



PHYSIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF NITROGEN FERTILIZER IMPACT ON LATVIAN ORIGIN CANNABIS SATIVA L.

Marija Maļceva^{1,2}, Veneranda Stramkale², Māra Vikmane¹

1- Department of Plant Physiology, Faculty of Biology, University of Latvia
Kronvalda Bulv. 4, Riga, LV 1586, Latvia

2- Agricultural Science Centre of Latgale, Kulturas Sq. 1, Vilani, LV 4650, Latvia
E-mail: marija_malceva@inbox.lv

Abstract. *The aim of the present study was to evaluate nitrogen fertilizer impact on photosynthesis and yield of hemp, applying modern non-destructive methods. The main object of the investigation – hemp cultivar of Latvian origin ‘Pūriņi’. Laboratory and field experiments showed diverse effects of different nitrogen fertilizer doses on various parameters. Additional nitrogen fertilizer dose of 60 kg ha⁻¹ is most effective as evaluated by chlorophyll content in hemp leaves and changes of chlorophyll a fluorescence parameters. Nitrogen fertilizer negatively affected fiber content in hemp stems, therefore while cultivating hemp only for fiber production use of nitrogen fertilizer should be reduced. According to the seed mass results, additional nitrogen fertilizer doses should be applied following the climatic conditions. In the vegetation period guided with higher rainfall levels, 60 kg of additional nitrogen fertilizer per hectare can be considered as optimal amount. In current investigation hempseed oil composition was not negatively affected by nitrogen fertilizer. Also significant difference between seed yield of N₆₀ and N₁₀₀ variants has not been observed. To avoid excessive nitrogen fertilizer usage, its negative impact on plant physiology and yield losses, we consider nitrogen fertilizer 60 kg ha⁻¹ as additional fertilizer is optimal for hemp cultivar ‘Pūriņi’.*

Key words: *Cannabis sativa L., nitrogen fertilizer, chlorophyll content, chlorophyll a fluorescence, yield.*

Introduction

All over the World hemp has both economic and pharmaceutical value [1], and is commercially cultivated in Europe, China, Japan and USA [2]. Minimal quantities or no herbicides, pesticides and fungicides are necessary to use while cultivating hemp [3]. According to the literary sources, hemp improves soil structure, suppress weeds and soil becomes free from diseases and pests [3, 4].

Nitrogen is quantitatively the most significant element for plant growth and development [5]. Nitrogen participates in cell growth and metabolism [6, 7], and it is considered to limit yield [7]. Nitrogen is the element that is most widely used in agriculture [8].

While breeding agricultural crops, it is important to take care of conservation and application of natural resources. That is why before starting the introduction of any new crop into national agriculture, it is necessary to develop scientifically reasoned recommendations according to existing soil and climatic conditions. Hemp fertilization methodology badly varies in different countries. For example, in Canada quoted nitrogen doses range from 60 to 90 kg ha⁻¹ [9], while in EU countries doses vary between 80 – 160 kg ha⁻¹, depending on soil composition [10]. Recommendations for hemp breeding developed in EU are not considered to be suitable for Latvian climatic and soil conditions.

In the literary sources data about the importance of additional fertilizer in hemp is found [11]. To avoid loss of nitrogen, it is recommended to divide nitrogen fertilizer into several portions [12].

To provide local hemp breeders with essential information about hemp cultivation, in Latgale Agricultural science centre (LASC) experiments were arranged. Researchers determine hemp varieties that suit Latvian conditions and agrotechnical parameters of hemp breeding technology, and also develop environmentally friendly fertilization technologies. There is a lack of fundamental research on nitrogen impact on hemp physiological processes including photosynthesis as a major yield-forming factor.

The aim of the present study was to evaluate nitrogen fertilizer impact on photosynthesis and yield of hemp. The main object of the investigation – hemp cultivar of Latvian origin ‘Pūriņi’, grown since 1936 in Pīksāru district of Rūjiena region.

We consider using modern non-destructive methods for indication of nitrogen supply efficiency is a perspective trend for agriculture. Because photosynthetic efficiency is linked to plant productivity, we consider measuring different photosynthetic parameters during vegetation period can provide significant information about plant physiological condition and prevent plant stress caused by excessive/insufficient fertilizer supply.

Materials and methods

Field experiment

Growth conditions / Experimental treatment

Field experiment was performed in LASC. The agricultural characteristics of soil are summarized in table 1.

Table 1.

Agricultural characteristics of soil in field experiments

Year	Organic matter content (%)	pH	Phosphorus content P ₂ O ₅ (mg kg ⁻¹)	Potassium content K ₂ O (mg kg ⁻¹)	Preliminary plant	Complex fertilizer NPK, applied after first soil cultivation (kg ha ⁻¹)
2008	3,8	7,3	83	65	Spring rape	6:26:30 - 300
2009	4,5	7,3	134	122	Spring rape	18:9:9 – 330
2010	6,5	7,0	145	118	Bare fallow	18:9:9 - 350

Field soil - sod podzolic sandy-loamy soil. Before the arrangement of the experiment field was drained, relief equalized. Experiments were organized by randomized block method. Isolation between variants and isolation between duplications was 0,5 m.

Meteorological conditions

Data of meteorological conditions during experiment provided by *Adcon* meteostation, connected to *PlantPlus* computer program.

Overall, according to the air temperature data (fig. 1), 2008, 2009 and 2010 vegetation months were warmer, than generally in LASC. Average air temperature in 2008, 2009 and 2010 was 12,9 °C, 12,8 °C and 14,3 °C respectively, while long-term average result is 12,2 °C.

