

WHEAT CULTIVAR TOLERANCE TO BORON DEFICIENCY AND TOXICITY IN NUTRIENT SOLUTION

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ABSTRACT: Field symptoms of open spikelets in wheat were observed in specific cultivars and supposedly related to low B soils and differential B requirement among cultivars. This study aimed to evaluate the response of four wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) cultivars, IAC 24, IAC 60, IAC 287 and IAC 289, to increasing B concentrations in nutrient solution. The experiment was set up in a randomized complete block design, with four replicates and five B concentrations (0.0, 0.05, 0.2, 0.8 and 2.0 mg L⁻¹), during 1997/1998, in a greenhouse. Plants were grown to maturity and evaluated for plant height, spike number and length, open spikelet number, grains per spike, plant parts dry matter, B, P, K, Ca and Mg leaf concentrations and total nutrient contents. The visual symptoms of B deficiency consisted of open spikelets, distorted spikes without grains. 'IAC 60' and 'IAC 287' had higher B efficiency, with the highest grain yields in lower B concentrations. The 'IAC 287' and 'IAC 24' were more tolerant to the highest B concentrations. 'IAC 24' required more B for grain production as compared to the other cultivars. The critical leaf B concentration for deficiency was 25 mg kg⁻¹ of dry matter tissue for all cultivars, and for toxicity were: 44 to 45 mg kg⁻¹ for 'IAC 60' and 'IAC 289'; 228 and 318 mg kg⁻¹ for 'IAC 24' and 'IAC 287', respectively. Except for the highest B level in the nutrient solution, the leaf P, K, Ca and Mg concentrations and whole plant contents were in an adequate range in the plants and did not vary among cultivars.

Key words: *Triticum aestivum* L., boron nutrition, leaf B concentrations, critical limits

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RESUMO: Sintomas esporádicos de espiguetas sem grãos observados em campos de trigo apenas para determinadas cultivares induziram pesquisadores à hipótese de uma possível relação destes sintomas com baixo teor de boro (B) disponível no solo e com diferenças entre as cultivares na exigência a B. Este experimento foi realizado com o objetivo de estudar as cultivares IAC 24, IAC 60, IAC 287 e IAC 289, em concentrações de B em solução nutritiva. O ensaio foi instalado em casa de vegetação, durante 1997/1998, em blocos casualizados com quatro repetições e cinco concentrações de boro (0,00; 0,05; 0,20; 0,80 e 2,00 mg L⁻¹). As plantas cresceram até a maturidade e foram avaliadas quanto à altura, número e comprimento das espigas, número de espiguetas sem grãos, grãos por espiga, matéria seca das partes das plantas, teores de B, P, K, Ca e Mg nas folhas e conteúdos totais desses nutrientes. Os sintomas visuais de deficiência de B consistiram de espiguetas abertas, retorcidas e sem grãos. 'IAC 60' e 'IAC 287' mostraram-se mais eficientes, apresentando as maiores produções de grãos nas concentrações mais baixas de B. 'IAC 287' e 'IAC 24' foram mais tolerantes às concentrações mais altas de B, sendo 'IAC 24' bem mais exigente. O teor limite de B nas folhas, para deficiência, foi de 25 mg kg⁻¹ para todas as cultivares e, para toxicidade, foram de: 44 a 45 mg kg⁻¹ para 'IAC 60' e 'IAC 289'; e 228 e 318 mg kg⁻¹ para 'IAC 24' e 'IAC 287', respectivamente. Exceto para o tratamento com a mais alta concentração de B, os teores e conteúdos de P, Ca, K e Mg encontrados nas plantas estavam dentro da normalidade e não variaram com os tratamentos.

Palavras-chave: *Triticum aestivum*, cultivares de trigo, nutrição com B, teores de B nas folhas, limites críticos

INTRODUCTION

Boron is essential for cell division and elongation in meristematic tissues and floral organs, for flower

male fertility, pollen tube germination and elongation, and seed/fruit formation. In addition, B-deficient seeds generate abnormal seedlings (Marschner, 1995). Reviewing the main physiological responses to B deficiency at the

whole plant and organ level, Dell & Huang (1997) state that deficiency of B inhibits root elongation through limiting cell enlargement and cell division in the growing zone of root tips. In the case of severe B deficiency, the root cap disappears and root growth ceases, leading to the death of root tips. This implies an increase on the shoot: root ratio, which may enhance the susceptibility of plants to nutrient and water stresses. Vascular bundles are weakly developed in B-deficient roots, and early effects on their initiation and differentiation is poorly understood. Leaf expansion is also inhibited by low B and indirectly photosynthesis is decreased, though exact roles of B in photosynthesis remain to be explored. In the field, sexual reproduction is often more affected by low B and significant grain yield reductions may occur without visual symptoms expressed during vegetative growth. In flowers, low B reduces male fertility primarily by impairing microsporogenesis and pollen tube growth. Post-fertilization effects include impaired embryogenesis, resulting in seed abortion or the formation of incomplete or damaged embryos, and malformed fruits.

However, there is a great diversity of effects of low B on reproductive growth among species and within the same species in different sites and seasons. Weather conditions are reported as important factors for xylem B delivery into flowers, because of their impact on transpiration and internal sap transport from root to shoot.

Besides the diversity of effects, differential degrees of B deficiency have been reported for many plant species and cultivars, evidencing different plant abilities in tolerating low B concentrations or in translocating B to the growing tissues (Gupta, 1993; Rerkasem & Jamjod, 1997b; Brown & Shelp, 1997; Furlani & Castro, 2001; Furlani & Machado, 2002). On the other hand, differential tolerance to B toxicity among species and genotypes has also been reported in the literature, showing great diversity of values for the critical tissue B concentration above which toxicity symptoms appear. Differences as large as ten times have been found in leaf B concentrations when comparing susceptible and tolerant species (Dechen, 1988a,b; Dechen et al., 1999; Gupta, 1993; Furlani & Castro, 2001).

An important aspect observed within a species is the narrow adequate range usually found between critical levels for B deficiency and B toxicity, and that adequate range is not the same for different species and cultivars. Therefore, the evaluation of genotypes for their critical B levels are relevant for crop production. Another aspect is the difficulty to compare literature data, as B concentrations are expressed for different plant parts (leaf, shoot or whole plant B content) and/or for different plant ages. For wheat, higher functional B requirement for reproductive development than that for vegetative growth is indicated in tissue B concentrations in deficient plants.

