

Influence of stomatal characteristics on yield and yield attributes of rice

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Abstract

Stomatal distribution is found to be an important trait of rice cultivars for increasing yield. A total of six rice cultivars, three from each of inbred and hybrid cultivars, were used to study stomatal distribution on the leaf epidermis and its influence on yield and yield attributing characters of rice during the *Boro* season. The hybrid cultivars exhibited superiority in respect of number of stomata, length and breadth of stomatal apparatus. They also produced longer panicle, higher number of filled grains panicle⁻¹, heavier grains and finally, higher grain yield ha⁻¹ than inbreds. The higher grain yield of the hybrid cultivars might be due to higher number of large sized stomata causing higher photosynthetic efficacy, although, they produced relatively lower number of effective tillers hill⁻¹.

Keywords: Stomatal apparatus, Number and size, Inbred and hybrid cultivars, *Boro* rice

Introduction

Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) leaf epidermis is composed of long and short cells, stomatal apparatuses and dermal appendages (Metcalf, 1960). The leaf epidermal features play an important role in distinguishing rice cultivars (Metcalf, 1960; Sarwar and Ali, 2002). Among these characters, stomatal functioning plays important role for two plant processes, transpiration and photosynthesis. Stomatal conductance for gas diffusion (g_s) and transpiration is closely associated with leaf photosynthesis in rice (Kanemura *et al.*, 2005). Strong indications have been obtained for a major influence of g_s on crop growth rate during reproductive period in some crop species (Fischer *et al.*, 1998; Horie *et al.*, 2006). The g_s is proportional to stomatal density and the average area of stomatal pore, and inversely proportional to length of diffusion pathway determined by depth of stomatal pore (Meidner and Mansfield, 1968). A correlation between leaf photosynthesis and stomatal density was reported for upland and lowland rice varieties grown on flooded soil (Tsunoda and Fukushima, 1986). Therefore, it is expected that crop yield would be improved by manipulating the morphological characteristics of stomata and gas exchange. The stomatal aperture-related traits have been used as selection criteria for high yield-potential in bread wheat (Codon *et al.*, 2007).

Rice is the staple food for the people of Bangladesh, grown thrice viz. *Aus*, *Aman* and *Boro* seasons, within a year. Among the growing seasons, *Boro* is the most important both in area coverage and total production of rice (BBS, 2010). The demand of rice is increasing day by day due to fast growing population; on contrary, there is a decreasing trend in availability of cultivable land area due to different anthropogenic and developmental activities. The hybrid rice cultivars, on an average, produced 15 to 30% higher grain yield than *indica* inbreds (Yang *et al.*, 2007). Therefore, farmers of Bangladesh are switching over to hybrid cultivars from the modern cultivars to increase the rice production. A lot of research information is available on different traditional and modern rice cultivars (Sarwar and Ali, 1998, 2002; Mondal *et al.*, 2005; Hossain *et al.*, 2007), but research report on comparative study of morphological characters especially leaf epidermal features of different hybrid rice cultivars of Bangladesh is very scanty. Therefore, the present research has been undertaken to study and compare the stomatal distribution on leaf epidermis and its influence on yield and yield attributing characters of some modern and hybrid rice cultivars growing in *Boro* season of Bangladesh.

Material and Methods

The experiment was carried out at the Field Laboratory and Plant Morphology Laboratory, Department of Crop Botany, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh, during the *Boro* season (December 2010 to May 2011). Three hybrids viz. Doyal, Moina and Tia, and three modern (inbreds) viz. BINA dhan7, BRRI dhan28 and BRRI dhan29, rice cultivars were used in this study. All these cultivars of hybrid and inbred rice were collected from Lalteer Seed Company Pvt. Ltd. The experiment was laid out following a randomized complete block design with three replications. The standard procedures for rice cultivation were followed (BRRI, 2010). The yield and yield attributing characters were studied after ripening (at least 80%) of spikelets.

