

Fisiología Vegetal

Clase - 3

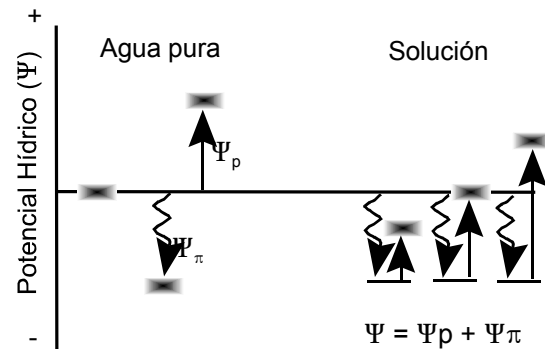
<http://www.biouls.cl>

¿Preguntas de la clase anterior?

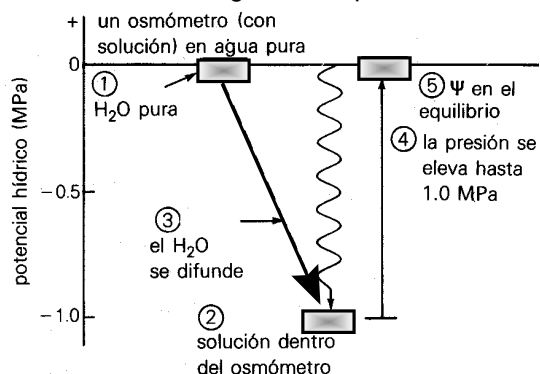
Potencial Hídrico y sus Componentes

- $\Psi = \Psi_p + \Psi_\pi + \Psi_m + \Psi_g$
- Potencial de presión o de turgor (Ψ_p , + a -)
- Potencial osmótico (Ψ_π ó Ψ_s , <0)
- Potencial mátrico (Ψ_m , <0)
- Potencial gravitacional (Ψ_g , <0).

Niveles posibles del potencial hídrico

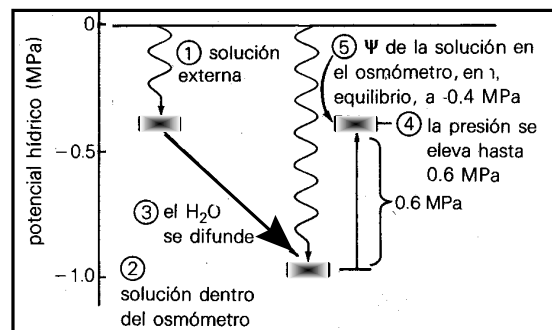


Difusión del agua en respuesta a $\Delta\Psi$



Difusión del agua en respuesta a $\Delta\Psi$

Un osmómetro (con solución) en una solución menos concentrada



Transpiración

Relación con fotosíntesis

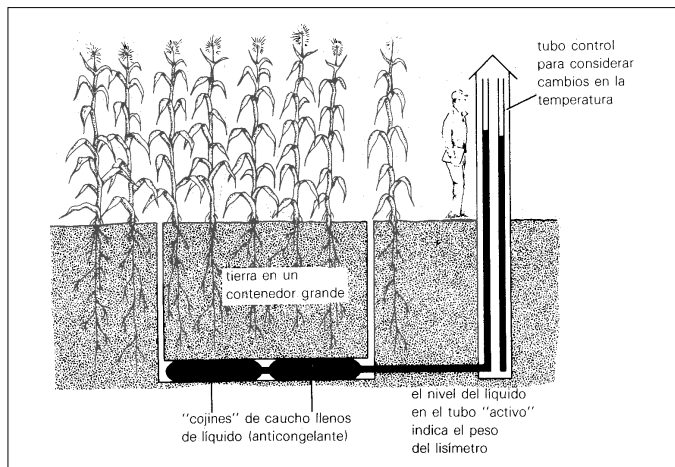
evapotranspiración= evaporación + transpiración

Hanks (1974) para maíz:
25% evaporación, 75% transpiración.

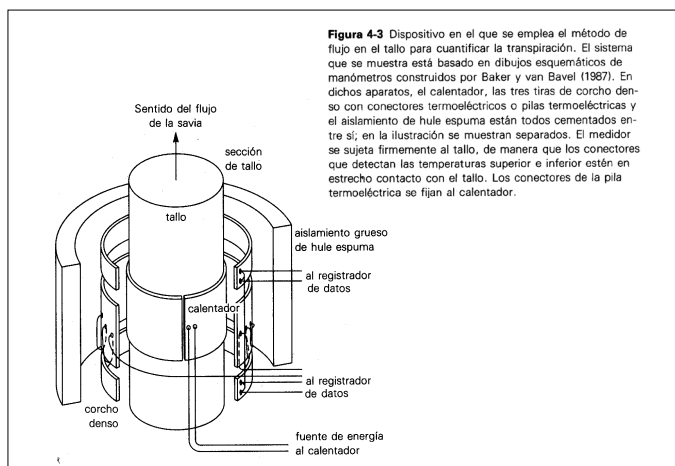
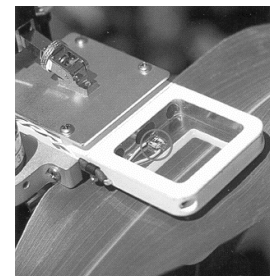
1 k materia seca (PS)/ 225 k agua
1 k maíz (PS)/ 600 k agua.

