

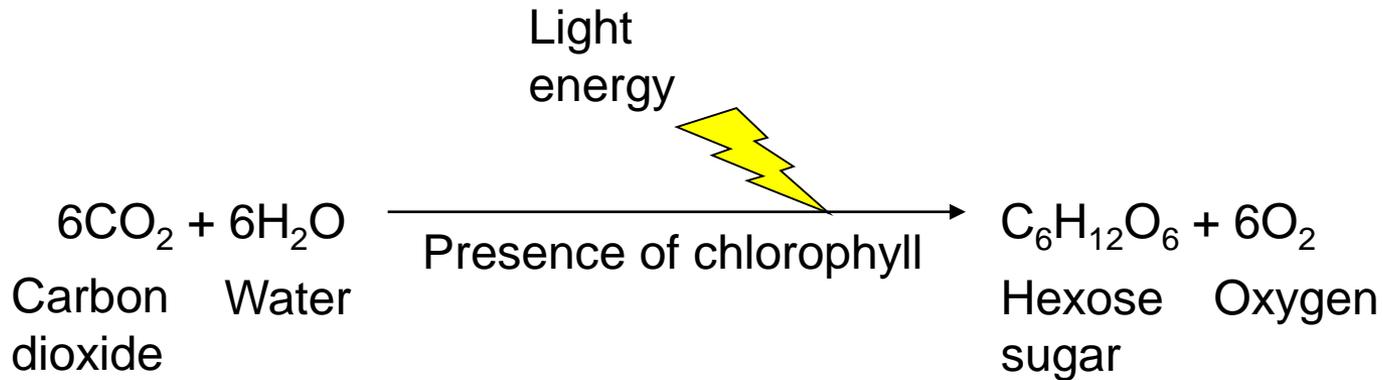


# What Affects Photosynthesis?

- Discuss the limiting factors in photosynthesis – with reference to carbon dioxide concentration, light intensity and temperature.
- Describe the effect on the rate of photosynthesis of changing the light intensity.
- Describe the effect on the levels of glycerate 3-phosphate (G3P), ribulose bisphosphate (RuBP) and triose phosphate (GALP) of changing the carbon dioxide concentration, light intensity and temperature.
- Describe how to investigate experimentally the factors that affect the rate of photosynthesis.



# What factors affect photosynthesis?



- Chlorophyll is present in the chloroplasts.
- Carbon dioxide, light, temperature & water may affect the rate of photosynthesis.

