

Linking Changes in Chlorophyll A Fluorescence with Drought Stress Susceptibility in Mung Bean [*Vigna Radiata* (L.) Wilczek]

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ABSTRACT

In the present study, the mung bean cv. NM-13-1^{Tol} was selected as drought-tolerant and NM-54^{Sens} as drought-sensitive. The effects of progressive drought (16 days) on the photosystem II (PSII) activity was assessed using OJIP and JIP-test in the selected two mung bean cultivars differing in drought tolerance. Drought stress reduced the relative water content to 70% (at threshold) and 62% (below the threshold) in cv.NM-13-1^{Tol} and NM-54^{Sens}, respectively. The greater reduction in quantum yield of PSII in cv.NM-54^{Sens} due to drought stress was due to PSII photodamage. Raw OJIP induction curves and F_o and F_m normalised curves showed that significant changes in fluorescence occurred at the O, J, I and P steps only in cv. NM-54^{Sens}. Double normalised differential kinetics indicated adverse effects at the antennae, oxygen evolving complex and intersystem electron acceptors in cv.NM54^{Sens}. Moreover, JIP-test analysis showed that drought stress caused a greater decrease in performance index (PI_{ABS}) in cv.NM-54^{Sens} as compared to that in cv. NM-13-1^{Tol}, which is associated with an increase in V_j , rate of accumulation of closed reaction centres (M_o), energy fluxes for absorption (ABS/RC), trapping (TR_o/RC), electron transport (ET_o/RC), and dissipation of absorbed energy as heat (DI_o/RC). In conclusion, two-week drought stress reduced the RWC below the threshold in cv.NM54^{Sens}, which resulted in damages at the donor and acceptor sides of PSII. However, cv.NM-13-1^{Tol} somehow maintained the RWC around the threshold and thus protected PSII. Of various JIP-test parameters, PI_{ABS} , F_v/F_m , V_j , and M_o are key indicators of drought stress tolerance in mung bean cultivars.

Keywords: Drought, F_v/F_m , JIP-test, OJIP, PI_{ABS} , Photosystem-II, RWC

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