

Accumulation of Dry Matter and Nitrogen in Durum Wheat During Grain Filling as Affected by Temperature and Nitrogen Rate

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Abstract

Durum wheat (*Triticum durum* Desf.) is commonly grown in mediterranean conditions, where temperature stress during grain filling can limit productivity. This study was conducted to assess the effect of optimal and too high temperature during grain filling on the patterns of accumulation of dry matter and N of durum wheat plants grown at different levels of N fertilization. Two durum wheat varieties, Appio and Creso, were grown in controlled environment conditions and in pots with three rates of nitrogen fertilizer (not applied, normal amount, and high amount) and two air temperature regimes during grain filling (20/15 °C and 28/23 °C day/night). Results showed that the duration of the intervals between the main maturity stages within grain filling were both genotype-specific and temperature-dependent, while N rate did not modify the timing of grain development. The two genotypes responded to temperature by increasing the rate of development, but the thermal timing of development was unchanged with the two temperature regimes. The higher temperature reduced grain growth and increased N accumulation in grain. However, these effects were recorded only in fertilized plants. Nitrogen availability modified the growth of the plant during the whole cycle, in that increased N fertilizer at seeding resulted in a greater plant size at anthesis and in a greater accumulation rate of dry matter and N in grain during grain filling. Grain yield and kernel weight were better expressed at 20/15 °C, while grain protein concentration was favoured under the 28/23 °C temperature regime. Nitrogen fertilization increased the sensitivity of plants to high temperature. Thus, the role of N fertilization under heat stress may be more important than under optimal temperatures.

Key-words: durum wheat, grain filling, nitrogen content, nitrogen fertilization, temperature.

1. Introduction

Wheat is grown around the world under a wide range of environmental conditions, where climatic factors, such as temperature and moisture, exert diverse effects on plant growth, which in turn affects yield and grain characteristics influencing grain quality (Dupont and Altenbach, 2003; Abad et al., 2004). In the southern regions of Italy, temperature following anthesis often exceeds that at which optimum biological activity occurs, thus high temperature reduces grain yield but increases N concentration in grain, improving its quality (Novaro et al., 1997; Corbellini et al., 1998). In the northern regions, on

the contrary, under lower temperatures during grain filling, higher grain yield is produced but with lower N concentration in grain (Borghini et al., 1997).

Porter and Gawith (1999), in a literature review on the effects of temperature on the growth and development of wheat, identified the optimum temperature for grain filling in the range 19.3-22.1 °C, and the maximum temperature between 33.4 and 37.4 °C. These wide ranges of variation are determined not only by differences in experimental approach and design, but also by genotypic differences in tolerance to extreme temperatures, as wheat varieties originat-

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ing from to diverse growing regions respond differently to environmental conditions (Sofield et al., 1977; Stone and Nicholas, 1995; Wardlaw and Moncur, 1995).

Temperature affects many plant processes, such as enzyme activities and photosynthesis, the rates and efficiencies of which are temperature-dependent. The thermal kinetic window for wheat, describing the temperature range for optimal enzyme functioning, has been identified as lying between 17.5 and 23 °C (Burke et al., 1988). The rate of photosynthesis is optimized at 25 °C and it declines at temperatures lower than 15 °C and higher than 30 °C (Wardlaw, 1974). However, distinct genetic variation exists both for leaf and ear carbon-exchange rates under heat stress, and it has been generally accepted that heat tolerance of photosynthesis is a primary reason for sustained grain filling and yield under heat stress (Alkhatib and Paulsen, 1992; Blum, 1994).

Many studies have attempted to quantify the negative effect of high temperature on wheat grain yield, both in field experiments (Wiegand and Cuellar, 1981; Peterson et al., 1998; Panozzo and Eagles, 1999; Vaccari et al., 2007) and in controlled growth experiments (Altenbach et al., 2003). Reduced grain yield with high temperature during grain filling was attributed to reduced mean kernel weight, caused by diminished deposition of starch in the grain (Stone and Nicholas, 1995; Plaut et al., 2004). Kernel number is generally not affected, since the value is already set by anthesis (Wardlaw et al., 1989). It is reported that high temperature negatively affect mean kernel weight by reducing both the duration and the rate of grain filling (Wiegand and Cuellar, 1981; Wardlaw and Moncur, 1995). The response of both processes to temperature varied with timing and duration of treatments, cultural conditions and also among varieties. For some Australian varieties, the increase of temperature from 15/10 °C to 21/16 °C reduced the duration of grain filling but increased the rate of grain growth, with the result that there was little change in grain yield at maturity (Chowdury and Wardlaw, 1978). With a further rise in temperature from 21/16 °C to 33/28 °C, indeed, large decreases in the duration of grain growth were accompanied by decreases in growth rate (Tashiro and Wardlaw, 1989). Guedira and Paulsen (2002) observed a signif-

icant decrease in kernel weight because the duration, but not the rate, of grain filling was reduced when plants were subjected to 30 °C instead to 15 °C during this period. Altenbach et al. (2003) demonstrated that high temperature during grain filling reduced the duration of many physiological processes, like water uptake, kernel expansion, dry weight accumulation and kernel desiccation. Starch accumulation also occurred earlier, while changes in the onset of protein accumulation were less clear.

