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

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# Abstract

Drought stress is a serious constraint affecting yields of almost all crops worldwide. The problem is only expected to get worse with water deficits stemming from climate change and population expansion. Potato (*Solanum tuberosum* L) is one of the most important food crop worldwide and modern cultivars are highly sensitive to drought. The aim of the present work is to study the physiological responses of potato under drought stress in controlled condition. In order to explore the different responses and understand the mechanisms of tolerance to drought stress, we evaluated fifteen potato genotypes under well-watered (WW) and water deficit (WD) conditions for a range of agro-physiological traits. Critically, 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 a high tuber production (wuet under WW conditions and increased photosynthetic activity under WD and water use efficiency. Variables such as harvest index (hi), root dry weight (rdw), relative chlorophyll content (rcc) and chlorophyll concentration (spad) can be used to select drought tolerant potato genotypes in breeding programs.

**Key words:** abiotic stress, harvest index, physiological traits, drought tolerance, SPAD

# Introduction

Water has become a scarce and precious resource and its efficient utilization in the production of food is a key challenge in agriculture worldwide and drought is one of the most uncontrollable and pervasive factors and one of the global problems limiting production (Obidiegwu et al., [2015](#ref-obidiegwu2015Coping)). Tracking the consequences of water deficit in plants is a difficult task, as it depends on the timing, intensity, type of crop, and duration of stress (Blum, [2011](#ref-blum2011Drought)). Under field conditions, drought caused drastic losses in potato tuber yield and/or quality (Stark et al., [2013](#ref-stark2013Potato); Yang et al., [2016](#ref-yang2016Identification)).

Potato (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) is the fourth most important food crop worldwide with an annual production of around 380 million tons (Birch et al., [2012](#ref-birch2012Crops)). Potato is an autotetraploid (2n = 4x = 48) and suffers from acute inbreeding depression (Xu et al., [2011](#ref-xu2011Genome)) which contributes to a significant barrier for traditional breeding approaches (Kaminski et al., [2015](#ref-kaminski2015Contrasting)). Potato is known to be sensitive to water deficit because of its shallow root system, and its fast-closing leaf stomata that reduce transpiration and photosynthesis, considerably reducing tuber yields (Deblonde & Ledent, [2001](#ref-deblonde2001Effects); Joshi et al., [2016](#ref-joshi2016Potato)). In potato, tolerance to drought is a very complex trait (Anithakumari et al., [2012](#ref-anithakumari2012Genetic)), some QTLs were associated at different agro-morphological traits (Khan et al., [2015](#ref-khan2015Multiple)) under drought stress and about 2000 deferentially expressed genes were revealed in potato in response to water deficit (Watkinson et al., [2006](#ref-watkinson2006Accessions)) and some genes are related at memory effect on stress with higher expression level when drought occurs again (Chen et al., [2020](#ref-chen2020Transcriptome)).

Potato is sensitive to periodic water shortage and tuber initiation is the most critical period of a potato’s life span. Its high demand and management of water of around 400 to 600 L for 1kg of tuber dry matter (Monneveux et al., [2013](#ref-monneveux2013Drought); Sprenger et al., [2016](#ref-sprenger2016drought); Stark et al., [2013](#ref-stark2013Potato)) has a marked influence on plant behavior, tuber production, and quality. The modern potato cultivars are very sensitive and variable in response to soil drought (Monneveux et al., [2013](#ref-monneveux2013Drought); Soltys-Kalina et al., [2016](#ref-soltys-kalina2016effect); Sprenger et al., [2016](#ref-sprenger2016drought)). Therefore, physiological behavior of the plants under drought stress could provide information on their capacity to tolerate water shortage. Differences response have been observed to be caused by drought stress in terms of morphological, physiological, biochemical, and molecular changes among species and cultivars (Liu et al., [2005](#ref-liu2005ABA), [2006](#ref-liu2006Effects)).). Climate change pressure increase the need to identify potato genotypes that exhibit high tolerance to abiotic stresses (Monneveux et al., [2014](#ref-monneveux2014Drought)).

The present study tries to elucidate the mechanisms for drought tolerance and yield in fifteen potato genotypes including two commercial varieties, which are known to arise in water-limited conditions. The relation between traits to mitigate yield losses under water-limited conditions was explored by evaluating and identifying convenient indicators that may help in the selection of tolerant genotypes.

# Materials and Methods

## Plant material

Two commercial varieties and thirteen potato genotypes were selected from the advanced breeding population collection of the International Potato Center (CIP), Table 1. The commercial varieties were, UNICA (CIP392797.22) with a good response to warm and dry environments (Demirel et al., [2020](#ref-demirel2020Physiological); Gutiérrez-Rosales et al., [2007](#ref-gutierrez-rosales2007UNICA); Rolando et al., [2015](#ref-rolando2015Leaf)); and Achirana INTA (CIP720088) known for their earliness and drought tolerance (Schafleitner et al., [2007](#ref-schafleitner2007Field)).

## Experimental conditions

The experiment was carried out in complete randomize block design where the first factor was the two irrigation treatments: well-watered (WW), treatment where the moisture was maintained at field capacity and water deficit (WD) with a gradual reduction in the water application. The second factor were the fifteen potato genotypes (Table 1). Each treatment consisted of five replicates with one potato plant for each experimental unit.

## Cultivation and management

The experiment was conducted at the International Potato Center (CIP) experimental station in Lima, Peru (12.1◦ S, 77.0◦ W, 244 m.a.s.l.). The plants were grown in an environmentally controlled greenhouse at 28/15°C day/night with 70±5% average relative humidity (HOBO U12 Outdoor/Industrial model, Onset Computer Corporation, Bourne, MA, USA). Single plants were grown in a greenhouse in 5 liters plastic pots and containing 5 kg of dry commercial Sogemix SM2 (75% Peat Moss, perlite, vermiculite, and limestone). The potato tubers were pre-sprouted for 2 weeks in dark chamber and planted after in pots at 5–7 cm depth. Fertilization was done each pot twice. At planting, mixed with the substrate, 10 g of a mixture of granular fertilizers composed by CO(NH2)2 (urea; 46% N), KCl (potassium chloride; 60% K2O) and (NH4)2HPO4 (diammonium phosphate, 18% N and 46% P2O5) with a ratio of 2:1:2, respectively. And 40 days after planting (dap) with 5 g of urea, before starting treatment.