¿Como medir la transpiración?

Lisímetro

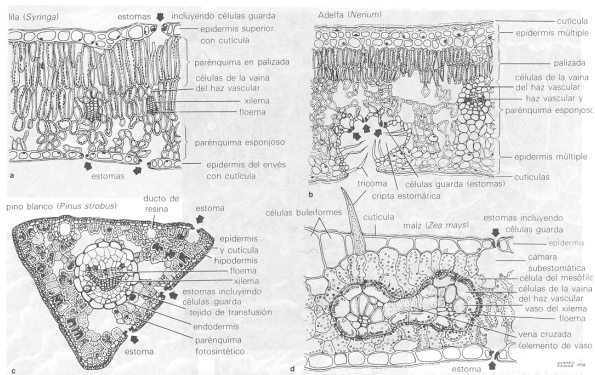


Sistema portátil para la medición de fotosíntesis y transpiración



Anatomía de la hoja

(estomas= 1% de la superficie)



Secciones transversales de cuatro hojas con estomas "normales"

Corte transversal de una hoja de haba (*Vicia faba*) madura

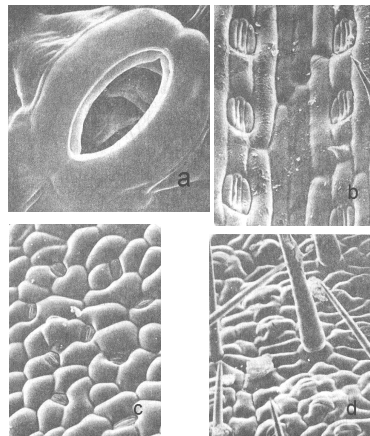
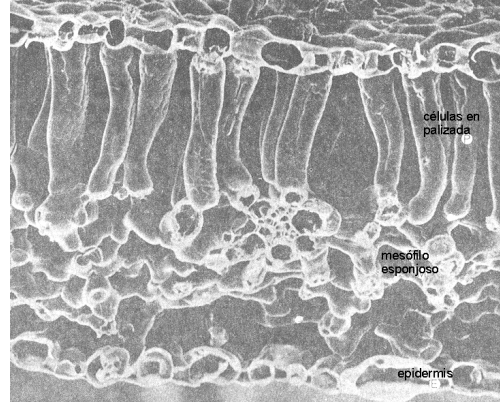


Figura 4-6 Estomas. (a) Células de mesófilo esponjoso, tal como se ven a través de un estoma en la superficie inferior de una hoja de pepino. 7,900 x. (Cortesía de John Troughton y véase Troughton y Donaldson, 1972.) (b) Superficie superior de una hoja del trigo (*Triticum* sp.). Nótese los estomas característicos de las monocotiledóneas. (c) Superficie superior de una hoja de *Chenopodium rubrum*. (d) Superficie superior de una hoja de *Limncharia flava*. Nótese los tricomas. (Micrografías electrónicas de barrido, cortesía de Dan Hess.)

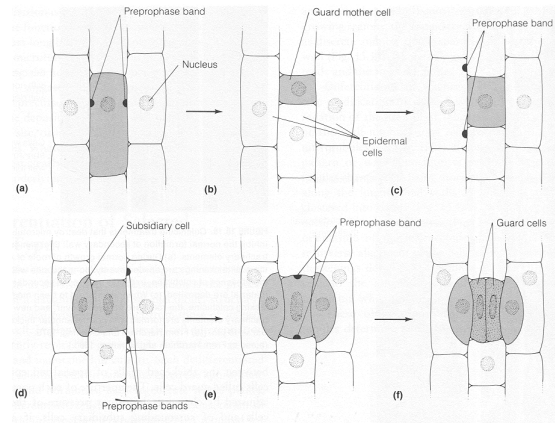


FIGURE 15.17. Diagrammatic representation of the division sequence that generates a stomatal complex containing two subsidiary cells.

