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Associação Brasileira das
Indústrias de Tecnologia
em Nutrição Vegetal

FERTILIZANTES E MITIGAÇÃO DE ESTRESSE EM PLANTAS

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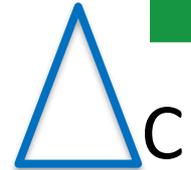
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Campinas, 06 de junho de 2024

CRESCIMENTO E DESENVOLVIMENTO → PRODUTIVIDADE

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FOTOSÍNTESE/RESPIRAÇÃO; TRANSPIRAÇÃO



ACÚMULO DE BIOMASSA

Fase Vegetativa (V)

Fase Reprodutiva (R)

H₂O VAP.

H₂O LIQ.

CO₂

O₂

CO₂

V4

VN

R1

R2

R3

R4

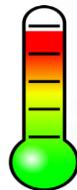
R5

R6

R7

R8

FATORES AMBIENTAIS PARA CRESCIMENTO E DESENVOLVIMENTO abisolo



EQUILÍBRIO



SITUAÇÃO DE ESTRESSE???



COMPOSIÇÃO DA FITOMASSA:

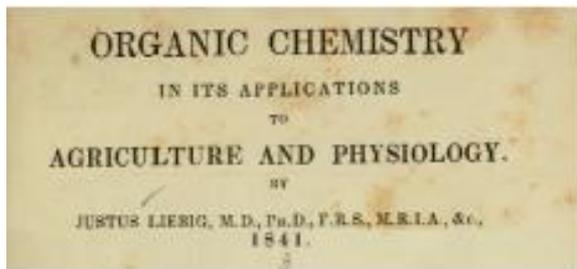
CARBONO = 45%

OXIGÊNIO = 45%

HIDROGÊNIO = 6%

MINERAIS = 4%





Justus von Liebig
1803 - 1873



Carl Sprengel
1787 - 1859

NUTRIENTE (*INSUMO*) EM MENOR OFERTA LIMITA O CRESCIMENTO



O QUE CONSEGUIMOS CONTROLAR?

COMO NUTRIR UMA PLANTA?

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FONTES, TECNOLOGIAS.....

pH vs. DISPONIBILIDADE DE NUTRIENTES

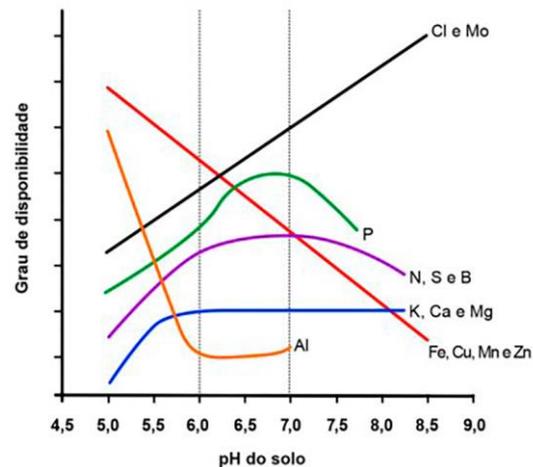
TABLE 1.4
Essential Nutrients for Plant Growth, Their Principal Forms for Uptake, and Discovery

Nutrient	Chemical Symbol	Principal Forms for Uptake	Year of Discovery	Discovered Essential to Plants By
Carbon	C	CO ₂	1882	J. Sachs
Hydrogen	H	H ₂ O	1882	J. Sachs
Oxygen	O	H ₂ O, O ₂	1804	T. De Saussure
Nitrogen	N	NH ₄ ⁺ , NO ₃ ⁻	1872	G. K. Rutherford
Phosphorus	P	H ₂ PO ₄ ⁻ , HPO ₄ ²⁻	1903	Posternak
Potassium	K	K ⁺	1890	A. F. Z. Schimper
Calcium	Ca	Ca ²⁺	1856	F. Salm-Horstmar
Magnesium	Mg	Mg ²⁺	1906	Willstatter
Sulfur	S	SO ₄ ²⁻ , SO ₂	1911	Peterson
Iron	Fe	Fe ²⁺ , Fe ³⁺	1860	J. Sachs
Manganese	Mn	Mn ²⁺	1922	J. S. McHargue
Boron	B	H ₂ BO ₃	1923	K. Warington
Zinc	Zn	Zn ²⁺	1926	A. L. Sommer and C. B. Lipman
Copper	Cu	Cu ²⁺	1931	C. B. Lipman and G. MacKinney
Molybdenum	Mo	MoO ₄ ²⁻	1938	D. I. Arnon and P. R. Stout
Chlorine	Cl	Cl ⁻	1954	T. C. Broyer et al.
Nickel	Ni	Ni ²⁺	1987	Weich and Eskew

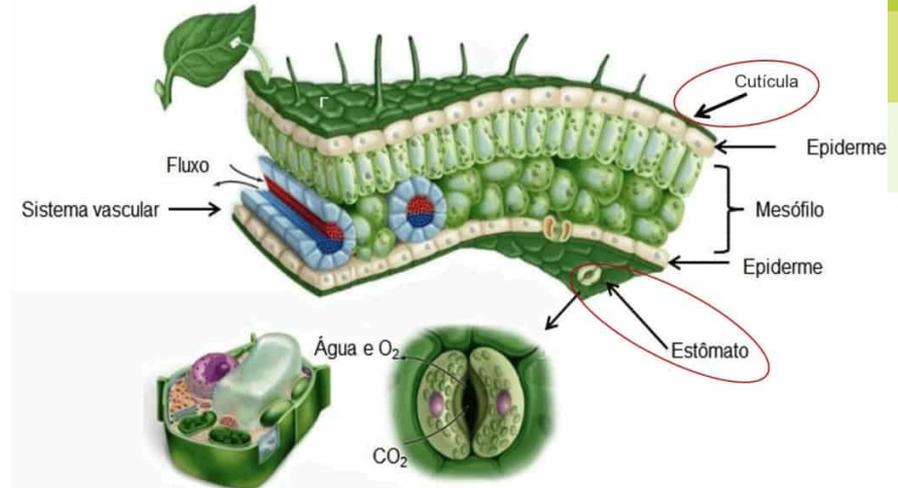
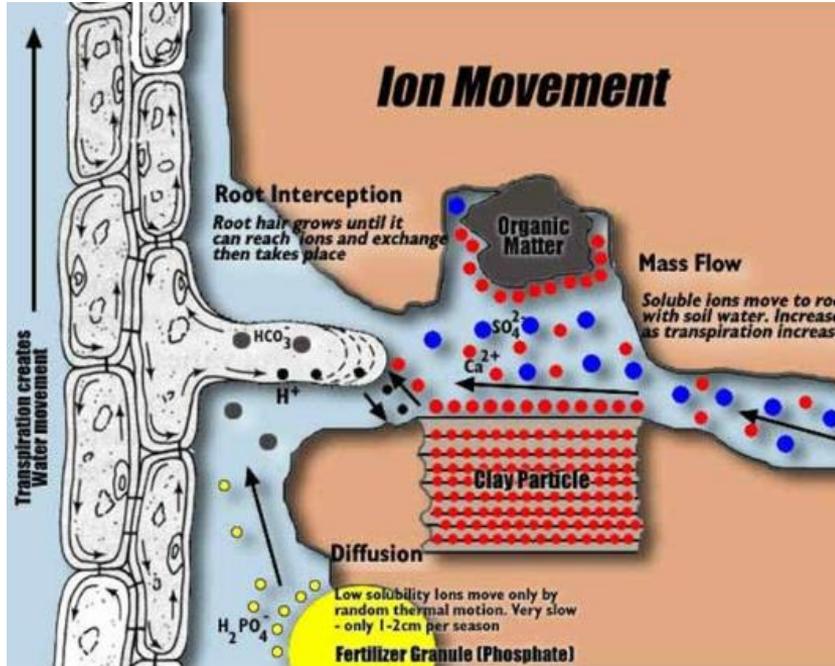
Sources: Adapted from Fageria, N.K. and Baligar, V.C., Nutrient availability, in *Encyclopedia of Soils in the Environment*, Hillel, D. (ed.), Elsevier, San Diego, CA, 63–72, 2005b; Fageria, N.K., *The Use of Nutrients in Crop Plants*, CRC Press, New York, 2009.