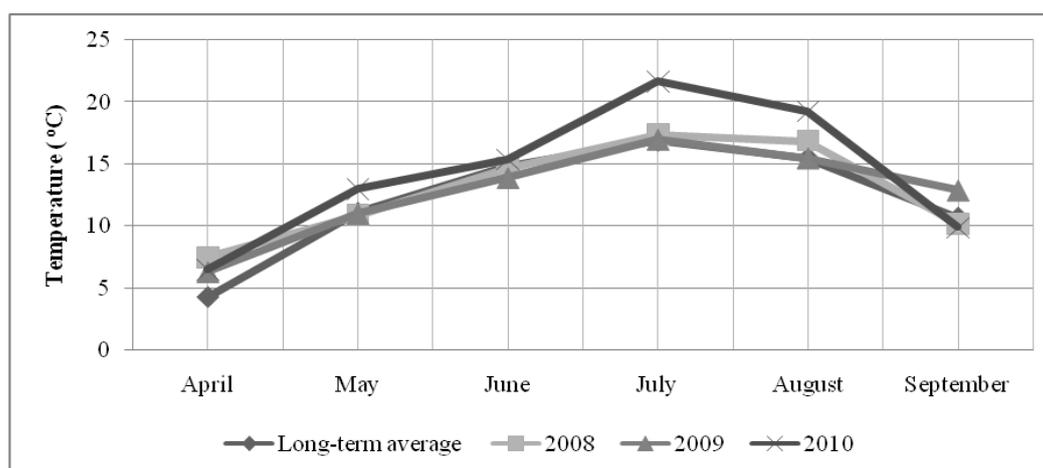


Fig. 1. Air temperature during 2008 - 2010 vegetation months in LASC

Total air temperature values in 2008, 2009 and 2010 were 77,6 °C, 76,6 °C and 85,8 °C respectively, comparing to the long-term average value equal to 73,3 °C.

According to the rainfall data, we must conclude that 2008, 2009 and 2010 were dryer years, comparing to long-term average data (fig. 2).

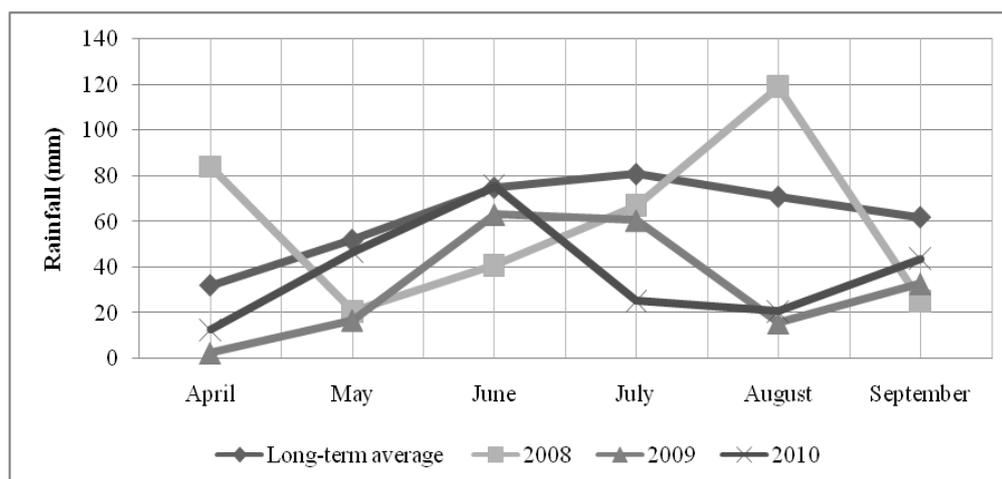


Fig. 2. Rainfall during 2008 - 2010 vegetation months in LASC

Total rainfall, comparing to long-term average 373 mm, in 2008 was per 4,3 % lower, in 2009 – per 48,7 % lower, and in 2010 – per 39,9 % lower.

Unsaturated fatty acid composition of seed oil

Unsaturated fatty acid composition was determined for hempseed oil using gas chromatography equipment (*SHIMADZU GC-2010* and *YL6100GC (Young Lin Instrument)*).

Laboratory experiment

Growth conditions/ Experimental treatment

Laboratory experiment performed in the University of Latvia, Plant Physiology department in 2009. Seeds sown into vegetation containers with total volume 0,59 L, filled with peat substratum *KANO* (pH (KCl) 5,5 – 7,0, N content 180 mg l⁻¹, K₂O content 400 mg l⁻¹, P₂O₅ content 245 mg l⁻¹). For plant fertilization 10 % ammonium nitrate (NH₄NO₃) solution was prepared. In experiment three nitrogen fertilizer doses were used: N₀ – control, N₆₀ – 60 kg ha⁻¹, N₁₀₀ – 100 kg ha⁻¹. All plants were divided into three variants with first fertilization time. Measurements of total chlorophyll content and chlorophyll *a* fluorescence were performed four times. During the first measuring time (I) majority of plants were in vegetative stage and had at least three pairs of leaves. All plants were in vegetative stage during the second measuring time (II), part of plants showed change of phyllotaxis. While performing measurements in the third time (III), plant transition to flowering stage was detected. During the fourth measuring time (IV) all plants were in intensive flowering stage.

Total chlorophyll content

Chlorophyll content was determined using non-destructive *Minolta SPAD-502* chlorophyll meter. At least 30 readings from a leaf were used to get one final average reading. In each variant final average readings of 30 leaves were analyzed (on average two leaves from 15 plants). The mean of the measurement was calculated using the internal function of the chlorophyll meter.

Chlorophyll *a* fluorescence

Chlorophyll *a* fluorescence was measured using non-destructive *Handy PEA* portable fluorescence measurement system (*Hansatech instruments*). Leaves were dark-adapted with leaf clips for 25 minutes before measurement. Measurements were repeated for all variants (20 measurements for each variant). The mean of the measurement was calculated using *MS Excel* program.

