

# PHOTOSENSITIVITY OF CUCUMBER (*Cucumis sativus* L.) SEEDLINGS EXPOSED TO ULTRAVIOLET-B RADIATION

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## ABSTRACT

The intensity of ultraviolet-B radiation (UV-B) has increased on the Earth's surface due to the stratospheric ozone depletion, causing an adverse effect on a wide range of species, such as morphological, physiological, and biochemical alterations. This research studied the intraspecific photosensitivity of cucumber (*Cucumis sativus* L.) seedlings exposed to UV-B. Six commercial cultivars were evaluated: Laura, Sprint 440, Dasher II, Exocet, Poinsett 76, and Marketmore 76 under greenhouse-controlled environmental conditions with a hydroponic sandwich-type system with a Hoagland II nutrient solution. Seedlings were irradiated from expanded cotyledons to the third true leaf with three intensities of UV-B radiation (30, 40, and 50  $\mu\text{W cm}^{-2}$ ) for 18 d between 11:40-15:40 h. Seedling growth, morphology, accumulation of photosynthetic pigments, and absorbing UV-B pigments were evaluated. 'Laura' was the least affected by chlorosis and had a total absence of leaf curl, whereas 'Poinsett 76' was the most affected in the 40 and 50  $\mu\text{W cm}^{-2}$  intensities. Both leaf area and seedling height of 'Marketmore 76' and 'Poinsett 76' had the lowest values. 'Laura' obtained the highest value in both fresh weight and dry weight. 'Poinsett 76' had the least amount of pigments absorbing UV-B and was 53% lower than that obtained by 'Laura'. 'Poinsett 76' had lower chlorophyll and carotenoids. Parameters used were indicators of the seedling response to UV-B radiation, but could not be used for cucumber seedling sensitivity to UV-B radiation.

**Key words:** UV radiation, *Cucumis sativus*, chlorophyll, UV-B absorbing compounds, chlorosis.

## INTRODUCTION

The increase of ultraviolet-B (UV-B) radiation levels on the Earth's surface, especially at the poles (Cabrera *et al.*, 1995) has provoked damage in ecosystem primary producers (WMO, 2007). This increase is due to chlorofluorocarbon compounds (CFCs), which appeared in the 1930s having the main characteristic of high stability, volatility, and a high affinity with ozone (natural filter of UV-B radiation). This initiated the partial destruction of the stratospheric ozone layer detected in the 1970s (Rowland, 2006; WMO, 2007). However, even though the majority of these compounds are not currently used, the destructive process has not been reverted (McKenzie *et al.*, 2003). Regarding latitude, variations have originated in the total ozone thickness that increases from North to South in Chile, and of the influence of latitude on the sun's zenithal angle. A decrease in UV-B

radiation from North to South is expected due to both factors (Cabrera *et al.*, 1995).

The increase in UV-B radiation causes damage in plants by negatively affecting photosynthesis and changing pigment content, photosynthetic pigments as well as those which are a UV-B filter in the epidermis, altering leaf area and plant height, biomass distribution, flowering time, and crop yield (Jansen *et al.*, 1998; Zhao *et al.*, 2003; Kakani *et al.*, 2003).

Plants have developed protection mechanisms against the high levels of UV-B radiation such as the synthesis of flavanoids and other phenolic compounds (Musil *et al.*, 2002; Frohnmeyer and Staiger, 2003). These compounds are accumulated in the epidermal and mesophyll tissues (Hollósy, 2002) decreasing the damage in the photosynthetic apparatus and in the DNA (Mazza *et al.*, 2000). This type of protection has been studied in numerous species of which several are cited: quinoa (*Chenopodium quinoa* Willd.) (Hilal *et al.*, 2004), potato (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) (Santos *et al.*, 2004), soy (*Glycine max* [L.] Merr.) (Mazza *et al.*, 2000; Feng *et al.*, 2003), broad bean (*Vicia faba* L.), radish (*Raphanus sativus* L.) (Zavala and Botto, 2002), and cucumber (*Cucumis sativus* L.) (Hunt and McNeil, 1998; Krizek *et al.*, 2001).

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It is interesting to recognize UV-B radiation sensitivity in *C. sativus* plants since numerous negative effects have been observed, such as growth inhibition (Takahashi *et al.*, 2002; Zavala and Botto, 2002), decrease in height and dry weight of the aerial part (An *et al.*, 2004), formation of chlorotic wounds in the leaves (Krizek *et al.*, 1993), and the reduction of the quantity of total photosynthesizing pigments (Krizek *et al.*, 2001). Differences in sensitivity between cultivars of the same species have been shown in diverse studies such as Kumagai *et al.* (2001) who determined intraspecific differences between two rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) cultivars in the presence of an increase in UV-B radiation, presenting differences near 46% in the accumulation of dry matter. On the other hand, Pinto *et al.* (2000) found differences in plant dry weight between wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) varieties.

