

Study on Eco-physiological Adaptation of Desiccation in *Dolichomitriopsis diversiformis*

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CONTENT

- Moisture Content Response
- Photosynthetic Factors
- ROS Metabolism and Lipid Peroxidation
- Protective Substance

- Moisture Content

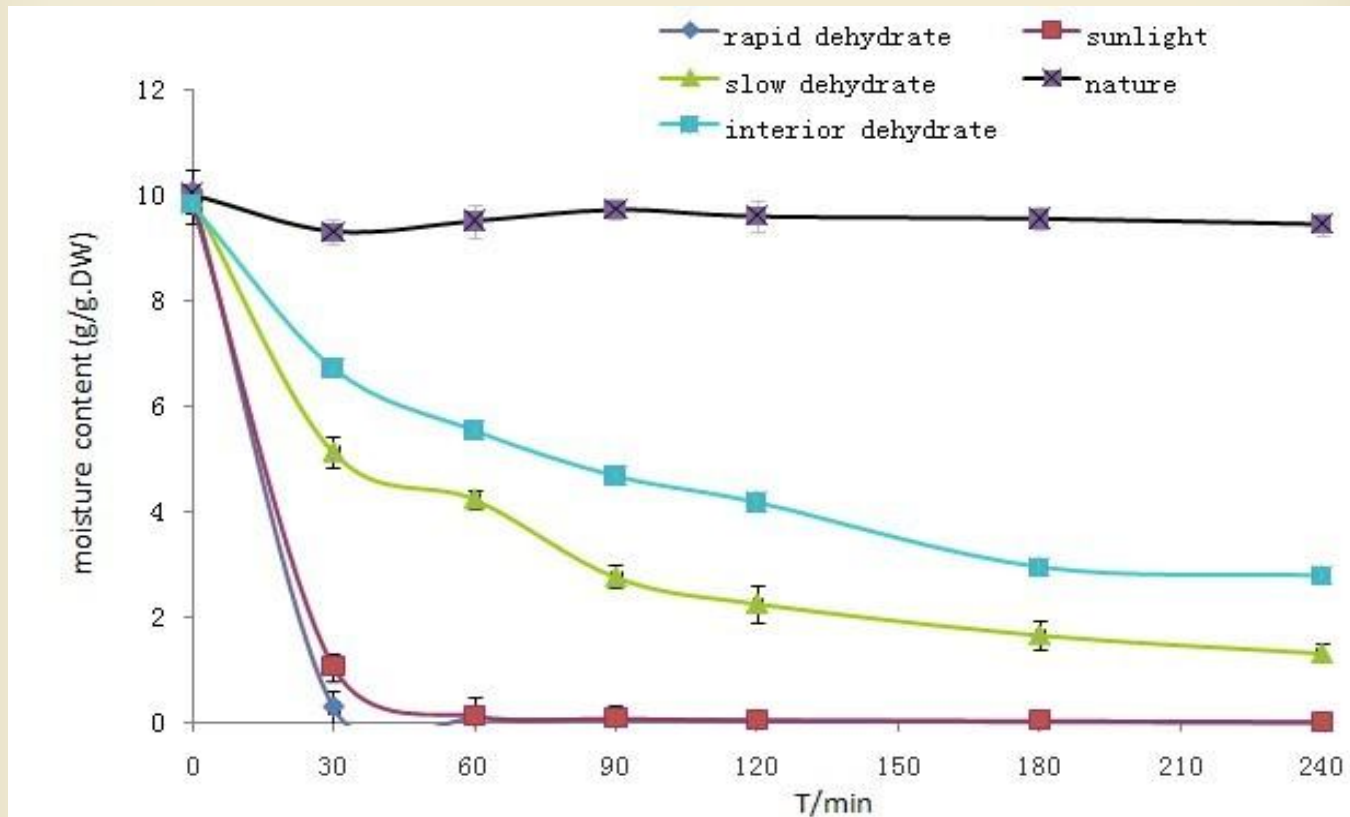
(1) Several Concepts

Resurrection plant & *Dolichomitriopsis diversiformis*



- Moisture Content

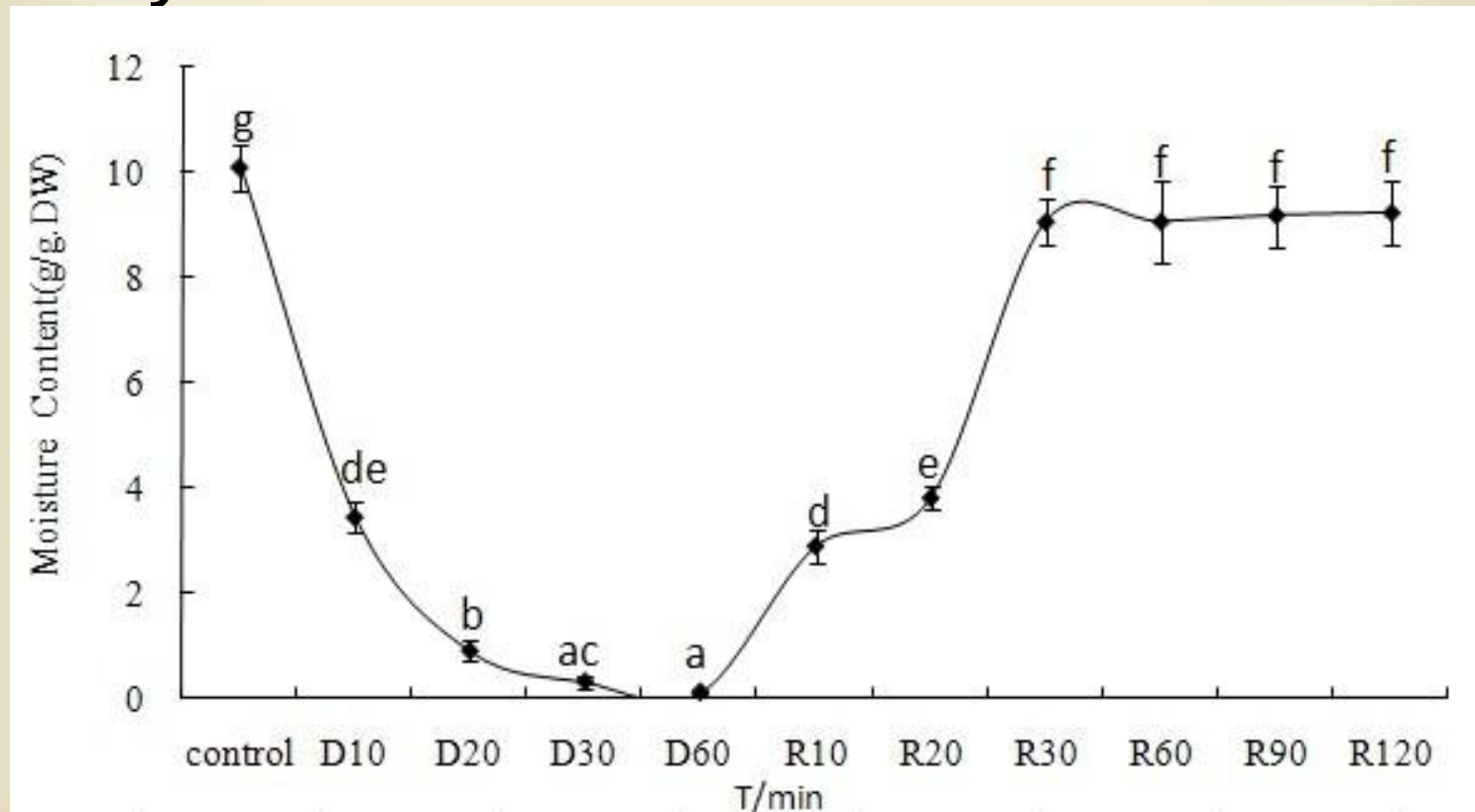
(2) MC response on desiccation



Impact of different desiccation methods on moisture content in *Dolichomitriopsis diversiformis* during dehydration