Results and discussion

Field experiment

According to the literary sources, fiber varieties of hemp demand higher rainfall levels than oil varieties [13]. Interestingly that in 2008, when rainfall amount was higher, average fiber content in hemp stems was lower, than in dryer 2009 and 2010 (fig. 3).

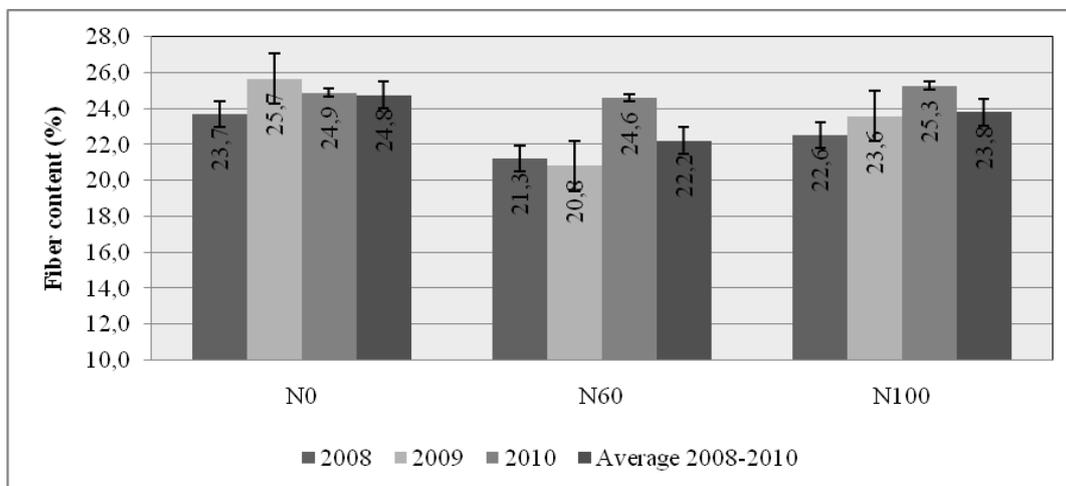


Fig. 3. Fiber content (%) in hemp stems under different nitrogen fertilizer supply

It is significant that in stems of unfertilized control plants average fiber content was up to 7,8 % higher than in fertilized plants. It could be explained by the fact that received nitrogen in fertilized plants promotes usage of photosynthetic assimilates in amino acid biosynthesis. As it is known, biosynthesis of carbohydrates competes with biosynthesis of amino acids for distribution of photosynthetic assimilates [14], therefore sclerenhyma cells, that form fibers, are produced in smaller amounts. Probably, while cultivating hemp only for fiber production, use of nitrogen fertilizer should be reduced.

According to the literary sources, in Latvian conditions hemp can produce from half of a ton up to one ton seeds from one hectare [11]. Substantially, that seed yield of local hemp variety 'Pūriņi' showed higher results (fig. 4.). For example, in 2009 N₁₀₀ variant hemp plants produced more than 2,5 tons seeds from hectare.

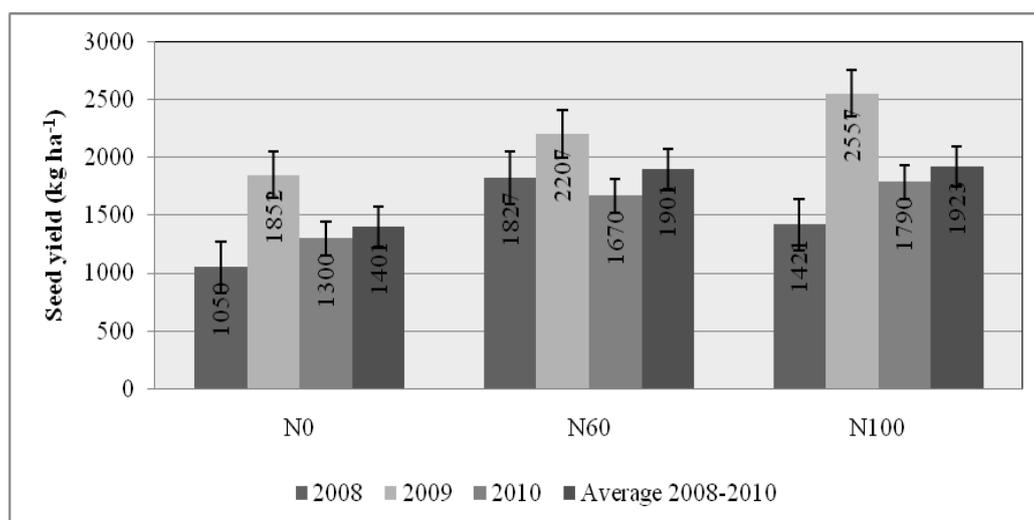


Fig. 4. Seed yield (kg ha⁻¹) of hemp under different nitrogen fertilizer supply

We should mention that in 2008 the highest seed yield was in N₆₀ variant, while hemp seed yield in dryer conditions of 2009 increased both in fertilized and unfertilized variant plants. In 2010 fertilized plants produced 28,5 % (N₆₀) and 37,7 % (N₁₀₀) higher seed yield, than

unfertilized plants. Comparison of average seed yield results showed that average seed yield of fertilized plant for 36,5 % exceeded seed yield of unfertilized plants.

In 2008 the highest seed mass was in N₆₀ variant, in 2009 – in N₀ and N₁₀₀, but in 2010 the significant difference between variants has not been detected (fig. 5.).

