resulting from water shortage, led to a decrease of each cell turgor, cell volume and eventually, cell growth (Boyer, 1988). Water stress also leads to blocking up of xylem and phloem vessels, thus hindering any transferring through stem (Lovisol and Schuber, 1998). Fig.1 also shows that water stress decreased significantly stem diameters in all examined genotypes except B11 and H(A9XRf8) which recoded non-significant difference due to moderate drought. Molze and Klepper, (1973) reported that low water availability causes the reduction of stem diameter due to lower radius growth of stem. On the other hand, non-significant effect was observed in leaf area in all sunflower genotypes except B12 and H(A9XRf8) where a significant decrease was recorded with non-significant difference between moderate and severe drought. In agreement with our results, Sankar et. al., (2008) reported that total leaf area in bhindi plants was significantly reduced under drought stress. Drought stress significantly reduced growth of B11 compared to the remaining genotypes whereas, Sakha53 showed the lowest adverse impact by drought stress on the growth parameters.

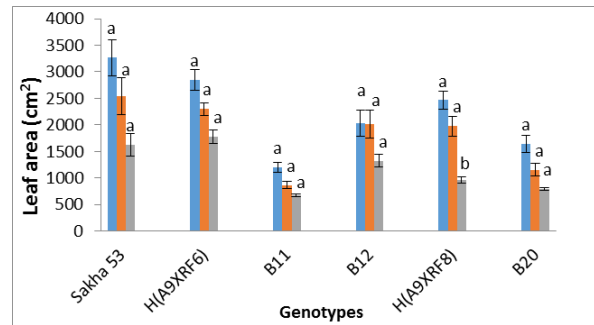
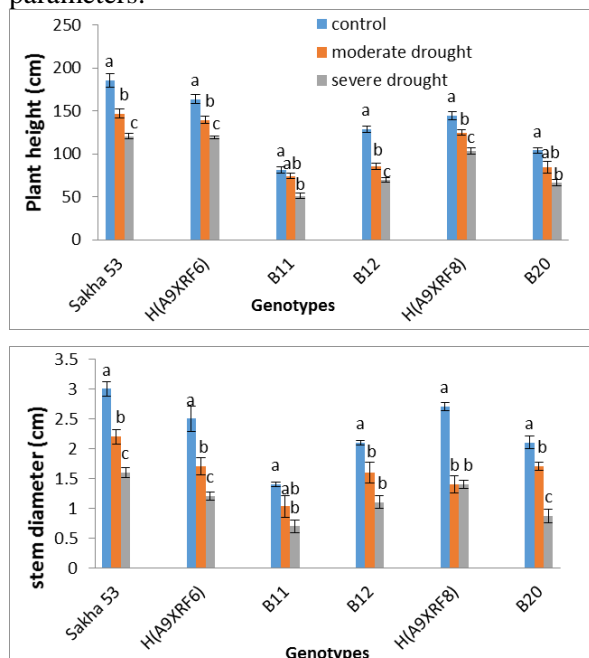


Fig. 1: Changes in plant height, stem diameter and leaf area of six oil sunflower genotypes at harvest (30 days post anthesis) as a result of drought by withholding water during filling stage. Data are means of 3 replicates \pm SE. Different letters indicate significant differences between treatments at $p \leq 0.05$.

Yield parameters and components:

Yield characters (head diameter, seed husk % and seed kernel%) were mostly affected by water deficit. Generally, head diameter was decreased due to drought in all tested genotypes. The magnitude of decrease was most pronounced with severe drought. Conversely, seed husk% in all examined genotypes was increased due to drought at the two levels. Similar results were obtained by Yegappan et al., (1982) who indicated that shell weight increased in drought stress conditions either before or after flowering stage. Fig. 2 also shows that, seed kernel % was significantly decreased by water stress, the increase in drought stress the decrease in seed kernel %. B11 and H(A9XRf8) kernel % under moderate stress did not differ significantly from control. The decrease in seed kernel % in different crops under similar conditions has also been reported by many workers such as (Tahir et al., 2002). These results are in agreement with those obtained by Jabari et al., (2007) and Nezami et al., (2008). Hadi et al., (2012) found that deficit irrigation caused significant decrease in sunflower yield and yield components. Generally, water stress leads to reducing photosynthesis activity and induce unbalanced relations between plant hormones and biological processes in the plant organs as a whole (Aminifar et al., 2012). In addition, with decreasing of water absorption, turgidity and cell division decrease and consequently, plant growth decrease (Zaefizadeh et al., 2011). In drought stress conditions ABA hormone increased causing decrease in the activity of IAA and CK hormones which are responsible for cell division and cell elongation (Dandria et al., 1995)