## Transpiration rate and soil water supply

All pots were maintained at well-water conditions until 35 dap. Where the pots were watered to soak and then allowed to drain overnight to remove water excess. The next day, pots were sealed with polyethylene bags to avoid the water loss by evaporation from soil surface. The inter-daily weight of the pots was carried out up to 45 dap to calculate the initial parameters for the treatment application. Drought treatment were imposed at 45 dap that coincides with the beginning of the development of the stolons, with the lysimeter methodology. In order to expose plants under WD at progressive drought, 150 ml of water was reduced in each irrigation, and plants under WW condition were irrigated according to their transpiration demand. Transpiration was calculated by weighing the pots every two days between 13:00 and 15:00 hours (GMT -05:00). The transpiration of each plant was calculated by the procedure previously described by Bhatnagar-Mathur et al. ([2007](#ref-bhatnagar-mathur2007Stressinducible)) and Ray & Sinclair ([1998](#ref-ray1998effect)). The inter-daily transpiration rates of WD plants were normalized against WW plant rates to reduce the influence of day-to-day variation (). The normalization was achieved by dividing transpiration of each individual plant in the WD regime by the mean transpiration of the WW plants. For compare the transpiration between plants, a second normalization was done so that the normalized transpiration rate (NTR) of each plant was defined in 1.0 when the soil water content in each pot was at field capacity (Sinclair & Ludlow, [1986](#ref-sinclair1986Influence)). 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 ().

## Evaluated traits

**Water use efficiency (wue).** is defined as a ratio of biomass accumulation, total crop biomass or crop grain yield, to water consumed, expressed as transpiration, evapotranspiration, or total water input to the system (Sinclair et al., [1984](#ref-sinclair1984WaterUse)). According to this concept we calculated the biomass water use efficiency (wueb) and tuber water use efficiency (wuet). The wueb was calculated as the total biomass in dry weight produced divided by the cumulative water transpired (Dalla Costa et al., [1997](#ref-dallacosta1997Yield)) and for wuet we used the dry weight from tuber production divide by the total water transpired (trs) during the treatment.

**Relative water content (rwc).** was determined by weighing the third leaflet in fresh weight (FW) from the third leaf from the apical part from the youngest fully expanded leaf of each plant. Each leaflet was placed in a 4x3 inch Ziploc bag containing distilled water for 24 hours and after this time it was removed to taking turgid weight (TW) afterwards it was dried in an oven at 90ºC for 24 hours and weighed (DW). The rwc was calculated according to Vasquez-Robinet et al. ([2008](#ref-vasquez-robinet2008Physiological)) by the formula .

**Leaf osmotic potential (lop).** 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 for further analysis. The frozen leaves were incubated at 22°C for 30 min in a sealed C-52 chamber (Wescor Inc., Logan, UT, USA).

**Chlorophyll concentration (spad).** The chlorophyll content of the plant was evaluated in three points (upper, middle and lower leaflet of a leaf) of the third youngest fully expanded leaf. Measurements to obtain the relative concentration of chlorophyll molecules per unit area of the leaf surface (Ling et al., [2011](#ref-ling2011Use)) were taken with a SPAD-502 chlorophyll meter (Konica Minolta Sensing, Inc., Osaka, Japan). Individual readings of leaflets were averaged to represent individual measurement of a leaf. The evaluations were done on light adapted leaves at 29, 59, 76, and 83 day after planting (dap).

**Post-harvest traits.** The harvest was at 90 dap and the plants were separated in four components: leaves, stems, roots and tubers. The dry weight (g) components were determined by drying them at 80°C for 3 days in a forced air oven: leaf (ldw), stem (sdw), root (rdw), tuber (tdw). The leaf area (lfa;cm2) in each plants was measured by taking photographs of all the leaves arranged on a wooden board and analyzing them using ImageJ software (Rueden et al., [2017](#ref-rueden2017ImageJ2); Zárate-Salazar et al., [2018](#ref-zarate-salazar2018Comparacao)).

**Indices.** The harvest index (hi) was calculated as the ratio of tdw related to the total dry biomass (tdb) and specific leaf area (sla) was calculated by dividing the leaf area (lfa) with lead dry weight (ldw). The relative chlorophyll content (rcc) were calculated with the relation between spad at 83 dap (spad\_83) and leaf area (lfa) multiplied by 100 for better scale interpretation.

## Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis and graphs were performed in the statistical software R (R Core Team, [2019](#ref-R-base)). The analysis of variance (ANOVA) was performed to evaluate the differences between the factors and the comparison of the means with the Student-Newman-Keuls test (p<0.05) with agricolae and GerminaR package (de Mendiburu, [2020](#ref-R-agricolae); Lozano-Isla et al., [2019](#ref-lozano-isla2019GerminaR)). A Student’s t-test was performed between well water and water deficit treatment (p<0.05). For the multivariate analysis, correlation and principal components analysis (PCA) were performed with FactoMineR and heatmaply package (Galili et al., [2018](#ref-galili2018heatmaply); Husson et al., [2020](#ref-R-FactoMineR)). For compute the hierarchical clustering between treatments and genotypes were used the Euclidean distance (Lê et al., [2008](#ref-le2008FactoMineR)). For reproducible analysis, the code and statistical analysis used in this manuscript are available in the following GitHub repository <https://github.com/flavjack/20130515LM>.

# Result

## Treatment application

Differences among treatments were noted after 4 days. The fraction of transpirable soil water (ftsw) in WW plants the water availability was maintained above 70%, while for the WD treatment the gradual restriction in water supply decreased the water availability. By the end of the experiment the plants in WD had less than 10% of ftsw (Figure 1A). In the case of the transpiration rate, the reduction in the plants in WD was visible after 8 days of after water restriction (Figure 1B).

## Agro-phisological traits

The chlorophyll concentration (spad) was taken over the course of plant development (29, 59, 76, and 83 dap) (Table 2). At 29 dap all plants were at the same level as no treatment was applied (Figure 2E). At 59, 76 and 83 dap the spad shown differences in each evaluation and at the end of the experiment the spad values were lower than at 29 dap and the WD values for all the genotypes were higher than the ones at WW conditions. The genotypes CIP398190.89 and CIP720088 had the lowest differences among treatments for spad at 83 dap (2.06 and 0.30, respectively), while CIP398203.244 and CIP398208.33 had the largest (14.48 and 17.54, respectively) (Figure 2F).

Leaf relative water content (rwc) and leaf osmotic potential (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. The specific leaf area (sla) reduction was 48% under WD compared to WW (Table 2). CIP398190.89 together with CIP398203.5 were among the clones with lowest reduction (24 and 21% respectively), while CIP398208.219, CIP398098.119, and CIP398208.704 were among the clones with highest sla reduction with 53, 65, and 64% respectively.

