

The background of the slide is a stylized illustration of bamboo. It features several vertical bamboo stalks in various shades of green and yellow-green, with some leaves visible on the left side. The overall tone is bright and natural.

Modelling Seasonal Variations of Chlorophyll Fluorescence in Bamboo Leaves

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Why measuring chlorophyll fluorescence on bamboo?

- High yields (use for biomass production)

<i>Phyllostachys</i> species	Dry matter (tons / ha.year)
Japan, Taiwan, China	14
Ireland	8
Belgium	9

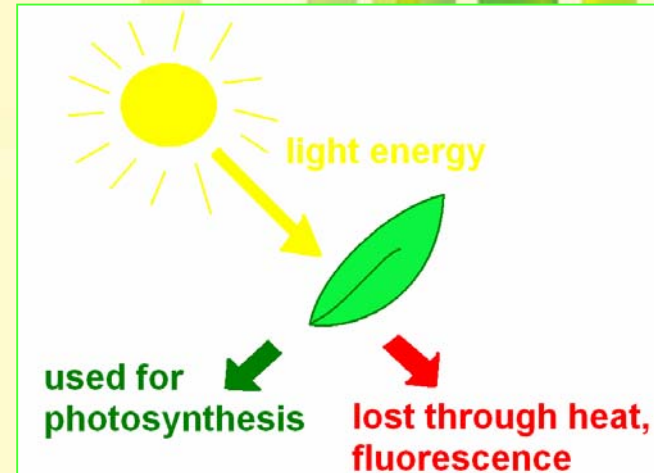
- Stress?
 - In Europe (\neq environmental conditions)
 - Model performance of the leaves under these conditions



Chlorophyll fluorescence

- To measure “plant health”
- Light energy can either be:
 - used in the process of photosynthesis
 - lost through heat
 - lost though **fluorescence**

=> Measured by the Handy Pea



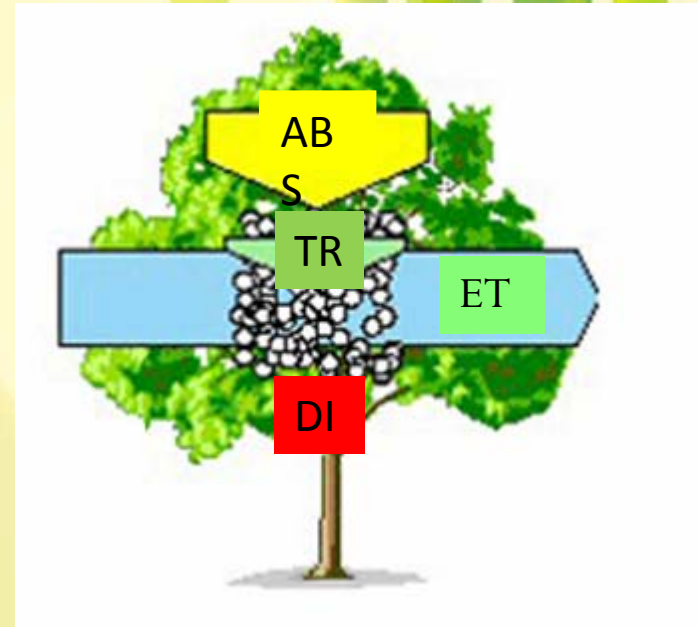
Chlorophyll fluorescence

- Parameters frequently used:
TRo/RC, ABS/RC, Dio/RC, Eto/RC

$\Rightarrow F_v/F_m (=TR_o/ABS)$

= “How efficient is PSII”

- Value $\ll 0,83 \Rightarrow$ STRESS!