The effect of temperature on current assimilation during grain filling and remobilization of pre-anthesis reserves can vary also with N availability, as differences in plant size due to N fertilization can affect the amount of accumulated and remobilized reserves within the plant (Papakosta and Gagianas, 1991).

This research was performed to evaluate, in controlled conditions, the effect of temperature during grain filling on the patterns of dry matter and nitrogen accumulation of two durum wheat varieties, grown with different nitrogen availabilities from seeding. Our experiment compared two different temperature regimens, one within the normal range occurring during grain filling in Central Italy, the other within the normal range occurring in the southern regions of Italy. Irrigation was supplied as needed to avoid the confounding effects of water deficit.

2. Material and methods

The research was carried out in 2000-2001 at the Department of Agronomy and Agroecosystem Management of the University of Pisa, Italy (43° 40' N, 10° 19' E and 1 m above sea level). Treatments consisted in two durum wheat varieties, Appio and Creso, three N fertilization rates (0, 241.4 and 362.1 mgN pot⁻¹ calculated on a per surface base and corresponding to 0, 120 and 180 kg N ha⁻¹) and two regimes of day/night air temperature during grain filling (20/15 °C and 28/23 °C). The experiment was a split-plot design with three replications, with air temperature regimes during grain filling serving as main plots, varieties as subplots and N levels as sub-subplots.

Wheat plants were grown outdoor in pots of 7 L volume containing 7 kg soil until anthesis (stage 60 of the scale of Zadoks et al., 1974).

Soil chemical-physical properties were: 44.2% sand; 39.3% silt; 16.5% clay; 8.2 pH; 1.6% organic matter (Lotti method); 1.2‰ total nitrogen (Kjeldahl method); 15.5 mg kg⁻¹ available P (Olsen method); 72.4 mg kg⁻¹ available K (Ammonium acetate method); 22.9% field capacity; 10.9% permanent wilting point. Field capacity and permanent wilting point were determined at 33 and 1500 kPa soil water tension, using the pressure chamber method.

Ten seeds per pot were planted, and seedlings were thinned at stage 13 of the scale of Zadoks (3 leaves unfolded) to seven per pot. Pots were daily irrigated to maintain soil water content close to field capacity. Fertilizers were applied before seeding and were uniformly distributed throughout the volume of soil. Nitrogen was applied as urea. Phosphorus fertilizer (triple mineral perphosphate) and potassium, as K₂SO₄, were applied at rates of 88 mg pot⁻¹ of P (100 kg ha⁻¹ of P₂O₅) and 167 mg pot⁻¹ of K (100 kg ha⁻¹ of K₂O).

At anthesis plants were placed in two growth chambers. Growing conditions were 14/10 h day/night photoperiod regime at 20/15 °C and 28/23 °C. Lighting was provided by fluorescent lamps (Osram Fluora 77) characterized by high emission in the blue and red bands. Photosynthetic photon flux density at the top of the plant canopy was 400 μmol m⁻² s⁻¹ measured using a hand-held spectroradiometer model LI-1800 (LI-COR Inc., Lincoln, NE, USA). Relative humidity was kept at 65±5%.

Timing of milk, dough and physiological ripening, corresponding to stages 70, 80, and 90 of the scale of Zadoks, were recorded for each variety and N and temperature treatment. At anthesis and at milk, dough and physiological ripening plants were harvested for above-ground biomass determination. At each harvest, plants from three pots per treatment were cut at ground level and were separated into leaves, culms, chaff and grain and all plant parts were oven dried at 65 °C to constant weight for dry weight determination. Number of spikes per plant was determined both at anthesis and maturity, while mean kernel weight and number of kernels per spike were measured at maturity. Samples of all plant parts were analyzed for nitrogen concentration (microKjeldahl) and N contents were calculated by multiplying the N concentration by dry weight.

The duration of the period anthesis-milk ripening (A-MR), milk ripening-dough ripening (MR-DR) and dough ripening-physiological ripening (DR-PR) were calculated and expressed in days and in thermal time from anthesis. Thermal time was calculated assuming 9 °C as base temperature, which was found to minimize the variation in grain growth duration in the field in Italian varieties (Motzo et al., 1996). According to McMaster and Wilhelm (1997), thermal time was calculated as the sum of heat units measured in growing degree-days (GDD, °Cd):

$$GDD = \left[\frac{(T_{MAX} + T_{min})}{2} \right] - T_{BASE}$$

where T_{MAX} is the daily maximum air temperature, T_{min} is the daily minimum air temperature, and T_{BASE} is the temperature below which the process does not progress. The base temperature was incorporated into the equation, if T_{min} < T_{BASE} then T_{min} = T_{BASE} (McMaster and Wilhelm, 1997).

