

Tradeoffs between isoprene emission, carbon gain and water use among different genera of Arundineae

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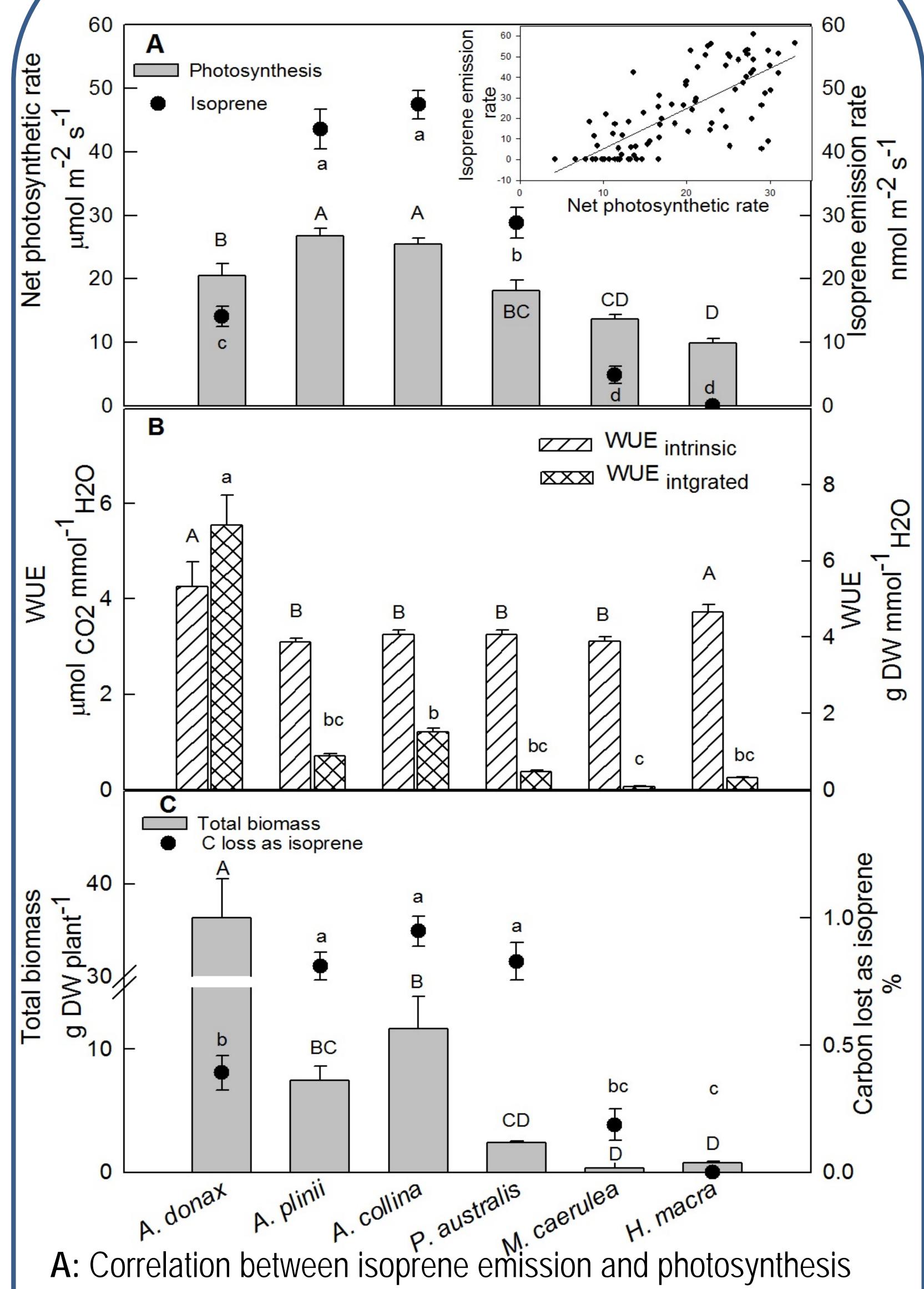
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- Isoprene is a highly reactive volatile organic compound (VOC) affecting the oxidative capacity of atmosphere and it is emitted by many plant species
- The *Isps* gene has evolved many times during the evolution of plants
- Transcriptional regulation of the *Isps* gene is affected by leaf age
- Arundineae is a small tribe of Poaceae and contains different genera: Arundo, Molinia, Phragmites, Hakonechloe
- ❖ A. donax and P. australis are isoprene emitting species, while there is no information about isoprene emisson from other genera of Arundineae

