

# The role of potassium in plant biotic and abiotic stresses

## Min Wang, Linxing Zhu, Shiwei Guo Nanjing Agricultural University

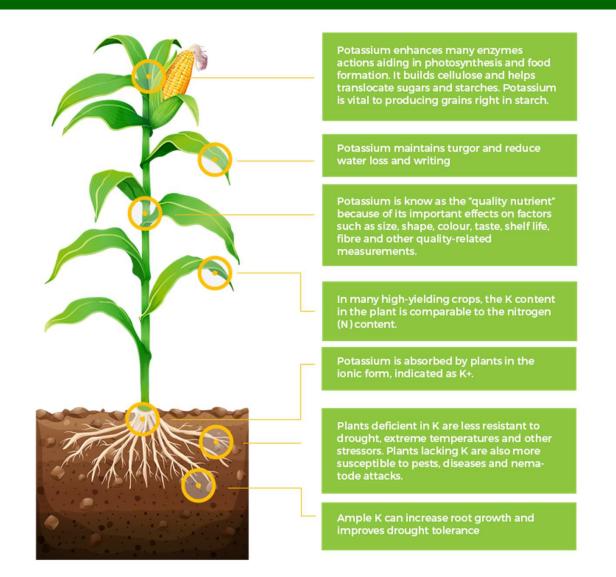
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#### The function of K in higher plants



K supply can increase the tolerance of plants to biotic and abiotic stresses.

(ETE.FERT, http://www.etekin.com/en/type-product/fertilisers/why-fert/)

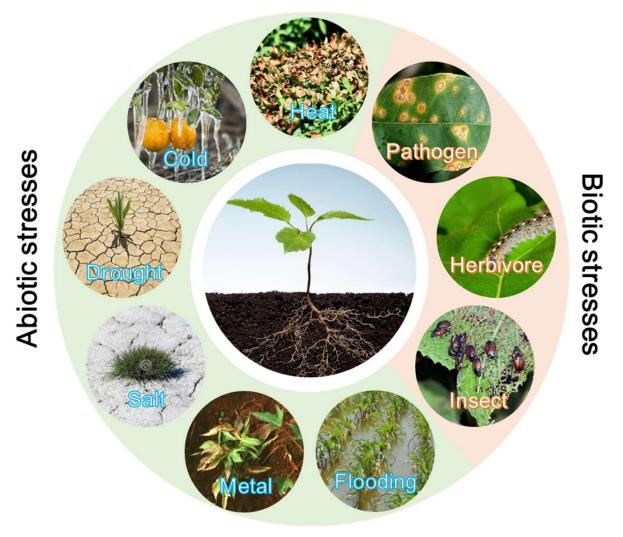
#### K deficiency symptoms in crops



(Zörb et al., 2014, Journal of Plant Physiology)

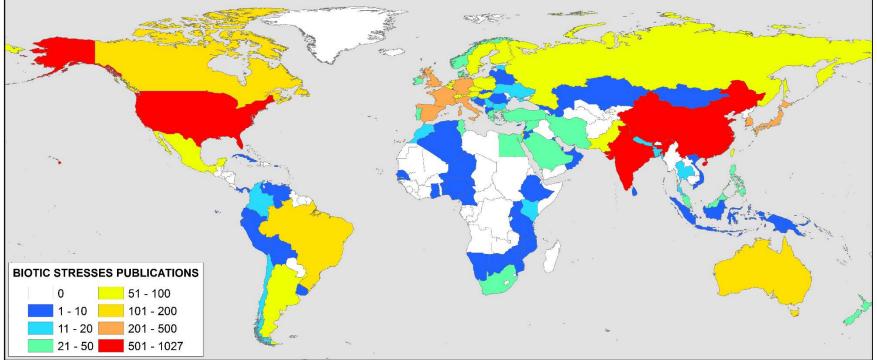
#### **Biotic and abiotic stresses in plants**

Agricultural production continues to be constrained by a number of biotic and abiotic factors that can significantly reduce crop yield and quality.