Data were statistically treated by ANOVA, performed separately for each harvest. At anthesis the effects of variety (V), N rate (N), and their interactions were tested, and at milk, dough and physiological ripening the effects of variety (V), N rate (N), air temperature (T) and their interactions were tested. Duncan's multiple range test was used to separate the means when the ANOVA F-test indicated a significant effect of the treatment (Steel et al., 1997).

3. Results

3.1 Duration of sub-phases during grain-filling

The timing of anthesis was not affected by N rate, but it occurred 7 days earlier in Appio than in Creso. Conversely, temperature modified the whole duration of grain filling and also sub-phases of both varieties (Fig. 1). At 20/15 °C the length of the period A-MR did not vary between varieties, while the periods DR-PR and MR-DR were 5 days shorter for Creso. At 28/23 °C all three sub-phases during grain filling were reduced by 3-5 days compared to 20/15 °C. As a consequence, the increase of temperature from 20/15 °C to 28/23 °C decreased the grain filling period of Appio by 25 days and the one

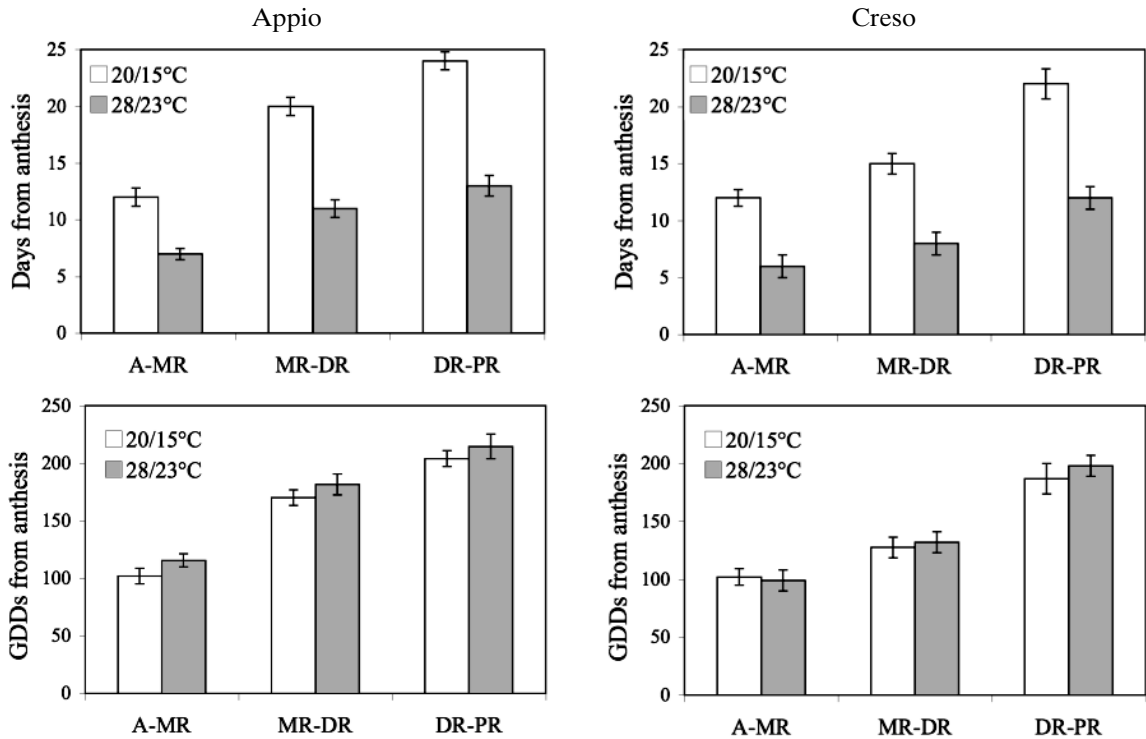


Figure 1. Duration of the periods anthesis – milk ripening (A-MR), milk ripening – dough ripening (MR-DR) and dough ripening – physiological ripening (DR-PR) of Appio and Creso expressed in days (up) and in GDD from anthesis (down). In these and in the following figures, vertical bars indicate standard error. When not shown, error bar lies within the symbol.

of Creso by 23 days. However, when expressed in GDD, the duration of either the whole grain filling or of the periods within this phase was not appreciably modified by temperature regimes in both varieties (Fig. 1).

Expressed either in days or in GDD, the period A-MR accounted for 23% of the whole grain filling period in both varieties, MR-DR for 35% in Appio and 31% in Creso, and DR-PR for the remaining 42% in Appio and 46% in Creso.

3.2 Grain yield and yield components

At maturity, grain yield of both varieties was affected by the interaction of variety, N rate and temperature regime (Fig. 2). The increase of N rate increased grain yield of Appio and Creso at both temperatures, but increases were higher at the lower regime. Thus, with N0 grain yield of both varieties did not differ in response to temperature, while with N120 and N180 it was lower at 28/23 °C, compared to 20/15 °C. Moreover, with all N rates, grain yield of the two varieties was

similar at 28/23 °C, while at 20/15 °C grain yield of Appio was 16% higher than that of Creso.

