



Stable carbon isotopes as a phenotyping tool for WUE

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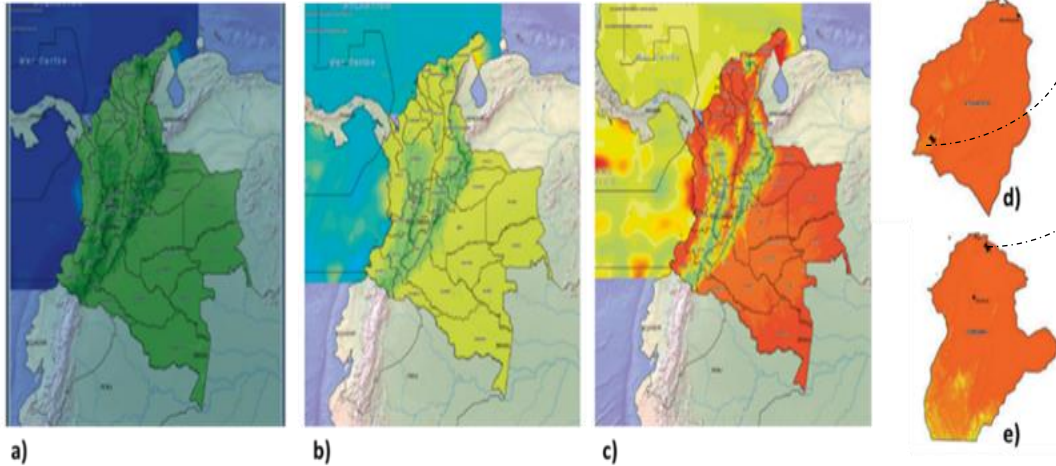
IAEA
International Atomic Energy Agency

Importance of research performed

1. Consequences of climate change

Temperature (°C)

Mean temperature difference (°C)



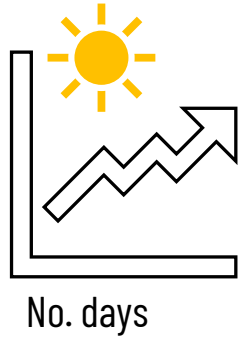
Repelón (Dry Caribbean)



Momil (Humidity Caribbean)

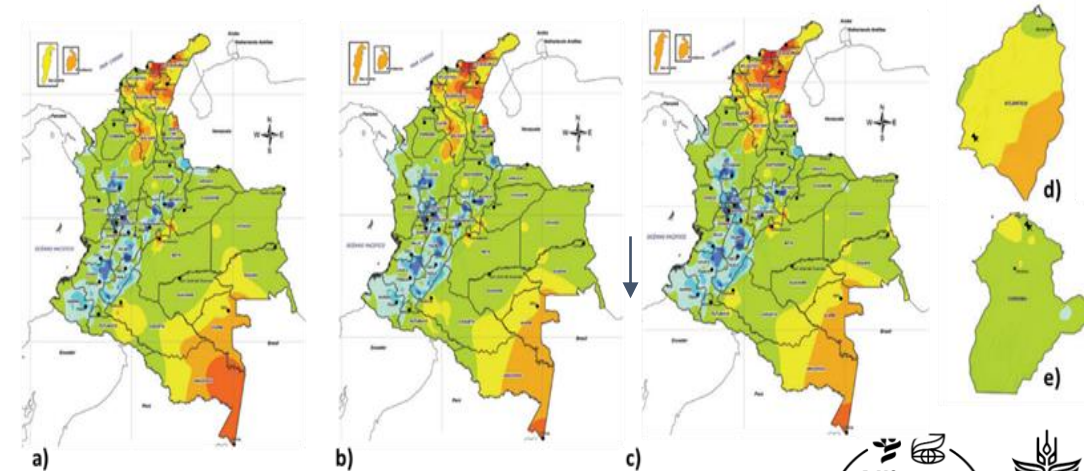


2.2 °C

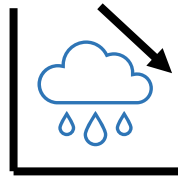


Precipitation (%)

Percentage change in precipitation (%)