#### **Biotic stresses in plants**

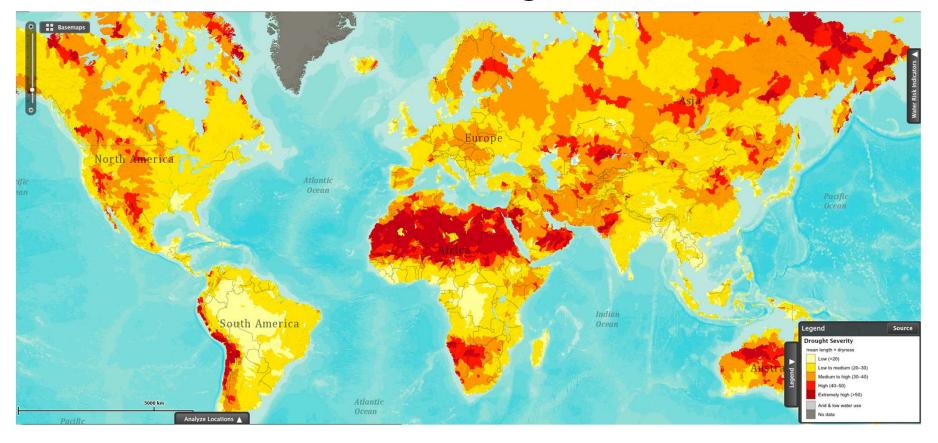




(Gimenez et al., 2018, Sustainability)

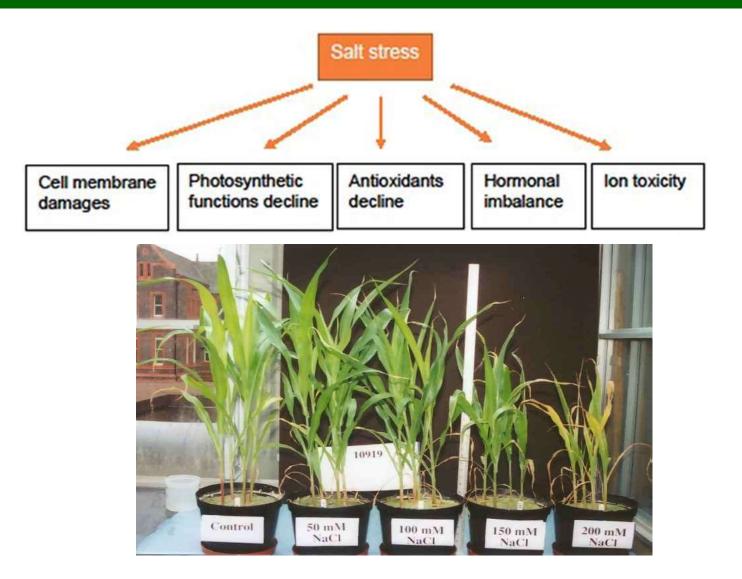
### Abiotic stresses in plants Drought

#### **Globe drought**



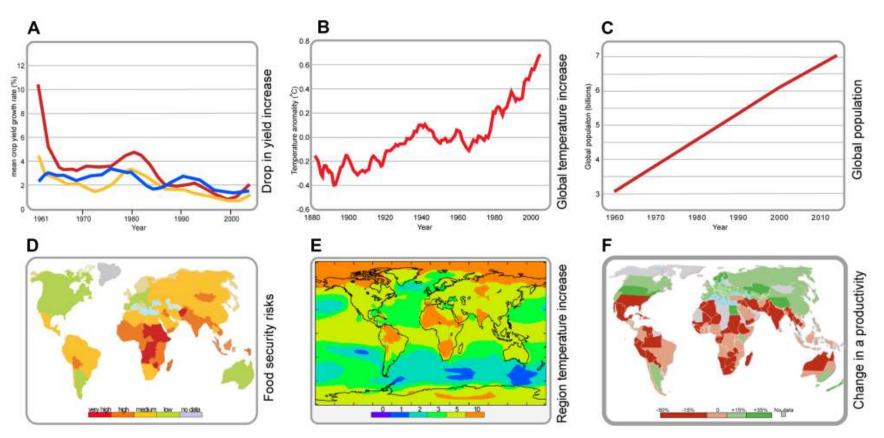
(Source: GLOBALIST)

