Effect of CO2 Enrichment on Gas Exchanges, Biochemical Traits, and Minituber Yield in Potato (Solanum tuberosum L.) Cultivars

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ABSTRACT

Micro-propagated potato plantlets ( cvs. Agria and Fontane) were grown in growth chambers under controlled conditions to determine the effect of different levels of CO2 concentrations (400 vs. 800 µmol mol−1) on physiological and biochemical traits and yield of minitubers, at the Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, in 2015. Irrespective of the cultivar, the elevated CO2 significantly increased Net photosynthesis (Np) and leaf Dark Respiration (RD) compared to the control at 34 and 57 days after transplanting. Higher Np under the elevated CO2 resulted in a higher accumulation of leaflet starch and soluble sugar content. The elevated CO2, compared to the ambient, induced allocation of more dry matter to the underground parts, especially tubers. CO2 Enrichment did not significantly affect the number of tubers and mean tuber weight, however, the elevated CO2 increased yield of Agria and Fontane by 17 and 39%, respectively. The yield of Fontane was increased more than Agria when exposed to elevated CO2, mainly due to greater mean tuber weight than tuber number. The number of large size tubers increased under elevated CO2. The results showed that the greater mean tuber weight might affect tuber yield more than the number of tubers. Our findings suggest that rising levels of CO2 in minituber production systems could be beneficial to improve productivity and tuber yield.

Keywords: Carbohydrate, Dark respiration, Dry matter partitioning, Photosynthetic rate, Starch.

INTRODUCTION

Potato (Solanum tuberosum L.), with annual production of 382 million tons and 20 t ha−1 yield, is ranked as the fourth important crop in the world (FAOSTAT, 2014). Potato is mostly propagated vegetatively through tubers, which decrease the seed quality by continued propagation mainly due to degradation in health status. Viral diseases are a major limiting factor in potato production. Virus free micro-propagated plantlets can produce disease-free seed potato, preventing yield losses (Struik and Wiersema, 2012). Minitubers are healthier potatoes with a faster multiplication rate for a greater tuber yield (Sharma and Pandey, 2013).

For many decades, extensive researches have been carried out on improvement of agronomic and physiological performance and, consequently, increasing crop yield (Ahmadi Lahijani et al., 2018; Shahkoomahally and Shahkoomahally, 2017; Skraly et al., 2018; Struik and Wiersema, 2012). Applying supplemental CO2 to increase yields and quality of agricultural

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crops is becoming common among commercial growers (Li et al., 2013). Due to the limitation of photosynthesis of C₃ plants under the present concentration of atmospheric CO₂, higher levels of CO₂ will increase both carbon fixation and plant biomass production (Aranjuelo et al., 2005).

Increasing atmospheric CO₂ directly enhances photosynthesis in C₃ plants leading to increase in leaf sugar and starch content (Ainsworth and Lemonnier, 2018). Rising CO₂ concentration affects plants at the levels of molecular, developmental, and physiological functions. Changes in the plant functions may affect their ability to capture resources (e.g. leaf size or leaf number), and also alter the resource allocation among different parts, which may significantly influence yield and production (Gray and Brady, 2016).

Increased potato tuber yield due to elevated CO₂ has been reported in diverse studies (Finnan et al., 2005; Högy and Fangmeier, 2009). Lawlor and Mitchell (1991) found that indeterminate crops like potato are supposed to respond more strongly to higher levels of CO₂ compared to determinate crops such as cereals. Potato and other crops with large belowground sinks for carbon and apoplastic mechanisms of phloem loading were suggested to highly respond to elevated CO₂ (Komor et al., 1996). Finnan et al. (2005) attributed the increase in the tuber yield at elevated CO₂ to not only the higher tuber number and individual tuber weight but also a combination of both.

Elevated CO₂ stimulates the production of above- and belowground biomass, but their magnitude are varied with cultivar, plant species, growing condition, and agronomic practice (Finnan et al., 2005; Reddy et al., 2010). Several studies in potato reported that elevated CO₂ concentration enhanced greater dry matter partitioning in the tubers to aboveground parts. (Chen and Setter, 2012; Fleisher et al., 2008a; Fleisher et al., 2008b). Cell division and expansion of sink organs are highly responsive to the higher levels of CO₂ concentrations, hence, stronger sinks attract more assimilates and, consequently, enhance tuber size and tuber number (Chen and Setter, 2012).

