



Uso de portainjertos en vides: una alternativa para mejorar la tolerancia a la sequía

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INTRODUCCIÓN

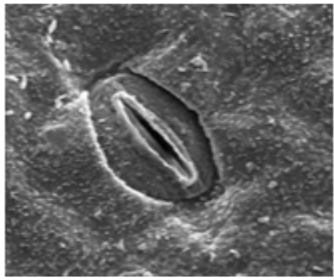
- Selección de portainjertos:
 - Resistencia filoxera,
 - Compatibilidad cultivar/injerto
 - Facilidad de propagación y enraizamiento,
 - Resistencia a nemátodos y enfermedad de Pierce,
 - Tolerancia a la caliza, sequía, salinidad y vigor

(Granett et al. 2001)



INTRODUCCIÓN

- Anatomía de la raíz
- Crecimiento y desarrollo de la raíz
 - Determinantes del desarrollo de la raíz
- Funcionamiento del sistema radical
 - Absorción de agua y transporte
 - Absorción de nutrientes

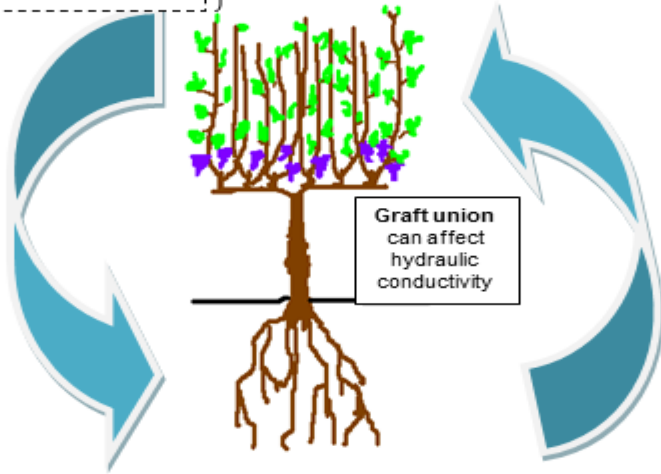


- Hydraulic signalling (aquaporin regulation)
- Chemical signalling (ABA, xylem pH, cytokinin...)
- Sensitivity to cavitation and embolism
- Changes in stomatal development?

Stomatal regulation



Water loss reduction



Rootstock vigour inducing capacity can affect leaf area and root development

Higher canopy water demand compensated by adjustments in root hydraulic conductivity?

- Osmotic adjustment
- Cell wall changes
- Gene expression
- Aquaporin expression and activity

-Root growth
-Higher hydraulic conductance
-Xylem embolism repair



Water uptake and transport improvement

Anatomical differences of the xylem of the rootstocks affect water uptake and transport capacity



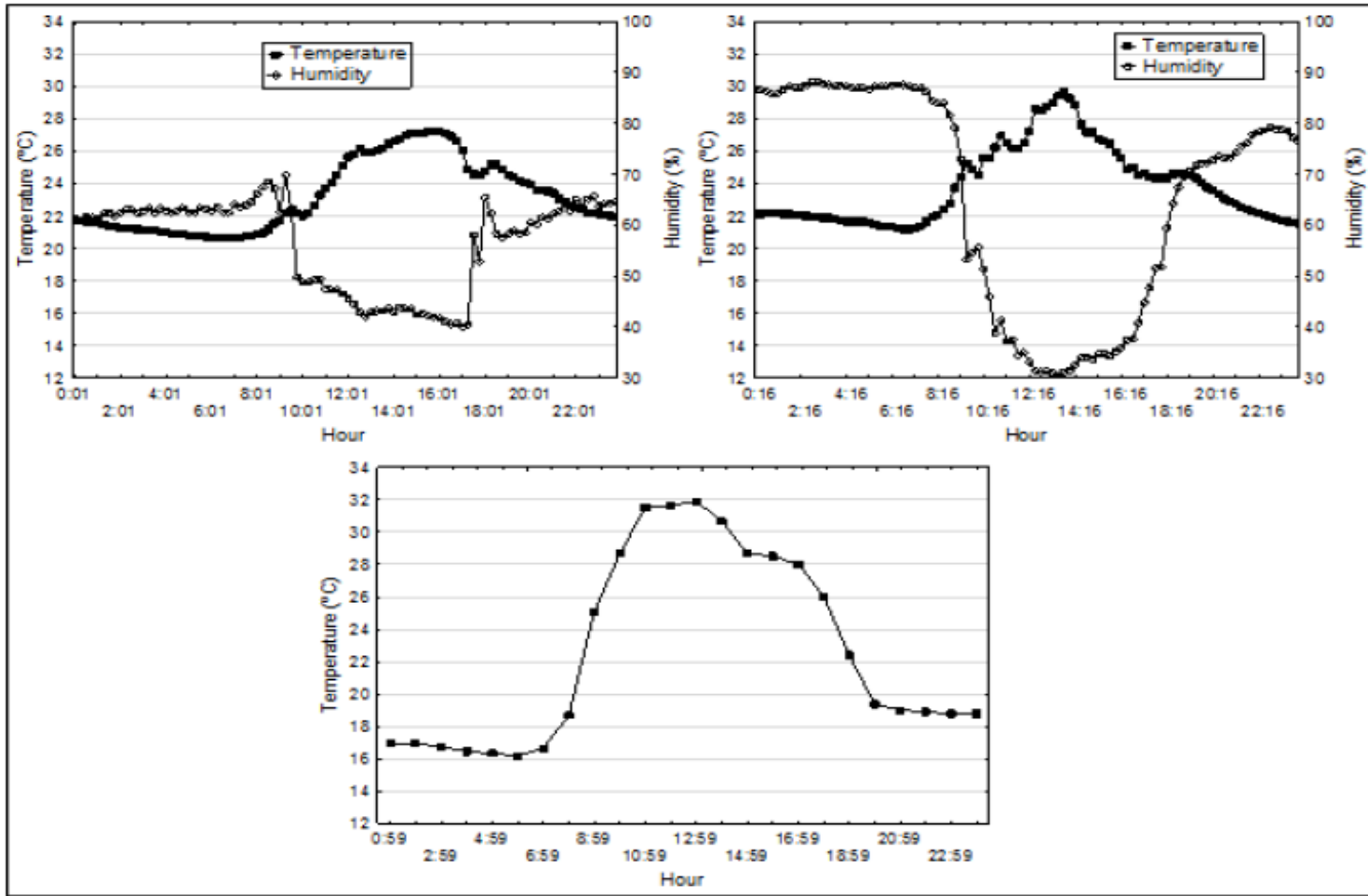
Root system is less sensitive to drought than canopy



Higher root-to-shoot ratio

Serra I., Strever A., Myburgh P., and Deloire A. 2013. A review of the interaction between rootstocks and cultivars (*Vitis vinifera* L.) to enhance drought tolerance in grapevine. Australian Journal of Grape and Wine Research.