Julius von Sachs
1832 - 1897



PARA A ABSORÇÃO, TEM QUE TER CONTATO

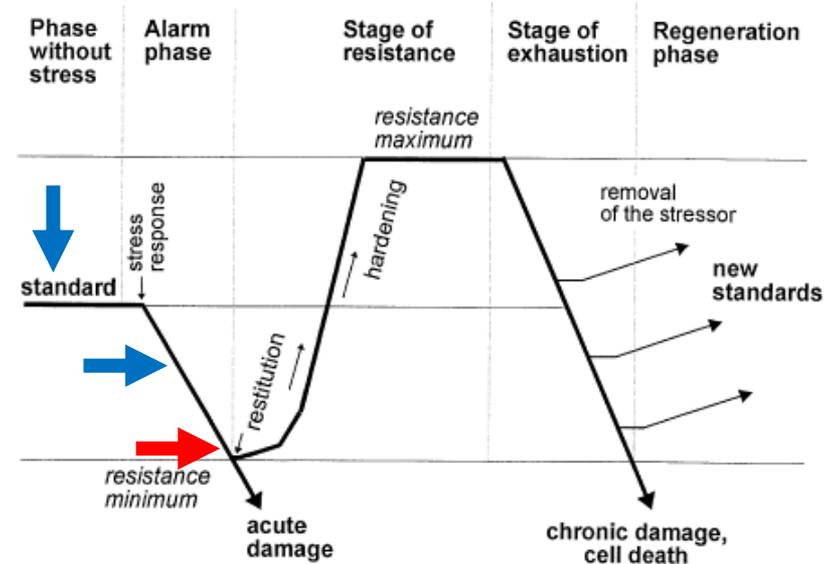


O QUE É ESTRESSE?

É O DESVIO SIGNIFICATIVO DAS CONDIÇÕES ÓTIMAS PARA A VIDA. INDUZ MUDANÇAS E RESPOSTAS EM TODOS OS NÍVEIS FUNCIONAIS DO ORGANISMO, OS QUAIS SÃO REVERSÍVEIS A PRINCÍPIO, MAS PODEM SE TORNAR PERMANENTES. LARCHER, 2000

QUALQUER FATOR EXTERNO QUE PREJUDIQUE O CRESCIMENTO, PRODUTIVIDADE, CAPACIDADE REPRODUTIVA OU SOBREVIVÊNCIA DAS PLANTAS. RODHES E NADOLSKA-ORCZYK, 2001

STRESS SYNDROME RESPONSES OF PLANTS



MOMENTOS DE INTERFERÊNCIA??

Lichtenthaler, 1998

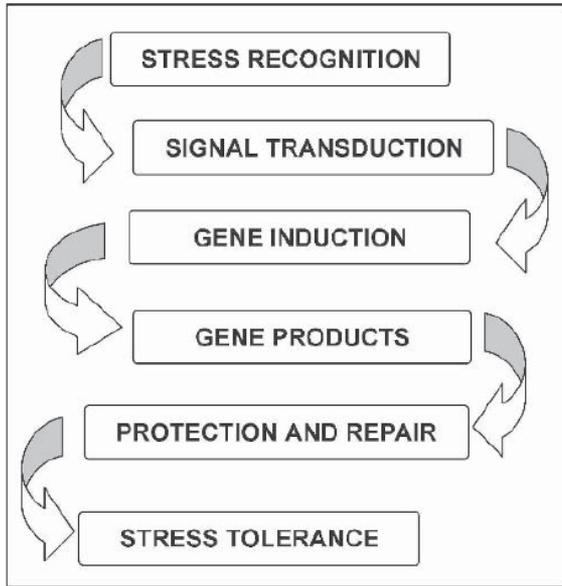


Figure 5. The path of stress tolerance in plants

OUTRAS QUESTÕES IMPORTANTES PARA SE PENSAR QUANDO ESTUDAMOS AS RESPOSTAS AO ESTRESSE NAS PLANTAS

(PARA OUTRA CONVERSA!!!)

O ESTRESSE É TEMPORÁRIO OU PERMANENTE?

QUAL A INTENSIDADE DO ESTRESSE?

EM QUAL ESTÁDIO FENOLÓGICO?

E SOBRE A REFERÊNCIA?

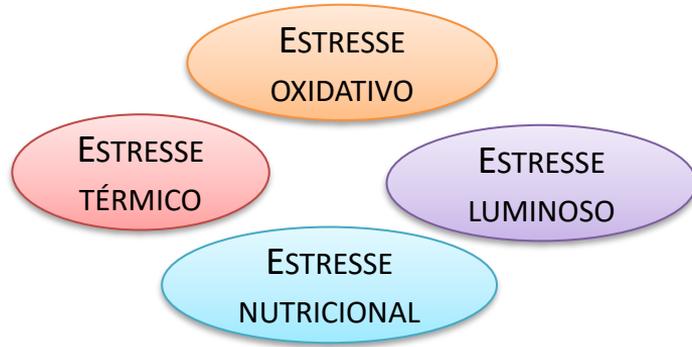
QUANDO DEVO COLETAR OS DADOS?

DEVO ESTUDAR AS RESPOSTAS EM TECIDOS MAIS ANTIGOS OU MAIS NOVOS?

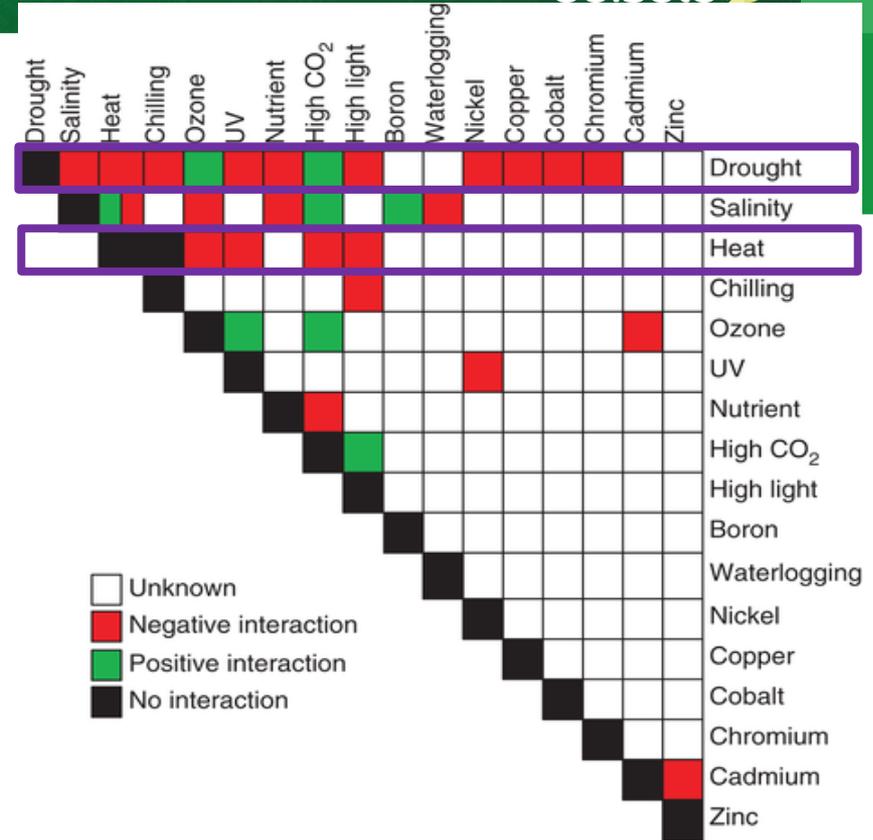
CONHEÇO AS EXPERIÊNCIAS DAS PLANTAS?

ETC....

