Capstone Project

Francisco Velasquez | University of Florida

Problem / Question

How different amount of water can affect the development of roots in Sesamum indicum?

Abstract

This study described sesame's rooting behavior and the relationship with water. The Experiment was divided in 4 blocks, each block had 2 plots for a total of 8 plots. Each plot has 8 tubes. Every block had one plot with full irrigation and one with half. The root systems were imaged in Citra with a rhizotron in 2019. Total root length and diameter were measured for each picture, roots were separated between alive and dead.

		Calcu	lati	ons fo	r ir	rig	ati	on					Full	Half	20'
											I				5'
		NS ON 07/15/2019 ate of the system:		Tot	alwate	rpad	ad for	full irriga	ation				Half	Full	20'
Red:		245	g/h	101	1071	gallor	าร	full	ation						5'
Yellow		242	g/h		535	gallor	าร	half							
	So	o, running time:		Red: Yellow:	4.37 2.21			equals 4 equals 2					Full	Half	20'
															5'
	1 in	n of water =	27154 25.40 25.4	gal/ac L/m2 mm of water									Half	Full	20'
+	15/19	1st true irrigatior		Water applied			Red		0.75					30'	
.,	13,13	13t ti de imgation		water applied			Yello	w	0.36						
7/2	22/19	Beginning irrigati	ion	Red (full) Yellow(half)		2093 768		R	un time	Red Yellow	5:45 2:58	Half irrig	ation		
		End irrigation		Red Yellow		3014 1267						i ian inny	auvi		
		Difference		Red Yellow		921 499			0.65 0.35						
7/3	30/19	Beginning irrigati	ion	Red Yellow		3014 1267		R	un time	Red Yellow	5:45	AND LOUIS ALLAND	A SALAN A	ANNE ANT AND	MAN PROVIDE
		End irrigation		Red		6372				renow	2:58	CONTRACTOR OF STATE	Alter Constant	AN STORE CONTRACTOR	a C. Second
		Difference		Yellow Red		1754 3358						the state of the second second second	and a	and the second second	
				Yellow		487				3803			AP B STREET	And a the	
8,	/7/19	No irrigation		Red		6372				5805		and a strange the star	A State State	And the second	AN AN
				Yellow		1754						and the second s		The section	
8/1	15/19	Beginning irrigati	ion	Red Yellow		6372 1754							Denna Ro		
		End irrigation		Red		7321						Constant and a second sec	Salar and the second	A MARTINE AND	
		C		Yellow		2240						and the second s	Sto Call	AND TOTAL	
		Difference		Red		949							Barris and and and	and the state of the	A CONTRACT
				Yellow		486									
8/2	23/19	Beginning irrigati	ion	Red		7321							- 1		

Materials

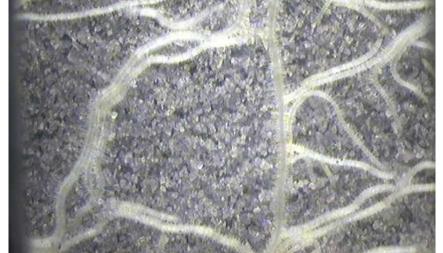
Materials
Sesame plants
Shelters
Computer
Tracing Key
Treatments (water)
tubes
Rhizotron



Background

The root is a hard-to-reach part of the plant because it is underground. Roots have as one of their functions to support and anchor the soil, as well as the absorption of water and nutrient uptake. Given their hard to reach place, roots require special devices to study them. In this case, the Rhizotron was used. The rhizotron is a plant growth system that allows you to observe the development and architecture of the roots. The rhizotron consists of two glasses separated by a small distance, filled with a substrate in which a plant grows. It uses a camera to record the growth of the root. In addition, it allows to determine area, length and the number of Secondary Roots and/or Root Hairs Architecture. A tracing program was used to measure the roots and to determinate how many were alive or death.

