

INVESTIGATION OF THE IMPACTS OF TROPOSPHERIC OZONE ON MUNG BEAN IN PERADENIYA, SRI LANKA USING EDU

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Objective

- To estimate the impacts of tropospheric ozone pollution on Mung bean (*Vigna radiata*) in Sri Lanka

Materials and Methods

- Study site: premises of the faculty of Science, University of Peradeniya in the Central province of Sri Lanka
- Initial plan: to conduct the experiment two times at the same place
 - Season 1 – during the major wet season
 - Season 2 – during the dry period
- Experimental Protocol for quantifying the impact of tropospheric ozone on crops using protective chemicals

Season 1 – from November 2007 to February 2008



44 plots
(22 EDU Treated
& 22 not treated
with EDU) in
Complete
Randomized
Design

Ozone injuries (+ ozone injuries; - no ozone injuries)

Age of plants (Days)	EDU Treated ($n=19$)	No EDU ($n=20$)
7	-	-
17	-	-
27	-	-
37	-	-
47	-	-
57	-	-

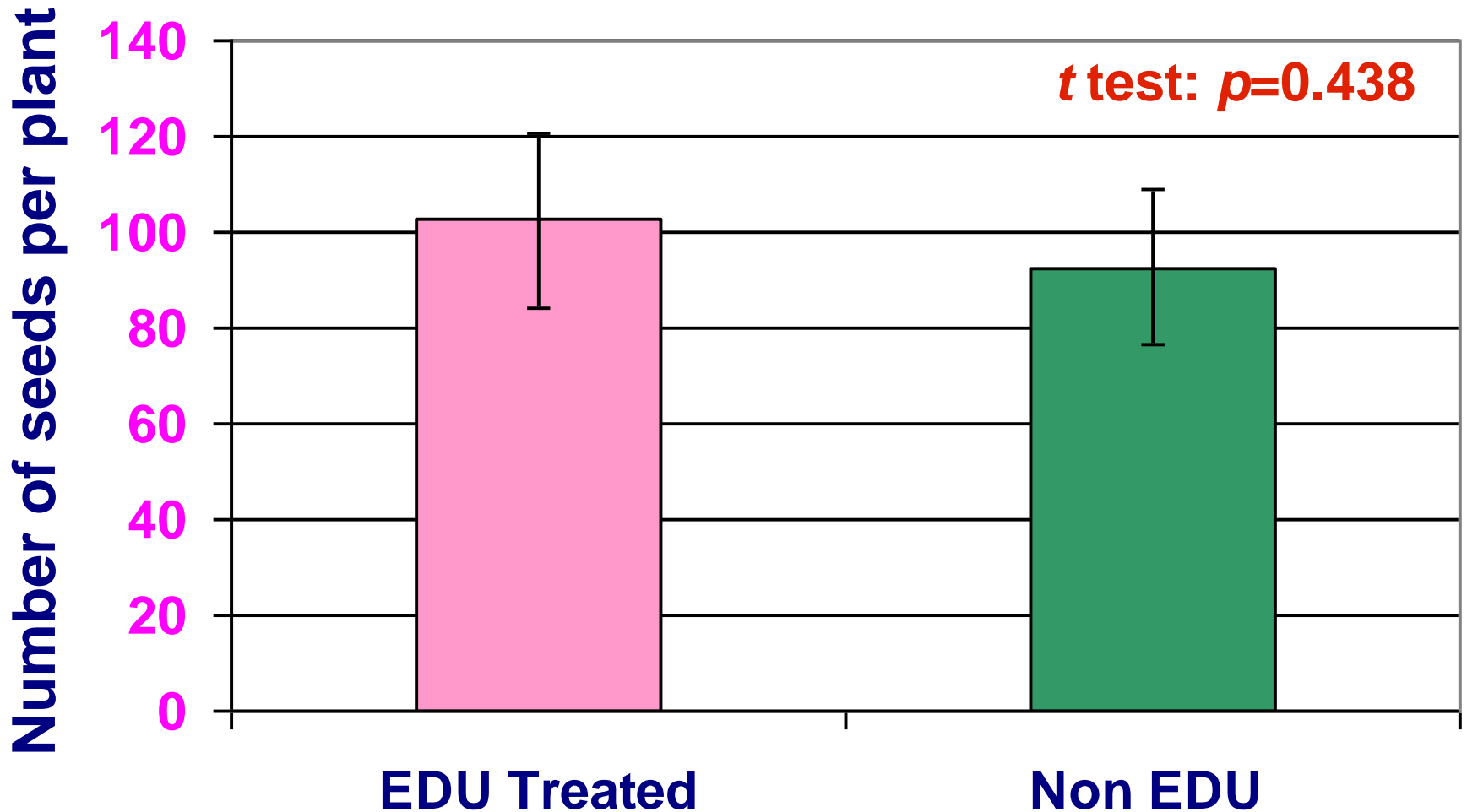


No ozone leaf injuries

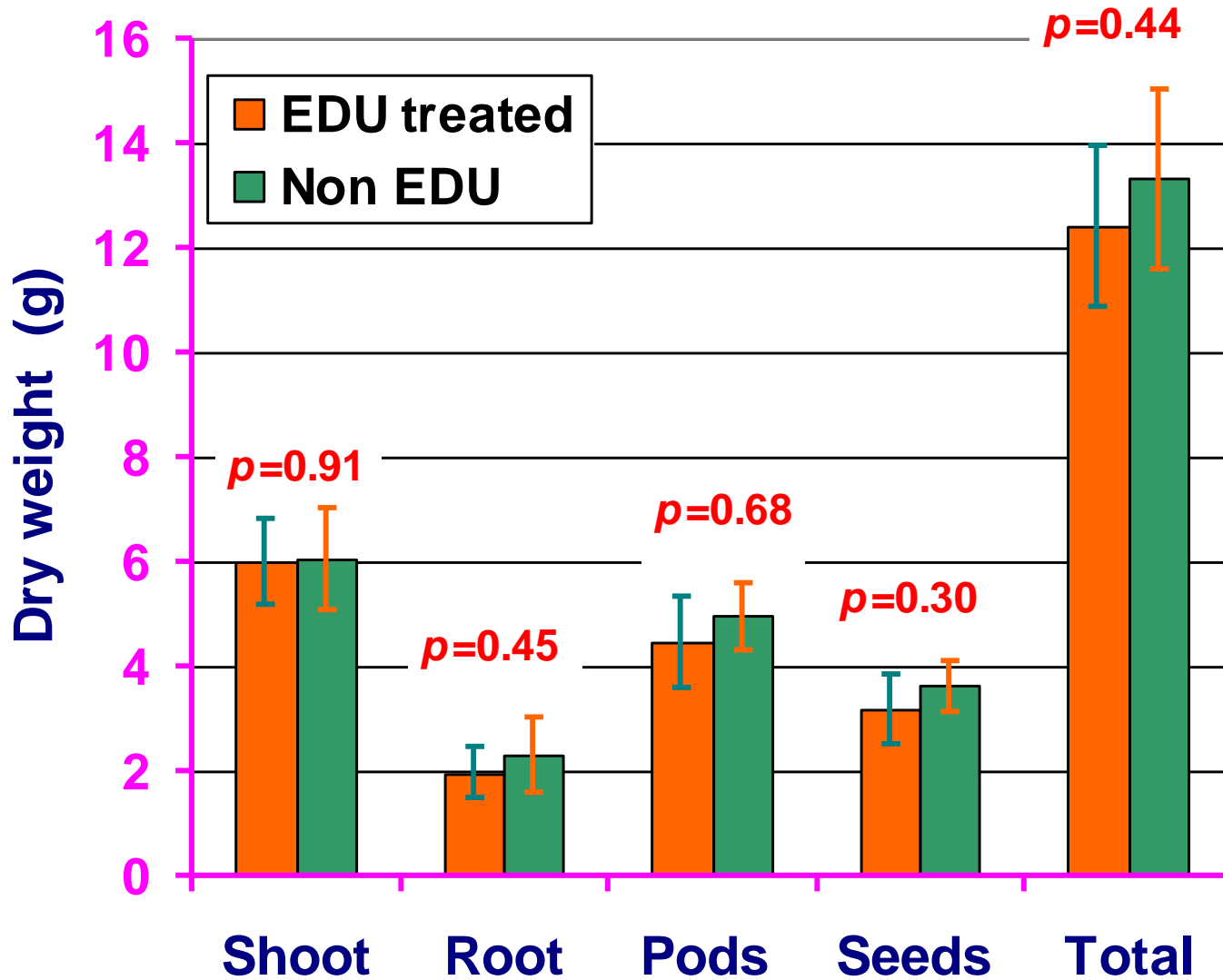
Final harvesting

- 62 days after germination
(Experiment started on 14th November, 2007 and final harvesting was done on 15th January, 2008)