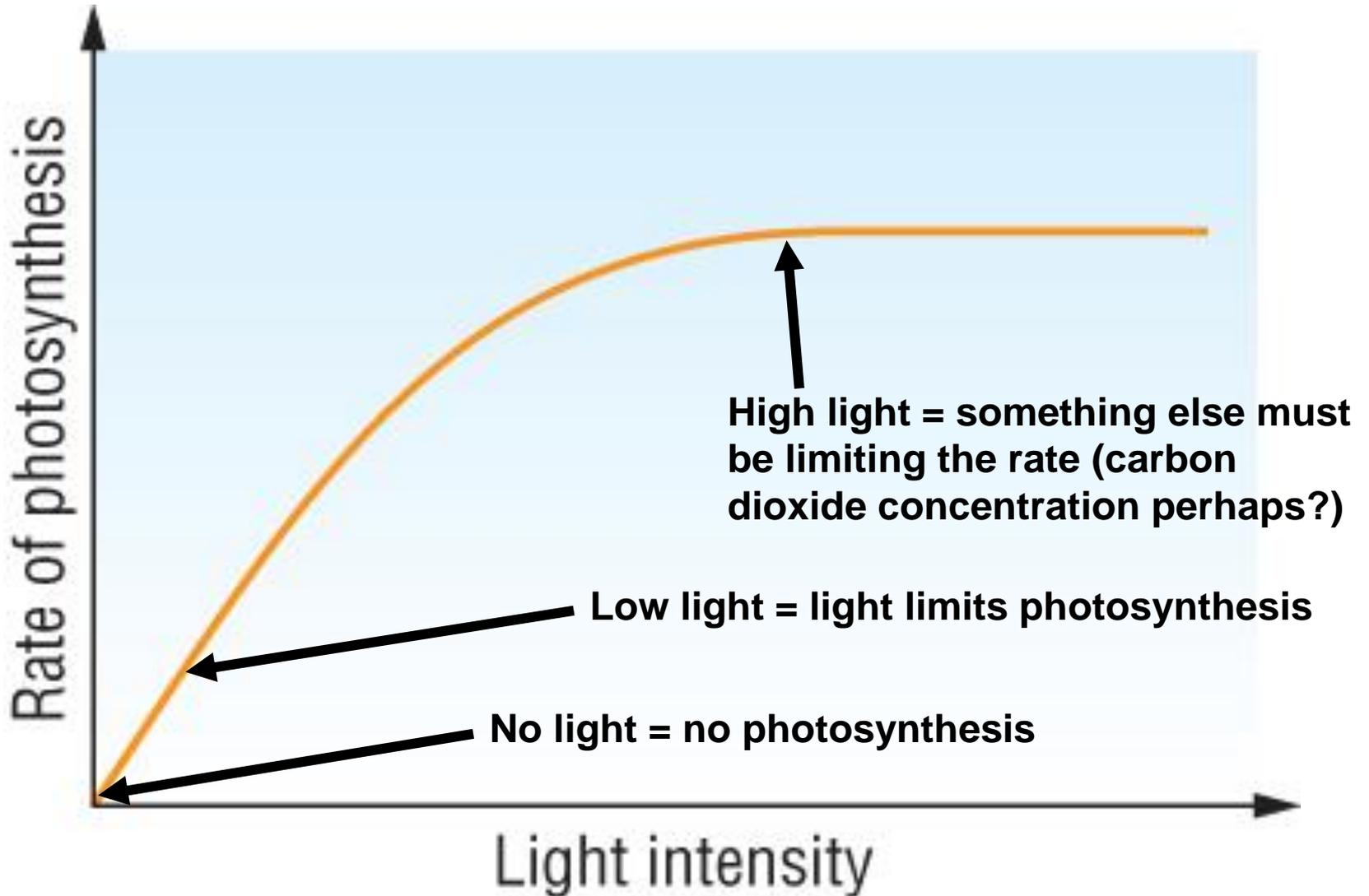


# Limiting factors

- At any given moment, the rate of photosynthesis is limited by the factor that is present at the least favourable (often lowest) value.