Differences in grain yield resulted from differences in kernel number per spike and in mean kernel weight. In both varieties, the number of kernels per spike was not affected by temperature and increased due to nitrogen fertilizer by 163% with N120 and by 267% with N180. Moreover, the number of kernels per spike differed between varieties: averaged over temperatures and N rates, the value of Appio was 42% higher than the one of Creso (Fig. 2). Conversely, mean kernel weight was only affected by the interaction of temperature and N rate (Fig. 2). At 28/23 °C mean kernel weight was practically unaffected by N fertilization, while at 20/15 °C it increased with the increase of N rate from 0 to 120 kg ha⁻¹ and was not further modified by 180 kg N ha⁻¹. Finally, the mean kernel weight of unfertilized plants was by 12% higher at 20/15 °C compared to 28/23 °C, and that of plants fertilized with 120 and 180 kg N ha⁻¹ was by 36-41% higher.

3.3 Accumulation of dry matter during grain filling

During grain filling, the time trend of dry matter accumulation in grain, leaves, culms and chaff of Appio and Creso greatly differed among treatments (Fig. 3). For both varieties, grain dry weight increased from A to DR, while after DR it did not change or only slightly increased. The rate of accumulation in grain was higher for Appio and in both varieties it increased with the increase of N rate. Temperature had little, if any, effect on grain accumulation in unfertilized plants of both varieties. With 120 and 180 kg N ha⁻¹, the accumulation of dry matter in grain of the two varieties was similar at 28/23 °C, while at 20/15 °C values of Appio were greater than those of Creso. Differences between varieties were established in the period MR-DR, when the rate of dry weight accumulation per day was up to 71% higher for Appio, with greater differences at N0 (Tab. 1).

The pattern of accumulation of dry matter in chaff differed from that in grain, in that it occurred mainly before anthesis, and was small thereafter (Fig. 3). The increase of N rate from N0 to N120 increased chaff dry weight over 4 fold in Appio and over 3 fold in Creso at all stages, while the increase of N rate from N0 to N180 increased it over 5 fold in both varieties. In fertilized plants, values of chaff were higher at 20/15 °C than at 28/23 °C, while in unfertilized ones temperature was ineffective.

Opposite to grain and chaff, the dry weight of leaves and culms of both Appio and Creso decreased during grain filling with all N rates and temperatures. Nitrogen fertilization at both rates increased values before anthesis, while during grain filling differences among N rates were unchanged. Temperature did not modify the growth pattern. Unfertilized plants of the two varieties showed similar values during grain filling, while fertilized plants of Creso had higher values of culm and leaf biomass at all stages. At anthesis, plants of Creso fertilized with N180 had 24% higher leaf biomass and 16% higher culm biomass compared to Appio.

3.4 Accumulation of nitrogen during grain filling

Between MR and PR the nitrogen concentration in grain of Appio and Creso was practical-

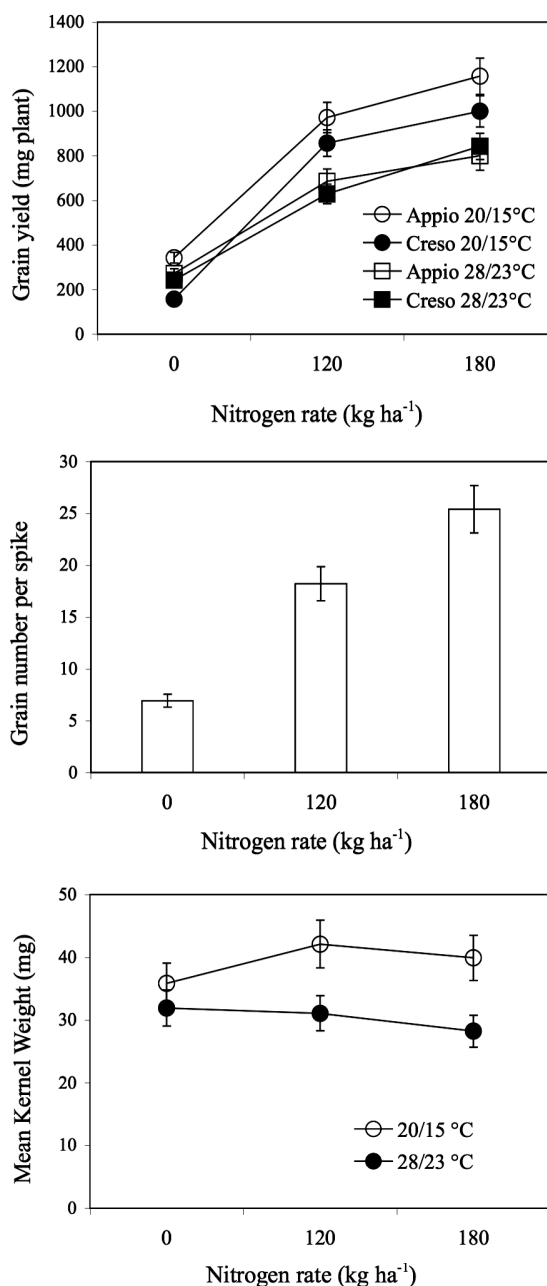


Figure 2. Grain yield of Appio and Creso, genotype x N rate x temperature regime interaction (up); grain number per spike, N rate mean effect (centre); and mean kernel weight, N rate x temperature regime interaction (down).