#### Abiotic stresses in plants **Salt**



https://www.liverpool.ac.uk/~sd21/stress/salt.htm

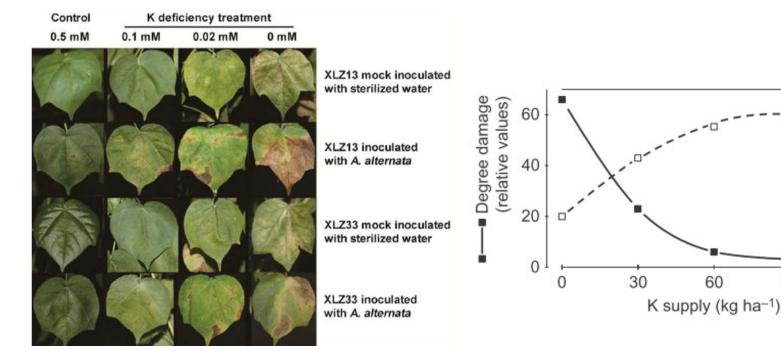
#### Abiotic stresses in plants **Temperature**



**Global temperature and population trends** 

(Bita and Gerats, 2013, Frontiers in Plant Science)

#### K and biotic stresses



#### **Cotton** (Zhao et al., 2013, Australian Journal of Crop Science)

Rice

90

200 -

100

10

120

н

Yield index

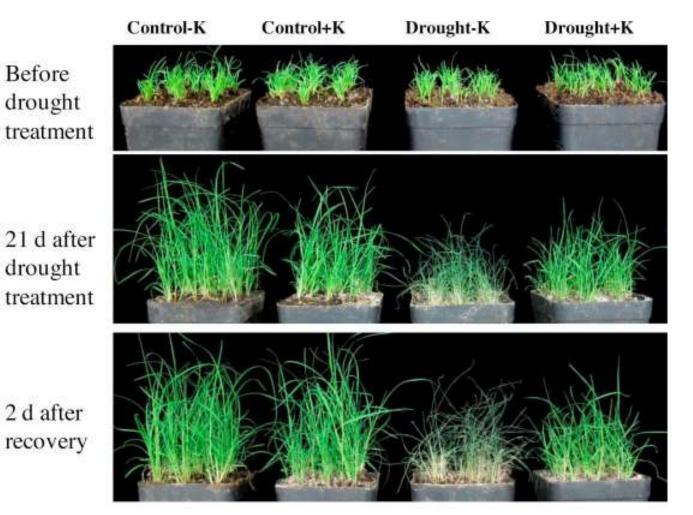
·D

(Marschner, 2012)

Diseases	Fungi	Bacteria	Viruses
Cases	155	23	15
Increase	23	5	4
Decrease	110	18	9
No effect	22	0	2

(Prabhu et al., 2007)

#### K and abiotic stresses **Drought**



Bermudagrass

(Liu et al., 2015, Scientia Horticulturae)