Leaf dark respiration is a determinant factor controlling the growth and maintenance of plant tissues (Li et al., 2013). However, the effect and mechanism of elevated CO₂ on the leaf dark respiration is not fully elucidated. Previous findings reported the effects of CO₂ elevation on respiration rate (Gomez-Casanovas et al., 2007; Leakey et al., 2009; Long et al., 2004). Most of up- or down-regulation of respiration under elevated CO₂ conditions depends on developmental stage, plant species, growth conditions, and gas exchange measurement errors (Long et al., 2004). Li et al. (2013) reported that higher dark respiration of tomato leaves under a higher concentration of CO₂ was due to greater content of proteins, carbohydrates, and transcripts involved in the glycolysis pathway, tricarboxylic acid cycle, and mitochondrial electron transport energy metabolism.

The number of tubers and mean tuber weight are of particular importance in minituber production systems. Although previous researches have reported the positive effects of elevated levels of CO₂ on photosynthetic rate, growth, and yield of potato plants, no reports documented the effect of elevated CO₂ concentrations on the respiratory pathway and its relationship with productivity and tuber yield of micro-propagated potato plantlets. The present work aimed to assay the potential positive effects of elevated level of CO₂ on physiological and biochemical traits, minituber production, and dry matter partitioning in two cultivars of potato plantlets (cv. Agria and Fontane).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Plant Materials and Growth Conditions

Uniform potato plantlets (cv. Agria and Fontane) were transplanted in a sterile medium containing a mixture of perlite-coco peat (1:1, v:v) in plastic pots (diameter, 15 cm; depth, 30 cm; one per pot) in the controlled environment chambers (Conviron, Winnipeg, Canada) at Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, in 2015. Plantlets
were derived from in vitro micro-propagated shoot tips grown in agar culture plates containing the Murashige and Skoog medium supplemented with 3% sucrose at Yekta Seed Technology Company, Mashhad, Iran. The plantlets were grown inside the chambers at Photosynthetic Photon Flux Density (PPFD) of 400 µmol photons m\(^{-2}\) s\(^{-1}\) on the leaf surface supplied by fluorescent/incandescent lamps, photoperiod 12/12 (h) (day/night), day/night air temperature 24/16°C, and relative humidity of 50/60% (day/night). The plantlets were separated into two groups. Each group (including 9 pot per cultivar) were placed into a separate growth chamber deferring in CO\(_2\) concentrations (400±10 and 800±10 µmol mol\(^{-1}\)) as “ambient” and “elevated” CO\(_2\), respectively. The pots were subjected to CO\(_2\) concentrations from the first day of transplanting. The CO\(_2\)-enriched air (a mixture of ambient air with commercial CO\(_2\)) from a compressed gas cylinder was injected into each chamber at a flow rate of one L min\(^{-1}\), which was continuously monitored by a calibrated infrared gas analyzer (High-performance CO\(_2\) meter, 77535, China). All plants were watered daily to prevent water stress and were fertilized with the standard Hoagland’s solution every five days (Hoagland and Arnon, 1950).

**Leaf Soluble Carbohydrates and Starch Content**

To assay the total Soluble Carbohydrates of leaves (SC), the method of Dubois et al. (1956) was used. A sample of 100 mg leaf fresh weight was homogenized in 70% methanol using a mortar and pestle. Total soluble carbohydrates content of leaflets were measured by a glucose standard curve. The method of Schlegel (1956) was applied to assay the Starch content of leaves (ST). Residuals of the soluble carbohydrates experiment were rinsed three times using perchloric acid. Absorbance was spectrophotometrically recorded at 485 nm. The starch content of leaves was determined through a glucose standard curve.