This study proposes the existence of different degrees of sensitivity to UV-B radiation among cucumber cultivars that can possibly be detected in early stages of phenological development. The objective of this study was to determine photosensitivity in view of the increase of UV-B radiation of seedlings from six cucumber cultivars by evaluating growth and morphological parameters, and the accumulation of both photosynthetic and UV-B absorbing pigments.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Growth conditions and plant growth

The study was carried out on cucumber seedlings between February and April 2004 in the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences of the Universidad de Chile, Santiago. The maximum intensity of photosynthetically active radiation (PAR) in the greenhouse during the period under study was approximately  $785 \mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$  (LI-190, Li-Cor, Lincoln, Nebraska, USA). Maximum and minimum mean temperatures were 28 and 14 °C, respectively, with a relative humidity of 60%. Seeds from six cultivars were used: Laura (L), Sprint 440 (S), Dasher II (D), Exocet (E), Poinsett 76 (P), and Marketmore 76 (M), all of which were left to germinate in a chamber at 25 °C for 2 days. Once the seeds had germinated, homogeneous seedlings were visually selected and established in a hydroponic sandwich-type system (Faúndez, 2004) and maintaining a distance of 2 cm between each seedling. To acclimatize the seedlings to the hydroponic system, they were maintained only with water for 5 d, and then the water was replaced by a Hoagland II nutrient solution (Hoagland and Arnon, 1950; Lau *et al.*, 2006) diluted 50% and automatically oxygenated by an air compressor, four times a day for 15 min. After 3 d of acclimatization, seedlings reached the expanded cotyledon stage and UV-B radiation was applied with four UV-B 313 lamps

(Q-Panel Lab Products, Cleveland, Ohio, USA) for 4 h per day concentrated in the noontime sun (11:40-15:40 h) until the fourth real leaf stage. Two types of filters were applied, 0.1 mm thick mica (Socomisch, Santiago, Chile) in each lamp to filter UV-C radiation and a 0.18 mm thick Mylar filter (GMS, Santiago, Chile) for the control treatment which eliminated minor wavelengths at 320 nm (Lau *et al.*, 2006). Both filters were changed weekly.

Each experimented UV-B radiation intensity (30, 40, and  $50 \mu\text{W cm}^{-2}$ ) was obtained by locating the seedlings at different distances from the emission source, and intensity was measured with a UV radiometer (Solar Light Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA). A randomized complete block design was applied with a factorial structure of 4 x 6 and four replicates. The first factor corresponded to the three UV-B radiation intensities plus the control (without UV-B), whereas the second factor corresponded to the six cultivars. ANOVA and Duncan multiple range test ( $p \leq 0.05$ ) were applied. Ten seedlings were measured for each replicate of which eight were measured for morphological, growth, color, and leaf anomaly variables, while the remaining two were for leaf pigment measurements.

### Evaluation of damage

Color of the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, and 3<sup>rd</sup> real leaves of a seedling were visually determined for each replicate by the Munsell color chart 18 d after the start of the treatments. A visual evaluation scale for chlorosis and leaf curl was created for indicating the presence or absence of damage (Table 1).

### Growth and morphological parameters

Seedlings were harvested 18 d after the start of the treatments. Leaf area of two seedlings was measured with a leaf area meter (LI-3050, Li-Cor, Lincoln, Nebraska, USA). The height of two seedlings was measured from the neck to the apex with a millimeter ruler. A seedling was separated in its aerial and root part to determine dry matter and each part was then dried in a forced air heater at 70 °C until constant weight. Both fresh and dry matter was weighed on a precision scale (AAA 100L, Adam

**Table 1. Evaluation scale of presence and percentage of chlorosis in the leaves of seedlings exposed to UV-B radiation.**

Chlorosis (category)	Description
1 Absent	Chlorosis not present
2 Slight	Less than 25% of leaf blade
3 Moderate	Between 25-50% of leaf blade
4 Severe	Between 51-75% of leaf blade
5 Very severe	More than 75% of leaf blade

Equipment, Danbury, Connecticut, USA). All the leaves of a seedling from each replicate were visually evaluated to determine the number of live and dead leaves, and a leaf was considered dead when it had a leaf area with more than 25% necrosis.