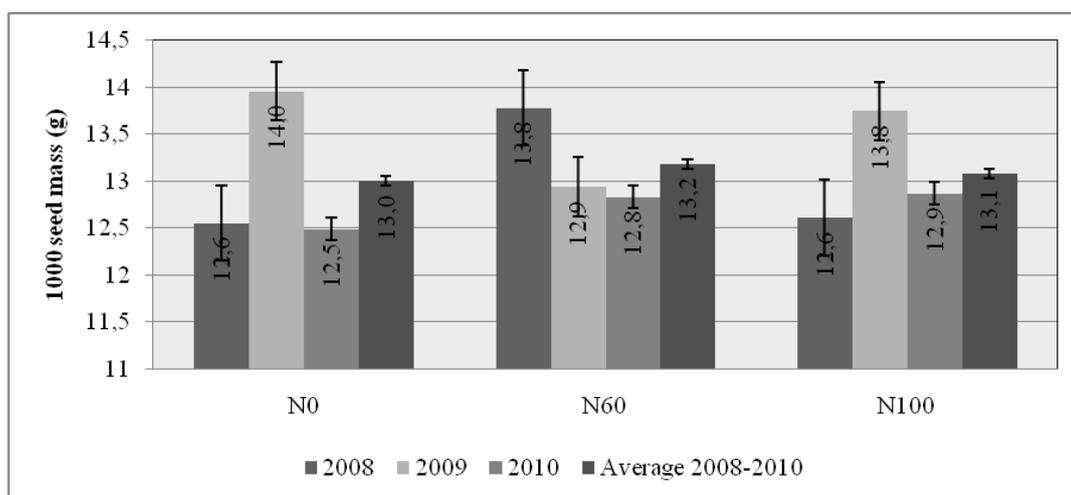


Fig. 5. 1000 seed mass (g) of hemp under different nitrogen fertilizer supply

From average values we can conclude that seed mass was not materially influenced by fertilizer. Explicit impact on seed mass was detected for moisture conditions. In 2008, when total rainfall was only per 4,3 % lower than long-term average, N₆₀ plant seeds were in average per 9,5 % heavier than N₀ and N₁₀₀ variant plant seeds. In relatively dryer 2009 difference between seed mass of N₀ and N₁₀₀ was not significant, and seed mass of N₆₀ plants was about 8 % lower, than in non-fertilized N₀ plants. Therefore we must conclude that according to the seed mass results, additional nitrogen fertilizer doses should be applied, following the climatic conditions. In the vegetation period, guided with higher rainfall levels, 60 kg of additional nitrogen fertilizer per hectare can be considered as an optimal amount.

Determination of unsaturated fatty acid composition of cold pressed hempseed oil proved that it's very valuable because of the presence of linoleic, α -linolenic, γ -linolenic, oleic, eicosenoic and erucic fatty acids (fig. 6.)

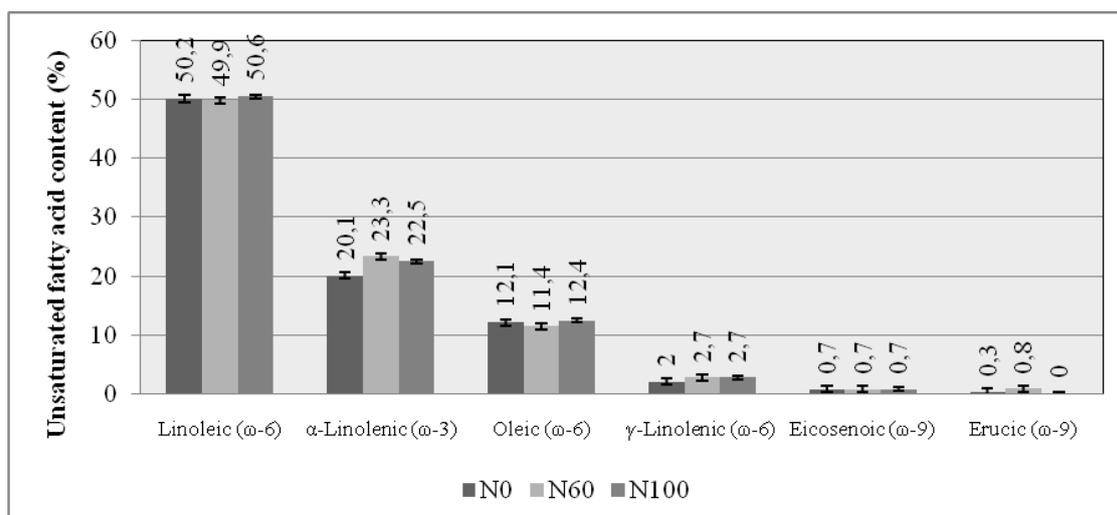


Fig. 6. Unsaturated fatty acid content (%) in cold pressed hempseed oil, depending on different nitrogen fertilizer supply

According to the literary sources nitrogen can negatively affect fatty acid composition of oil culture seeds [15]. In the current investigation hemp seed oil composition was not negatively affected by nitrogen fertilizer.

Laboratory experiment

During the current investigation we ascertained that chlorophyllometry is a fast and non-destructive method, which can be repeated during ontogenesis, so we can join other authors' statement that this method is very useful [16, 17, 18, 19]. According to the dynamics of chlorophyll content changes we can conclude that both in fertilized and non-fertilized plants chlorophyll content gradually increased during ontogenesis (fig. 7.).