Male sterility and grain set failure have been associated with 7-8 mg B kg⁻¹DM in the anthers and 5-6 mg B kg⁻¹DM in the carpel, while no evidence of B deficiency has been seen in wheat leaves containing 4 mg B kg⁻¹DM or in the spike vegetative parts (straw) with 2 mg B kg⁻¹DM (Rerkasem & Jamjod 1997a,b).

There is a general concept that wheat species would be more efficient the uptake and use of B in comparison to other species, and more tolerant to low B soil concentration. However, this concept needs to be re-evaluated, since B efficiency or tolerance of wheat species depend strongly on the considered cultivars. Some wheat genotypes are more inefficient and susceptible to low B than many dicotyledones (Rerkasem & Jamjod, 1997b). Reports demonstrating differences among wheat cultivars in relation to B uptake and use efficiency under low-B soil conditions, have been found in papers from China, India, Nepal, Thailand (Rerkasem & Jamjod, 1997a,b) and Brazil (Silva et al., 1980; Silva & Andrade, 1983; Freitas et al., 1995; 1996). These countries have large extensions of low-B soils.

Boron deficiency impairs grain set in wheat, resulting in increased number of open spikelets and decreased number of grains per spike. The difference in the number of open spikelets under normal and B-deficient soil conditions, has been used to compare wheat genotypes for B efficiency.

Boron inefficient and efficient wheat genotypes have not been distinguishable by the B concentration in their flag leaf (Rerkasem & Loneragan, 1994) or whole spike. The ranking of wheat genotypes for their responses to low external B has not shown any correlation with their ranking in reproductive responses. It appears that in relating B requirement with efficiency, it may sometimes be necessary to consider vegetative and reproductive efficiency separately (Rerkasem et al., 1993).

Rerkasem & Jamjod (1997a) observed large variability among wheat genotypes screened in low B concentrations in soil and sand experiments. Wheat genotypes were classified into five groups, namely, very sensitive, sensitive, moderately sensitive, moderately tolerant and tolerant. At very low B levels, the two most sensitive groups of genotypes were completely male sterile and set only a few or no grains, while the tolerant group set grains normally. Natural outcrossing was detected in these male sterile plants when a tolerant genotype was growing nearby. Grain set by cross fertilisation was markedly enhanced by a B application directly on the spike of the male sterile plants. Three practical implications were suggested: tolerant genotypes to low B may provide a solution for grain set failure caused by B deficiency; the potential for outcrossing in male sterile B deficient wheat has to be considered in the maintenance of pure lines in low-B soils even though wheat is normally self pollinated; and a simple

method for hybridization can be used, in which B deficiency is the fertility selective medium and male sterile female parents and fertile male parents are provided by genotypic variation in the response to low B (Rerkasem & Jamjod, 1997a; b).

Freitas et al. (1995; 1996) observed similar B deficiency symptoms in wheat grown in sandy soil, in the field, in two different counties of the State of São Paulo. Four wheat cultivars ('IAC 24', 'IAC 60', 'IAC 227' e 'IAC 287') presented different responses to three levels of boron applied to the soil (0; 0,55 e 1,10 kg ha⁻¹). Open spikelets and empty spikes were observed in low B levels, similarly to the male sterile character observed in wheat material genetically obtained for this trait. 'IAC 60' and 'IAC 227' grain yields fit quadratic equations in response to the B applied to the soil; IAC 24', had a linear response and 'IAC 287', apparently did not respond.

This paper reports results of experiments studying differences among four wheat cultivars ('IAC 24', 'IAC 60', 'IAC 287' e 'IAC 289') grown to maturity in nutrient solutions with four B concentrations, in regard as to grain and dry matter yield, B uptake and utilization, and possible B interactions with other nutrients, mainly Ca.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The experiment was carried out in a greenhouse, at Campinas, SP, Brazil, during 1997-1998. Treatments were four wheat cultivars ('IAC 24', 'IAC 60', 'IAC 287' e 'IAC 289') grown under five rates of B in nutrient solution, with four replicates arranged in randomized complete block design. The B rates in the main plots consisted of: 0.0; 0.05; 0.2; 0.8 and 2.0 mg B L⁻¹ of nutrient solution (or 0.0; 4.6; 18.5; 74.0; and 185 µmol B L⁻¹), added as boric acid. Three of these cultivars were chosen because of previous observations of differentiated symptoms of open spikelets among them, related to low B under field conditions (Freitas et al., 1995; 1996). Those B concentrations were chosen based on the recommendation for the full strength, normal nutrient solution.

Seeds were previously treated for disinfection and break of dormency by immersion in a 10% Na-hypochlorite during 1 minute and rinsing with deionized water. Seeds were arranged in moist paper towels, rolled, and put in a becker partially filled with deionized water and then, taken to a refrigerator at 4°C for 24 hours and germinated in a germination chamber at 25°C. Two days later, three uniform-sized seedlings were transplanted to nutrient solution in 2.7 L containers, suspended from lids holding the plants. After three days, two seedlings were left in each container.

The base nutrient solution used was that proposed by Furlani & Furlani (1988), using p.a. reagents and deionized water. Nutrients were added in the following

concentrations (mg L⁻¹): Ca = 151; K = 150.4; Mg = 18.9; N-NO₃ = 138; N-NH₄ = 20; S = 56.2; Cl = 2.5; P = 8.0; Fe = 3.7; Mn = 0.5; Zn = 0.15; Cu = 0.04 e Mo = 0.08. The solution pH was adjusted to 5.0 and monitored each other day. The aeration and the level of water were maintained constant. The nutrient solution was changed each 20 days.

Temperature and humidity were registered daily and the following maximum and minimum averages were recorded, respectively: 25.7±3.1°C and 16.3±1.9°C, and 84.1± 10.1% and 37.5±13.1%. The maximum and minimum temperatures for optimum growth and development of the spring wheat range on 28 and 10°C. Above 28°C wheat plants (C3 type) present higher photorespiration rates than photosynthesis, and below 10 °C, drastic reduction in the root nutrient uptake rates (Evans et al., 1976).