### Concentration of UV-B absorbing compounds and flavonoids

The concentration of UV-B absorbing compounds and flavonoids was determined on a 0.785 cm<sup>2</sup> disc of the first real leaf of a seedling by the method Robberecht and Caldwell (1978) described. Pigment extraction was carried out by submerging the sample in a 3 mL solution of methanol:water:HCl (79:20:1% v/v) at 4 °C with constant shaking and darkness for 30 min. Supernatant absorbance at 300 and 360 nm (absorbing compounds and flavonoids, respectively) were determined with a spectrophotometer (Shimadzu UV-1601, Kyoto, Japan).

### Concentration of chlorophyll *a* and *b*, and carotenoids

The concentration of chlorophyll *a* and *b*, and carotenoids was extracted from a 0.785 cm<sup>2</sup> disc of the first true leaf of a seedling. The sample was macerated with 2 mL of ethanol (96% v/v) and then centrifuged at 10 000 g for 2 min, separated from the supernatant to measure its absorbance (A) at 665 and 470 nm (chlorophyll *a* and *b*, and carotenoids) with a spectrophotometer (Shimadzu UV-1601, Kyoto, Japan). Pigment concentration per unit of area was calculated by the equations published by Lichtenthaler and Wellburn (1983):

Chlorophyll *a* or Chl*a* ( $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ ) =  $13.96 A_{665} - 6.88 A_{649}$   
 Chlorophyll *b* or Chl*b* ( $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ ) =  $24.96 A_{649} - 7.32 A_{665}$   
 Carotenoids or Cx+c ( $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ ) =  $(1000 A_{470} - 2.05 \text{ Chl}a - 114.8 \text{ Chl}b)/245$

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Symptomatology and damage

The cultivars Laura, Sprint, and Exocet presented less than 25% of chlorosis on the leaf blade in all the tested intensities (30, 40, and 50  $\mu\text{W cm}^{-2}$ ) which would indicate slight damage in these cultivars. 'Marketmore 76' was only slightly affected at the 50  $\mu\text{W cm}^{-2}$  intensity. On the other hand, the Dasher II and Poinsett 76 cultivars were the most affected by UV-B radiation with slight to moderate damage for 'Dasher II' and moderate to severe in 'Poinsett 76' along with greater damage in its first and second real leaf (Table 2). Similar results were found by Kramer *et al.* (1991) and Krizek *et al.* (1993), indicating cv. Poinsett as the most sensitive of their assays showing internervial and marginal leaf chlorosis. Damage observed in the formed first true leaves was mainly due to the greater exposition time to UV-B radiation as compared to the new leaves that were exposed for less time to this radiation, leaf damage being highly dependent on exposure time (Borisova *et al.*, 2001). In assays carried out by Kramer *et al.* (1991) and Krizek *et al.* (1993) in cucumber cvs. Poinsett (sensitive) and Ashley (tolerant), leaf marginal and internervial chlorosis in both cultivars was observed, once again greater in 'Poinsett 76'. This symptomatology was also observed in this study (Figure 1).

The cultivars Laura and Marketmore 76 were not affected by damage in the distinct UV-B radiation intensities with regards to leaf curl, whereas 'Sprint 440', 'Dasher II', 'Exocet', and 'Poinsett 76' were the most sensitive. However, the presence of leaf curl behaved differently in these cultivars in accordance with the UV-B radiation levels (Table 3). Of the most sensitive cultivars, Poinsett 76 was the most affected presenting complete curl of the leaf blade (Figure 1). This symptomatology is associated with the reduction of cellular expansion in determined zones of the leaf blade by auxin photodestruction (Nogués *et al.*, 1998).

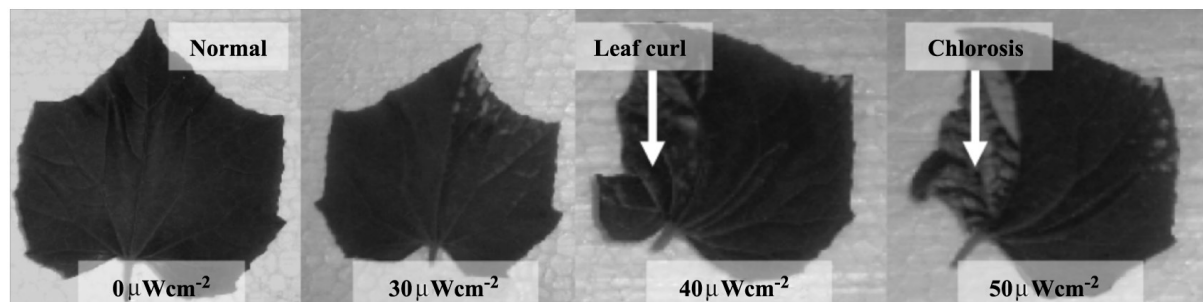


Figure 1. Cucumber leaves cv. Poinsett 76 exposed to distinct intensities of ultraviolet B radiation with leaf curl and chlorosis.