#### K and abiotic stresses

#### Salt

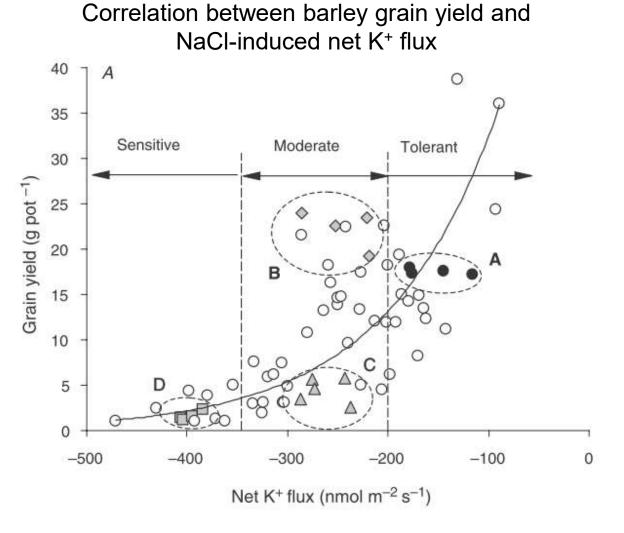
Spinach



https://phys.org/news/2016 -03-effects-salinitynutrient-deficiencyspinach.html

no salt

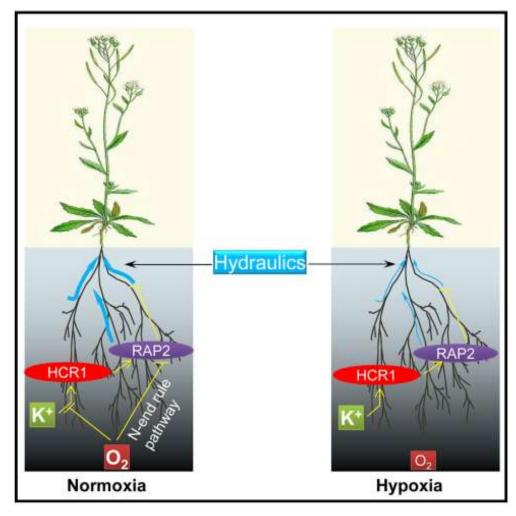
salt

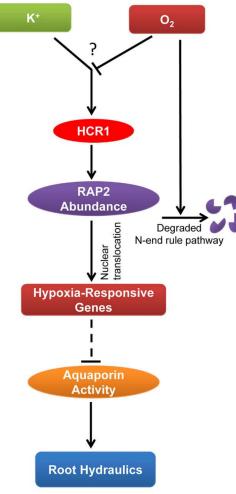


(Chen et al., 2007, Functional Plant Biology)

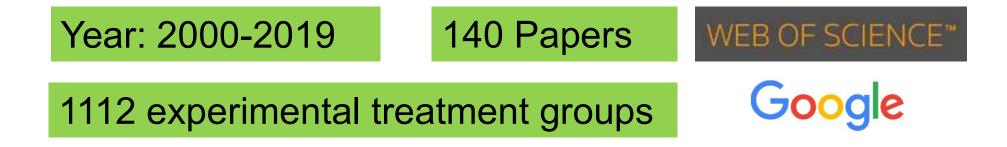
### K and abiotic stresses Flooding

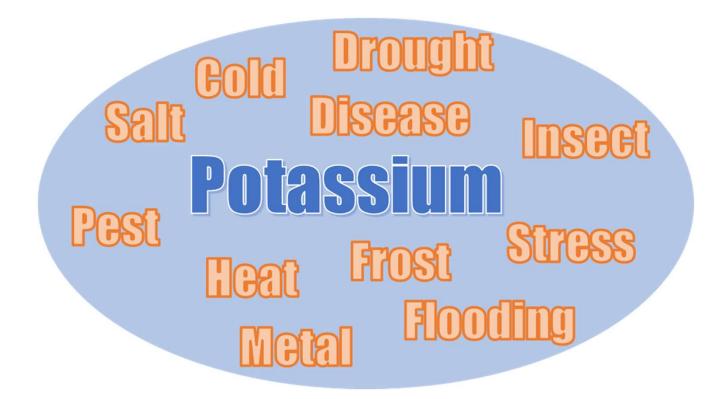
A potassium-dependent oxygen sensing pathway regulates plant root hydraulics allows plants to survive flooding.





(Shahzad et al., 2016, Cell)