Matured leaves (third leaf from the top) were collected from the experimental field at the flowering stage and fixed in FAA solution (Sarwar and Ali, 2002). Preparations of epidermal layers were made by scraping of the mature leaf samples (for detail see Sarwar and Ali, 2002). Stomatal features on the leaf epidermis i.e., number, length and breadth of stomatal apparatus, were studied and measured under a compound microscope.

The collected data were analyzed statistically following the analysis of variance (ANOVA) technique and the mean differences were adjudged by Duncan's New Multiple Range Test (DMRT) using the statistical computer package program MSTAT-C.

Results and Discussion

Stomatal Distribution

Stomatal features of the studied *Boro* rice cultivars have been summarized in Table 1 and the basic features of rice leaf epidermis in Fig. 1. There were significant differences in number of stomata, length and breadth of stomatal apparatus among the studied cultivars. In general, hybrids possessed the higher number and the larger stomata than inbreds (Table 1). The cultivar Doyal possessed both the highest number and longest stomatal apparatus (73 and 1.52 μm , respectively), but the widest stomatal apparatus were observed in Tia (1.26 μm). On contrary, the BINA dhan7 possessed the lowest values of all stomatal parameters i.e., number, length and breadth (50, 1.39 μm and 0.99 μm , respectively). These results were supported by the result of Sarwar and Ali (2002). They have reported that number and shape of stomata, occurrence and distribution of dermal appendages to be the character of the cultivar. A negative correlation between stomatal density and stomatal length has been reported (Ohsuni *et al.*, 2007); however, our results did not support this type of relationship (Table 1; Sarwar and Ali, 2002). This might indicate that stomatal size does not vary with the change of stomatal density, when diverse rice cultivars are studied. Stomatal length is related to specific stomatal conductance which is closely related with leaf photosynthesis of rice (Ohsuni *et al.*, 2007) leading to higher yield in hybrid cultivars.

Table 1. Stomatal features of six *Boro* rice cultivars at the flowering stage. Average value is given

Cultivars	No. of stomata field ⁻¹ (at 450x)	Length of stomatal apparatus (μm)	Breadth of stomatal apparatus (μm)
BINA dhan7	50 c	1.39 b	0.99 c
BRRI dhan28	54 b	1.41 b	1.01 c
BRRI dhan29	56 b	1.41 b	1.01 c
Doyal	73 a	1.52 a	1.17 ab
Moina	68 a	1.48 ab	1.08 bc
Tia	72 a	1.49 ab	1.26 a
LSD _(0.05)	5.04	0.10	0.13

In a column, same letter (s) do not differ significantly at $P \leq 0.05$ as per DMRT

Yield and Yield Attributing Characters

Apart for the stomatal features, the yield and yield attributing characters are significantly different among the cultivars studied (Table 2). The results revealed that inbreds commonly produced higher number of effective tillers hill⁻¹ than hybrids (Table 2). The highest number of effective tiller hill⁻¹ was recorded in BINA dhan7 followed by BRRRI dhan28 and BRRRI dhan29 with the same statistical rank. The lowest number of effective tiller hill⁻¹ was recorded in Moina followed by Tia (Table 2). Variation in the production of total number of tillers hill⁻¹ might be due to genetic variation, physiological performance, and growth characters of the cultivars under this study. Similar variations among the cultivars have been reported (Huke and Huke, 1997; DRR, 1998).

Table 2. Yield and yield attributes of six *Boro* rice cultivars. Average value is given

Cultivars	Effective tillers hill ⁻¹ (no.)	Panicle length (cm)	Filled grains panicle ⁻¹ (no.)	1000-grain weight (g)	Grain yield hill ⁻¹ (g)	Grain yield (t ha ⁻¹)
BINA dhan7	15.67 a	23.89 b	112 d	22.07 b	38.73 e	4.67 c
BRRRI dhan28	14.50 b	22.87 b	116 d	21.28 b	35.79 e	4.12 d
BRRRI dhan29	13.73 b	23.74 b	135 c	22.84 b	42.33 d	5.08 c
Doyal	9.22 c	27.90 a	200 a	35.06 a	64.65 a	7.30 a
Moina	8.66 c	26.20 a	178 b	33.25 a	51.31 c	6.07 b
Tia	9.13 c	26.55 a	180 b	34.18 a	56.17 b	6.40 b
LSD _(0.05)	0.80	1.78	7.87	3.94	3.26	0.46