### Growth and morphology

Table 4 shows how growth and the morphology of each cultivar were affected when considering the effect of overall radiation using the mean values obtained in each one of the UV-B radiation intensities applied. 'Laura' presented greater development of leaf area with UV-B radiation, 36% greater than cvs. Sprint 440, Dasher II, and Exocet, and more than 50% greater than cvs. Poinsett 76 and Marketmore 76. 'Laura' seedling height was significantly greater ( $p \leq 0.05$ ) than the height of cvs. Sprint 440, Poinsett 76, and Marketmore 76 with 31, 67, and 68%, respectively. The cultivars Dasher II and Exocet obtained a mean height of 16.7, 13% lower than the height of cv. Laura. Cultivars maintained the same behavior for leaf area and seedling height response (Figure 2) which can be due to two effects. First, inhibiting the tubulin enzyme provoking a decrease in cellular division (Nogués *et al.*, 1998; An *et al.*, 2004), and secondly, photo-oxidizing the auxin hormone responsible for the extensibility of the cell wall (Hollósy, 2002; Kakani *et al.*, 2003).

Aerial fresh weight of cv. Laura was significantly greater than the values for cvs. Exocet, Poinsett 76, and Marketmore 76 with 41, 89, and 127%, respectively

(Figure 3). Cultivars with a greater mean value for fresh root weight were 'Laura' and 'Dasher II' with 122 and 198% more than 'Poinsett 76' and 'Marketmore 76', respectively. As for total fresh weight, calculated as the sum of the means of each cultivar, the behavior was equal to the fresh root weight with cvs. 'Laura' and 'Dasher II' as those with the greatest seedling total fresh weight surpassing 'Poinsett 76' and 'Marketmore 76' by 88 and 129%, respectively (Table 4).

'Laura' presented the greatest dry weight of the aerial part which was significantly greater ( $p \leq 0.05$ ) than 'Sprint 440', 'Exocet', 'Poinsett 76', and 'Marketmore 76' with 57, 65, 135, and 300%, respectively (Table 4, Figure 3). Cultivars with the greatest biomass accumulation for root dry weight were 'Laura' and 'Dasher II' surpassing cvs. Poinsett 76 and Marketmore 76 by 125%. The reduction of fresh weight in the most sensitive cultivars would be associated with losses in cell turgence pressure (Hopkins *et al.*, 2002) and a decrease in the degree of opening and stomatal density (Kakani *et al.*, 2003).

Table 5 shows how growth and morphology were affected in each UV-B radiation intensity level using the mean values of each cultivar. Leaf area of the seedlings exposed to 30  $\mu\text{W cm}^{-2}$  presented a 30% reduction, but

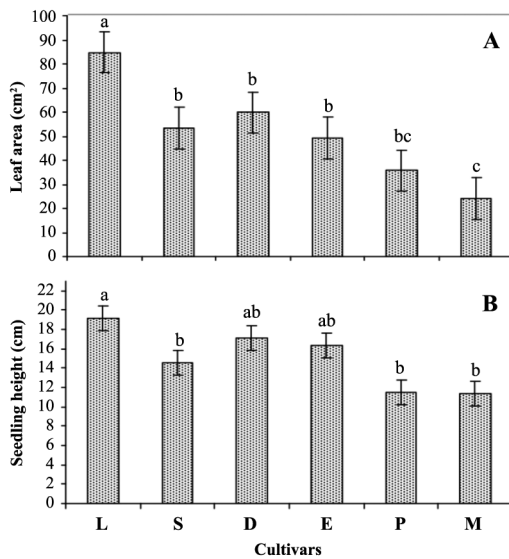
**Table 2. Level of damage expressed as chlorosis in six cucumber cultivars exposed to distinct UV-B radiation intensities.**

Cultivars	Treatments											
	0 $\mu\text{W cm}^{-2}$			30 $\mu\text{W cm}^{-2}$			40 $\mu\text{W cm}^{-2}$			50 $\mu\text{W cm}^{-2}$		
	Leaf 1	Leaf 2	Leaf 3	Leaf 1	Leaf 2	Leaf 3	Leaf 1	Leaf 2	Leaf 3	Leaf 1	Leaf 2	Leaf 3
Laura	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1
Sprint 440	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1
Dasher II	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	2	2	2
Exocet	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1
Poinsett 76	1	1	1	4	2	1	4	3	2	3	4	2
Market more 76	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1

**Table 3. Presence (P) and absence (A) of leaf curl in the cultivars under distinct intensities of UV-B radiation.**

Cultivars	Treatments			
	0 $\mu\text{W cm}^{-2}$	30 $\mu\text{W cm}^{-2}$	40 $\mu\text{W cm}^{-2}$	50 $\mu\text{W cm}^{-2}$
Laura	A	A	A	A
Sprint 440	A	A	P (3)	P (1)
Dasher II	A	A	P (2)	A
Exocet	A	P (2)	A	A
Poinsett 76	A	A	P (2)	P (1, 2, 3)
Marketmore 76	A	A	A	A

Parentheses indicate leaf curl, leaf 1 forming first on the cotyledons and successively in height.