Respuesta de estomas a variables ambientales

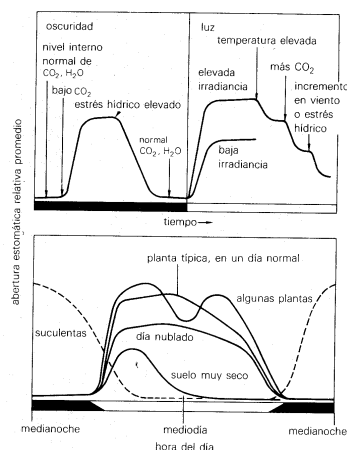
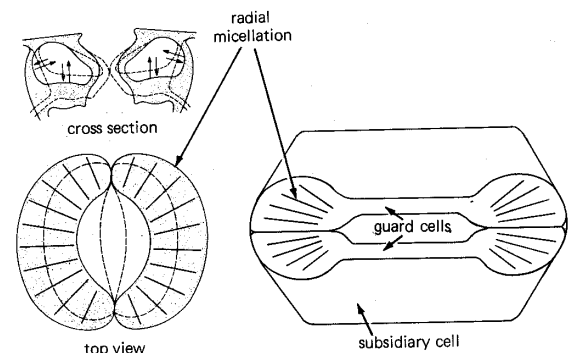


Figure 3-6 Schematic drawing of two stomates, showing radial micellation. Left, a dicot stomate; right, a monocot (grass) stomate.



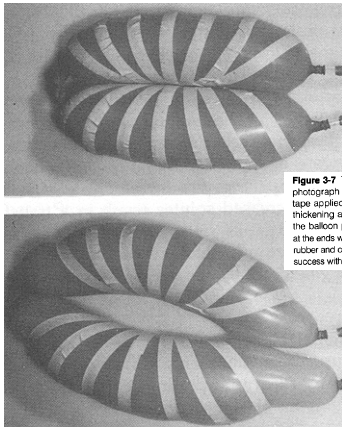


Figure 3-7 Two balloons representing a guard cell pair. Top photograph shows the balloons in their "relaxed" state with masking tape applied to represent both the "radial micellation" and the thickening along part of the ventral walls. Bottom photograph shows the balloon pair in an inflated state. Balloons were glued together at the ends with rubber cement before inflating (which weakened the rubber and caused eight pairs to burst when inflated before achieving success with the pair shown!).

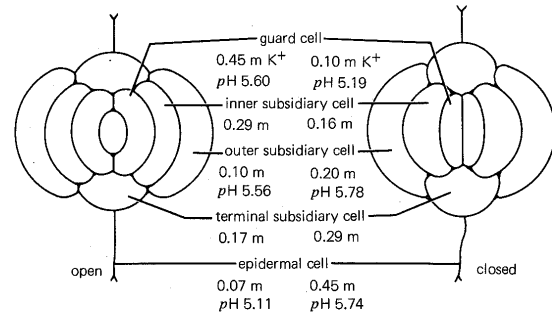


Figure 3-9 Quantitative changes in K^+ concentrations and pH values of the vacuoles in several cells making up the stomatal complex of *Commelina communis*. Values are given for the open (left) and closed conditions of the stomatal pore. (Data of Penny and Bowling, 1974 and 1975.)

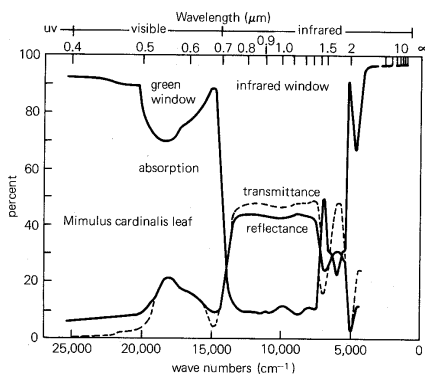
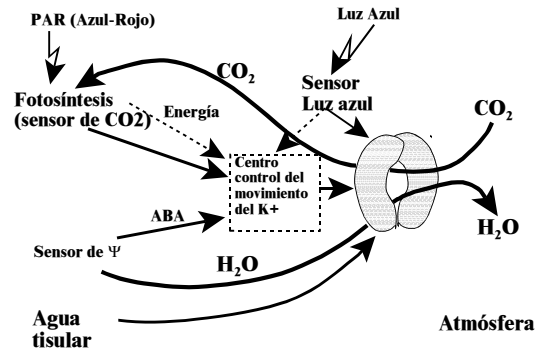
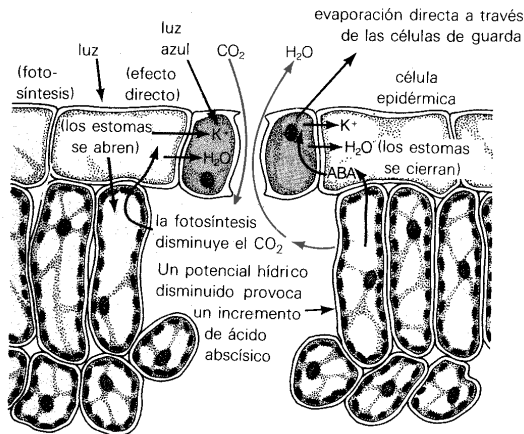


Figure 3-12 Absorption, transmission, and reflection spectra of a leaf. Note especially the "windows" in the green and in the near-infrared portions of the spectrum. The leaves are thin and light green.