Map of the irrigation system





Full irrigation

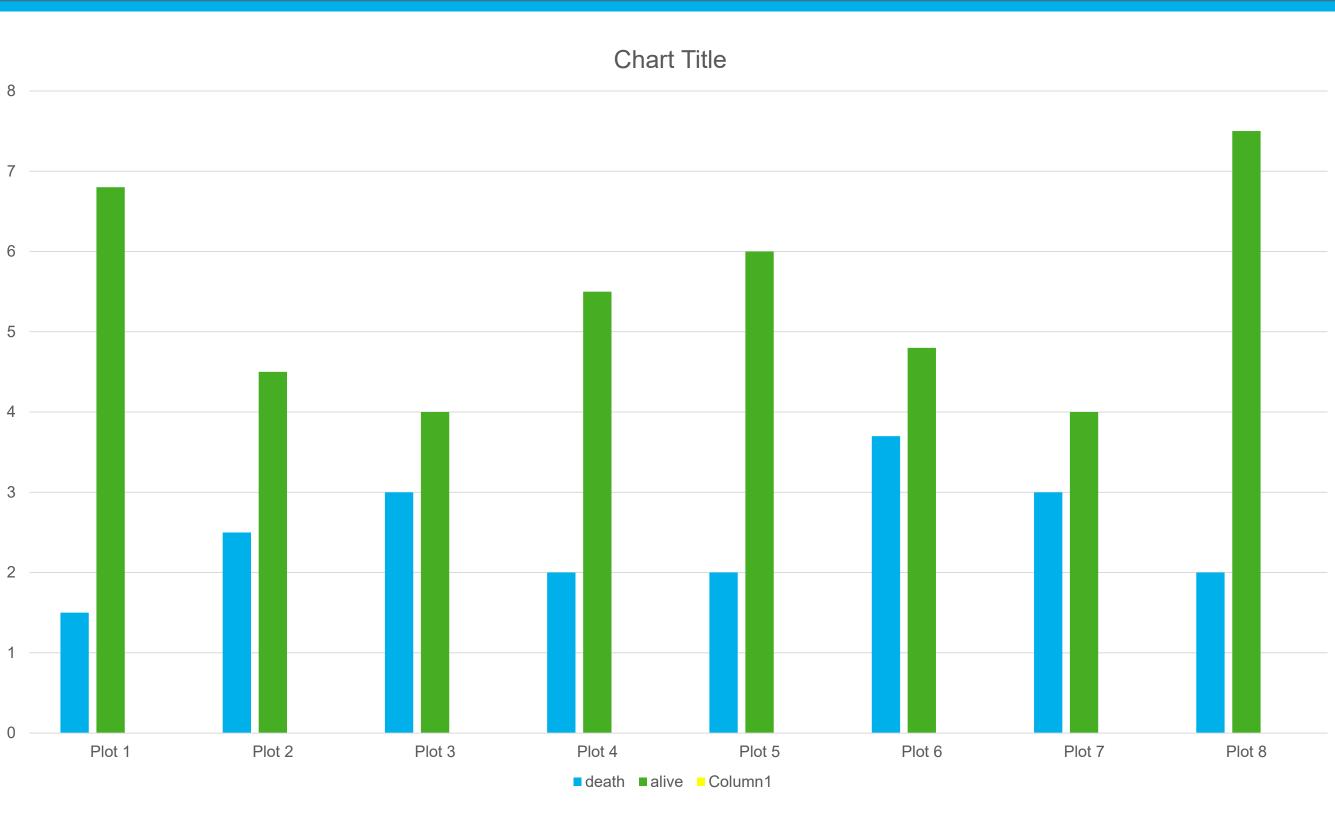












- Light blue line: Death
- Green line Alive
- than the roots with more water.

water to survive.

- an external site.
- anopy development (Links to an external site.)
- https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31321496/





 I expect to have more death roots in the plots that have less water, but I expected that the roots are going to be deeper

 I expect to have more alive roots in the plots with more water and I expect to have shallow roots.

Conclusion

Although the research is not yet finished it shows that sesame plants tolerate drought. It can be observed that roots with limited irrigation have deeper roots, this phenomenon is because the plant is looking for water. These plants spend energy on creating deep root systems, the goal of this is to find water in the depth. The plants that had full irrigation had a small number of roots in deep places, but the roots survived longer. This is because the roots do not see the need to reach a great deepening because they have a reasonable amount of

References

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/339050928 Variability of root traits n sesame genotypes under different irrigation regimes (Links to an external

 <u>https://nwdistrict.ifas.ufl.edu/phag/2016/01/08/ufifas-researchers-studying-corn-root-development-in-floridas-sandy-soils/ (Links to an external site.)</u> • <u>https://www-pub.iaea.org/MTCD/Publications/PDF/te 1493 web.pdf (Links to</u>

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/334684320_Root_life_history_of_non-dehiscent_sesame_Sesamum_indium_L_cultivars_and_the_relationship_with_c