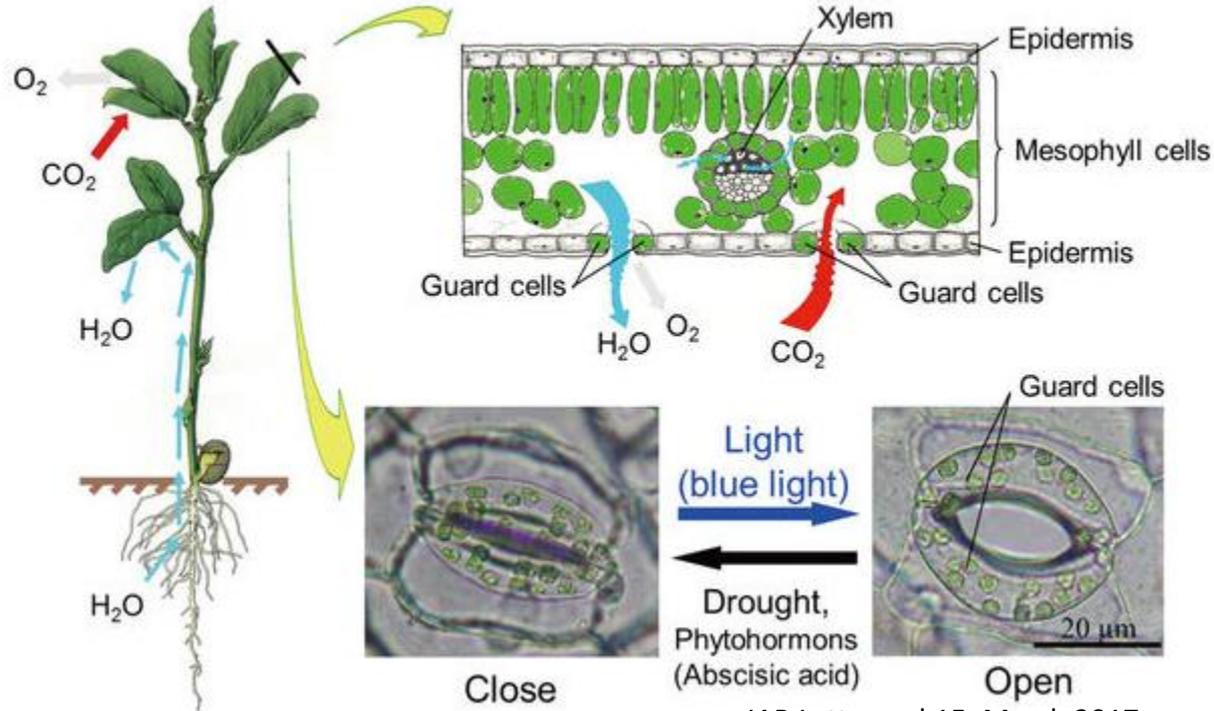
PORQUE O DÉFICIT HÍDRICO?