ly unchanged in plants kept at 20/15 °C and only slightly increased at 28/23 °C (Fig. 4). At all stages and for both varieties, the effect of temperature was higher than that of N rate: N concentration increased owing to the increase of

Table 1. Rate of dry weight accumulation (mg GDD⁻¹ plant⁻¹) in grain during the main developmental phases of grain filling of Appio and Creso.

Temperature	N rate	Appio			Creso		
		A-MR	MR-DR	DR-PR	A-MR	MR-DR	DR-PR
20/15 °C	0	1.4 a	1.2 ab	-	1.6 a	0.7 a	-
	120	4.3 b	2.9 c	0.2 a	4.1 b	2.6 bc	0.6 a
	180	5.2 b	3.1 c	0.5 a	5.6 b	2.8 c	0.4 a
28/23 °C	0	1.0 a	0.7 a	0.1 a	1.4 a	0.5 a	0.1 a
	120	3.5 b	1.7 b	0.1 a	3.9 b	1.8 b	-
	180	3.7 b	2.0 bc	-	4.6 b	2.1 b	0.5 a

Within columns, numbers followed by the same letter are not significantly different at $P \leq 0.05$.

temperature and N rate, but at all three N rates it was higher in plants kept at 28/23 °C.

Opposite to grain, N concentration in chaff, leaves and culms declined during grain filling. The increase of N rate increased N concentration at anthesis and these differences were maintained during grain filling. Temperature increased N concentration at all stages and the effect of temperature was negligible in unfertilized plants and increased with the increase of N rate. Between varieties, differences due to N fertilization were higher in chaff and culms of Appio compared to Creso: at anthesis N concentration in chaff of Appio fertilized with N180 increased by 50% compared to N0 and N concentration in culms increased by 85%. Corresponding increases in Creso were 26% and 33%, respectively. Conversely, the effect of N fertilization in leaves was similar in the two varieties.

During grain filling, the total N content of grain increased at all N rates and temperatures from anthesis to DR. From DR to PR it did not change in unfertilized plants at both temperatures, and slightly increased in fertilized ones (Fig. 5). Temperature had no impact on grain N content of unfertilized plants of both varieties, while in fertilized plants the effect of temperature was different in the two varieties. Grain N content of Appio was practically unaffected by temperature, while the one of Creso was lower at 20/15 °C compared to 28/23 °C. As a consequence, at PR grain N content of plants of Creso fertilized with 120 kg N ha⁻¹ was 16% lower at 20/15 °C than at 28/23 °C and that of plants fertilized with 180 kg N ha⁻¹ was 30% lower.

Conversely, as grain filling proceeds, N content of chaff, leaves and culms declined pro-

gressively, evidencing an export of N from vegetative plant part. Nitrogen fertilization increased N content in all plant parts starting from anthesis, and the differences due to N rate decreased during grain filling. Thus, the export of N was higher with the increase of N rate. The effect of temperature was different in the various plant parts of both varieties: differences were low in culms, while in chaff and leaves the higher temperature increased N content. However, the increase was negligible in unfertilized plants, and was appreciable in fertilized ones.

4. Discussion

In our research, the duration of the intervals between the main maturity stages within grain filling were both genotype-specific and temperature-dependent but they were not affected by N availability. In Italy, the transition from the oldest durum wheat varieties to the more recent varieties was characterized by an earlier anthesis (Motzo et al., 2004). Thus, anthesis of the more recent Appio occurred 7 days earlier compared to the older variety Creso. However, for Appio the grain filling period was by 7 days longer at 20/15 °C and by 4 days longer at 28/23 °C and, consequently, the length of the whole biological cycle was practically unchanged for Appio and Creso. In particular, the elongation of the grain filling period was achieved in Appio by the longer duration of the period DR-MR. The two genotypes responded to the higher temperature regime by increasing the rate of development, which shortened the time to complete grain filling. However, the thermal time of

