

## Identification of Native *Phalaenopsis* Photosynthetic Characteristics

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### Abstract

With regards to *phalaenopsis Aphrodite* subsp. Formosana., its seeding, medium, and adult are obligate CAM plants. Its bottle seedlings are C<sub>3</sub>-CAM plants. The stomatal distribution of the adaxial epidermis and of the abaxial epidermis are obviously different. The stomatal density of the former is  $2.8 \pm 0.9/\text{mm}^2$ , and the stomatal density of the latter is  $26.2 \pm 3.6 \text{ mm}^{-2}$ . The stomatal frequency on both side differ about one to ten. The stoma opening of *Aphrodite* subsp. Formosana. is different from general C<sub>3</sub> and C<sub>4</sub> plants, it is open in night. The stomata are closed from 10 am to 6 pm and keep opened to 10 o'clock in the next morning. The stomata of the adaxial epidermis are 100% opened at 2 am, and the pore size is about 3.87  $\mu\text{m}$ . The stomata of the abaxial epidermis are 100% opened at 8pm and 4am. The pore size of the lower epidermis opening at 8pm. is 4.06  $\mu\text{m}$ , and pore size of the ones opening at 2am is 4.59  $\mu\text{m}$ . The stomata open to stabilize CO<sub>2</sub> at night and close to photosynthesize in the morning.

The photosynthetic light saturation point of the five-years old of *Aphrodite* subsp. Formosana. is 400  $\mu\text{molm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ . The CO<sub>2</sub> fixation diel rate is 0.16  $\mu\text{molm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ . The photosynthesis of *Aphrodite* subsp. Formosana, has typical alteration of diurnal rhythm. The dark period begins from 6 pm to 6 am the next day, and it is the main period for CO<sub>2</sub> fixation. At 2 am, the CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation reaches 3.2  $\mu\text{molm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ , and stomatal conductance keep at 0.54~0.56  $\text{mmolm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ . At 6 am, the CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation decrease to 0.03  $\mu\text{mol}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ , and the stomatal conductance reaches its highest, 0.88  $\mu\text{molm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ . About the bottle seedlings of *phalaenopsis*, their  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  is -19.5‰~21.4‰ and is belong to C<sub>3</sub>-CAM plants. PEPC is enzyme activity 0.118  $\mu\text{molhr}^{-1}\text{mg}^{-1}$  protein in daytime and 0.018  $\mu\text{mol}^{-1}\text{hr}^{-1}\text{mg}^{-1}$  protein at nighttime. However, the activity of Rubisco is 0.033  $\mu\text{molhr}^{-1}\text{mg}^{-1}$  protein in nighttime and is

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higher than daytime  $0.014 \mu\text{molhr}^{-1}\text{mg}^{-1}$ . The  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  of the small, medium, and large seedlings is  $-13.2\text{‰}$ , and  $-12.4\text{‰}$ , respectively. They belong to CAM type, whose PEPC enzyme activity is high at night. The  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  of petals of *Aphrodite* subsp. *Formosana* is  $-13.5\text{‰}$ , belongs to CAM type, too.

**Key words:** Native phalaenopsis, Carbon metabolism, stomatal movement PEPCarboxylase, Rubisco, Total acid content, Crassulacean Acid Metabolism.