**Crop Harvest and Growth Parameters**

Plants were harvested 90 DAT, rinsed and separated into stems, leaves, roots, and tubers. Total green Leaf Number (LN), and number of tubers per plant (Katny et al., 2005) were counted. Mean Tuber Weight (MTN) and tuber Yield per plant (Y) were also measured. The harvested tubers were classified based on smaller diameter in three size categories (< 15, 15-25, and > 25 mm). The above- and below-ground parts of the plants were weighted and then dried out at 75 °C until constant mass and weighed. The total plant DM was calculated.
by adding the values obtained for roots, shoots, and tubers. Dry matter partitioning among the plant parts was calculated as a percentage of DM accumulated in the leaves, stems, roots, and tubers to the total plant DM. Leaf Area (LA) was measured using an automatic leaf area meter (Li-3100, LI-COR, Lincoln, NE).

**Statistical Analysis**

The experimental design was a completely randomized design in a factorial (two cultivars and two CO₂ concentrations) scheme with three replications. Data were presented as the mean ± standard deviation. Statistical analyses were performed by Analysis Of Variance (ANOVA) in SAS software. Differences between treatment means were determined by Fisher’s Least Significant Differences (LSD) test at 0.05 probability level.

**RESULTS**

**Gas Exchange Variables**

Elevated CO₂ concentration increased Np and Rₜ of cultivars at stolonization and tuberization stages (Table 1). A greater Np at 34 DAT compared with 57 DAT was recorded, but Rₜ was greater at 57 DAT in both cultivars (Table 2). Net photosynthesis rate of Agria increased more than Fontane at both measurement dates when exposed to the elevated CO₂. Elevated CO₂ increased Np of Agria by 104 and 84% at 34 and 57 DAT, respectively, while the increases in Fontane were 51 and 12% at similar stages, respectively, compared with the ambient (Table 2).

There was no significant difference in Rₜ between cultivars at 34 or 57 DAT, but elevated CO₂ significantly influenced Rₜ at both stages (Table 1). Elevated CO₂ increased Rₜ of Agria at 34 and 57 DAT by 177 and 5%, respectively, while, these were 192 and 8% in Fontane at the same stages, respectively. Both at ambient and elevated CO₂, Agria showed a higher Rₜ at 34 DAT than 57 DAT. This superiority reversed in Fontane, with higher Rₜ under both CO₂ conditions at 57 DAT. (Table 2).

**Leaf Soluble Carbohydrates and Starch Content**

There were no significant differences between the cultivars in SC either at 34 or 57 DAT (Table 1). Despite producing higher values of SC at elevated CO₂, no statistical difference was observed between the CO₂ treatments (Table 3). Exposure to elevated CO₂ increased ST of Agria at both measurement times more than Fontane. Elevated CO₂ increased ST of Agria by 37 and 78% at 34 and 57 DAT, respectively, respectively.

**Table 1. ANOVA results of gas exchange and chemical parameters at 34 and 57 days after transplanting.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Cultivar (V)</th>
<th>CO₂ concentration (C)</th>
<th>V×C</th>
<th>r²</th>
<th>CV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>34 DAT</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaf Soluble sugars (SC)</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaf Starch content (ST)</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net photosynthetic rate (Np)</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dark Respiration (Rₜ)</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>16.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>57 DAT</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaf Soluble sugars (SC)</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaf Starch content (ST)</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net photosynthetic rate (Np)</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dark respiration (Rₜ)</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>16.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at P < 0.05, ** Significant at P < 0.01, NS: Not Significant, LSD test, " DAT: Day After Transplanting, 34 DAT (Stolonization stage), 57 DAT (Tuberization stage).
Table 2. Effects of CO\textsubscript{2} levels on photosynthetic rate and dark respiration of potato cultivars at 34 and 57 days after transplanting.\textsuperscript{a}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>34 DAT</th>
<th>57 DAT</th>
<th>34 DAT</th>
<th>57 DAT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C1 AM</td>
<td>17.95±2.53</td>
<td>13.85±3.79</td>
<td>0.63±0.79</td>
<td>3.19±0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1 EL</td>
<td>36.68±1.50</td>
<td>25.5±1.26</td>
<td>1.75±0.27</td>
<td>3.34±1.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2 AM</td>
<td>13.89±1.38</td>
<td>14.1±3.14</td>
<td>0.53±0.33</td>
<td>4.11±0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2 EL</td>
<td>21±1.35</td>
<td>15.85±1.75</td>
<td>1.55±0.67</td>
<td>4.46±0.88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{a} Values are mean±SD of three replicates (n=9). C1; Agria, C2; Fontane, AM; Ambient CO\textsubscript{2}, EL; Elevated CO\textsubscript{2}, N\textsubscript{p}; Net photosynthesis rate, R\textsubscript{D}; Dark Respiration, DAT; Day After Transplanting, 34 DAT (Stolonization stage), 57 DAT (Tuberization stage).

