Impact of water deficit on growth, productivity, and water use efficiency in potato genotypes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.)

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# Abstract

Drought stress, a serious constraint affecting the yields of almost all major crops, is expected to get worse from global climate change and human population expansion. Modern cultivars of potato (*Solanum tuberosum* L), the fourth most important food crop worldwide, are highly sensitive to drought stress. We evaluated a range of agro-physiological traits in 15 potato genotypes under well-watered (WW) and water deficit (WD) conditions to understand the impact of drought stress on yield and to identify traits to select drought tolerant potato genotypes. Our results showed that the drought stress tolerant genotypes, CIP392797.22 (UNICA), CIP397077.16, CIP398190.89, CIP398208.219, and CIP398208.620 were able to preferentially put limited water toward tuber production rather than biomass. These genotypes have high tuber production under WW conditions and increased photosynthetic activity and water use efficiency under WD. Variables such as harvest index and SPAD showed high broad-sense heritability with 0.98 and 0.86 respectively suggesting they can be used to select drought-tolerant genotypes in breeding programs.

**Keywords**: abiotic stress, harvest index, physiological traits, drought tolerance, SPAD.

# Introduction

Water has become a scarce and precious resource and its efficient utilization in food production is a key challenge worldwide. Specifically, yield losses due to drought are a global problem limiting agricultural production [(Obidiegwu et al., 2015)](https://www.zotero.org/google-docs/?Bxw0A4). Tracking the consequences of drought stress in plants is a difficult task, as it depends on the timing, intensity, type of crop, and duration of stress [(Blum, 2011)](https://www.zotero.org/google-docs/?vnN2mj). Potato (*Solanum tuberosum* L.), the fourth most important food crop worldwide with an annual production of around 380 million tons, suffers drastic losses in tuber yield and/or quality due to drought stress [(Stark et al., 2013; Yang et al., 2016)](https://www.zotero.org/google-docs/?x2x10r). In general, potato has a high harvest index in comparison with cereals and relatively low demand for water i.e., 400 to 600 L for 1 kg of tuber dry matter [(Monneveux et al., 2013; Sprenger et al., 2016; Stark et al., 2013)](https://www.zotero.org/google-docs/?bmJhG1). However, potatoes are sensitive to drought stress because of their shallow root system, and fast closure of stomata, which reduces transpiration and photosynthesis, considerably reducing tuber yields [(Deblonde and Ledent, 2001; Joshi et al., 2016)](https://www.zotero.org/google-docs/?oOaufT). Periodic water shortages are critical, particularly at the tuber initiation stage. Therefore, potato cultivars with effective water-saving mechanisms leading to higher tolerance are highly desirable for semi-arid areas [(Monneveux et al., 2014)](https://www.zotero.org/google-docs/?DiYAXR). The majority of modern potato cultivars are drought-sensitive presenting different responses to drought stress [(Monneveux et al., 2013; Soltys-Kalina et al., 2016; Sprenger et al., 2016)](https://www.zotero.org/google-docs/?kInGWQ). Drought stress tolerance in potatoes is a complex trait controlled by a large number of minor effect quantitative trait loci (QTL). Significant QTLs and differentially expressed genes under drought stress have been identified in potatoes [(Anithakumari et al., 2012; Chen et al., 2020; Khan et al., 2015; Watkinson et al., 2006)](https://www.zotero.org/google-docs/?CblDlJ). Also, wild species and potato cultivars have been shown to vary in morphological and physiological traits as well as biochemical and molecular pathways under drought stress [(Liu et al., 2006)](https://www.zotero.org/google-docs/?qCpxiT).

