

Relative Growth Rate of Six Soybean Genotypes Under Iron Toxicity Condition

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Abstract

The objective of the research was to study relative growth rate of six soybean genotypes under iron toxicity condition. The design was factorial design, with two factors; arranged in completely randomized design with three replications. The first factor was Fe concentration, consisted of two levels, i.e. (1) 0 ppm Fe and (2) 375 ppm Fe where after 7 days the acidity was not maintain at pH 3.5. The second factor was genotype, consisted of 6 genotypes, i.e. two tolerant genotypes (MLGG 0799 and MLGG 0492), three susceptible genotypes (MLGG 0915, MLGG 0768 and MLGG 0169) and one check swampland tolerant-variety (Lawit). The results showed that genotypes of MLGG 0799 and MLGG 0768 had higher rhizosphere pH levels than other genotypes. MLGG 0492 had potency to self recovery better than other genotypes based on relative growth rate (RGR) of root dry weight, plant height and plant dry weight. MLGG 0492 may have different mechanism than others because this genotype remained to have higher RGR, although it was unable to increase the rhizosphere pH. Under control and Fe treatment conditions, Lawit had no significant difference of RGR of plant dry weight to other susceptible genotypes.

Keywords: Iron toxicity, relative growth rate, rhizosphere, soybean

1. Introduction

As an essential element for plants, iron (Fe) has many important biological roles in plant metabolic processes (Mehraban et al., 2008), such as photosynthesis and respiration (Connolly & Guerinot, 2002), and responsible to quantity and quality of plant yield (Celik et al., 2010). However, Fe will be toxic when it is accumulated in a high level (Connolly & Guerinot, 2002) and mobilized and stockpiled in soil solution (Audebert, 2006). Usually Fe toxicity becomes a major constraint on lowland acid soils, swampy lands, coastal swamps and irrigated lowlands of ultisols and oxisols (Mandal et al., 2004). In Indonesia, swampy lands cover 33.4 million ha; consisting of 20.192 million ha of tidal swamp area and 13.283 million ha of lebak swamp area (Widjaya-Adhi, 1985).

Root has an important role in plant growth because nutrition uptake will be distressed when the root is damage. Fe toxicity causes roots growth termination and unsharpening root tips, and lead plant death in high level of Fe toxicity (Islami & Utomo, 1995). Beside the root tips, root border cells play an important role in plant resistance to Fe toxicity (Wen et al., 2007). The dosage and time treatment of Fe²⁺ will affect border cells viability (Xing et al., 2008), and as consequently will decrease root capacity to uptake nutrition as well as to survive. Finally, Fe toxicity causes inhibition for plant growth and development (Albano & Miller, 1998; Izaguirre-Mayoral & Sinclair, 2005; Mehraban et al., 2008; Xing et al., 2008) due to both of toxicity and nutrition uptake disorders.

An adaptive response is required by plant species in a particular rhizosphere environment to perceive changes in the local environment (Walker et al., 2003). Variability in response to Fe toxicity was found not only in inter-species but also in intra-species. There are indications of variability among soybeans (Lin et al., 2000; Izaguirre-Mayoral & Sinclair, 2005; Kuswanto et al., 2010), rice (Mandal et al., 2004; Camara, 2006; Diata & Sahrawat, 2006), and wheat (Setter et al., 2009; Yavas et al., 2012) genotypes in response to Fe concentrations. Under Fe-toxic condition, Fe-tolerant rice cultivars show superior performance partly due to both of avoidance and Fe tolerance (Mandal et al., 2004). On the roots of wetland plants, the formation of iron oxyhydroxide deposits may reduce the amount of iron entering the plant tissues and providing a mechanism for the avoidance

of toxicity (Batty & Younger, 2003).