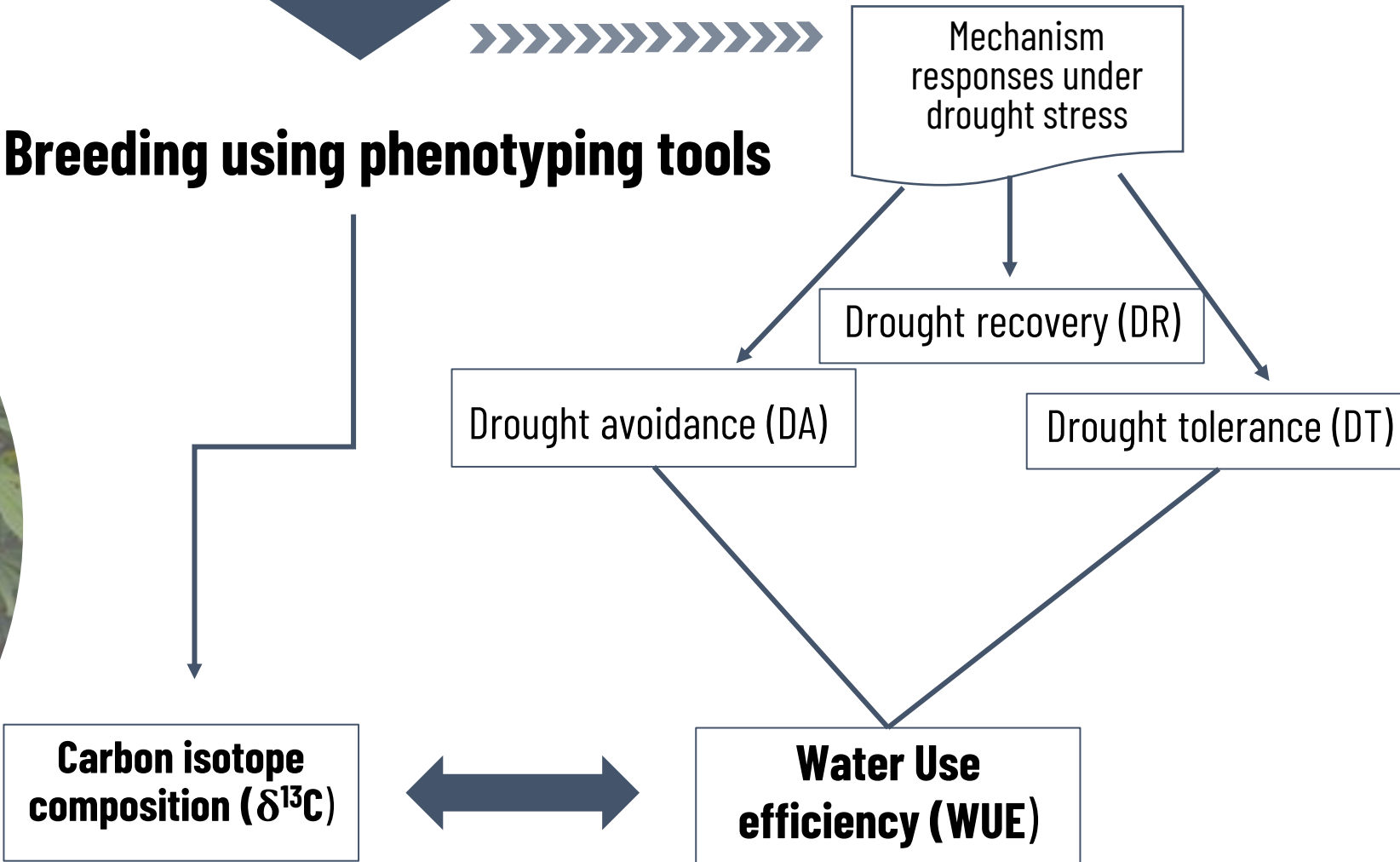
11%



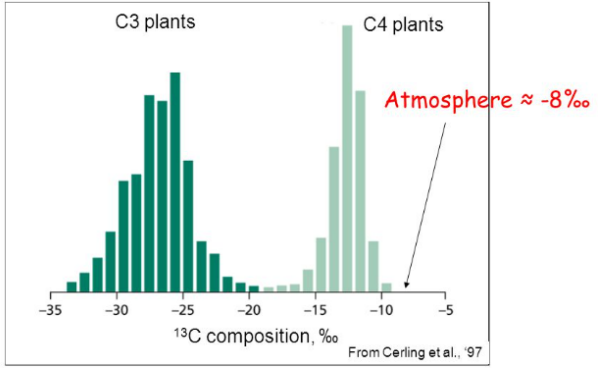
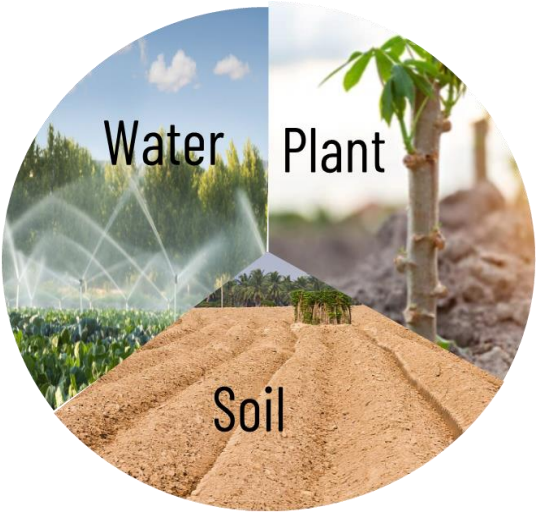