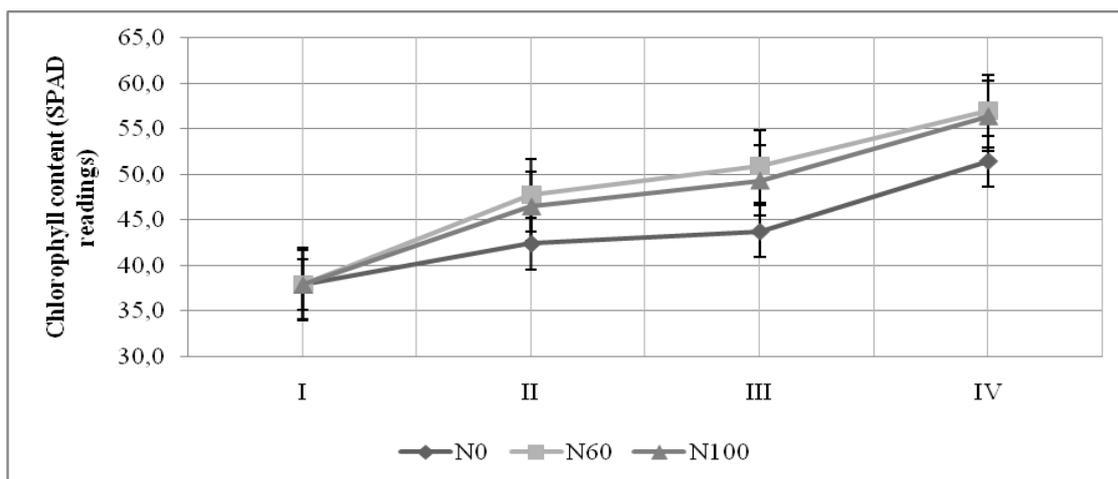


Fig. 7. Chlorophyll content changes in hemp leaves under different nitrogen fertilizer supply, determined with chlorophyll meter Minolta SPAD-502

Investigations of different cultivated plants, that were held out in recent years [17, 8, 20] showed SPAD reading correlation with absolute chlorophyll values, so these readings can be considered as reliable. Moreover, according to the opinion mentioned in literature, use of chlorophyll meter in laboratory conditions is especially effective [21]. Wherewith in current experiment chlorophyll content was determined in laboratory conditions, we can forecast that results are reliable and influence of the outward factors was minimal.

Schlemmer and others [8] write that photosynthetic potential is directly proportional to the chlorophyll content in plant tissues. Respectively, our data of chlorophyll content in hemp leaves describes photosynthetic potential of differently fertilized plants. Many authors recommend chlorophyll meter for determination of the nitrogen status and efficiency of nitrogen supply in plants [19, 22, 23, 21, 24]. It is necessary to mention, that starting with the first fertilization and until the last fertilization, higher SPAD reading values were established in N_{60} variant plants. Therefore, according to the data of chlorophyll content in hemp leaves we can forecast, that in N_{60} variant plants photosynthetic potential will be higher than in control and N_{100} variant plants, and that nitrogen fertilizer dose equal to 60 kg ha^{-1} is most efficient.

In addition to chlorophyll content different chlorophyll *a* fluorescence parameters were observed. PI (Performance Index) is considered to be one of the most valuable parameters that diversely describes common vitality of plant. Parameter combines several photosynthetic parameters such as the density of active reaction centers, efficiency of received energy transport in ETC and electron flux rate [25]. As nitrogen supply improves quantity of FSII reaction center and electron transport rate [7], but nitrogen deficiency decreases photosynthetic chain reaction rate [6], PI parameter changes can characterize efficiency of nitrogen supply.

The highest performance index was established in N_{100} treatment plants (fig. 8.).

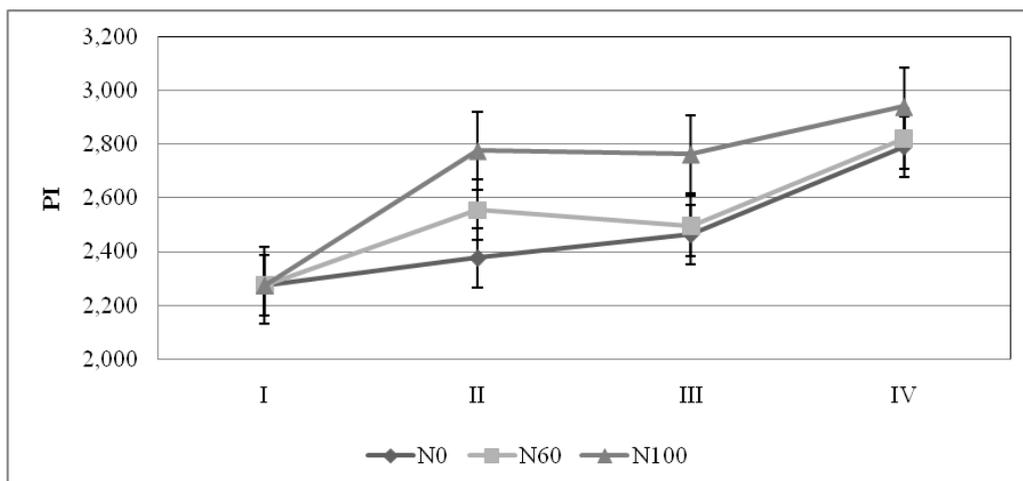


Fig. 8. Chlorophyll a PI changes in hemp leaves under different nitrogen fertilizer supply, determined with Handy PEA

During the whole investigation PI values in N_{100} exceeded PI values both in N_0 and N_{60} variants. But we must mention that statistically significant difference between PI ratios of N_{100} and N_0 was detected only when plants were changing from vegetative to flowering stage (II and III). We can conclude, that in spite of lack or presence of additional nitrogen fertilizer, performance index of hemp gradually increased during ontogenesis.

Nevertheless hemp plants showed higher vitality (performance index) under the highest additional nitrogen fertilizer supply, the analysis of the other photosynthetic parameters must be taken into consideration.

One of the rarely analyzed parameters is F_v/F_0 – parameter that describes activity of FSII. Respectively, higher F_v/F_0 values indicate more active FSII [26]. During the current investigation values of F_v/F_0 parameter fluctuated (fig. 9.).

