PHOTOPERIODISM

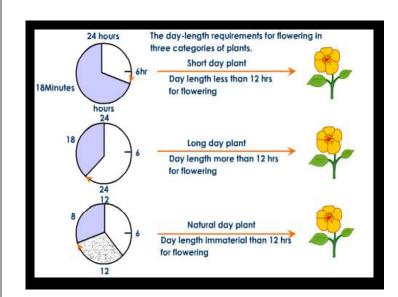
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Photoperiodism

- Angiosperms flower at about the same time every year
- Growing at different times
- Flowering response to the changing length of day and night -season progresses
- Experiment- with artificial lighting in winter and artificial darkening in summer
- Maryland Mammoth affected by photoperiod
 - flower only when exposed to short periods of light- shortday plant
 - chrysanthemums (bloom in the fall)
 - rice (Oryza sativa)
 - poinsettias
 - morning glory (*Pharbitis nil*)
 - the cocklebur (Xanthium)

Long Day Plants

- flower only after exposure to long days
 - spinach
 - Arabidopsis
 - sugar beet and the
 - Radish
- Day Neutral Tomato flowering not regulated by photoperiod.



- <u>Arabidopsis</u> CONSTANS (CO), a gene -encodes a <u>zinc-finger transcription factor</u> - mRNA rise and fall with a circadian rhythm
- Translation of CONSTANS mRNA produces the transcription factor - turns on a number of genes -FLOWERING LOCUST (FT) - apical buds into flower buds
- CONSTANS messenger RNA (mRNA)- abundant early in the morning,
 - declines during the middle part of the day
 - rises to another peak late in the afternoon
 - CONSTANS protein quickly degraded (in <u>proteasomes</u>) during the morning and middle part of the day and also during the night

- The degradation triggered by morning light (rich in 660 nm rays) - mediated by phytochrome B
- By late in the afternoon
 - transcription of the CO gene increases producing a rise in CO mRNA
 - translation of the CO mRNA produces more CO protein no longer degraded.
- Effects mediated by the absorption of red (enriched in far-red) light by phytochrome A (PhyA) and blue light by cryptochrome.
- CONSTANS protein accumulating turn on the gene transcription (e.g., FT) needed for the induction of the flowering
- In short days, with darkness falling before the rise in CONSTANS mRNA -not enough CONSTANS protein synthesized to induce flowering

