

DROUGHT RESPONSE OF YOUNG PEAR TREES (*PYRUS COMMINUS*)

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Abstract. This experiment was conducted at Fruit Research Institute, MAREM, Eğirdir-Isparta, Turkey to detect the effects of drought stress on young pear trees in 2017. Deveci, Ankara and Margarita pear varieties grafted onto OHxF 333 rootstocks were used. The young pear trees were one year old and they were planted into 18-litre pots with 1:1:0.5 ratio of soil:peat:manure. During the experiment, three different water stress level were applied to all trees D₀: the soil was fully irrigated to reach field capacity in each irrigation, full irrigation, no stress; D₁: 50% of D₀, moderate stress; D₂: 25% of D₀, severe stress. Drought stress treatments were applied from July 3 to September 11 2017. Photosynthesis (P_n) and stomatal conductance (g_{sw}) measurements were performed three times after starting drought stress applications. Trunk diameter and leaf area were measured as vegetative development. SPAD measurements were also measured three times during experiment. All pear varieties were affected by drought stress but Deveci variety was determined to be a variety more resistant against to drought stress according to Ankara and Margarita varieties. Ankara and Margarita varieties had similar response to drought stress.

Keywords: *water stress, gas exchange, stomatal conductance, vegetative parameters*

Introduction

Available water resources not only for agricultural production but also the other sectors have been decreasing day by day. Therefore, we should be more careful when we use water. Because the most using rate of water is used in agricultural production (FAO, 2011), the studies including water stress is getting be more important. Scarcity of water is a severe environmental constraint to plant productivity (Farooq et al., 2009).

Fruits are important for agricultural production and also for human health. Pear is a fruit commonly cultivated after apple. According to the production yield data of 2018, total pear production is 23.852.421 tons and Turkey is at fifth rank with annual pear production of 519.451 tons (FAO, 2020). In recently years, different rootstocks and new varieties have been starting to use in fruit growing. Pear growing has also different rootstocks having different growth vigor. Pear trees need water to grow and development. Therefore, they need to be studied water stress relationships between rootstocks and varieties. OHxF 333 is one of the rootstock used commonly in pear growing (Hepaksoy, 2019). So, we used this rootstock with different varieties in this study.

The one of the most important factors in ensuring the commercial sustainability in pear cultivation is water. In recent days, the countries having threat of drought such as Turkey, studies related with water stress have begun to gain momentum. Not only rootstocks used in fruit growing can affect response of fruit trees to drought stress, but also varieties can affect their responses. Therefore, in addition to rootstocks, researchers should study also relationships between varieties and drought stress.

The drought resistance of a plant is not only related with the area of root system (rootstock), but also the growth and development rate, the state of the stem and leaf structure, the stomatal conductivity, and the plant's activity status. However, plants cannot overcome drought only by the root development and suction power alterations resulting from the soil moisture conditions. The organs over scion area of plants (trunk, shoot etc.) also play an important role in providing drought resistance (Eriş, 2007).

It is aimed to determine the responses of Deveci, Ankara and Margarita pear varieties grafted onto OHxF 333 rootstock against to different levels of drought stress, in this study.

Materials and methods

Experimental area and plant material

The study was carried out in semi-open (non-heated) greenhouse on the experiment field at Fruit Research Institute (Eğirdir, Isparta-Turkey) in 2017. The young pear trees used in the study were one-year-old and Deveci (*Pyrus Comminus L. "Deveci"*), Ankara (*Pyrus Comminus L. "Ankara"*) and Margarita (*Pyrus Comminus L. "Margarita"*) varieties grafted onto OHxF 333 rootstock were used. The reasons for that they were selected for this study, Ankara and Deveci pear varieties are cultivated as high rate in Turkey (Özaydın and Özçelik, 2014; Sakaldaş and Gündoğdu, 2016). Margarita is a new variety in comparison with Ankara and Deveci. Trees were planted in pots in early April. We selected the pear trees having similar growth vigour before this experiment started. Except from the experiment subjects, five unplanted pots with mixed soil were put into use in order to determine the field capacity. They are placed into a greenhouse with clear plastic cover on the top, sides open in order to prevent the pots to be effected by the rainfall. The temperature and humidity values are recorded with Hobo data logger. Values of relative humidity and temperature of the green house during the study are given in *Figure 1*. Relative humidity values ranged between 35% and 78% but average relative humidity values were about 50%.