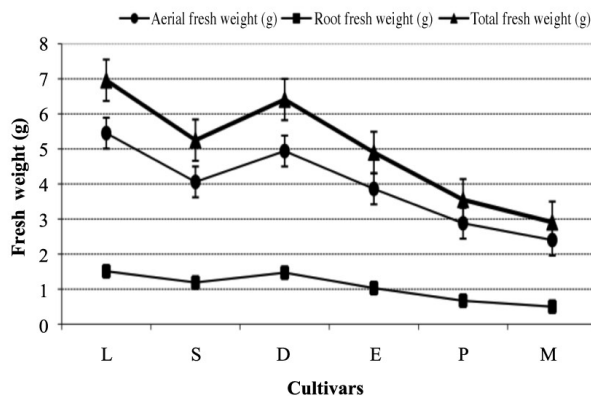
L: Laura; S: Sprint 440; D: Dasher II; E: Exocet; P: Poinsett 76; M: Marketmore 76.

Lower-case letters indicate significant statistical differences among cultivars ( $p \leq 0.05$ ).

**Figure 2. Effect of cultivar on leaf area (A) and seedling height (B).**

for the highest radiation intensities (40 and 50  $\mu\text{W cm}^{-2}$ ), the reduction was only 11% without any differences ( $p \geq 0.05$ ) in relation to the control. No differences ( $p \geq 0.05$ ) were observed with regards to seedling height, indicating that UV-B radiation did not generate any effect on seedling height, a fact also observed by Zhao *et al.* (2003) in cotton, but in cucumber, reports by Teklemariam and Blake (2003) and Wang *et al.* (2007) show a decrease in seedling height as a result of oxidative damage provoked by UV-B radiation.

The distinct UV-B radiation intensities (30, 40, and 50  $\mu\text{W cm}^{-2}$ ) and control (0  $\mu\text{W cm}^{-2}$ ) did not produce



L: Laura; S: Sprint 440; D: Dasher II; E: Exocet; P: Poinsett 76; M: Marketmore 76.

**Figure 3. Effect of cultivar on fresh and dry weight of aerial part, root, and total ( $p \leq 0.05$ ).**

any differences ( $p \leq 0.05$ ), neither in seedling fresh weight nor in dry weight (Table 5). However, this does not concur with the report by Wang *et al.* (2007) who informed decreases in fresh and dry weights of cucumber exposed to supplementary conditions of UV-B radiation.

#### UV-B absorbing compounds and flavonoids

'Laura' presented the highest content of UV-B absorbing compounds and flavonoids surpassing cv. Poinsett by 51 and 54%, respectively. UV-B absorbing compounds in 'Laura' surpassed 'Dasher II' and 'Exocet' by 29%, 'Sprint 440' and 'Marketmore 76' by 37%. Flavonoid content of 'Sprint 440', 'Dasher II', 'Exocet', and 'Marketmore 76' did not present any differences (Table 4).

Although the content of UV-B absorbing compounds and flavonoids (Table 5) of the seedlings did not present any significant differences ( $p \leq 0.05$ ) between the distinct intensities, and these values were always higher than the control (31%), this response was also observed by Allen *et al.* (1998). Synthesis of these compounds is induced by UV-B radiation that stimulates the genetic expression of these pigments (Long *et al.*, 2003). Furthermore, regulation of their biosynthesis can involve multiple photoreceptors including phytochromes that absorb blue light, and one or more UV photoreceptors (Mazza *et al.*, 2000).