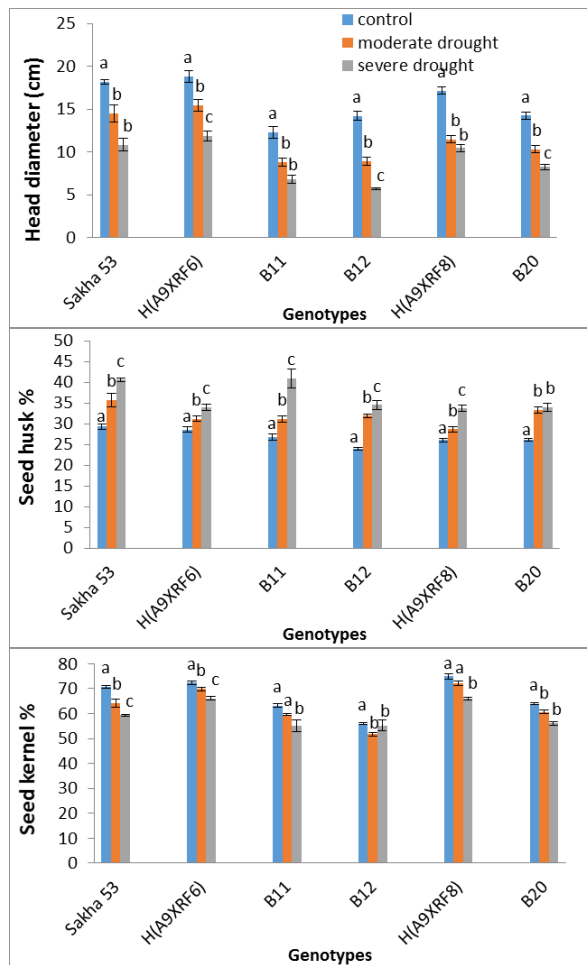


Fig. 2: Changes in head diameter, seed husk % and seed kernel% of six oil sunflower genotypes at harvest (30 days post anthesis) as a result of drought by withholding water during filling stage. Data are means of 3 replicates \pm SE. Different letters indicate significant differences between treatments at $p \leq 0.05$.

Similarly, under drought stress all genotypes recorded significant decrease in seed yield/plant as compared to control. Under moderate and severe drought, plants responded as the same manner compared to control. In this investigation, seed yield/fed are reduced due to water stress in all sunflower genotypes (Fig.3). Sakha53, H(A9XRf6) and H(A9XRf8) showed the highest yield in control and stress conditions compared to B11, B20 and B12 which showed the lowest yield and the highest reduction in yield parameters due to stress. The highly positive effect of irrigation on seed yield confirms the key role of supplementary irrigation at critical growth stages, particularly those sensitive to water stress (Quaglietta and d'Andria 1994). The data shown in fig. 3 also cleared that, in comparison with control values, water stress resulted in significant decreases in the weight of 100 seed in all tested genotypes except for Sakha53, B12 and H(A9XRf8) which showed

a significant decrease in the weight of 100 seed in response to severe water stress only. The yield loss caused by drought stress could be attributed to an increased rate of flower and pod abortion. Also, disturbed nutrient uptake efficiency and photosynthate product translocation within the plant could lead to yield reduction (Riaz & Chowdhry 2003).

As general, the present data shows that B11, B12 and B20 produced the lowest oil yield/fed comparing other genotypes. Drought stress caused significant reduction in the oil content of all genotypes as compared to control; the increase in drought stresses the decrease in oil yield (fig. 4). Sakha53 and H(A9XRf6) significantly showed the highest oil % under stress conditions compared to the other genotypes under the same condition. Similar results were obtained by Zubillaga et al., (2002) and Iqbal et al., (2005). Similarly, Oil yield of sunflower was increased under good irrigation (Flagella et al., 2002).