Year	Type of experiment	Rootstocks	Treatments
2010/2011	Field experiment	1103 Paulsen	Well watered
			Water deficit
		110 Richter	Well watered
			Water deficit
		140 Ruggeri	Well watered
			Water deficit
2011	Greenhouse experiment (ATC)	99 Richter	Well watered
			Water deficit
		110 Richter	Well watered
			Water deficit
2012	Greenhouse experiment (NoATC)	1103 Paulsen	Well watered
			Water deficit
		110 Richter	Well watered
			Water deficit
		140 Ruggeri	Well watered
			Water deficit
		99 Richter	Water deficit
		Ramsey	Water deficit



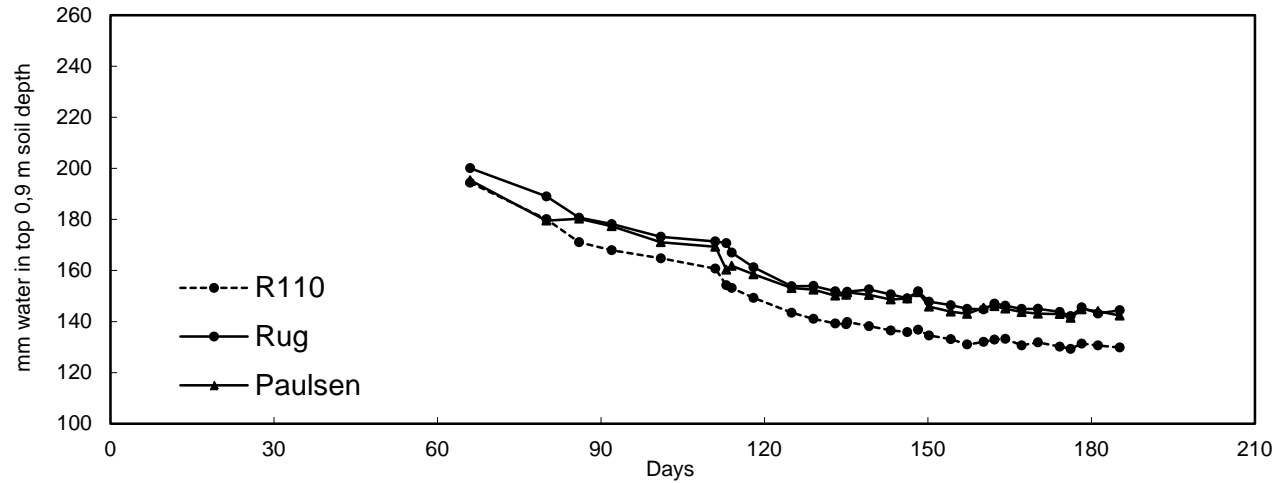


Experiments	Mean temp max	Mean temp min	VPD
Greenhouse experiment (ATC)	28,1 °C ± 0,5	20,9 °C ± 0,3	1,58 ± 0,06
Greenhouse experiment (NoATC)	30,0 °C ± 1,0	19,7 °C ± 0,5	2,39 ± 0,10
Field experiment	32,1 °C ± 0,6	17,0 °C ± 0,3	ND*

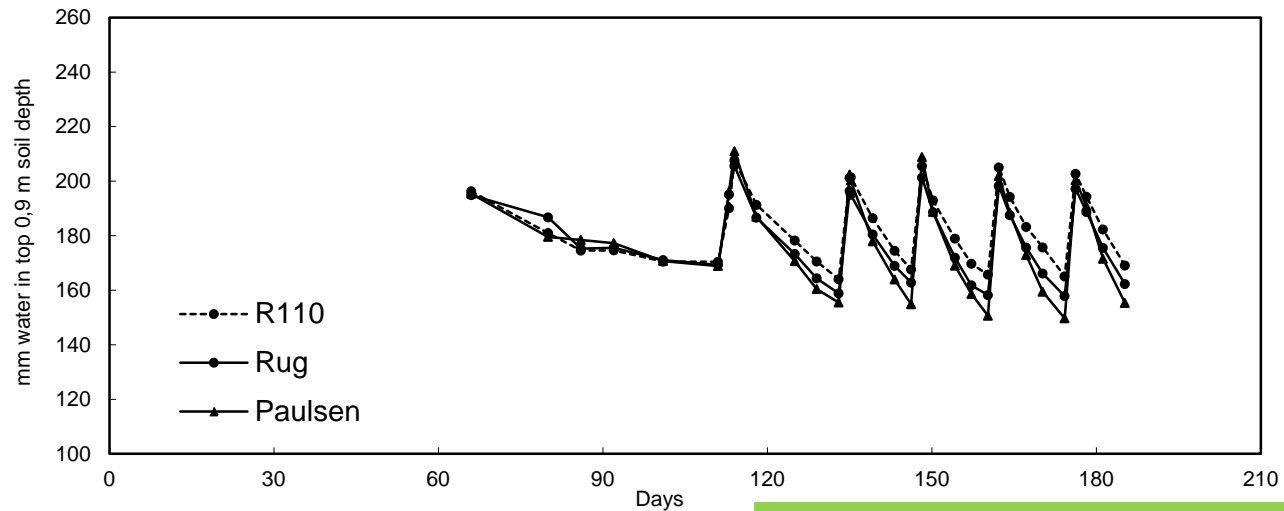
*No data.