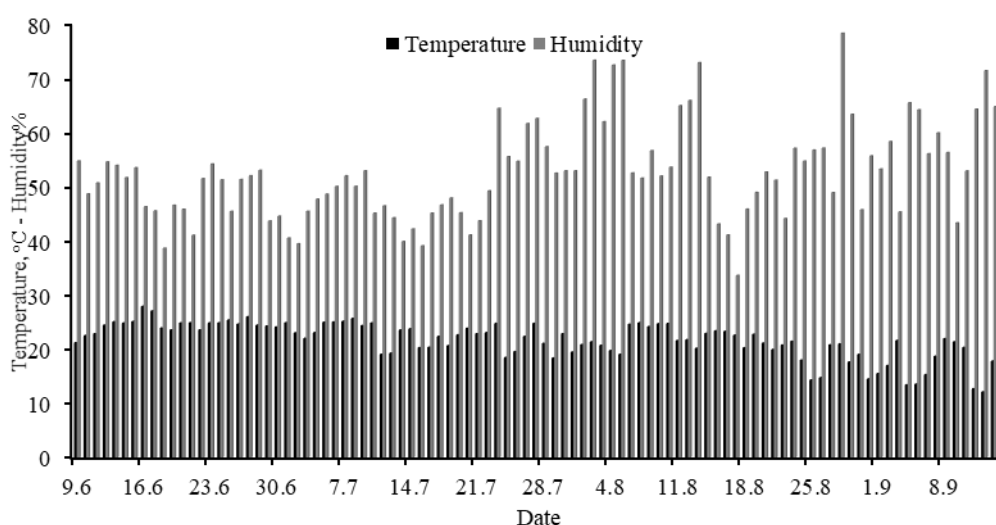


Figure 1. Average daily temperature (black columns) and relative humidity (grey columns) inside of the greenhouse

The mixed soil in the pots and irrigation water

The mixed soil (18 liters) of soil:peat:manure (1:1:0.5 ratios) was placed into 18 liters pots. Irrigation water ($EC=0.3 \text{ dS m}^{-1}$ and $SAR=1.04$) used for the trees was supplied from a well at Fruit Research Institute. Classification was realized according to the US Salinity Laboratory Graphical System. According to this system, the salinity values of the irrigation water, which are in $250\text{-}750 \text{ EC}\times 10^6$ range, are included in category C_2 , and in category S_1 in terms of SAR value (USSL, 1954). Irrigation water was C_2S_1 class, which is suitable for irrigation.

Irrigation treatments

Before the study started, the mixed soil in the five pots without plant were saturated with water. Then the pots were covered with aluminum foil to prevent evaporation. After no leaking was observed from the pots, the pot weight was considered as field capacity. Irrigation water was applied to the potted trees every four days as long as the soil water reached to field capacity until July 3rd. The water stress treatments started on July 3rd when the temperatures were higher and finished on September 11. Water stress treatments lasted 70 days. There were three different irrigation treatments in the experiment. Treatments were; D_0 treatment: available soil water was reached to field capacity for each irrigation, 100% (control), D_1 treatment; irrigated 50% of water used in D_1 treatment (50% water deficit, moderate stress), D_2 treatment; irrigated 25% of water used in D_1 treatment (75% water deficit, severe stress). The field capacity value of the mixed soil in the pots is determined in order to figure out the irrigation water amount used in every irrigation treatment.

Before each treatment, the pots in the D_1 treatment were weighed, and the missing water was given to the pots by using a tape (with a 2-litre volume and 50 ml accuracy) to assure that the pots reach the field capacity. To calculate the amount of water used in the other subjects, the average water amount used in the first treatment was taken into consideration. The irrigation water that leaked into the base plate was added back into the pots.

Plant water consumption

Until programmed irrigations started (July 3rd), because irrigation water was applied to reach the available water up to field capacity in each irrigation, irrigation water amounts were taken into consideration as plant water consumption. After programmed irrigations started the plant water consumption was calculated for 10-day periods and Equation (1) was used.

$$ET_{10 \text{ days}} = T_1 + I - T_2 \quad (\text{Eq.1})$$

In Equality;

$ET_{10 \text{ days}}$ = 10-day period plant water consumption (g),

T_1 = Previous weight value of pot (g),

I = The water amounts applied between two weight measurements (g),

T_2 = The weight value of pot at the last weighing (g).

The plant water consumption values calculated in weight is converted to volume and expressed as l / plant.