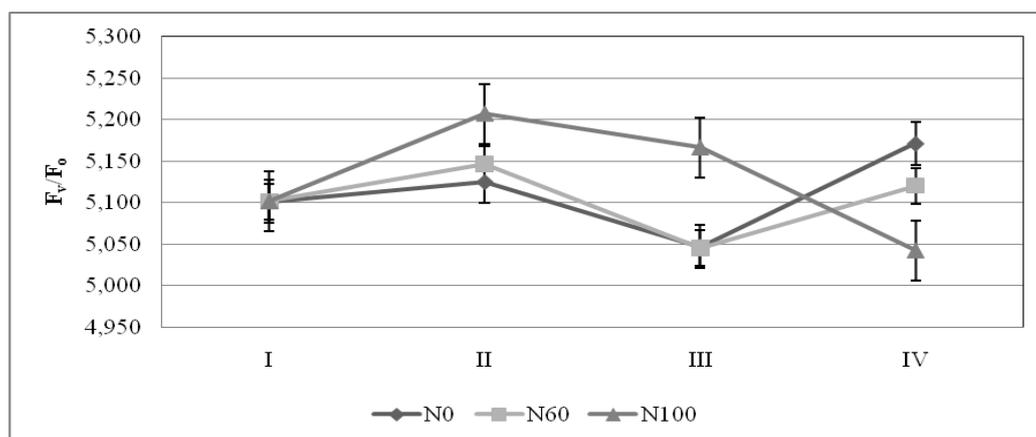


Fig. 9. Chlorophyll a F_v/F_0 changes in hemp leaves under different nitrogen fertilizer supply, determined with Handy PEA

In the beginning of the experiment all variant plants showed an increase of FSII activity, and the highest value of F_v/F_0 was detected in N_{100} plants. During the stage of generic organ development and in the beginning of flowering stage (II – III) in all variant plants decrease of FSII activity was observed, however in N_{100} variant plants FSII was still most active. During the flowering phase (III – IV) a significant decrease of FSII activity in N_{100} variant plants was observed, in contrast to N_0 and N_{60} variant plants, where a rapid increase of FSII activity was observed. It can be explained with N_{100} plant reaction on final additional fertilizer, that

probably negatively influenced plant photosynthetic apparatus. Changes of FSII activity in N_0 and N_{60} plants can be linked to the plant developmental changes.

F_v/F_m is the most frequently referred in literature chlorophyll *a* fluorescence parameter. F_v/F_m is considered to be “stress indicator” [27] and its changes can indicate a negative/positive impact of different fertilizer doses on plants. Hemp is C3 plant [28], and according to the literature data typical F_v/F_m parameter value for dark-adapted non-stressed C3 plants is 0,800 - 0,830 [29]. In experiments about hemp tolerance against cadmium impact F_v/F_m parameter values varied between 0,800 and 0,810 [30], other authors mention lower F_v/F_m parameter values - from 0,660 to 0,810 [31]. In the current investigation F_v/F_m parameter values substantially exceeded mentioned values (fig. 10.), and possibly these changes were caused by additional fertilizing with nitrogen.

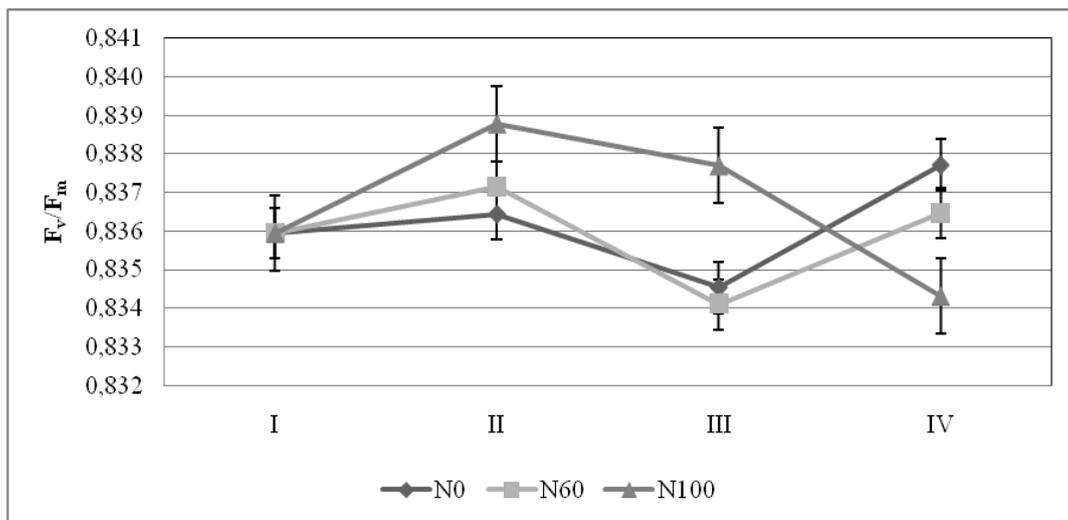


Fig. 10. Chlorophyll a F_v/F_m changes in hemp leaves under different nitrogen fertilizer supply, determined with Handy PEA

According to the literary sources, under disadvantaged environmental conditions that cause oxidative stress in plants, F_v/F_m value decrease is expected [31]. For example, nitrogen deficiency caused F_v/F_m parameter value decrease in spinach [32]. Previous investigations showed that F_v/F_m parameter values increased in plants, fertilized with nitrogen [33]. During our investigation F_v/F_m parameter value fluctuations were observed both in fertilized and non-fertilized plants. Initially, in all variant plants similar value fluctuations were established (I – III), with the highest parameter values in N_{100} variant plants. However final measurements (IV) showed that N_{100} variant plant F_v/F_m values continued to decrease, while N_0 and N_{60} variant plant F_v/F_m values increased. Between the control and N_{100} variant plant F_v/F_m parameter values statistically substantial differences persisted during the experiment.