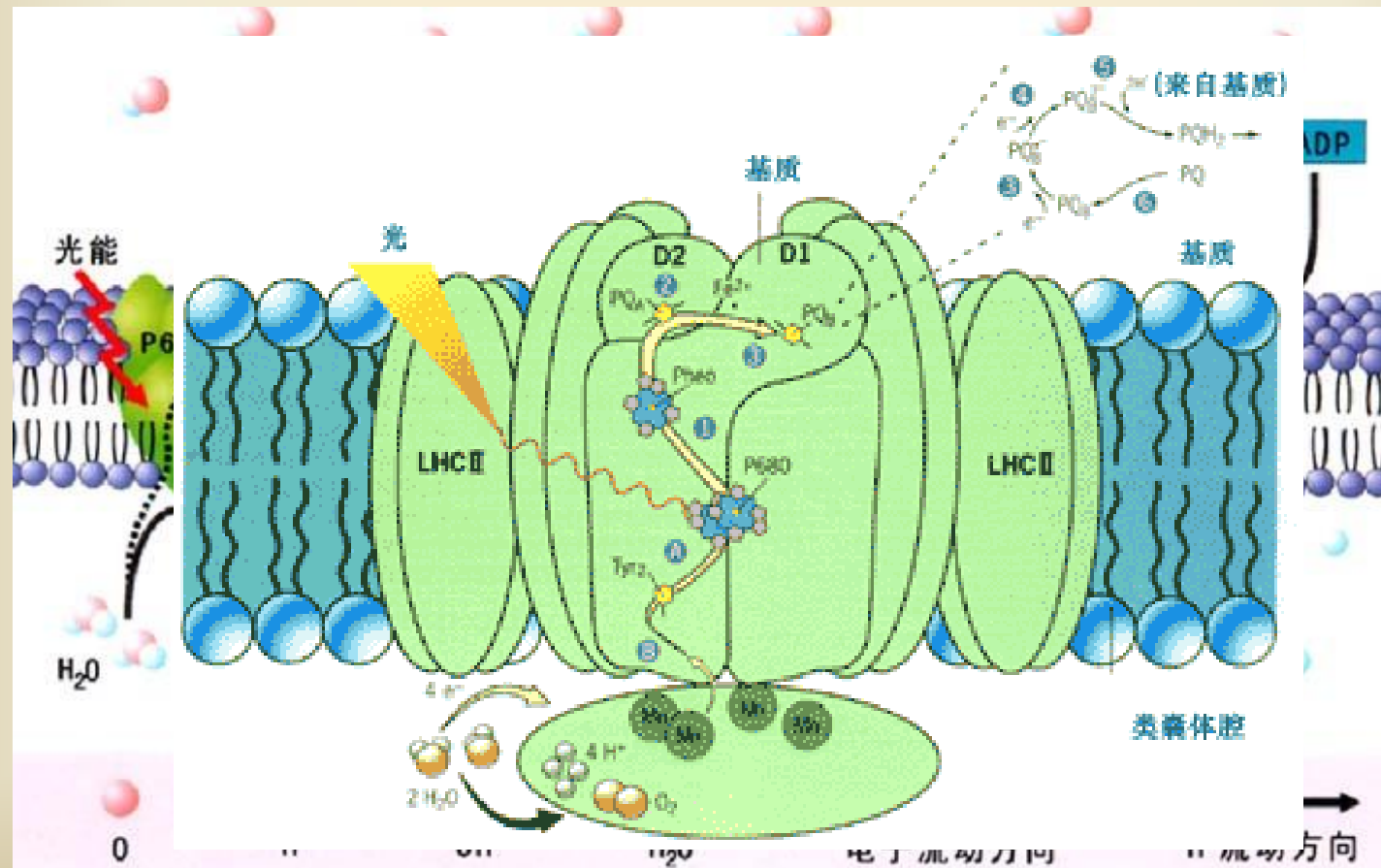
- Moisture Content

(3) MC variation during dehydration and rehydration



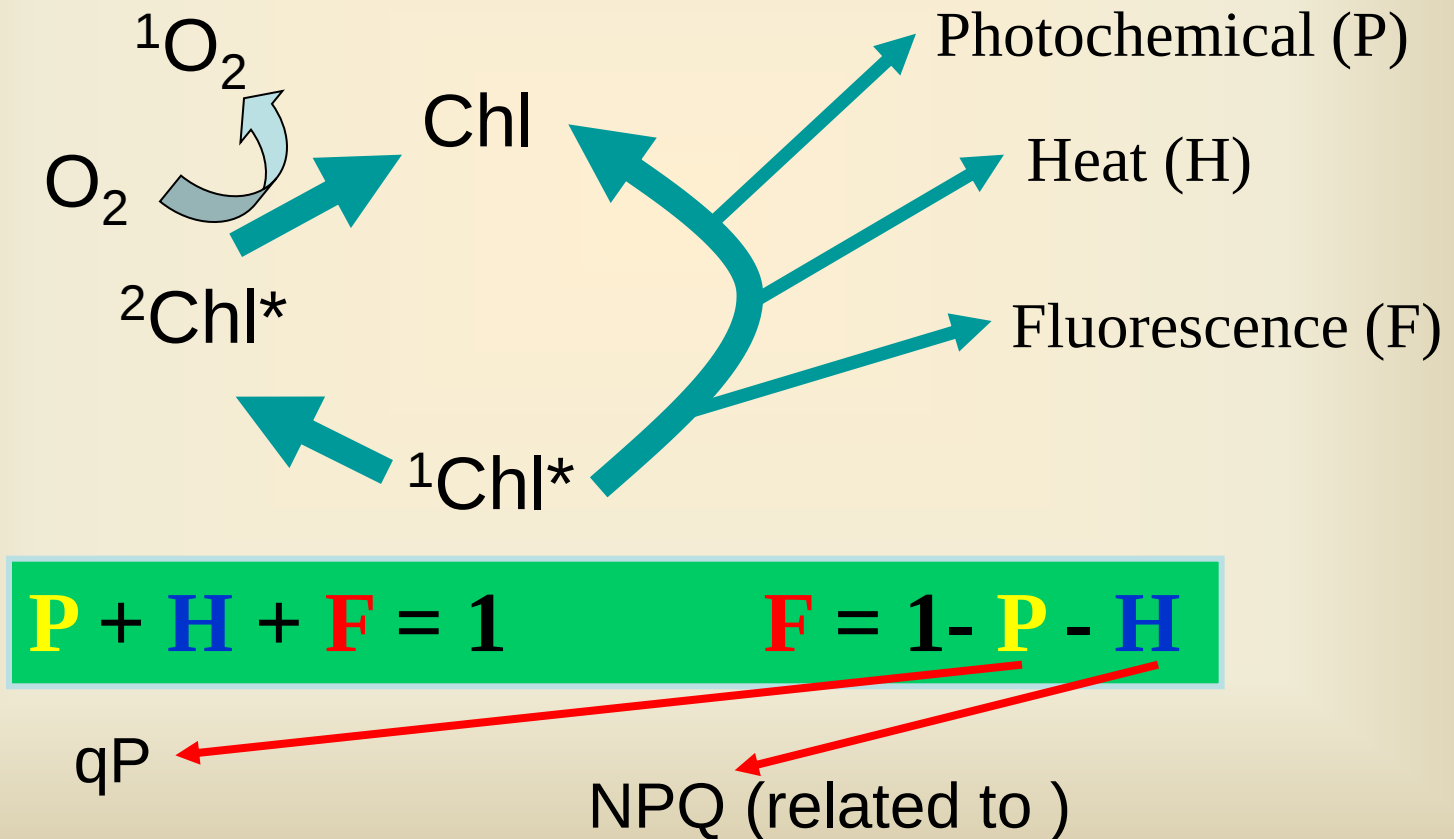
Change of moisture content of *Dolichomitriopsis diversiformis* during dehydration and rehydration

(1) PSII Photosynthetic electron transportation



- Photosynthetic Factors

(2) Chlorophyll Fluorescence Parameters (CFP)





Fv/Fm

$F_v/F_m = (F_m - F_o)/F_m$: PS II的最大量子效率, 反映植物潜在最大光合能力

高等植物一般在0.8—0.84之间

当植物受到胁迫 (Stress) 时, Fv/Fm显著下降!



Φ_{PSII}

$\Phi_{PSII} = \text{Yield} = (F_m' - F_s)/F_m' = \Delta F/F_m' = qP \cdot F_v' / F_m'$:

任一光照状态下PS II的实际量子产量 (实际光合能力、实际光合效率)