Plant high (hgt), leaf dry weight (ldw), stem dry weight (std), leaf area (lfa) decrease significantly (p<0.01) under drought treatment, Table 2. In the case of lfa there was a drastic reduction with 65% in plants under WD compare with WW plants, Table 2, Figure 2B. While the components such as number of tuber (ntub), root dry weight (rdw) and root length (rdl) did not shown differences between the treatments (p>0.5).

The relative chlorophyll content (rcc) is the relation between the chlorophyll concentration in the leaves (spad) in relation with the leaf area. It has been shown difference between treatment (p<0.001) and it was able to discriminate plants in WW and WD genotypes (Figure 2B). The genotypes with best performance in rcc were CIP720088 (Achirana-INTA), CIP398208.620, CIP398208.704, CIP398201.510, CIP392797.22 (UNICA) and CIP397077.16 (Figure 3B).

## Yield components

Differences existed among genotypes in total dry biomass (tdb) of well-watered (WW) plants at the end of the experiment (Table 2). Water deficit (WD) treatment had a significant effect (p<0.001) with an average reduction of around 32% in comparison with the well-watered treatment (Table 2).

In terms of productivity, WD decreased tuber yield (tdw) across genotypes by an average of 40% (p<0.001). CIP398190.89 had greater tuber dry weight (g) in WD compared to its yield in WW treatment with a 5% increase in biomass, while others genotypes like CIP398203.5 and CIP398203.244 presented up to 56% and 48% reduced tuber production (Figure 2A). The genotypes CIP398203.244, CIP398180.612, and CIP398201.510 were among the most sensitive genotypes at 31.56, 46.75 and 48.88% respectively under WD. For harvest index (hi), differences among genotypes (p<0.001) and treatments (p<0.02) were found (Table 2).

Biomass water use efficiency (wueb) was generally higher in WD than WW plants (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 g.L-1, respectively (Figure 3A). The lowest wueb with 8.50 and 9.24 g.L-1 were presented by CIP398180.612 and CIP398203.5, respectively. For Tuber Water Use efficiency (wuet) there is not difference between treatments (p=0.5) (Table 2). The genotypes with better wuet under WD were CIP397077.16, CIP392797.22, CIP720088 and CIP398208.620 (Figure 1 and 2D).

## Multivariate analysis

The Principal Component Analysis (PCA) the two first dimension explains 64.9% of the variance in the experiment. In the first dimension trs (r=0.94), lfa (r=0.93), tbd (r=0.86), sla (r=0.81), tdw (r=0.73) and ldw (r=0.72) show a high correlation and association with WW treatment, in the other side rcc (r=-0.73), spad (r~-0,63) shown an negatives correlation and association with WD treatment. In the second dimension rdl (r=0.88) and rdw (r=0.87) have a high correlation and associated at WW treatment and negative correlated with hi (-0.92) and wuet (-0.90) and associated to WD treatment (Figure 3).

The clustering analysis show 5 groups and it could be associated in 2 different ways. The first association could by classified by the treatment applied, the cluster 4 and 5 are the well water treatments (WW) and the cluster 2 and 3 associated at the water deficit treatment (WD); the second association is the cluster 1, 3 and 5 with tolerate to water stress, in addition they shown a correlation with wuet, hi and tdw, traits that are important in the yield component (Figure 3). The association between the cluster and variables shown that the genotypes in the cluster 2 are positive correlated with the spad, rdl and rdw and negative correlated to tdw, hi and wuet. The genotypes in the cluster 3 and 1 are positive associated with the rcc and wueb. In the cluster 4 the genotypes are positive correlated with ldw, tdb, lfa and trs. The cluster 5 is associated with sla, tdw and rwc and negative associated with spad and rdw (Figure 3).

According the Pearson correlation analysis (Figure S4) values of tdb and trs were strongly and positively correlated with 0.93 (p<0.05) with Euclidean distance of 0.91 (Figure S4). The spad measurements shown good correlation between them (r~0.80) and at negative correlation with hi (r=-0.07). A negative correlation (r= -0.73) among rdw and hi was found with a Euclidean distance of 4.96. A strong correlation between hi and wuet was found (r=0.92) with an Euclidean distance of 0.68, shown not only a good correlation but also a good association between these two variables (Figure S4). Tuber dry weight (tdw) shown correlation with hi (r=0.61) and wuet (r=0.55) and wueb (r=0.05) with a Euclidean distance of the traits 4.96, shown low association with tdw and wueb (Figure 3 and S4). We also found correlation between hi and wuet was 0.92 with a Euclidean distance 0.91 and a negative correlation with spad (-0.7) at 38 days after treatment application.

Interesting the association between spad with tdw since the application of the drought treatment (Table 2) is negative (r=~0.60) and Euclidean distance of 4.21 shown no association between them. Apparently spad measure is sensitive to detect the drought stress and it is related with the tuber production (Figure 3 and S4). The inclusion in the analysis of the relative chlorophyll content (rcc) was able to differentiate the genotypes by their photosynthetic and water use efficiency (Figure 3 and 2B).

# Discussion

Under well water 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 of transpiration. Water stress reduces photosynthetic efficiency which is mainly caused by stomatal limitation and have a negative effect during tuber initiation and bulking reducing the production of photo-assimilates and plant growth (Obidiegwu et al., [2015](#ref-obidiegwu2015Coping); Onder et al., [2005](#ref-onder2005Different); Plich et al., [2020](#ref-plich2020Relations)). In the present work we apply gradually reduction of the water supply under controlled condition and evaluate the process in fifteen genotypes. In field conditions the abiotic stress is a combination of several factors and not only drought or heat of both at the same time, thus study the physiological mechanisms of tolerance to water stress in potato is necessary to be perform under control conditions (Kaminski et al., [2015](#ref-kaminski2015Contrasting); Zegada-Lizarazu & Monti, [2013](#ref-zegada-lizarazu2013Photosynthetic)).

## Potato shown different mechanisms to cope with drought stress

The tolerance to drought in potato is a combination of mechanism and the response change amount the different groups of genotypes with difference morpho-physiological adaptation (Figure 3. It is difficult to define a trait or index capable to determine tolerance to drought stress in potato as each genotypes can achieve it using different strategies. From an agronomical point of view, maintaining yield levels during drought is crucial (Boguszewska-Mańkowska et al., [2018](#ref-boguszewska-mankowska2018Divergent)). When the crop have a water shortage the increase of their efficiency in the biomass translocation to maintain tuber yield with high harvest index and tuber water use efficiency, is the best alternative to cope with the stress (Kaminski et al., [2015](#ref-kaminski2015Contrasting); Reddy et al., [2020](#ref-reddy2020Leaf)).