Photosynthetic rate (Pn) and stomatal conductance (g_s)

Plant photosynthetic rate (Pn) and stomatal conductance (g_s) were measured by portable Li-Cor 6800 Photosynthesis System (LI-6800XT Portable Photosynthesis System, LI-COR, USA) in three times after starting water stress treatments (July 12nd, August 10th, September 3rd). One plant was selected from each replication and totally three different young pear trees were used for each treatment. The leaves were used from the sun-exposed mature leaves of one year old shoots from different sides of the selected trees in each treatment. At least 3 leaves per plant were sampled between 11:00-14:00 on the day before irrigations. The measurement conditions were leaf chamber PAR (photosynthetically active radiation), 1100 μmol m⁻² s⁻¹; leaf to air vapor deficit pressure, 1.6–2.7 kPa and chamber CO₂ concentration 400 μmol mol⁻¹.

SPAD measurement

The leaf greenness of the young pear trees was determined by a portable chlorophyll meter (SPAD-502; Konica Minolta Sensing, Inc., Japan) in three times after initiation water stress treatments. The results were given as leaf chlorophyll values. SPAD measurements were made on the leaves having similar characteristics (Khan et al., 2003).

Trunk diameter and leaf area

Trunk diameter were measured in three times after initiation of water stress treatments by using digital caliper. Trunk diameter was measured on east-west and north-south at 15 cm upper level from grafted point and average of their values was calculated and considered as trunk diameter.

For leaf area measurements, three leaves were picked up from each tree with thirty leaves totally at the end of the water stress treatments (September 3) and the samples were taken from one year old shoot and fully developed leaves. Leaf areas were measured by digital planimeter (Koizumi KP-90 N) as cm².

Experimental design and statistical analyses

This study was designed according to Factorial Experimental Design at Randomized Plots with three replications. Each treatment had three replications and there were three plants in each replication. The analysis of variance (ANOVA) test for the data was conducted with JUMP software program and the differences among treatments were compared by means using LSD test.

Results and discussion

Plant water consumption (ET, evapotranspiration)

Table 1 shows ET (plant water consumption) values of the treatments. The highest ET was obtained from Deveci variety (46.9 liters) and the others had similar values (42.4 and 42.0 liters). Tree structures and growth vigour may cause these differences (Küçükyumuk et al., 2015a). According to decreasing rates, Ankara and Margarita varieties had higher ET decreasing rates (35.0% and 34.8%) than Deveci variety. Figure 2 presents the 10-day ET graphs. Just after starting drought stress applications (July 3rd) ET values decreased for all varieties.

Table 1. ET Decreasing rates of treatments

Variety/rootstock combination	D ₀		D ₁		D ₂	
	ET (l/plant)	Decreasing rates (%)	ET (l/plant)	Decrease rates (%)	ET (l/plant)	Decrease rates (%)
Deveci/OHxF 333	46.9	0	30.5	13.2	23.2	30.9
Ankara/OHxF 333	42.4	0	27.3	15.4	20.3	35.0
Margarita/OHxF 333	42.0	0	26.9	17.7	21.0	34.8