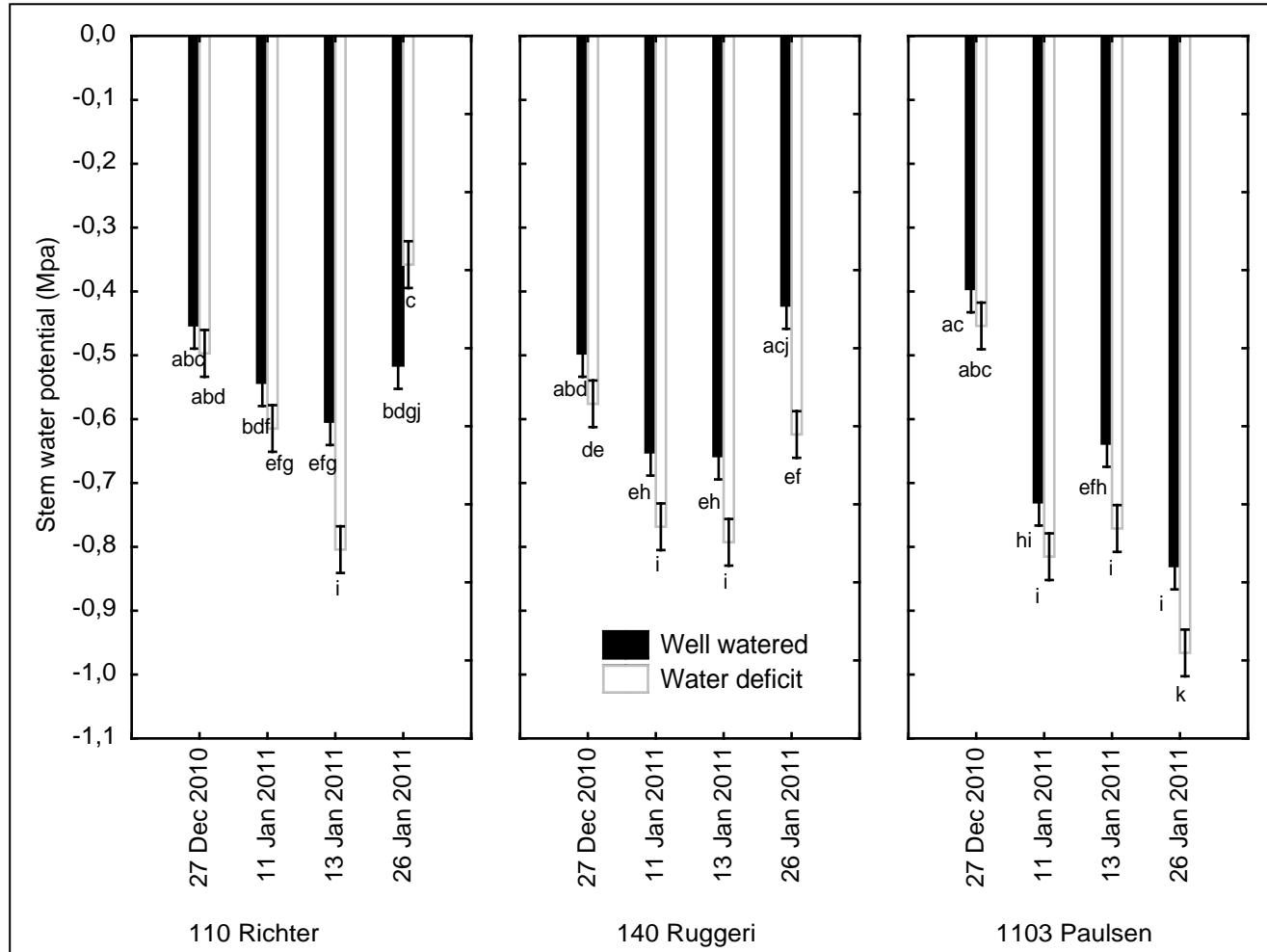
Serra et al., unpublished

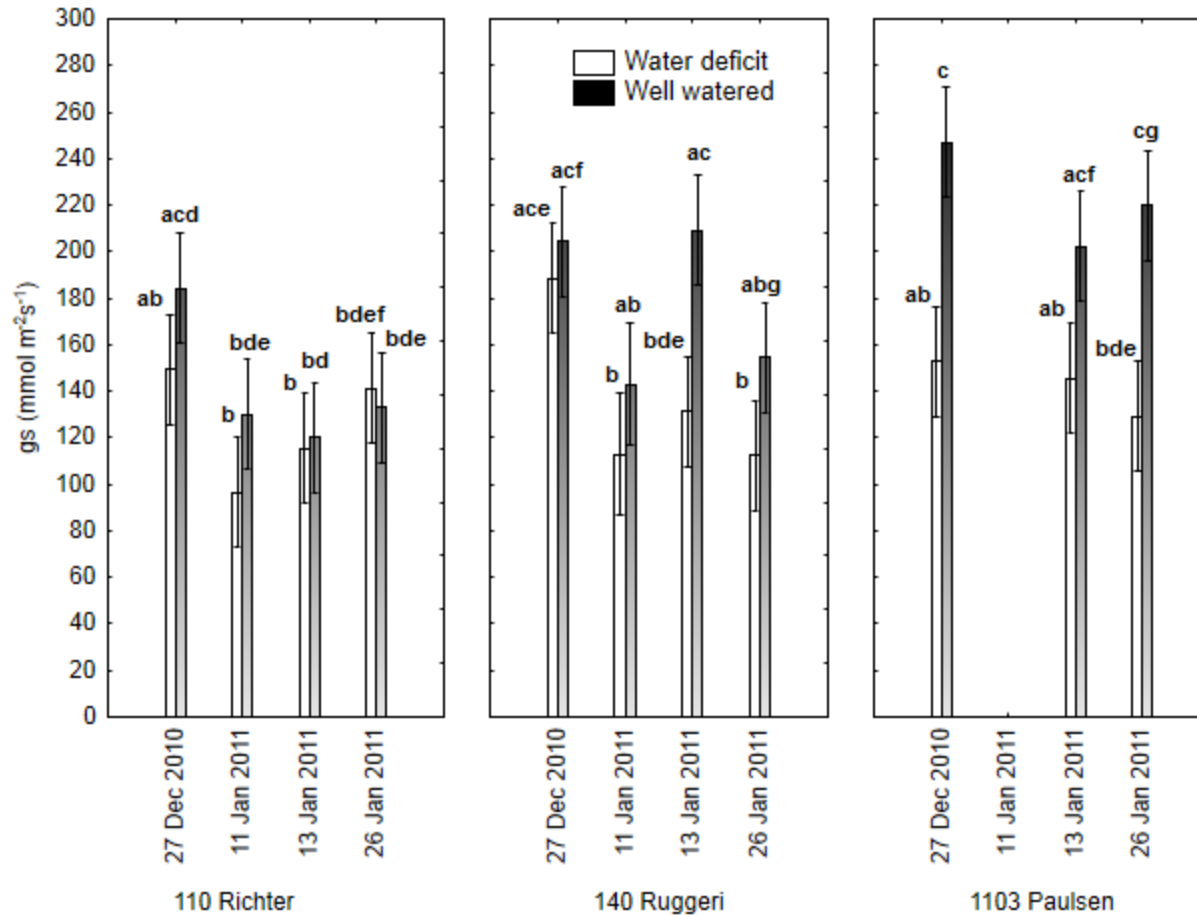
Water constraint



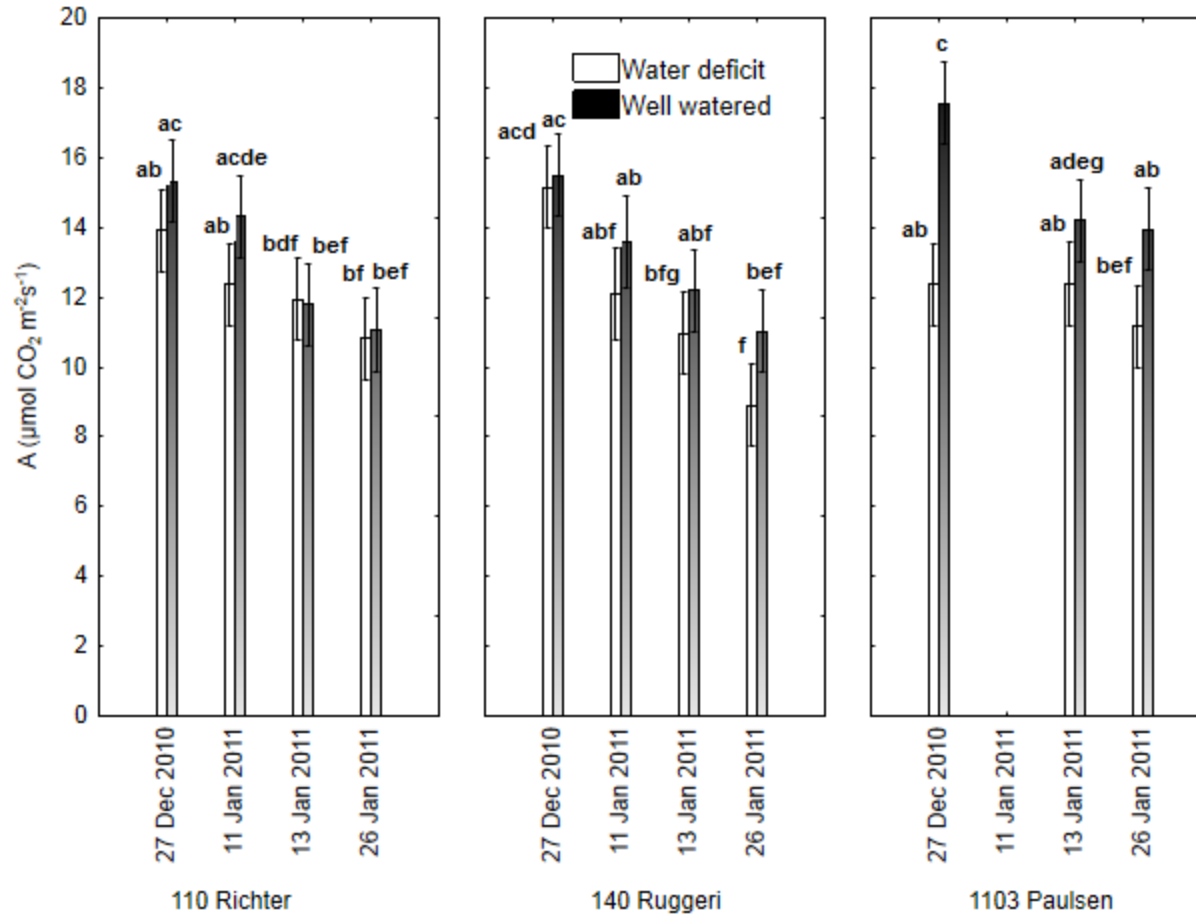