In a column, same letter (s) do not differ significantly at $P \leq 0.05$ as per DMRT

The longest panicle was observed in Doyal followed by Tia and Moina with the same statistical rank. The lowest was recorded in BRRRI dhan28 followed by BRRRI dhan29 (Table 2). This result was in agreement with the result of Ghosh (2001) who noted that hybrids, in general, gave higher values for panicle length compared to other cultivars. Sarwar and Ali (1998) have reported highly significant and strong positive correlation ($r=0.85$) between panicle length and grain yield.

Doyal also produced the highest number of filled grains panicle⁻¹ followed by Tia and Moina with the same statistical rank (Table 2). On contrary, BINA dhan7 produced the lowest number of filled grains panicle⁻¹. Pruneddu and Spanu (2001) reported that the genotypes which produced higher number of grains panicle⁻¹ showed higher grain yield. The results obtained from the present study was consistent with the result of Srivastava and Tripathi (1998) who found that the increase in grain yield in hybrid in comparison to local check variety might be attributed to the increased fertile grain panicle⁻¹.

Thousand grain weight had also shown a similar trend. The heaviest grains were produced by Doyal followed by Tia and Moina with the same statistical rank. And the lowest 1000-grain weight was produced by BRRRI dhan28 followed by BINA dhan7 and BRRRI dhan29 (Table 2). There was a significant difference in grain yield hill⁻¹. The cultivar Doyal produced the highest grain yield hill⁻¹ (Table 2). In contrast, BRRRI dhan28 produced the lowest grain yield hill⁻¹ followed by BINA dhan7.

The cultivars Doyal also produced the highest grain yield ha⁻¹ followed by Tia and Moina with the same statistical rank (Table 2). The higher yield in hybrid cultivars might be due to the production of larger panicle, higher number of filled grains panicle⁻¹ and 1000-grain weight (Mondal *et al.*, 2005; JianChang *et al.*, 2006; Yang *et al.*, 2007). In contrast, BRRRI dhan28 produced the lowest grain yield preceded by BINA dhan7 (Table 2). This result agreed with the result of Yang *et al.* (2007). They reported that hybrids, on an average, produced 15 to 30% greater grain yield than *indica* inbreds.

Stomatal features and grain yield

The grain yield showed significant and positive correlation with number, length and breadth of stomatal apparatus (Figs 2a – c). These types of significant correlations between stomatal features and grain yield were also observed and reported by many researchers in different crops (Arminian *et al.*, 2008; Yousufzai *et al.*, 2009; Aminian *et al.*, 2010; Limochi and Eskandari, 2013; and older references therein). Buckley (2005) reported that numbers of stomata are related with photosynthetic activities. Chandra and Das (2000) observed that the stomatal area had significant effect on photosynthesis in rice. Leaves with larger stomata had higher photosynthesis rate than the leaves with smaller stomata. They also reported that broader leaves had larger stomata than narrow leaves. Maherli *et al.* (2002) stated that broader stomata can also facilitate CO₂ diffusion into the leaf, because its conductance is proportional to the square of the effective radius of the stomatal pore, leading to increased gas diffusion (g_s). In rice, grain yield had its maximum correlation with stomata area ($r = 0.405$) suggesting that this property can be used as an important factor in breeding programs for improving grain yield (Limochi and Eskandari, 2013). The number and size of stomata to be directly related with different plant physiological processes e.g., photosynthesis and the higher photosynthetic activities are related to more yield in hybrids (Tables 1 and 2).