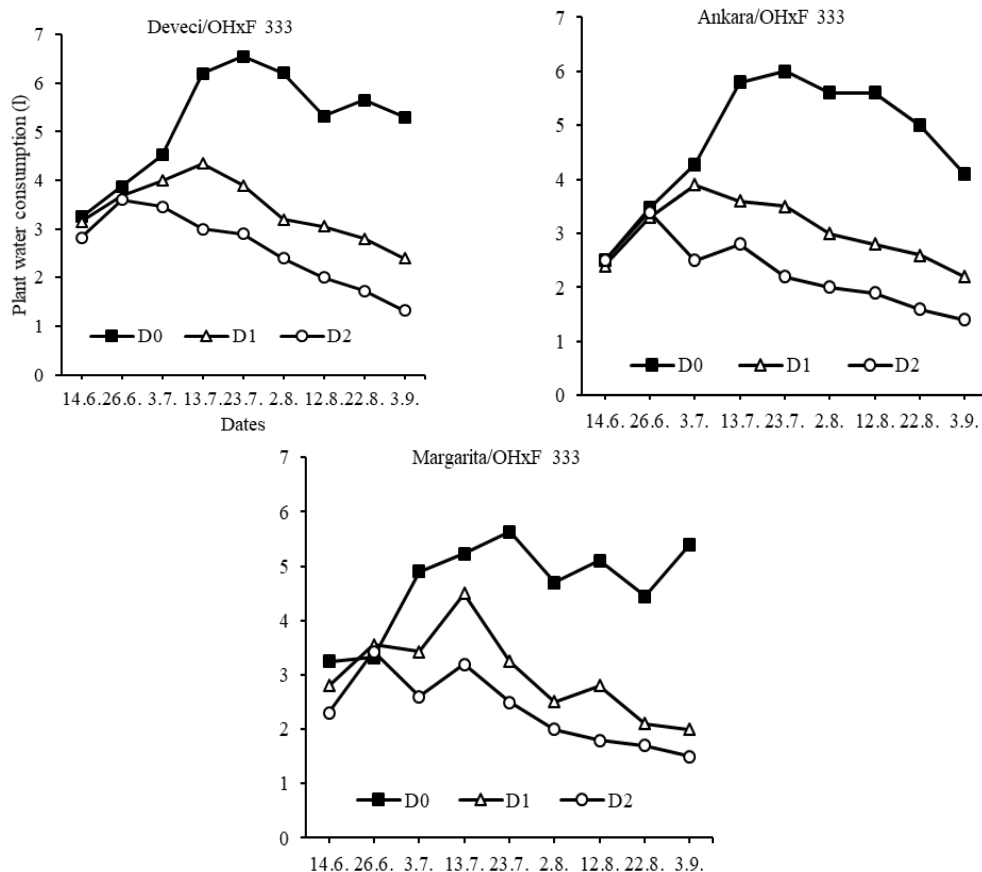


Figure 2. Plant water consumptions of pear trees during growing period

Photosynthetic rate

The last Pn measurements (September 3rd 8th) were made statistical analysis. There were no differences among varieties for trees in no-stress level (vertical column) (Table 2). It means that Pn values of different varieties were similar in no-water stress conditions but their responses to drought responses were different. While drought stress (water deficit) was increasing, each variety showed different response. Each drought level had different statistical class. Deveci variety had the highest value in all drought treatments. Margarita variety had the lowest values in drought treatments (4.50 and 1.40 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ in D₁ and D₂, respectively). Ankara and Margarita were in similar group in D₂ treatment.

Table 2. Photosynthetic rate (Pn) values of drought treatments ($\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$)

Variety/rootstock combination	Drought treatments		
	D ₀	D ₁	D ₂
Deveci/OHF-333	13.86 A**a ^{ns} (1.02) ^{SD}	7.05 Ba*	3.00 Ca*
Ankara/OHF-333	12.34 A**a	5.26 Bab	1.90 Cb
Margarita/OHF-333	13.45 A**a	4.50 Bb	1.40 Cb

Capital letters indicate drought stress treatments differences (horizontal); Small letters indicate variety, Differences (vertical). Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different, **p<0.01, *p<0.05, ns: no significance, SD: Standard deviation (in brackets)

Figure 3 shows fluctuations of Pn values after beginning drought stress applications. The Pn values were measured for three times in July 12nd, August 10th 16th and September 3rd 8th. Pn values of no-stress treatments showed fluctuating during growing period but Pn values decreased towards the end of the season in drought stress treatments.