The increase of flavonoid production in the leaf epidermis is one of the most important defense mechanisms (Skórska, 2000) since it impedes UV-B radiation from passing to the most internal part of the mesophyll thus avoiding the negative effect on photosynthesis (Treutter, 2006). These compounds form a screen that absorbs between 88-98% of incident UV-B radiation (Nybakken *et al.*, 2004), reducing damage to DNA and to the photosystem II between 20 and 57%

**Table 4. Mean values of morphological and growth variables and leaf pigments studied in seedlings of six cucumber cultivars.**

Parameters	Cultivars					
	Laura	Sprint 440	Dasher II	Exocet	Poinsett 76	Marketmore 76
Leaf area, cm <sup>2</sup>	84.80 ± 5.78a	53.30 ± 5.78b	59.50 ± 5.78b	49.30 ± 5.78b	35.70 ± 5.78bc	24.10 ± 5.78c
Seedling height, cm	19.20 ± 1.18a	14.60 ± 1.18b	17.10 ± 1.18ab	16.30 ± 1.18ab	11.50 ± 1.18b	11.40 ± 1.18b
Aerial FW, g	5.45 ± 0.44a	4.06 ± 0.44ab	4.94 ± 0.44ab	3.86 ± 0.44b	2.88 ± 0.44b	2.40 ± 0.44b
Root FW, g	1.51 ± 0.18a	1.19 ± 0.18ab	1.47 ± 0.18ab	1.03 ± 0.18ab	0.67 ± 0.18b	0.50 ± 0.18b
Total FW, g	6.96 ± 0.59a	5.25 ± 0.59ab	6.41 ± 0.59ab	4.90 ± 0.59ab	3.55 ± 0.59b	2.91 ± 0.59b
Aerial DW, g	0.33 ± 0.03a	0.21 ± 0.03b	0.26 ± 0.03ab	0.20 ± 0.03bc	0.14 ± 0.03bc	0.11 ± 0.03c
Root DW, g	0.05 ± 0.00a	0.03 ± 0.00ab	0.04 ± 0.00ab	0.03 ± 0.00ab	0.02 ± 0.00b	0.02 ± 0.00b
Total DW, g	0.37 ± 0.03a	0.25 ± 0.03b	0.30 ± 0.03ab	0.23 ± 0.03b	0.16 ± 0.03bc	0.12 ± 0.03c
A <sub>300</sub> cm <sup>2</sup> (AC UV-B)	1.07 ± 0.05a	0.68 ± 0.05bc	0.73 ± 0.05b	0.78 ± 0.05b	0.53 ± 0.06c	0.67 ± 0.05bc
A <sub>360</sub> cm <sup>2</sup> (FL)	0.66 ± 0.03a	0.41 ± 0.03b	0.43 ± 0.03b	0.47 ± 0.03b	0.31 ± 0.04c	0.40 ± 0.03b
Chlorophyll <i>a</i> , mg m <sup>-2</sup>	331.70 ± 7.88a	329.10 ± 7.88a	339.70 ± 7.88a	330.30 ± 7.88a	290.40 ± 8.21b	321.40 ± 7.88a
Chlorophyll <i>b</i> , mg m <sup>-2</sup>	146.40 ± 5.85ab	148.50 ± 5.85ab	152.00 ± 5.85a	147.00 ± 5.85ab	126.60 ± 6.09b	137.90 ± 5.85ab
Chlorophyll <i>a/b</i>	2.28 ± 0.04a	2.24 ± 0.04a	2.26 ± 0.04a	2.28 ± 0.04a	2.36 ± 0.05a	2.35 ± 0.04a
Carotenoids, mg m <sup>-2</sup>	56.63 ± 1.26a	51.63 ± 1.26abc	53.58 ± 1.26ab	51.69 ± 1.26bc	48.28 ± 1.32c	54.31 ± 1.26ab

Distinct letters in the row indicate significant differences between cultivars ( $p \leq 0.05$ );  $\pm$  standard error; FW: fresh weight; DW: dry weight; AC: absorbing compounds; FL: flavonoids.

without hindering the passing of radiation required by photosynthesis (Cockell and Knowland, 1999). Furthermore, flavonoids act as antioxidants repairing or preventing the indirect damage caused by UV-B radiation (Treutter, 2006).

#### Chlorophyll *a* and *b*, and carotenoids

'Poinsett' presented the lowest chlorophyll *a* content ( $p \leq 0.05$ ) in relation to other cultivars. The cultivar with the highest chlorophyll *b* content was 'Dasher II', surpassing 'Laura', 'Sprint 440', 'Exocet', and 'Marketmore 76', and showing a 17% difference with 'Dasher II' (Table 4). The relationship of both chlorophylls did not present any significant differences.

Chlorophyll *a* content in seedlings exposed to 30  $\mu\text{W cm}^{-2}$  UV-B radiation presented the lowest value being significantly lower at the highest radiation intensity (50  $\mu\text{W cm}^{-2}$ ), approximately 8%. Considering only the presence of UV-B radiation, this increased chlorophyll *b* content, 7% with the 30 and 40  $\mu\text{W cm}^{-2}$  intensities and 15% with 50  $\mu\text{W cm}^{-2}$  in relation to the control showed a positive effect in its synthesis.