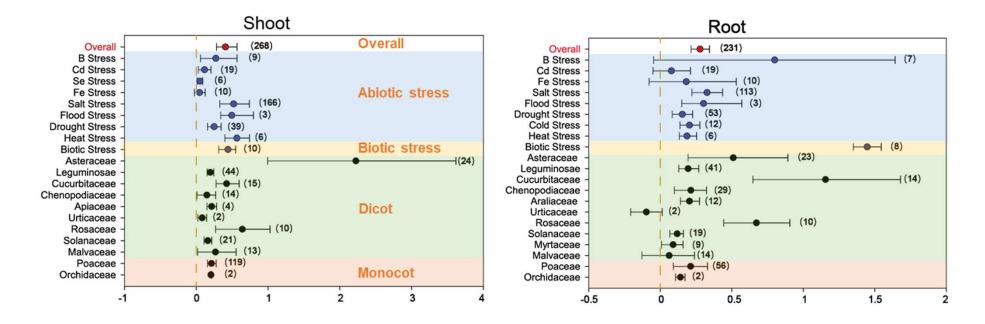




#### Plant biotic and abiotic stresses regulated by K (meta-analysis)

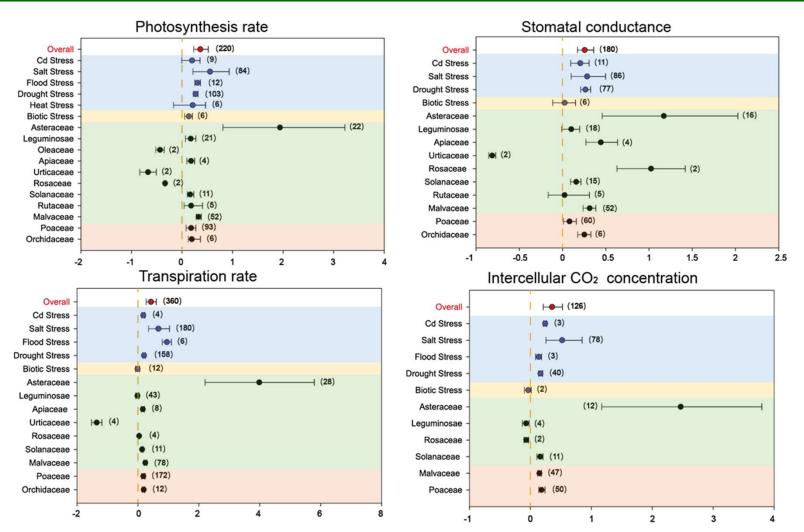


#### **Plant growth regulated by K under stresses**



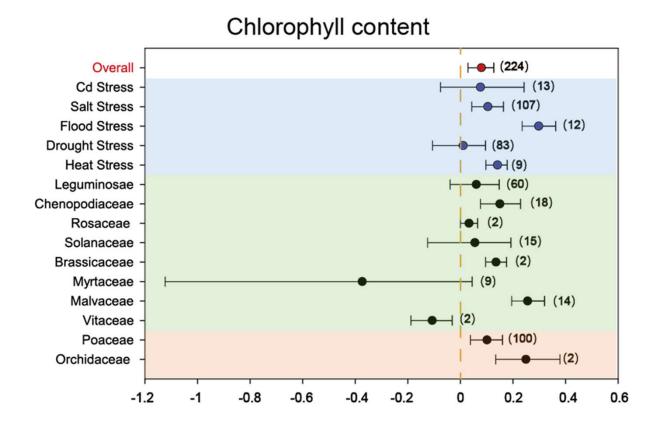
- Shoot and root biomass were significantly increased by K supply under salt, flood, drought, heat and biotic stress conditions.
- Shoot and root biomass in both dicot and monocot plants were markedly increased by K application.

#### **Photosynthesis** regulated by K under stresses



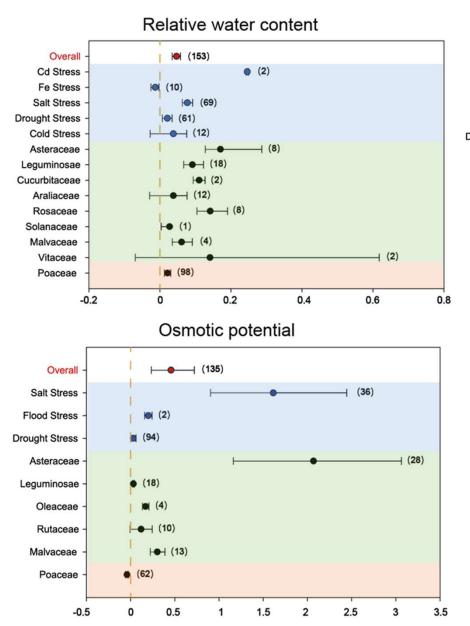
 Photosynthesis rate was significantly increased by K supply under salt, flood stress conditions, especially for Asteraceae, corresponded with higher g<sub>s</sub>, E and C<sub>i</sub>.
(Zhu et al., unpublished)

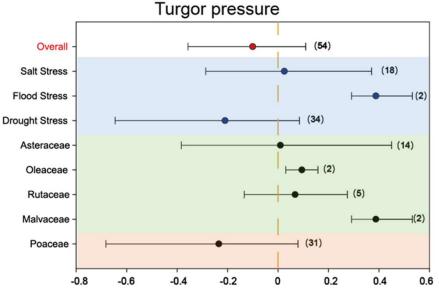
#### **Chlorophyll content regulated by K under stresses**



- Leaf chlorophyll content was increased by K supply under salt, flood, heat stress conditions, which may contribute to increased photosynthesis rate.
- For monocot plants, chlorophyll content was increased by K application under various stress conditions.