2. Production system alterations and yield declines

3. Breeding using phenotyping tools

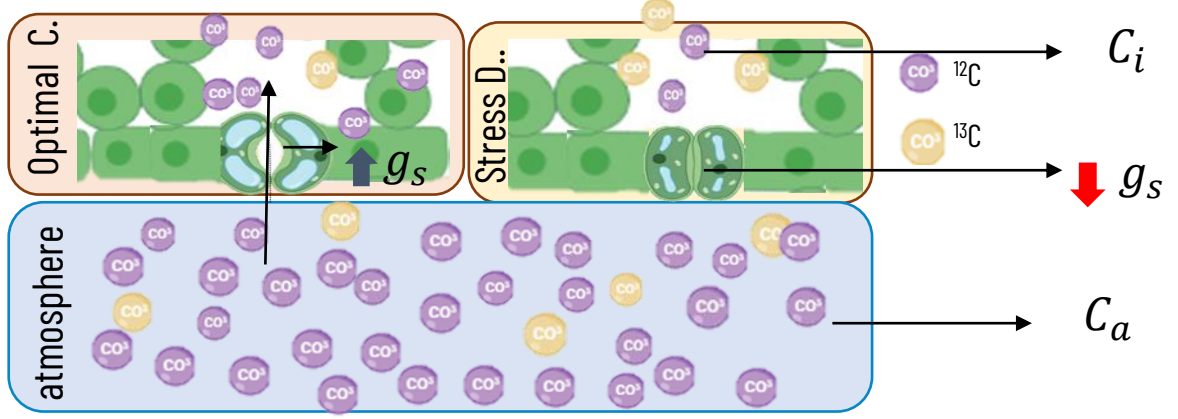


Stable isotopes



^{12}C 98.9 %
 ^{13}C 1.1 %

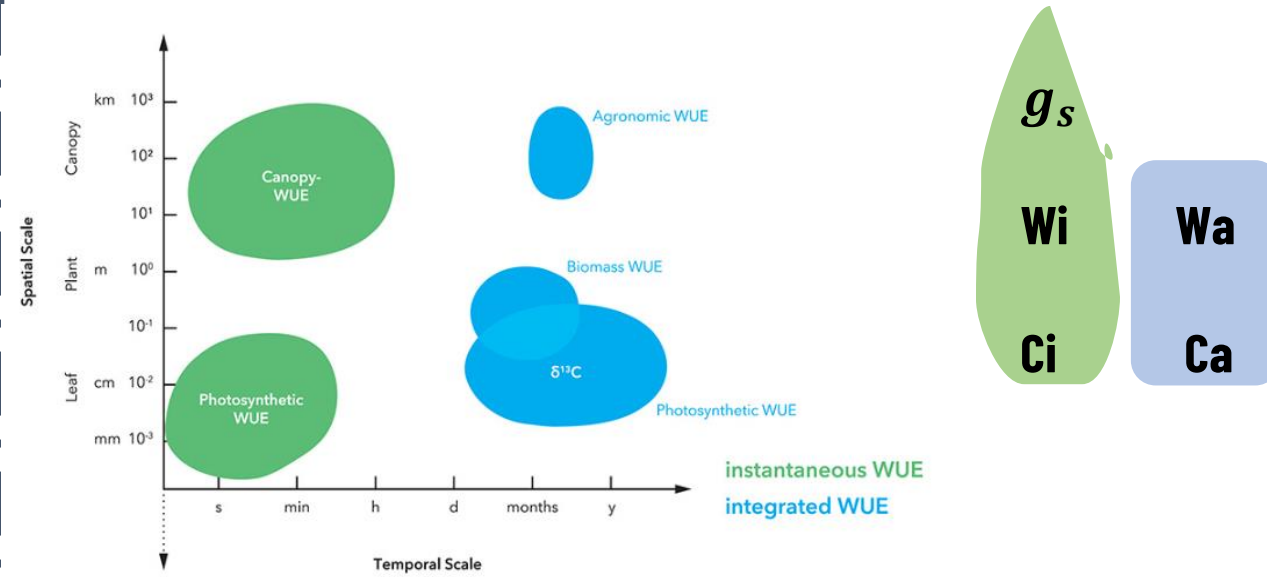
Stable isotopes carbon



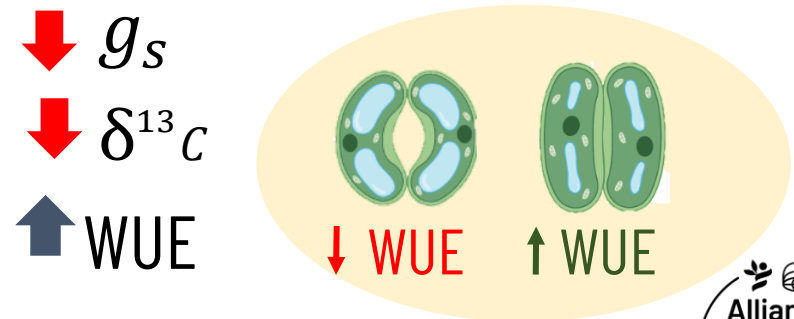
$\frac{C_i}{C_a}$ Change in stomata opening
CO2 demand at chloroplast level