There are references in literature that excessive nitrogen fertilizer supply can cause stress that resembles nitrogen deficiency features [7]. Therefore it is logical to assume that F_v/F_m value decrease in N_{100} variant plants in the beginning of current investigation, and increase in N_0 and N_{60} variant plants in the end of investigation (fig. 10) indicate improvement of the plant condition.

Conclusions

After the evaluation of the nitrogen fertilizer impact on photosynthesis and yield of hemp, we must deduce that recommendations in hemp fertilization developed in EU are not suitable for Latvian conditions. According to the results of the current investigation, several conclusions were made.

According to the chlorophyll content the most efficient additional nitrogen fertilizer dose for hemp cultivar of Latvian origin 'Pūriņi' is 60 kg ha⁻¹. Although the highest performance index was determined in N₁₀₀ variant plants, evaluating of all chlorophyll *a* fluorescence parameters showed that physiological efficiency of N₆₀ variant plants was higher.

In field conditions, seed yield of fertilized plants in average per 36,5 % exceeded control variant plant seed yield. In average, a significant difference between seed yield of N₆₀ and N₁₀₀ variants has not been observed. Nitrogen fertilizer negatively affected fiber content in hemp stems, therefore while cultivating hemp only for fiber production, usage of nitrogen fertilizer should be reduced. According to the seed mass results, additional nitrogen fertilizer doses should be applied following the climatic conditions. In the vegetation period guided with higher rainfall levels, 60 kg of additional nitrogen fertilizer per hectare can be considered as the optimal amount. In the current investigation hemp seed oil composition was not negatively affected by nitrogen fertilizer.

To avoid excessive nitrogen fertilizer usage, its negative impact on plant physiology and yield losses, we consider nitrogen fertilizer 60 kg ha⁻¹ as additional fertilizer is optimal for hemp cultivar of Latvian origin 'Pūriņi'. Current hemp cultivar is potentially valuable and perspective hemp cultivar that in local conditions can produce both fiber and significant seed yield, containing oil with high nutritional and pharmaceutical value.

References

1. Bağcı E., Bruehl L., Aitzetmüller K., Altan Y. 2003. A chemotaxonomic approach to the fatty acid and tocopherol content of *Cannabis sativa* L. (Cannabaceae). - Turkish Journal of Botany 27:141-147
2. Anwar F., Latif S., Ashraf M. 2006. Analytical characterization of hemp (*Cannabis sativa*) seed oil from different agro-ecological zones of Pakistan. - Journal of the American Oil Chemists' Society (JAOCS) 83:323-329
3. Bismarck A., Mishra S., Lampke T. 2005. Plant fibers as reinforcement for Green Composites. In: Mohanty A.K., Misra M., Drzal L.T. (Eds) Natural fibers, biopolymers, and biocomposites. CRC Press, Taylor and Francis Group, pp:39-108
4. Bavec F., Bavec M. 2007. Organic production and use of alternative crops. CRC Press, Taylor and Francis Group, 241 pp
5. Girard J.E. 2009. Principles of environmental chemistry, Second edition. Jones & Bartlett Publishers, 687 pp
6. Xu Z.Z., Zhou G.S. 2006. Nitrogen metabolism and photosynthesis in *Leymus chinensis* in response to long-term soil drought. - Journal of Plant Growth Regulation 25:252-266
7. Zhou X.J., Liang Y., Chen H., Shen S.H., Jing Y.X. 2006. Effects of rhizobia inoculation and nitrogen fertilization on photosynthetic physiology of soybean. - Photosynthetica 44:530-535
8. Schlemmer M.R., Francis D.D., Shanahan J.F., Schepers J.S. 2005. Remotely measuring chlorophyll content in corn leaves with differing nitrogen levels and relative water content. - Agronomy Journal 97:106-112
9. Smith-Heisters S. 2008. Environmental costs of hemp prohibition in the United States. - Journal of Industrial Hemp 13:157-170
10. Anonymous. 2004. IENICA (Interactive European Network for Industrial Crops and their Applications) Agronomy Guide. Generic guidelines on the agronomy of selected industrial crops, pp:4-5
11. Driķis J. 2004. Kaņepes : Ruža A., Adamovičs A., Bankina B., Bērziņš A., Driķis J., Kārklīņš A., Kreišmane D., Kreita D., Turka I., Ruža E. 2004. Augkopība. Jelgava: Latvijas Lauksaimniecības Universitāte, 374 lpp
12. Mediavilla V., Jonquera M., Schmid-Slembrouck I., Soldati A. 1998. Decimal code for growth stages of hemp (*Cannabis sativa* L.). - Journal of the International Hemp Association 5:65,68-74
13. Elzebroek T., Wind K. 2008. Guide to cultivated plants. CAB International, Wallingford, UK, 540 pp
14. Foyer C.H., Ferrario-Mery S., Noctor G. 2001. Interactions between carbon and nitrogen metabolism. In: Lea P.J., Morot-Gaudry J.F. (Eds) Plant nitrogen. Springer, pp:237-254
15. Egesel C.O., Gul M.K., Kahrman F., Ozer I., Turk F. 2008. The effect of nitrogen fertilization on tocopherols in rapeseed genotypes. - European Food Research and Technology 227:871-880