#### Leaf water status regulated by K under stresses

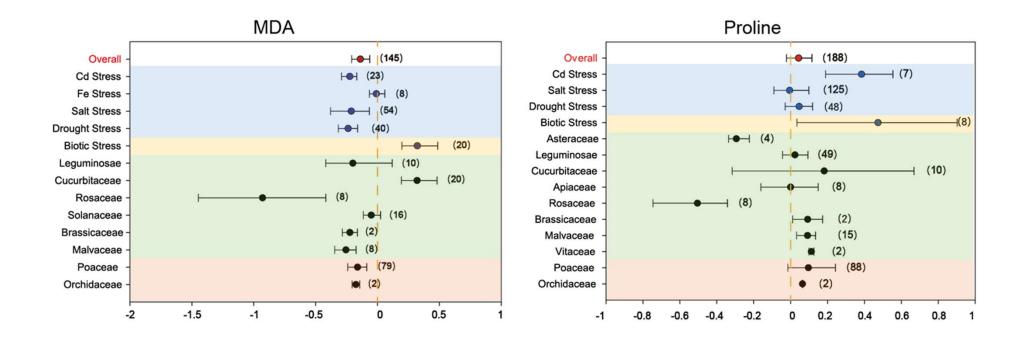




 Overall, K addition to stressed plants increased leaf relative water content and osmotic potential, especially under salt stress as well as in Asteraceae and Malvaceae.

(Zhu et al., unpublished)

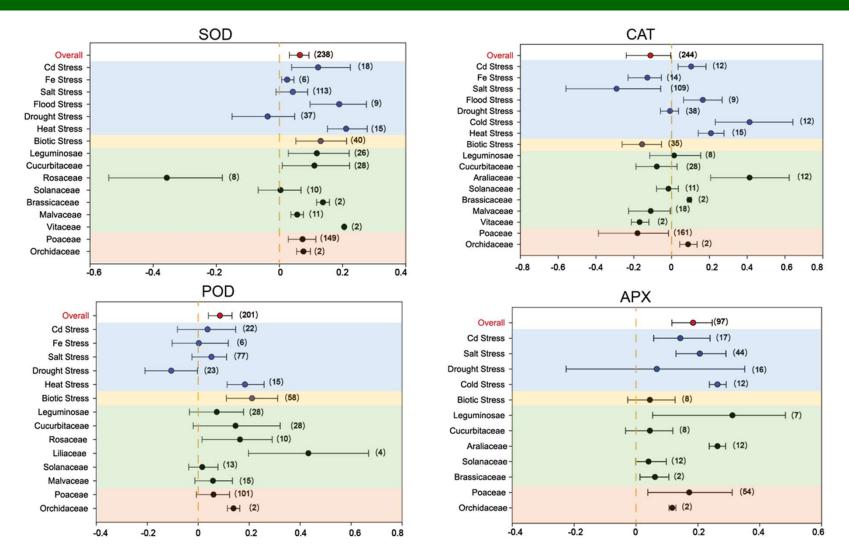
#### **MDA and proline regulated by K under stresses**



- MDA content was significantly reduced by K supply under Cd, salt and drought stresses, whereas MDA and proline were increased under biotic stress.
- In Rosaceae, Brassicaceae, Malvaceae, Orchidaceae plants, MDA content was decreased after K application, while proline content was increased.

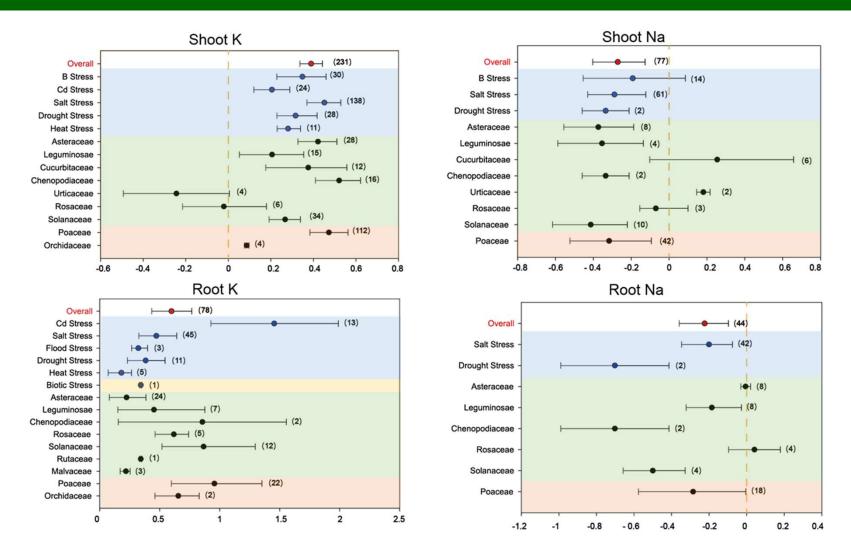
(Zhu et al., unpublished)