In Peru, the center of origin of potatoes, landraces, and wild potato relatives have great diversity for physiological traits desirable for breeding potatoes with enhanced drought tolerance. Water use efficiency (WUE), the efficiency of the amount of water applied and used for transpiration that goes toward dry matter production, is an important trait for adaptation to drought stress. Enhanced WUE can reduce crop water requirements and significantly increase crop yield [(Tolk and Howell, 2009)](https://www.zotero.org/google-docs/?bk3M8P). When a higher WUE under drought stress is maintained, the effects of water deficiency are reduced and the competitiveness for water under drought conditions is enhanced [(Ogaya and Peñuelas, 2003)](https://www.zotero.org/google-docs/?BjTgYb). WUE was found to be greater in summer in drought-exposed than in well-watered potato genotypes, due to greater harvest index and more-efficient interception of solar radiation per unit of applied water [(Trebejo and Midmore, 1990)](https://www.zotero.org/google-docs/?FFp85n). Cultivars can be bred for WUE, increasing yield per unit of water, by capturing traits that help the plants develop faster, flower earlier, have a lower leaf area index, and be more efficient in capturing radiation [(Blum, 2005; Hochman et al., 2009)](https://www.zotero.org/google-docs/?eFLXXB). Cultivars with low stomatal conductance (gs) during vegetative stages present higher transpiration efficiency with an improved relationship between dry matter production and the quantity of water utilized, which can ensure good tuber yield and quality under drought stress [(Carli et al., 2014; Condon et al., 2004)](https://www.zotero.org/google-docs/?kohgtq). In normal conditions when irrigation is sufficient to meet the transpiration demand, potato genotypes with higher stomatal conductance and low WUE, extract more water from the soil and have higher yields. In contrast, when water is not sufficient, the low WUE arising from a high rate of transpiration leads to low yields in favor of dry matter partitioning to reproductive organs [(Tuberosa, 2012)](https://www.zotero.org/google-docs/?cvvlgK).

The present study aims to understand the mechanisms for drought tolerance and physiological responses in 15 potato genotypes under water deficit conditions. Besides, the relationships between different agro-physiological and yield under water-limited conditions to select traits capable to differentiate drought tolerant potato genotypes.

# Materials and Methods

## Plant material and experimental conditions

Two commercial varieties and thirteen potato genotypes from the advanced breeding population at the International Potato Center (CIP) were used in this study (Table 1). The commercial varieties were UNICA (CIP392797.22) with a good yield in warm and dry environments [(Demirel et al., 2020; Gutiérrez-Rosales et al., 2007; Rolando et al., 2015)](https://www.zotero.org/google-docs/?jHcdWU); and Achirana INTA (CIP720088) known for its earliness and drought tolerance [(Schafleitner et al., 2007)](https://www.zotero.org/google-docs/?CU6wsr). The plants were grown in a controlled greenhouse at 28/15°C average day/night temperature with 70±5% average relative humidity, monitored by a weather station ‘HOBO U12 Outdoor/Industrial model’ (Onset Computer Corporation, Bourne, MA, USA).

The potato tubers were pre-sprouted for 2 weeks in a dark chamber before planting. Afterward, one tuber/genotype was sown at 5–7 cm depth in a 5 L plastic pot containing 5 kg of dry commercial Sogemix SM2 substrate (75% Peat Moss, perlite, vermiculite, and limestone). Fertilization was done twice during the experiment with 10 g of a mixture of granular fertilizer, urea, triple superphosphate, and diammonium phosphate in a ratio of 2:1:2, respectively, one before planting and the other applied at 40 dap (days after planting).

## Experimental design and irrigation treatments

The experiment was carried out in a complete randomized block design with two irrigation treatments with 5 replications of each genotype per treatment. In well-watered (WW) treatment, plants were irrigated according to their transpiration demand (Figure 1A) and in water deficit (WD) treatment, the water supply was gradually reduced until the wilting point [(Ray and Sinclair, 1998)](https://www.zotero.org/google-docs/?0Stf6W). At 35 dap, before the stress initiation, the pots were watered to soaking and then allowed to drain overnight [(Bhatnagar-Mathur et al., 2007)](https://www.zotero.org/google-docs/?QSXaTJ). The next morning, the pots were sealed in a plastic bag secured with a twist tie to prevent water loss except by transpiration and arranged in the greenhouse according to the experimental design. Thereafter, all the pots were weighed and this weight was defined as the initial pot weight. The inter-daily weight of the pots was measured for 10 days to calculate the initial dry down parameters for treatment application (Figure 1B). The WD treatment started at 45 dap which coincides with the beginning of tuber initiation.