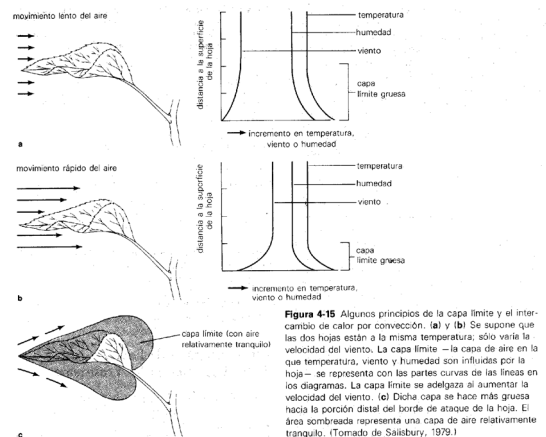
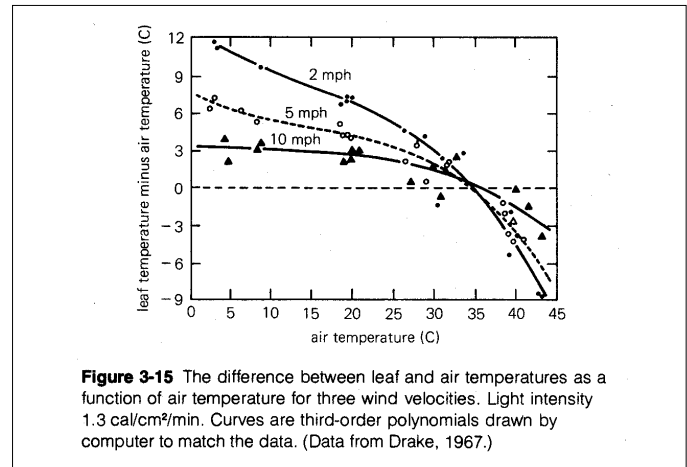
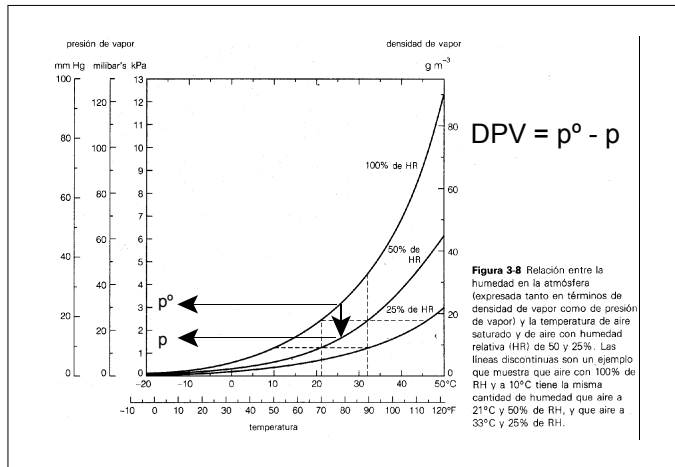
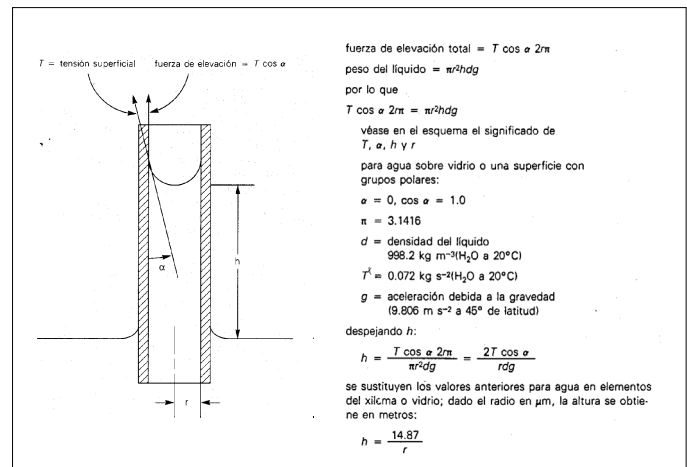


Figura 4-15 Algunos principios de la capa límite y el intercambio de calor por convección. (a) y (b) Se supone que las dos hojas están a la misma temperatura; sólo varía la velocidad del viento. La capa límite — la capa de aire en la que temperatura, viento y humedad son influidos por la hoja — se representa con las partes curvas de las líneas en los diagramas. La capa límite se adelgaza al aumentar la velocidad del viento. (c) Dicha capa se hace más gruesa hacia la porción distal del borde de ataque de la hoja. El área sombreada representa una capa de aire relativamente tranquilo. (Tomado de Salisbury, 1979.)