Potato genotypes under water stress have a reduction in their transpiration rate based in the reduction of the leaf area, decreased plant growth, tuber yield, tubers per plant and tuber size and quality (Aliche et al., [2020](#ref-aliche2020Morphological); Dalla Costa et al., [1997](#ref-dallacosta1997Yield); Rolando et al., [2015](#ref-rolando2015Leaf); Yuan et al., [2003](#ref-yuan2003Effects)). Plant biomass accumulation and yield was shown to be inextricably linked to transpiration (Sinclair et al., [1984](#ref-sinclair1984WaterUse)). One mechanism to drought resistance is the reduction of transpiration achieved by the reduction of leaf area with thick leaves which often have greater photosynthetic capacity than thin leaves, due to their higher chlorophyll per leaf area (Rolando et al., [2015](#ref-rolando2015Leaf); Songsri et al., [2009](#ref-songsri2009Association)).

We did not find difference in root length and root dry weight maybe because root development in all cultivars was limited by the volume of the pots, in which plants were grown (Soltys-Kalina et al., [2016](#ref-soltys-kalina2016effect)). But differentiation of the architecture of the potato root system were found in several potato cultivars in the field (Zarzyńska et al., [2017](#ref-zarzynska2017Differences)).

## Harvest index is associate with water use efficency for tuber production

Potatoes are considered to use water more efficiently than cereals (Shahnazari et al., [2007](#ref-shahnazari2007Effects)). Genotypes in this study under drought stress reduced their harvest index in 11% compared with WW plants, similar results were found for Schafleitner et al. ([2007](#ref-schafleitner2007Field)) with 14% under terminal drought, in comparison with other tuber crops like Jerusalem artichoke with a reduction of 57% under water stress (Ruttanaprasert et al., [2016](#ref-ruttanaprasert2016Effects)) showing that potato have moderate reduction under drought stress. Harvest index has been found to be stable for a particular cultivars over wide range of conditions (Donald & Hamblin, [1976](#ref-donald1976Biological); Khan et al., [2015](#ref-khan2015Multiple)). A good relation between harvest index and water use efficiency for tuber production (wuet) were found (Figure 3A and S4). Genotypes like CIP392797.22 (UNICA) and CIP397077.16 did not present differences in harvest index under well water and drought treatment, in agreement with the results found by Saravia et al. ([2016](#ref-saravia2016Yield)). Deguchi et al. ([2010](#ref-deguchi2010Aboveground)) and McVetty & Evans ([1980](#ref-mcvetty1980Breeding)) suggested that one of the main variables for yield increases seen to be the increases in harvest index. Passioura ([1977](#ref-passioura1977Grain)) have argued that obtaining high harvest indexes underwater-limited conditions is especially important to obtain high water-use efficiency even if in many crops it appears that substantial improvements in harvest index are unlikely (McVetty & Evans, [1980](#ref-mcvetty1980Breeding)).

## Some genotypes improve their photosyntesis efficiency under stress

The chlorophyll content is an indicator of the photosynthetic active and light transmittance of the leaf and correlated with a + b chlorophyll concentration (Lichtenthaler & Wellburn, [1983](#ref-lichtenthaler1983Determinations)), usually related with the nitrogenous status and crop senescence (Kaminski et al., [2015](#ref-kaminski2015Contrasting); Ramírez et al., [2014](#ref-ramirez2014Chlorophyll); Saravia et al., [2016](#ref-saravia2016Yield)) and useful factor for assessing environmental stress resistance (Gao et al., [2015](#ref-gao2015maize); Ramírez et al., [2014](#ref-ramirez2014Chlorophyll)). The spad measurement have been correlated with chlorophyll and carotenoid content in potato and could allow to discriminate drought tolerance genotypes (Ramírez et al., [2014](#ref-ramirez2014Chlorophyll); Rolando et al., [2015](#ref-rolando2015Leaf); Saravia et al., [2016](#ref-saravia2016Yield)). The multivariate analysis shown that genotypes under drought stress increase their spad content (Rodríguez-Pérez et al., [2017](#ref-rodriguez-perez2017Drought)) for offset the reduction in the leaf area with thicker leaves because the impose of drought decrease severely the leaf area in all genotypes and water turgor loss (Ramírez et al., [2014](#ref-ramirez2014Chlorophyll); Rolando et al., [2015](#ref-rolando2015Leaf)), this phenomenon causes the plant to try to be more efficient with less leaf area and increase the photosynthetic activity reflected in the quantity of chlorophyll related to the leaf area that in this work we denominated relative chlorophyll content (Figure 2B).

All genotypes under WW condition have in average the same values of rcc, but it changes for WD conditions showing genotypes with better performance in this index and it is related with the water use efficiency (Figure 3). Potato genotypes with the ability to maintain high relative chlorophyll content under WD conditions, can maintain higher wuet and hi, reducing the losses in the tuber production. Minimal yield losses in some genotypes like CIP398190.89 under WD could be related to its ability to increase their rcc and reduce the production of roots and leafs resulting in a better wuet using the limited water and nutrients available in the soil without a drastically reduction in the final yield (Figure 3 and 2A). For this reason genotypes that shown increase in their relative chlorophyll content (rcc) under drought stress were associated with better water use efficiency as mechanisms to mitigate the yield reduction.

## Genotypes with better response to drought stress

Include the rcc in the multivariate analysis allows to discern between the best genotypes under WD deficit such as CIP392797.22 (UNICA), CIP397077.16, CIP398190.89, CIP398208.219, CIP398208.620 (Figure 3); and the same genotypes shown good response in tuber production under WW condition. These genotypes have better water use efficiency and harvest index for tuber production (Figure 3). In previous works, Saravia et al. ([2016](#ref-saravia2016Yield)) presented that two of the five selected genotypes, CIP392797.22 (UNICA) and CIP397077.16, are tolerant to drought in terms of yield maintenance and used the N present in the soil more efficiently, also under drought. Sensitive genotypes such as CIP398203.244 and CIP398201.510 preferred to produce leaves and more roots instead of tubers. In this genotype, the more roots seem to contribute to vegetative growth rather than yield components in contradiction to Songsri et al. ([2009](#ref-songsri2009Association)) who mention that enhanced extraction of water and nutrients from the soil due to large root system and long roots is a drought resistance mechanism in peanut. However, a deeper and more extensive rooting system may have drawbacks, because a greater root biomass would almost surely result in a low harvest index in potato (Figure 3A).

