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Desi chickpea genotypes tolerate drought stress better than *kabuli* types by modulating germination metabolism, trehalose accumulation, and carbon assimilation

Muhammad Farooq, Aman Ullah, Dong-Jin Lee, Salem S. Alghamdi, Kadambot H.M. Siddique

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- 5 Muhammad Farooq^{a,b,c,d,e}*, Aman Ullah^b, Dong-Jin Lee^e, Salem S. Alghamdi^d and
- 6 Kadambot H.M. Siddique^c
- 7 a Department of Crop Sciences, College of Agricultural and Marine Sciences, Sultan Qaboos University, Al-Khoud 123, Oman.
- 9 b Department of Agronomy, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad, Pakistan.
- 10 ^c The UWA Institute of Agriculture and School of Agriculture and Environment, The University of Western Australia, LB 5005 Perth WA 6001, Australia.
- 12 d College of Food and Agricultural Sciences, King Saud University, Riyadh 11451, Saudi 13 Arabia.
- e Department of Crop Science and Biotechnology, Dankook University, Chungnam, 330-714,
 Korea.
- **Corresponding author e-mail: farooqcp@gmail.com

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19 ABSTRACT

20 Chickpea is mostly grown in rainfed environments and, consequently, its growth is affected 21 by drought stress. This study comprised two independent experiments to investigate the 22 physiological basis of drought tolerance in desi and kabuli chickpea genotypes. In 23 Experiment 1, six genotypes each of *desi* and *kabuli* types were planted in soil-filled pots 24 under natural conditions. Ten days after planting, soil moisture was maintained at 75% water holding capacity (well-watered) or 50% water holding capacity (drought stress). Drought 25 26 stress significantly reduced seedling dry weight, specific leaf area (SLA), and transpiration 27 efficiency (TE) in both chickpea types, relative to the well-watered controls, but their 28 responses varied, with relatively fewer reductions in desi genotypes, Bakhar-2011 and Bitall-29 2016, and kabuli genotypes, K-70005 and Noor-2013. These four genotypes were used in experiment 2, which was similar to the first but conducted in a climate chamber and the 30 31 drought was imposed at planting. Drought stress reduced stand establishment, growth, 32 photosynthesis, water relations, α-amylase activity, sugar metabolism, proline, phenolic 33 accumulation, nitrogen and potassium to varying degrees in the four tested genotypes. The 34 reductions were greater in kabuli genotypes than desi genotypes. Under drought stress, desi 35 genotypes germinated better, and had higher trehalose, total and reducing sugars, sucrose, α-36 amylase activity, photosynthesis, growth, and mineral concentrations than kabuli genotypes. 37 The desi genotype Bakhar-2011 performed better under drought than the desi genotype 38 Bitall-2016 due to better germination metabolism and accumulation of free proline, total

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