## Transpiration rate

The transpiration rate of each plant was calculated by the procedure previously described by Ray and Sinclair [(1998)](https://www.zotero.org/google-docs/?n1s4u1). Transpiration was calculated by weighing the pots every two days between 13:00 and 15:00 hours (GMT -05:00), subtracting the amount of water added, and calculating the difference in weight between the two days. The inter-daily transpiration rates of WD plants were normalized against WW plant rates to reduce the influence of day-to-day variation, as follows, . The normalization was achieved by dividing the transpiration of each plant in the WD regime by the mean transpiration of the WW plants. For comparing the transpiration between plants, a second normalization was done so that the normalized transpiration rate (NTR) of each plant was defined as 1.0 when the soil water content in each pot was at field capacity [(Sinclair and Ludlow, 1986)](https://www.zotero.org/google-docs/?1waYy1). The available soil water or the fraction of transpirable soil water (FTSW), for each pot, was calculated by dividing the pot weight minus the final pot weight by the transpirable soil water of that pot, using the following formula, . The inter-diary transpiration rate for each pot on average was 275.69 ml for WW and 72.51 ml WD plants (Figure S1A). The FTSW in WW plants was maintained above 70%, while for the WD treatment the gradual restriction in water supply decreased the water availability. The effect of the FTSW under WD was visible after 8 days of water restriction was applied (Figure S1B). The plants were harvested when the plants in WD had less than 10% of FTSW (Figure S1B).

## Agro-physiological traits

### Water Use Efficiency

We have calculated the biomass water use efficiency (WUEB; gL -1) and tuber water use efficiency (WUET; gL -1). The WUEB was calculated as the total biomass in dry weight (g) produced divided by the cumulative water transpired; for WUET we used the dry weight (g) from tuber production divided by the total water transpired (TRS; L) during the irrigation treatment.

### Relative Water content

Relative water content (RWC; %) was determined by weighing fresh weight (FW) the 3rd leaflet from the youngest fully expanded leaf in the third leaf from the apical part for each plant and then placing it in a 4x3 inch Ziploc bag containing distilled water for 24 hours. Excess water was removed by blotting each leaf in a paper towel before taking turgid weight (TW). Leaves were reweighed after drying (DW) in an oven overnight at 90ºC. All the components were weighted on a precision scale (0.001 g). RWC was calculated following the formula described by Vasquez-Robinet et al. [(2008)](https://www.zotero.org/google-docs/?gBopAg);

### Leaf Osmotic Potential

Leaf Osmotic Potential (LOP, MPa) was determined using a dew point microvoltmeter (HR-33T Wescor Inc., Logan, UT, USA) with leaf discs of 5 mm diameter, taken from the third fully extended leaf. The leaf discs were put in 1 ml cryogenic tubes and frozen in liquid nitrogen. The frozen leaves were incubated at 22°C for 30 min in a sealed C-52 chamber (Wescor Inc., Logan, UT, USA).

### Relative chlorophyll content (SPAD)

Relative chlorophyll content of leaves was evaluated by taking SPAD (Soil Plant Analysis Development) measurements using a SPAD-502 chlorophyll meter (Konica Minolta Sensing, Inc., Osaka, Japan) from the youngest fully expanded leaf in the third leaf from the apical part in three different points on the leaflet. Individual readings of leaflets were averaged to represent the individual measurement of a leaf. The SPAD was taken throughout plant development at 29, 59, 76, and 83 dap. At 29 dap all plants were before the stress was imposed.

### Morphological traits

The harvest was performed at 90 dap when the plants in WD had less than 10% of FTSW. The plant height (HGT, cm) was recorded from the base of the soil to the top of each plant with a measuring tape. After that, each plant was cut to the soil level and washed to remove all substrate. The tuber number (NTUB) and the root length (RTL, cm) were recorded. In the case of TDW, all the tubers were chopped before being set in the oven. Each plant was separated into four components: leaves, stems, roots and tubers. The leaf area (LFA; cm2) was measured with the fresh leaves. The leaves were arranged on a wooden board and they were photographed. Each picture was analyzed using ImageJ software [(Zárate-Salazar et al., 2018)](https://www.zotero.org/google-docs/?QmaCHY).

### Post-harvest evaluations

The dry weight of leaves (LDW; g), stems (SDW; g), roots (RDW; g), and tubers (TDW; g) was determined with a precision scale (0.01 g) after drying all the components individually in kraft bag paper at 80°C for 3 days in a forced-air oven. The total dry biomass (TDB; g) was calculated with the sum of all components.

