

Rhizosheaths on wheat grown in acid soils: phosphorus acquisition efficiency and genetic control

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Supplementary Figure S1 and Table S1

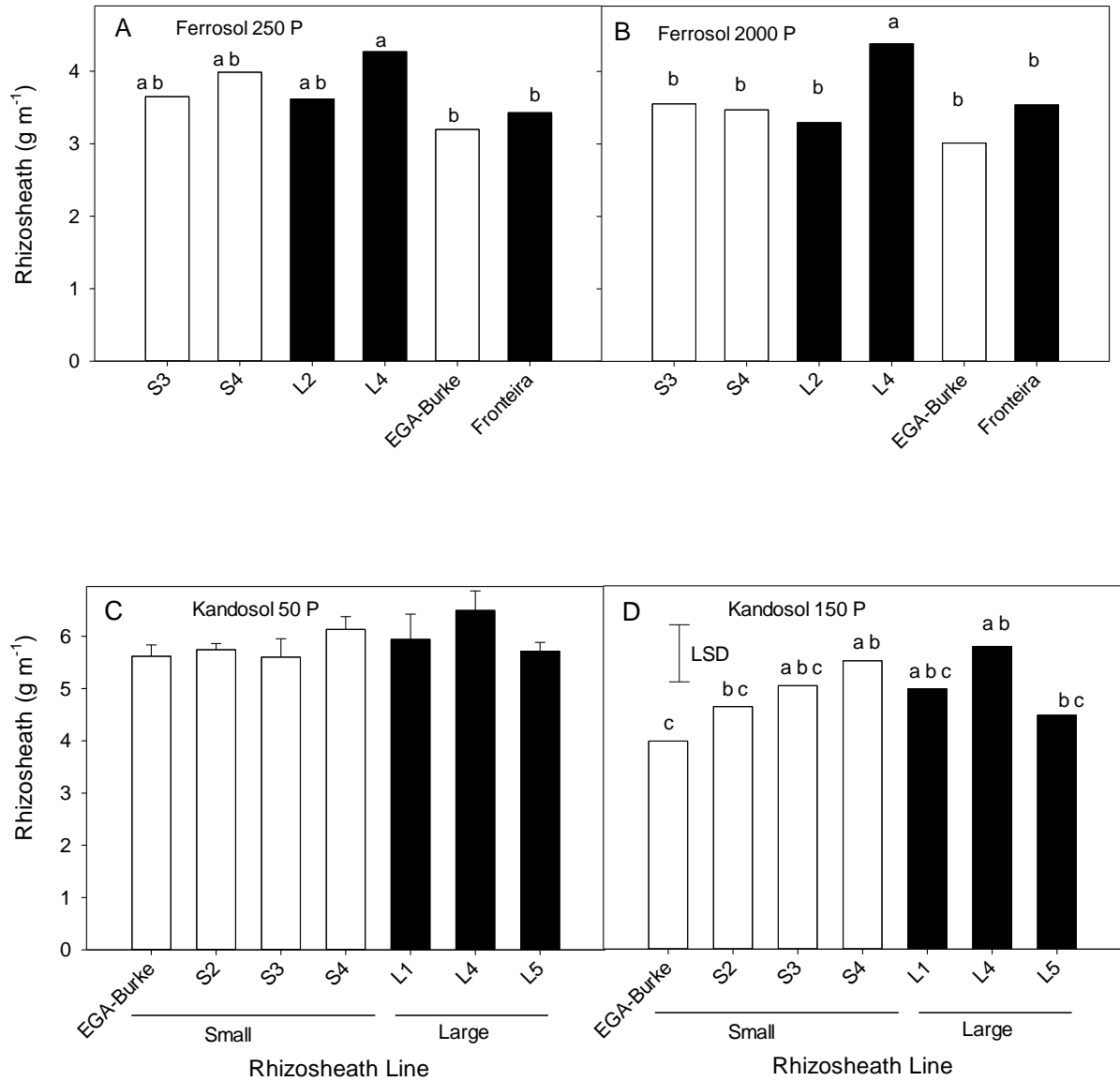


Figure S1. Rhizosheath size of EGA Burke, Fronteira and selected BC₃ NILS grown on non-acid soils. The lines were originally selected for small (S lines, empty bars) or large (L lines, filled bars) rhizosheaths on acid soils. The acid ferrosol (A, B) and the acid kandosol (C, D) with a responsive (A,C) or a non-responsive (B,D) P rate added were limed to pH 5.5. Values are means (n=6) and different letters indicate significant differences (P = 0.05) between genotypes.

Table S1. Shoot P concentration (% of dry weight) and shoot P content (mg plant⁻¹) of EGA Burke, Fronteira and BC₃ NILS with large rhizosheath (LR) or small rhizosheath (SR) after 28 d growth on a limed ferrosol with 250 (250 P) or 2000 mg P kg⁻¹ (2000P) added. Values are means (n=4) and different letters indicate significant differences between genotype means as determined from a two-way ANOVA. Shown is the least significant difference (LSD) at P=0.05 and n.s. denotes no significant differences.

Genotype		Shoot P concentration (%)		Shoot P content (mg plant ⁻¹)	
		250 P	2000 P	250 P	2000 P
EGA Burke		0.407	0.650a	3.73	8.08a
Fronteira		0.412	0.957c	4.41	12.48c
LR NILS	L2	0.396	0.865b	3.61	9.80b
	L4	0.382	0.958c	3.23	11.24c
SR NILS	S3	0.415	0.837b	3.64	9.82b
	S4	0.431	0.741ab	4.51	8.38a
LSD		n.s.	0.074	n.s.	1.39