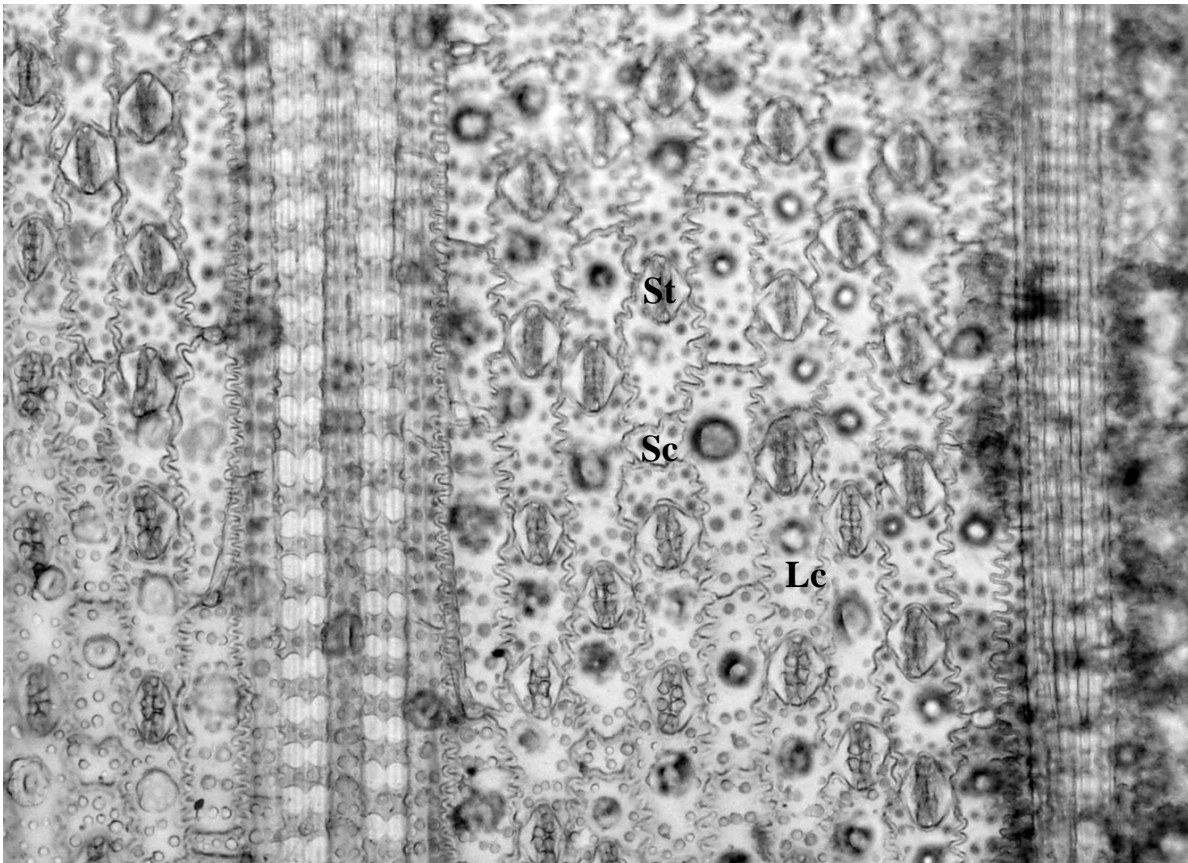


Fig. 1. Basic features of rice (cv. Doyal) leaf epidermis. St Stomata with guard cells, Sc Short cell, Lc Long cell