Rhizosphere is a complex environment because roots interact with physical, chemical and biological properties, where rhizosphere processes are affected by structural and functional characteristics of roots (Richardson et al., 2009). The survival of them may be threatened by extreme acidic environments. Hence, to survive and facilitate growth in low pH, plants may actively modify their rhizosphere pH by extruding OH^- and HCO_3^- (Dakora & Phillips, 2002). Soybean also can increase the rhizosphere pH (Zhou et al., 2009; Schoninger, 2012) to modify the root environment for root survival and nutrients acquisition. Therefore the alteration of the rhizosphere will affect soybean growth rate under iron toxicity condition.

2. Materials and Method

This study was conducted at the screen house of Indonesian Legume and Tuber Crops Research Institute (ILETRI). The design was factorial design, with two factors; was arranged in completely randomized design (CRD) with three replications. The first factor was Fe concentration that consisted of two levels, i.e. (1) 0 ppm Fe (control) and (2) 375 ppm Fe (Fe toxicity treatment). The second factor was genotype that consisted of 6 genotypes, i.e. two tolerant genotypes (MLGG 0799 and MLGG 0492), three susceptible genotypes (MLGG 0915, MLGG 0768 and MLGG 0169) and one check tolerant-variety (Lawit). All of plant materials were obtained from ILTRI's germplasm collection. Two hundred seeds of each six soybean genotypes were germinated on sand culture. Five days after germination, seedling were transplanted in aqua culture using styrofoam to make the seedling floating. Two days after transplanting (dat), seedlings were transplanted into Fe toxicity culture and the control (without Fe toxicity). Every treatment consisted of 10 plants. The pH was maintained at 3.5 level until 14 dat by adding HCl when pH level increased. Seven days after transplanting, the pH was not controlled up to 21 dat. Observations were carried out at 14 and 21 dat for root and hypocotyl length, plant height, root and plant dry weight, to calculate relative growth rate (RGR). The measuring of RGR followed Sitompul and Guritno (1995) as below:

$$RGR = \frac{\text{Ln}V_2 - \text{Ln}V_1}{T_2 - T_1}$$

Where: RGR = relative growth rate ($\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\cdot\text{day}^{-1}$) or ($\text{cm}\cdot\text{cm}^{-1}\cdot\text{day}^{-1}$); V_1 = observed variable at 14 dat; V_2 = observed variable at 21 dat; T_1 = started time (14 dat); T_2 = ended time (21 dat).

Data were analyzed using analysis of variance followed by honestly significant difference (HSD) at level of 5% for single factor of Fe concentration and Duncan multiple range test (DMRT) at level of 5% for genotype and interaction between Fe concentration and genotype.

3. Results and Discussion

Rhizosphere acidity decreased or the pH increased as well as the age of the genotypes increased (Table 1). Table 2 described the increasing of rhizosphere pH during 7 days of the seedling growth measured from 15 dat (day after transplanting). Genotype MLGG 0768 and MLGG 0799 showed the lowest acidity in the rhizosphere (Table 3).

Table 1. Alteration of pH levels in the rhizosphere by Fe toxicity in various seedling ages

| Seedling age (dat) | pH of the rhizosphere |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 15 | 3.49 a |
| 16 | 3.57 ab |
| 17 | 3.64 abc |
| 18 | 3.71 bc |
| 19 | 3.79 cd |
| 20 | 3.96 d |
| 21 | 3.98 de |
| Average | 3.73 |

Values followed by the same letter were not significantly different according to DMRT 5%.

Genotype MLGG 0799 and MLGG 0768 showed the lowest acidity in its rhizosphere presumably because the roots released more ion OH^- compared to other genotypes (Table 2) as stated by Suhartini (2004) that there are difference among varieties in excretion of ion OH^- . Physiologically, variety excreting more OH^- and decreasing acidity would absorb fewer Fe, while variety excreting fewer OH^- tended to decreased pH and absorb more Fe. Sliman (1990) also reported different response between two soybean genotypes, where Hawkeye decreased the pH of solution while PI-54619-5-1 increased the pH of solution. Different response to iron toxicity was induced by expression of different gene sets (Connolly & Guerinot, 2002). Therefore, resistance to Fe toxicity was a rather complex trait in both genetically and physiologically aspects (Shabala, 2010).

