

Activity Imaging Photosynthetic Of Populus X Canadensis Moench Plants In Air Pollution

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Abstract: Air pollution by the metallurgical units, as the other stressors, can modify the optical and fluorescence properties of leaf plants either directly or indirectly. Therefore stress effects on plants are detectable via changed on fluorescence signature of leaves. Air pollution could induce decrease of chlorophyll (Chl) content as well as significant decline of photosynthetic activity. The chlorophyll fluorescence as a nondestructive method for the in vivo analysis of plants allow to study the photosynthetic light processes and quantum conversion to detect stress effect on the activity of the photosynthetic apparatus. Metallurgical factory in Elbasan that release chemicals and particulates into the atmosphere is considered a source of air pollution. Some plant species grown in area near the factory were studied to evaluate the efficiency of photosynthetic apparatus in pollution conditions via chlorophyll fluorescence imaging during induction kinetics. Different fluorescence ratios which describe the photosynthetic light processes and the potential and effective quantum yields of Photosystem II were considered too. Chlorophyll fluorescence images were measured using the FluorCam 700MF imaging system (Photon Systems Instrument) as a technique that offers the possibility to study the distribution and patchiness of fluorescence signatures over the whole leaf area. Chl fluorescence images were measured on the leaves of spontaneous plants grown in sites with different level of steel plant air pollution assessed on base of different distances and different directions from the source of the pollution. Contamination effect reflected on photosynthetic activity of leaves was very high particularly on plants located nearer the metallurgical units.

Keywords: Chlorophyll fluorescence, chlorophyll fluorescence imaging, spontaneous plant, induction kinetics, photosynthetic apparatus.

I. Introduction

Metallurgical complex of Elbasan is the largest place in the country with a treatment capacity of 800 thousand tons/year of iron-nickel producing an estimated 44.8 tons of toxic dust/year with minor changes from the original technology installed in 1976 (Shallari et al., 1998). The contaminants emitted from this complex impact on the environment causing many problems. Smelters, whose emissions contain toxic gases and dusts rich in heavy metals like Pb, Cu, Zn Cr, Ni and Cd, caused particularly these effects. The soils around metallurgical complex are contaminated by heavy metals such as cadmium, nickel, chromium, lead and copper as consequence of the industrial activity (Shallari et al., 1998, Sallaku et al., 1999). Air pollutions as toxic gases and dusts negatively affect plants by changing stomata conductance or blocking leaf stomata and prevent plant respiration, reducing photosynthesis rates, increasing leaf temperature, reducing leaf and plant growth, causing leaf injury as necrosis and chlorosis or speckle of brown spots. Acid rain (a product of air pollution) and soil contamination severely affect trees and plants as well. However, two or more pollutants acting together can have a synergistic effect, producing damage at lower concentrations than if they were acting separately (Colls, 2002).

Plants grown in the area of the Metallurgical complex of Elbasan are repeatedly exposed to various stressors especially to air pollution gases (sulfide, dioxide etc), highly reactive oxygen species (O₃, OH, H₂O₂) and dusts (Shallari et al., 1998, Sallaku et al., 1999). These stressors can affect the photosynthetic performance of leaves either directly or indirectly modifying their optical and fluorescence properties. The chlorophyll (Chl) fluorescence signatures of plants as a rapid, nondestructive diagnostic method allow to investigate the photosynthetic light processes and quantum conversion in plants (Lichtenthaler and Miehe, 1997; Govindjee, 2004; Krause and Weis, 1991; Lichtenthaler and Babani, 2004; Schreiber, 1986). Recently, image analysis of the Chl fluorescence signal offers the possibility to study distribution and patchiness of fluorescence signatures over the whole leaf area. These techniques were developed as useful tool for determining the photosynthetic performance of plants as well as to detect and quantify early stress damage in plants. Imaging of Chl fluorescence during induction kinetics correctly screens the emission heterogeneity reflecting localized biotic or abiotic stress or heterogeneous metabolism (Buschmann and Lichtenthaler 1998, Lichtenthaler and Babani 2000; Lichtenthaler et al., 2000, Lichtenthaler and Babani 2004, Lichtenthaler et al., 2007, Nebdal et al. 2000, Schreiber 2004).