Without water constraint





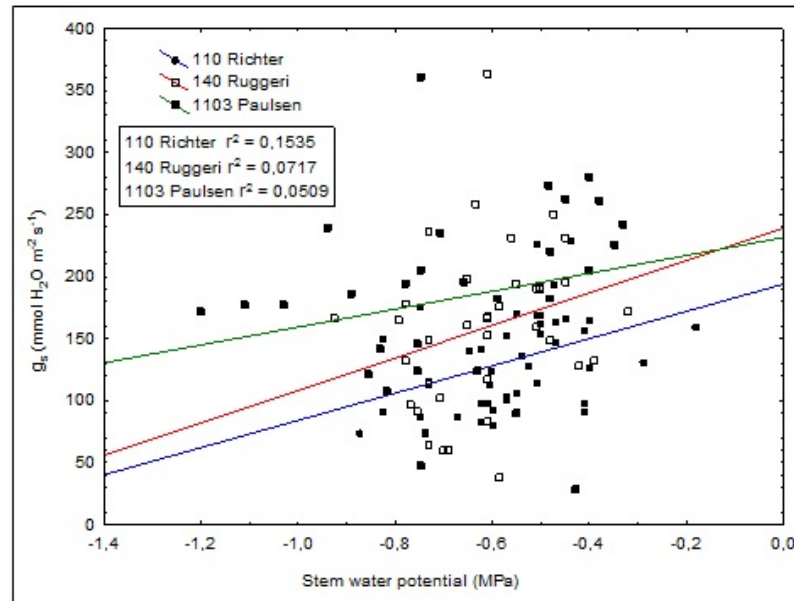


Serra et al., unpublished



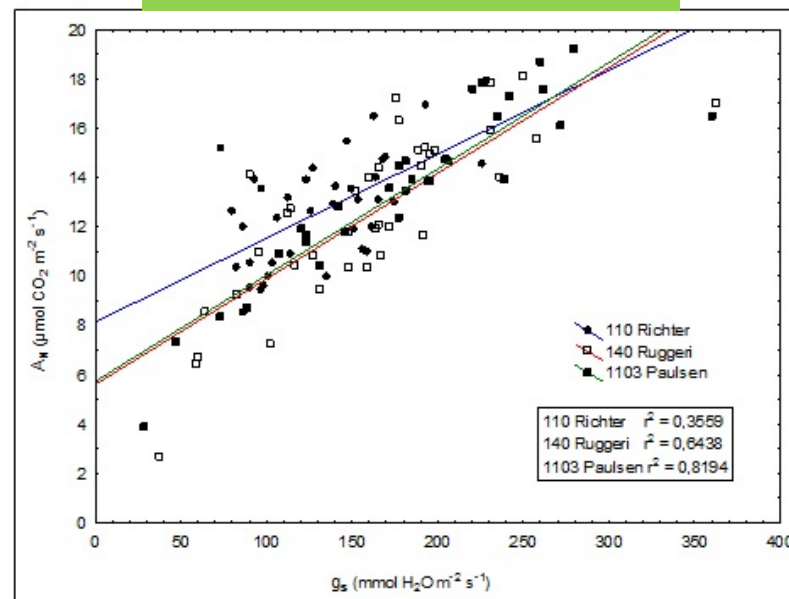
Serra et al., unpublished

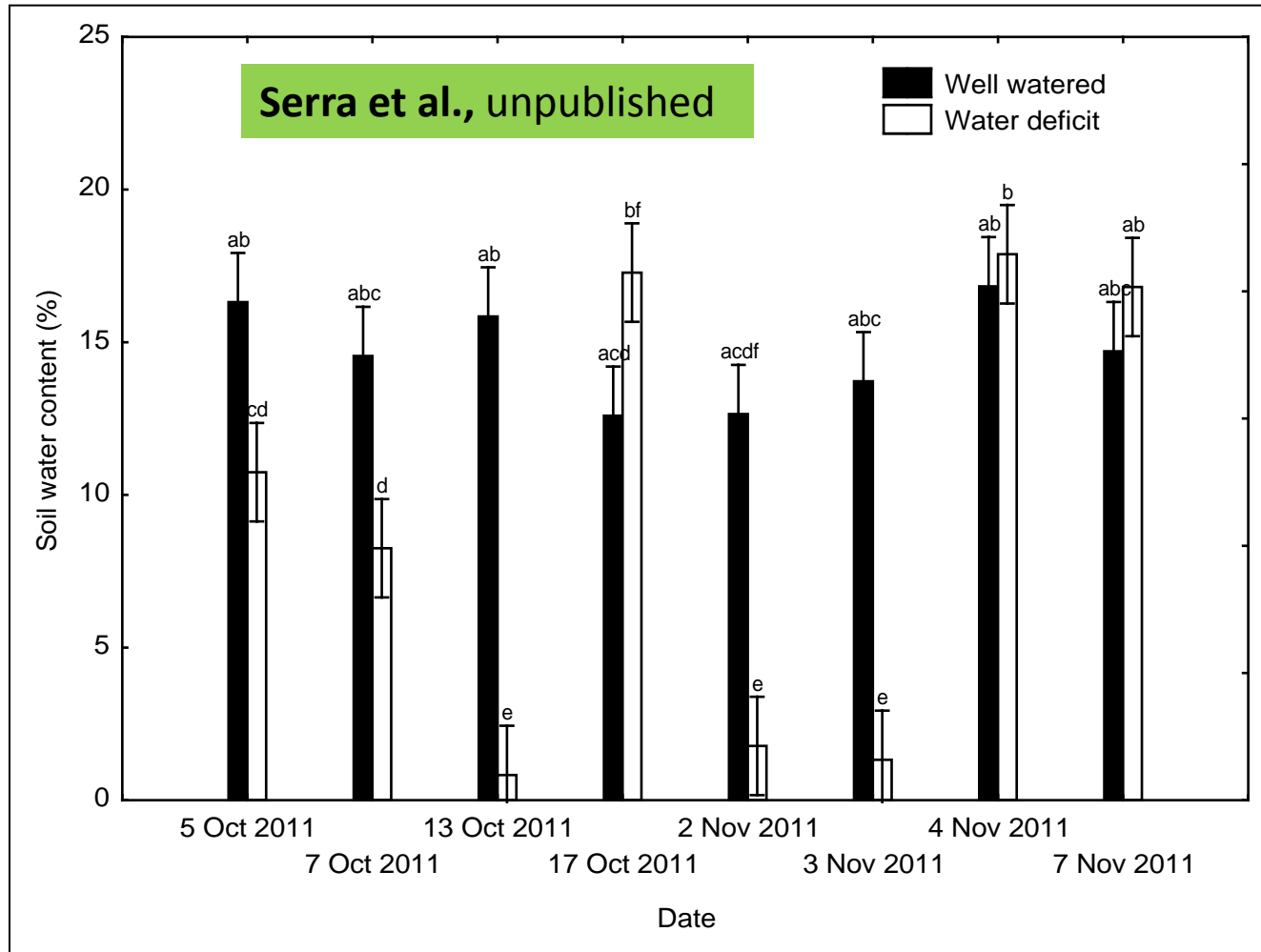