Subida de La Savia

- Estructura Anatómica de xilema
- Gradientes de potencial hídrico que explica la subida de la savia

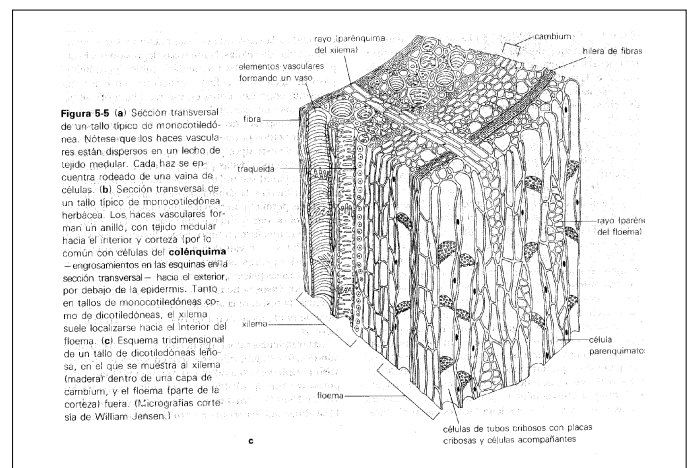


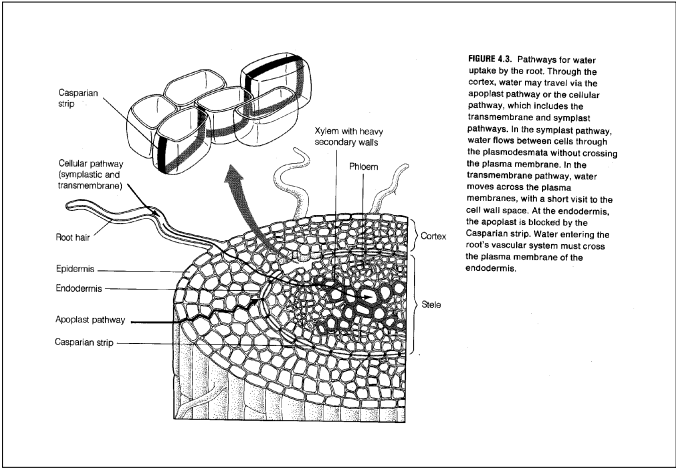
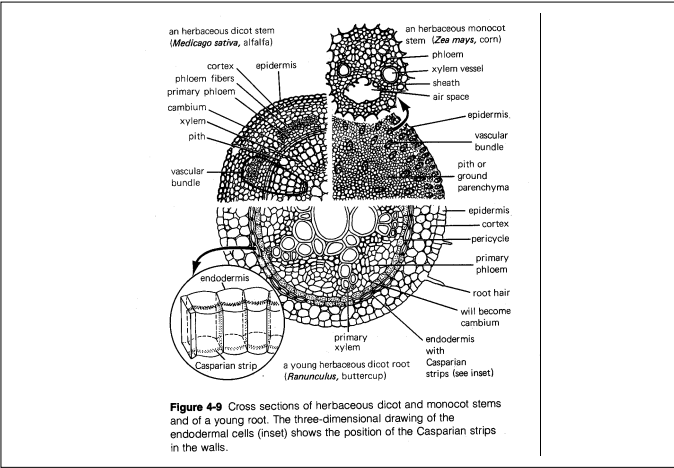
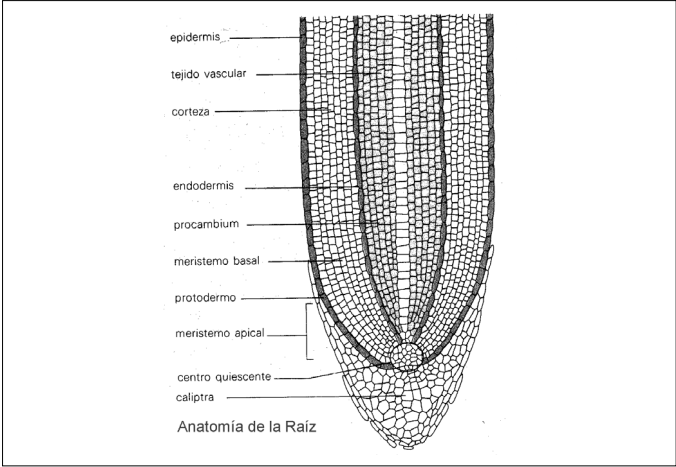
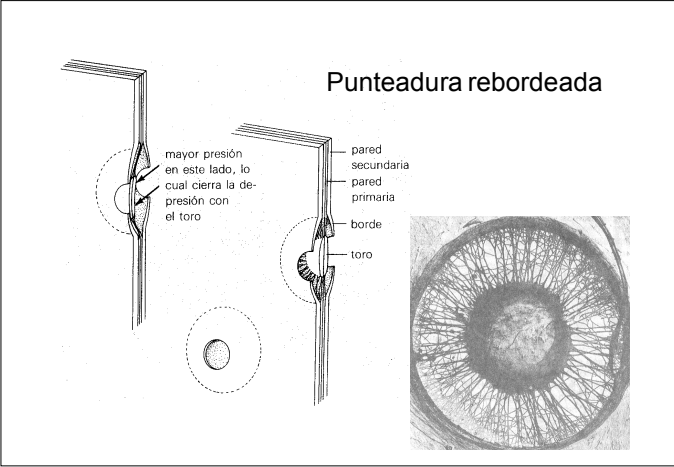
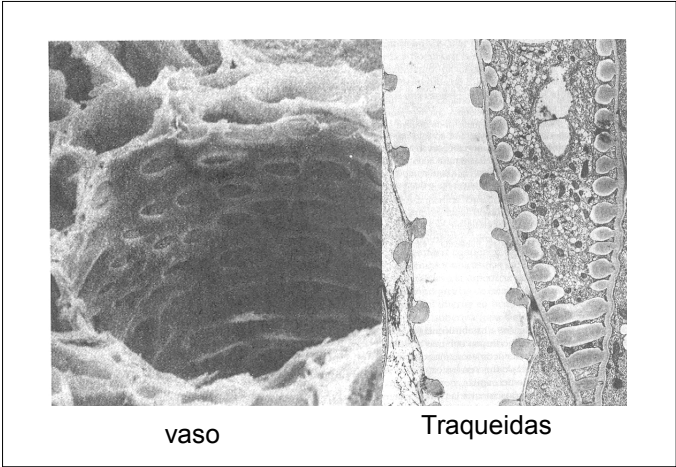
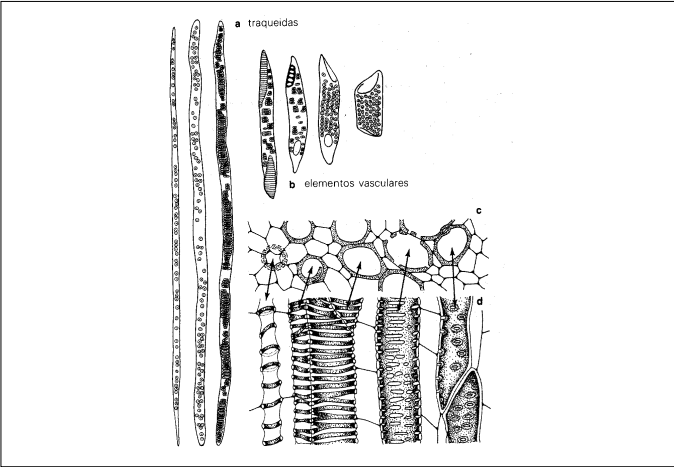
Ejemplo Capilar

