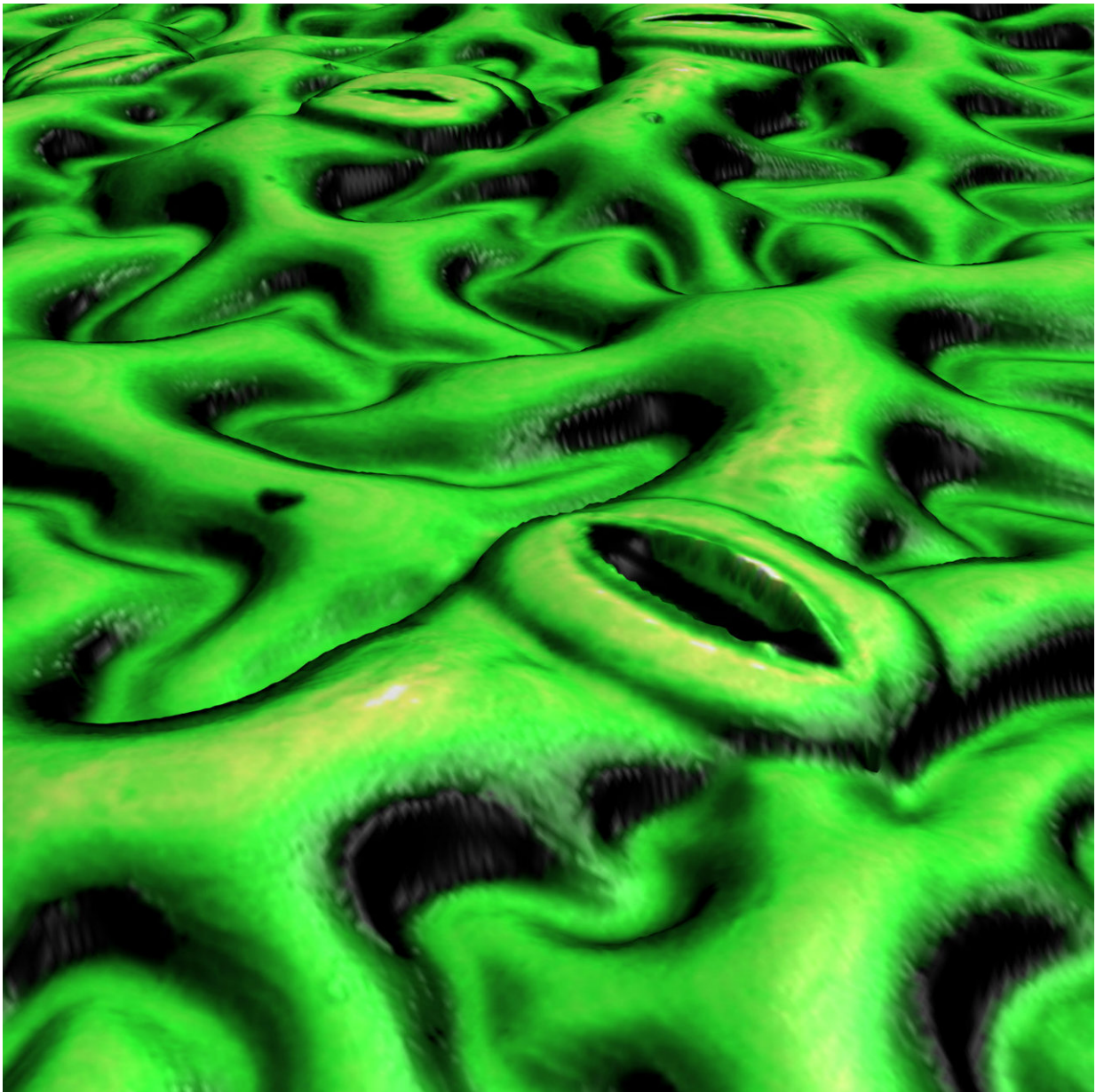


Scientists engineer crops to conserve water, resist drought

March 6 2018



Engineered plants conserve 25 percent more water by only partially opening their mouth-like stomata, allowing less water to escape through transpiration while carbon dioxide enters the plant to fuel photosynthesis. Credit: Jiayang Xie, Katarzyna Glowacka, Andrew D. B. Leakey

Agriculture already monopolizes 90 percent of global freshwater—yet production still needs to dramatically increase to feed and fuel this century's growing population. For the first time, scientists have improved how a crop uses water by 25 percent without compromising yield by altering the expression of one gene that is found in all plants, as reported in *Nature Communications*.