Model development

- Morning - midday - afternoon
- 3 leaves / node
- Multiple nodes / culm
- \neq culms each season

\Rightarrow nested design
(mixed model)

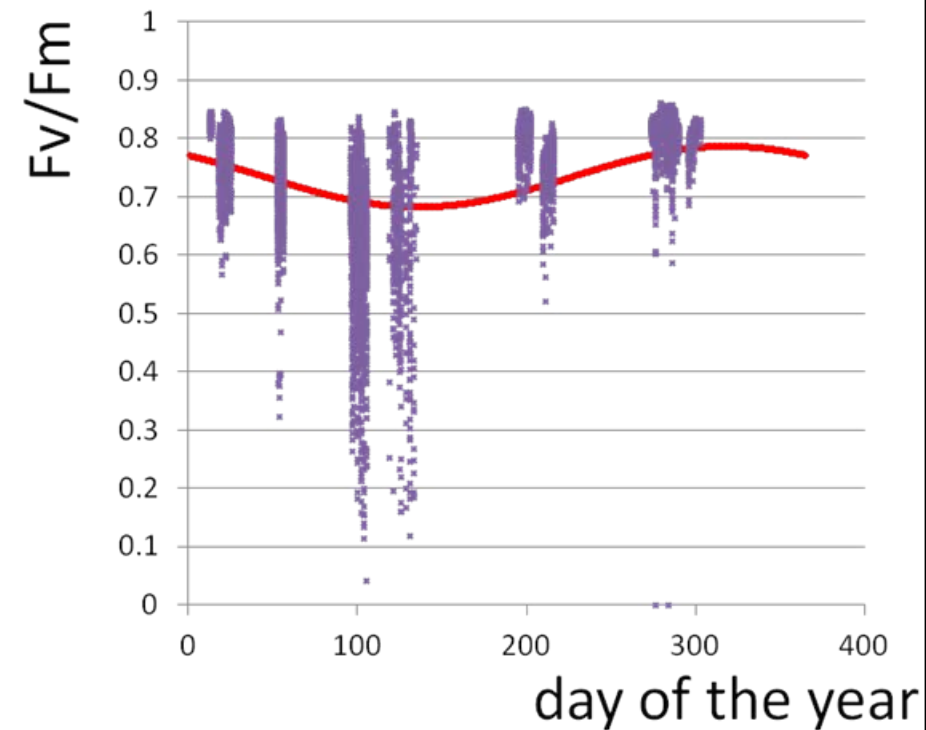
- \neq variance between seasons
- \neq variance between nodes