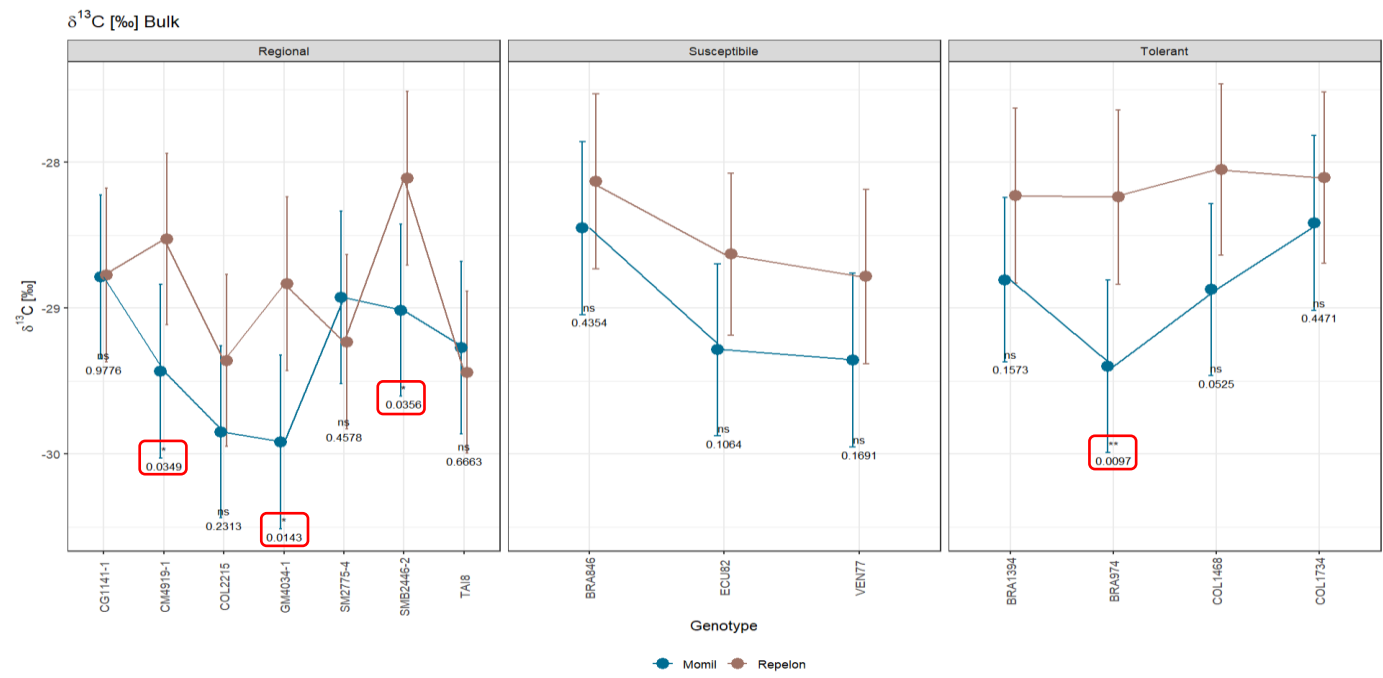
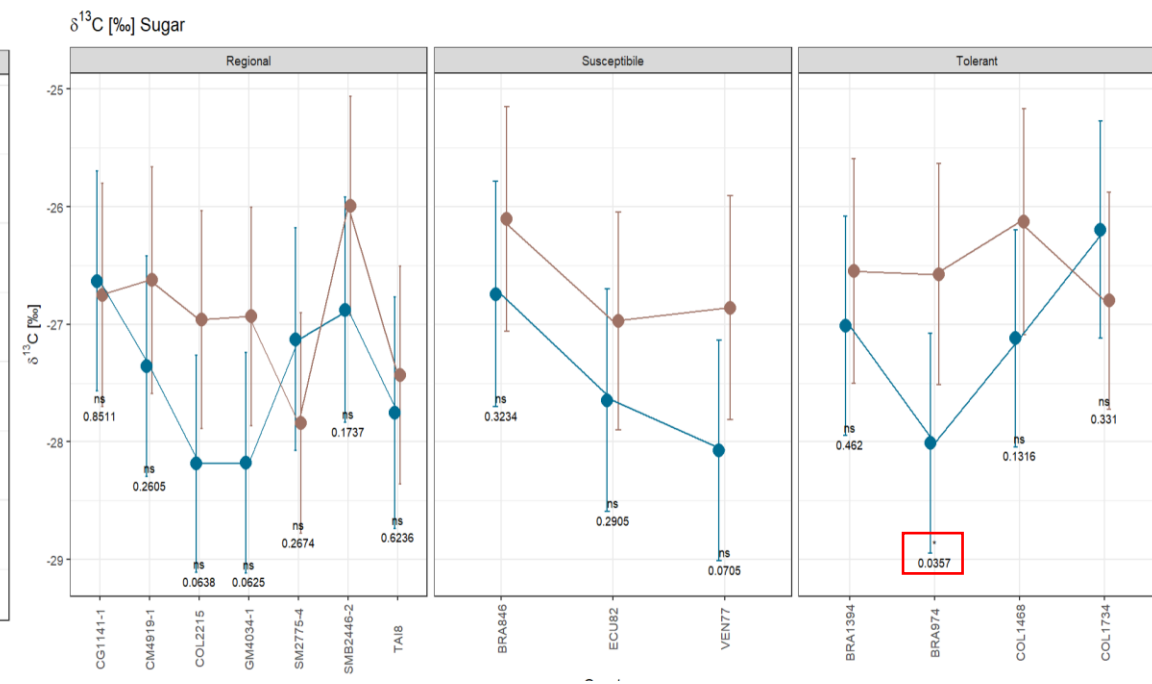