Visual symptoms of B deficiency and toxicity were graded and plants were given scores: (0) = no open spikelets; (5) = all spikelets open, no grains. Harvest was made at stage 11 of Large (1954), when grains were solid, 112 days after emergence. Plants were evaluated for plant height; number of spikes; number of open spikelets; and number of grains per spike. Plants were rinsed in distilled and desionized water, blotted dry and separated into leaves, roots, stalks and spikes (straw and grain). After that, plants were dried in a forced air oven at 70°C until constant dry mass, for dry matter determination, and grinding in a Wiley grinder. Plant part samples were digested in an oven at 450°C and analysed for boron, phosphorus, potassium, calcium and magnesium contents. Boron was analysed by the Azomethin-A method; potassium by flame emission photometry; and the other nutrients by ICP-OES spectrometry. Data was submitted to analyses of variance and means were compared using the Tukey test and multiple regression analysis at $P = 0.05$.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There were large differences in the variables evaluated between treatments with and without B in the nutrient solution, for all wheat cultivars (Tables 1 to 6, Figure 1). Plant height did not vary much in relation to increasing B concentrations, but there were differences among cultivars for this trait, which may be considered a genetic attribute of the plant: 'IAC 287' had the highest values for plant height, followed by 'IAC 60', 'IAC 24' and 'IAC 289'.

The number of grains per spike was not affected by the rates of B, except for the no-added B treatment that had no grains. They were, however, different among cultivars, since 'IAC 24' had the smallest number of grains per spike for all treatments, which may also be a genetic characteristic of this cultivar (Table 1).

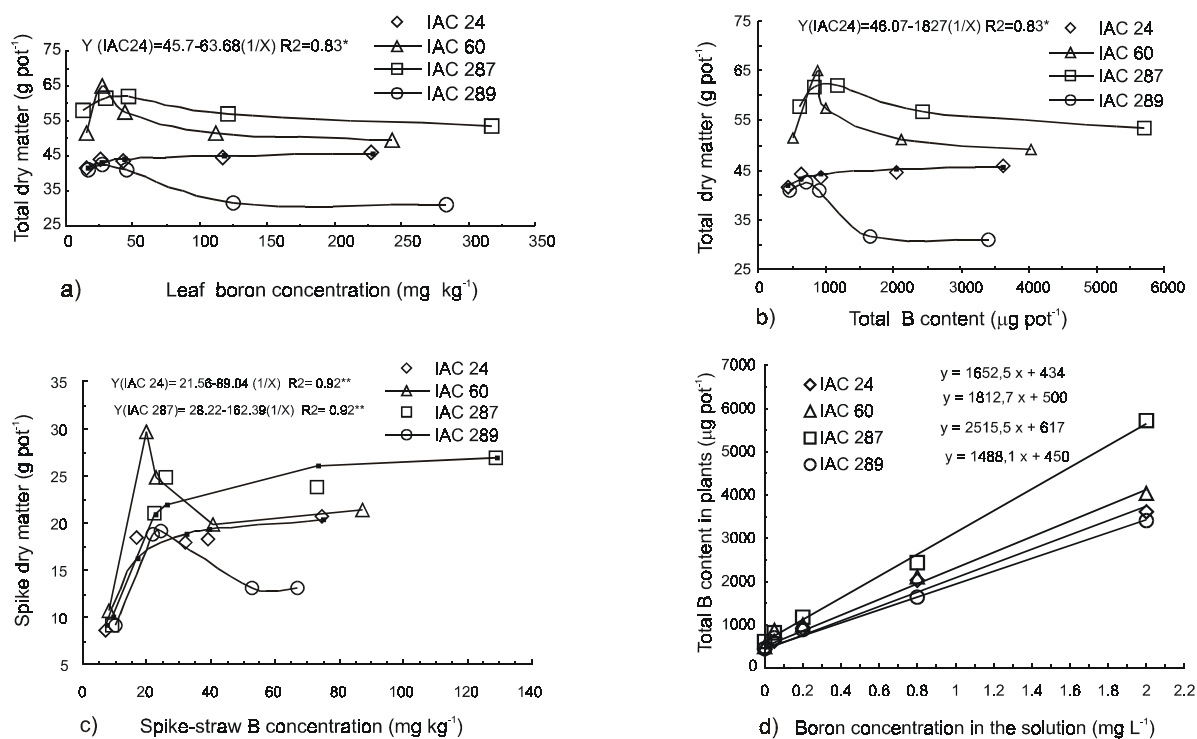


Figure 1- a) Total dry matter yield (total DM) of wheat cultivars in relation to the leaf B concentration, grown in nutrient solution with B rates, harvested at 112 days of age; b) Total DM in relation to the the total B content in the plants; c) Variation in the spike-DM in relation to the spike-straw B concentration; d) Variation in the total B content of plants in relation to the B rates in the nutrient solution. In figure 1a and 1b, no equation fit the experimental points obtained for 'IAC 60', 'IAC 287' and 'IAC 289'. In figure 1c, no equation fit the experimental points obtained for 'IAC 60' and 'IAC 289'.

Table 1- Plant height, number of open spikelets and number of grains per spike in four wheat cultivars grown in nutrient solution treated with five boron concentrations. Harvest at maturity, at 112 days of age.

Cultivar	Boron concentration, mg L ⁻¹					Means ⁽¹⁾
	0	0.05	0.20	0.80	2.0	
----- Plant height (cm) -----						
IAC 24	67.6	65.6	66.8	68.8	68.8	67.5 C
IAC 60	76.8	77.4	79.4	75.4	77.2	77.2 B
IAC 287	91.6	91.8	95.0	91.4	88.2	91.6 A
IAC 289	70.6	59.8	75.8	66.4	64.0	67.3 C
Means	76.6	73.6	79.2	75.5	74.6	
CV boron =3.3%; CVcult=9.0%; F regr.(B) ns; F(cult) 70.6**; F(BvsCult) 1.03 ns						
----- Number of open spikelets per spike -----						
IAC 24	18.5	6.1	4.1	4.3	2.1	7.0 AB
IAC 60	19.5	4.4	3.6	7.0	3.9	7.7 A
IAC 287	16.0	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.5	4.5 C
IAC 289	17.2	2.1	1.6	3.3	3.3	5.5 BC
Means	17.8	3.5	2.8	4.1	2.7	
CV boron = 31.2%; CVcult= 46.4%; F regr.(B) 25.6**; F(cult) 6.21**; F(BvsCult) 0.64 ns						
----- Number of grains per spike -----						
IAC 24	--- ⁽²⁾	20.4	24.5	21.4	27.6	23.5 B
IAC 60	---	36.8	28.9	26.7	31.9	31.1 A
IAC 287	---	31.6	34.0	34.8	35.1	33.9 A
IAC 289	---	30.9	39.8	34.2	33.4	34.6 A
Means	---	29.9	31.8	29.3	32.0	

CV boron =15.1%; CVcult= 23.6%; F regr.(B) ns; F(cult) 9.80**; F(BvsCult) 1.24 ns

*Significant at $P < 0.05$; ** Significant at $P < 0.01$; ns – non- significant; CV = coefficient of variation; F regr (B) = F-test for polynomial regression for boron rates, L = linear; and Q = quadratic; F (cult) = F test for cultivars; F(BvsCult) = interaction (B rates vs cultivars).

