

Original Research Article

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Studies on Assessing the Biochemical and Morphological Changes in *Eucalyptus* sp Clones under Elevated Carbon-di-oxide

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ABSTRACT

This paper discusses about the biochemical and morphological changes in *Eucalyptus* sp clones to elevated CO₂ conditions in AOTC (Automated Open Top Chambers). In this study, three months old clones of *Eucalyptus* sp were exposed to elevated CO₂ levels in open top chambers at 900 ppm and 600 ppm for a period of four months. In *Eucalyptus* sp clones, the highest values of chlorophyll was recorded by the clone I (39.48) and the lowest values of chlorophyll (26.70) is recorded in clone V in ambient conditions for *Eucalyptus* sp after four months. The clonal mean was high (36.73) in clone I and treatment mean was high (38.33) in chamber control. The shoot fresh weight was high in clone III (29.32g) in ambient conditions and the lower shoot fresh weight was reported in clone IV (9.07g) in chamber control. Clonal mean was high in clone III (27.31 g) and treatment mean was high (18.52 g) in ambient conditions. Leaf fresh weight was registered high in clone III (33.42 g) in 900 ppm elevated CO₂ levels and the lower leaf fresh weight was reported in the clone IV (15.02 g) in chamber control. Root fresh weight was high in clone II (13 g) under 900 ppm elevated CO₂ and the lower root fresh weight was recorded by the clone I (5.04g). The clonal mean was high in clone IV (9.17g) and the treatment mean was high in ambient conditions (8.92g). This study concludes that there is an intra-specific variation in *Eucalyptus* sp, which can be utilized for future breeding programmes to develop genotypes that withstand the changing climatic conditions.

Keywords

Elevated CO₂,
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Introduction

Global warming plays a major role in climate change that is mainly caused by the increase of atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other green house gases (GHGs) such as methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O) and Chlorofluoro Carbon (CFC) level in the last two decades. These greenhouse gases

partially absorb long wave radiation remitted by the earth's warm surface and re-emit the same resulting in warming up in the atmosphere. Studies on carbon enrichment with special chambers will leads to understanding the response of tree species at individual level through morphological, physiological and biochemical traits. Growth rates usually accelerate when terrestrial plants

are grown in elevated CO₂ levels. The plant mean growth rate, number of leaf productions under elevated CO₂ levels will alter the morphology of particular species. The tropical plants show alterations in morphology and biomass and distribution due to the growth in elevated CO₂ concentration. Elevated CO₂ is a tool that can be used to modify growth and resource allocation in tree species.

Materials and Methods

Location

The experiment was conducted in silviculture nursery of Institute of Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding at Coimbatore at 11°59'01.69"N, 76°57'25.32"E and 437 m from mean sea level.

Experiment site experiences the maximum temperature 44°C and minimum temperature 36 °C, average annual rainfall 315 mm and relative humidity 77%.

Automated open top chambers

Open top chambers are widely used for exposing plants to elevated levels of CO₂ and other gases besides simulated humidity and temperature. The OTCs are transparent chambers open at top in which CO₂ is pumped at the bottom to maintain the desired levels. The AOTC has recent developments with fully automated control and monitoring system.

Structure of AOTCs

The chambers were cubical type structure of 3×3×3 m dimensions, fabricated with galvanized iron pipe frames. The structures were covered with UV protected polyvinyl chloride sheet of 120μ thickness in order to have a transmittance of more than 95% of ambient radiation. The upper portion of the

chamber was kept open to maintain near natural condition.

Experiment setup

T₁: Ambient
T₂: Chamber Control
T₃: CO₂ @600 ppm
T₄: CO₂ @900 ppm
Factors: Plant, CO₂
Clones: 5

Plant details

Clones
PS-I- (ITC-ECEU-1)
PS-II- (ITC-EUEC-2)
PS-III-(EGEC-3)
PS-IV-(ECEC-4)
PS-V-(CTCC-5)

Design: FCRD
Replications: 10
Duration: 120 days
Date of start of experiment: 30.11.2017

Chlorophyll content

Chlorophyll content was recorded using a portable chlorophyll meter (Minolta SPAD 502) at the 30 and 40 days after installing. The Minolta SPAD-502 measures chlorophyll content as ratio of transmittance of light at wavelength of 650 nm and 940 nm. Three readings were taken from each replication and the average values were computed using the method described by Monje and Bugbee (1998).

Morphological observation

Morphological observations like plant height, number of leaves per plant, collar diameter was recorded once in a week. After the end of the experiment (4 months), the plants were uprooted and fresh and dry weights of shoot, leaves and root was observed.