A



Serra et al., unpublished

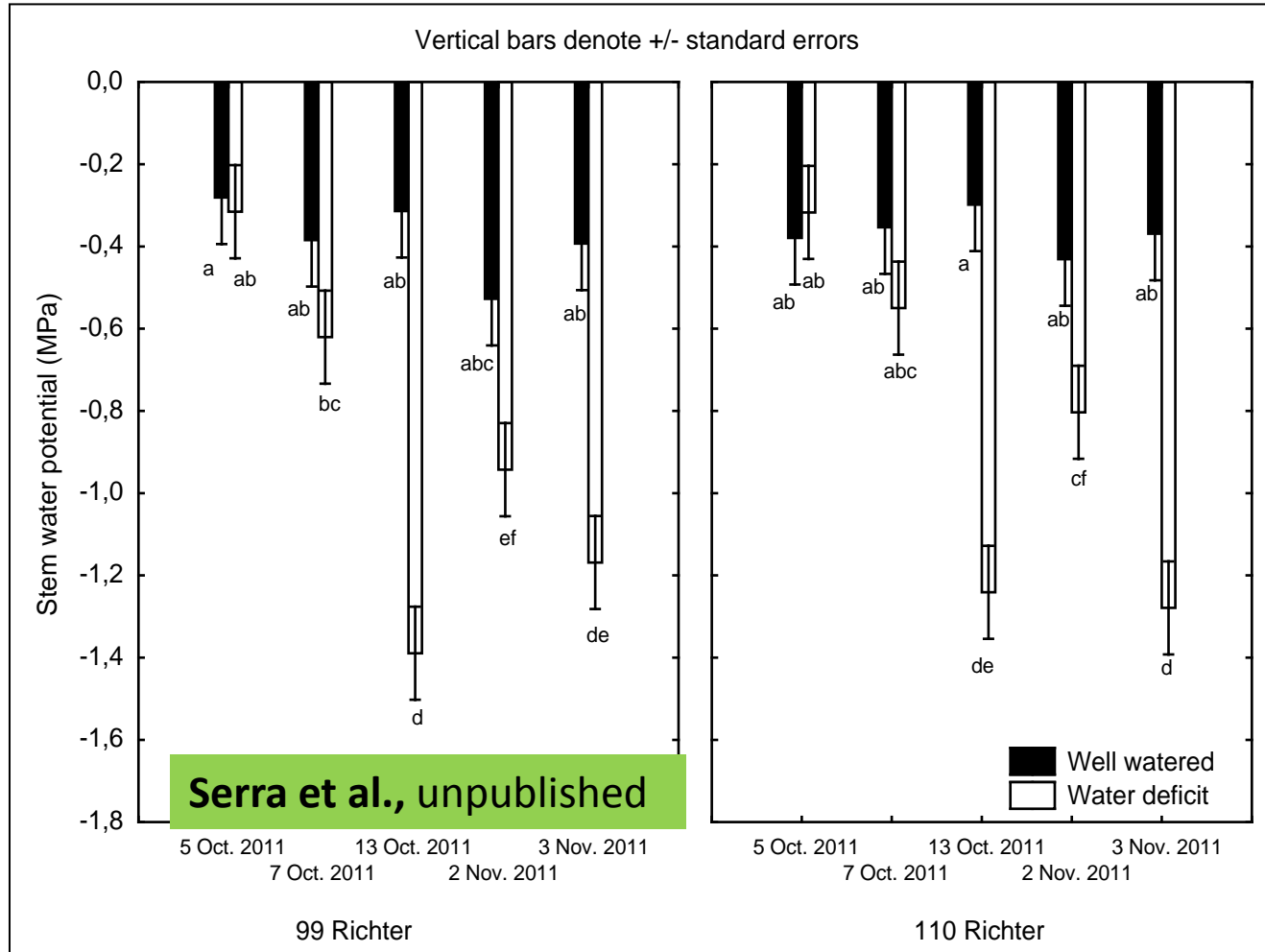
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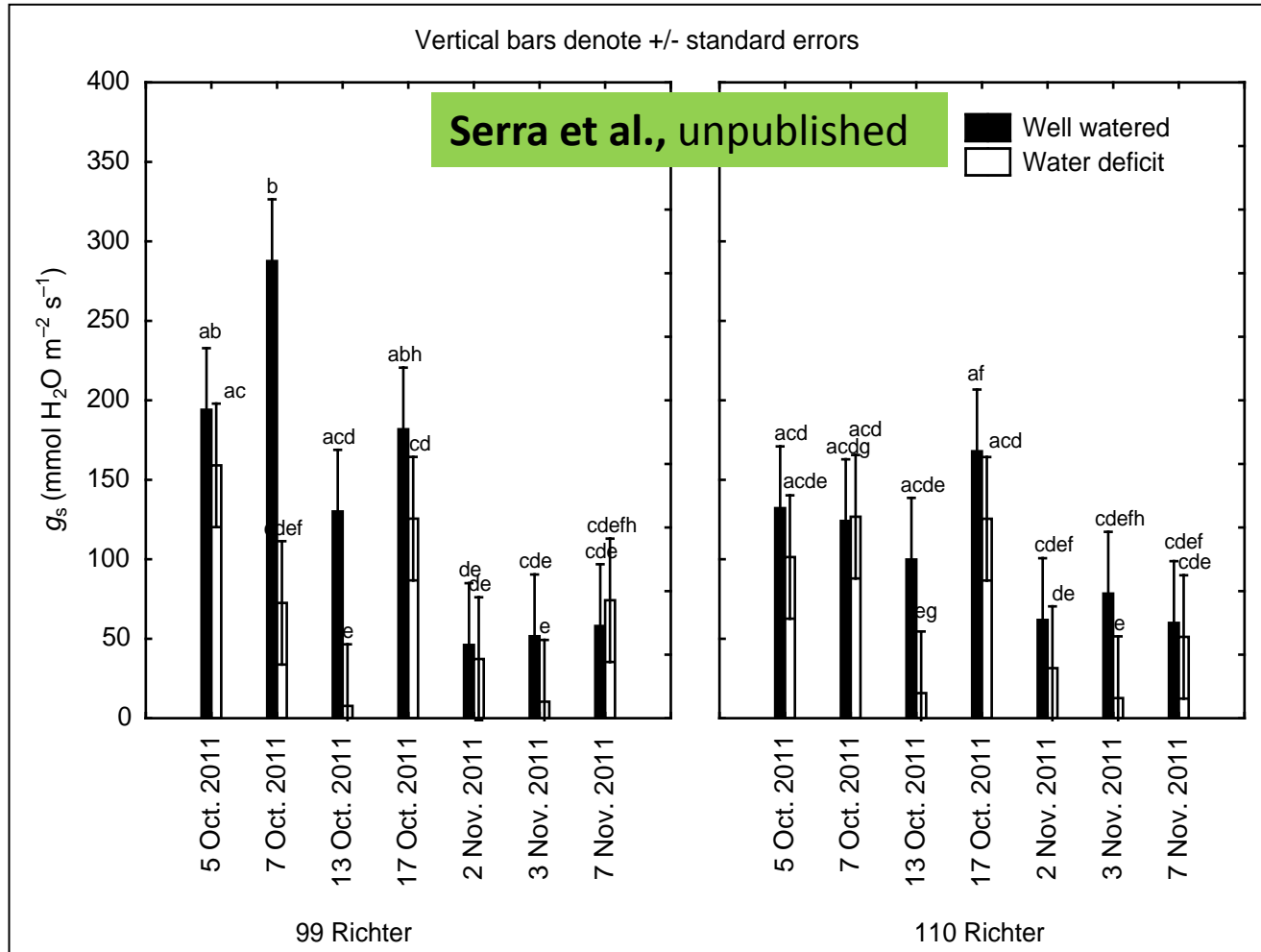