⁽¹⁾Means followed by the same letters, in the column, do not differ by Tukey test ($P = 0.05$).

⁽²⁾No grain yield obtained in the no-added B treatment.

The number of open spikelets varied with B concentrations and with the cultivar. Severe B deficiency symptoms were observed in the no-added B treatment, which consisted of 100% open and distorted spikelets, for the four cultivars. 'IAC 287' was evidenced with the least number of open spikelets, when compared to the other cultivars in the B-added treatments (from 0.05 to 2.0 mg B L⁻¹) (Table 1).

In the no-added B treatment there was higher dry matter (DM) of leaves, stalks and roots in detriment of

spikes and grains (no grains were formed) for all cultivars. The regression analysis for DM of leaves, stalks and roots were significant, indicating a decrease in DM production of those parts in the B-added treatments in the nutrient solution, and a significant increase in DM of spikes and grains (Table 2).

Boron deficiency inhibits root elongation through limiting cell enlargement and cell division in the growing zone of root tips. In the case of severe B deficiency,

Table 2- Dry matter of plant parts of four wheat cultivars grown in nutrient solution treated with five boron concentrations. Harvest at maturity, at 112 days of age.

Cultivar	Boron concentration, mg L ⁻¹					Means ⁽¹⁾
	0	0.05	0.20	0.80	2.0	
----- Leaf dry matter, g pot ⁻¹ -----						
IAC 24	11.8	10.8	11.9	12.8	11.6	11.8 B
IAC 60	14.9	14.0	13.8	13.9	13.1	13.9 A
IAC 287	16.1	13.3	14.4	13.4	13.8	14.2 A
IAC 289	12.7	11.9	9.9	10.1	9.9	10.9 B
Means	13.9	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.1	
CVboron =6.3%; CV cult = 11.7%; F regr L (B) 5.41*; F(cult) 29.9**; F(BvsCult) 1.56 ns						
----- Stalk dry matter, g pot ⁻¹ -----						
IAC 24	17.7	12.2	11.6	11.3	11.2	12.8 C
IAC 60	21.7	17.7	15.6	14.6	12.4	16.4 B
IAC 287	26.3	16.8	18.8	16.1	16.9	19.0 A
IAC 289	14.3	9.3	9.3	6.3	5.9	9.0 D
Means	20.0	14.0	13.8	12.1	11.6	
CV boron =9.2%; CV cult = 18.1%; F regr Q (B) 25.1** ; F(cult) 69.8**; F(BvsCult) 1.02 ns						
----- Root dry matter, g pot ⁻¹ -----						
IAC 24	3.3	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.6 B
IAC 60	4.3	3.5	3.1	3.0	2.5	3.3 AB
IAC 287	6.2	2.9	3.9	3.9	3.2	4.1 A
IAC 289	4.7	2.7	2.5	2.1	1.9	2.8 B
Means	4.6	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.5	
CV boron =17.4%; CV cult = 29.9%; F regr Q (B) 9.03** ; F(cult) 11.3**; F(BvsCult) 1.51 ns						
----- Spike dry matter, g pot ⁻¹ -----						
IAC 24	8.6	18.4	17.9	18.2	20.7	16.8 B
IAC 60	10.7	29.7	24.9	19.9	21.3	21.3 A
IAC 287	9.2	23.8	24.9	21.0	26.9	21.2 A
IAC 289	9.2	18.8	19.1	13.1	13.1	14.7 B
Means	9.4	22.7	21.7	18.1	20.5	
CV boron =15.0%; CV cult = 30.8%; F regr (B) ns; F(cult) 8.4**; F(BvsCult) 1,25 ns						
----- Spike-straw, g pot ⁻¹ -----						
IAC 24	8.6	8.1	5.5	7.4	7.9	7.5
IAC 60	10.7	9.2	7.3	7.4	6.0	8.1
IAC 287	9.2	6.1	7.4	5.8	7.0	7.1
IAC 289	9.2	8.3	9.9	3.8	5.2	7.3
Means	9.4	7.9	7.5	6.1	6.5	
CV boron =18.9%; CV cult = 39.6%; F regr Q (B) 34.7* ; F(cult) 1.15 ns; F(BvsCult) 1.5 ns						
----- Grain dry matter, g pot ⁻¹ -----						
IAC 24	(2)	10.3	12.4	10.8	12.8	11.6 B
IAC 60		20.5	17.6	13.8	15.4	16.8 A
IAC 287		17.7	17.5	20.0	15.2	17.6 A
IAC 289		10.5	9.2	9.4	7.9	9.2 B
Means		14.7	14.2	13.5	12.8	
CV boron =18.9%; CV cult = 40.4%; F(boro) 0.80 ns; F(cult) 10.6**; F(BvsCult) 0.55 ns						

*Significant at $P < 0.05$; ** Significant at $P < 0.01$; ns – non- significant; CV = coefficient of variation; F regr (B) = F-test for polynomial regression for boron rates, L = linear; and Q = quadratic; F (cult) = F test for cultivars; F(BvsCult) = interaction (B rates vs cultivars).

⁽¹⁾Means followed by the same letters, in the column, do not differ by Tukey test ($P = 0.05$).

the root cap disappears and root growth ceases, leading to the death of root tips. This implies in an increase of the shoot/root ratio, which may enhance the susceptibility of plants to nutrient and water stresses. Vascular bundles are weakly developed in B-deficient roots (Dell & Huang, 1997); B-deficient seeds generate abnormal seedlings (Marschner, 1995).

Although solutions were prepared with pure reagents and deionized water, B deficiency was not severe enough to impair root growth or xylem formation in the no-added B treatment. It might be that B content of original seeds were enough to provide adequate amount for plant growth, but not for spike and grain formation. The effects of low B reducing male fertility by impairing mi-

crosporogenesis and pollen tube growth is well known in wheat (Dell & Huang, 1997). Deficiency of B reduces grain set resulting in increased number of open spikelets and decreased number of grains per spike (Rerkasem & Jamjod, 1997a).