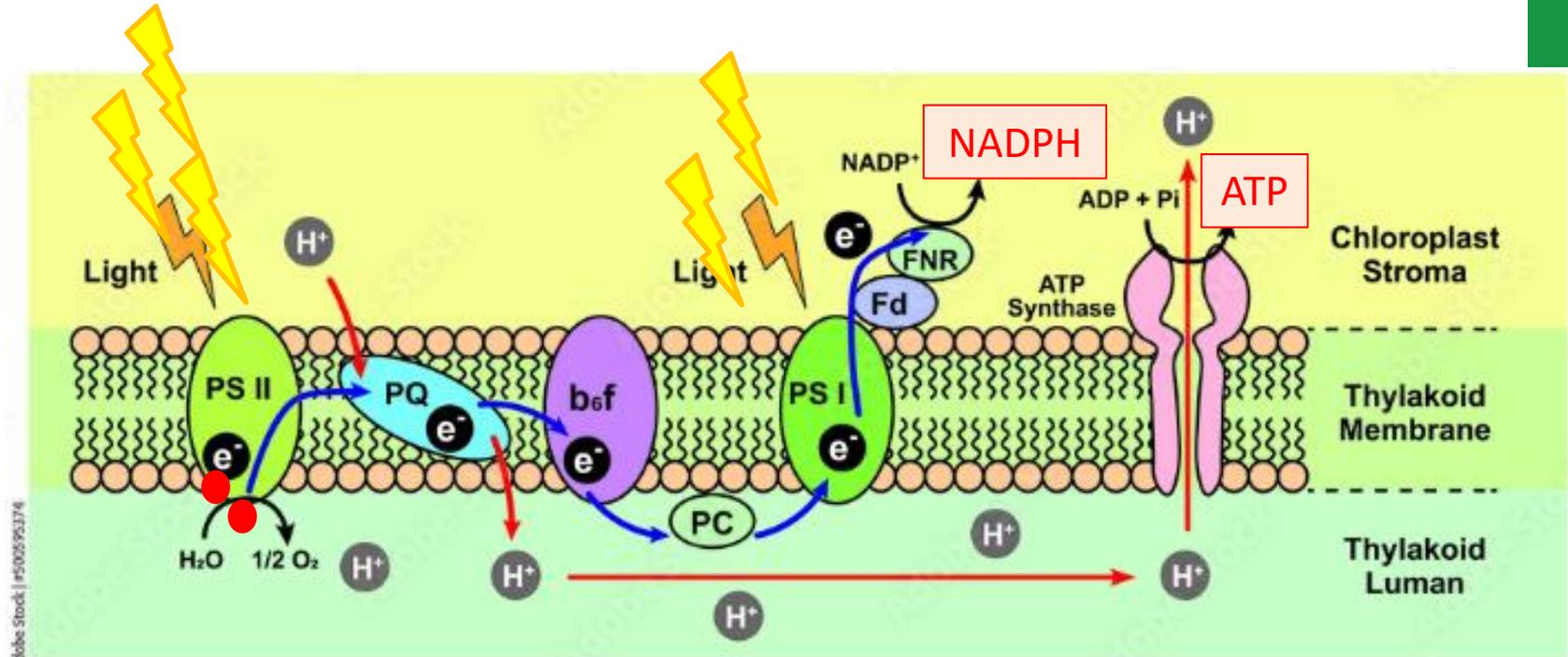


OS FATORES AMBIENTAIS INTERAGEM ENTRE SI



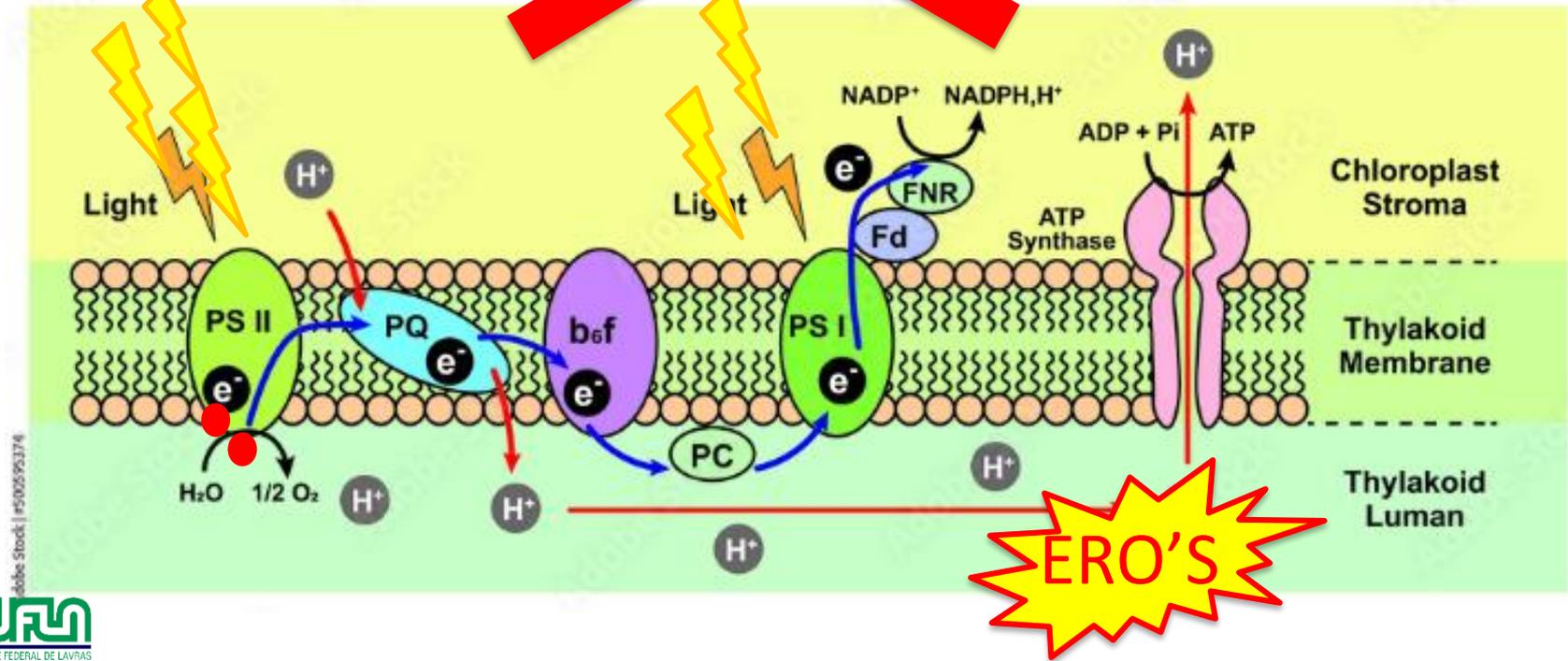
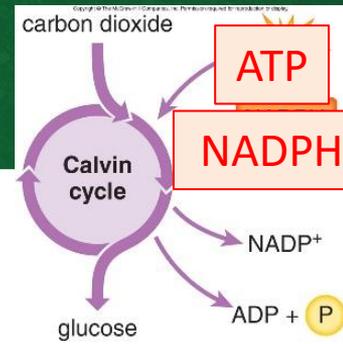
FOTOSÍNTESE - IMPORTÂNCIA DA LUZ





FOTOSÍNTESE – LIMITAÇÃO DA CARBOXILAÇÃO

FOTOSÍNTESE



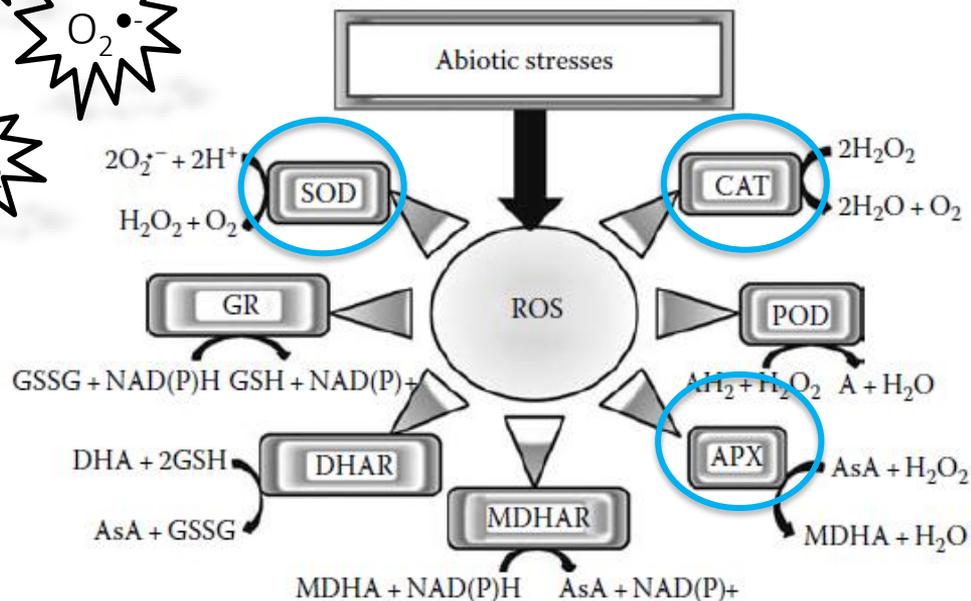
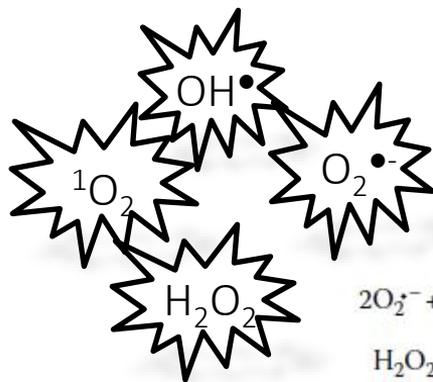
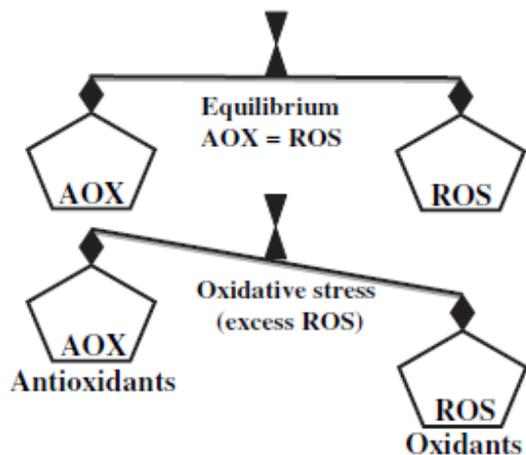
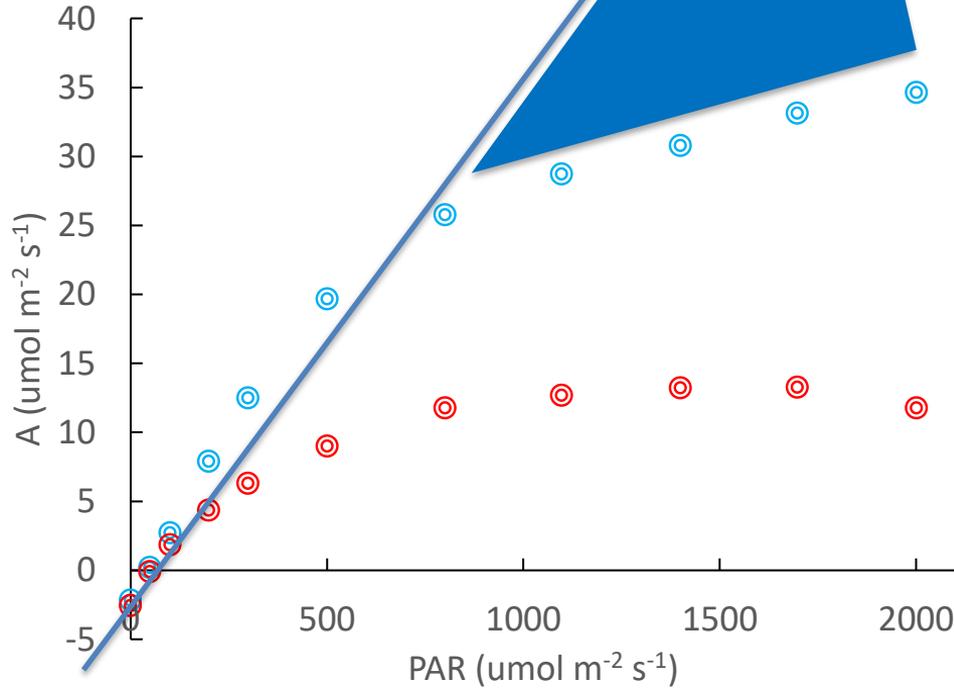


Fig. 1. Equilibrium between AOX and ROS.