不需暗适应, 不需测定 F_o' , 适合野外调查



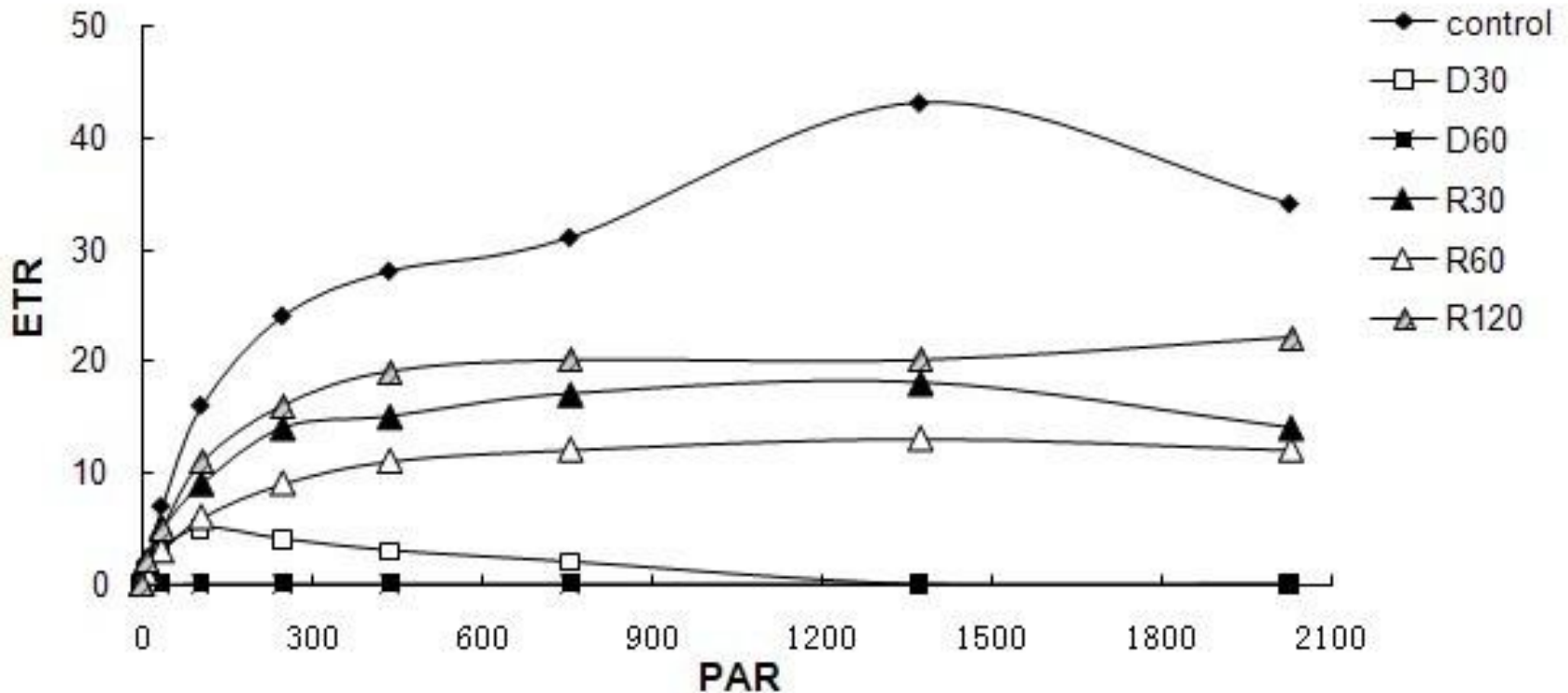
ETR

$rETR = PAR \cdot \Delta F/F_m' \cdot 0.84 \cdot 0.5$: 相对电子传递速率

rETR随PAR的变化图即为光响应曲线, 即使光化光的持续时间短至10 s, 也可得出典型的光响应曲线, 这被称为快速光曲线 (Rapid Light Curves)