Results and Discussion

Chlorophyll content

The highest value of chlorophyll in *Eucalyptus sp* was recorded in the clone I (36.39) in chamber control and the lowest value is recorded by the clone II (25.23) in ambient conditions. The clonal mean was highest (32.09) in clone I and the treatment mean was high in chamber control (34.79) at the time of transplanting the seedlings in pots. The values are not significant after 2 months after the experiment and highest value was recorded in clone V in 600 ppm (37.60) and the lowest value was recorded by the clone I (30.52) in ambient conditions.

The highest values of chlorophyll were recorded by the clone I (39.48) and the lowest values of chlorophyll (26.70) are recorded in clone V in ambient conditions for *Eucalyptus sp* after four months. The clonal mean was high (36.73) in clone I and treatment mean was high (38.33) in chamber control (Table 1).

In the present study, significant increase of chlorophyll content in five clones of *Eucalyptus sp* was observed under elevated CO₂ environment. Generally chlorophyll content was increased in matured leaves of tree species when they are exposed to elevated CO₂ and was reported by Saravanan and Karthi (2014). Similar finding were reported in radish which indicates two fold increase of chlorophyll concentration at higher levels of CO₂ conditions.

Shoot weight

The shoot fresh weight was high in clone III (29.32g) in ambient conditions and the lower shoot fresh weight was reported in clone IV (9.07g) in chamber control. Clonal mean was high in clone III (27.31 g) and treatment mean

was high (18.52 g) in ambient conditions (Table 2). There is no significant difference in terms of shoot dry weight for all the clones except clone III which has shown significant variation.

The highest mean value of shoot dry weight was reported by the clone II (8.62 g) and the lowest value of shoot dry weight was observed in the clone IV (3.18 g). The clonal mean was maximum in clone V (8.92 g) which indicates clone V has best performance under elevated CO₂. The treatment average was high in ambient condition (11.39 g) (Table 3).

Leaf weight

Leaf fresh weight was registered high in clone III (33.42 g) in 900 ppm elevated CO₂ levels and the lower leaf fresh weight was reported in the clone IV (15.02 g) in chamber control. Clonal mean was high in clone III (29.49 g) and the treatment mean was high in 900 ppm chamber (25.49g) (Table 4). Leaf dry weight was reported to be high in clone III (18.66 g).

The lowest value was reported by the clone IV (6.67 g). The clonal mean was reported high in clone III (17.20 g), treatment mean value was high in 600ppm elevated CO₂ (14.46 g) (Table 5).

The current investigation in *Eucalyptus* seedlings under elevated CO₂ level registered an increase in weight of fresh and dry weight of leaves compared to ambient conditions. Similar to this, there was 37% increase in SLW (specific leaf weight) under elevated CO₂ levels in soyabean. Moreover, it was shown that, when *Populus trichocarpa* grown in elevated CO₂ levels produced thicker leaves and a greater leaf weight per unit leaf area over ambient conditions (Radoglou and Jarvis, 1990).

Table.1 Chlorophyll content (using SPAD) after 4 months in Eucalyptus sp clones under different CO₂ levels in open top chambers

Treatments	Plant source					Treatment mean
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Ambient	31.56±1.05 ^b	30.69±1.31 ^b	28.77±1.56 ^b	28.32±0.76 ^b	26.70±1.35 ^b	29.20
Chamber control	39.48±2.30 ^a	36.71±2.32 ^a	39.29±2.41 ^a	37.89±2.06 ^a	38.31±2.17 ^a	38.33
600 ppm	38.79±1.75 ^a	34.44±0.94 ^a	33.36±1.97 ^b	32.49±2.00 ^b	30.91±1.67 ^b	33.99
900 ppm	37.10±2.45 ^b	35.06±2.03 ^a	37.77±2.25 ^a	36.82±2.14 ^a	36.72±1.96 ^a	36.69
Clone mean	36.73	34.44	34.79	33.88	33.16	34.55
P value	0.030	0.124	0.004	0.003	0.000	

±: Standard Error, Values followed by same letters with in columns are not significantly difference at P ≤ 0.05

Table.2 Shoot fresh weight (gm) of eucalyptus clones under different CO₂ levels in open top chambers

Treatments	Plant source					Treatment mean
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Ambient	13.24±1.02 ^a	18.58±1.45 ^b	29.32±1.68 ^a	12.87±0.98 ^a	18.59±1.41 ^a	18.52
Chamber control	14.42±1.81 ^a	14.45±0.92 ^c	26.00±1.50 ^a	9.07±1.30 ^a	19.54±1.06 ^a	16.70
600 ppm	13.64±0.79 ^a	21.02±0.88 ^a	25.35±1.88 ^a	13.13±1.01 ^a	13.51±2.17 ^b	17.33
900 ppm	12.08±1.02 ^a	22.50±0.62 ^a	28.58±1.17 ^a	10.69±0.68 ^a	12.78±1.24 ^b	17.32
Clone mean	13.34	19.14	27.31	11.44	16.10	17.47
P value	0.405	0.000	0.234	0.392	0.005	