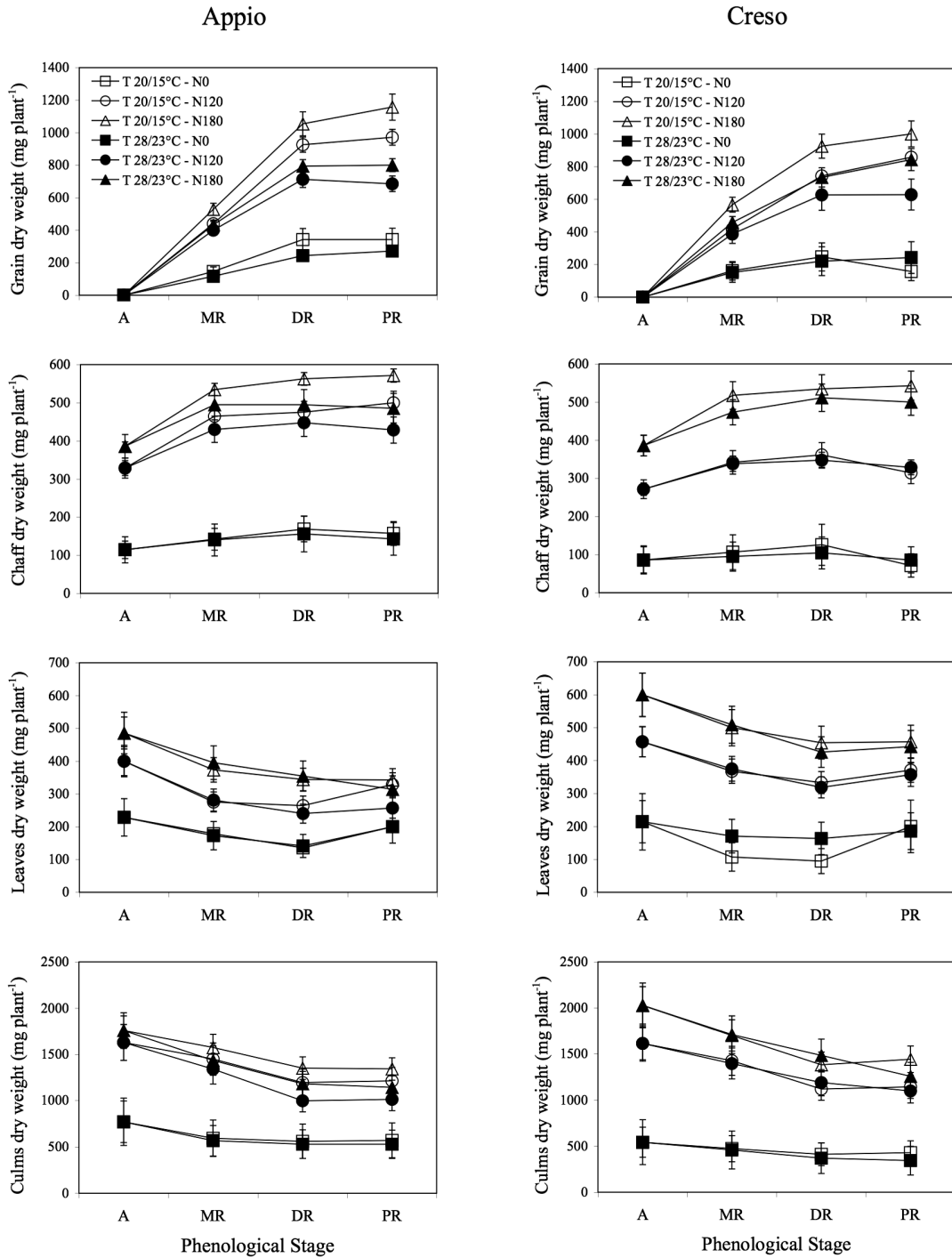


Figure 3. Dry weight of grain, chaff, leaves and culms of Appio and Creso under the two temperature regimes at anthesis (A), milk ripening (MR), dough ripening (DR) and physiological ripening (PR).

development was unchanged with the two temperature treatments. Thus, the duration of the grain filling stages was determined for each va-

riety by temperature. This result confirm that the period from anthesis to maturity in wheat is considered to be sensitive to temperature and