LIPÍDIOS, PROTEÍNAS, NUCLEOTÍDEOS

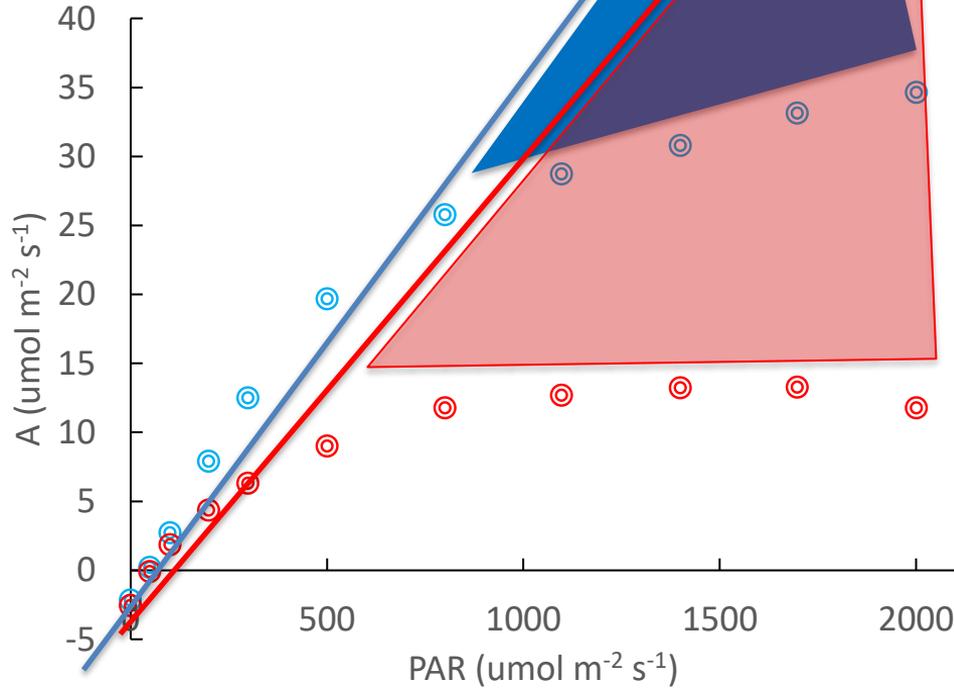
FALTA DE CO₂: EXCESSO DE LUZ



- Hidratada
- Estresse Hídrico

EM QUAL SITUAÇÃO HÁ MAIOR
PROBABILIDADE DE DANO
OXIDATIVO??

FALTA DE CO₂: EXCESSO DE LUZ



- Hidratada
- Estresse Hídrico

EM QUAL SITUAÇÃO HÁ MAIOR
PROBABILIDADE DE DANO
OXIDATIVO??

FALTA DE CO₂: EXCESSO DE LUZ → DANO OXIDATIVO

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NUTRIENTES COMO ATENUADORES DOS EFEITOS DELETÉRIOS DO DÉFICIT HÍDRICO

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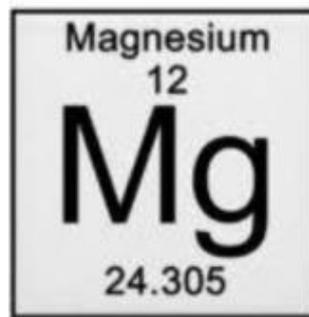
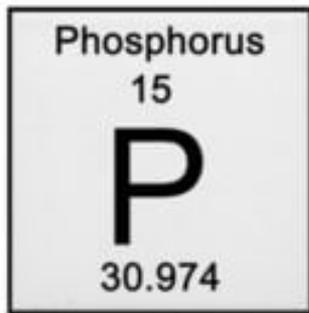
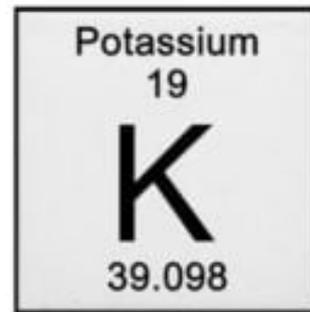
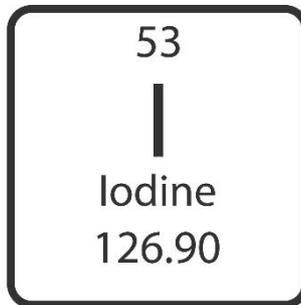
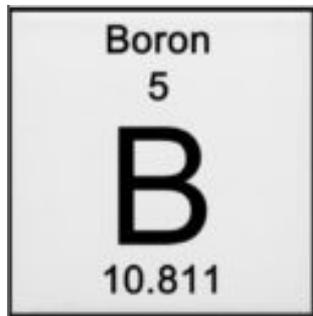


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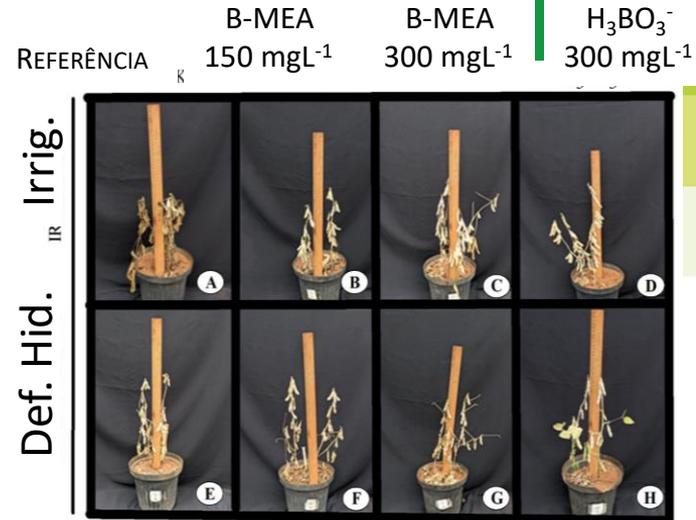
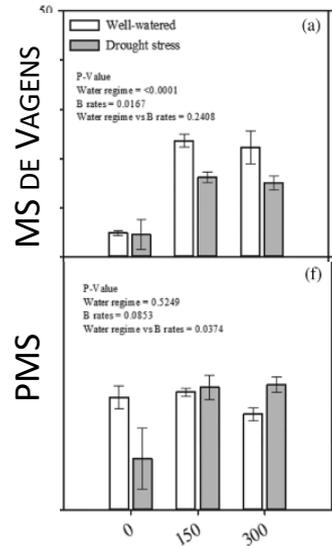
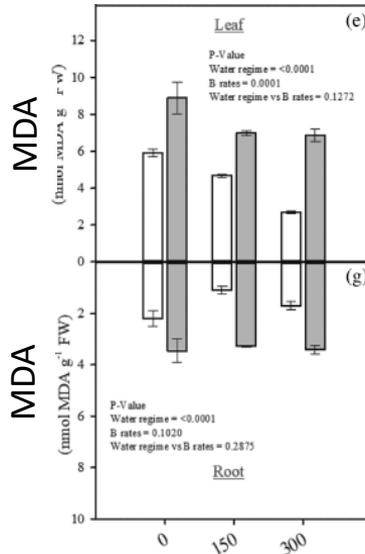
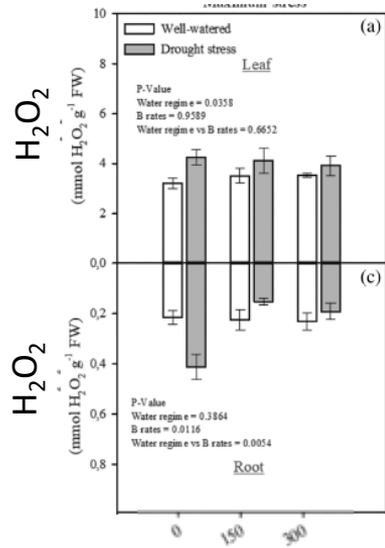


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Boron foliar supplementation as a strategy to attenuate drought stress in soybean