Table 3. Effects of CO\textsubscript{2} treatments on leaf soluble sugar and starch content of potato cultivars at 34 and 57 days after transplanting.\textsuperscript{a}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Soluble carbohydrates (mg g\textsuperscript{-1} FW)</th>
<th>Starch (mg g\textsuperscript{-1} FW)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>34 DAT</td>
<td>57 DAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1 AM</td>
<td>24.1±1.67</td>
<td>35.2±0.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1 EL</td>
<td>25.2±2.11</td>
<td>32.4±1.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2 AM</td>
<td>23.0±2.07</td>
<td>33.4±1.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2 EL</td>
<td>25.7±2.42</td>
<td>34.5±3.47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{a} Values are mean±SD of three replicates (n=9). Symbols as defined under Table 2.

while the increases in Fontane were 24 and 57\% at the similar stages, respectively, compared with the ambient.

**Growth Parameters and Dry Matter Partitioning**

Leaf, stem, and total dry matter of the potato plants were influenced by either cultivar or CO\textsubscript{2} concentration (Table 4). Plants grown at elevated CO\textsubscript{2} produced 33, 42, and 35\% greater leaf, stem, and total shoot DM, respectively, compared with ambient CO\textsubscript{2} conditions (Table 5). Dry matter partitioning to different parts of the plants was influenced by cultivar and CO\textsubscript{2} (Table 4). Carbon dioxide enrichment enhanced allocation of DM to the underground parts, especially tubers, and decreased it to the aerial parts of the plants (Table 5 and Figure 1).

The increase in shoot DM of Fontane was greater than Agria at elevated CO\textsubscript{2}, and Agria also gained more tuber DM (Table 5). While Fontane allocated more biomass to the roots at elevated CO\textsubscript{2}, Agria greatly allocated biomass to the tubers (Table 5). Tuber DM was greatly increased in Agria and Fontane under elevated CO\textsubscript{2} compared with the control. However, Fontane produced greater tuber dry matter than Agria either at ambient or elevated CO\textsubscript{2} (Table 5).

Exposure to elevated CO\textsubscript{2} decreased shoot DM allocation in Agria and Fontane by 17 and 12\%, respectively, compared to the ambient. In contrast, DM of the underground parts of Agria and Fontane increased by 13 and 7\%, respectively (Figure 1).

The analysis of leaf area per plants revealed that there was a significant increase in the leaf area associated with higher level of CO\textsubscript{2} (Table 4). Leaf areas of Fontane and Agria increased by 31\% and 12\%, respectively, at elevated CO\textsubscript{2} compared to...
Table 4. ANOVA results of growth parameters of potato cultivars.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Cultivar (V)</th>
<th>CO₂ concentration (C)</th>
<th>VxC</th>
<th>r²</th>
<th>CV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leaf Dry Matter (LDM)</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stem Dry Matter (SDM)</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Shoot Dry Matter (SHDM)</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Root Dry Matter (RDM)</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>25.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuber Dry Matter (TDM)</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>22.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaf Area (LA)</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaf Number (LN)</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuber Yield (Y)</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>18.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuber number (TN)</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean Tuber Weight (MTW)</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>24.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Tuber (&lt; 15 mm)</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>26.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Tuber (15-25 mm)</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>19.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Tuber (&gt; 25 mm)</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>14.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at P< 0.05, ** Significant at P< 0.01, NS: Not Significant, LSD test.

Figure 1. Effect of elevated CO₂ on dry matter partitioning of potato cultivars. AM: 400 ppm, EL: 800 ppm. Different lowercase letters indicate a significant difference between CO₂ levels for the same cultivar, whereas different uppercase letters indicate a significant difference between cultivars at the same CO₂ level, at P< 0.05, according to LSD test.