Ejemplos:

radio del tubo (r) en micrómetros (μm)	altura (h) en metros (m)
1.0	14.87
10	1.487
100	0.1487
1 000	0.01487
40	0.3719
0.005	2 975

traqueida típica
 tamaño de poro aproximado
 en paredes celulares
 (altura = casi 3 km)





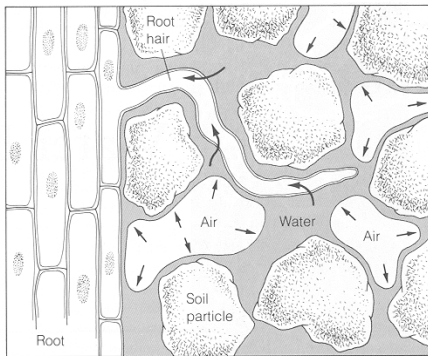


Tabla 5-1 Límites de tamaño de partículas en la clasificación de texturas de suelo

Clasificación del U.S. Department of Agriculture		Clasificación internacional	
Tipo de suelo	Diámetro (intervalo, en mm)	Fracción	Diámetro (intervalo, en mm)
Arena muy gruesa	2.0 -1.0	I	2.0 -0.2
Arena gruesa	1.0 -0.5		
Arena media	0.5 -0.25		
Arena fina	0.25-0.10	II	0.2 -0.02
Arena muy fina	0.10-0.05		
Limo	0.05-0.002	III	0.002-0.002
Arcilla	< 0.002		

Véanse libros estándar sobre suelos.