Various parameters and ratios of the Chl fluorescence determined from the induction kinetics (Kautsky effect) can be used as indicators of the functional state or stress damage of the photosynthetic apparatus and photosynthetic electron transport (Babani and Lichtenthaler, 1996; Buschmann and Lichtenthaler, 1998; Govindjee 2004; Photon Systems Instruments, 2011). The objective of the presented work is the evaluation of damage by Metallurgical complex on spontaneous plants (*Populus deltoides* Marsh. x *Populus nigra* L.) grown in sites with different level of air pollution characterizing the photosynthetic performance by chlorophyll fluorescence imaging.

II. Material And Methods Plant Material

Endemic-spontaneous plant *Populus x canadensis* Moench (*Populus deltoides* Marsh. x *Populus nigra* L.) grown in different steel plant pollution conditions were analyzed. Study areas were chosen in three locations: Site 1 - Bradashesh area, near Elbasan (in a distance of 2km from source of pollution), Site 2 - Petresh area (in a distance of 14km from source of pollution) and Site 3 - Dajti area, as control characterized by optimal physiological conditions. Six leaves of *Poplar* from six different branches grown in conditions of every selected site were analyzed.

III. Chlorophyll fluorescence imaging of induction kinetics

Chlorophyll (*Chl*) fluorescence induction kinetics was measured using the FluorCam 700MF kinetics imaging system constructed by Photon Systems Instrument (Photon Systems Instruments, 2011). *Chl* fluorescence images and induction kinetics were measured on pre-darkened leaves (30 min) using the FluorCam quenching protocol. The images of the measured Chl fluorescence intensity were obtained on false colour, whereby black is the lowest (zero) and red the highest fluorescence intensity. The fluorescence emission is induced by two sets of 325 super-bright orange light emitting diodes (LED's) (wavelength 605nm) that provide excitation flashes or a continuous actinic irradiance controlled by defined protocol. Fluorescence images are captured by a CCD camera at 12-bit resolution in 512x512 pixels of CCD chip. The size of an analyzed object is up to 13x13 cm.

Chlorophyll fluorescence images of parameters during induction kinetics as F_0 and F_0' (minimum fluorescence in the dark and in the light-adapted states), F_m and F_m' (maximum fluorescence in the dark and in the light-adapted states), F_p (initial fluorescence increase caused by the actinic light exposure) and F_s , (steady-state fluorescence in actinic light exposure) were recorded during induction kinetics. Images of various Chl fluorescence ratios obtained by pixel to pixel arithmetic operations performed by FluorCam software were: maximum quantum yields of Photosystem II F_v/F_m and F_m/F_0 , effective quantum yields of Photosystem II F_v'/F_m' and F_m'/F_0' , fluorescence decline ratio in steady-state which assess plant vitality $Rfd=(F_p-F_s)/F_s$ where $F_v=F_m-F_0$ and $F_v'=F_m'-F_0'$.

IV. Results

4.1 Image Fluorescence parameters

Image fluorescence parameters measured during induction kinetics (Tab. 1) represent the mean values of six different leaves. Whereby, the values of each parameter of every leaf calculated by FluoCam software, indicate the mean of the fluorescence signals of all pixels over the leaf area. The mean values of image fluorescence parameters demonstrate the differences between leaves grown in different conditions. The observed rising of the values of standard deviations from optimal growth conditions to pollution conditions can be illustrated the increase of the variability through the leaves as the effect to steel plant pollution exposure.

