

G S F

Plant Growth Factors: Water

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by D. Whiting, M. Roll, and L. Vickerman¹ Line drawings by S. Johnson.

Thought Question:

• Review how water stress impacts plant growth processes, then list common symptoms of drought stress.

In Colorado, water availability and quality can be a limiting factor in plant growth. Water quality issues generally deal with excessive sodium or soluble salts.

Available water limits potential for crops and gardens in many areas of the west. In cities, the cost of the infrastructure to supply water drives the need for water conservation.

For additional information on water management refer to Colorado State University Cooperative Extension Master Gardener fact sheets on irrigation management and water-wise gardening.

Role of Water

Plants are more than 90 percent water. Roles of water are summarized in Table 1 below.

Impact of water shortage

Table 1. Roles and Impacts of Water.

Role of water with plants

Primary component of photosynthesis Reduced growth and vigor and transpiration Turgor pressure (pressure to inflate cells Wilting and hold plant erect) Solvent to move minerals from the soil · Reduced growth and plant vigor up to the plant Nutrient deficiencies NO_{3}^{-} , NH_{4}^{+} , $H_{2}PO_{4}^{-}$, HPO_{4}^{-2} , K^{+} , Ca^{+2} , Mg+2, SO₄, H₂BO₃, Cl-, Co+2, Cu+2, Fe⁺², Fe⁺³, Mn̄⁺², MoO₄⁻², and Zn⁺² · Reduced health of roots which leads Solvent to move products of photosynthesis throughout the plant, (over time) to reduced health of plant including down to the root system Regulation of stomatal opening and Reduced plant growth and vigor closure, thus regulating transpiration Reduced cooling effect = warmer microand photosynthesis climate temperatures Source of pressure to move roots Reduce root growth = reduced plant through the soil growth and vigor Medium for biochemical reactions · Reduced plant growth and vigor

Outline...

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Putting Knowledge to Work

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Common Symptoms of Water Stress

Drought

- Decreased growth.
- Small, off-colored leaves.
- Decline from top down.
- Early fall color.
- Reduced xylem growth, which equals long-term growth reduction.
- Stress may show up five or more years later.

Water Logged Soils

- Root activity slows or shuts down, and plants show symptoms of drought.
- Decline in root growth slows plant growth processes.
- Leaves may wilt from lack of water uptake.
- Root rots are common in some species.
- Lower interior leaves may yellow.

Leaf Scorch (short-term water deficiency in leaves)

- Marginal burning.
- Often from the top down, southwest side, or side with root injury or root restrictions.

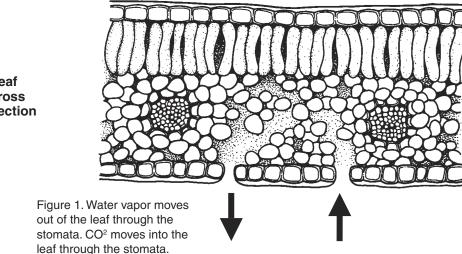
Contributing factors to leaf scorch.

- Dry or overly wet soils.
- · Compacted soils.
- Limited root spread.
- Root injury.
- Structural damage to xylem tissues.
- Trunk and branch injury.
- Excessive wind and heat.
- Excessive canopy growth (from heavy fertilization).

Relative Humidity

Water moves from areas of high relative humidity to areas of lower relative humidity. Inside a leaf, the relative humidity between cells approaches 100 percent. When the stomata open, water vapors inside the leaf rush out forming a bubble of higher humidity around the stomata on the outside of the leaf.

The difference in relative humidity around the stomata and adjacent air regulates transpiration rates and pulls water up through the xylem tissues.



Leaf cross section Transpiration peaks under hot, dry and windy conditions. When the supply of water from the roots is inadequate, the stomata close, photosynthesis shuts down, and plants can wilt.

Outdoors – In the arid climate of the west, low summer humidity helps manage some insect and disease problems and can aggravate others. The relative humidity returns to normal levels within a few minutes of irrigation.

Indoors – With forced air heating, many homes have very low relative humidity in the winter. Some homes can have excessively high relative humidity due to a large number of houseplants, cooking and frequent long showers. Both extremely high and low indoor relative humidity are health concerns.

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