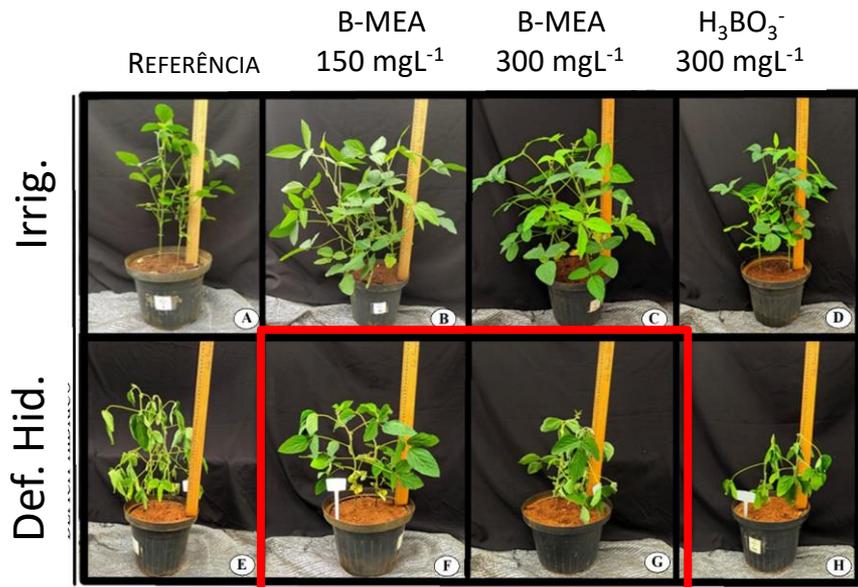
A SUPLEMENTAÇÃO COM B ALTEROU O **METABOLISMO** DA PLANTA
AUMENTO DA ATIVIDADE DAS ENZIMAS ANTIOXIDANTES → REDUZIR ESTRESSE OXIDATIVO



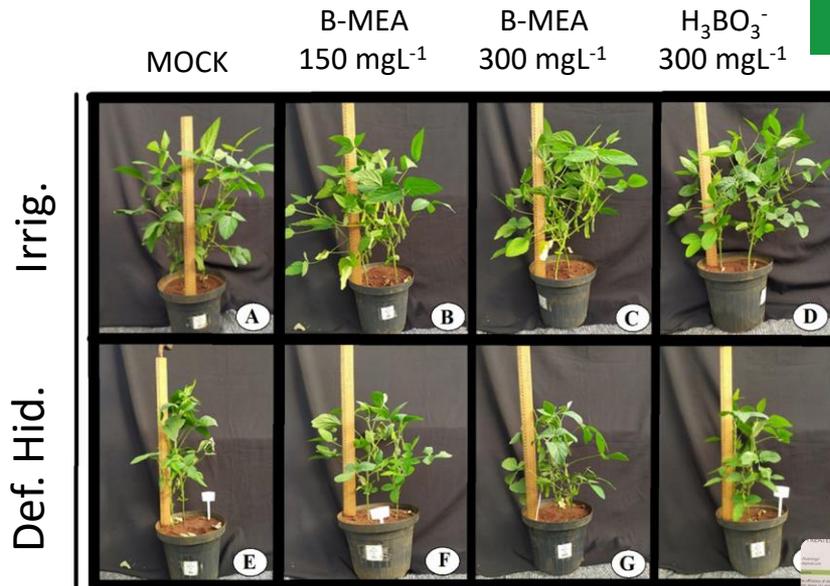
Paulo César Souza Junior

REPAREM NO FENÓTIPO

DURANTE O DÉFICIT HÍDRICO



APÓS A REIDRATAÇÃO



E A ESTRUTURA??

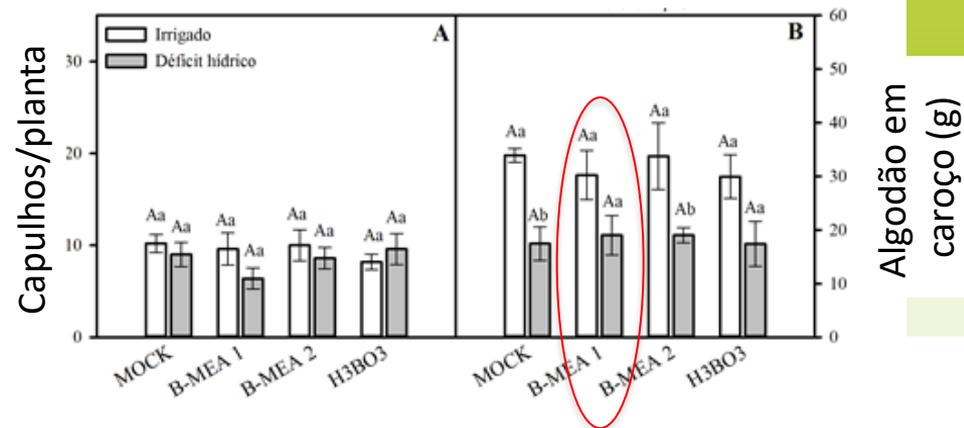


Paulo César Souza Junior

BORO COMO ATENUADOR DOS EFEITOS DE DÉFICIT HÍDRICO EM ALGODÃO



Plantas de Algodão após 70 dias de semeadura no período de máximo estresse (50% CC)



RESPOSTAS MAIS SUTIS

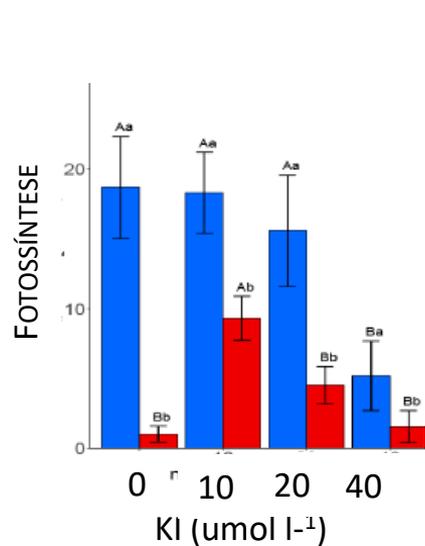
-DOSE?

-INTENSIDADE/DURAÇÃO DO ESTRESSE?

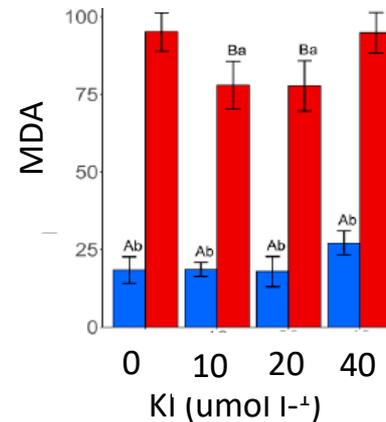
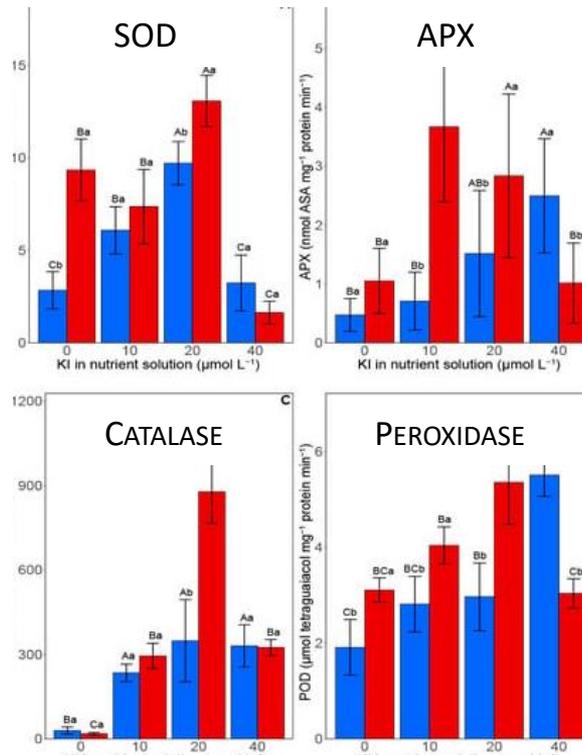