The greatest chlorophyll *a/b* ratio was recorded in the control treatment due to the positive effect in chlorophyll *b* presenting a ratio of 4% more than the 30 and 40  $\mu\text{W cm}^{-2}$  intensities. The lowest ratio was observed with the 50  $\mu\text{W cm}^{-2}$  intensity with a percentage difference of 4 to 6% in relation to 30 and 40  $\mu\text{W cm}^{-2}$  treatments (Table 5).

According to Day and Demchik (1996), the highest UV-B radiation levels do not necessarily produce lower chlorophyll *a* content, but that moderate levels can be more damaging since they would require a higher UV-B radiation level to obtain the plant's protection responses. The increase in chlorophylls can also explain how the indirect effect of protection against damage provoked by UV-B radiation, synthesis of phenolic compounds (UV-B absorbing compounds and flavonoids) are generated under high intensities which act as a barrier reducing UV-B radiation penetration (Caldwell y Britz, 2006), and avoiding the degradation of D1 and D2 proteins that make up the pigment-protein complex of the photosystem II stabilizing and increasing chlorophyll synthesis (Jansen *et al.*, 1998). The increase of chlorophyll *b* would be associated with a certain level of acclimatization of UV-B radiation since this pigment is closely related to the pigment-protein complex (LHCII) which mostly has chlorophyll *b* in its structure and is present in the photosystem II (Kitajima y Hogan, 2003). Reduction of the LHCII protein activity produced by chlorophyll *b* degradation facing high UV-B radiation levels (Mackerness *et al.*, 1998) would be decisive to recognize the sensitivity of a species to UV-B radiation.

In relation to the chlorophyll *a/b* ratio, Smith *et al.* (2000) report that the normal response of this ratio facing high UV-B radiation intensities would be a decrease in the ratio, contrary to what was obtained in this study, mainly

**Table 5. Means of morphological and growth variables, and leaf pigments in cucumber seedlings exposed to distinct intensities of ultraviolet-B radiation.**

Parameters	Intensity of ultraviolet B radiation			
	0 $\mu\text{W cm}^{-2}$	30 $\mu\text{W cm}^{-2}$	40 $\mu\text{W cm}^{-2}$	50 $\mu\text{W cm}^{-2}$
Leaf area, $\text{cm}^2$	58.80 $\pm$ 11.50a	40.90 $\pm$ 11.50b	55.30 $\pm$ 11.50ab	49.50 $\pm$ 11.50ab
Seedling height, cm	16.05 $\pm$ 2.36a	14.40 $\pm$ 2.36a	15.11 $\pm$ 2.36a	14.57 $\pm$ 2.36a
Aerial FW, g	4.16 $\pm$ 0.87a	3.55 $\pm$ 0.87a	3.98 $\pm$ 0.87a	4.04 $\pm$ 0.87a
Root FW, g	1.19 $\pm$ 0.35a	0.75 $\pm$ 0.35a	1.18 $\pm$ 0.35a	1.13 $\pm$ 0.35a
Total FW, g	5.36 $\pm$ 1.18a	4.30 $\pm$ 1.18a	5.16 $\pm$ 1.18a	5.17 $\pm$ 1.18a
Aerial DW, g	0.23 $\pm$ 0.05a	0.18 $\pm$ 0.05a	0.22 $\pm$ 0.05a	0.21 $\pm$ 0.05a
Root DW, g	0.03 $\pm$ 0.01a	0.02 $\pm$ 0.01a	0.04 $\pm$ 0.01a	0.03 $\pm$ 0.01a
Total DW, g	0.26 $\pm$ 0.06a	0.20 $\pm$ 0.06a	0.26 $\pm$ 0.06a	0.24 $\pm$ 0.06a
A <sub>300</sub> $\text{cm}^{-2}$ (AC UV-B)	0.57 $\pm$ 0.04a	0.73 $\pm$ 0.04b	0.87 $\pm$ 0.04b	0.82 $\pm$ 0.04b
A <sub>360</sub> $\text{cm}^{-2}$ (FL)	0.33 $\pm$ 0.03a	0.44 $\pm$ 0.03b	0.51 $\pm$ 0.03b	0.50 $\pm$ 0.03b
Chlorophyll <i>a</i> , $\text{mg m}^{-2}$	315.00 $\pm$ 6.44ab	309.50 $\pm$ 6.61a	333.10 $\pm$ 6.44bc	337.50 $\pm$ 6.44c
Chlorophyll <i>b</i> , $\text{mg m}^{-2}$	133.50 $\pm$ 4.77a	137.20 $\pm$ 4.91ab	148.60 $\pm$ 4.77ab	153.00 $\pm$ 4.77b
Chlorophyll <i>a/b</i>	2.37 $\pm$ 0.04a	2.29 $\pm$ 0.04ab	2.28 $\pm$ 0.04ab	2.23 $\pm$ 0.04b
Carotenoids, $\text{mg m}^{-2}$	50.86 $\pm$ 1.03a	51.57 $\pm$ 1.06a	53.06 $\pm$ 1.03ab	55.26 $\pm$ 1.03b

