

LALIT NARAYAN MITHILA UNIVERSITY, DARBHANGA

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY D.B COLLEGE, JAINAGAR

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TOPIC: - PLANT PHYSIOLOGY- Transpiration- III A

Subsidiary Part II, Group - C

MECHANISM OF STOMATAL MOVEMENT – The stomatol movement (opening and closing) is directly related to the osmotic behaviour of the guard cells. When water from surroundings cells enter the guard cells (endosmosis) the latter become turgid now the outer thin walls of guard cells are stretched outer wards. As a result of this the inner wall being enalastic becomes conclave and the stomatal pore opens contrarily when water moves out of the guard cells (exosmosis). They become flaccid and the pore closes thus in the opening and closing of stomata the turgor mechanism is directly involved. Following theories have been proposed to explain this turgor mechanism: -

Photosynthetic theory: - von mohl (1856) proposed that stomata open in the light and close in darkness. He explained stomatal movement in the light of photosynthetic activity of the chloroplast of guard cells. As-

A. In light → Photosynthesis in G.S. → Formation of Sugar

T.P of G.C ← Water moves in G.C (Endosmosis) ← O.P of G.C increases

Increases

Outer wall of G.C Stretched → Stomata opens

B. In dark → No photosynthesis → No Sugar formation → O.P of G.C decreased ← Stomata closed ← outer wall of G.C relaxed ← T.P of G.C falls ← Water mouth of G.C ← (Exosmosis)



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This theory has not been accepted on the ground that increase in CO2 concentration around the leaf in presence of light should cause increased opening but the fact is that it causes partial closure of stomata more outer it has been found that chloroplast of the guard cells are either totally incapable of photosynthesis or have only feeblest photosynthesis.

- 2. Starch Sugar theory :- This theory was first formulated by Lioyd (1908) and was supported by J.D Sayre (1926) scarth (1932) and small & clark (1942).
- (a) According to the theory starch sugar conversion in the guard cell is a reversible reaction, medicated by an enzyme, phosphorelase.
- (b) Under light PH this enzyme converts starch into glucose —I- phosphate in presence of inorganic phosphate but the reaction become reversed with the decrease in P. by the same enzyme.

Starch + ip PH=7.0

Glucose – 1 - phosphate

PH=5.0 dark