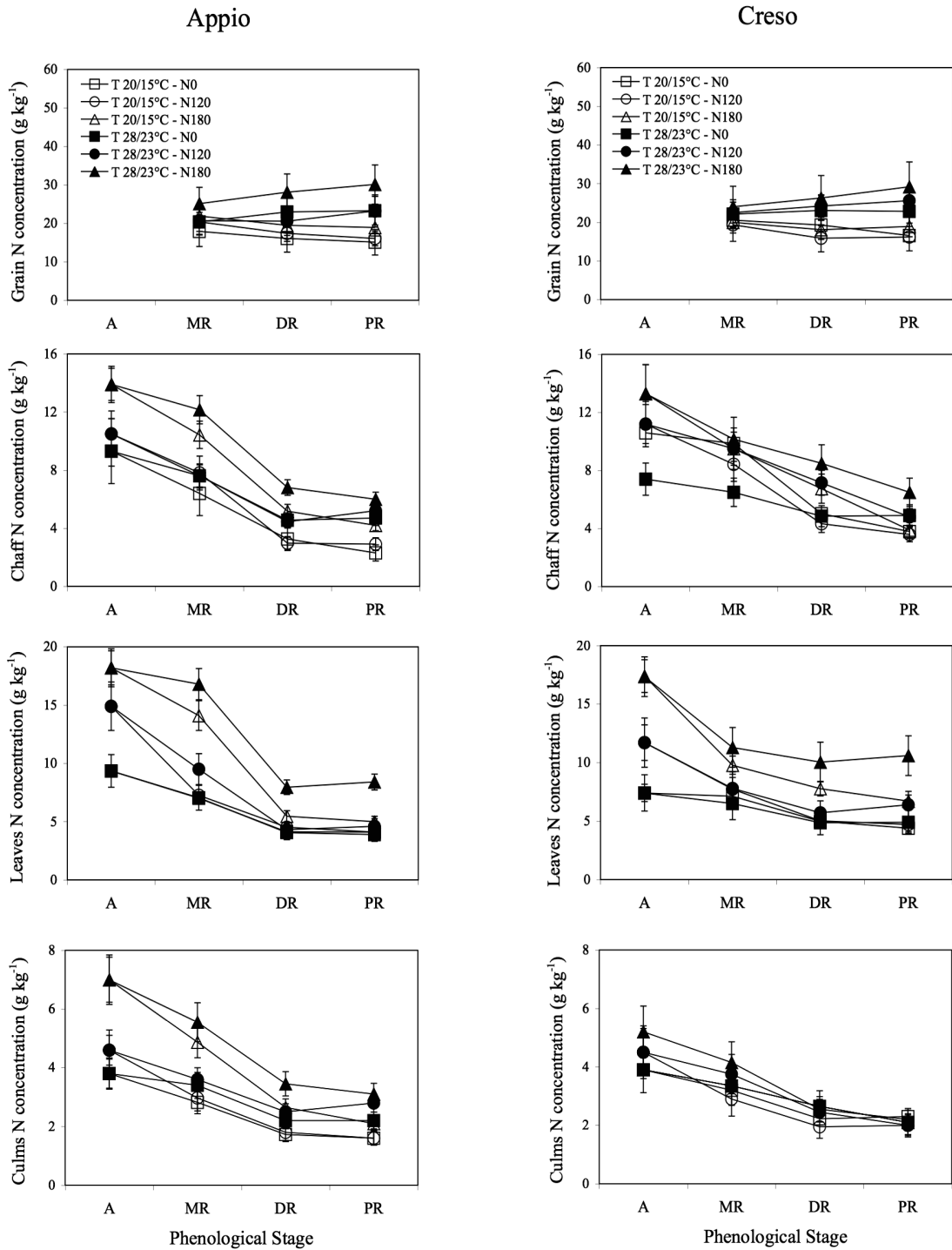


Figure 4. Nitrogen concentration of grain, chaff, leaves and culms of Appio and Creso under the two temperature regimes at anthesis (A), milk ripening (MR), dough ripening (DR) and physiological ripening (PR).

insensitive to both photoperiod and vernalization (Slafer and Rawson, 1994).

Following Triboi and Triboi-Blondel (2002),

the duration of grain filling is controlled, in addition to air temperature, also by plant nutrient status and reproductive sink demand for assim-