## Keys for potato to deal with drought tolerance

The present work gives an overview of the behavior of different potato genotypes under drought stress and the penalty for the yield causes by the water shortage. Water stress triggered a range of morphological and physiological mechanisms in the tested potato genotypes. Most measured characteristics shown differences between treatments, pointing to their value in evaluating the impact of drought. Uni-variate analysis shows that it is limited to understand the response of the potato under drought stress. A fast screening traits would be helpful in selecting valuable genotypes with defined growth strategies that translate to drought tolerance and are suitable for experiments and/or breeding (Soltys-Kalina et al., [2016](#ref-soltys-kalina2016effect)). Variables such as the relative chlorophyll content, harvest index, spad and root dry weight are outlined to be a good indicators for tuber water use efficient and useful traits for direct and indirect selection under drought stress conditions, using fast, easy and inexpensive evaluations for first stage of breeding programs in potato where is required to plant high number of accessions.

# Conclusions

Tolerant genotypes like CIP392797.22 (UNICA), CIP397077.16, CIP398190.89, CIP398208.219, CIP398208.620 preferentially use available water for tuber production rather than biomass production represented by their high wuet. The genotypes with high harvest index and relative chlorophyll content with less root dry weight present mechanisms for drought avoiding and be good indicators for tuber water use efficient. These traits could be useful as selection criteria for first stage breeding programs because are easy and chip to measure in large populations.

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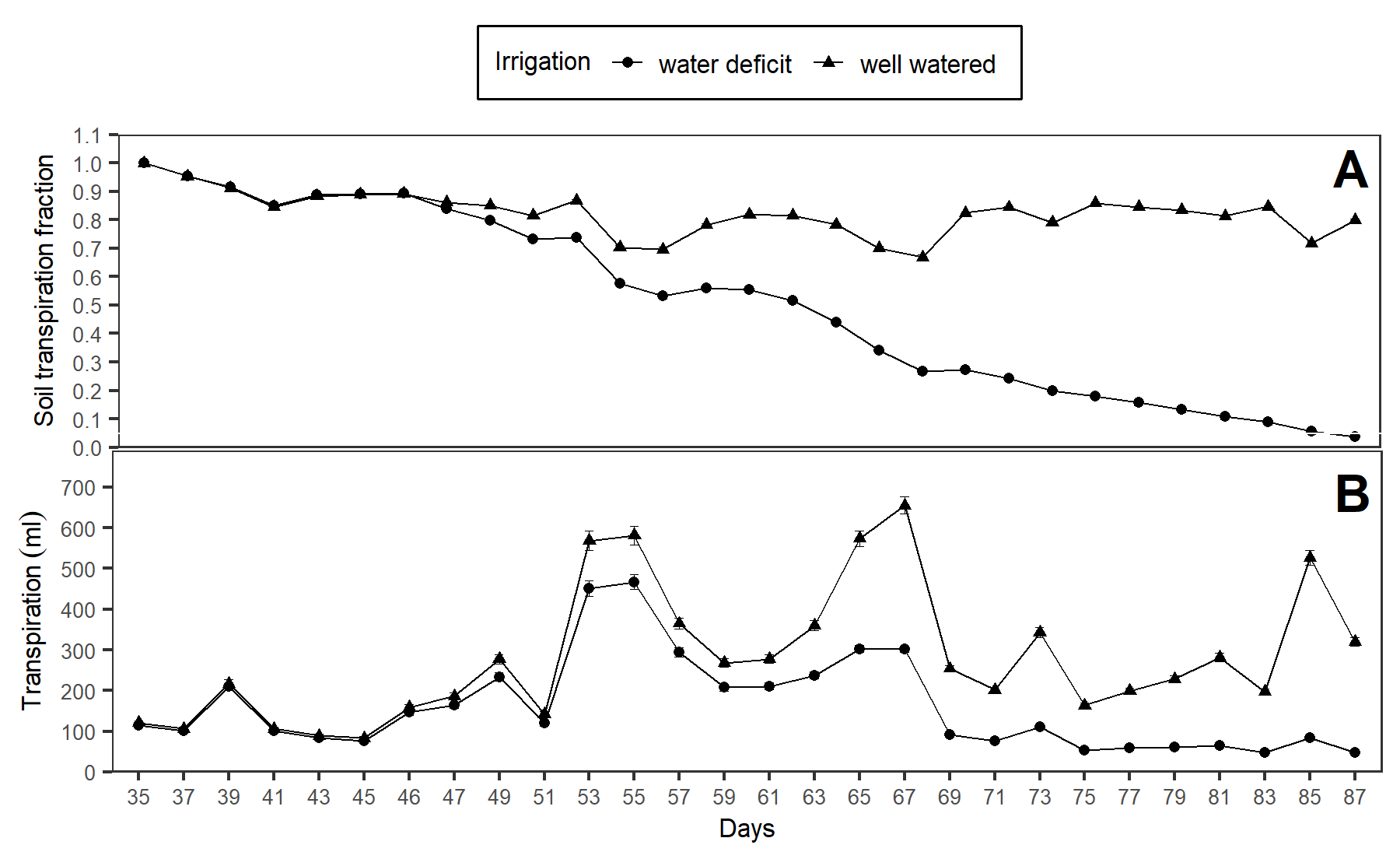
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**Table 1:** Potato genotypes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) used for water deficit experiment with two commercial varieties and 13 genotypes from advanced breeding population developed by the International Potato Center (CIP).