### Indices

Harvest index (HI) was calculated as the ratio of TDW related to the TDB and the specific leaf area (SLA; cm2g -1) was calculated by dividing LFA with LDW. Relative chlorophyll content (RCC) was calculated between the relation of SPAD at 83 dap and LFA.

## Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was performed with the software R [(R Core Team, 2020)](https://www.zotero.org/google-docs/?y1ebca). A Student’s t-test was performed between WW and WD treatment (p<0.05). The Student-Newman-Keuls mean comparison test (p<0.05) was performed to evaluate the differences between the treatments and genotypes implemented in the GerminaR package [(Lozano-Isla et al., 2019)](https://www.zotero.org/google-docs/?v6EhfT). The principal components analysis (PCA) and graphics were used in the FactoMineR package [(Lê et al., 2008)](https://www.zotero.org/google-docs/?lU5jkE). The correlation graphic with clusters analysis using Euclidean distances (ED) was performed using the heatmaply packages [(Galili et al., 2017)](https://www.zotero.org/google-docs/?iGaVVL). The broad-sense heritability was estimated using linear mixed models with fixed and random effects implemented in the H2cal function in the inti package [(Lozano-Isla, 2020)](https://www.zotero.org/google-docs/?ADOZFm).

# Results

## Agro-physiological traits

SPAD at 29 dap, before WD treatment, all plants did not show differences (Figure 1A). While SPAD at 83 dap, end of the experiment, presented differences between treatment and genotypes (Figure 1B, Table 2). SPAD values were lower at 83 dap than at 29 dap (Figure 1A-B, Table 2). SPAD in WD treatment for all the genotypes was higher than the ones at WW conditions (Table 2, Figure 1B). The genotypes CIP398190.89 and CIP720088 had the lowest differences for SPAD at 83 dap among treatments with 2.06% and 0.30% respectively (Table S1), while CIP398203.244 and CIP398208.33 had the largest with 14.48 and 17.54%, respectively (Figure 2B, Table S1).

RWC and LOP significantly (p<0.01) decreased in response to WD in all the genotypes (Table 2). The values ranged between 64.96% and 50.09% for CIP720088 and CIP398201.510, respectively (Table S1). SLA reduction was 48% under WD treatment compared to WW (Table 2). CIP398190.89 together with CIP398203.5 were among the clones with the lowest reduction, 24% and 21% respectively (Table S1), while CIP398208.219, CIP398098.119, and CIP398208.704 were among the clones with the highest SLA reduction 53%, 65%, and 64% respectively (Table S1).

The morphological components as HGT, LDW, SDW, and LFA decreased significantly (*p<*0.01) under WD (Table 2) [(Aliche et al., 2020; Deblonde and Ledent, 2001)](https://www.zotero.org/google-docs/?qS8iVX). In the case of LFA, there was a drastic reduction of 65% in plants under WD compared to WW plants (Table 2). We did not find differences in NTUB, RDW, and RTL (Table 2).

The RCC has been shown to have a significant difference between treatments (*p<*0.001) and was able to discriminate genotypes under WD and WW treatments (Figure 1C). The genotypes with best performance for RCC were CIP720088 (Achirana-INTA), CIP398208.620, CIP398208.704, CIP398201.510, CIP392797.22 (UNICA) and CIP397077.16 (Figure 1C, Table S1).

## Yield components

Large differences existed in TDB among the genotypes and treatments (Table 2, Table S1). TDB under WD had a significant effect (*p<*0.001) with an average reduction of around 32% in comparison with the WW treatment (Table 2). In terms of productivity, WD treatment decreased TDW across genotypes by an average of 40% (Figure 1D). CIP398190.89 had greater TDW in WD treatment compared to its yield in WW treatment with a 5% increase in biomass, while other genotypes like CIP398203.5 and CIP398203.244 presented up to 56% and 48% reduced tuber production (Figure 1D, Tables S1). The genotypes CIP398203.244, CIP398180.612, and CIP398201.510 were among the most sensitive genotypes at 31.6%, 46.7%, and 48.9% respectively under WD (Figure 1D, Tables S1).