Average Number of seeds per plant



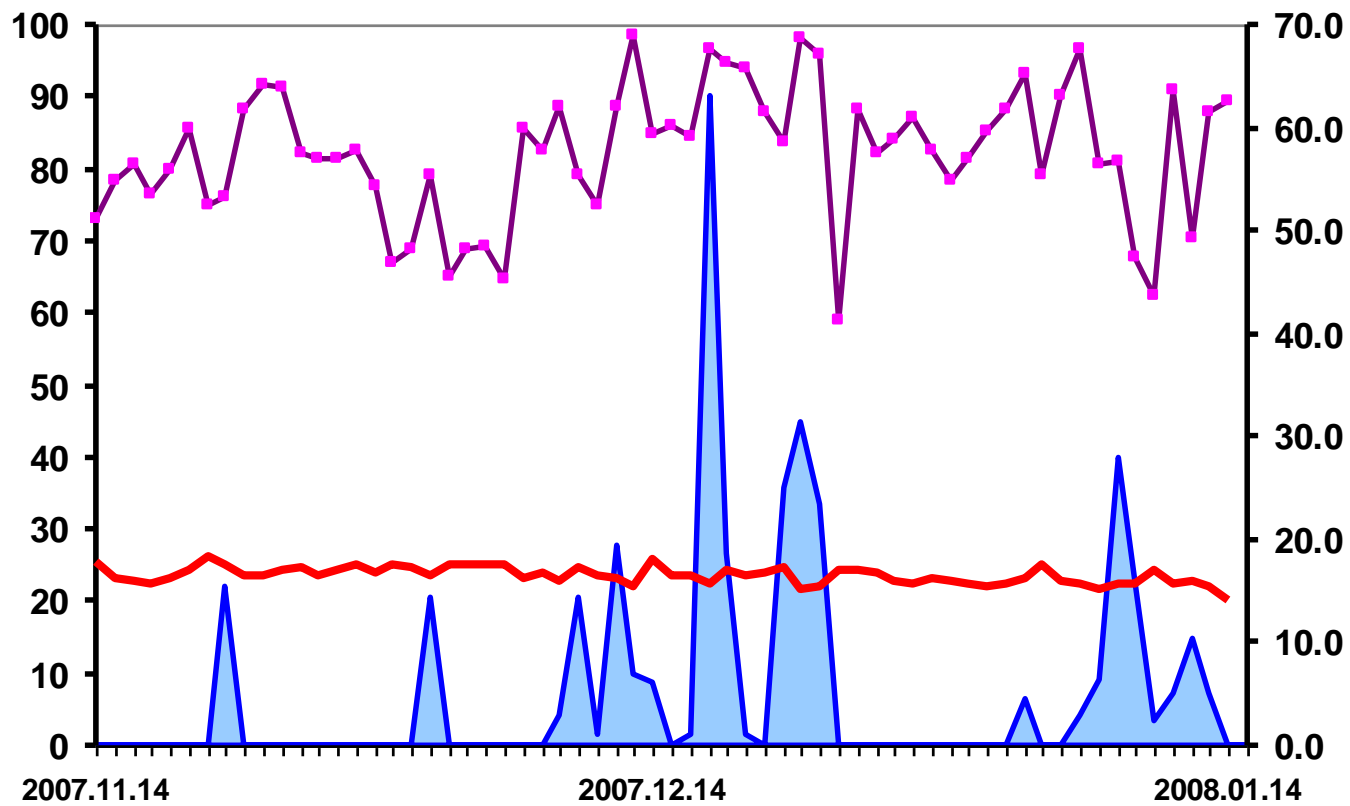
Biomass



Ozone concentration

Passive sampler exposure period/growth period	Ozone concentration (ppb)	Average temperature (° C)
Week 1 to 4	20.5	24
Week 5 to 8	13.3	23
Week 9 to 12	21.3	25

■ Rainfall (mm) ■ Relative humidity % — Temperature (oC)