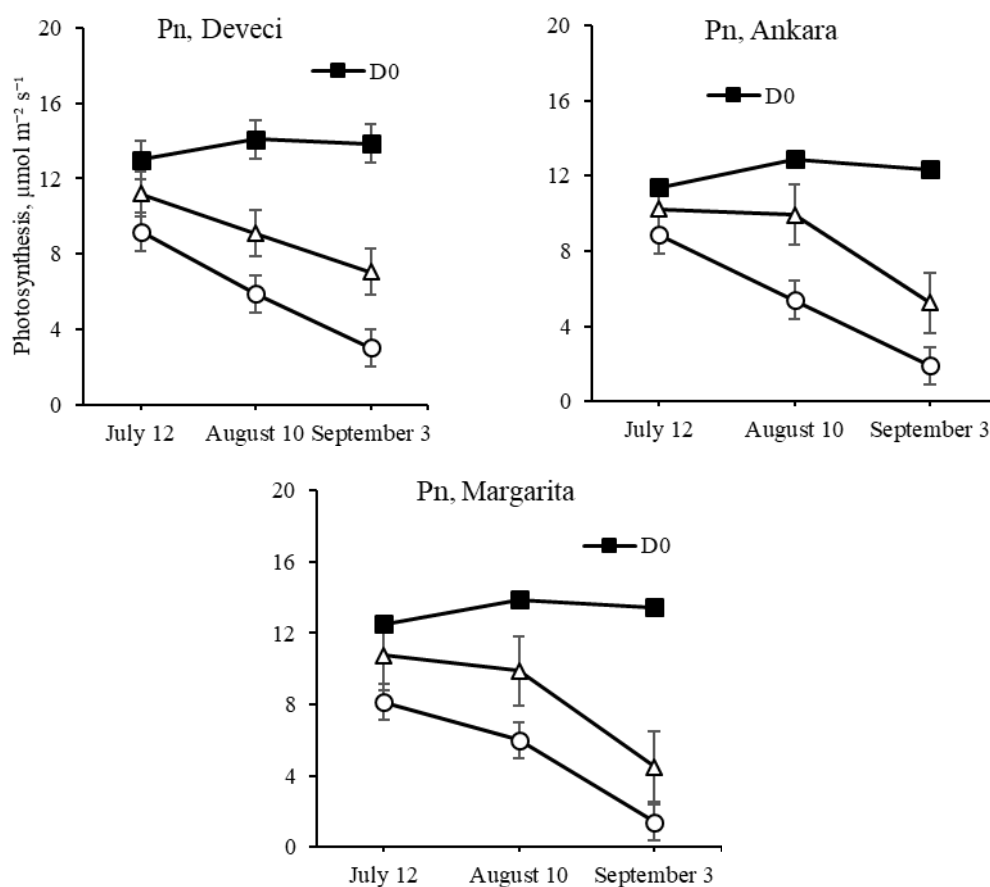


Figure 3. Variation of photosynthetic rate measurements after beginning drought stress applications

Photosynthetic productivity is an important physiological parameter and it has been widely used to evaluate the plant growth vigor (Kalaji and Pietkiewicz, 2004; Kalaji et al., 2011). The photosynthetic rate (Pn) is one of these parameters (Pérez et al., 1997; Liu et al., 2012). The varieties which belongs to same species can shows different response to drought stress. Zarafshar et al. (2014) stated that drought period decreased Pn values. Tozzi et al. (2018) studied two different pear genotype (PremP009 and Hosui). They found that Pn values were different considered different varieties and PremP009 were higher than Housi.

Stomatal conductance

The last gsw measurements (September 3rd & 8th) were made statistical analysis. When drought treatments were considered for each different variety (Table 3, horizontal line), it can be seen each treatment has different statistical group (p<0.01). It was obtained that the pear varieties used in this study had different responses against different drought levels. It can be said that each different drought level had different effect on pear trees.

Table 3. Stomatal conductance (gsw) values of drought treatments ($\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$)

Variety/rootstock combination	Drought treatments		
	D ₀	D ₁	D ₂
Deveci/OHF-333	0.194 A**a ^{ns} (0.012) ^{SD}	0.106 Ba*	0.069 Ca*
Ankara/OHF-333	0.186 A**a (0.009)	0.076 Bb (0.007)	0.052 Cb (0.002)
Margarita/OHF-333	0.180 A**a (0.008)	0.075 Bb (0.006)	0.048 Cb (0.004)

Capital letters indicate drought stress treatments differences; Small letters indicate variety differences, Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different, **p<0.01, *p<0.05, ns: no significance, SD: Standard deviation (in brackets)

Deveci variety had the highest gsw for all treatments. While Deveci variety is at the first statistical group (0.106 and 0.069 for D₁ and D₂, respectively) another two varieties were in the similar group. It means that Ankara and Margarita varieties had similar responses according to gsw.

The gsw were measured three times during growing period (Fig. 4). While D₀ treatments showed fluctuations, D₁ and D₂ treatments decreased towards to end of the growing period.

The first adaptation mechanism in plants which are exposed to drought stress is the narrowing or closing of stomata in order to prevent water loss (Osakabe et al., 2014). When the soil moisture decreased in root zone, stomatal conductance decreased because stomas closed and there were limited gas exchange (Kalefetoğlu and Ekmekçi, 2005; Kocaçalışkan, 2005). Some researchers informed increasing stomatal conductance with increasing amount of irrigation water (Pouyafard, 2013; Lepaja et al., 2019). Zarafshar et al. (2014) reported that drought period decreased stomatal conductance.