#### Antioxidant activity regulated by K under stresses



 Overall, K addition to stressed plants increased leaf SOD, POD and APX activity, while reduced CAT activity. Antioxidant activity of monocot was more sensitive to the K application under stress conditions. (Zhu et al., unpublished)

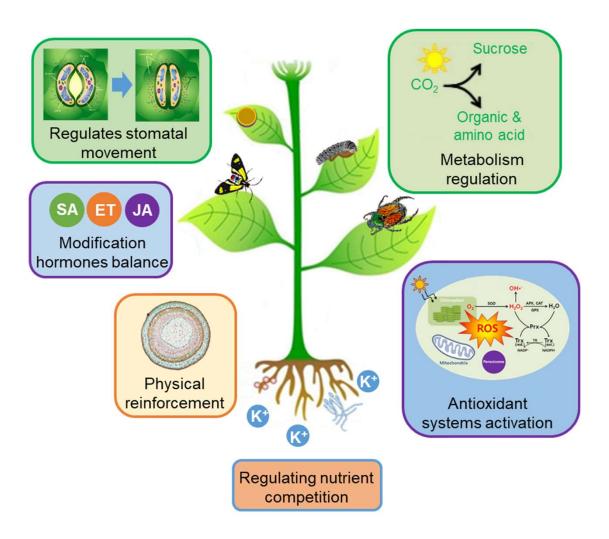
#### K and Na concentration regulated by K under stresses



 Overall, K application to stressed plants increased shoot and root K concentration, while decreased Na concentration, therefore increased the K<sup>+</sup>/Na<sup>+</sup>.

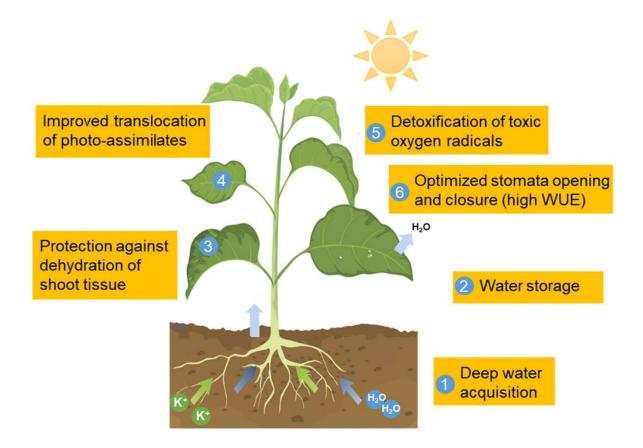
(Zhu et al., unpublished)

#### Role of K in biotic stresses



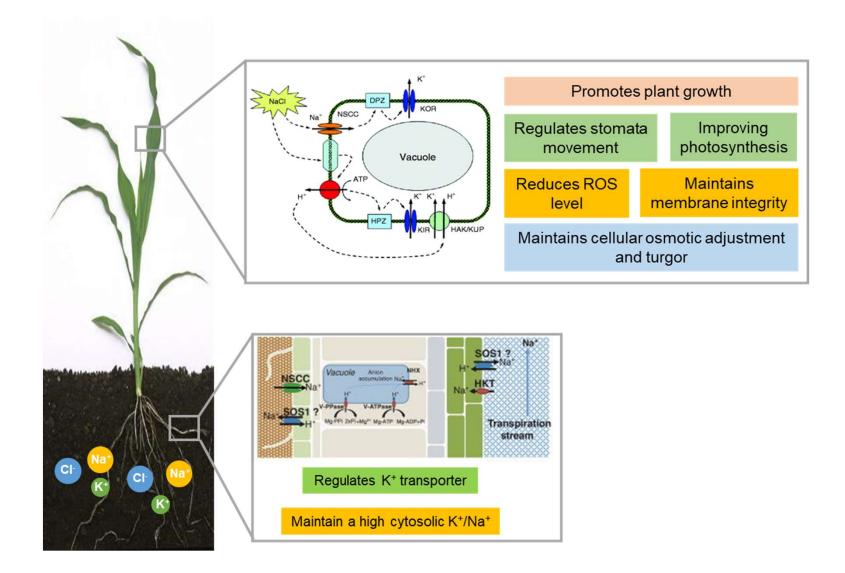
(Modified from Wang et al., 2013, International Journal of Molecular Sciences)