- Which Arundineae taxa are able to emit isoprene?
- What is the correlation between isoprene emission and photosynthesis?
- ❖ What is the difference in chloroplast ultrastructure and leaf anatomy of plants with contrasting isoprene emissions?
- Comparison of the isoprene emision pattern in A. donax with dicots
- Asses the environmetal tradeoff between isoprene emission, carbon gain and water loss among Arundineae taxa

- Photosynthesis measurements with LI-COR
- Isoprene emission measured by PTR-MS
- Profiling in all leaf levels of A. donax
- Further screening in three species
- 4th node leaf from apex used for all measurements except profiling

Outcome

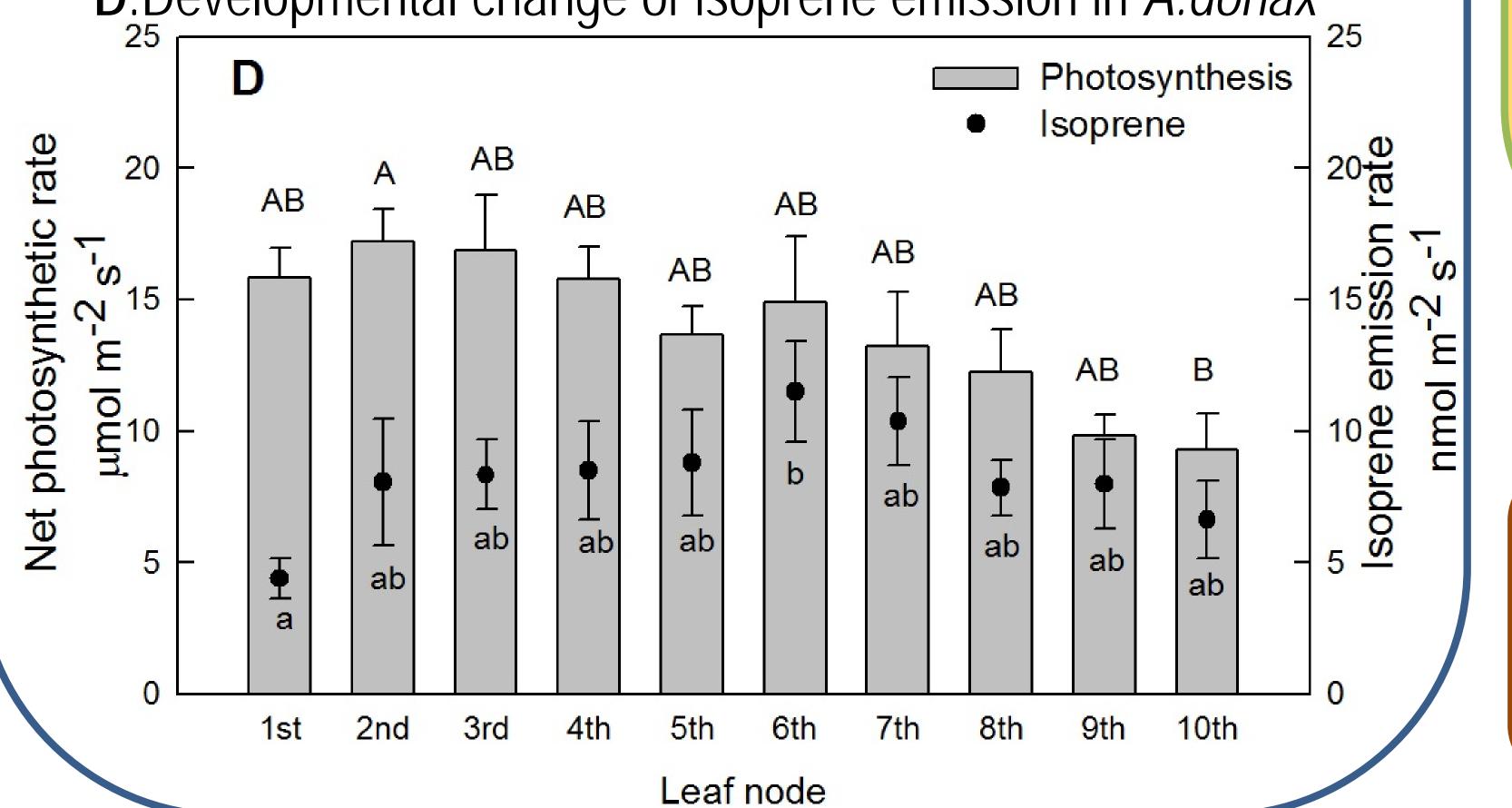


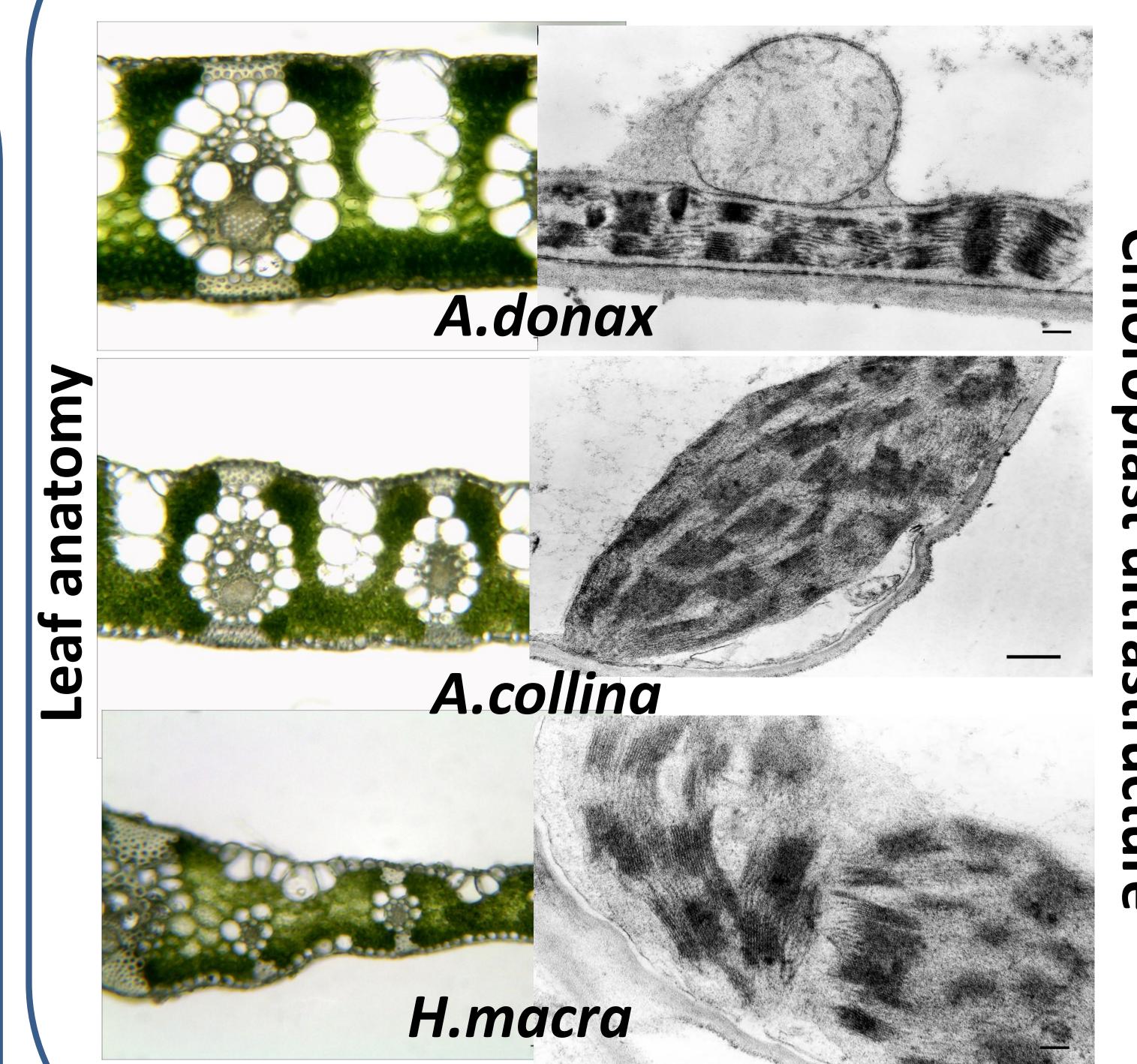
A: Correlation between isoprene emission and photosynthesis

B: WUE in leaf level (instantaneous) and plan productivity (integrated)

C: Relation between % of carbon lost as isoprene and biomass

D:Developmental change of isoprene emission in *A.donax*





Conclusion

- First report about the correlation between photosynthesis and isoprene emission in monocots
- Possible secondary loss of *Isps* gene in *H.macra*
- ❖ A.donax was an exception due to low isoprene emission and high WUE (intgrated) which highlighted its capacity as a biofuel crop in terms of environmental impact
- ❖ The pattern of isoprene emission was the same with dicots while there might be difference in transcriptional regulation of *Isps* gene
- Chloroplast ultrastructure and leaf anatomy were species specific

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