\Rightarrow variance functions
allowing for different
standard deviations

Models

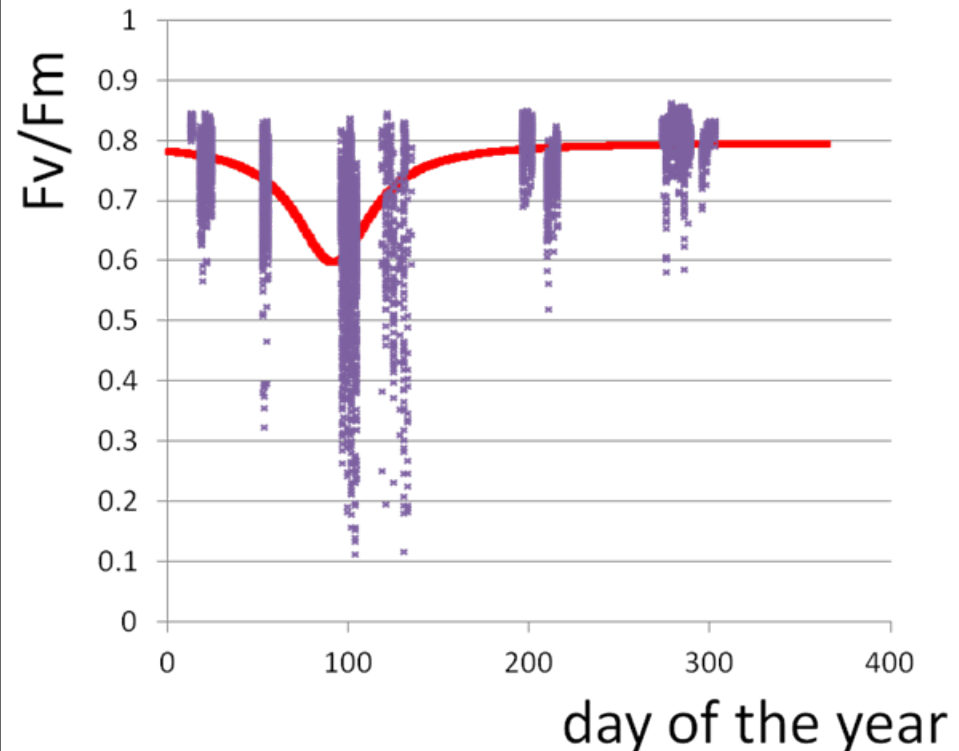
1. LINEAR MODEL

Harmonic function often used to model temporal data



2. NONLINEAR MODEL

Function based on measurements

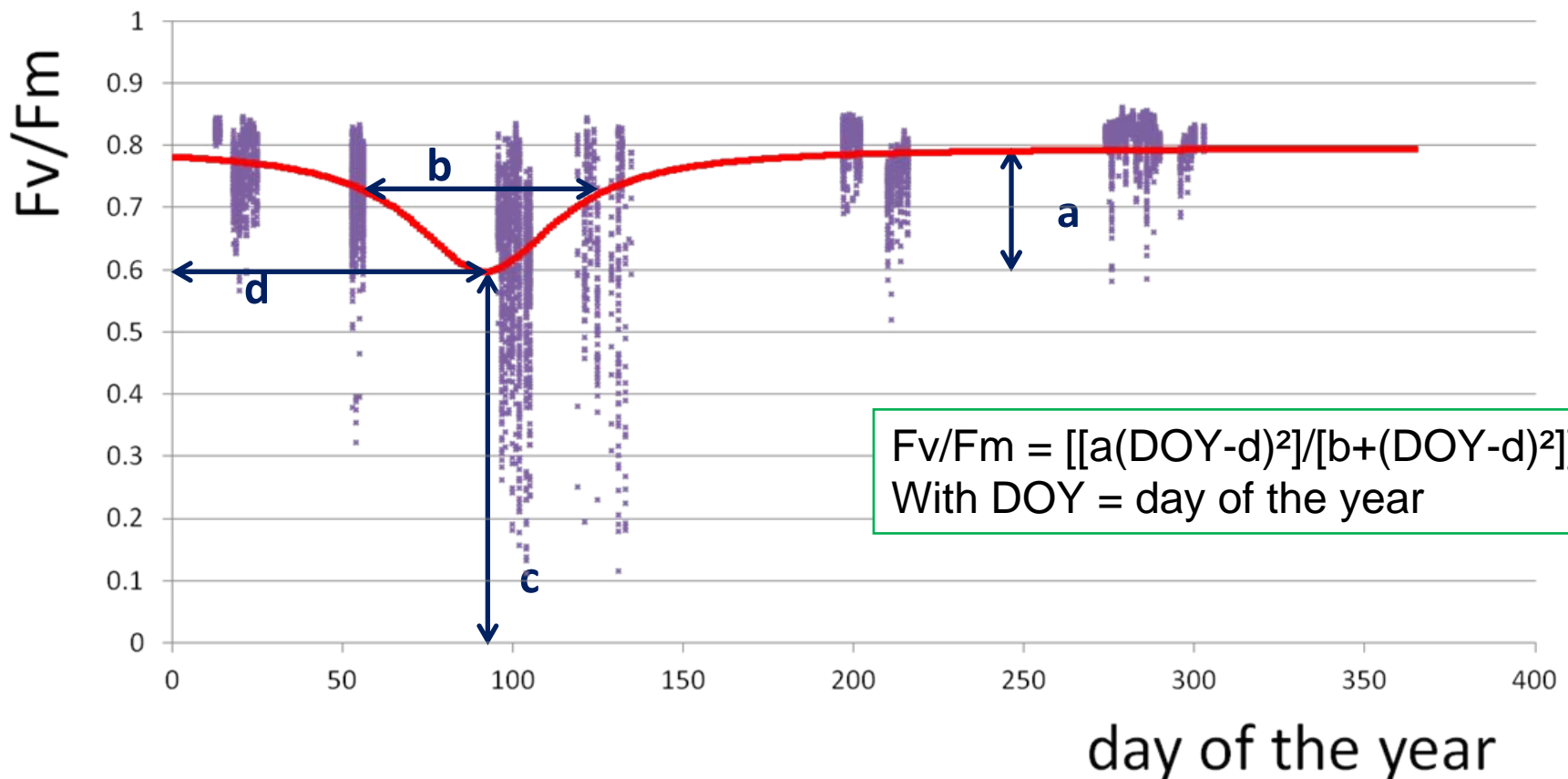


Best model

NONLINEAR MODEL:

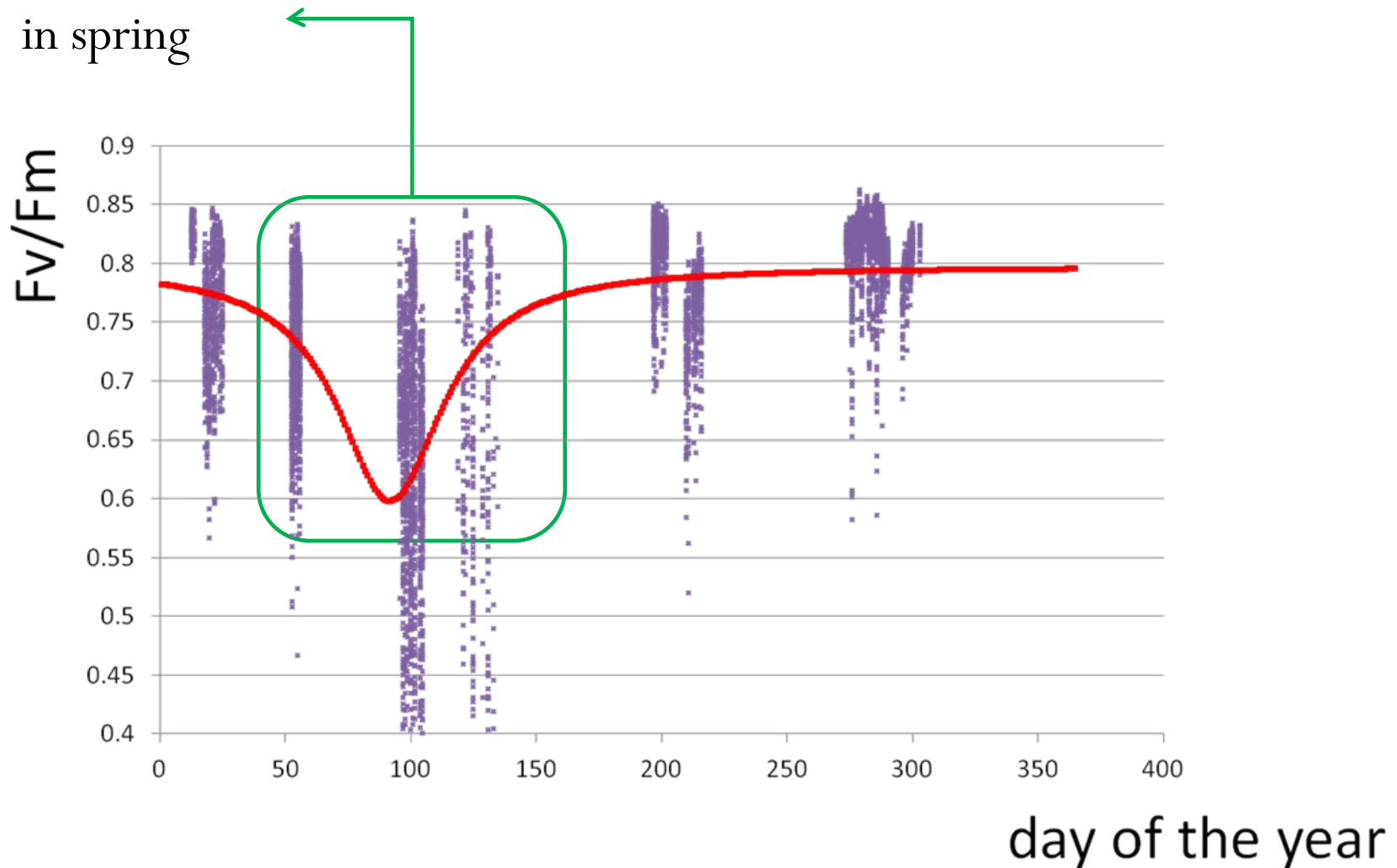
Function based on measurements

=> Seasonal, diurnal and spatial variations