Table 5. Effects of CO₂ treatments on growth parameters of potato cultivars. *a

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>LDM (g plant⁻¹)</th>
<th>SDM (g plant⁻¹)</th>
<th>SHDM (g plant⁻¹)</th>
<th>RDM (g plant⁻¹)</th>
<th>TUDM (g plant⁻¹)</th>
<th>TDM (g plant⁻¹)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C1 AM</td>
<td>1.59±0.27</td>
<td>0.71±0.17</td>
<td>2.31±0.34</td>
<td>1.55±0.52</td>
<td>0.64±0.16</td>
<td>4.51±0.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1 EL</td>
<td>2.05±0.06</td>
<td>0.91±0.13</td>
<td>2.96±0.18</td>
<td>2.12±0.65</td>
<td>1.70±0.47</td>
<td>6.78±1.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2 AM</td>
<td>2.08±0.33</td>
<td>0.74±0.11</td>
<td>2.82±0.34</td>
<td>2.73±0.63</td>
<td>1.10±0.09</td>
<td>6.56±0.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2 EL</td>
<td>2.84±0.06</td>
<td>1.15±0.06</td>
<td>4.00±0.01</td>
<td>4.5±0.91</td>
<td>1.95±0.51</td>
<td>10.46±1.42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*a The measurements were carried out when the plants were 90 days old. Values are mean±SD of three replicates (n=9). C1: Agria, C2: Fontane, AM: Ambient CO₂, EL: Elevated CO₂, LDM; Leaf Dry Matter, SDM; Stem Dry Matter, SHDM; Shoot Dry Matter, RDM; Root Dry Matter, TUDM; Tuber Dry Matter, TDM; Total Dry Matter.
the ambient (Table 6). The plants grown under elevated CO\textsubscript{2} conditions produced a higher number of leaves (Table 4). Fontane had a greater LN under both conditions, but elevated CO\textsubscript{2} increased LN of Agria greatly (Table 6).

### Tuber Yield

Elevated CO\textsubscript{2} significantly stimulated the tuber yield per plant (Table 4). Fontane produced a greater tuber yield than Agria when exposed to elevated CO\textsubscript{2} (Table 6). Elevated CO\textsubscript{2} increased the yield of Agria and Fontane by 21 and 65\%, respectively. There was no significant effect of higher CO\textsubscript{2} concentration on the TN and MTW of the plants (Table 4). Although insignificantly, a greater MTW was recorded at elevated CO\textsubscript{2} in Fontane compared with the ambient conditions (Table 6). Tuber number of Agria was increased (26\%) more than Fontane (4\%) under elevated CO\textsubscript{2} conditions, however, the change was not significant (Table 4). CO\textsubscript{2} enrichment significantly increased the proportion of large size tubers (> 25 mm) of the plants compared with the ambient conditions (Table 4). The percent distribution of medium size tubers (15-25 mm) was also higher in Agria at elevated CO\textsubscript{2} compared with the ambient conditions, although, the effect was not significant (Figure 2).

### DISCUSSION

Photosynthesis of C\textsubscript{3} plants is not fully saturated at the current atmospheric levels of CO\textsubscript{2}. Rising atmospheric CO\textsubscript{2} concentration has been elucidated to enhance the rate of photosynthesis and influences the growth and yield of C\textsubscript{3} plants (Reddy et al., 2010). Our results revealed that \(N_p\) was significantly stimulated in both cultivars of potato. Chen and Setter (2012) suggested that the availability of sufficient sink is important to increase the photosynthetic response of C\textsubscript{3} plants at elevated CO\textsubscript{2}. Although there was no significant effect of elevated CO\textsubscript{2} on the number of tubers and mean tuber weight, the plants grown at elevated CO\textsubscript{2} produced slightly more tuber number and mean tuber weight, which could serve as a greater sink strength. The greater number of tubers increase sink strength, thereby, reducing the feedback inhibition of starch build-up on the photosynthetic rate. Finnan et al. (2005) stated that the tuberization process would be stimulated under elevated CO\textsubscript{2} conditions, and a greater number of tubers would increase the sink strength to attract more assimilates. Aien et al. (2014) also reported that the photosynthetic rate of two potato cultivars increased at 30 and 60 DAT under elevated levels of CO\textsubscript{2}. They concluded that increase in the rate of photosynthesis under elevated CO\textsubscript{2} might be attributed to the higher number of tubers under such conditions.
Figure 2. Percentage of the number of tubers produced per size category for different cultivars under ambient and elevated CO₂ conditions. Ambient; 400 µmol mol⁻¹, Elevated; 800 µmol mol⁻¹. Size category (mm). Vertical bar shows Standard Error of the difference (SE).