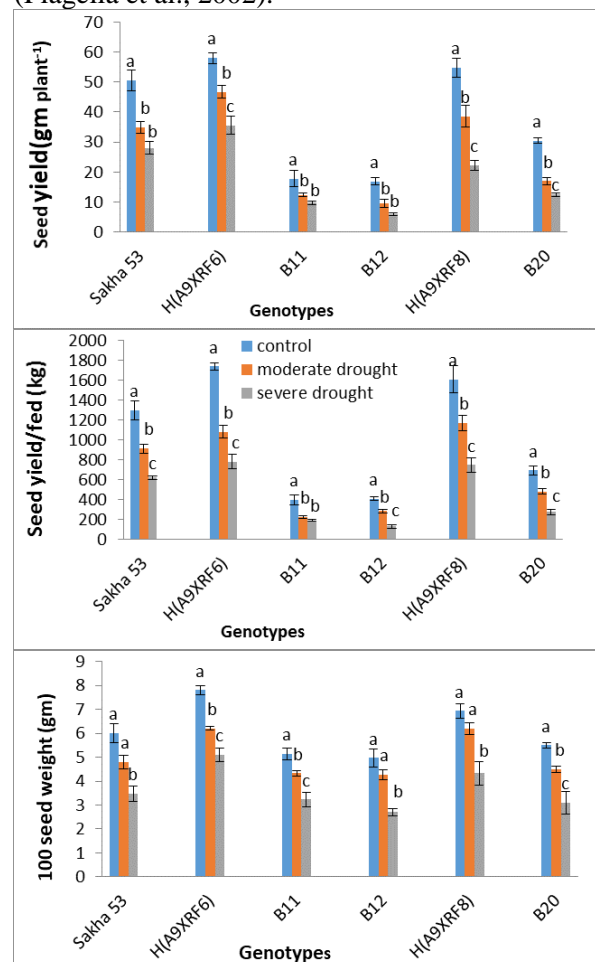


Fig. 3: Changes in seed yield fed⁻¹, seed yield plant⁻¹ and 100 seed weight of six oil sunflower genotypes at harvest (30 days post anthesis) as a result of drought by withholding water during filling stage. Data are means of 3 replicates \pm SE. Different letters indicate significant differences between treatments at $p \leq 0.05$.

Results in fig.4 also show that increasing drought level resulted in a significant decrease in seed protein content as compared to control values. Generally, Sakha53 and H(A9XRf6) significantly showed the highest seed protein content under stress conditions compared to the other genotypes under the same conditions. Amutha et al., (2007) found that proteins are altered in plants growing under water stress compared to plants growing under non-stress conditions. Similar results were obtained by (Baraka 2008 & Hassan et al., 2011). The reduction in protein content of various plant tissues under stress conditions may be due to the inhibition of transamination process, the increase of proteolysis as well as the decrease of protein synthesis.