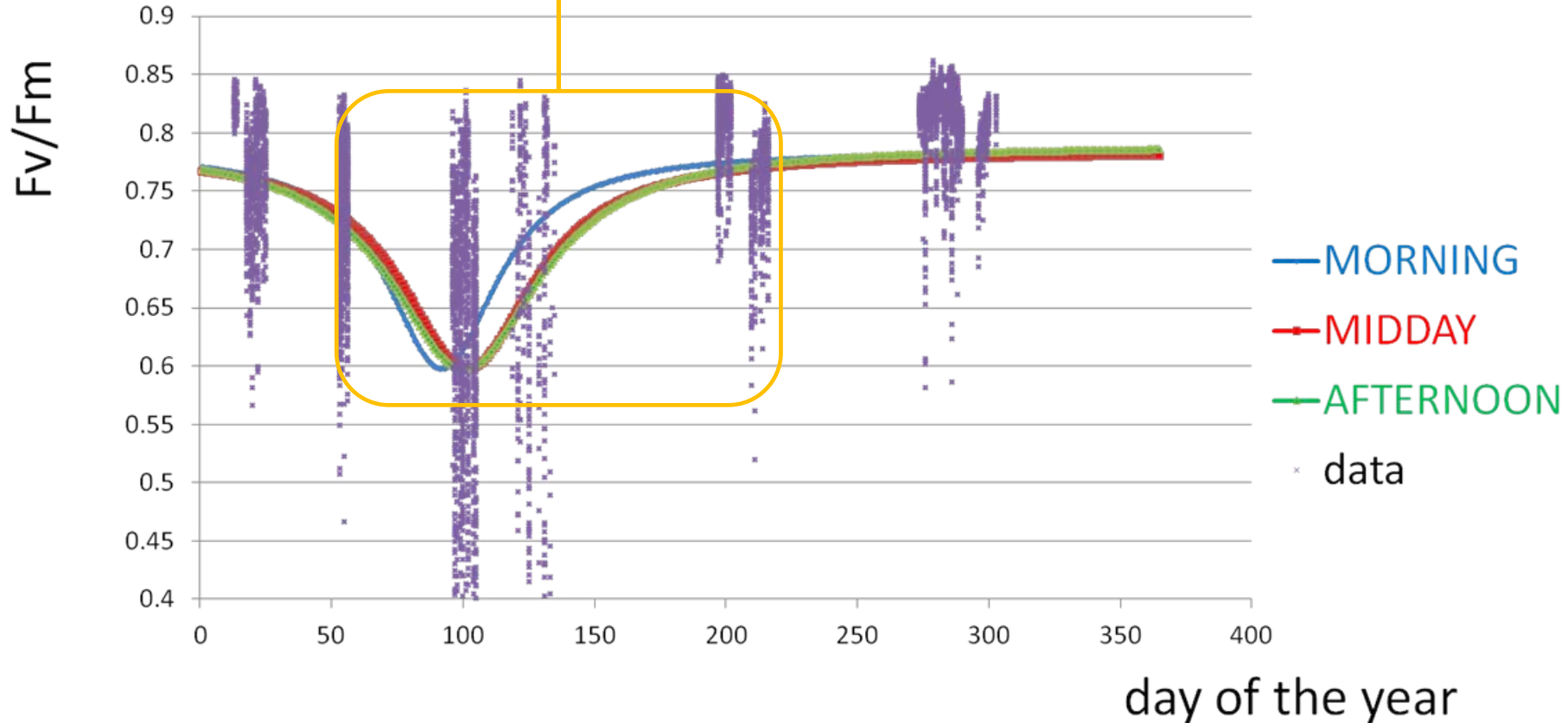
1. Seasonal variation

seasonal dip
in spring



2. Diurnal variation

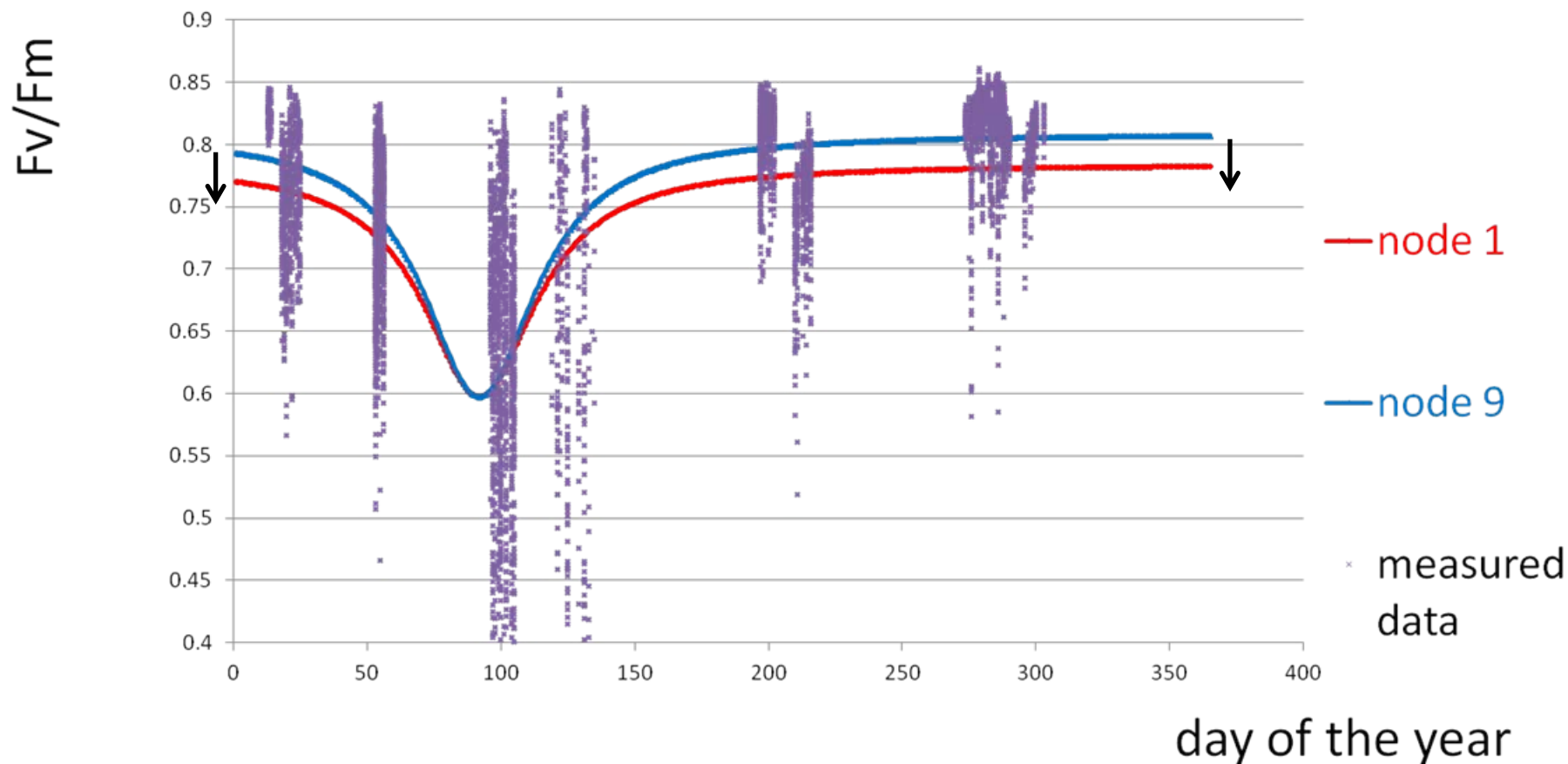
Small but significant
diurnal variation



3. Spatial variation

Performance

top leaves < bottom leaves
(sun-exposed) (shaded)