±: Standard Error, Values followed by same letters with in columns are not significantly difference at P ≤ 0.05

Table.3 Shoot dry weight (gm) of eucalyptus clones under different CO₂ levels in open top chambers

Treatments	Plant source					Treatment mean
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Ambient	5.38±0.77 ^a	4.56±0.71 ^b	6.6±0.89 ^a	5.98±0.70 ^a	8.21±0.79 ^a	6.16
Chamber control	4.88±0.59 ^a	5.12±0.64 ^b	5.10±0.61 ^a	4.13±0.40 ^b	10.03±1.13 ^a	5.85
600 ppm	4.41±0.69 ^{ba}	3.78±0.71 ^b	4.74±0.42 ^a	3.18±0.67 ^b	8.84±0.74 ^a	4.99
900 ppm	2.96±0.36 ^b	8.62±1.40 ^a	4.83±0.62 ^a	4.87±0.40 ^{ba}	8.62±0.87 ^a	5.98
Clone mean	4.41	5.52	5.34	4.54	8.92	5.75
P value	0.054	0.004	0.147	0.10	0.525	

±: Standard Error, Values followed by same letters with in columns are not significantly difference at P ≤ 0.05

Table.4 Leaf fresh weight (gm) of eucalyptus clones under different CO₂ levels in open top chambers

Treatments	Plant source					Treatment mean
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Ambient	24.18±2.67 ^a	18.01±3.02 ^b	30.60±1.42 ^{ba}	25.01±1.12 ^a	25.51±2.25 ^a	24.66
Chamber control	23.12±1.04 ^a	22.46±0.79 ^b	23.59±3.98 ^b	15.02±2.43 ^b	26.74±0.99 ^a	22.18
600 ppm	21.30±1.49 ^a	28.65±0.78 ^a	30.36±1.77 ^a	21.73±1.36 ^a	18.08±3.13 ^b	24.03
900 ppm	23.07±1.61 ^a	29.95±1.01 ^a	33.42±2.07 ^a	22.45±1.08 ^a	18.57±1.75 ^b	25.49
Clone mean	22.92	24.77	29.49	21.05	22.22	24.09
P value	0.729	0.000	0.057	0.001	0.010	

±: Standard Error, Values followed by same letters with in columns are not significantly difference at P ≤ 0.05

Table.5 Leaf dry weight (gm) of eucalyptus clones under different CO₂ levels in open top chambers

Treatments	Plant source					Treatment mean
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Ambient	14.99±1.25 ^a	11.68±2.34 ^c	18.66±0.90 ^a	9.64±0.72 ^a	14.06±1.59 ^a	13.81
Chamber control	16.02±0.94 ^a	21.86±0.79 ^a	15.27±1.99 ^a	7.42±1.23 ^{ba}	9.36±1.66 ^b	13.98
600 ppm	14.60±0.95 ^a	17.50±0.67 ^b	16.57±1.34 ^a	9.69±0.48 ^a	13.95±1.26 ^a	14.46
900 ppm	12.73±1.12 ^a	14.49±1.07 ^{cb}	18.30±1.54 ^a	6.67±0.74 ^b	9.45±1.05 ^b	12.33
Clone mean	14.58	16.38	17.20	8.35	11.71	13.65
P value	0.199	0.000	0.358	0.029	0.025	

±: Standard Error, Values followed by same letters with in columns are not significantly difference at P ≤ 0.05

Table.6 Root fresh weight (gm) of eucalyptus clones under different CO₂ levels in open top chambers

Treatments	Plant Source					Treatment mean
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Ambient	9.08±1.14 ^a	7.15±1.07 ^b	11.41±1.53 ^a	11.67±1.07 ^a	5.29±0.411 ^b	8.92
Chamber control	7.99±0.62 ^a	6.52±0.94 ^b	8.89±0.95 ^{ba}	5.67±0.97 ^b	7.73±0.74 ^a	7.36
600 ppm	6.94±0.87 ^{ba}	8.67±0.75 ^b	7.54±0.80 ^b	9.66±0.65 ^a	5.57±0.76 ^b	7.68
900 ppm	5.04±0.50 ^b	13.00±1.63 ^a	8.71±0.74 ^{ba}	9.65±0.85 ^a	4.78±0.66 ^b	8.24
Clone mean	7.26	8.83	9.14	9.17	5.84	8.05
P value	0.010	0.001	0.086	0.000	0.017	

±: Standard Error, Values followed by same letters with in columns are not significantly difference at P ≤ 0.05

Table.7 Root dry weight (gm) of eucalyptus clones under different CO₂ levels in open top chambers