4.2 Chlorophyll fluorescence images

Images at the maximum fluorescence of chlorophyll in the dark state F_m displayed at the same pseudoscale clearly show changes of the values of this parameter and the distributions of fluorescence signature related to the heterogeneity over leaf area between leaves grown in different conditions (Fig. 1 and Fig. 2). Fluorescence images at F_m of leaves grown in plan steel air pollution conditions (Site 1 - Bradashesh, Site 2 - Petresh) demonstrate a different distribution of the fluorescence signature over the leaf area as compare to the leaves grown in optimal conditions (Site 3 - Dajti). Screening of the fluorescence emission over the leaf area confirm the increase of the gradients and local irregularities especially in the leaves grown in Site 1, where the level of pollution is higher related to the nearer distance from the metallurgical complex. Even on leaves grown in Site 2 (on October) can be detected local areas with a very low fluorescence signal that shown the high reduction of photosynthetic pigments.

4.3 Chlorophyll fluorescence ratios

The fluorescence ratios that allow to estimate maximum quantum yield of Photosystem II (F_v/F_m , F_m/F_0) and effective quantum yield of Photosystem II (F_v'/F_m' and F_m'/F_0') indicate a decrease of these ratios

from optimal growth conditions at Site 3 (Dajt area - control) to stress-pollution conditions at Site 1 (Bradashesh area, 2km) and at Site 2 (Ibe-Berzhit area) (Tab. 2). The values of these ratios show a higher decrease in the leaves grown in Site 1 than in Site 2. These observed differences demonstrate a decline of the maximum and effective quantum yields of Photosystem II as the result of exposure of leaves to steel plant pollution conditions. The reduction of quantum yields seems to be related to the level of pollution, being higher at nearer distance from the metallurgical complex where the level of pollution is higher. The values of Chl decline ratios Rfd represent a higher mean values to leaves grown in the optimal conditions (Site 3 - mean values 2.66 and 2.12 respectively on August and October) comparing to two other pollution growth conditions in areas near the metallurgical unit (Site 1 - mean values 2.02 and 1.9, Site 2 - mean values 1.74 and 0.94 respectively on August and October) (Tab. 2). The observed rise of the values of standard deviations from optimal growth conditions to pollution conditions can be illustrate the increase of the variability through the leaves as the effect to steel plant pollution exposure. The values of Rfd ratios that assess plant vitality estimate the reduction of photosynthetic performance of plants grown in pollution conditions, that can be considered higher in the plant grown at the areas nearer the metallurgical complex (Site 1, Site 2) (Fig. 3).

4.4 Chlorophyll fluorescence decline ratio images - Rfd images

Images of the fluorescence decline ratio Rfd of a green leaf grown in optimal conditions at Site 3 in Dajt area - control show almost no irregularities and a uniform distribution of the values of this ratios over the leaf area (Fig. 4, Fig. 5). The values of Rfd ratios as plant vitality indicator demonstrated that these green leaves can be characterized by a high photosynthetic activity, as reflect by the mean values of the ratios 2.66 and 2.12 respectively on August and October (Tab. 2). The distribution of the Rfd indices over the leaf area display an increase of the gradients and local irregularities of the leaves grown in plan steel air pollution growth conditions, Site 1- Bradashesh area, 2km, Site 2- Ibe-Berzhit area, 36km, in comparison of leaves grown in optimal conditions (Dajti area) especially in the leaves grown in Site 1, where the level of pollution is higher related to the nearer distance from the metallurgical complex. Very low Rfd signal identified at local areas on leaves grown in Site 2 on October show the high reduction of photosynthetic performance as damage of the photosynthetic apparatus and photosynthetic electron transport.

The distribution of the Rfd values over the leaf area as well as the values of the ratios exhibit a lower activity of photosynthetic apparatus of the leaves grown in plan steel air pollution growth conditions, Site 1- Bradashesh area, 2km, Site 2- Ibe-Berzhit area, 36km, in comparison of leaves grown in optimal conditions (Dajti area). The decline of activity of photosynthetic apparatus seems to be related to the distance of the source of pollution (Fig. 4, Fig. 5, Tab. 2).