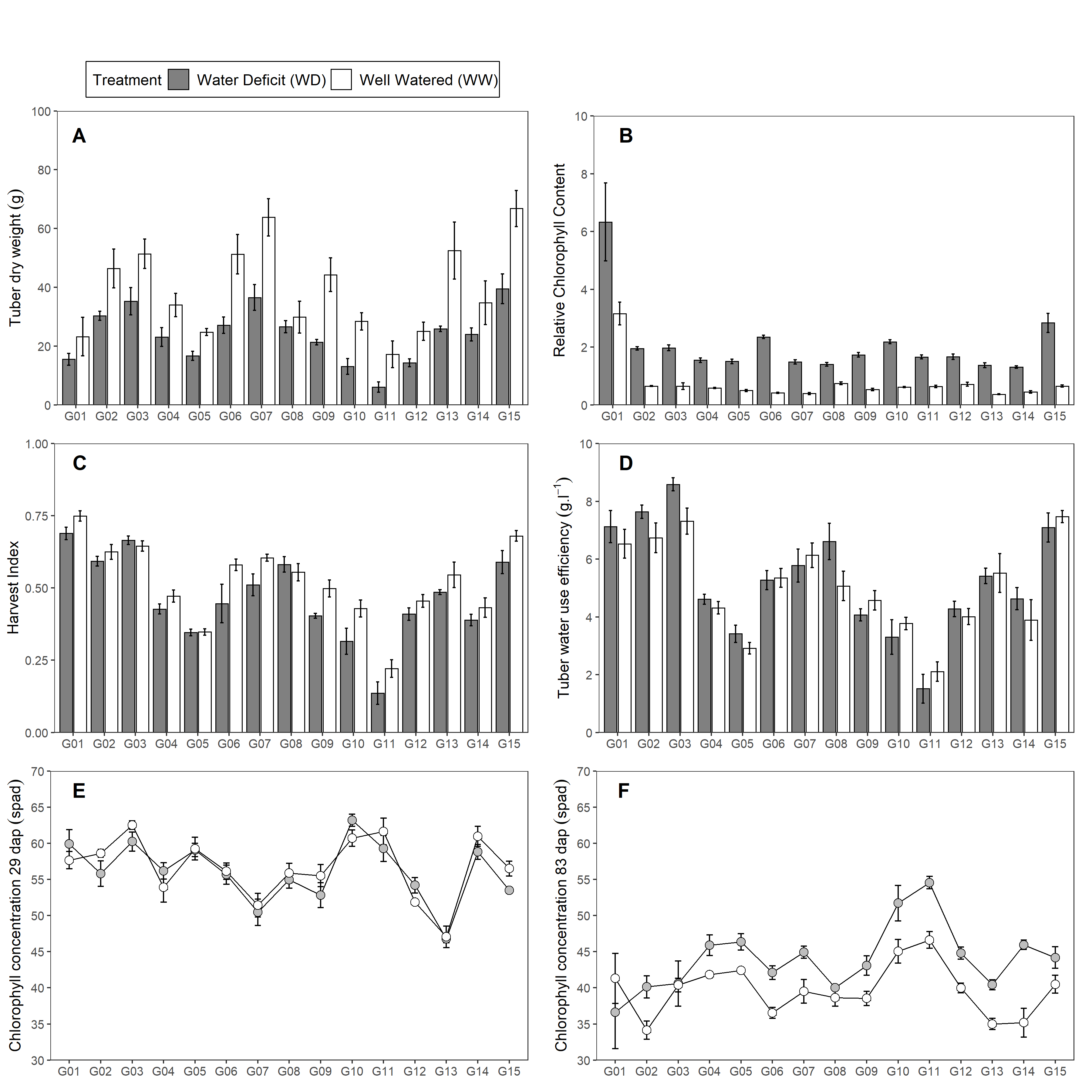
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Number | Genotypes | Adaptability | Growning period | Heat tolerance | Dry matter (%) |
| G01 | CIP720088 (Achirana-INTA) |  | early |  | 19 |
| G02 | CIP392797.22 (UNICA) | Lowland and highland Tropics | Medium |  | 21 |
| G03 | CIP397077.16 | Lowland tropics | Medium |  | 20 |
| G04 | CIP398192.213 | Mid elevation tropics | Medium | Tolerant | 22 |
| G05 | CIP398180.612 |  | Medium |  |  |
| G06 | CIP398208.704 | Mid elevation tropics | Medium | Tolerant | 24 |
| G07 | CIP398098.119 | Mid elevation tropics | Medium | Tolerant | 26 |
| G08 | CIP398190.89 | Mid elevation tropics | Medium | Tolerant | 21 |
| G09 | CIP398192.592 | Mid elevation tropics | Medium | Tolerant | 21 |
| G10 | CIP398201.510 | Mid elevation tropics | Medium | Tolerant | 20 |
| G11 | CIP398203.244 | Mid elevation tropics | Medium | Tolerant | 20 |
| G12 | CIP398203.5 | Mid elevation tropics | Medium | Tolerant | 13 |
| G13 | CIP398208.219 | Mid elevation tropics | Medium | Tolerant | 22 |
| G14 | CIP398208.33 | Mid elevation tropics | Medium | Tolerant | 21 |
| G15 | CIP398208.620 | Mid elevation tropics | Medium | Tolerant | 21 |

**Table 2:** Treatment comparison for seventeen variables between Well-Watered (WW) and Water Deficit (WD) in 15 potato genotypes. Where: Chlorophyll Concentration (spad), Plant height (hgt; cm), Relative water content (rwc; %), Leaf osmotic potential (lop; MPa), Leaf dry weight (ldw; g), Stem dry weight (sdw; g), Root dry weight (rdw; g), Tuber dry weight (tdw; g), Tuber number (ntub; N°), Total transpiration (trs; ml), Leaf area (lfa; cm2), Root length (rdl; cm), Total dry biomass (tdb; g), Harvest Index (hi), Specific Leaf Area (sla; cm2g-1), Relative Chlorophyll Content (rcc), Biomass water use efficiency (wueb; gl-1), Tuber Water Use Efficiency (wuet; gl-1). The values are represented by the mean ± standard deviation with the significance under t-test with their respective p-values.