16. Richardson D.A., Duigan P.S., Berlyn P.G. 2002. An evaluation of noninvasive methods to estimate foliar chlorophyll content. - *New Phytologist* 153:185-194
17. Netto A.T., Camprostrini E., de Oliveira J.G., Bressan-Smith R.E. 2005. Photosynthetic pigments, nitrogen, chlorophyll *a* fluorescence and SPAD-502 readings in coffee leaves. - *Scientia Horticulturae* 104:199-209
18. Neufeld H.S., Chappelka A.H., Somers G.L., Burkey K.O., Davison A.W., Finkelstein P.L. 2006. Visible foliar injury caused by ozone alters the relationship between SPAD meter readings and chlorophyll concentrations in cutleaf coneflower. - *Photosynthesis Research* 87:281-286
19. Olivier M., Goffart J.P., Ledent J.F. 2006. Threshold value for chlorophyll meter as decision tool for nitrogen management of potato. - *Agronomy Journal* 98:496-506
20. Samsone I., Andersone U., Vikmane M., Ieviņa B., Pakarna G., Ievinsh G. 2007. Nondestructive methods in plant biology: an accurate measurement of chlorophyll content by a chlorophyll meter. - *Acta Universitatis Latviensis* 723:145-154
21. Zhang J., Blackmer A.M., Ellsworth J.W., Koehler K.J. 2008. Sensitivity of chlorophyll meters for diagnosing nitrogen deficiencies of corn in production agriculture. - *Agronomy Journal* 100:543-550
22. Scharf P.C., Brouder S.M., Hoelt R.G. 2006. Chlorophyll meter reading can predict nitrogen need and yield response of corn in the North-Central USA. - *Agronomy Journal* 98:655-665
23. Esfahani M., Abbasi H.R.A., Rabiei B., Kavousi M. 2008. Improvement of nitrogen management in rice paddy fields using chlorophyll meter (SPAD). - *Paddy And Water Environment* 6:181-188
24. Hassan M.S., Khair A., Haque M.M., Azad A.K., Hamid A. 2009. Genotypic variation in traditional rice varieties for chlorophyll content, SPAD value and nitrogen use efficiency. - *Bangladesh Journal of Agricultural Research* 34:505-515
25. Pinior A., Grunewaldt-Stocker G., Alten H., Strasser R.J. 2005. Mycorrhizal impact on drought stress tolerance of rose plants probed by chlorophyll *a* fluorescence, proline content and visual scoring. - *Mycorrhiza* 15:596-605
26. Skorzynska-Polit E., Baszynski T. 2000. Does Cd²⁺ use Ca²⁺ channels to penetrate into chloroplasts? – a preliminary study. - *Acta Physiologiae Plantarum* 22:171-178
27. Maxwell K., Johnson G.N. 2000. Chlorophyll fluorescence - a practical guide. - *Journal of Experimental Botany* 51:659-668
28. Wang R.Z. 2004. Photosynthetic pathways and life form type for native plant species from Hulunbeier Rangelands, Inner Mongolia, North China. - *Photosynthetica* 42:219-227
29. Bown H.E., Mason E.G., Clinton P.W., Watt M.S. 2009. Chlorophyll fluorescence response of *Pinus radiata* clones to nitrogen and phosphorus supply. - *Ciencia e Investigacion Agraria* 36:451-464
30. Shi G.R., Cai Q.S., Liu Q.Q., Wu L. 2009. Salicylic acid-mediated alleviation of cadmium toxicity in hemp plants in relation to cadmium uptake, photosynthesis, and antioxidant enzymes. - *Acta Physiologiae Plantarum* 31:969-977
31. Linger P., Ostwald A., Haensler J. 2005. *Cannabis sativa* L. growing on heavy metal contaminated soil: growth, cadmium uptake and photosynthesis. - *Biologia Plantarum* 49:567-576
32. Verhoeven A.S., Demmig-Adams B., Adams W.W. 1997. Enhanced employment of the xanthophyll cycle and thermal energy dissipation in spinach exposed to high light and N stress. - *Plant Physiology* 113:817-824
33. Otronen M., Rosenlund H.M. 2001. Morphological asymmetry and chlorophyll fluorescence in Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*): responses to variation in soil moisture, nutrients and defoliation. - *Annales Botanici Fennici* 38:285-294

Anotācija. Pētījuma mērķis bija novērtēt slāpekļa mēslojuma ietekmi uz fotosintēzi un ražu sējas kaņepēm, pielietojot modernas nedestruktīvas analīzes metodes. Pētījuma objekts – Latvijas izcelsmes sējas kaņepes 'Pūriņi'. Laboratorijas un lauka izmēģinājumi parādīja atšķirīgu slāpekļa devu dažādo ietekmi uz daudzējādiem parametriem. Slāpekļa papildmēslojuma deva 60 kg ha⁻¹ ir visefektīvākā, novērtējot pēc hlorofila satura kaņepju lapās, ka arī pēc hlorofila *a* fluorescences parametru izmaiņām. Šķiedras saturs augos slāpekļa mēslojuma ietekmē samazinās, tāpēc kaņepju audzēšanai tikai šķiedru ieguvei slāpekļa mēslojuma piegāde būtu jāsamazina. Attiecībā uz sēkļu masu, papildmēslojums jāpiegādā, vadoties pēc klimatiskajiem apstākļiem. Veģetācijas periodā ar lielāku nokrišņu daudzumu slāpekļa papildmēslojuma deva 60 kg ha⁻¹ uzskatama par optimālo. Slāpekļa mēslojums mūsu pētījumā kaņepju eļļas kompozīciju negatīvi neietekmēja. Būtiskās atšķirības starp sēkļu ražu N₆₀ un N₁₀₀ variantiem nenovēroja. Lai izvairītos no pārmērīgas slāpekļa mēslojuma izmantošanas, to negatīvas ietekmes uz augu fizioloģiju un ražas zudumiem, mēs uzskatām ka optimāla slāpekļa papildmēslojuma deva sējas kaņepēm 'Pūriņi' būtu 60 kg ha⁻¹.

Atslēgas vārdi: *Cannabis sativa* L., slāpekļa mēslojums, hlorofila saturs, hlorofila *a* fluorescences, raža.