'IAC 60' and 'IAC 287' had higher dry matter production (DM) of plant parts in all B concentrations, and 'IAC 24' and 'IAC 289' were less productive, which may be considered, in the same way as plant height was, a genetic characteristic of the cultivars. Nevertheless, in the B-added treatments, 'IAC 60' e 'IAC 287' had the highest DM of shoots, spikes and grains, presenting higher efficiency in the lower B concentrations as compared to the other cultivars. 'IAC 287' also had the least

Table 3 - Boron concentrations in the dry matter of leaves, stalks, roots, spike-straw and grains of four wheat cultivars grown in nutrient solution treated with five boron concentrations. Harvest at maturity, at 112 days of age.

Cultivar	Boron concentration, mg L ⁻¹					Means ⁽¹⁾
	0	0.05	0.20	0.80	2.0	
----- Leaf B concentrations, mg kg ⁻¹ -----						
IAC 24	16.0 a	25.8 a	43.2 a	117.1 a	228.1 c	86.1
IAC 60	15.5 a	27.0 a	44.0 a	111.4 a	243.7 c	88.3
IAC 287	13.3 a	30.1 a	47.4 a	121.2 a	317.5 a	105.9
IAC 289	16.6 a	27.6 a	45.3 a	124.9 a	284.2 b	99.7
Means	15.4	27.6	45.0	118.7	268.4	
CV boron =10.1%; CV cult = 16.9%; F regr L (B) ** ; F(cult) 8.62**; F(BvsCult) 5.97**						
----- Stalk B concentrations, mg kg ⁻¹ -----						
IAC 24	7.2	9.3	11.0	14.6	14.5	11.3 AB
IAC 60	5.3	9.1	8.2	11.9	15.7	10.0 B
IAC 287	9.4	11.1	10.1	15.1	18.4	12.8 A
IAC 289	7.6	8.7	10.5	13.1	21.4	12.3 AB
Means	7.4	9.6	9.9	13.7	17.5	
CV boron =21.8%; CV cult = 32.0%; F regr L (B) 46.7** ; F(cult) 2.71* ; F(BvsCult) 0.85 ns						
----- Root B concentrations, mg kg ⁻¹ -----						
IAC 24	17.1	18.3	24.6	19.0	25.1	20.8
IAC 60	19.5	20.0	17.9	20.1	19.0	19.3
IAC 287	13.6	17.1	12.7	21.4	22.1	18.8
IAC 289	16.6	18.1	14.3	21.1	24.0	17.4
Means	16.7	18.4	17.4	20.4	22.5	
CV boron =18.6%; CV cult = 27.8%; F regr L (B) 8.1* ; F(cult) 1.77 ns; F(BvsCult) 1.49 ns						
----- Spike-straw B concentrations, mg kg ⁻¹ -----						
IAC 24	7.2a	16.6 a	32.0 a	38.9 b	74.4 b	33.8
IAC 60	8.3a	19.6 a	22.7 a	40.4 b	87.3 b	35.6
IAC 287	8.9a	22.3 a	25.9 a	73.0 a	129.0 a	51.8
IAC 289	10.0a	22.0 a	24.3 a	52.6 ab	66.8 b	35.1
Means	8.6	20.1	26.2	51.2	89.4	
CV boron =18.1%; CV cult = 41.3%; F regr L (B) **; F(cult) 6.95**; F(BvsCult) 3.26**s						
----- Grain B concentrations, mg kg ⁻¹ -----						
IAC 24	⁽²⁾	3.9	3.9	4.8	5.4	4.5 B
IAC 60	---	4.3	3.8	2.9	5.4	4.1 B
IAC 287	---	3.5	4.2	5.0	4.6	4.3 B
IAC 289	---	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.8	6.3 A
Means	---	4.5	4.5	4.7	5.5	
CV boron=13.5%; CV cult = 33.9%; F regr L (B) 8.3** ; F(cult) 8.04**; F(BvsCult) 0.73 ns						

*Significant at $P < 0.05$; ** Significant at $P < 0.01$; ns – non-significant; CV = coefficient of variation; F regr (B) = F-test for polynomial regression for boron rates, L = linear; and Q = quadratic; F (cult) = F test for cultivars; F(BvsCult) = interaction (B rates vs cultivars).

⁽¹⁾Means followed by the same letters, in the column, do not differ by Tukey test ($P = 0.05$).

⁽²⁾No data; no grain yield obtained in the no-added B treatment.

number of open spikelets even in lower B concentrations (Tables 1 and 2).

The shoot/root ratio of DM increased consistently with the increase in DM of spikes and grains and the decrease of DM of roots in the B-added treatments. 'IAC 24' had an increasing shoot/root ratio of DM up to the highest B concentration in the solution: the ratio values varied from 11.5 (no B-added); 14.8 (0.05 mg B L⁻¹);

17.9 (0.2 mg B L⁻¹); 18.4 (0.8 mg B L⁻¹); to 21.8 (2.0 mg B L⁻¹); total DM, spike and grain DM were not affected at the highest B concentration. 'IAC 60' and 'IAC 289' presented differences in shoot/root ratio between no-B (11.0 and 7.7, respectively) and B-added treatments only (17.5 and 14.8, respectively), not varying with the B concentrations; 'IAC 287' had the highest ratio (18.6) at 0.05 mg B L⁻¹.

Table 4 - Boron content in leaves, stalks, spike-straw and grains of four wheat cultivars grown in nutrient solution treated with five boron concentrations. Harvest at maturity, at 112 days of age.