Table 2. Alteration of rhizosphere acidity with Fe toxicity of six genotypes

| Genotypes | Seedling age (dat) | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| MLGG 0799 | 3.7±0.31 | 3.7±0.42 | 3.9±0.56 | 3.9±0.67 | 4.1±0.7 | 4.2±0.78 | 4.2±0.78 |
| MLGG 0492 | 3.4±0.06 | 3.5±0.00 | 3.5±0.06 | 3.6±0.00 | 3.7±0.06 | 3.8±0.11 | 3.9±0.12 |
| Lawit | 3.4±0.00 | 3.5±0.06 | 3.5±0.06 | 3.5±0.06 | 3.7±0.06 | 3.7±0.01 | 3.7±0.06 |
| MLGG 0915 | 3.4±0.06 | 3.5±0.00 | 3.5±0.06 | 3.6±0.06 | 3.7±0.06 | 3.8±0.06 | 3.8±0.06 |
| MLGG 0768 | 3.5±0.12 | 3.7±0.06 | 3.8±0.06 | 3.9±0.11 | 4.0±0.16 | 4.4±0.21 | 4.4±0.26 |
| MLGG 0169 | 3.5±0.06 | 3.5±0.06 | 3.6±0.11 | 3.7±0.06 | 3.7±0.1 | 3.8±0.06 | 3.9±0.12 |

Table 3. Average of rhizosphere acidity with Fe toxicity of six genotypes

| Genotypes | pH of the rhizosphere |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| MLGG 0799 | 3.97 b |
| MLGG 0492 | 3.63 a |
| Lawit | 3.58 a |
| MLGG 0915 | 3.62 a |
| MLGG 0768 | 3.95 b |
| MLGG 0169 | 3.67 a |
| Average | 3.73 |

Values followed by the same letter were not significantly different according to DMRT 5%.

Treatment of Fe significantly affected RGR of hypocotyl length and root dry weight. RGR of those two characters were significantly different among genotypes. RGR of hypocotyl length after the termination of HCl adding was higher than the control. It was assumed that in control (0 ppm Fe) the seedlings lack of Fe causing inhibition on chlorophyll formation. This inhibition caused decreasing photosynthesis, and consequently also decreasing the plant shoot growth. Merhaban et al. (2008) also reported a similar result that there was a decreasing shoot dry weight due to the lack of Fe.

RGR of root dry weight in Fe toxicity condition after the termination of HCl adding was lower than the control (Table 4). It occurred because in Fe toxicity condition, the plants lack of essential nutrition such as P, K, Ca, and Mg. Lack of P caused root growth inhibition, while lack of Ca caused root branches shorter and fragile (Islami & Utomo, 1995). In anaerobic condition, the lower root dry weight also affected by nutrient deficiency (Steffens et al., 2005).

Table 4. Average of RGR of hypocotyl length and root dry weight in two Fe levels

| Characters | RGR | |
|--|-------------|---------------|
| | 0 ppm of Fe | 375 ppm of Fe |
| Hypocotyl length (cm.cm ⁻¹ .day ⁻¹) | 0.009 a | 0.019 b |
| Root dry weight (g.g ⁻¹ .day ⁻¹) | 0.084 b | 0.053 a |

Values in the same row followed by the same letter were not significantly different according to HSD 5%.

Root dry weight is the most important character in evaluation of plant resistance to Fe toxicity because the direct effect of Fe toxicity occurs on root. Table 5 showed that MLGG 0492 had the highest RGR of root dry weight among the genotypes. Lawit as a tolerant check variety also showed RGR of root dry weight lower than MLGG 0492. Kuswanto et al. (2010) used Lawit as check tolerant variety with four other varieties and reported that Lawit had the highest selection index value, where the RGR of root dry weight became a main character. Therefore, the genotype with RGR of root dry weight higher than Lawit could be classified as tolerant genotype. MLGG 0492 was more tolerant than other genotypes, including Lawit, this genotype can be used as gene resource for development of soybean tolerant to Fe toxicity.