#### Role of K in drought/heat stresses



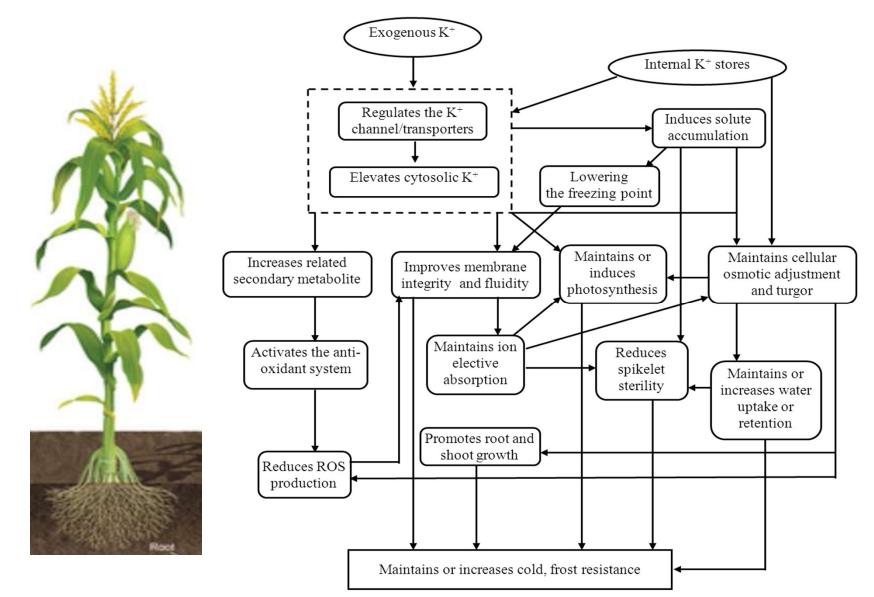
(Modified from Marschner, 2012 & Wang et al., 2013, IJMS)

#### Role of K in salt stress



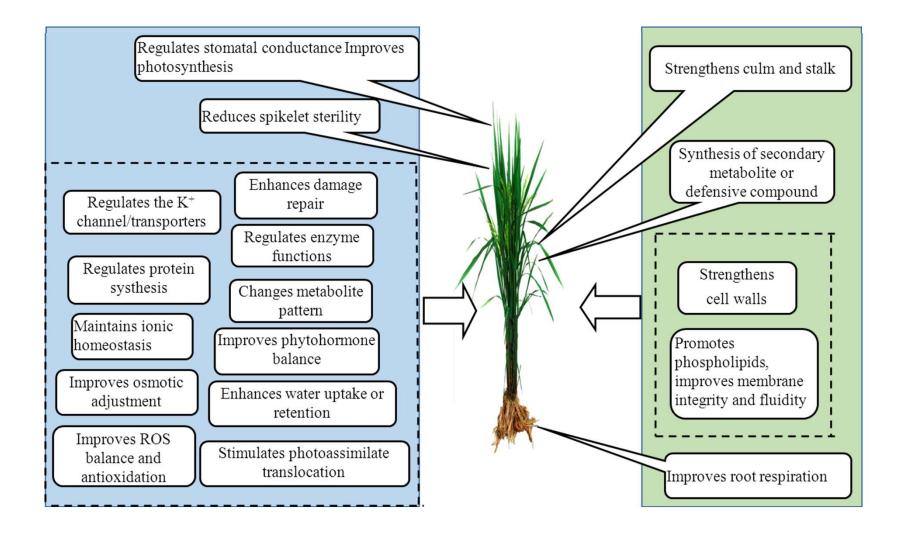
(Modified from Wang et al., 2013, International Journal of Molecular Sciences)

#### Role of K in cold stress



(Wang et al., 2013, International Journal of Molecular Sciences)

#### The role of K in biotic and abiotic stresses



(Wang et al., 2013, International Journal of Molecular Sciences)

#### The role of K in biotic and abiotic stresses

- Maintaining an optimum K nutritional status is essential for plant resistance to biotic and abiotic stresses.
- Balanced fertilization and efficient K usage in combination with other nutrients not only contribute to sustainable crop's growth, yield and quality, but also influence plant health and reduce the environmental risks.



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Review

#### The Critical Role of Potassium in Plant Stress Response

Min Wang, Qingsong Zheng, Qirong Shen and Shiwei Guo \*





# **Thanks for your attention!**