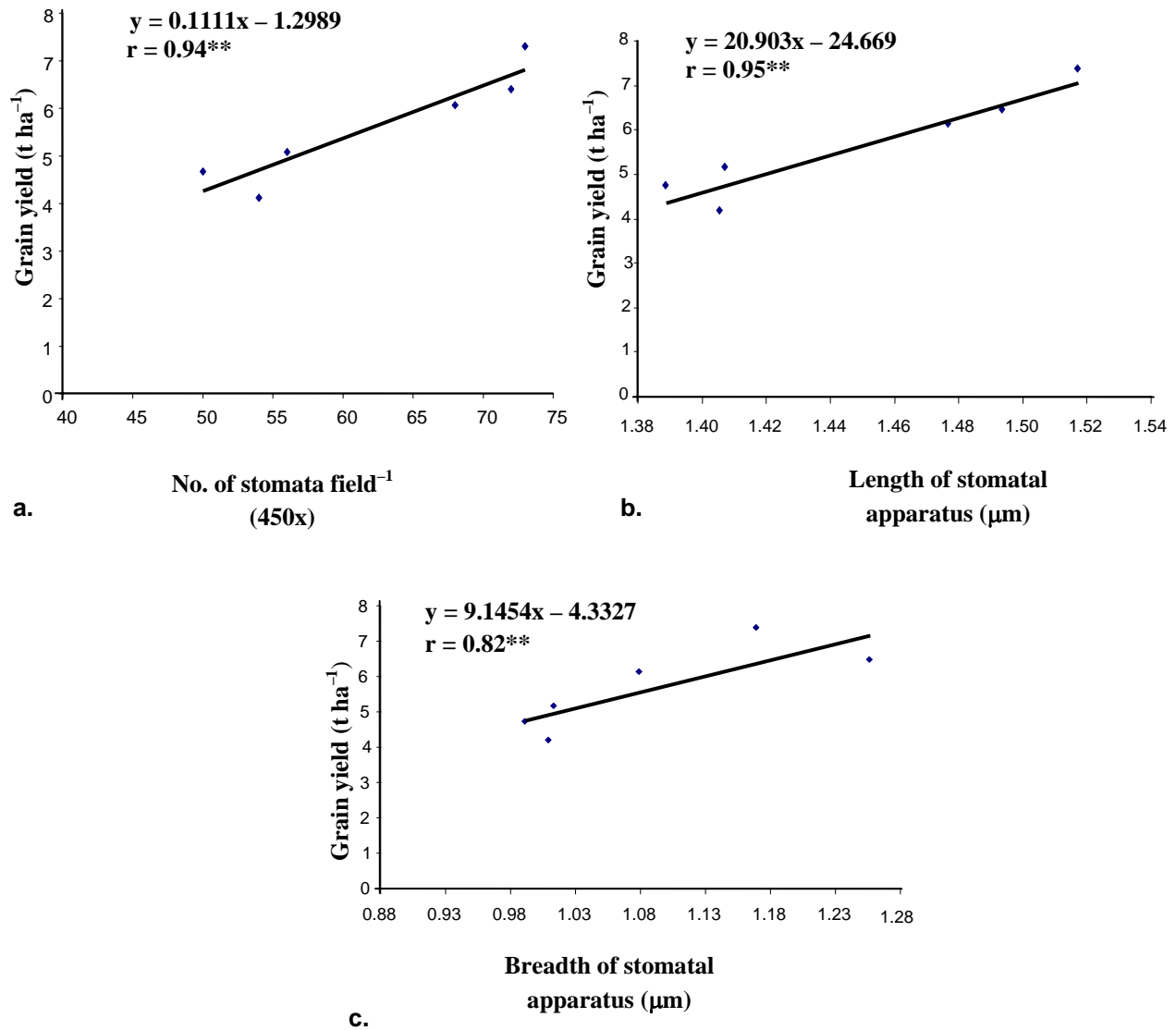


Fig. 2. Correlation coefficient indicates the strength of a linear relationship between (a) number of stomata and grain yield, (b) length of stomatal apparatus and grain yield, and (c) breadth of stomatal apparatus and grain yield

It might be concluded that the stomatal characteristics viz. number, length and breadth, play an important role for higher yield in hybrid cultivars, though, they produce relatively lower number of effective tillers hill⁻¹. These stomatal features and the number of effective tillers in hybrids might be useful for inclusion in the future breeding programmes of rice for higher yield in Bangladesh.

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