Significant differences were found for HI among genotypes (p<0.001) and treatments (p<0.02) (Figure 1E, Table 2, Table S1). Genotypes in this study showed HI around 53% under WW condition and water deficit reduced by 11% (Table 2). WUEB was generally higher for genotypes under WD treatment than WW treatment (p<0.001) (Table 2). Under WD treatment, CIP397077.16, CIP398208.620, CIP392797.22, and CIP398190.89 showed the highest WUEB with 13.06, 12.03, and 11.59 gL -1, respectively. The lowest WUEB with 8.50 and 9.24 gL -1 were presented by CIP398180.612 and CIP398203.5, respectively (Tables S1). For WUET there is no significant difference between treatments (Table 2). The genotypes with higher WUET under WD treatment were CIP397077.16, CIP392797.22 (UNICA), CIP720088, and CIP398208.620 (Figure 1F, Tables S1).

## Correlation, similarity, and heritability

The TDW had a positive correlation with TDB (r = 0.84), HI (r = 0.61) and TRN (r = 0.71) and a consistent negative correlation in the three measurements of SPAD during WD (r = -0.65). LFA, an important component for light interception and transpiration, showed a high correlation with TRN (r = 0.93) and LDW (r = 0.85) while presenting a negative correlation with RCC (r = -0.76). The HI presents negative correlation with SPAD at 83 dap (r = -0.7), RDW (r = -0.73) and RTL (r = -0.75). While, the variable WUET showed a strong positive correlation with HI (r = 0.92) and negative correlation with RTL (r = -0.73). The RCC presented negative correlation with variables related to the TDW such as TRS (r = -0.76), LFA (r = -0.75) and LDW (r = -0.78).

The dissimilarity between SPAD and TDW based on the Euclidean distance presented a large dissimilarity (ED = 4.96; Figure 2). SPAD measures are sensitive to detect drought stress even in the early stages of the stress in potatoes (Table 2). In the case of HI and WUET present a high similarity (ED = 0.68; Figure 3). The RCC presented more similarities with WUEB and the SPAD measurements than the yield components, but its inclusion in the analysis further differentiated the genotypes with higher yield performance under WD conditions (Figure 1C, Figure 3 A-B).

The broad-sense heritability for most of the evaluated traits presented high values (Table S2). While RWC, LFA and SLA, and OP showed low heritability.

## Multivariate analysis

The first two components in the PCA explained 64.9% of the variance (Figure 3, Figure S2A). In the first dimension, the five variables with the highest contribution were TRS, LFA, TBD, SLA, and RCC (Figure S2B). While, in the second dimension the variables with major contributions were HI, WUET, RTL, RDW, and SPAD 83 dap (Figure S2C). In the first dimension, there is a positive correlation between LDW, LFA, and TRS with a negative correlation with RCC and WUEB (Figure 3, Figure S2D). The genotypes with high LFA presented more TRS and LDW but they have low RCC and WUEB (Figure 3, Figure S2D). In the second dimension, RTL and RWD were correlated and presented negative correlations while HI and WUET (Figure 3, Figure S2D).

The PCA for the individuals grouped the genotypes in five clusters (Figure 3B). Cluster 1 was associated with the genotype CIP720088 (Achirana-INTA) with early maturity (Table 1). Cluster 2 and 3 are associated with the genotypes under WD conditions. While the cluster 4 and 5 are related to the genotypes under WW condition. In the distribution between the individuals and variables, the genotypes CIP392797.22 (UNICA), CIP397077.16, CIP398190.89, CIP398208.620 located in the cluster 3 and 5 presented better performance under WD condition with high WUET, HI and RCC (Figure 3 A-B). The genotype CIP398203.244, CIP398180.612, CIP398201.510 and CIP398192.592 located in the cluster 2 and 4 presented low performance under both treatments (Figure 3B, Figure S3).

# Discussion

Water deficit (WD) triggered a range of physiological and morphological mechanisms, leading to different survival strategies in potatoes. Evaluating the WUE under field conditions can be a tedious job due to the difficulty to accurately measure the water consumption in the plants. In the present work, we performed an experiment under controlled conditions to evaluate the response of 15 potato genotypes under water stress for different traits. We found SPAD, HI, RTL, and RDW to be key indicators for WUET. Traits such as SPAD and HI are easy to measure in a large number of genotypes even under field conditions to select the best individual with tolerance to drought with high yield performance.