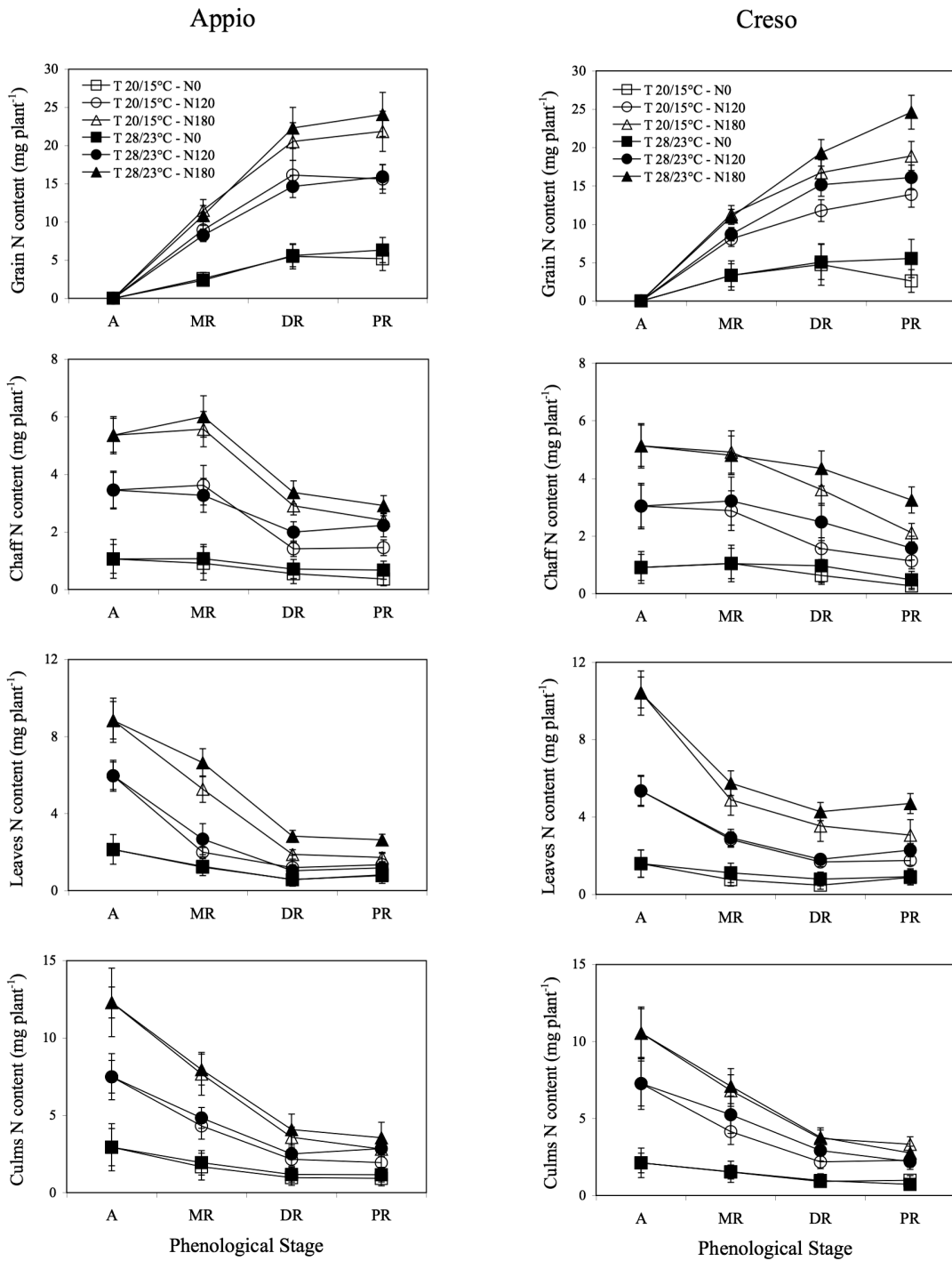


Figure 5. Nitrogen content of grain, chaff, leaves and culms of Appio and Creso under the two temperature regimes at anthesis (A), milk ripening (MR), dough ripening (DR) and physiological ripening (PR).

late. The N status of the plant and the rate of N demand by the developing grain was found to affect leaf senescence which, in turn, controls

the duration of grain filling. Thus, rapid leaf senescence occurring during grain filling is likely to indicate a reduced N uptake caused by the

depletion of available soil N. In our research, N rate did not modify the timing of grain development of both varieties. Consequently, we can argue that the demand for N by grain was completely satisfied by either the active uptake of N from soil or the remobilization of N from vegetative tissue.

Grain weight is the last yield component to be formed during wheat cycle, as grain growth occurs during grain filling. Our results showed that grain growth was reduced by the higher temperature, while N accumulation in grain was reduced by the lower temperature. However, these effects were recorded only in fertilized plants. Nitrogen availability modified the growth of the plant during the whole cycle, in that increased N fertilizer at seeding resulted in a greater plant size at anthesis and in a greater accumulation rate of dry matter and N in grain during grain filling. Moreover, the decline of dry matter and N in vegetative plant parts increased with the increase of N fertilization. Thus, the higher was the N rate, the greater was the export of N to grain. The decline of dry matter and N content in chaff, leaves and culms during grain filling has always been interpreted as resulting from remobilization of dry matter and nitrogen from vegetative plant parts to grain (Cox et al., 1985; Asseng and van Herwaarden, 2003; Pampana et al., 2007). Consequently, N fertilization increased the amount of dry matter and N remobilized from vegetative plant parts to grain during grain filling.

Grain yield differed between varieties: at optimal temperature, grain yield of Appio was 16% higher than Creso, owing to a greater accumulation rate in the period MR-DR, when Appio had 50-140% higher values. Conversely, Creso sustained a smaller reduction in grain dry weight under high temperature. Grain yield of fertilized plants of Creso was reduced by only 21% in response to high temperature, while it was reduced by up to 55% in Appio. Nitrogen content in grain showed an opposite pattern: grain N content of Appio was practically unaffected by temperature, while the one of Creso was increased at the 28/23 °C regime. Therefore, Creso appears to be more heat tolerant than Appio.

In conclusion, we have shown that temperature and nitrogen fertilization affected growth, accumulation and partitioning of dry matter and

N in durum wheat that, in turn, affected grain yield and N content. Grain yield and kernel weight were better expressed at 20/15 °C, while grain protein concentration was favoured under the 28/23 °C temperature regime. We can argue that in absence of water shortage, rainfed conditions in the south of Italy are likely to offer the best opportunity for production of durum wheat of good quality. Nitrogen fertilization increased the sensitivity of plants to high temperature. Thus the role of N fertilization under heat stress may be more important than under optimal temperatures.

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