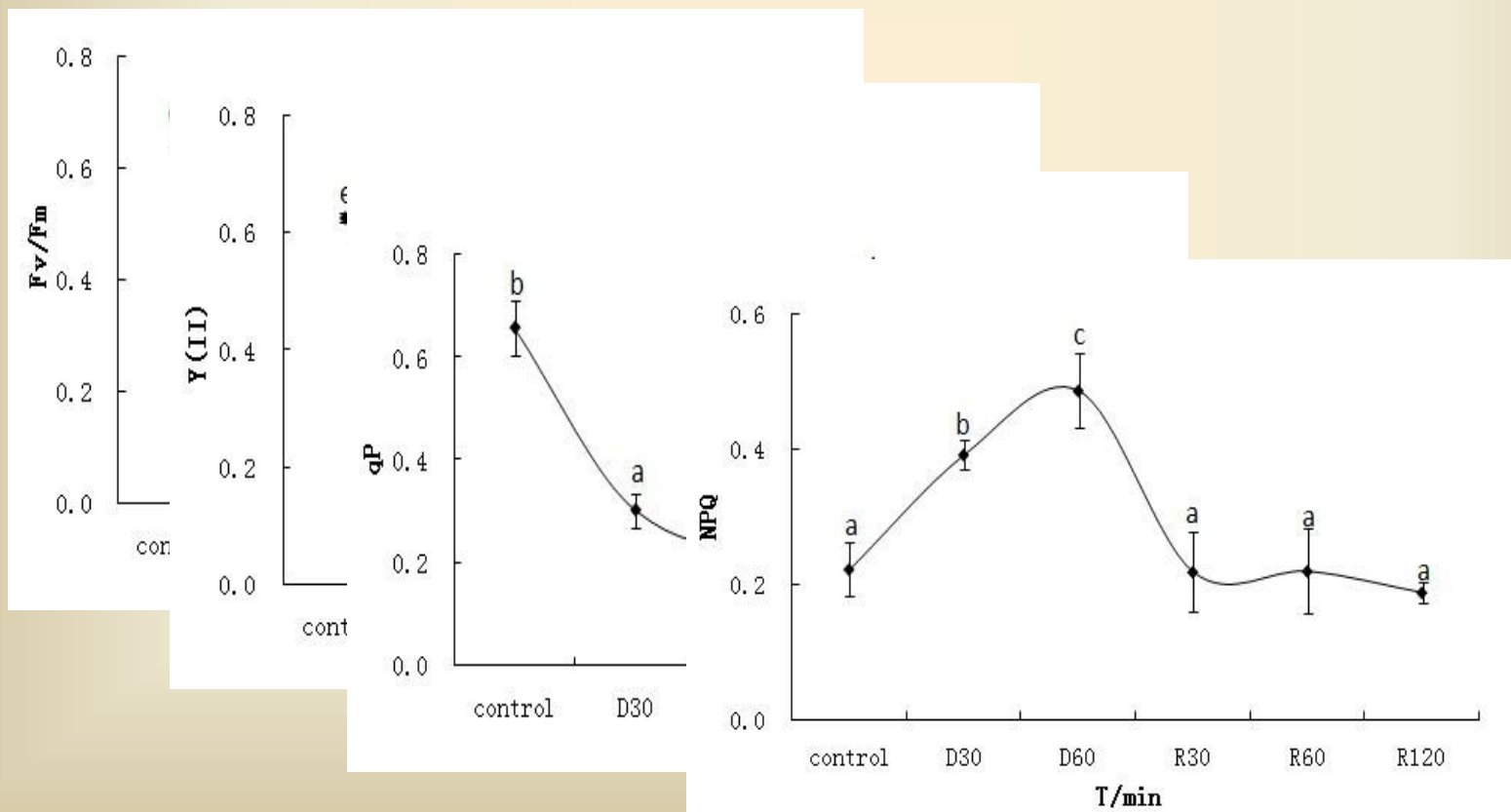
- Photosynthetic Factors

(3) Variation of CFP in *Dolichomitriopsis diversiformis* —ETR-PAR



- Photosynthetic Factors

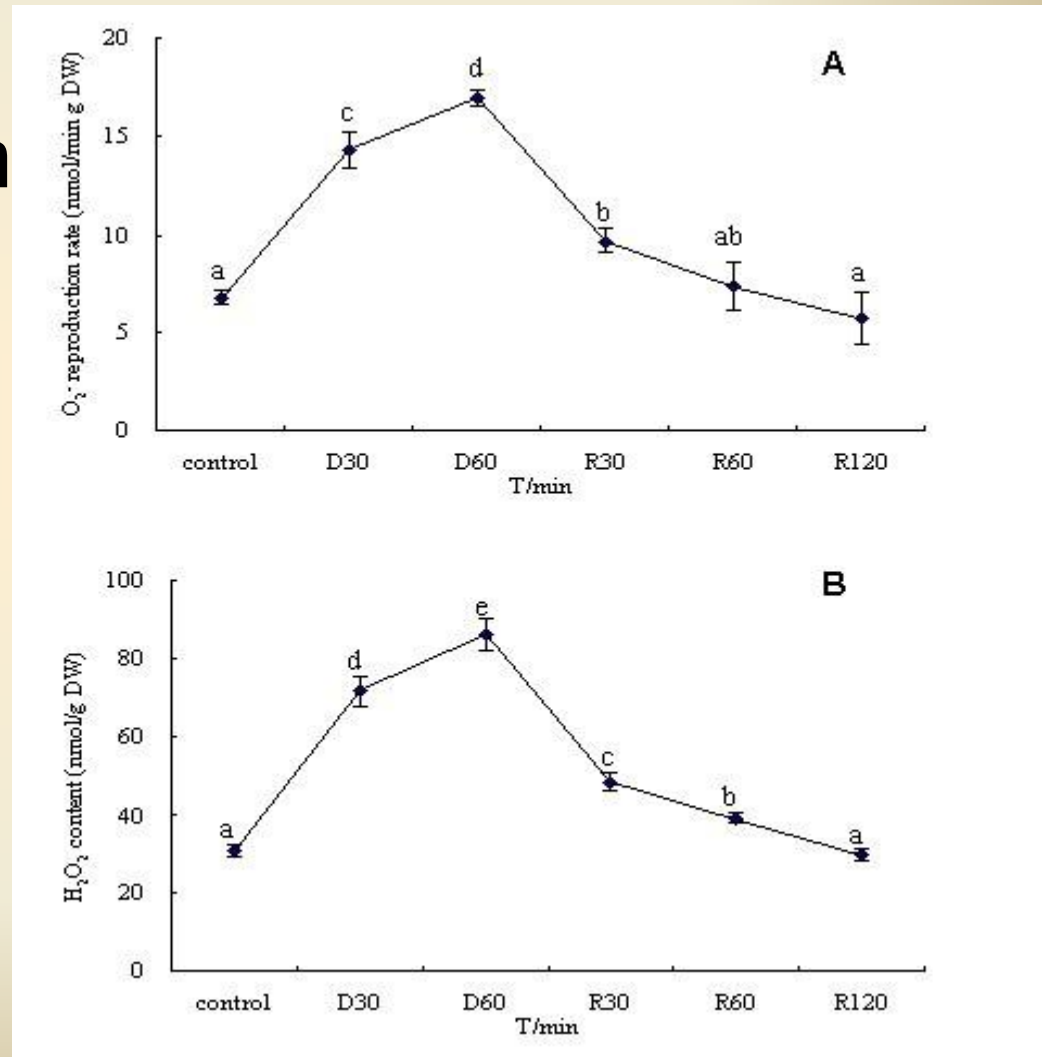