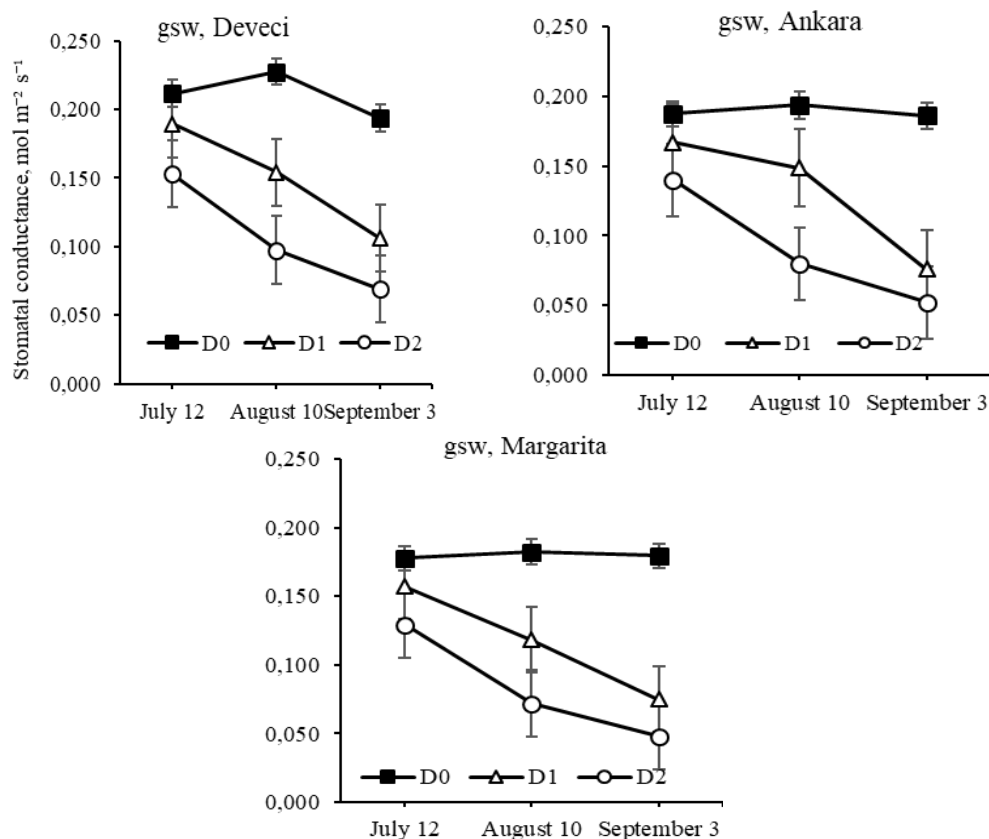


Figure 4. Stomatal conductance (*gsw*) measurements after beginning drought stress applications

SPAD

SPAD measurements were significant both for varieties and treatments ($p < 0.01$) (Table 4). The last SPAD measurements (September 3rd & 8th) were made statistical analysis. Water deficit was effective for all varieties except D₁ treatment (50% water deficit) of Deveci variety. The highest value in drought treatments were obtained in D₁ treatment of Deveci variety, Margarita had the lowest value (41.2). Figure 5 shows SPAD variation after beginning drought stress applications. SPAD values in all D₀ treatments increased during growing period. Only D₁ treatment of Deveci variety increased like D₀ treatments.

Table 4. SPAD values of drought treatments

Variety/rootstock combination	Drought treatments		
	D ₀	D ₁	D ₂
Deveci/OHF-333	65.4 A**a** (2.6) ^{SD}	61.6 Aba** (2.0)	54.0 Ba** (9.8)
Ankara/OHF-333	58.0 A** b (3.7)	53.3 ABb (4.1)	48.6 Bab (2.6)
Margarita/OHF-333	52.6 A**c (4.1)	45.6 Bc (2.3)	41.2 Cb (1.7)

Capital letters indicate drought stress treatments differences; Small letters indicate variety differences, Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different, ** $p < 0.01$, SD: Standard deviation (in brackets)