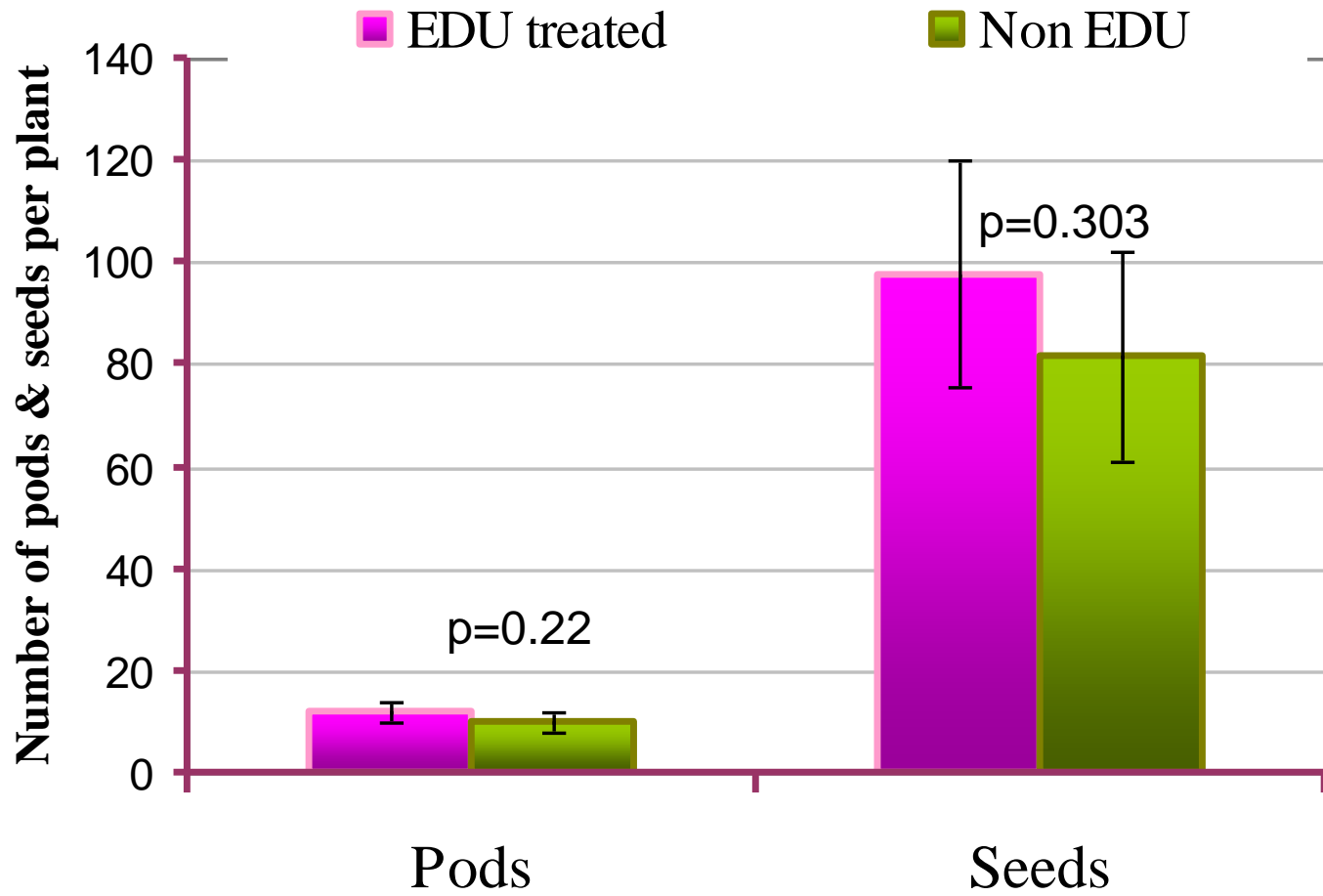
Season 2 – from June-August, 2008

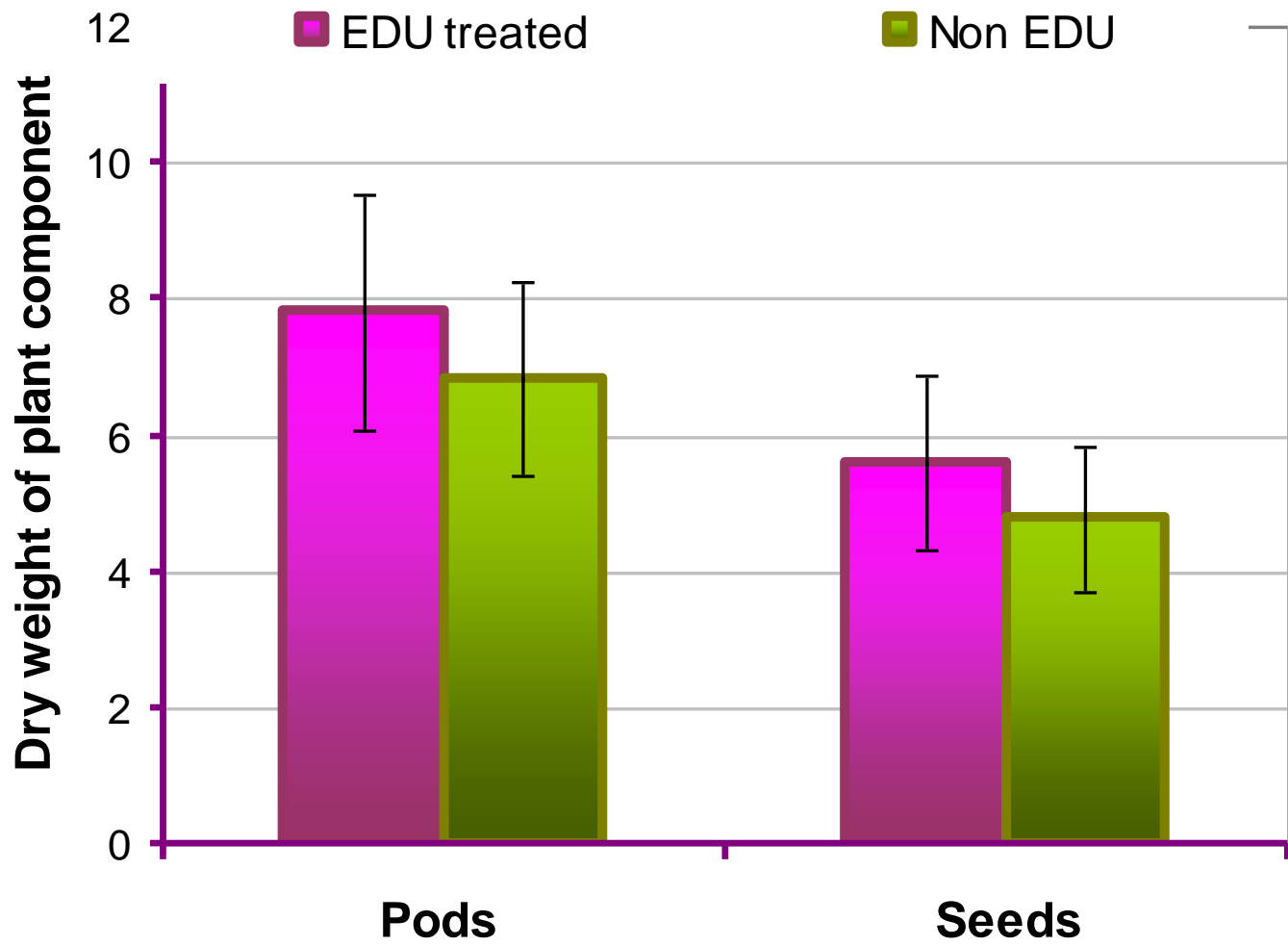
- Local mung variety
- Many precautions to control pest attacks
- 44 seedlings in CRD
- photo

- Ozone concentration

Time of EDU application	Age of plant (DAG*)	Concentration (ppm)	Volume added per plant (ml)
2008.06.12	7	400	100
2008.06.22	17	400	100
2008.07.02	27	400	150
2008.07.12	37	400	150
2008.07.22	47	400	200
2008.08.01	57	400	200

*Days after germination





- Shoot biomass

- Chlorophyll content

Conclusions

- Not completed
- Average Ozone concentration at the study site is not at a risk level but there could be some high ozone concentrations which might created an impact on plants.
 - heavy rainfall, high humidity and lower night temperatures, changing weather patterns in the site during the study periods which may dilute the ozone impacts in Mung bean plants