Cultivar	Boron concentration, mg L ⁻¹					Means ⁽¹⁾
	0	0.05	0.20	0.80	2.0	
----- Leaf B content, µg pot ⁻¹ -----						
IAC 24	186a	275a	510a	1488a	2662c	1024
IAC 60	224a	368a	598a	1539a	3182b	1182
IAC 287	215a	398a	682a	1620a	4377a	1458
IAC 289	207a	322a	454a	1263a	2829bc	1015
Means	208	341	561	1478	3262	
CV boron = 15.5%; CV cult = 20.1%; F regr (B) **; F(cult) 19.4**; F(BvsCult) 9.5**						
----- Stalk B content, µg pot ⁻¹ -----						
IAC 24	128	112	127	167	164	140 BC
IAC 60	114	161	124	172	195	153 B
IAC 287	260	192	194	247	305	240 A
IAC 289	99	79	96	84	129	98 C
Means	150	136	136	168	199	
CV boron =23.9%; CV cult = 45.3%; F regr (B) 8.9** ; F(cult) 17.4**; F(BvsCult) 0.53 ns						
----- Spike-straw B content, µg pot ⁻¹ -----						
IAC 24	64a	137a	170a	282a	653ab	262
IAC 60	81a	192a	157a	299a	530bc	252
IAC 287	64a	117a	192a	432a	863a	333
IAC 289	70a	182a	192a	246a	352c	208
Means	70	157	178	315	599	
CV boron =34.7%; CV cult = 62.1%; F regr Q (L) **; F(cult) 2.50*; F(BvsCult) 2.11*						
----- Grain B content, µg pot ⁻¹ -----						
IAC 24	--- ⁽²⁾	48	50	50	70	55
IAC 60	---	87	66	42	85	70
IAC 287	---	62	60	67	91	70
IAC 289	---	69	56	56	54	58
Means	---	66	58	54	75	
CV boron = 19.5%; CV cult = 51.6%; %; F regr Q (B) 5.4*; F(cult) 1.18 ns; F(BvsCult) 0.70 ns						
----- Root B content, µg pot ⁻¹ -----						
IAC 24	54	49	55	44	62	53 AB
IAC 60	87	64	54	61	48	63 AB
IAC 287	77	50	48	69	82	65 A
IAC 289	73	46	37	44	45	49 B
Means	73	52	49	54	59	
CV boron =17.3%; CV cult =32.5%; F regr (B) ns; F(cult) 4.45**; F(BvsCult) 1.60 ns						
----- Leaf/ total B content ratio, µg mg ⁻¹ -----						
IAC 24	0.45	0.46	0.56	0.74	0.75	0.61
IAC 60	0.45	0.43	0.60	0.73	0.79	0.60
IAC 287	0.36	0.48	0.59	0.67	0.78	0.59
IAC 289	0.46	0.47	0.51	0.77	0.82	0.57
Means	0.44	0.49	0.57	0.73	0.78	
CV boron = 7.3%; CV cult =12.6%; F regr Q (B) 47.3**; F(cult) 0.96 ns; F(BvsCult) 1.34 ns						

*Significant at $P < 0.05$; ** Significant at $P < 0.01$; ns – non- significant; CV = coefficient of variation; F regr (B) = F-test for polynomial regression for boron rates, L = linear; and Q = quadratic; F (cult) = F test for cultivars; F(BvsCult) = interaction (B rates vs cultivars).

⁽¹⁾Means followed by the same letters, in the column, do not differ by Tukey test ($P = 0.05$).

⁽²⁾No data; no grain yield obtained in the no-added B treatment.

The relation between DM and leaf content of B indicated for 'IAC 60' a decrease in total DM production, for B leaf contents below 27 mg kg⁻¹, and a decrease in spike DM for B contents in the spike straw below 20 mg kg⁻¹ (Figures 1a, 1c). For the other cultivars, B contents below 25 to 30 mg kg⁻¹ limited plant growth and spike yield. 'IAC 60' had a 26% increase in total DM and 20 times more grain DM, when leaf B contents varied from 15 to 27 mg kg⁻¹. The critical B deficiency leaf content for all the wheat cultivars used in this experiment is between 25 and 30 mg kg⁻¹ DM.

The critical level for B toxicity varied depending on the wheat cultivar, evidencing different plant abilities to tolerate B: 'IAC 60' had a reduction in total DM yield between 0.2 and 2.0 mg B L⁻¹, corresponding to a leaf B content above 44 mg kg⁻¹ or 1.0 mg total B in the plant (Figures 1a e 1b). The 'IAC 60' wheat cultivar had also reductions in spike and grain DM, for spike-straw (vegetative parts: glumes, rachis) B contents above 23 mg kg⁻¹ (Tables 2 and 3, Figure 1c). Boron toxicity was also evident for 'IAC 289', which had a reduction in dry matter yield of stalks, roots and spikes when B was above 0.2 mg L⁻¹, corresponding to a leaf B content of 45 mg kg⁻¹, and in the spike-straw of about 24 mg kg⁻¹.

The wheat cultivars IAC 287 and IAC 24 were more tolerant to the highest B concentration in solution,

not presenting any toxicity symptoms or alteration in the evaluated variables (Tables 2 and 3, Figures 1a and 1b). In field experiments, Freitas et al. (1995; 1996) observed differentiated response in grain yield of wheat cultivars (IAC 24, IAC 60, IAC 227 and IAC 287) in relation to B applied to a low B sandy soil, at the rates of 0.0; 0.55 and 1.10 kg ha⁻¹. 'IAC 60' and 'IAC 227' grain yields fitted quadratic regression models, and 'IAC 24' yield response, a linear model; 'IAC 287' did not respond to B application. In the present experiment, the relation between total DM yield of 'IAC 24' and its leaf B content best fit a quadratic model (through a reciprocal equation). This response was obtained over a large B concentration range in the nutrient solution. However, the response in the initial range fit a linear model (Figure 1b). Data obtained for 'IAC 60' and 'IAC 287' in nutrient solution presented also similar tendencies as compared to those obtained in the field. In nutrient solution and field, 'IAC 60' was more productive in conditions of low B.

Boron concentrations in plant parts increased linearly with the B-added treatments in nutrient solution for all wheat cultivars, with highly significant coefficients for the linear regression equations. Differences among wheat cultivars were observed for the B concentrations in leaves, stalks, spike-straw and grains, evidencing differential B accumulation among them in relation to the

Table 5 - P, K, Ca and Mg concentrations in the dry matter of leaves of four wheat cultivars grown in nutrient solution treated with five boron concentrations. Harvest at maturity, at 112 days of age.