V. Conclusions

- Fluorescence images measured during induction kinetics, values of the fluorescence parameters and distribution of the fluorescence signal and the Rfd values over the leaf area in the leaves of spontaneous plant *Populus x canadensis* Moench grown in optimal conditions (Dajti area - site 3) exhibited a high photosynthetic activity as is demonstrated by the values of fluorescence ratios which evaluate the plant vitality and maximum quantum yield of photosynthetic apparatus: Rfd=2.66, 2.16; Fm/Fo=4.37, 4.24 respectively on August and October.
- Activity of photosynthetic apparatus of leaves of *Populus x canadensis* Moench grown in plant steel air pollution conditions in Site 2 at Ibe-Berzhit area in a distance of 36km from source of pollution was generally lower than activity of plants grown in optimal conditions as is expressed by a non uniform distribution and increase of irregularities of the fluorescence signal at Fm and Rfd ratios over the leaf area as well as by the values of the fluorescence ratios: Rfd=2.02, 1.9; Fm/Fo=4.51, 4.13 respectively on August and October.
- Activity of photosynthetic apparatus of leaves of *Populus x canadensis* Moench grown in plant steel air pollution conditions in Site 1, Elbasan area at Bradashesh in a distance of 2km from source of pollution, demonstrate a higher reduction of the activity of photosynthetic apparatus compare to other areas as is expressed by the lowest values of fluorescence decline ratio (Rfd=1.74, 0.94 and Fm/Fo=3.58, 3.11 respectively on August and October) and the increased of non-uniformity distribution and heterogeneity of signal of fluorescence and plant vitality index over the leaf area.

Based on images of the analyzed chlorophyll fluorescence signatures during induction kinetics and fluorescence ratios, increased of non-uniformity distribution and heterogeneity of signal over the leaf area and the values of fluorescence parameters at certain state during induction kinetics could be demonstrated that the decline of photosynthetic apparatus activity in pollution conditions is related to the level of pollution indicated by the distance of the source of pollution, metallurgical complex of Elbasan. Consequently, contamination effect reflected on decline of photosynthetic activity of leaves could be particularly very high on plants grown in locations nearer the metallurgical units.

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Figures and Table

Induced fluorescence image parameters of leaves of *Poplar* grown in area of plan steel air pollution conditions (Site 1- Bradashesh, 2km, Site 2- Ibe-Berzhit, 36km) and optimal conditions (Site 3- Dajt, control) on August and October (mean of six leaves).

Table 1

<i>Populus x canadensis</i> Moench		Site 1 (2km)	Site 2 (14km)	Site 3 (control)	Site 1 (2km)	Site 2 (36km)	Site 3 (control)
Image Fluorescence parameters		August			October		
Fo	mean	104.4	109.1	128.8	105.6	101.8	101.7
	std	5.92	3.78	3.64	3.43	5.23	2.95
Fm	mean	472.6	309.9	563.4	456.6	317.2	432.7
	std	59.01	14.07	17.02	36.55	32.65	15.06
Fo'	mean	139.2	118.4	124.9	143.3	145.2	136.0
	std	2.92	2.64	4.04	5.55	3.61	2.34
Fm'	mean	196.6	147.6	180.0	209.4	191.5	182.0
	std	12.26	6.02	9.35	9.17	5.79	6.55

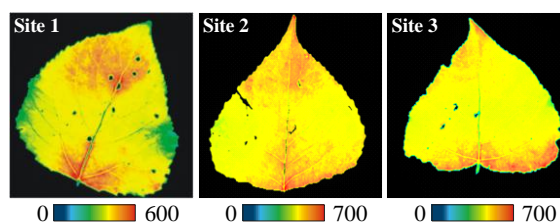


Figure 1

Images at the maximum fluorescence in the dark Fm of a leaf grown in plan steel air pollution conditions (Site 1 - Bradashesh, 2km, Site 2 - Petresh, 14km) and optimal conditions (Site 3 – Dajt, control) on August.