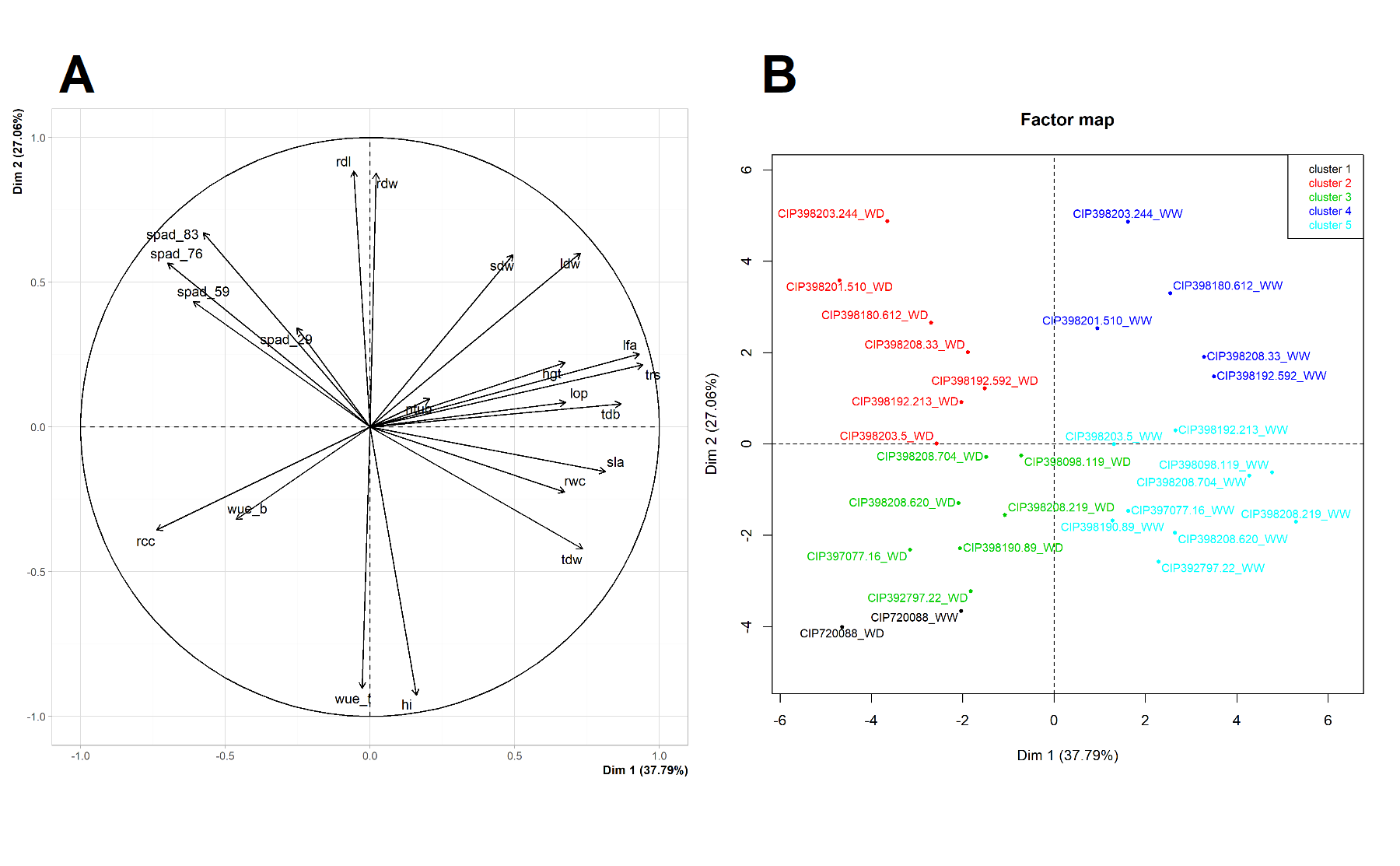
|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variable** | **WD**, N = 75 | **WW**, N = 75 | **p-value** |
| **spad\_29** | 56.1 ± 4.9 | 56.7 ± 5.0 | 0.4 |
| **spad\_59** | 47.9 ± 4.4 | 45.8 ± 3.7 | 0.002 |
| **spad\_76** | 46.0 ± 5.4 | 41.7 ± 3.6 | <0.001 |
| **spad\_83** | 44.1 ± 5.9 | 39.7 ± 4.5 | <0.001 |
| **hgt** | 132 ± 15 | 150 ± 16 | <0.001 |
| **rwc** | 58 ± 6 | 69 ± 5 | <0.001 |
| **lop** | -2.84 ± 0.30 | -2.25 ± 0.29 | <0.001 |
| **ldw** | 12.0 ± 3.7 | 17.3 ± 5.5 | <0.001 |
| **sdw** | 11.6 ± 9.1 | 14.5 ± 6.1 | <0.001 |
| **rdw** | 3.67 ± 1.94 | 3.50 ± 1.96 | 0.6 |
| **tdw** | 24 ± 11 | 40 ± 19 | <0.001 |
| **ntub** | 12.0 ± 6.2 | 12.0 ± 4.9 | 0.8 |
| **trs** | 4.52 ± 1.22 | 7.85 ± 2.20 | <0.001 |
| **lfa** | 2488 ± 797 | 7100 ± 2380 | <0.001 |
| **rdl** | 33.1 ± 6.5 | 32.5 ± 5.8 | 0.4 |
| **tdb** | 51 ± 16 | 75 ± 24 | <0.001 |
| **hi** | 0.47 ± 0.16 | 0.53 ± 0.14 | 0.020 |
| **sla** | 218 ± 62 | 415 ± 82 | <0.001 |
| **rcc** | 2.13 ± 1.52 | 0.75 ± 0.73 | <0.001 |
| **wueb** | 11.32 ± 2.15 | 9.53 ± 1.26 | <0.001 |
| **wuet** | 5.31 ± 2.03 | 5.09 ± 1.75 | 0.5 |



**Figure 1:** (A) Soil transpiration fraction (ftsw) and (B) Daily transpiration in 15 potato genotypes under well-watered (WW) and water deficit (WD) condition.



**Figure 2:** Traits measured in 15 potato genotypes under well-watered (WW) and water deficit (WD) condition. (A) Tuber dry weight (tdw; g). (B) Relative Chlorophyll Content (rcc). (C) Harvest Index (hi). (D) Tuber Water Use Efficiency (wuet; gl-1). D-E Chlorophyll Concentration (spad). Error bars indicate standard error (n = 5). dap is days after planting.



**Figure 3:** Principal Component Analysis (PCA) from variables measured in 15 potato genotypes under well-watered (WW) and water deficit (WD) condition. (A) PCA for the variables. (B) PCA for the genotypes under WW and WD. Where: Chlorophyll Concentration (spad), Plant height (hgt; cm), Relative water content (rwc; %), Leaf osmotic potential (lop; MPa), Leaf dry weight (ldw; g), Stem dry weight (sdw; g), Root dry weight (rdw; g), Tuber dry weight (tdw; g), Tuber number (ntub; N°), Total transpiration (trs; ml), Leaf area (lfa; cm2), Root length (rdl; cm), Total dry biomass (tdb; g), Harvest Index (hi), Specific Leaf Area (sla; cm2g-1), Relative Chlorophyll Content (rcc), Biomass water use efficiency (wueb; gl-1), Tuber Water Use Efficiency (wuet; gl-1).

# Supplementary information



**Figure 4:** Relationships among agro-morphological traits evaluated in well-watered (WW) and water deficit (WD) condition based on Pearson correlation and Euclidean distance measured in 15 potato genotypes. Where: Chlorophyll Concentration (spad), Plant height (hgt; cm), Relative water content (rwc; %), Leaf osmotic potential (lop; MPa), Leaf dry weight (ldw; g), Stem dry weight (sdw; g), Root dry weight (rdw; g), Tuber dry weight (tdw; g), Tuber number (ntub; N°), Total transpiration (trs; ml), Leaf area (lfa; cm2), Root length (rdl; cm), Total dry biomass (tdb; g), Harvest Index (hi), Specific Leaf Area (sla; cm2g-1), Relative Chlorophyll Content (rcc), Biomass water use efficiency (wueb; gl-1), Tuber Water Use Efficiency (wuet; gl-1).

