

Leaf Temperature and Gas Exchange Responses to Ultraviolet Radiation

Table 1.2: Some of the peer reviewed literature on the stomatal conductance response to UV radiation and its effect on leaf temperature, assimilation rate and instantaneous water use efficiency. GPAS: generalised plant action spectrum; PGIAS: plant growth inhibition action spectrum (Flint and Caldwell, 2003).

Reference	Experiment Environment	UV Treatment	PAR (400-700 nm)	Plant Species	Stomatal Conductance	Leaf Temperature	Assimilation Rate	Water Use Efficiency	Comments
Reyes <i>et al.</i> (2018)	Climate chambers	1.69 W m ⁻² UV-B = 3.04 or 6.08 kJ m ⁻² PGIAS for 30 min or 60 min	100 μmol m ⁻² s ⁻¹	Quinoa	Reduced after 1 day and more so after 3 days	Not studied	Reduced	Not studied	Results may be exaggerated by very low PAR with UV-B treatments
Novotná <i>et al.</i> (2016)	Field (Czech Republic) 890 m a.s.l.	Solar (unquantified) UV exclusion for 7 weeks from May	Solar (unquantified)	Mountain grassland	Reduction inferred (stomatal closure inferred)	Increase (~2°C)	Not studied	Not studied	Not a direct investigation of UV radiation and leaf temperature
Kataria & Guruprasad (2015)	Field (Indore, India) – UV exclusion	UV-A/B: 88.3/5.10 μmol m ⁻² s ⁻¹ (unweighted) daily maximum	Solar (up to 1390 μmol m ⁻² s ⁻¹) daily maximum	4 Indian wheat varieties	Reduction (stomatal closure)	Not studied	Reduced	Not studied	2 varieties were most sensitive to UV radiation
Dehariya <i>et al.</i> (2012)	Field (Indore, India) – UV exclusion	UV & UV-B exclusion (unquantified)	Up to 10 W m ⁻²	Cotton	Reduction	Not studied	Reduced	Not studied	Not reference to cause of reduced conductance
Ni <i>et al.</i> (2014)	Glasshouse (China)	0.5 W m ⁻² (unweighted) 2 hours a day for 10 days	Solar (up to 1200 μmol m ⁻² s ⁻¹)	Rapeseed	Increase (stomatal opening)	Not studied	Not studied	Not studied	Wax reduced adaxial conductance causing abaxial opening
Tossi <i>et al.</i> (2014)	In vitro	0-5.45 μmol m ⁻² s ⁻¹ (unweighted) for 3 hours	200 μmol m ⁻² s ⁻¹	Arabidopsis	Reduction (stomatal closure)	Not studied	Not studied	Not studied	In vitro: Abaxial epidermal strips
Kataria <i>et al.</i> (2013)	Field (Indore, India) – UV exclusion	UV-A/B: 88.3/5.10 μmol m ⁻² s ⁻¹ (unweighted) daily maximum	Solar (up to 1390 μmol m ⁻² s ⁻¹) daily maximum	Cotton, wheat, amaranthus, sorghum	Reduction (stomatal closure)	Not studied	Reduced	Not studied	Dicots (wheat & sorghum) most sensitive to UV-B
Gitz III <i>et al.</i> (2013)	Field (no location given) – UV exclusion	Solar UV exclusion (UV-B- & UV-B+; unquantified)	Solar (unquantified)	Soybean (4x isolines)	Reduced (3 of 4 isolines, reduced stomatal density) No change (1 isolate)	Not studied	No change (3 isolines) Reduced (1 isolate)	Increase (3 of 4 isolines) No change (1 isolate)	Conductance reduced due to reduction in stomatal density

Table 1.2 continued.