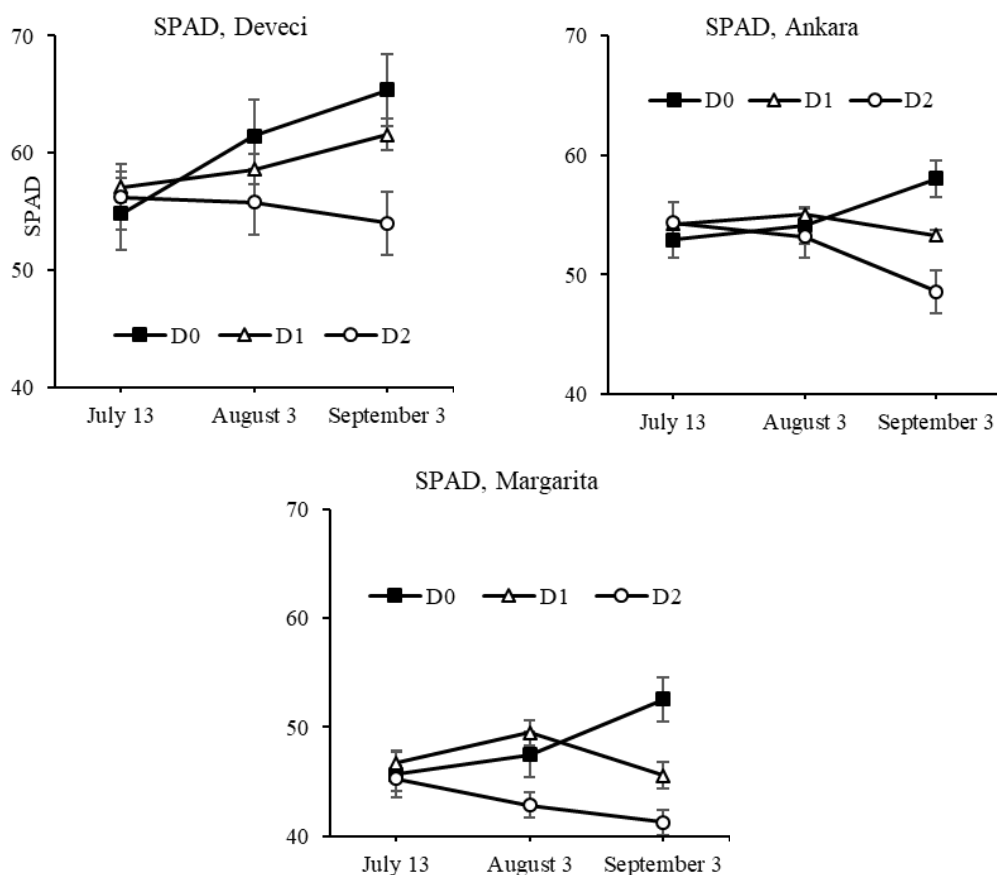


Figure 5. Variation of SPAD values after beginning drought stress applications

Effect of water stress decreases amounts of chlorophyll in plant and leaves and it also prevents chlorophyll occurring (Özer et al., 1997; Kırnak and Demirtaş, 2002; Tatari et al., 2019).

Leaf area

The leaf areas of all drought treatments were affected negatively (Table 5). D₁ and D₂ drought treatments had similar effects on Ankara and Margarita varieties. Leaf areas decreased between 16.3%-25.5 (Table 6). The highest decreasing rate was determined in D₂ treatments of Margarita variety with 25.5%. Leaf area development is one of the important indicator of water stress in plants (Küçükyumuk et al., 2015b). Fernandez et al. (1996) stated that water stress causes decreasing leaf area up to 50% in plants. In order to prevent water losing from leaves, plants reduce their leaf areas (Kocaçalışkan, 2005). The aim of this is to adapt to drought conditions. Alizadeh et al. (2011) and Kamiloğlu et al. (2014) reported that drought stress had negative effects on leaf areas of fruit trees.

Trunk diameter

All the results were found to be significant according to statistical analysis ($p < 0.05$ and $p < 0.01$) in Table 7. Different water deficit rates affected trunk diameter and drought treatments had different effects on trunk diameter values. While D₁ treatment in Ankara

variety didn't effect on trunk diameter, D₁ and D₂ treatments had similar effects on pear trees in other varieties. As seen in *Figure 6*, all the trunk diameter values increased except D₂ treatment of Ankara variety. Although water deficit affected pear trees, trunk diameter increased except Ankara variety. Increasing rates ranged from -2.6% (D₂-Ankara) to 21.5% (D₀-Deveci) in *Table 8*.

Table 5. Leaf area values of the treatments (cm²)

Variety/rootstock combination	Drought treatments		
	D ₀	D ₁	D ₂
Deveci/OHF-333	28.4 A*b (3.0) ^{SD}	23.8 ABb (5.1)	21.4 Bb (3.4)
Ankara/OHF-333	27.1 A**b (2.7)	22.0 Bb (1.9)	20.7 Bb (1.5)
Margarita/OHF-333	36.2 A**a** (4.9)	30.3 Ba** (2.4)	27.0 Ba** (1.4)

Capital letters indicate drought stress treatments differences; Small letters indicate variety differences, Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different, **p<0.01, *p<0.05, SD: Standard deviation (in brackets)

Table 6. Decreasing rates of leaf areas

Varieties	Treatments	September 3	Decreasing rates*
Deveci	D ₀	28.38	0.0
	D ₁	23.76	16.3
	D ₂	21.40	24.6
Ankara	D ₀	27.10	0.0
	D ₁	22.02	18.7
	D ₂	20.66	23.8
Margarita	D ₀	36.22	0.0
	D ₁	30.26	16.5
	D ₂	27.00	25.5

*Each treatment was compared with D₀ treatment for same variety

Table 7. Trunk diameter (cm) of the treatments (at the end of the study, September 11th)

Variety/rootstock combination	Drought treatments		
	D ₀	D ₁	D ₂
Deveci/OHF-333	13.7 A*b (0.5) ^{SD}	11.7 Bb (2.9)	11.1 Bb (1.0)
Ankara/OHF-333	16.8 A*a	16.0 Aba** (1.1)	15.0 Ba (0.9)
Margarita/OHF-333	16.8 A*a** (1.3)	15.7 Ba (0.8)	15.5 Ba** (1.1)