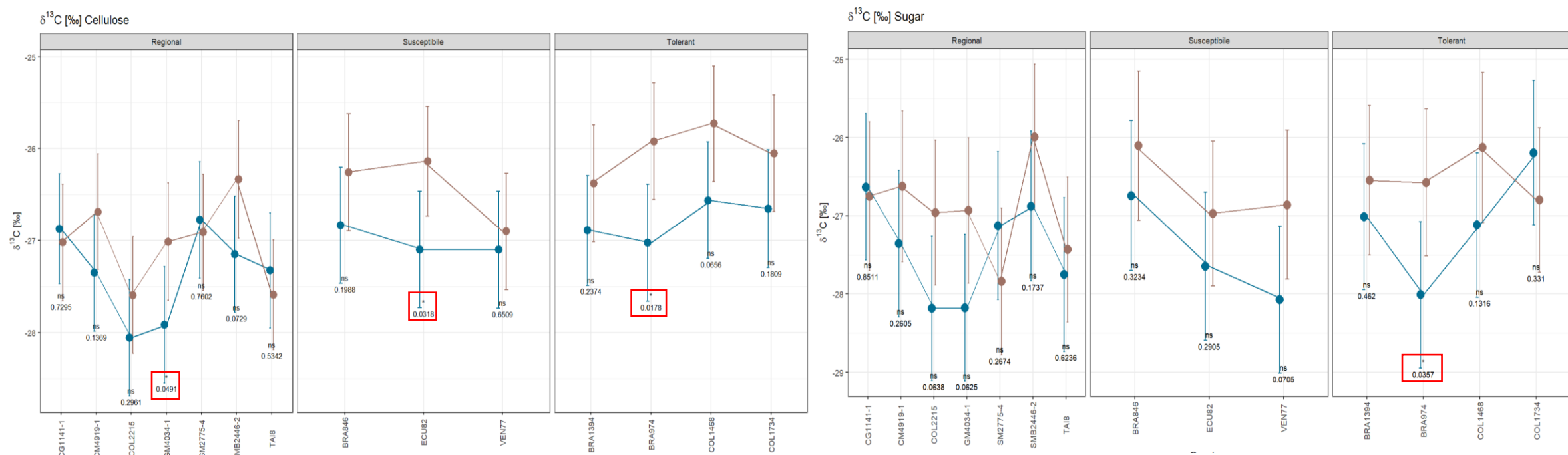
Water use efficiency