(3) Variation of CFP in *Dolichomitriopsis diversiformis*— F_v/F_m , $Y(II)$, qP and NPQ



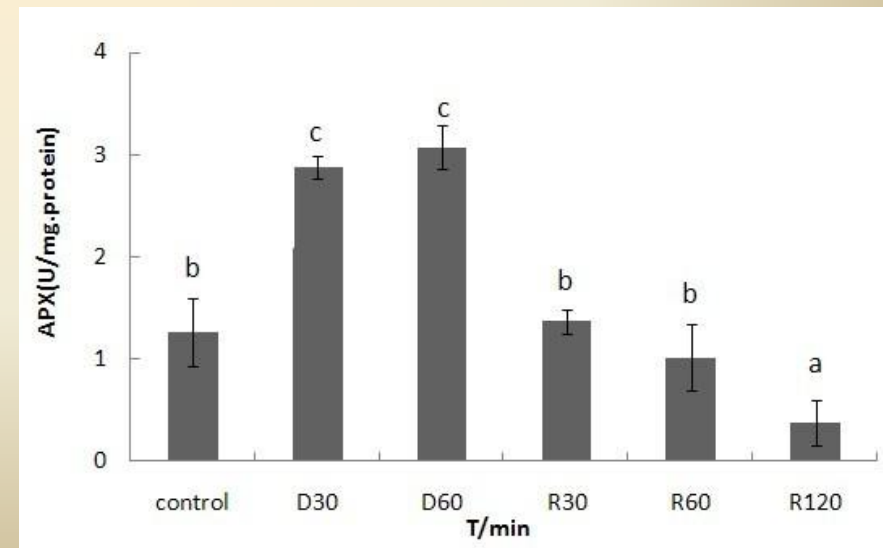
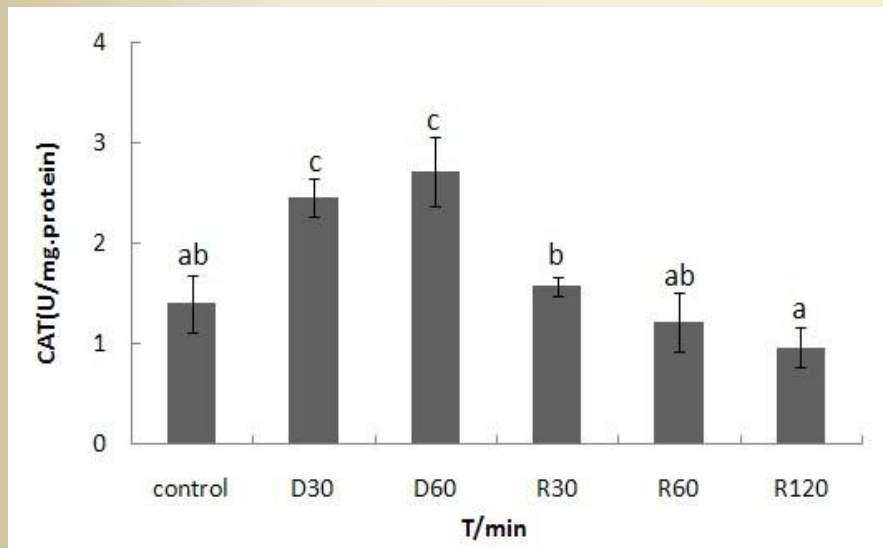
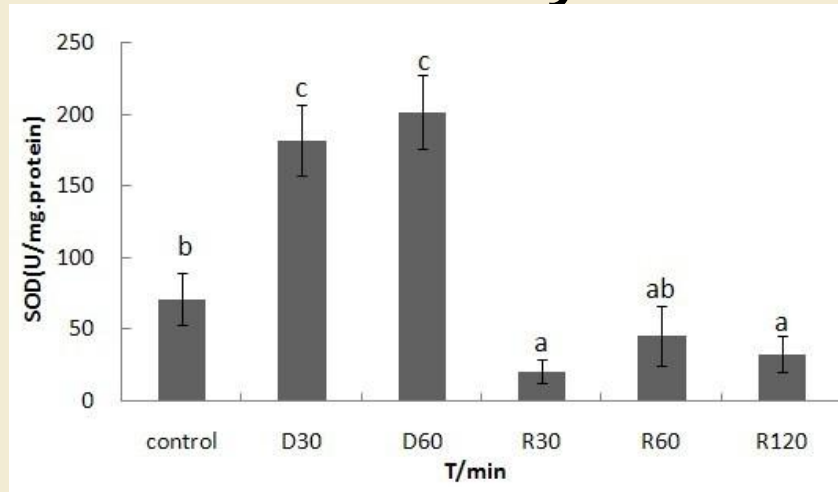
- ROS Metabolism and Lipid Peroxidation