Measurement of the leaf dark respiration revealed that the respiratory metabolism was up-regulated under elevated CO₂. The metabolic analysis showed that starch and soluble carbohydrates content increased under elevated CO₂. Because of the enhanced photosynthetic rate at elevated CO₂, higher accumulation of carbohydrates might be a consequence of higher substrate availability to stimulate the respiratory pathway (Aranjuelo et al., 2011; Aranjuelo et al., 2006). Energy demand and substrate supply are able to control respiration rates, which indicates that plants regulate carbon and nutrients allocation to increase photosynthesis and growth (González-Meler et al., 2009). A common consequence of growing plants at elevated CO₂ is a higher production of photoassimilates and a higher concentration of carbohydrates in the plant tissues (Kimball et al., 2002). Li et al. (2013) also reported a significant increase in the leaf carbohydrate content and dark respiration in tomato plants when exposed to elevated CO₂. Higher leaf dark respiration because of greater leaf carbohydrate and starch content helps plants to meet energy demand for growth and maintenance. Carbohydrates play a vital role in starch biosynthesis and tuber growth and are known as the stimulators of tuber initiation (Ramawat and Merillon, 2013). An increase in carbohydrates content activate a number of genes involved in starch biosynthesis and increase the tubers capacity for storing more photoassimilates (Kloosterman et al., 2005).

This study showed greater tuber yield in the plants grown under elevated CO₂ conditions. This is consistent with Fleisher et al. (2013) who found substantial stimulation in the tuber yield of potato exposed to elevated CO₂. Lawson et al. (2001), however, reported no significant effect of such conditions on the tuber yield. Numerous studies on the effect of elevated CO₂ on potato yield have reported an increase in the tuber number associated with a greater tuber yield (Aien et al., 2014). However, in spite of increase in tuber yield, a decrease in the tuber number was also reported under higher CO₂ concentration (Finnan et al., 2005; Finnan et al., 2002). The results of the CHIP project showed that the increase in potato tuber number under elevated CO₂ was insufficient to quantify the tuber yield, therefore, mean tuber weight also contributes to increasing yield (Craigon et al., 2002). In agreement with this, it was
observed that the mean tuber weight was more stimulated than the tuber number when plants were exposed to a higher level of CO$_2$.

The results of our study showed that elevated CO$_2$ concentration increased the percent distribution of medium and large size tubers compared with the ambient conditions (Figure 2). The results are in agreement with Högy and Fangmeier (2009) who reported an increase in the size of individual tubers under elevated CO$_2$. They concluded that the stimulation of potato tuber yield in response to CO$_2$ enrichment was mainly due to increased growth of the formerly initiated tubers than an increase in the number of tubers. During the tuber formation stage, numerous potential tubers initiate on potato plants, but some of them do not develop due to limited assimilate flow toward the tubers (Struik, 2007). We observed that elevated CO$_2$ increased leaf area and leaf number of the plants. Therefore, it is possible that competition between the newly developing leaves with the tubers resulted in a lower positive effect of greater assimilate production on the mean tuber weight and the tuber number of plants under elevated CO$_2$ concentrations.

Despite higher $N_p$ in Agria under both CO$_2$ levels, the tuber yield of Fontane increased more than Agria under elevated CO$_2$. The higher tuber yield of Fontane was closely associated with the greater photosynthetic units (LA and LN) than $N_p$ on the leaf area basis. Additionally, the lower leaf starch content and the higher tuber dry matter of Fontane compared with Agria likely indicated the better translocation of photoassimilates to underground parts in this cultivar. Fleisher et al. (2008a) observed no significant changes in leaf area of potato plants at higher CO$_2$ concentration. They concluded that higher productivity of the potato plants was due to higher assimilation rate under such conditions. However, Finnan et al. (2005) concluded that the increase in potato tuber yield under elevated CO$_2$ could be a result of either a higher photosynthetic rate per leaf area unit or an increase in leaf area, and likely a combination of both.