Reference	Experiment Environment	UV Treatment	PAR (400-700 nm)	Plant Species	Stomatal Conductance	Leaf Temperature	Assimilation Rate	Water Use Efficiency	Comments
Lidon & Ramalho (2011)	Controlled environment growth chamber	GPAS weighted UV: 22 W m ⁻² providing 2.975 kJ m ⁻² d ⁻¹ for 7 days	400 μmol m ⁻² s ⁻¹ during cultivation, reduced to 100 μmol m ⁻² s ⁻¹ for UVB treatment	Rice	>80% reduction	Not studied	>80% reduction	Not studied	PAR:UV ratio reduced substantially which may have exaggerated results
He <i>et al.</i> (2005, 2011a, 2011b, 2013)	In vitro	0-1 W m ⁻² (GPAS)	0.1 mmol m ⁻² s ⁻¹	<i>Broad bean</i> and <i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	Not studied	Not studied	Not studied	Not studied	Stomatal closure in epidermal strips
Gitz III <i>et al.</i> (2005)	Glasshouse	13 kJ m ⁻² d ⁻¹ GPAS weighted for 28 days	~50% of ambient solar radiation	Soybean (4x lines)	Reduced (3 of 4 lines, reduced stomatal density) No change (1 line)	Not studied	Reduced (1 line) No change (3 lines)	Increase (3 of 4 lines) No change (1 line)	Conductance reduced due to reduction in stomatal density
Kakani <i>et al.</i> (2003a)	Sunlit controlled environment chamber	0, 8 & 16 kJ m ⁻² d ⁻¹ unweighted for 66 days after emergence	Solar (unquantified)	Cotton	Not studied	Not studied	Not studied	Not studied	Increase in stomatal density, index & length, but not width
Eisinger <i>et al.</i> (2003)	Growth chamber	Xenon arc lamp at 284 & 360 nm giving 0.18 μmol m ⁻² s ⁻¹ unweighted	500 μmol m ⁻² s ⁻¹	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	Not studied	Not studied	Not studied	Not studied	Stomatal opening in the absence of green light
Kostina <i>et al.</i> (2001)	Field with supplemental UV-B	Modulated system providing 30% increase on ambient	Solar (unquantified)	Birch	Increased	Not studied	Not studied	Not studied	Stomatal density, length & width increased
Jansen and Noort (2000)	Growth chamber	Plants: 3 h of 2.2 W m ⁻² . Epidermal strips 2 h of 1.1 W m ⁻² UV-B.	40-400 μmol m ⁻² s ⁻¹ during UV treatment	<i>Broad bean</i>	Not studied	Not studied	Not studied	Not studied	Stomatal opening & closing depending on metabolic state of guard cells (& PAR)
Noguès <i>et al.</i> (1999)	Glasshouse	GPAS weighted UV: 0.63 W m ⁻² (32 kJ m ⁻² d ⁻¹), 0.30 W m ⁻² (15 kJ m ⁻² d ⁻¹), 0.21 W m ⁻² (11 kJ m ⁻² d ⁻¹) for 10 days	500 μmol m ⁻² s ⁻¹	Pea, commelina & oilseed rape	Pea: 0.30 & 0.63 W m ⁻² reduced, Commelina & oilseed rape: 0.63 W m ⁻² reduced	Not studied	Reduced (55%) in response to 0.63 W m ⁻² (14 hour treatment)	Not studied	Stomatal closure

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Allen <i>et al.</i> (1999)	Field – modulated UV-B facility (UK)	1.89 kJ m ⁻² d ⁻¹ (ambient) & 2.44 kJ m ⁻² d ⁻¹ (30% above ambient) weighted by the erythemal BSWF	271 W m ⁻² ≈ 1250 μmol m ⁻² s ⁻¹	Pea	No effect	Not studied	No effect	Not studied	No response to UV radiation
Noguès <i>et al.</i> (1998)	Glasshouse	GPAS weighted UV: 0.63 W m ⁻² (32 kJ m ⁻² d ⁻¹), for 15 days	500 μmol m ⁻² s ⁻¹	Pea	Reduced adaxial by 65%	Not studied	10-15% reduction	Not studied	Stomatal closure
Dai <i>et al.</i> (1995)	Glasshouse	Unweighted: 0.15 W m ⁻² (control) 1.94 W m ⁻² (UVB treatment) for 4 weeks.	940 μmol m ⁻² s ⁻¹	Rice	Not studied	Not studied	Not studied	Not studied	Stomatal density in UV-B sensitive cultivars: 2 weeks (reduced), 4 weeks (further reduced)