Relationship between **carbon gain** and **water loss** via transpiration.

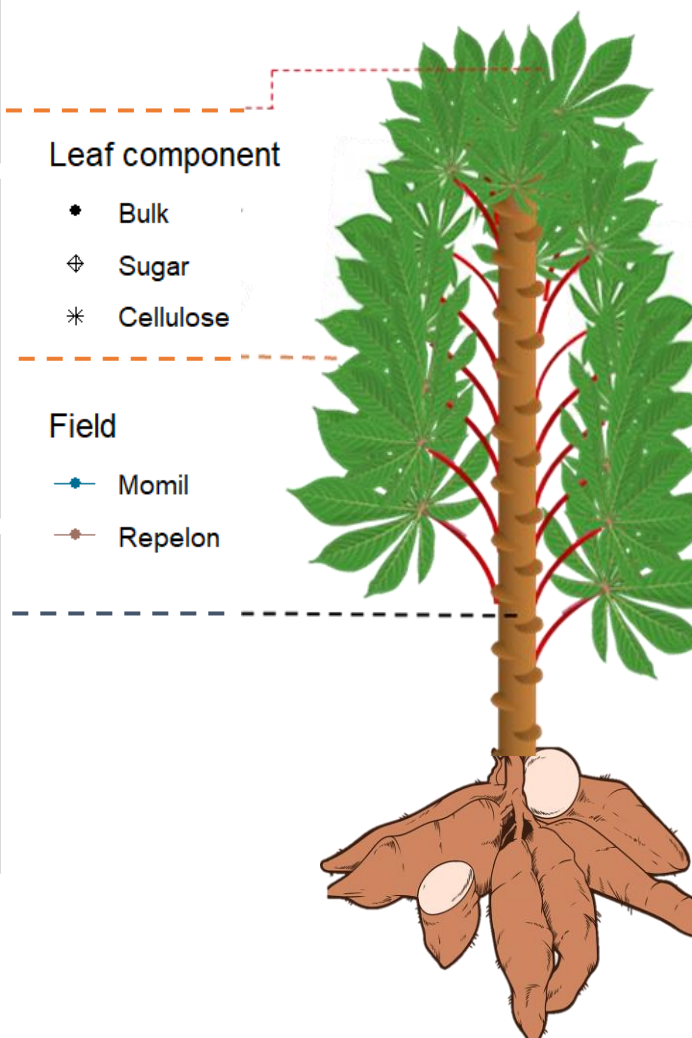
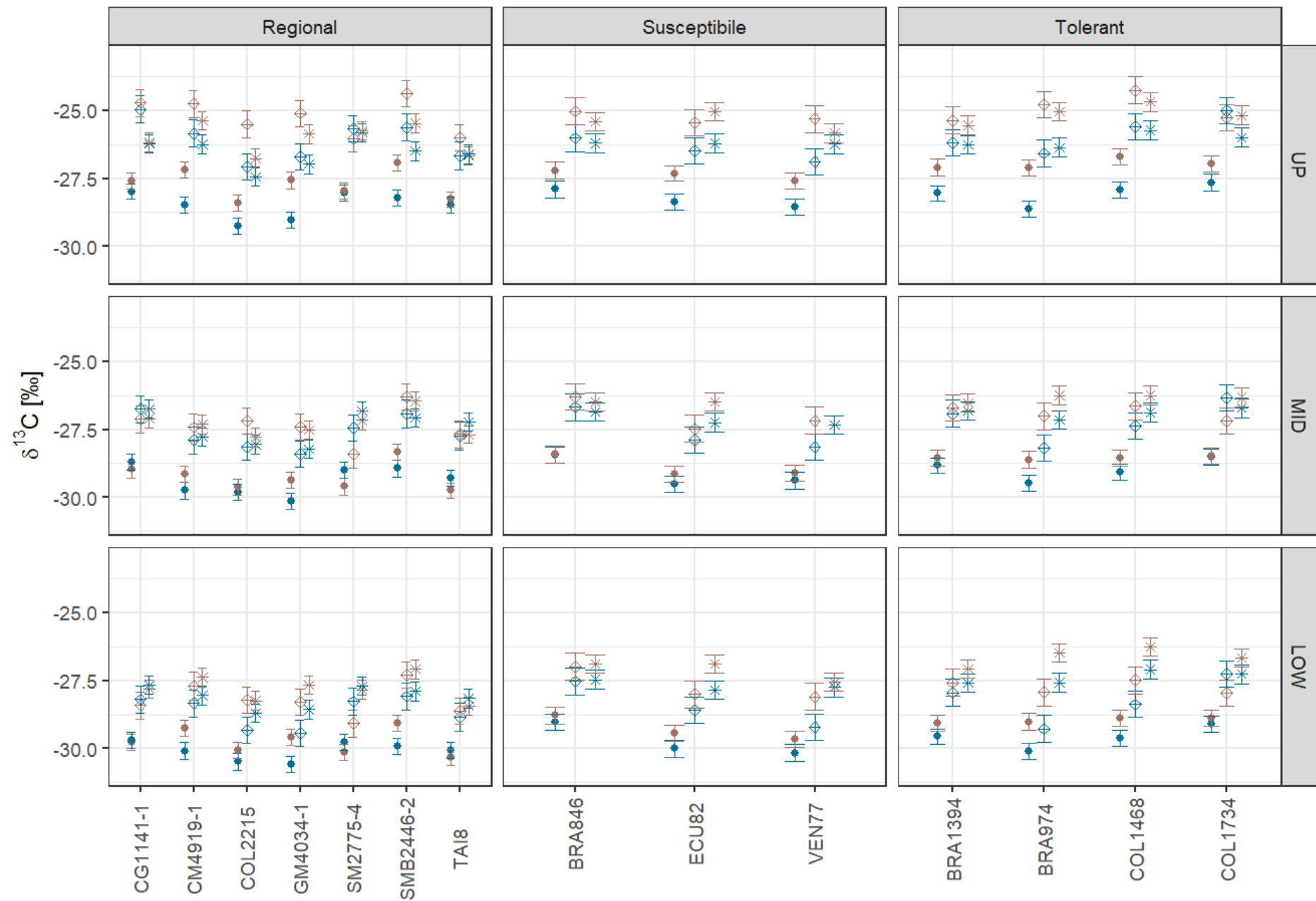