Cultivar	Boron concentrations, mg L ⁻¹					Means ⁽¹⁾
	0	0.05	0.20	0.80	2.0	
----- Leaf P concentration, g kg ⁻¹ -----						
IAC 24	1.6 a	1.4 a	1.2 a	1.1 b	1.2 b	1.3
IAC 60	1.4 a	0.8 a	0.9 a	1.2 b	1.2 b	1.1
IAC 287	1.7 a	0.8 a	0.8 a	1.0 b	1.1 b	1.1
IAC 289	1.7 a	1.1 a	1.2 a	2.5 a	2.7 a	1.9
Means	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	
----- Leaf K concentration, g kg ⁻¹ -----						
IAC 24	40.2	43.5	44.2	44.0	47.3	43.9 B
IAC 60	38.2	38.2	44.1	45.6	46.4	42.7 BC
IAC 287	39.8	40.5	39.7	40.2	41.5	40.3 C
IAC 289	47.3	44.0	49.4	55.6	56.2	50.6 A
Means	41.7	41.5	44.5	46.3	47.9	
----- Leaf Ca concentration, g kg ⁻¹ -----						
IAC 24	12.0	12.8	11.9	14.4	11.6	12.5 B
IAC 60	12.9	14.4	14.6	15.7	13.7	14.3 B
IAC 287	12.6	18.2	19.7	17.8	17.4	17.1 A
IAC 289	12.0	16.9	19.1	16.0	16.6	16.1 A
Means	12.4	15.6	16.3	16.0	14.8	
----- Leaf Mg concentration, g kg ⁻¹ -----						
IAC 24	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.6 BC
IAC 60	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.3	2.9	3.3 A
IAC 287	2.2	2.8	3.5	2.9	2.9	3.9 B
IAC 289	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.3 C
Means	2.6	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.5	

⁽¹⁾Means followed by the same letters, in the column, do not differ by Tukey test ($P = 0.05$).

B-added treatments (Table 3, Figura 1c), which was confirmed by the data on B accumulation in plant parts (Table 4). 'IAC 287' had the highest B contents, mainly in leaves and spike-straw, evidencing greater ability of roots in B acquisition. Although the higher B accumulation in plant parts observed in 'IAC 287', in relation to increasing B-added treatments, this wheat cultivar did not presented reduction on DM and grain yield under high B in the solution (Table 4 and Figure 1d).

It is suggested that the B content of original seeds might be enough to provide adequate amount of B for plant growth, but not for spike and grain formation. An estimation of B from original seeds may be inferred from the total B contents found in plants from the no-B-added treatments. The total B contents in these plants were, respectively, in $\mu\text{g B pot}^{-1}$: 434 ('IAC 24'); 500 ('IAC 60'); 617 ('IAC 287'); and 450 ('IAC 289'), corresponding to a total average B content = 500 μg , for an average total DM = 47.8 g pot^{-1} , or 10.5 $\mu\text{g B g}^{-1}$ DM (or 10.5 mg B kg^{-1} whole plant DM). Data from the literature confirm a higher functional B requirement for reproductive devel-

opment than for vegetative growth, and male sterility and grain set failure have been associated to 7-8 mg B kg^{-1} DM in the anthers and 5-6 mg B kg^{-1} DM in the carpel, while no evidence of B deficiency has been found in wheat leaves containing 4 mg B kg^{-1} DM or in the spike vegetative parts (straw) with 2 mg B kg^{-1} DM (Rerkasem & Jamjod 1997 a; b). These values permit to infer that the average B concentration found in the plants grown with no-added B in this experiment (10 mg kg^{-1} in a whole plant DM basis, estimated to be available from original seeds), was enough to avoid visual symptoms of B deficiency in the vegetative parts, although a leaf critical limit around 25 mg kg^{-1} was determined, below which there was reduction of whole plant DM yield (Figure 1a, 1c).

Since B-inefficient and efficient wheat genotypes are not distinguishable by the B concentration in their flag leaf or the whole spike, and that wheat genotype responses to low external B do not show correlation with their reproductive responses, it may sometimes be necessary to consider vegetative and reproductive efficiencies separately (Rerkasem et al., 1993; Rerkasem &

Table 6 - P, K, Ca and Mg total plant contents of four wheat cultivars grown in nutrient solution treated with five boron concentrations. Harvest at maturity, at 112 days of age.

*Significant at $P < 0.05$; ** Significant at $P < 0.01$; ns – non-significant; CV = coefficient of variation; F regr (B) = F-test for polynomial regression for boron rates, L = linear; and Q = quadratic; F (cult) = F test for cultivars; F(BvsCult) = interaction (B rates vs cultivars).

⁽¹⁾Means followed by the same letters, in the column, do not differ by Tukey test ($P = 0.05$).

Loneragan, 1994). The transport of B to the upper parts of plants is known to be essential for plant efficiency in B utilization and differential B mobility in plant species and cultivars have been recently demonstrated (Brown & Shelp, 1997).

The wheat cultivars showed that the leaf-B-content/total-B-content ratio increased with the increasing B-added treatments, indicating a progressively higher B transport to leaves, nevertheless the magnitude of this process was similar for all wheat cultivars. There was no evidence of differential B transport to leaves among cultivars (Table 4). However, a highly significant differential transport of B to spikes was observed among cultivars, evidenced by the B content in the spike-straw and the significant interaction between B treatments and cultivars for this variable. 'IAC 287' evidenced higher B content in the stalks and spike-straw (Table 4), what may indicate better ability of this wheat cultivar in translocating B to the spike. A similar relation tendency to that observed in Figure (1a), between total DM yield and leaf B concentration, was also observed between spike-DM and spike-straw B concentration (Figure 1c). 'IAC 24' actually requires more B for growth and grain yield, as inferred from the gradually higher response obtained for the total-plant-DM and spike-DM in relation to the spike-straw B concentration (Figure 1c) and from the gradual increase in the number of grains per spike with increasing B concentration (Table 1). 'IAC 60' followed by 'IAC 287' presented the best responses to the lower rates of B added to the solution, having the highest values for total-DM and spike-DM and grain-DM (Table 2) related to low leaf B and spike B concentrations in the DM (Figures 1a, 1b, 1c). As these two cultivars presented the highest dry matter yields of plant parts, they also accumulated larger B amounts, although the differences among cultivars for leaf, stalk, spike and grain B contents were only significant for the highest concentration of B in the solution. That means, the B contents were not different among cultivars in the lower B treatments, however, 'IAC 287' and 'IAC 60' tended to accumulate more B than the other cultivars, and differences increased as B increased in the nutrient solution, which might be an evidence of their better ability to translocate B to the reproductive parts of the plants (Table 4).

Leaf concentrations of P, Ca, K and Mg (average sample of all shoot leaves) were considered within adequate limits as compared to data found in the literature for the flag leaf of plants grown in the field (Cantarella et al., 1997), although P values were higher (young leaves usually present higher P concentrations) and the K, Ca and Mg values were lower than the average concentration for all the leaves found in plants grown in this nutrient solution experiment. P, K, Ca and Mg leaf concentrations of wheat cultivars did not vary significantly with the increasing B treatments (Table 5).