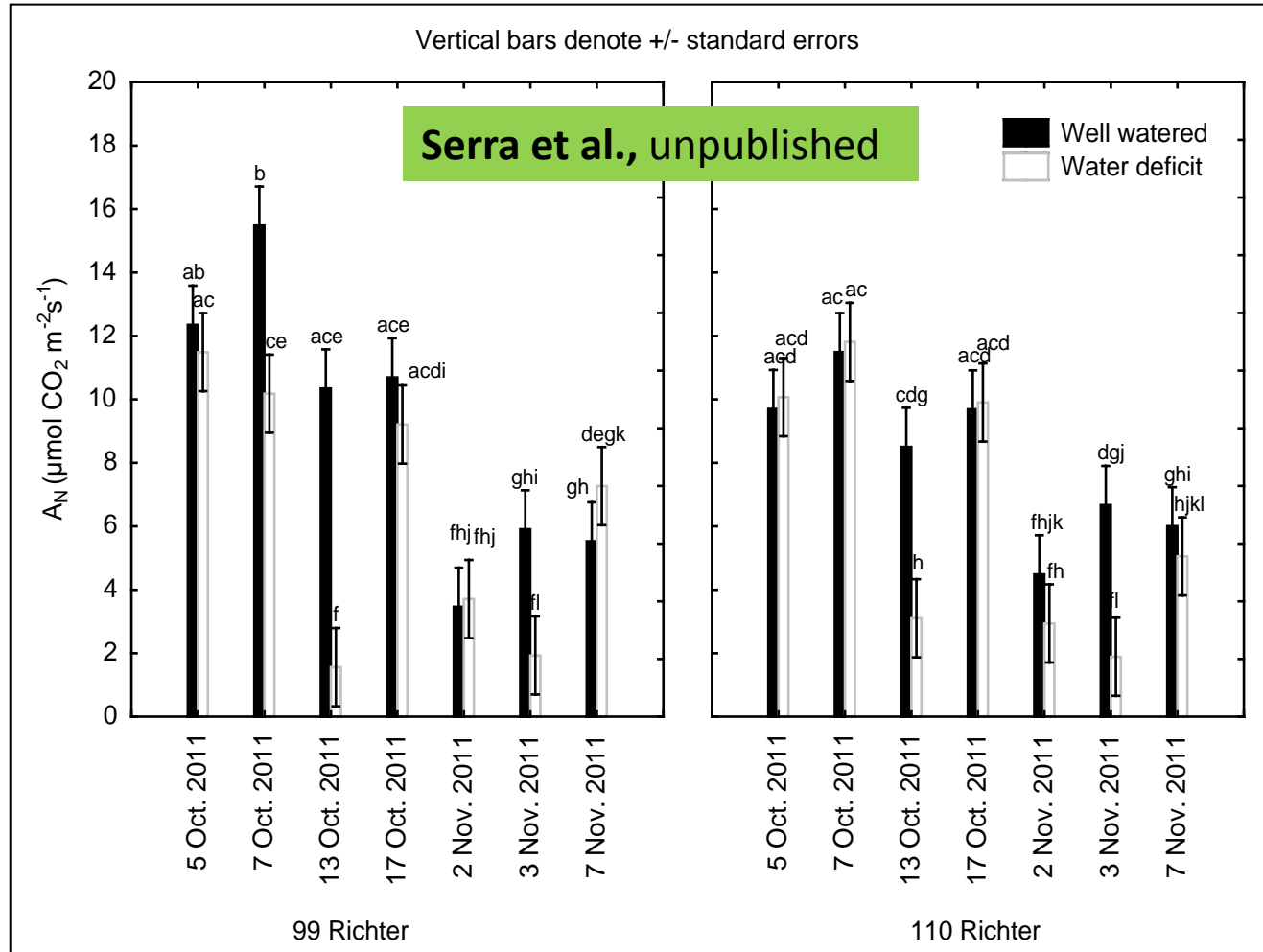




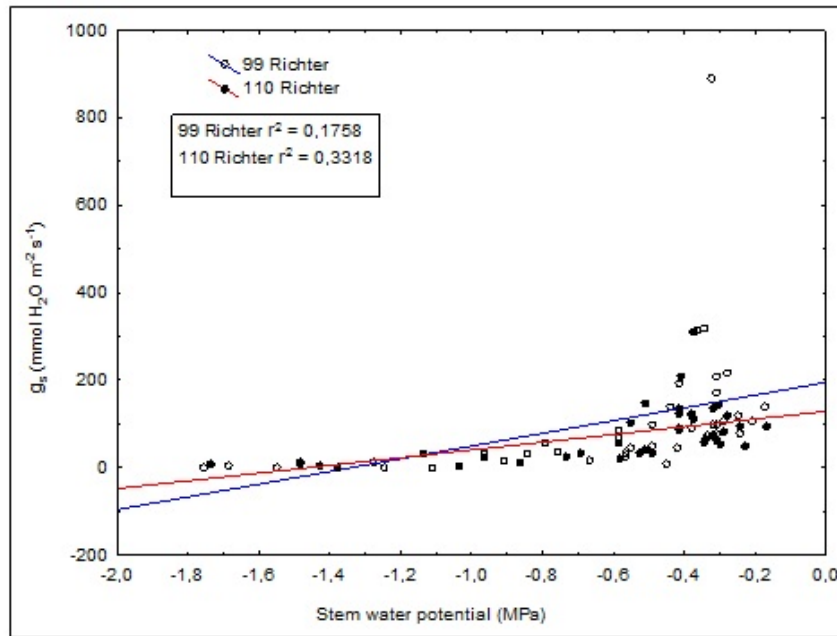
Serra et al., unpublished





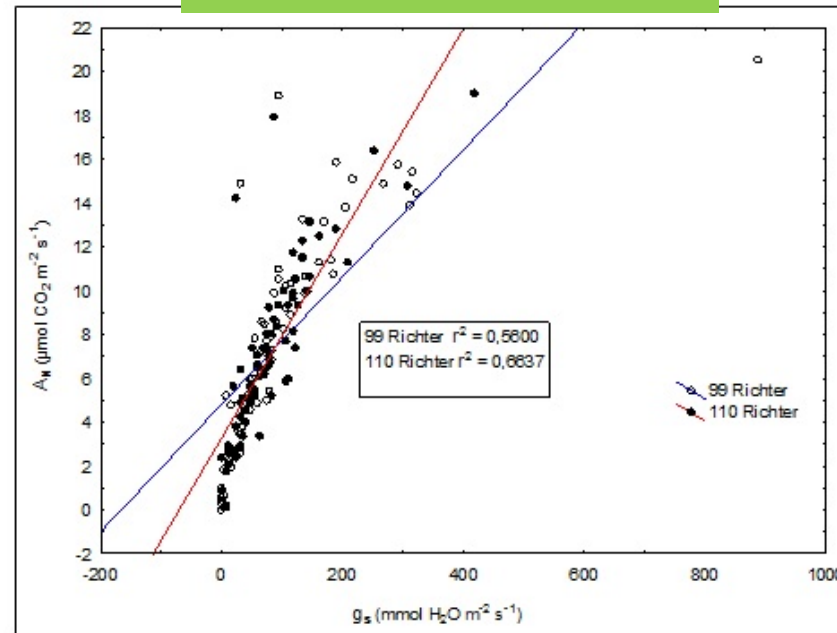