- (1) ROS Metabolism

- (1) ROS Alteration

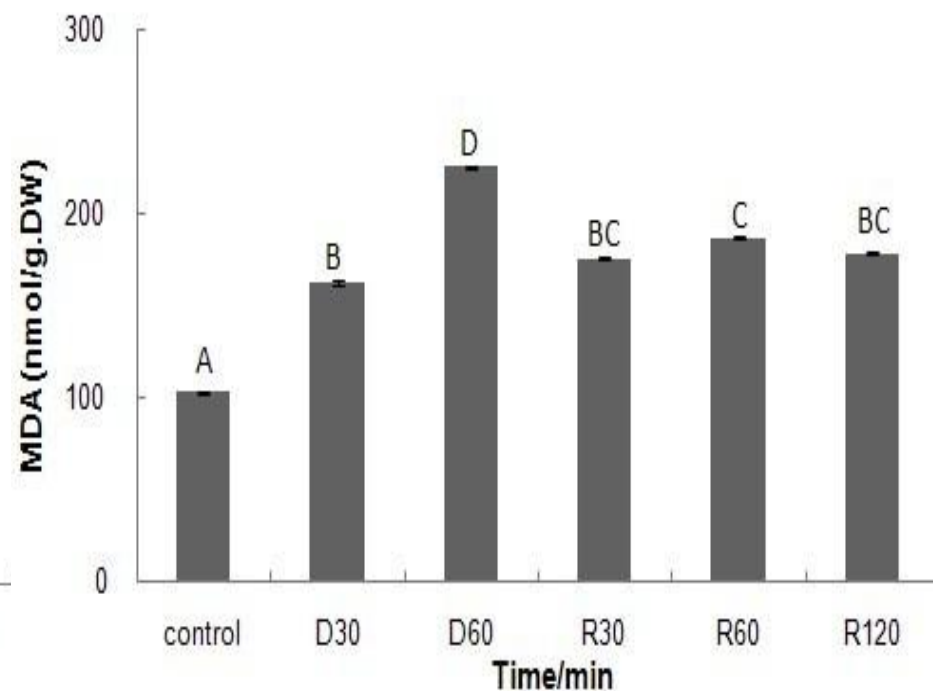
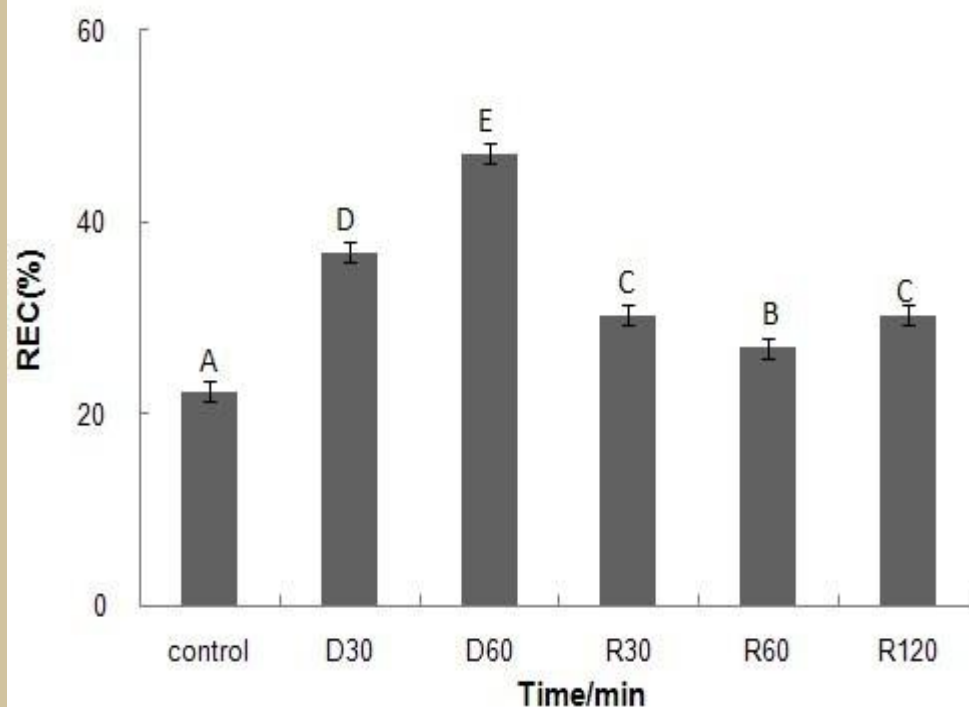