These results confirmed those obtained by Yamagishi & Yamamoto (1994) and Furlani et al. (2001), who observed no interactions between B contents and K, Ca and Mg contents in plant DM of soybean cultivars grown under increasing B concentrations. These wheat and soybean experiments indicated that increasing external B concentrations did not interfere on the uptake of other nutrients, mainly on the B/Ca ratio. In the field, this ratio is particularly important, since B and Ca have similar process of movement by mass flow in the soil to the root system which depends on soil conditions, soil water content and the plant species or cultivar. Interaction between liming and B availability has been observed and B deficiency may be induced by liming (Bataglia, 1988; Dechen, 1988 a; b; Gupta, 1993).

Nevertheless, B deficiency is not induced by increasing Ca/B ratio by liming as supposed, but by the external pH, since plants selectively absorb the uncharged molecular form of boric acid (H_3BO_3), which predominates at $pH < 7$, in detriment of the ionic form ($H_2BO_3^-$), which predominates at $pH > 7$. Therefore, boric acid neither competes with other anionic nutrients for the binding sites in the plasma membrane, nor depends on the cell energy to enter against the negative electropotential in the vacuole, and bypass passively through the membrane. As an uncharged solute, boric acid is absorbed and transported into the plant by the transpiration flow much easier than calcium cations (Ca^{2+}) that are divalent and have their movement into the plant in disadvantage, because of the negative charges of cell walls and membranes (Marschner, 1995).

The wheat cultivars 'IAC 287' and 'IAC 60' had higher K, Ca and Mg total plant contents. 'IAC 289', grown in the 0.8 and 2.0 mg B L⁻¹ treatments, presented a decrease in total plant DM yield, grain yield and total content of K, Ca and Mg which are evidences of B toxicity effects. 'IAC 24' and 'IAC 60' had a reduction in total Mg content of plants grown with high B in the solution (Table 6).

The P, K, Ca and Mg total content of grains did not vary with the rates of B-added. However 'IAC 60' and 'IAC 287' accumulated higher amount of nutrients in the grains (Table 7).

The variability found among wheat cultivars in this experiment in relation to the critical B concentrations for deficiency and toxicity, in leaves and other plant parts, and the differential plant response of each wheat cultivar under the same B conditions, evidenced the relevance of knowing the B requirement for an adequate management in the field. Male sterility in wheat grown in low B soils, may be overcome by screening cultivars for B uptake and use efficiency (Freitas et al., 1996; Rerkasem & Jamjod, 2001). Boron toxicity is much more difficult to be amended than avoided.

Table 7 - P, K, Ca and Mg content in the grains of four wheat cultivars grown in nutrient solution treated with five boron concentrations. Harvest at maturity, at 112 days of age.

Cultivar	Boron concentration, mg L ⁻¹					Means ⁽¹⁾
	0	0.05	0.20	0.80	2.0	
----- Grain P content, mg pot ⁻¹ -----						
IAC 24	---	64	77	49	65	64 B
IAC 60	---	104	103	57	96	90 AB
IAC 287	---	95	93	109	100	99 A
IAC 289	---	62	67	68	67	66 B
Means	---	81	85	71	82	
CV boron = 25.0%; CV cult = 41.2%; F(boro) 0.49 ns; F(cult) 5.6**; F(BvsCult) 0.81 ns						
----- Grain K content, mg pot ⁻¹ -----						
IAC 24	---	64	73	74	87	79
IAC 60	---	94	94	65	89	85
IAC 287	---	88	95	75	107	91
IAC 289	---	84	83	72	79	79
Means	---	82	86	72	90	
CV boron = 17.0%; CV cult = 37.0%; F(boro) 1.65 ns; F(cult) 1.14 ns; F(BvsCult) 0.44 ns						
----- Grain Ca content, mg pot ⁻¹ -----						
IAC 24	---	6.6	7.9	15.8	6.7	9.2
IAC 60	---	10.6	14.0	6.7	9.5	10.2
IAC 287	---	10.1	9.9	11.5	10.6	10.5
IAC 289	---	7.2	6.4	6.5	8.5	7.2
Means	---	8.6	9.6	10.1	8.8	
CV boron= 46.6%; CV cult = 64.1%; F(boro) 0.13 ns; F(cult) 1.27 ns; F(BvsCult) 1.33 ns						
----- Grain Mg content, mg pot ⁻¹ -----						
IAC 24	---	19	22	23	22	22 BC
IAC 60	---	37	30	20	28	29 AB
IAC 287	---	31	31	32	34	32 A
IAC 289	---	17	18	17	15	17 C
Means	---	25.9	25.3	23.0	24.5	
CV boro= 22.2%; CV cult=38.9%; F(boro) 0.26 ns; F(cult) 10.4**; F(BvsCult) 0.84 ns						

*Significant at $P < 0.05$; ** Significant at $P < 0.01$; ns – non- significant; CV = coefficient of variation; F regr (B) = F-test for polynomial regression for boron rates, L = linear; and Q = quadratic; F (cult) = F test for cultivars; F(BvsCult) = interaction (B rates vs cultivars).

⁽¹⁾Means followed by the same letters, in the column, do not differ by Tukey test ($P = 0.05$).

⁽²⁾No data; no grain yield obtained in the no-added B treatment.

The critical limits for B deficiency and toxicity for the wheat cultivars 'IAC 60' and 'IAC 289' are within a very narrow range, a fact that encourages careful monitoring of the soil B content. These cultivars indicated for low B soils, present higher efficiency for B uptake under low B concentrations, having good chances for better grain yield under these conditions. 'IAC 287' is efficient at low B conditions and more tolerant to higher B concentrations, presenting adaptation to a larger range of soil B contents.

CONCLUSIONS

The wheat cultivars presented a lower B requirement for dry matter yield than for grain yield.

B content in original seeds was enough for plant growth and there were no visual symptoms of B deficiency in the vegetative parts. The reproductive parts, consisting of grain, were affected.

The critical level for B deficiency for the studied wheat cultivars was 25 mg kg⁻¹ in leaf dry matter, and

the critical level for B toxicity varied from 44 to 45 mg kg⁻¹ for 'IAC 60' and 'IAC 289'; 228 and 318 mg kg⁻¹ for 'IAC 24' and 'IAC 287', respectively.

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