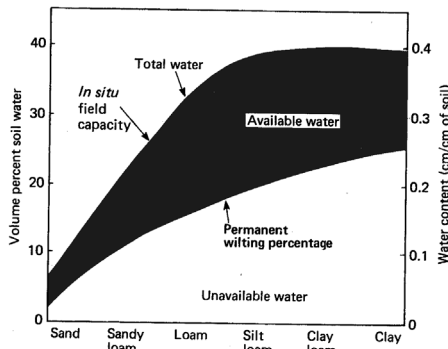
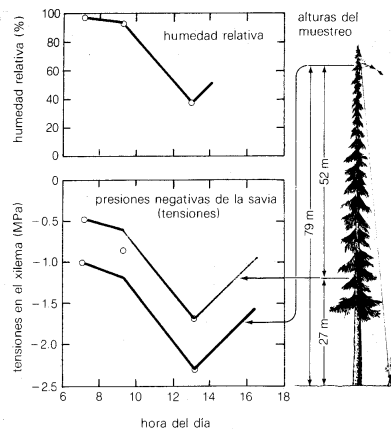
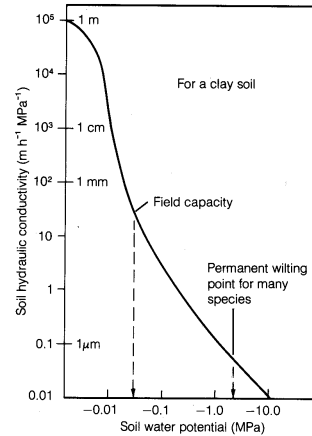
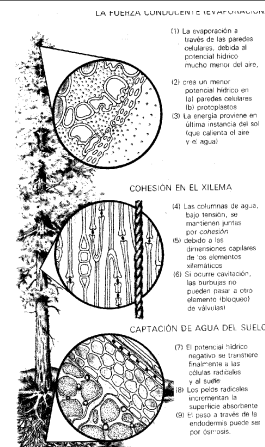


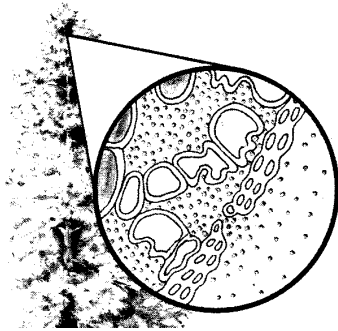
Figure 4.1 Diagram showing the relative amounts of available and unavailable water in soils ranging in texture from sands to clay. Amounts are expressed as percentages of soil volume and centimeters of water per centimeter of soil. After Cassel (1983), from Kramer (1983).



Teoría Tenso - Coheso - Transpiratoria

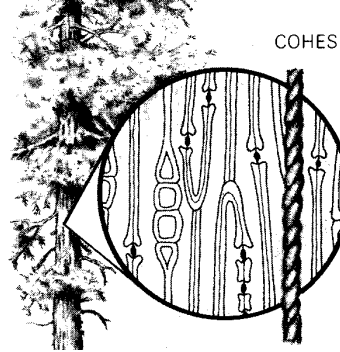


LA FUERZA CONDUENTE (EVAPORACIÓN)



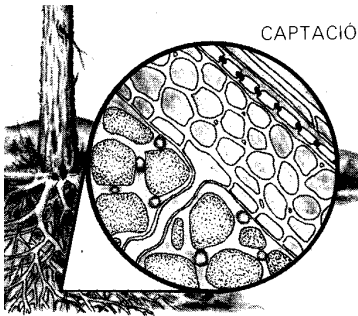
- (1) La evaporación a través de las paredes celulares, debida al potencial hídrico mucho menor del aire,
- (2) crea un menor potencial hídrico en (a) paredes celulares (b) protoplastos
- (3) La energía proviene en última instancia del sol (que calienta el aire y el agua)

COHESIÓN EN EL XILEMA



- (4) Las columnas de agua, bajo tensión, se mantienen juntas por *cohesión*
- (5) debido a las dimensiones capilares de los elementos xilemáticos
- (6) Si ocurre cavitación, las burbujas no pueden pasar a otro elemento (bloqueo) de válvulas)

CAPTACIÓN DE AGUA DEL SUELO:



- (7) El potencial hídrico negativo se transfiere finalmente a las células radicales y al suelo
- (8) Los pelos radicales incrementan la superficie absorbente
- (9) El paso a través de la endodermis puede ser por ósmosis.

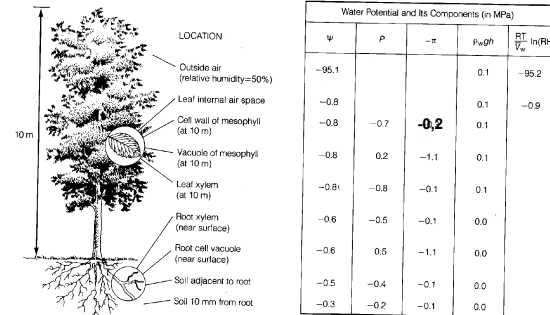


FIGURE 4.15. Representative overview of water potential and its components at various points in the transport pathway from the soil through the plant to the atmosphere. Water potential ψ can be measured through this continuum, but the components vary. In the liquid part of the pathway, pressure (P), osmotic pressure (π), and gravity ($P_{soil}gh$) determine ψ , whereas in the air, only the effects of gravity and relative humidity— $RT \ln(RH)/V_w$ —are important. Note that although the water potential is the same in the vacuole of a mesophyll cell and in the surrounding cell wall, the components of ψ can differ greatly (e.g., in this example P inside the mesophyll cell is 0.2 MPa and outside the cell is -0.7 MPa). (After Nobel, 1963.)