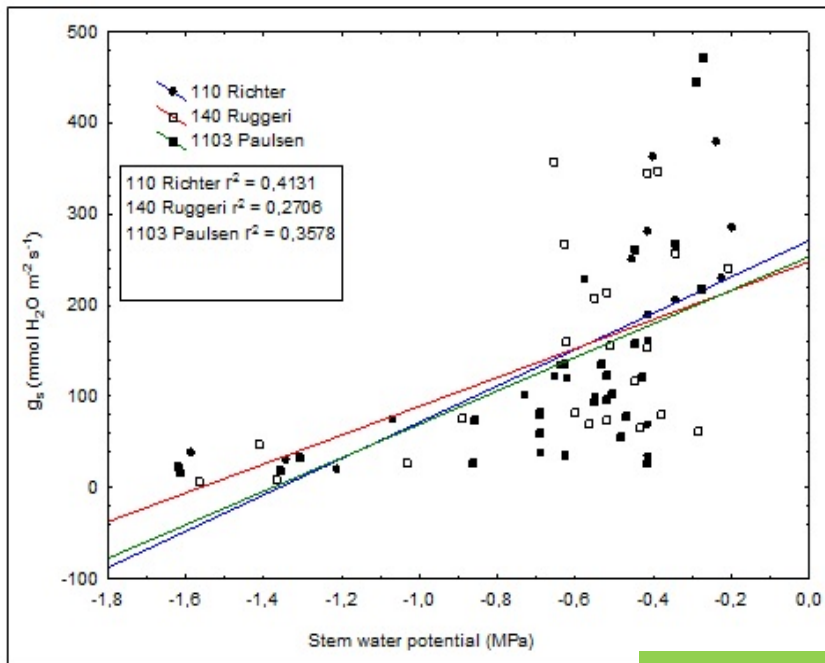
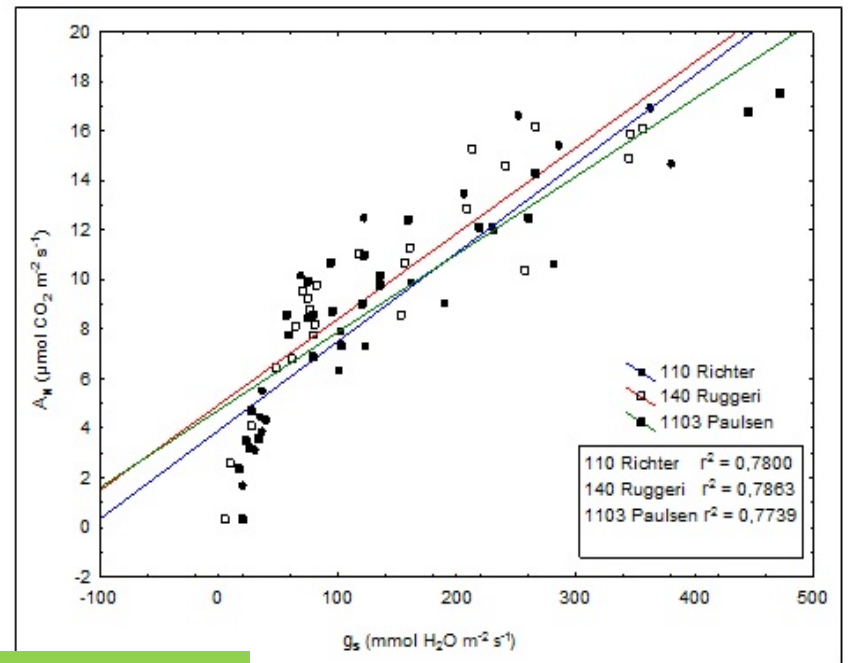
A



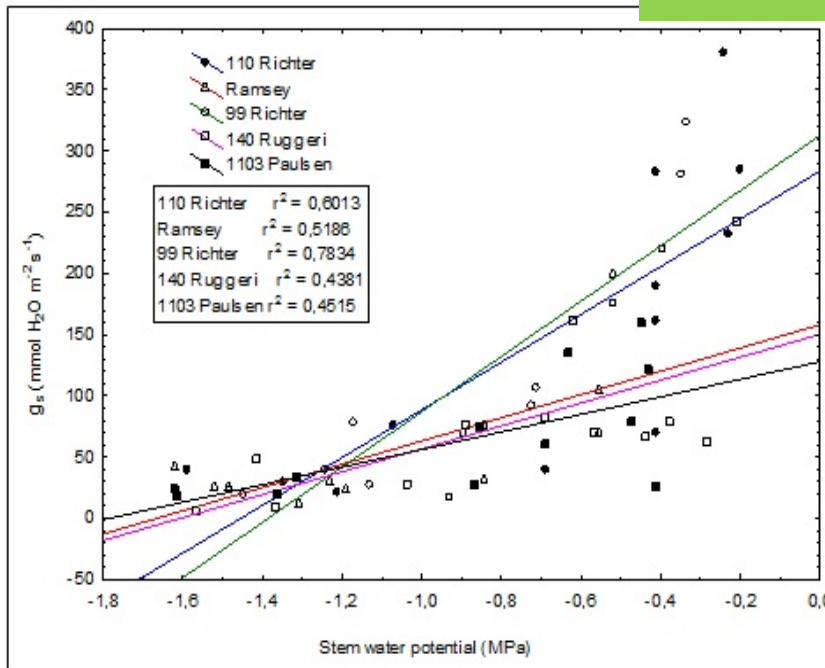
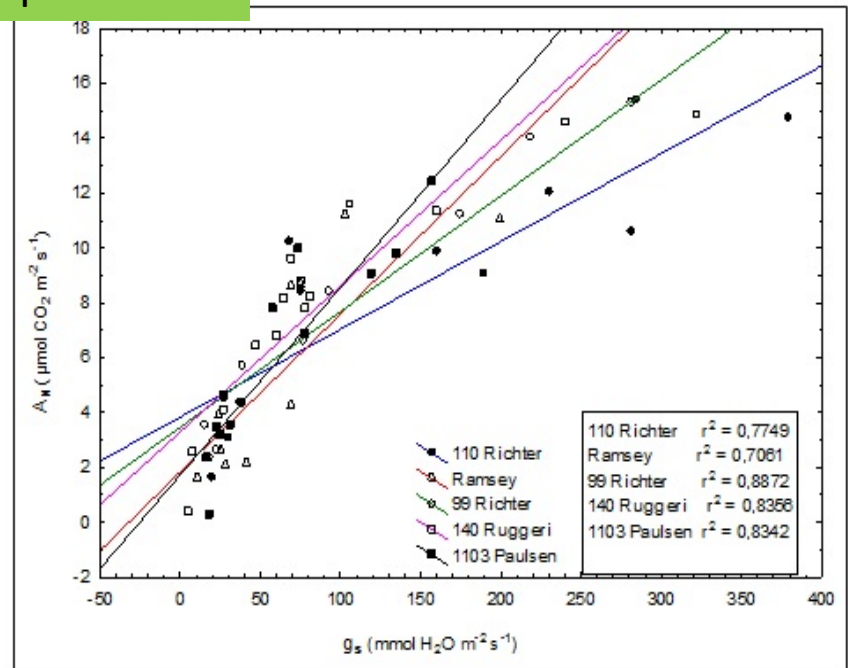
Serra et al., unpublished