Capital letters indicate drought stress treatments differences; Small letters indicate variety differences, Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different, **p<0.01, *p<0.05, SD: Standard deviation (in brackets)

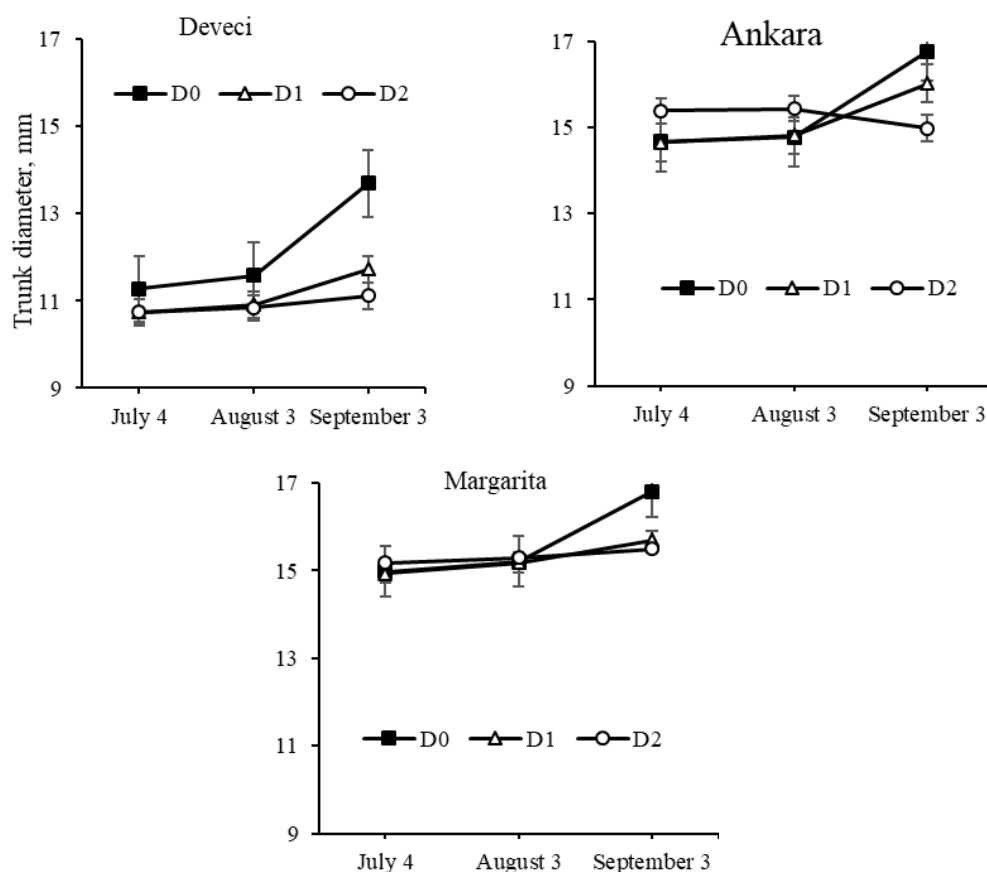


Figure 6. Variation of trunk diameter values during growing period

Table 8. Increasing rates of trunk diameter values

Varieties	Treatments	July 4	September 11	Increasing rates
Deveci	D0	11.28	13.69	21.5
	D1	10.75	11.73	9.1
	D2	10.75	11.12	3.4
Ankara	D0	14.67	16.77	14.3
	D1	14.66	16.03	9.4
	D2	15.39	14.99	-2.6
Margarita	D0	14.98	16.81	12.2
	D1	14.94	15.69	5.1
	D2	15.18	15.50	2.2

Kaya (2012) reported that there was a linear relationship between amounts of irrigation water and trunk diameter in young olive trees. Water deficit applications decrease trunk diameter development (Alizadeh et al., 2011; Parlak, 2014).

Conclusions

Different pear varieties grafted onto same rootstock (OHxF 333) had different responses against water deficit. According to plant water content indicators such as Pn and stomatal conductance values, it was determined that Deveci/OHxF 333 pear trees were less affected by water stress. When the other parameters were also considered like SPAD and trunk diameter measurements, Deveci variety was less affected.

When all results were evaluated together, the most resistance one was determined as Deveci/OHxF 333 and it was followed by Ankara/OHxF 333 and Margarita/OHxF 333.

This study was conducted young pear trees. I highly recommend that studies having similar drought levels should be conducted on pear trees in yield age.

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