

Accepted Manuscript

Title: Salicylic acid modulates olive tree physiological and growth responses to drought and rewatering events in a dose dependent manner

Authors: Cátia Brito, Lia-Tânia Dinis, Mónica Meijón, Helena Ferreira, Glória Pinto, José Moutinho-Pereira, Carlos Correia



PII: S0176-1617(18)30229-3
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jplph.2018.08.004>
Reference: JPLPH 52823

To appear in:

Received date: 25-5-2018
Revised date: 9-8-2018
Accepted date: 13-8-2018

Please cite this article as: Brito C, Dinis L-Tânia, Meijón M, Ferreira H, Pinto G, Moutinho-Pereira J, Correia C, Salicylic acid modulates olive tree physiological and growth responses to drought and rewatering events in a dose dependent manner, *Journal of Plant Physiology* (2018), <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jplph.2018.08.004>

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

Salicylic acid modulates olive tree physiological and growth responses to drought and rewatering events in a dose dependent manner

Cátia Brito^a, Lia-Tânia Dinis^a, Mónica Meijón^b, Helena Ferreira^a, Glória Pinto^c, José Moutinho-Pereira^a, Carlos Correia^{a*}

^aCITAB - Centre for the Research and Technology of Agro-Environmental and Biological Sciences, Universidade de Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro, 5000-801 Vila Real, Portugal

^bPlant Physiology, Department B.O.S., Faculty of Biology, University of Oviedo, Oviedo, Asturias, Spain

^cDepartment of Biology & CESAM – Centre for Environmental and Marine Studies, University of Aveiro, Campus Universitário de Santiago, 3810-193 Aveiro, Portugal

*Corresponding author: Carlos Correia

e-mail: ccorreia@utad.pt

Abstract

The predicted accentuation of drought events highlights the importance of optimize plants capacity to tolerate drought, but also the capacity to recovery from it, especially in species, as olive tree (*Olea europaea* L.), that grows in particularly susceptible regions. Three different concentrations (10, 100 and 1000 μM) of salicylic acid (SA), a stress signaling phytohormone, was sprayed on 3-year-old potted olive trees subjected to three successive drought and rewatering events. Trees responses to

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/8943786>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/8943786>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)