The results of this study showed that exposure to elevated CO$_2$ altered dry matter allocation to the tubers. This is in agreement with the results of previous studies that reported a greater increase in mean tuber weight and tuber number of potato plants (Fleisher et al., 2008b; Högy and Fangmeier, 2009). Studies on the effect of higher CO$_2$ concentration on the growth and productivity of tomato (Cong and Tanksley, 2006) and Arabidopsis (Horiguchi et al., 2006) indicated that cell proliferation and expansion in the sink organs are important factors for developing sink capacity. Higher levels of CO$_2$ concentration shift partitioning of photoassimilates toward the tubers. Since cell division in the sinks is highly responsive to elevated CO$_2$, it results in producing larger sinks to store more assimilates (Chen and Setter, 2012). However, Chen and Setter (2012) reported that a greater potato tuber growth under elevated CO$_2$ is more related to stimulated tuber cell proliferation than cell expansion.

**CONCLUSIONS**

Elevated CO$_2$ concentration increased dry matter partitioning toward the underground parts of the plants, especially tubers. There was a significant increase in the tuber yield of both cultivars. However, no significant increase in the number of tubers or mean tuber weight of cultivars was observed at elevated CO$_2$. It seems that a slight increase in either tuber number or individual tuber weight potentially contributed to increase in tuber yield under elevated CO$_2$. The increase in tuber yield of Fontane seemed to be more associated with mean tuber weight, while, in Agria, it was more associated with the number of tubers under elevated CO$_2$. Additionally, Elevated level of CO$_2$ significantly increased the number of large size tubers as a portion of total tuber numbers, which would be beneficial for a better establishment of plants in the field.
Our results demonstrated that the higher level of CO₂ concentration stimulated leaf soluble carbohydrates and starch content of both cultivars, which could serve as a greater substrate for increasing the leaf dark respiration. Overall, these results suggest that raising the levels of CO₂ in minituber production systems could be beneficial to stimulate the productivity and tuber yield.

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تاثیر افسایش دی اکسید کربن بر تبادل گازی، ویژگی‌های بیوشیمیایی و عملکرد ریزگده‌های سیب‌زمینی (Solanum tuberosum L.)

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چکیده

به منظور بررسی تاثیر سطوح مختلف دی اکسید کربن (400 و 800 میکرومول بر مول) بر ویژگی‌های بیوشیمیایی و فیزيولوژیک و عملکرد ریزگده‌های سیب‌زمینی (نیکوتینه سیلیستریس) در شرایط کنترل شده در دانشگاه فردوسی مشهد در سال 1394 کشت گردید. بدون توجه به رقم افزایش دی اکسید کربن موجب افزایش ویژگی‌های بیوشیمیایی و عملکرد ریزگده‌های سیب‌زمینی شد. افزایش دی اکسید کربن تأثیر معنی‌داری بر تعداد و میانگین وزن ریزگده نداشت، اما به‌طور مداوم افزایش دی اکسید کربن باعث افزایش عملکرد غذایی شد. ویژگی‌های بیوشیمیایی و فیزیولوژیک دی اکسید کربن با ترتیب بین 45 و 93 درصد شد. عملکرد فوتانه افزایش اگریا در اثر افزایش دی اکسید کربن به میزان 17 و 39 درصد شد. عملکرد فوتانه بیش از اگریا در اثر افزایش دی اکسید کربن باقی که عمدا تا دلیل میانگین وزن غذای بیشتر بود. نتایج نشان داد که میانگین وزن غذای بیش از تعداد غذای عملکرد را تحت تأثیر قرار می‌دهند، با توجه به نتایج، به نظر می‌رسد که افزایش غلطه دی اکسید کربن در سیستم‌های تنفسی و ریزگده سیب‌زمینی می‌تواند از طریق بهبود تولید کندلگی و عملکرد ریزگده سودمند باشد.