Treatments	Plant source					Treatment mean
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Ambient	6.52±0.66 ^a	18.51±1.35 ^a	12.99±1.21 ^b	7.31±1.17 ^a	11.64±0.76 ^a	11.39
Chamber control	6.20±1.14 ^a	15.22±1.12 ^a	15.76±1.08 ^a	5.78±0.58 ^a	10.67±0.87 ^a	10.72
600 ppm	4.98±0.85 ^a	16.02±1.50 ^a	9.71±0.64 ^c	4.83±0.74 ^a	9.54±2.12 ^a	9.02
900 ppm	6.60±1.15 ^a	15.72±1.05 ^a	11.66±0.77 ^{cb}	6.39±16 ^a	12.64±1.18 ^a	10.60
Clone mean	6.08	16.37	12.53	6.08	11.12	10.43
P value	0.626	0.280	0.001	0.322	0.420	

±: Standard Error, Values followed by same letters with in columns are not significantly difference at P ≤ 0.05

Table.8 Number of primary roots in Eucalyptus sp clones (in 4 months) under different CO₂ levels in open top chambers

Treatments	Plant source					Treatment mean
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Ambient	5.70±0.55 ^a	5.90±0.54 ^b	9.00±0.57 ^a	9.80±0.89 ^a	5.10±0.70 ^b	7.10
Chamber control	4.60±0.65 ^{ab}	4.70±0.44 ^b	8.20±0.69 ^a	4.40±2.22 ^b	7.40±0.33 ^a	5.86
600 ppm	5.60±0.42 ^a	5.60±0.66 ^b	7.50±0.68 ^a	10.10±0.88 ^a	4.20±0.62 ^b	6.60
900 ppm	3.70±0.55 ^b	8.60±0.97 ^a	8.00±0.95 ^a	12.40±1.56 ^a	4.80±0.62 ^b	7.50
Clone mean	4.90	6.20	8.18	9.18	5.38	6.77
P value	0.049	0.002	0.554	0.000	0.003	

±: Standard Error, Values followed by same letters with in columns are not significantly difference at P ≤ 0.05

Table.9 Number of secondary roots in Eucalyptus sp clones (in 4 months) under different CO₂ levels in open top chambers

Treatments	Plant source					Treatment mean
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Ambient	28.70±2.13 ^{ab}	29.20±2.86 ^b	40.60±4.56 ^a	57.80±2.45 ^a	26.10±1.33 ^b	36.48
Chamber control	31.40±1.88 ^a	33.40±4.26 ^{ba}	32.10±2.33 ^a	20.50±1.47 ^c	38.30±2.88 ^a	31.14
600 ppm	23.50±1.68 ^b	32.10±3.08 ^{ba}	33.40±2.06 ^a	44.20±4.71 ^b	22.30±1.89 ^b	31.10
900 ppm	27.90±3.65 ^{ab}	40.10±2.19 ^a	32.70±2.65 ^a	49.20±4.62 ^{ba}	28.90±4.05 ^b	35.76
Clone mean	27.88	33.70	34.70	42.93	28.90	33.62
P value	0.171	0.118	0.189	0.000	0.002	

±: Standard Error, Values followed by same letters with in columns are not significantly difference at P ≤ 0.05

Root weight

Root fresh weight was high in clone II (13 g) under 900 ppm elevated CO₂ and the lower root fresh weight was recorded by the clone I (5.04g). The clonal mean was high in clone IV (9.17g) and the treatment mean was high in ambient conditions (8.92g) (Table 6).

In current investigation of eucalyptus under elevated CO₂ conditions root dry weight was calculated and the higher value of root dry weight was reported by the clone V (12.64 g) in 900 ppm. The lowest value was reported by the clone IV (4.18 g) in 600 ppm treatment. The clonal mean of root dry weight was high in clone II (16.37 g), the treatment mean of root dry weight was highest in ambient conditions (11.39 g) (Table 7).

Primary roots

In the current investigation, the number of primary and secondary root production was varied in all the 5 clones of Eucalyptus under different levels of CO₂ exposure inside the automated open top chambers. The highest number of primary roots was observed in Clone IV (12.4) in 900 ppm and the lowest value of primary root is recorded in clone V (4.2) in 600 ppm chamber.

The clonal mean was high in Clone IV (9.18) and in treatment mean the 900 ppm recorded higher mean value (7.5) (Table 8).

Secondary roots

Eucalyptus sp clones were observed for the secondary root variations and the higher values of secondary root was observed in clone IV

(57.8) in ambient conditions and the lower values were recorded in 600 ppm chamber (22.3).

The clonal mean value was high in clone IV (42.93) and the treatment mean was higher in ambient conditions (36.48) (Table 9).

In conclusion, from the present study, we came to know that there is an intra specific variation among the clones (based on biochemical changes and morphological changes), so the best suitable clones are experimented further for getting more adaptable varieties for the changing climatic conditions.

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