3. Spatial variation

Performance

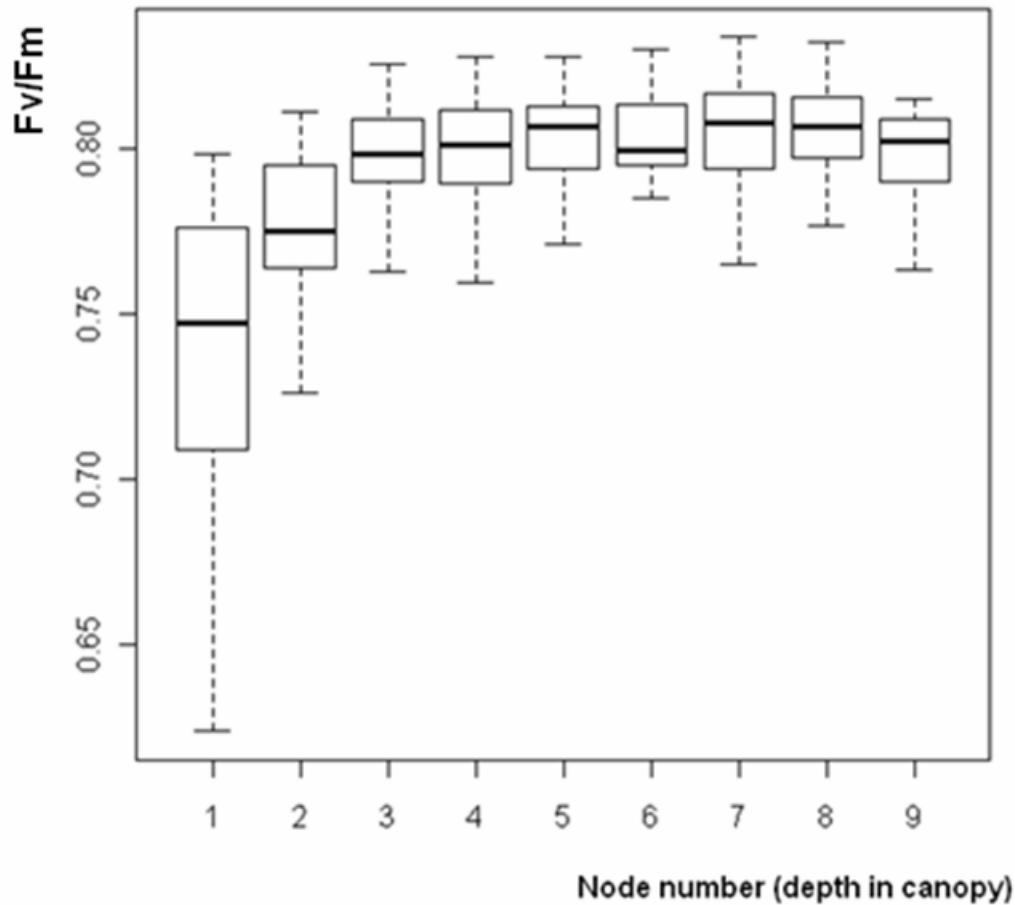
top leaves

<

bottom leaves

(sun-exposed)

(shaded)



Excitation pressure hypothesis

- Light energy levels exceed potential of PS
- At low T => even under low light intensity
- Spatial variation?
 - High LAI (=8) => dense canopy limits light
 - In natural habitat: bamboo = understory
- Implications?
 - Better land use (yield of bamboo + overstory)
 - Inhibition PSII = ↓photosynthetic rate?

Future research

- Correlation PSII \sim photosynthetic rate
=> gas exchange measurements
- Test hypothesis in controlled condition (growth chamber)
- Model can be used when comparing different environmental condition
ex. polluted \leftrightarrow non polluted soils