B



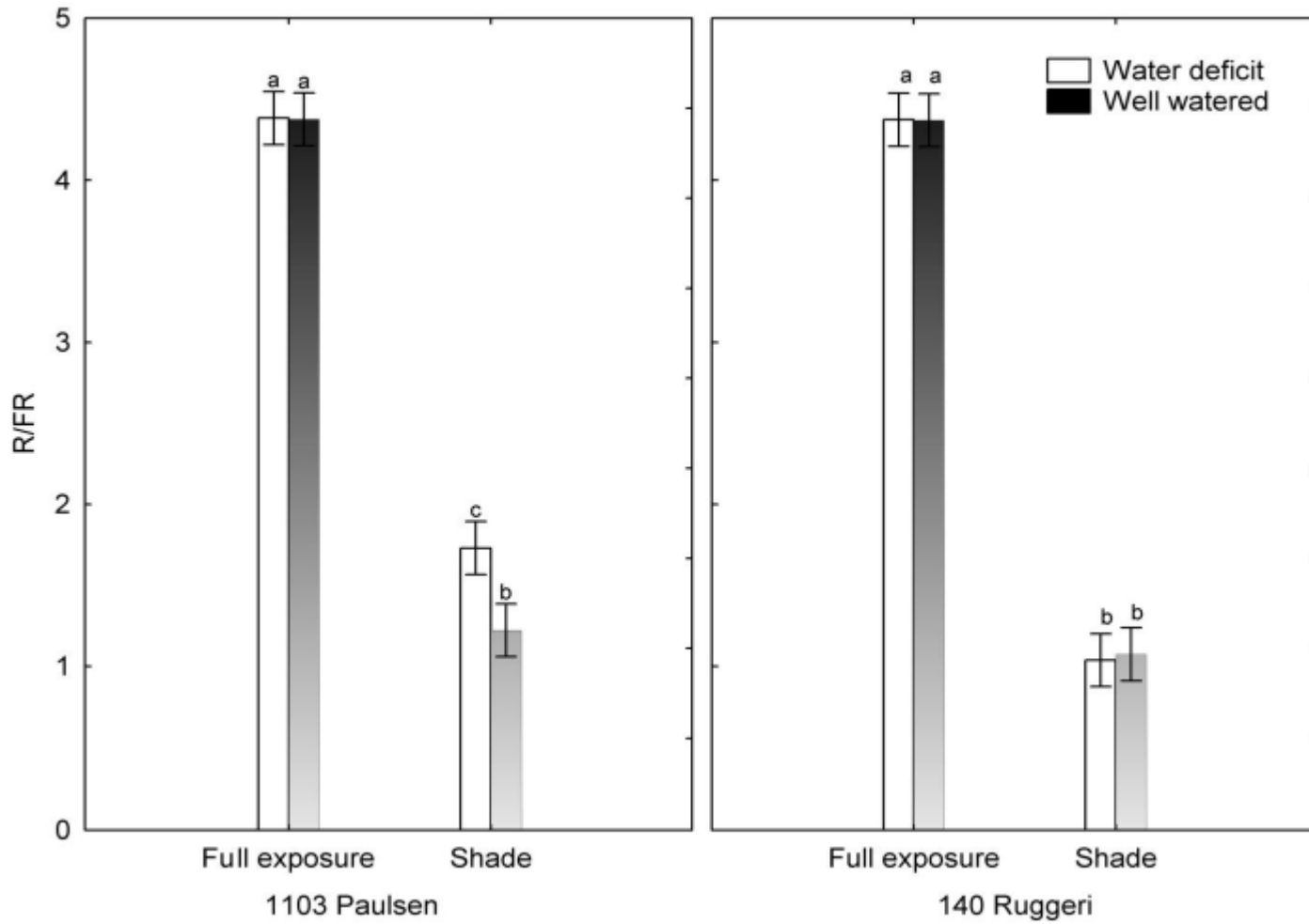
A**B**

Serra et al., unpublished

C**D**



Year	Type of experiment	Rootstocks used in the experiments	Treatments	
2010/2011	Field experiment	110 Richter	Well watered	
			Water deficit	
2011	Greenhouse experiment (controlled ambient)	99 Richter	Well watered	
			Water deficit	
		110 Richter	Well watered	
			Water deficit	
2011/2012	Field experiment	1103 Paulsen	Well watered	leaves full sun exposure
				Leaves in the shade
			Water deficit	leaves full sun exposure
				leaves in the shade
		140 Ruggeri	Well watered	leaves full sun exposure
				leaves in the shade
			Water deficit	leaves full sun exposure
				leaves in the shade
2012	Greenhouse experiment (semi controlled ambient)	1103 Paulsen	Well watered	
			Water deficit	
		110 Richter	Well watered	
			Water deficit	
		140 Ruggeri	Well watered	
			Water deficit	
		99 Richter	Water deficit	
		Ramsey	Water deficit	



Serra et al., unpublished

Treatments	Stomatal size (μm)	Stomatal density (pores mm^{-2})
FIELD		
<u>Rootstock</u>		
110 Richter	13.5	111.2
<u>Water status</u>		
No water constraint ($\psi_{\text{stem}} = -0.5$ MPa)	13.2 a	94.0 b
Moderate water constraint ($\psi_{\text{stem}} = -0.8$ MPa)	13.8 a	128.5 a
GREENHOUSE		
<u>Rootstocks</u>		
99 Richter	13.0 a	102.6 a
110 Richter	12.8 a	99.2 a
<u>Water status</u>		
No water constraint ($\psi_{\text{stem}} = -0.4$ MPa)	13.4 a	95.6 a
Severe water constraint ($\psi_{\text{stem}} = -1.4$ MPa)	12.4 b	106.1 a
<u>Interaction¹</u>		
Rootstock X water status	ns	ns
FIELD		
<u>Rootstocks</u>		
1103 Paulsen	13.1 b	124.6 a
140 Ruggeri	20.5 a	90.4 b
<u>Water status</u>		
No water constraint ($\psi_{\text{stem}} = -0.5$ MPa)	17.0 a	109.9 a
Moderate water constraint ($\psi_{\text{stem}} = -0.8$ MPa)	16.6 a	105.1 a
<u>Light exposure</u>		
Full sun exposure	15.8 b	114.8 a
Shade	17.8 a	100.1 b
<u>Interaction¹</u>		
Rootstock X water status	*	ns
Rootstock X light exposure	***	ns
Water status X light exposure	*	ns

¹ns, *, **, ***, not significant and significant at $p \leq 0.05$, 0.01, and 0.001, respectively. Numbers with different letters differ significantly at the 0.05 level by Fisher's significant difference.



CONCLUSIONES

- Nuestro estudio confirma la influencia del portainjerto en el estado hídrico de la vid y el intercambio gaseoso del cultivar lo que implica una influencia en la absorción de agua y su transporte y una regulación de la conductancia estomática.
- Nuestros datos respaldan la hipótesis que la influencia del portainjerto pareciera ser mayor bajo un incremento de déficit hídrico hasta un punto donde el estado hídrico es el principal determinante de la conductancia estomática y por lo tanto de la fotosíntesis.
- Adicionalmente se muestra que el desarrollo de los estomas se ven afectados por la luz, déficit hídrico y probablemente por los portainjertos. Los resultados confirman que los portainjertos regulan el tamaño del estoma y su funcionamiento.