Paulo César Souza Junior

Soybean Plants Exposed to Low Concentrations of Potassium Iodide Have Better Tolerance to Water Deficit through the Antioxidant Enzymatic System and Photosynthesis Modulation



■ Referência
 ■ Déficit Hídrico



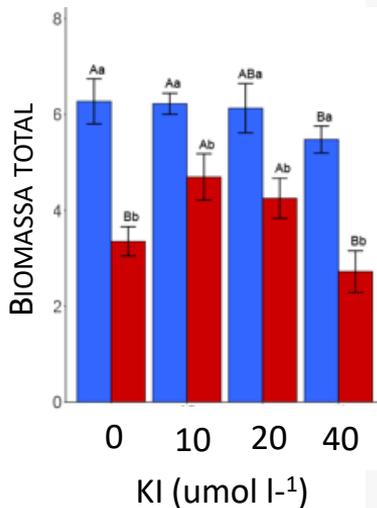
KI MODULA METABOLISMO ANTIOXIDANTE → REDUÇÃO DE ESTRESSE



Jucelino de Sousa Lima

Article

Soybean Plants Exposed to Low Concentrations of Potassium Iodide Have Better Tolerance to Water Deficit through the Antioxidant Enzymatic System and Photosynthesis Modulation



0 μM potassium iodide irrigated

0 μM potassium iodide Water stress

10 μM potassium iodide Water stress

20 μM potassium iodide Water stress

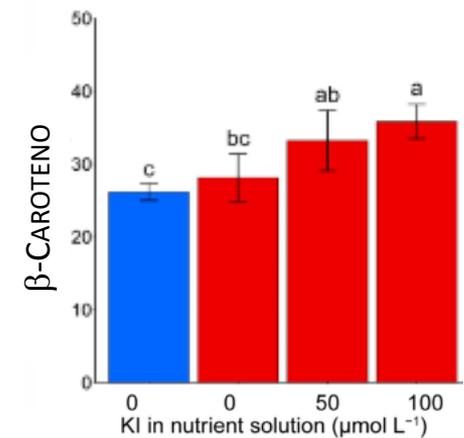
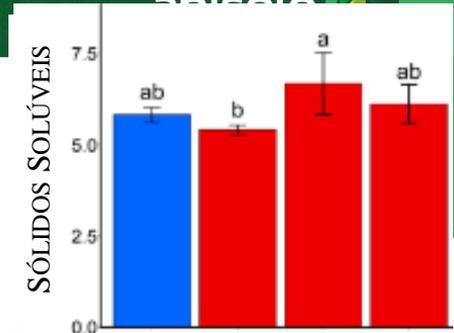
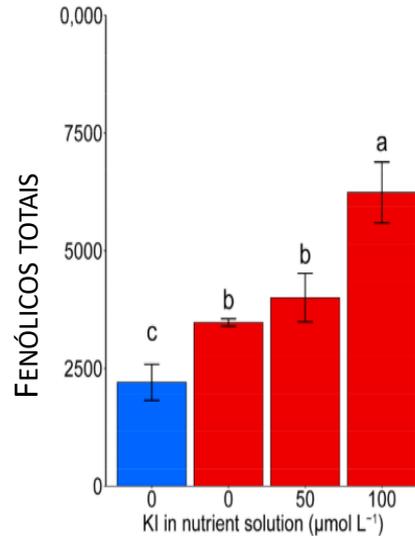
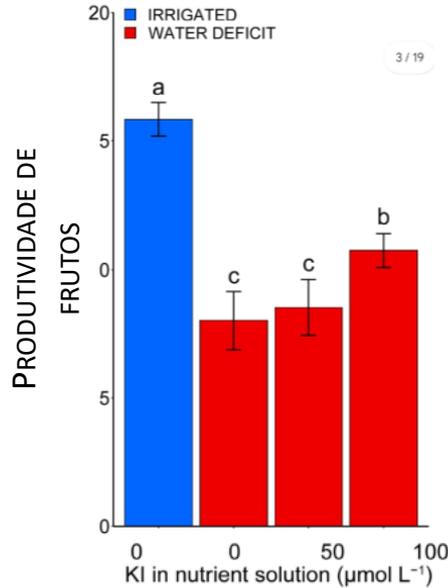
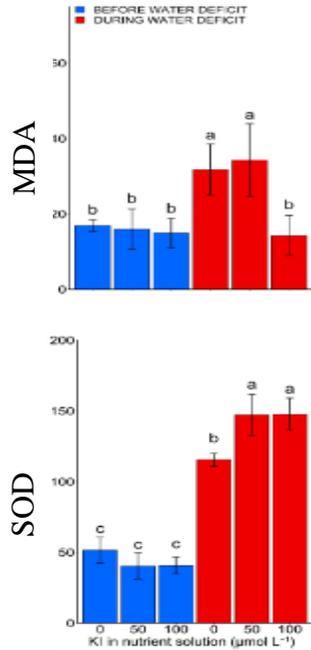
40 μM potassium iodide Water stress

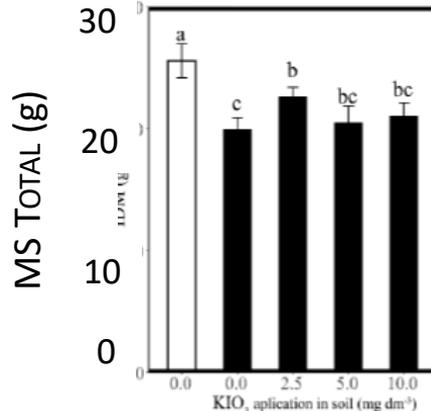
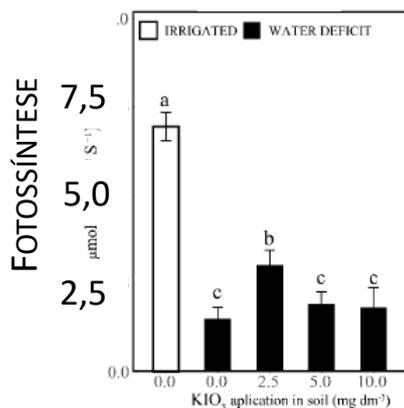
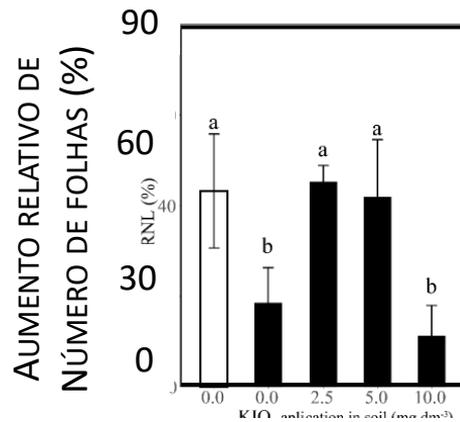
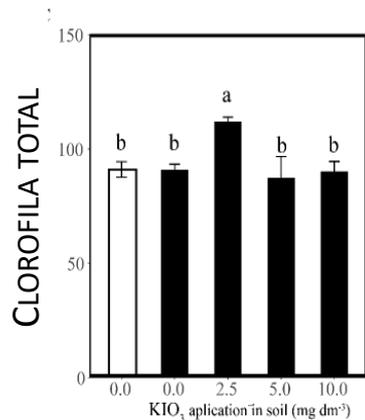
■ Referência
 ■ Déficit Hídrico



Jucelino de Sousa Lima

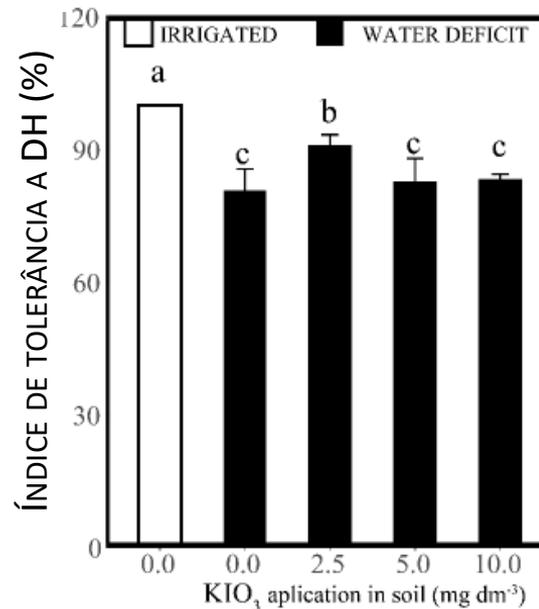
KI Increases Tomato Fruit Quality and Water Deficit Tolerance by Improving Antioxidant Enzyme Activity and Amino Acid Accumulation: A Priming Effect or Relief during Stress?