# Comentarios de los autores

## Evelyn

Gracias por los comentarios y las correciones del manuscrito, describí mejor la metodología de irrigación e incluí las dosis de fertilización.

Your discussion is unclear. I suggest you to rewrite it using your conclusions as a way to drive the lector through your results.

Estoy incluyendo subtitulos a las discusiones como para resaltar la información principal y orgaizar mejor las discusiones.

Para la numeración del material suplementarios, como lo estoy escribiendo en R, las figuras y tablas son automaticamente numeradas de forma sucesiva, ya en la submission del articulo lo voy a corregir manualmente.

## Raymundo

Ajuste osmotico

De acuerdo a los sugeridó incluí “ajuste osmotico” como “loa”, que es el división entre rwc/lop, esta variable esta siendo proyectanda de forma opuesta a las 2 variables individuales (rwc y lop) y la agrupación de los invididuos continua siendo la misma. Ya que en el cuadrante donde esta el cluster 5, estan los genotipos con mayor rwc y mayor potencial osmotico. Lo que puedo observar que ese indice esta más asociado a plantas bien regadas que a plantas en sequía.

La inclusion de esta variable no va modificar los resultados generales, más si tendria que incluir su información en los resultados y discusiones. Me comunica si de todas maneras es recomendable la inclusión de dicha variable en el manuscrito.

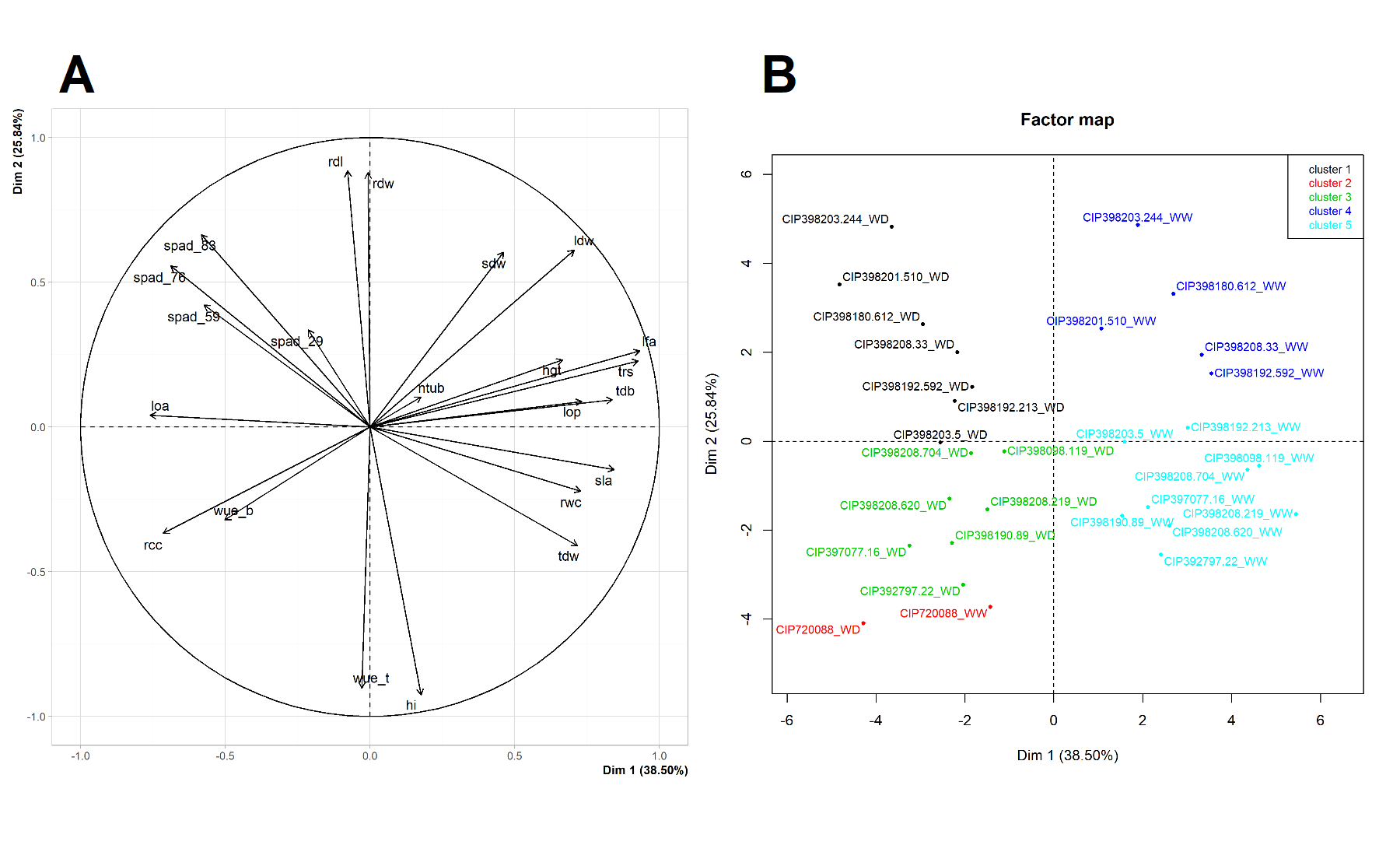
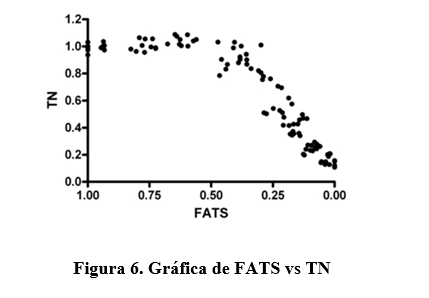


Figure 5: loa = rwc/lop

FTSW vs TN

Este gráfico me pareción interesante. Pero no logre entender como hacerlo. En la figura 1 lo que estoy intentando mostrar a mi parecer es algo similar; la transpiración y la FTSW en el lapso del experimento



Voy a compartirlos datos de la información de los cálculos de la irrigación para que me pueda ayudar con ese gráfico y poder adicionarlo al artíuclo como supplementary information, seria bueno hacer uno para todos los genotipos juntos y mostrar la caida de FTSW vs TN