Drought stress and \uparrow VPD = Closed stomatal

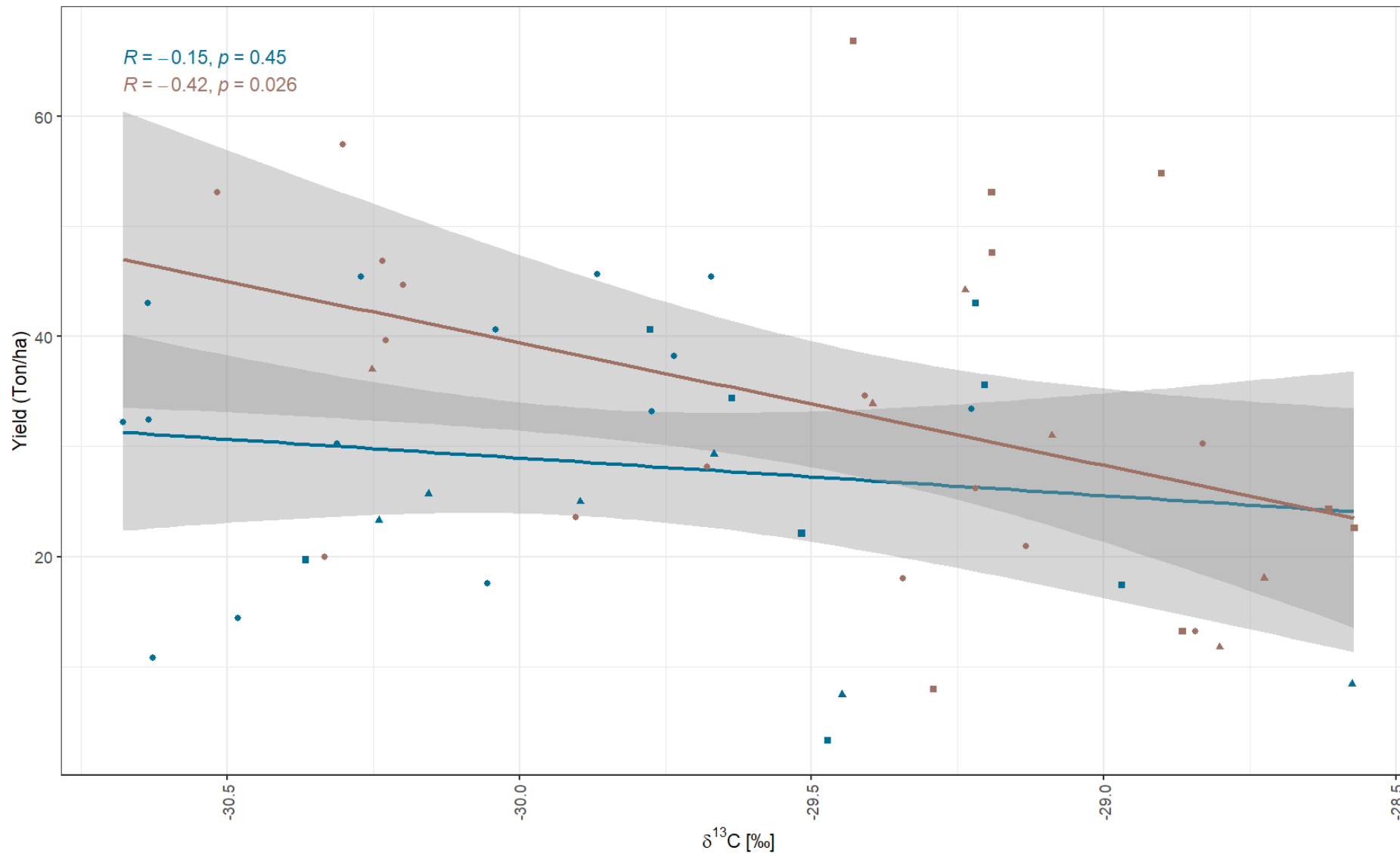




- δ¹³C for most of the genotypes in the Repelón locality were lower.
- BRA974 -> Bulk compound p<0.01.
- BULK most significant difference in genotypes



$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ [‰] Lower - Bulk



Measurements of whole plant WUE is very difficult.

Yield and carbon isotope compositions

sensitivity

- check
- ▲ susceptible
- tolerant

field

- Momil
- Repelón



(Chlorophyll fluorescence and stomatal conductance)

- Repelón shows a better relationship between yield and carbon isotopic composition.

- Carbon isotopic discrimination shows the plant's ability to respond to environmental and soil conditions.



Thanks!