the ascent of sap

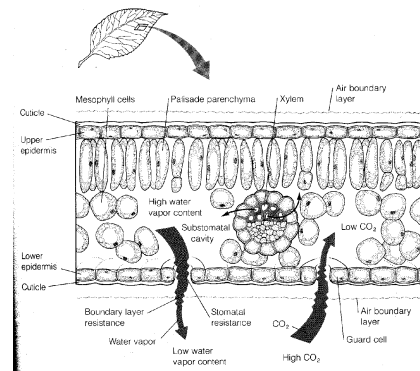
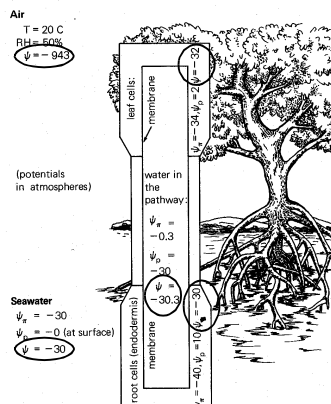


FIGURE 4.9. The water pathway through the leaf. Water is drawn from the xylem into the cell walls of the mesophyll, where it evaporates into the air spaces within the leaf. By diffusion, water vapor then moves through the leaf air space, through the stomatal pore, and across the boundary layer of still air that adheres to the outer leaf surface. CO_2 also diffuses into the leaf through stomata along a concentration gradient.

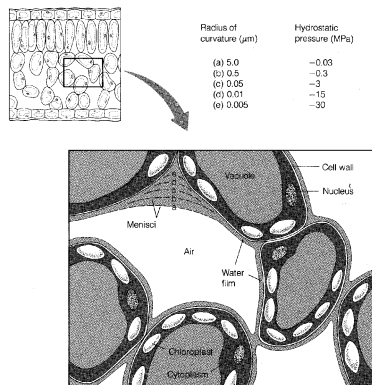


FIGURE 4.8. The origin of tensions or negative pressures in cell wall water of the leaf. As water evaporates from the surface film covering the cell walls of the mesophyll, water withdraws farther into the interstices between neighboring cells, and surface tension effects result in a negative pressure in the liquid phase. As the water potential decreases, liquid water remains only in the smaller cracks and crevices in and between cell walls, and the radius of curvature of the meniscus progressively decreases. As the radius of curvature decreases (dashed lines), the pressure decreases (becomes more negative), as calculated from the equation $P = -2T/r$, where T is the surface tension of water and r is the radius.

Cavitación

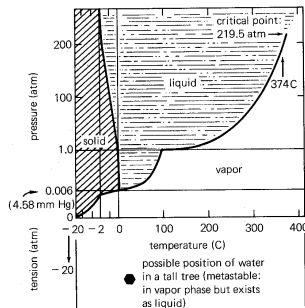
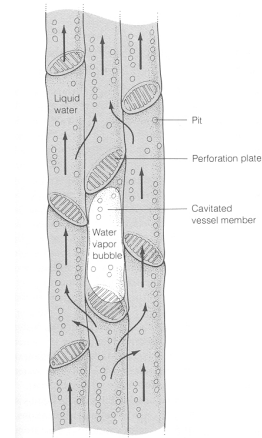


Figure 4-15 Phase diagram for water. To show the shape of the curves close to 0°C and also at much higher temperatures and pressures, it was necessary to change the scales sharply. Note that negative pressures must always result in water in the vapor state, in which state negative pressures cannot be maintained. Yet water in plants exists under tension.

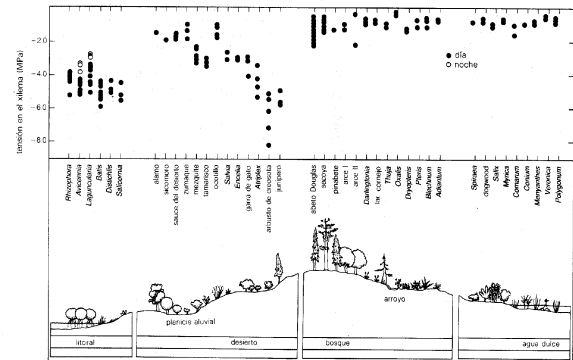


Figura 5-15 Presiones negativas en la savia de diversas plantas con flores, coníferas y helechos. Casi todas las mediciones se efectuaron en el transcurso del día y con intensa irradiación solar, utilizando una bomba de presión. En todos los casos, es probable que los valores nocturnos sean varias decenas de megapascal mayores (menos negativos). (Tomado de Scholander *et al.*, 1965; utilizado con autorización.)

Leer

Salisbury F. y C. Ross (1994) Fisiología Vegetal. Grupo Editorial Iberoamérica, México. ISBN 970-625-024-7. Capítulo 4 y 5.

Jensen W.A. y Salisbury F.B. (1988) Botánica. Mc Graw Hill.
Cap. 15 pág 281-293 + ensayo 15-1.