Distinct letters in the row indicate significant differences between cultivars ( $p \leq 0.05$ );  $\pm$  standard error; FW: fresh weight; DW: dry weight; AC: absorbing compounds; FL: flavonoids.

due to the increase of chlorophyll *b* content previously described.

Significant ( $p \leq 0.05$ ) differences can be observed in the carotenoid content between cvs. Laura and Poinsett 76 (Table 4), the first being 17% higher in carotenoid content. The greater carotenoid content was in the 50  $\mu\text{W cm}^{-2}$  level which was 8% higher than the mean value between the control treatment and 30  $\mu\text{W cm}^{-2}$  intensities (Table 5). The high level of carotenoids in high UV-B radiation intensities have been reported by Caldwell and Britz (2006) who indicate that it would be related to an indirect defense strategy responding to a high UV-B radiation level. However, it has been observed that with high UV-B radiation intensities, reductions of the carotenoid contents are also produced generating damage or alterations in the photosynthetic apparatus (Meijkamp, 2006).

## CONCLUSIONS

Under the conditions of this study, it was determined that cv. Poinsett 76 is the most sensitive with a marked leaf curl and chlorosis followed by cv. Marketmore 76. This was provoked by a lower concentration of UV-B absorbing compounds and these inadequate quantities would not effectively filter UV-B radiation. Parameters associated with the cultivars would be effective in the determination of cucumber seedling photosensitivity.

Cultivars with the greatest leaf development and the highest UV-B absorbing compounds and flavonoids

would respond better to the negative effects of UV-B radiation.

Chlorophyll *a* and *b* would play an important role in the indirect protection of the photosynthetic apparatus as well as carotenoids.

All the analyzed parameters could be used as response indicators to UV-B radiation, but not as sensitivity indicators of UV-B radiation.

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## RESUMEN

**Fotosensibilidad de plantines de pepino de ensalada (*Cucumis sativus* L.) expuestos a radiación ultravioleta del tipo B.** La radiación ultravioleta tipo B (UV-B) ha ido aumentando su intensidad a nivel de la superficie terrestre producto de la disminución del ozono estratosférico, provocando efectos negativos en una amplia gama de especies, observándose alteraciones morfológicas, fisiológicas y bioquímicas. En este trabajo se estudió la fotosensibilidad intraespecífica de plantines de pepino de ensalada (*Cucumis sativus* L.)

expuestos a radiación UV-B. Se evaluaron seis cultivares comerciales: Laura, Sprint 440, Dasher II, Exocet, Poinsett 76 y Marketmore 76, en condiciones ambientales controladas en invernadero con sistema hidropónico tipo “sandwich” en solución nutritiva Hoagland II. Los plantines recibieron radiación UV-B durante 18 días desde cotiledones expandidos hasta tercera hoja verdadera. Los plantines fueron separados en tres grupos y cada uno recibió una dosis de UV-B diferente (30, 40 y 50  $\mu\text{W cm}^{-2}$  UV-B) entre las 11:40-15:40 h. Se evaluaron variables de crecimiento, morfológicas, y de acumulación de pigmentos fotosintéticos y pigmentos absorbentes de UV-B. ‘Laura’ fue el menos afectado por clorosis y tuvo ausencia total de enrollamiento foliar, en cambio, ‘Poinsett 76’ fue el más afectado en las intensidades de 40 y 50  $\mu\text{W cm}^{-2}$ . En área foliar y altura de plantín, ‘Marketmore 76’ y ‘Poinsett 76’ obtuvieron los más bajos valores. ‘Laura’ obtuvo el mayor valor en peso fresco y en peso seco de plantín. ‘Poinsett 76’ obtuvo el menor contenido de pigmentos absorbentes de UV-B, siendo un 53% inferior al obtenido por ‘Laura’. ‘Poinsett 76’ obtuvo menor contenido de clorofila y carotenoides. Los parámetros usados fueron indicadores de respuesta a la radiación UV-B, pero no resultarían buenos indicadores de sensibilidad a la radiación UV-B en plantines de pepino de ensalada.

**Palabras clave:** radiación UV-B, *Cucumis sativus*, clorofila, compuestos absorbentes UV-B, clorosis.

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