Table 5. RGR of root dry weight of six soybean genotypes

| Genotypes | Root dry weight (g.g ⁻¹ .day ⁻¹) |
|-----------|---|
| MLGG 0799 | 0.062 a |
| MLGG 0492 | 0.113 b |
| Lawit | 0.054 a |
| MLGG 0915 | 0.061 a |
| MLGG 0768 | 0.050 a |
| MLGG 0169 | 0.070 a |

Values followed by the same letter were not significantly different according DMRT 5%.

Interaction between Fe concentration and genotype significantly affected RGR of plant height. MLGG 0799 and Lawit under control condition (0 ppm of Fe) showed the highest RGR of plant height, while after HCl adding termination (14 dat) MLGG 0492 showed the highest RGR of plant height and not significantly different to MLGG 0768 and Lawit (Table 6). The interaction of RGR of plant height was caused by the differences response of the genotypes to Fe toxicity. Different response of genotypes to Fe toxicity was also reported by some researchers as Aung (2006) in rice and Albano et al. (1996) in marigold.

Table 6. RGR of plant height of six soybean genotypes

| Genotypes | Plant height (cm.cm ⁻¹ .day ⁻¹) | |
|-----------|--|---------------|
| | 0 ppm of Fe | 375 ppm of Fe |
| MLGG 0799 | 0.044 d | 0.012 abc |
| MLGG 0492 | 0.006 ab | 0.039 cd |
| Lawit | 0.019 abcd | 0.034 bcd |
| MLGG 0915 | 0.009 ab | 0.012 abc |
| MLGG 0768 | 0.010 ab | 0.026 abcd |
| MLGG 0169 | 0.004 a | 0.010 ab |

Values followed by the same letter were not significantly different according DMRT 5%.

Genotype MLGG 0492 had potency to self recovery better than the other genotypes (Table 7). It was shown on

RGR of root dry weight, plant height and shoot dry weight which were higher than other the genotypes, even though the level of rhizosphere acidity was higher than genotypes of MLGG 0799 and MLGG 0768. The inability of MLGG 0492 to increase the rhizosphere pH was assumed that the root of this genotype excreted fewer OH^- , therefore the pH remain low. It leads to assume that tolerance mechanism of MLGG 0492 under Fe toxicity was not releasing ion OH^- or improvement environmental pH, but through enzymatic process; as stated by Marschner (1995) that plant responded unfavourable environment condition by two ways, i.e. with excretion OH^- or eliminate Fe through rhizosphere oxidation and excretion of Fe in large amount with enzyme aid or deactivating Fe in plant organs.

Table 7. RGR of plant dry weight of six soybean genotypes

| Genotypes | Plant dry weight ($\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\cdot\text{day}^{-1}$) | |
|-----------|---|---------|
| | 0 ppm | 375 ppm |
| MLGG 0799 | 0.062 a | 0.020 a |
| MLGG 0492 | 0.115 b | 0.240 c |
| Lawit | 0.044 a | 0.056 a |
| MLGG 0915 | 0.066 a | 0.019 a |
| MLGG 0768 | 0.110 b | 0.029 a |
| MLGG 0169 | 0.055 a | 0.027 a |

Values followed by the same letter were not significantly different according DMRT 5%.

4. Conclusion

Relative growth rate of six soybean genotypes to Fe toxicity were different due to the genetic constitutions. The genetic constitution differences also affected solution culture medium properties, especially the pH of the solution culture. Genotypes of MLGG 0799 and MLGG 0768 showed higher rhizosphere pH than other genotypes. Increasing rhizosphere pH considered as one of the plants mechanisms to tolerate and to recover from the stress condition. MLGG 0492 had a potency to self recovery better than the other genotypes based on the RGR of root dry weight, plant height and plant dry weight; and considered having different mechanism than other genotypes. Even though Lawit was released as tolerant variety in tidal swampland, in this research Lawit had no significant difference to other susceptible genotypes under control and Fe treatment conditions for RGR of plant dry weight trait; it is suggested that Lawit was more adaptive in optimal condition.

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