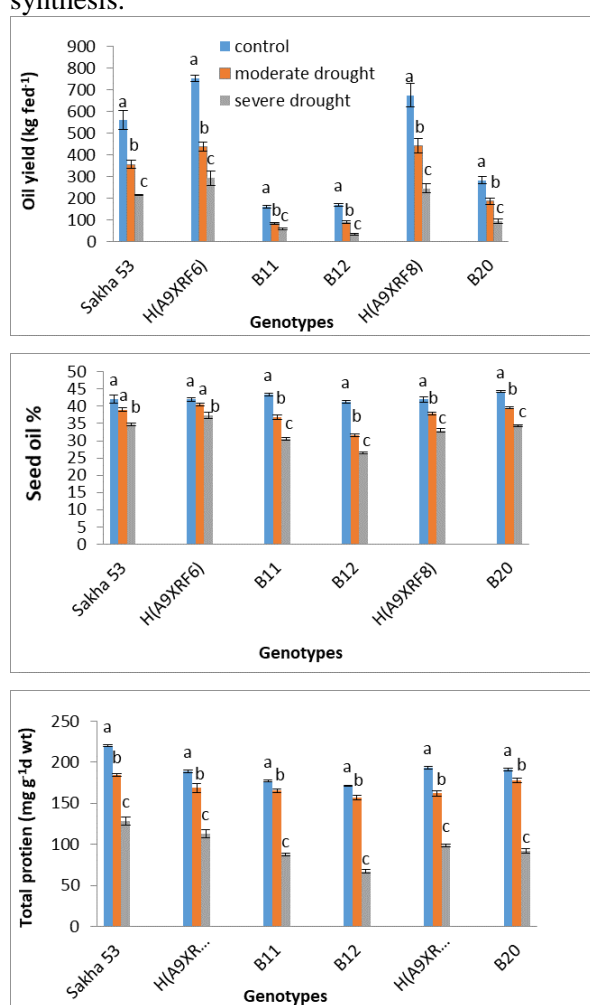


Fig. 4: Changes in oil yield fed^{-1} , seed oil% and total seed protein of six oil sunflower genotypes at harvest (30 days post anthesis) as a result of drought by withholding water during filling stage. Data are means of 3 replicates \pm SE Different letters indicate significant differences between treatments at $p \leq 0.05$.

Conclusion

Overhead irrigation and lack (shortage) of water are very harmful to sunflower plants especially during the seed filling period as they cause infection by pathogens or severe loss in yield respectively. Maximum seed yield would be obtained when the crop received moderate irrigation. Drought stress at seed filling negatively affected the crop growth and yield components. The oil content was decreased due to severe water stress in all genotypes. Sakha53, H(A9XRf6) and H(A9XRf8) genotypes showed better yield and growth in response to drought compared to the other genotypes. However, Sakha53 and H(A9XRf6) showed relatively high seed oil % and protein content and can be grown in soils where enough irrigation water is not available.

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الملخص العربي

عنوان البحث: استجابة ستة أنماط جينية من نبات دوار الشمس لإجهاد نقص الماء خلال فترة ما بعد الأزهار

نعمت حسن^١، معاطى قشظة^٢، هبة عبيد^١، الفت سعد^٢^١كلية العلوم جامعة دمياط – مصر^٢ محطة البحوث الزراعية بالسرو دقهلية - مصر

أجريت تجربة حقلية لتقييم استجابة ستة أنماط وراثية من عباد الشمس وهي؛ سخا ٥٣، A9XRf6، B11، B12، A9XRf8 و B20 لإجهاد الجفاف. بدأ تطبيق الإجهاد المائي بتغيير نظام الري بعد الأزهار أثناء مرحلة النضج وحتى الحصاد (بعد نضج البذور تماما) . تعرضت النباتات الى ثلاثة مستويات من نظام الري على النحو التالي: الكنترول والجفاف المعتدل ومجموعة الجفاف الشديد. وكشفت النتائج التي تم الحصول عليها أن معاملات الجفاف تسببت في انخفاض في طول النبات وقطر الساق لجميع الأنماط الجينية مقارنة بقيم الكنترول المقابلة باستثناء B11 و B20 التي لم تسجل أي انخفاض معنوي في طول النبات نتيجة الجفاف المعتدل. من ناحية أخرى، لوحظ تأثير غير معنوي في مساحة الورقة في جميع الأنماط الجينية لعباد الشمس باستثناء B12 و A9XRf8 حيث تم تسجيل انخفاض معنوي بسبب الجفاف الشديد مقارنة بالكنترول. الانتاجية (قطر القرص، وزن البذور / النبات، وزن ١٠٠ بذرة ، النسبة المئوية لقشر البذور، النسبة المئوية لنواة البذور، نسبة الزيت) استجابت بشكل مختلف وفقا للنطرز الجينية. وقد لوحظ انخفاض معنوي في نسبة الزيت ووزن البذور / النبات في جميع الأنماط الجينية لعباد الشمس باستثناء سخا ٥٣ و A9XRf6 حيث لوحظ تأثير غير معنوي تحت الجفاف المعتدل مقارنة بقيمة الكنترول وعلاوة على ذلك، انخفض محتوى البروتين الكلي بشكل ملحوظ في جميع الأنماط الجينية لدوار الشمس تحت إجهاد الجفاف بالمقارنة مع الكنترول. عموما، كان SaKha53 النمط الجيني الأكثر تحملا و B11، B12 و B20 كانوا الأقل في الانتاجية مقارنة بالأنماط الجينية الأخرى.