KIO₃ VIA SOLO

DOSES: 0,0; 2,5; 5,0; 10,0 mg dm⁻³
NO TRANSPLANTIO



Otavio Andrade, 2024

KIO_3 VIA SOLO

0,0

ESTRESSE REIDRATAÇÃO



0.0 mg dm⁻³ KIO₃



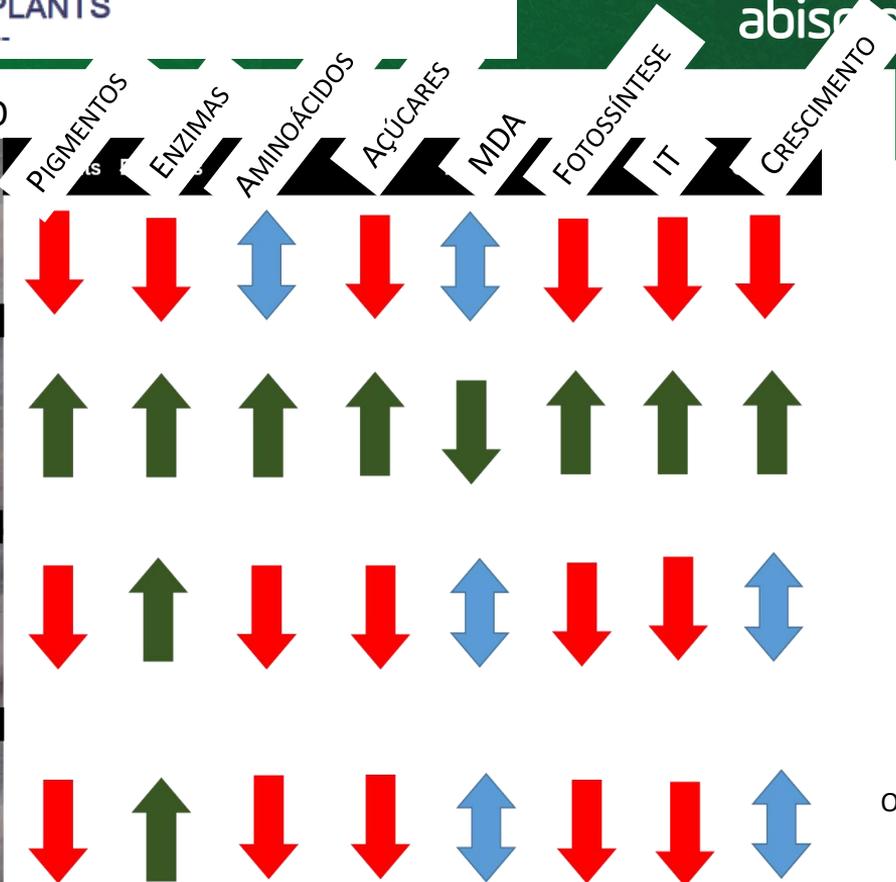
2.5 mg dm⁻³ KIO₃



5.0 mg dm⁻³ KIO₃



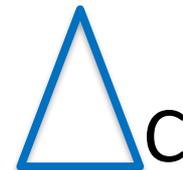
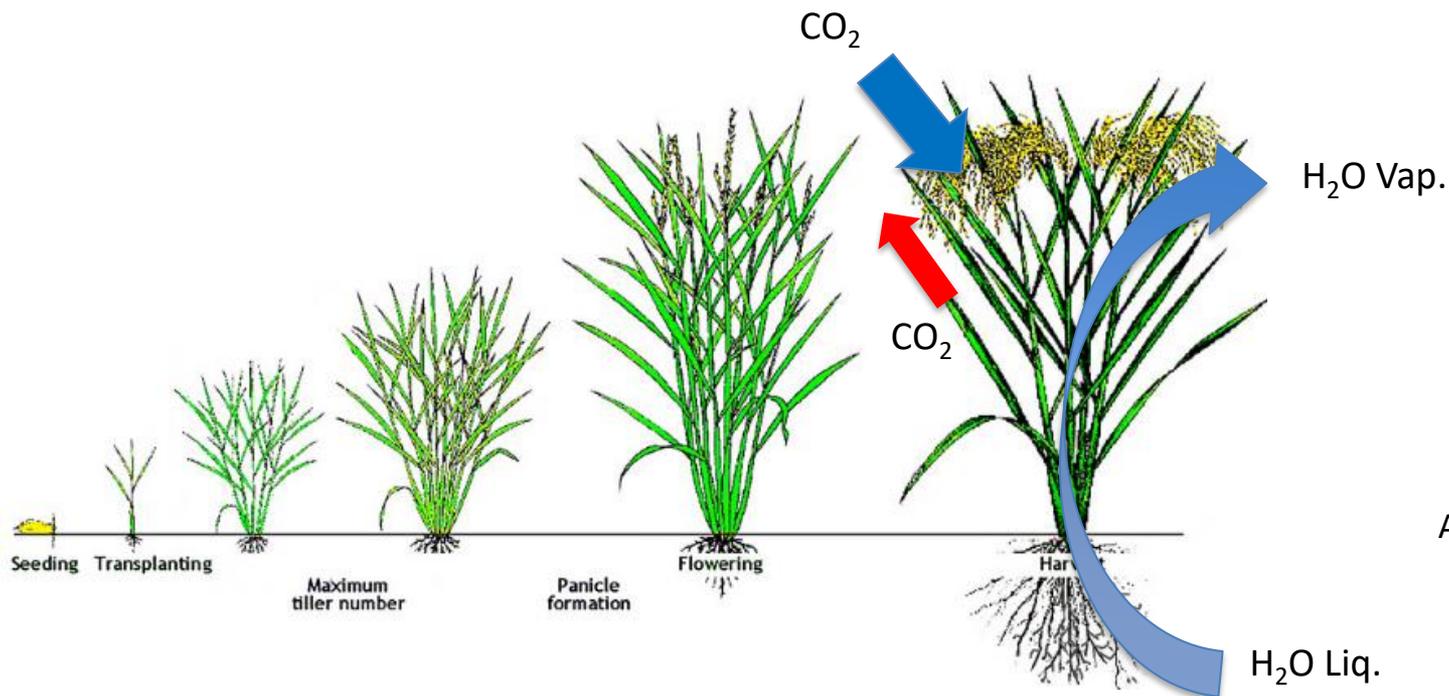
10.0 mg dm⁻³ KIO₃



Otavio Andrade, 2024

CRESCIMENTO E DESENVOLVIMENTO → PRODUTIVIDADE

abiso 



Acúmulo de biomassa

É PRECISO COMPREENDER AS INTERAÇÕES
DA PLANTA COM O AMBIENTE

Nos VEMOS LÁ.....

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INÍCIO

SOBRE

DIRETORIA

ANAIS

EVENTOS

TXPP

CONTATO



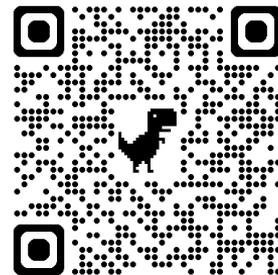
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PLANT PHYSIOLOGY

October 7th-11th, 2024

Center for Experiences (Fernando Sabino Academic Cultural Space) - UFV Viçosa, MG / Brazil

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