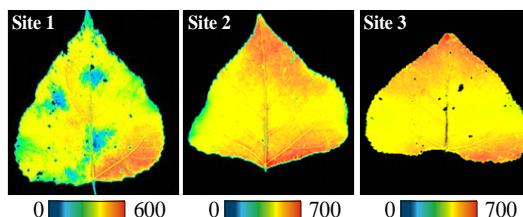


Figure 2

Images at the maximum fluorescence in the dark Fm of a leaf grown in plan steel air pollution conditions (Site 1- Bradashesh, 2km, Site 2- Petresh, 14km) and optimal conditions (Site 3 – Dajt, control) on October.

Image fluorescence ratios of *Poplar* leaves grown in area of plan steel air pollution conditions (Site 1- Bradashesh, 2km, Site 2- Petresh, 14km) and optimal conditions (Site 3- Dajt, control) on August and October (mean of six leaves).

Table 2

<i>Populus x canadensis</i> Moench		Site 1 (2km)	Site 2 (36km)	Site 3 (control)	Site 1 (2km)	Site 2 (36km)	Site 3 (control)
Image Fluorescence ratios		August			October		
Fm/Fo	mean	2.85	4.51	4.37	3.11	4.13	4.25
	std	0.14	0.14	0.08	0.20	0.20	0.06
Fv/Fm	mean	0.65	0.78	0.77	0.68	0.76	0.77
	std	0.01	0.02	0.008	0.02	0.02	0.00
Fm'/Fo'	mean	1.25	1.41	1.44	1.32	1.41	1.34
	std	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.03
Fv'/Fm'	mean	0.20	0.29	0.31	0.24	0.29	0.25
	std	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
Rfd	mean	1.74	2.02	2.66	0.94	1.9	2.12
	std	0.14	0.01	0.04	0.23	0.15	0.12

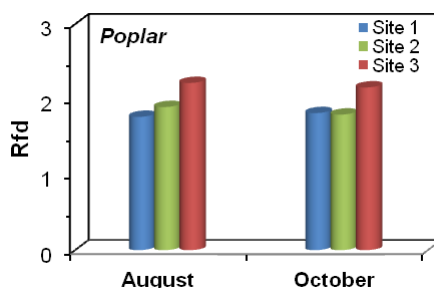


Figure 3

Fluorescence decline ratio Rfd of leaves of *Poplar* grown in area of plan steel air pollution conditions (Site 1- Bradashesh, 2km, Site 2- Petresh, 14km) and optimal conditions (Site 3- Dajt, control) on August and October (mean of six leaves).

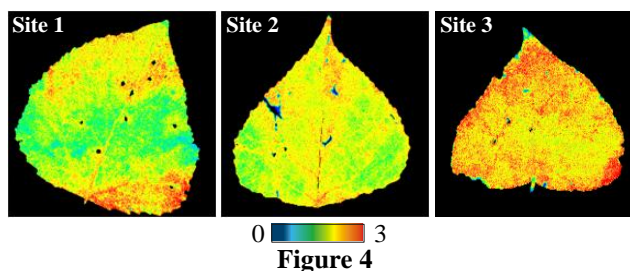


Figure 4

The fluorescence decline ratio image Rfd of leaves grown in plan steel air pollution conditions (Site 1- Bradashesh, 2km, Site 2- Petresh, 14km) and optimal conditions (Site 3- Dajt, control) on August (pseudoscale 0 - 3).

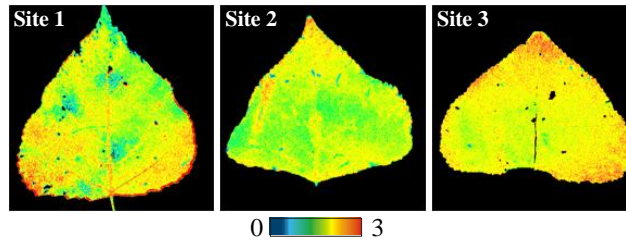


Figure 5

The fluorescence decline ratio image Rfd of leaves grown in plan steel air pollution conditions (Site 1- Bradashesh, 2km, Site 2- Petresh, 14km) and optimal conditions (Site 3- Dajt, control) on October (pseudoscale 0 - 3).