The research is part of the international research project Realizing Increased Photosynthetic Efficiency (RIPE) that is supported by Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Foundation for Food and Agriculture Research, and the U.K. Department for International Development.

"This is a major breakthrough," said RIPE Director Stephen Long, Ikenberry Endowed Chair of Plant Biology and Crop Sciences. "Crop yields have steadily improved over the past 60 years, but the amount of water required to produce one ton of grain remains unchanged—which led most to assume that this factor could not change. Proving that our theory works in practice should open the door to much more research and development to achieve this all-important goal for the future."

The international team increased the levels of a photosynthetic protein (PsbS) to conserve water by tricking [plants](#) into partially closing their stomata, the microscopic pores in the leaf that allow water to escape. Stomata are the gatekeepers to plants: When open, carbon dioxide enters the plant to fuel photosynthesis, but water is allowed to escape through the process of transpiration.

"These plants had more water than they needed, but that won't always be the case," said co-first author Katarzyna Glowacka, a [postdoctoral researcher](#) who led this research at the Carl R. Woese Institute for Genomic Biology (IGB). "When water is limited, these modified plants will grow faster and yield more—they will pay less of a penalty than their non-modified counterparts."



RIPE researchers study how to make food crops more productive and resilient to a changing climate using tobacco, a model crop that is faster and easier to test. Credit: Claire Benjamin/University of Illinois

The team improved the plant's water-use-efficiency—the ratio of carbon dioxide entering the plant to water escaping—by 25 percent without

significantly sacrificing photosynthesis or yield in real-world field trials. The [carbon dioxide concentration](#) in our atmosphere has increased by 25 percent in just the past 70 years, allowing the plant to amass enough carbon dioxide without fully opening its stomata. "Evolution has not kept pace with this rapid change, so scientists have given it a helping hand," said Long, who is also a professor of [crop sciences](#) at Lancaster University.

Four factors can trigger stomata to open and close: humidity, carbon dioxide levels in the plant, the quality of light, and the quantity of light. This study is the first report of hacking stomatal responses to the quantity of light.

PsbS is a key part of a signaling pathway in the plant that relays information about the quantity of light. By increasing PsbS, the signal says there is not enough light energy for the plant to photosynthesize, which triggers the stomata to close since [carbon dioxide](#) is not needed to fuel photosynthesis.

This research complements previous work, published in [Science](#), which showed that increasing PsbS and two other proteins can improve photosynthesis and increase productivity by as much as 20 percent. Now the team plans to combine the gains from these two studies to improve production and water-use by balancing the expression of these three proteins.

For this study, the team tested their hypothesis using tobacco, a model crop that is easier to modify and faster to test than other [crops](#). Now they will apply their discoveries to improve the water-use-efficiency of food crops and test their efficacy in water-limited conditions.

"Making crop plants more water-use efficient is arguably the greatest challenge for current and future plant scientists," said co-first author

Johannes Kromdijk, a postdoctoral researcher at the IGB. "Our results show that increased PsbS expression allows crop plants to be more conservative with water use, which we think will help to better distribute available [water](#) resources over the duration of the growing season and keep the crop more productive during dry spells."

More information: Photosystem II Subunit S overexpression increases the efficiency of water use in a field-grown crop, *Nature Communications* (2018).

[nature.com/articles/doi:10.1038/s41467-018-03231-x](https://www.nature.com/articles/doi:10.1038/s41467-018-03231-x)

Johannes Kromdijk et al. Improving photosynthesis and crop productivity by accelerating recovery from photoprotection, *Science* (2016). [DOI: 10.1126/science.aai8878](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aai8878)

Provided by University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Citation: Scientists engineer crops to conserve water, resist drought (2018, March 6) retrieved 26 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2018-03-scientists-crops-resist-drought.html>

<p>This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.</p>
--