- ROS Metabolism and Lipid Peroxidation
(2) Anti-oxidative Enzymes



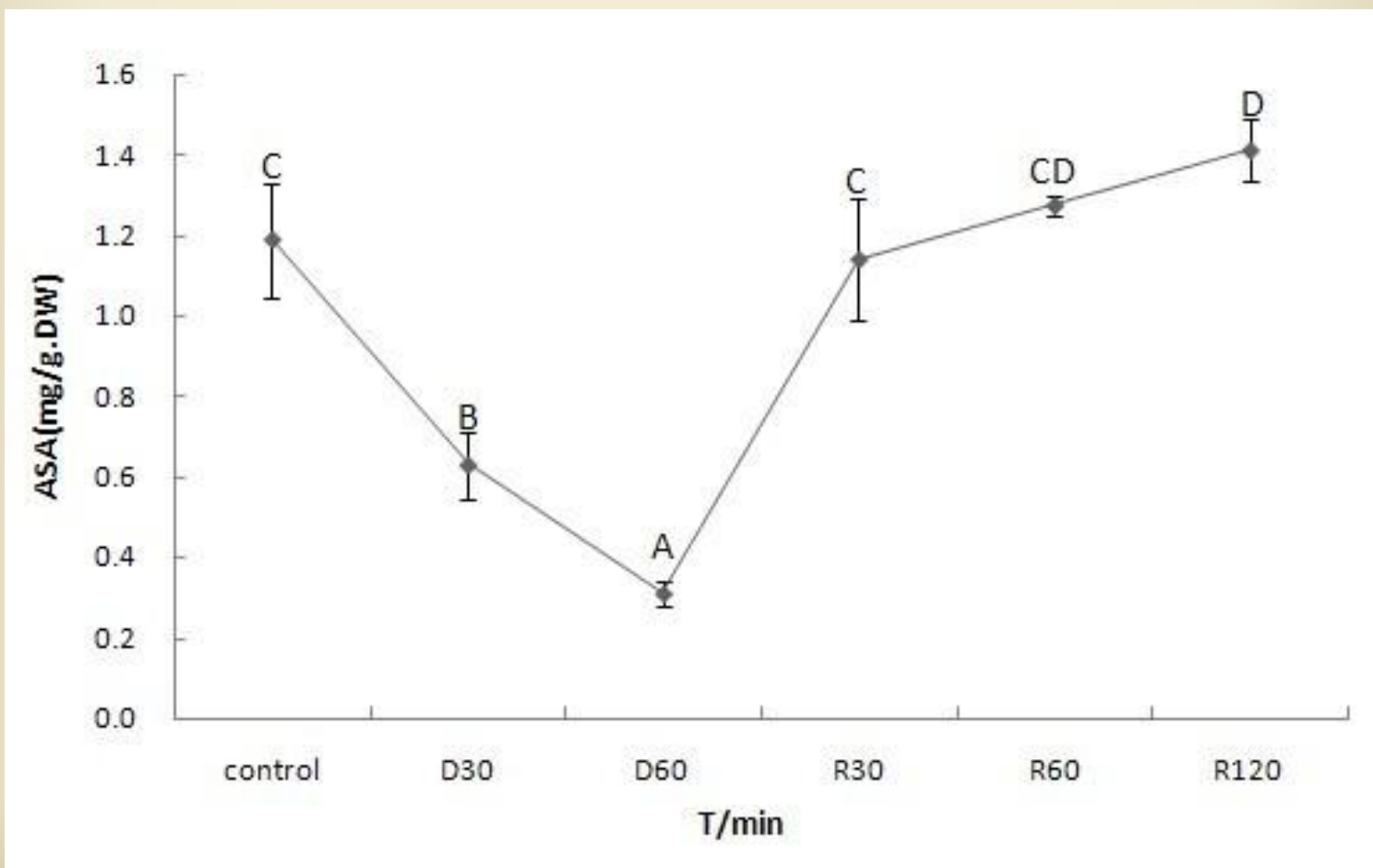
- ROS Metabolism and Lipid Peroxidation

(3) Lipid Peroxidation



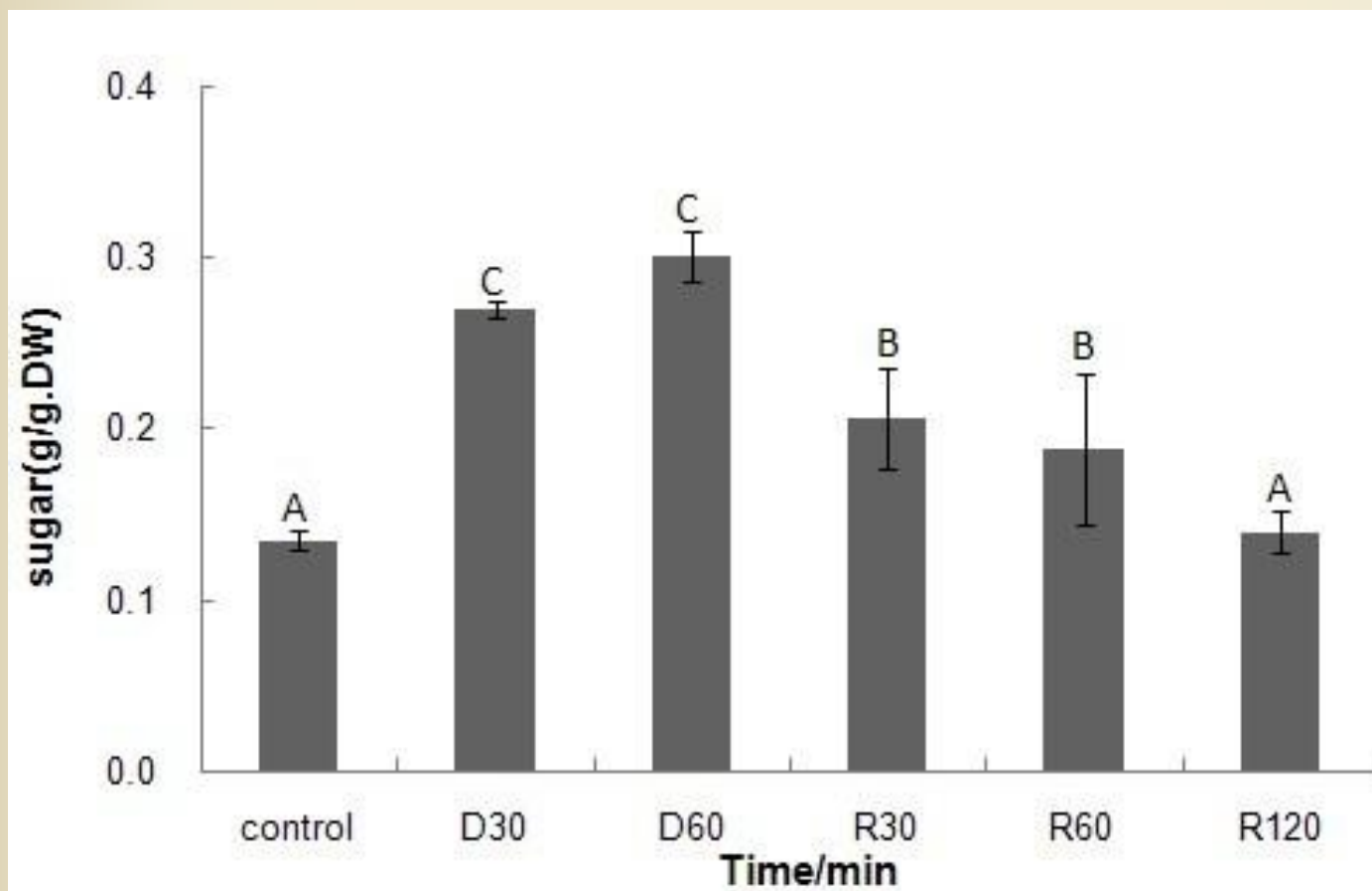
- Protective Substance

(1) AsA content



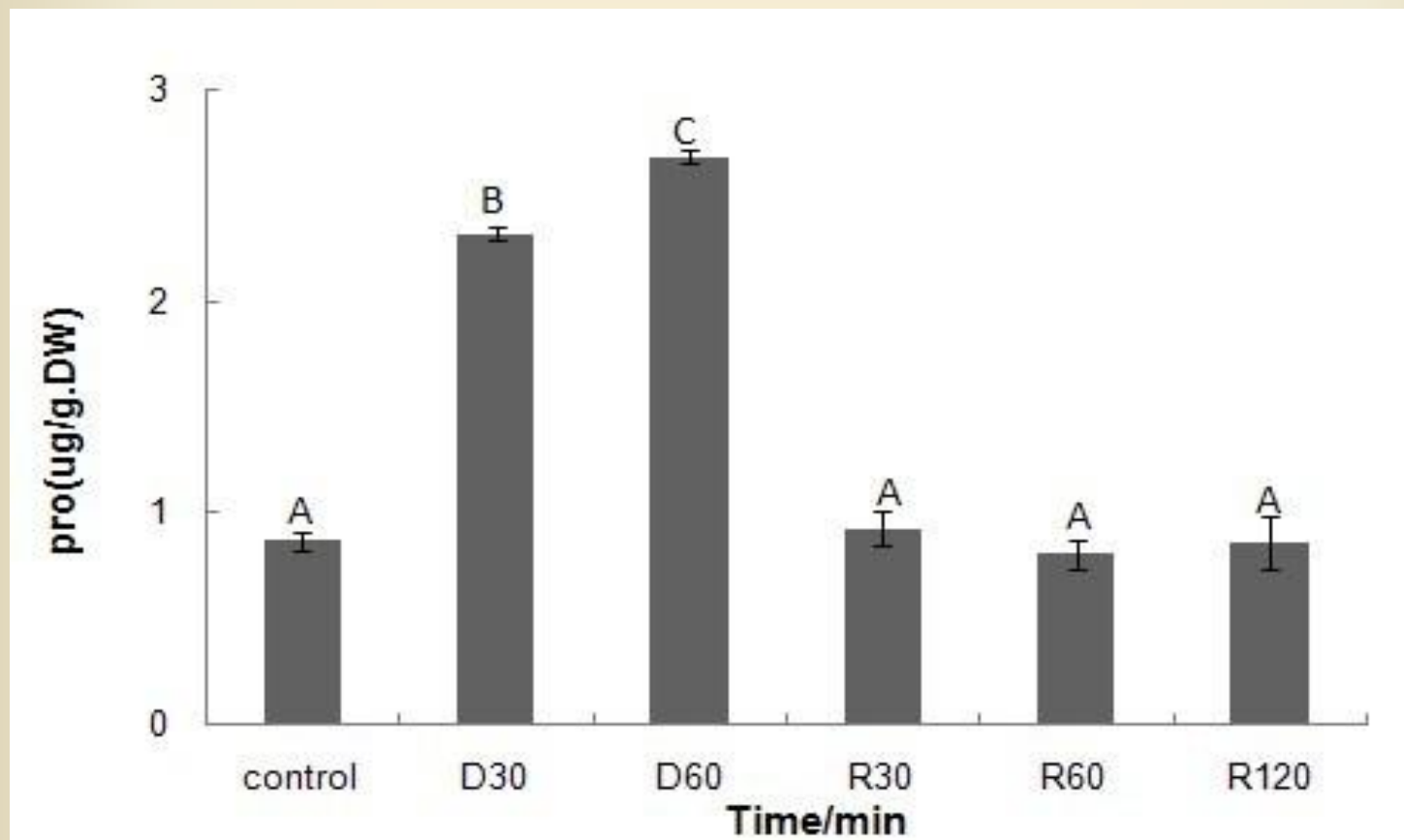
- Protective Substance

(2) Soluable Sugar



- Protective Substance

(3) The Special Amino Acid——Proline



CONCLUSION

- Moisture content variation was the basis of desiccation tolerance in *Dolichomitriopsis diversiformis*
- even endangered species, possess powerful tolerance on dehydration.
- PS II of *D. diversiformis*, especially reaction central pigment (P680) is sensitive to dehydration and antioxidative enzymes play an disorder phenomenon in rehydration. The two factors is probably the eco-physiological restrictors of moisture of the bryophyta.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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THE END

THANKS