According to Boguszewska‐Mańkowska[et al., (2018](https://www.zotero.org/google-docs/?TFcKg3)), from an agronomic point of view, maintaining yield levels during drought stress is a crucial mechanism in potatoes. Under WD, mineralization and supply of nutrients, especially N, is reduced and forces the plant to use their resources efficiently as the only solution to not compromise yield [(Motalebifard et al., 2013)](https://www.zotero.org/google-docs/?XWTg5B). We found minimal yield losses in some genotypes like CIP397077.16, CIP392797.22 (UNICA), CIP720088, and CIP398208.620 under WD. This response was related to its ability of these genotypes to increase their WUET by absorbing the limited water and nutrients available in the soil without increasing the yield lost. While under WW conditions, soil can supply water at a steady rate to meet the transpiration demand. However, as the soil becomes dry, water flux from soil to root surface decreases and cannot satisfy the demand for transpiration. Our results showed that genotypes with the longest RTL and high LFA as CIP398201.510 and CIP398203.244 presented the lowest yield under both stressed and non-stressed conditions. These genotypes preferred to increase shoot biomass, leaves, and stems, in preference of tubers production and the long roots seem to contribute to vegetative growth rather than tuber production. These results contradict Songsri et al. [(2009)](https://www.zotero.org/google-docs/?UeYq2e) were found that a large root system and long roots are a drought-resistance mechanism in potatoes because of enhanced uptake of water and nutrients from the soil.

Another drought resistance mechanisms in potato is the reduction of transpiration achieved by the reduction of leaf area, i.e. thick leaves often have greater photosynthetic capacity than thin leaves, due to an increase of chlorophyll content per leaf area [(Aliche et al., 2020; Rolando et al., 2015; Songsri et al., 2009)](https://www.zotero.org/google-docs/?rkH5AR). We found similar results in some genotypes that reduced their transpiration maintaining high SPAD values that allow increasing the WUET under WD. This response is reflected in the maintenance of high RCC in the stressed genotypes, similar results were found by [Rodríguez-Pérez et al., (2017)](https://www.zotero.org/google-docs/?T4JHl1) in Andean potato genotypes. Genotypes with these characteristics apparently can have lower sink competition and allocated a proportionally higher fraction of assimilates to tubers by reducing the evaporative surface area above-ground and efficiently employing the resources, water, and N, located in the soil [(Saravia et al., 2016)](https://www.zotero.org/google-docs/?L4sxeF). This result suggests SPAD as a good parameter to evaluate the performance of genotypes under water stress conditions under field experiments as this trait is easy to evaluate and could be performed in a large number of genotypes.

The best alternative to cope with the stress when the crops have a water shortage is to find genotypes with the ability to increase their efficiency in the biomass translocation to maintain high tuber yield [(Kaminski et al., 2015; Reddy et al., 2020)](https://www.zotero.org/google-docs/?ItPIcY) because plant biomass accumulation and yield was shown to be inextricably linked to transpiration (Sinclair et al., 1984). We found a strong correlation and similarity between HI and WUET indicating a direct association between these two traits, reflecting the relationship between biomass production and WUET when limited soil water is available. HI is stable for particular cultivars over a wide range of conditions [(Donald and Hamblin, 1976; Khan et al., 2015)](https://www.zotero.org/google-docs/?Y6kFMz). For this reason, selecting genotypes with high HI under water-limited conditions is especially important to obtain individuals with high WUET with high yield performance.

Heritability is an important parameter in plant breeding to explain the proportion of phenotypic variance that is attributable to an overall genetic variance for the genotypes [(Schmidt et al., 2019)](https://www.zotero.org/google-docs/?9HNbdo). Between the 17 traits evaluated, 14 showed high heritability under controlled conditions. HI and SPAD showed high broad-sense heritability suggesting these traits can be used to select drought-tolerant genotypes under field conditions where is required easy, cheap, and fast traits to screening a large number of genotypes with high performance in tuber production.

Based on our results, the genotypes CIP398201.510 and CIP398203.244 presented high transpiration and long RTL with low WUET. Meanwhile, tolerant genotypes like CIP397077.16, CIP392797.22 (UNICA), CIP720088, and CIP398208.620 preferentially use available water increasing photosynthetic efficiency to increase their tuber production rather than above-ground biomass. Traits such as HI, RTL, RDW, and SPAD are important traits related to WUET. The evaluation of these traits under water-limited conditions can be useful as selection criteria in the breeding programs where it is required to evaluate a large number of genotypes under field conditions.

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