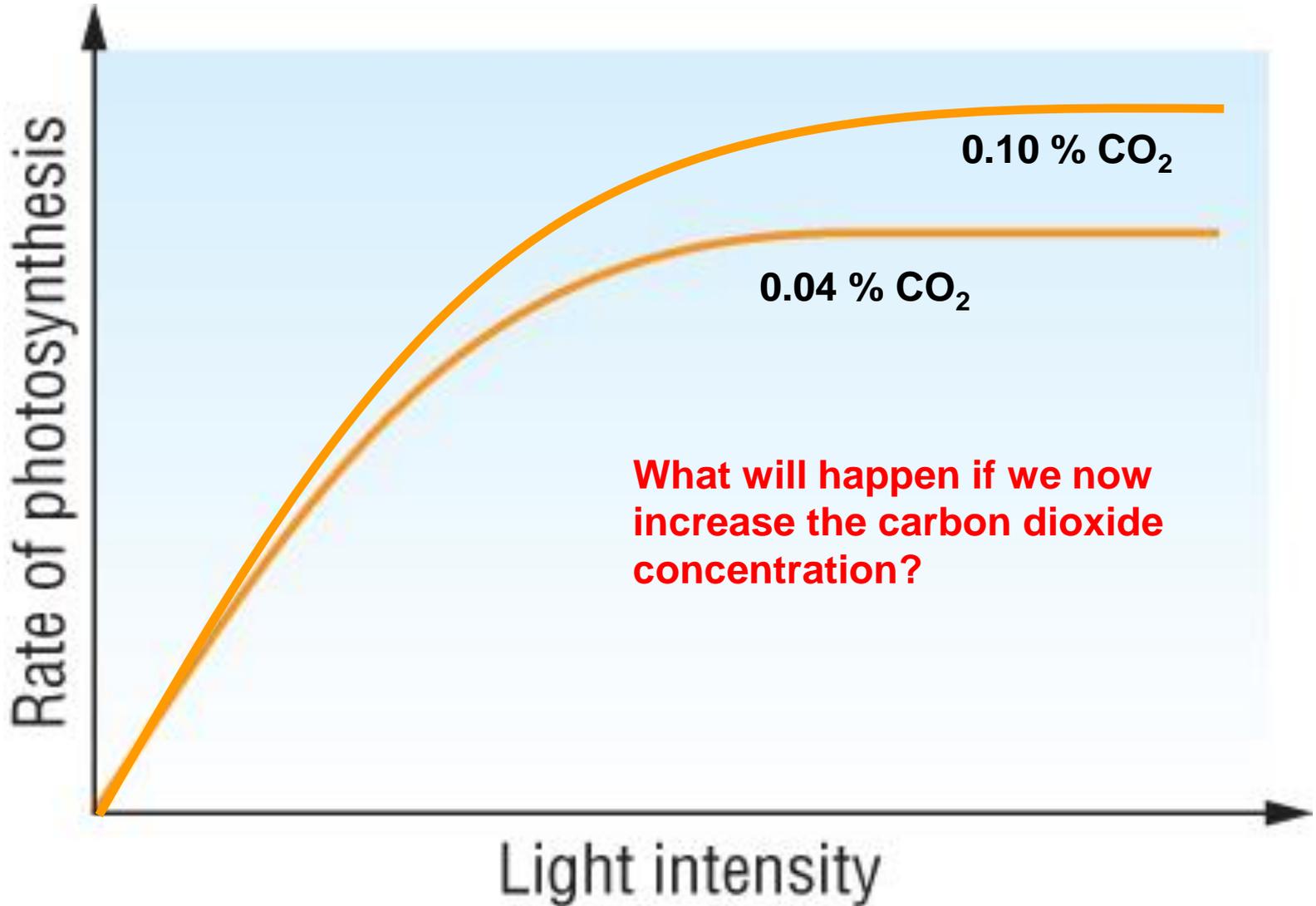


# Varying light intensity with all other factors held constant.





# Varying light intensity with all other factors held constant.





# How do these factors affect photosynthesis?

- Light intensity
  - Carbon dioxide concentration
  - Temperature
- 
- Taking each in turn...



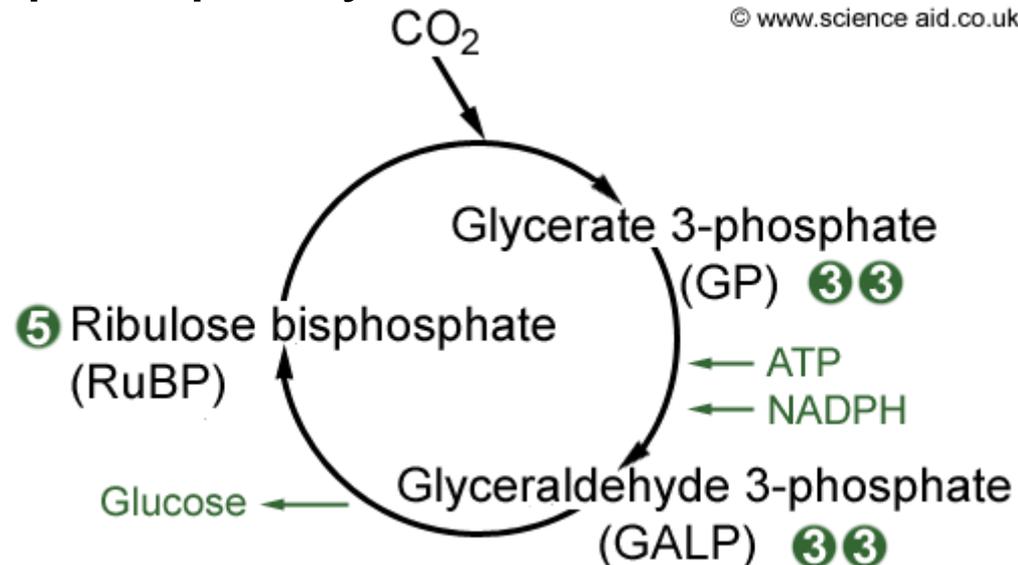
# Light Intensity

- Has three main effects:
  - Causes stomata to open, allowing  $\text{CO}_2$  to enter.
  - Excites electrons in chlorophyll molecules.
  - Splits water into protons, electrons & oxygen.
- These allow ATP and reduced NADP to be available to the Calvin cycle.
- Light intensity varies in daily & yearly cycles.
- Follows the **inverse square law**.



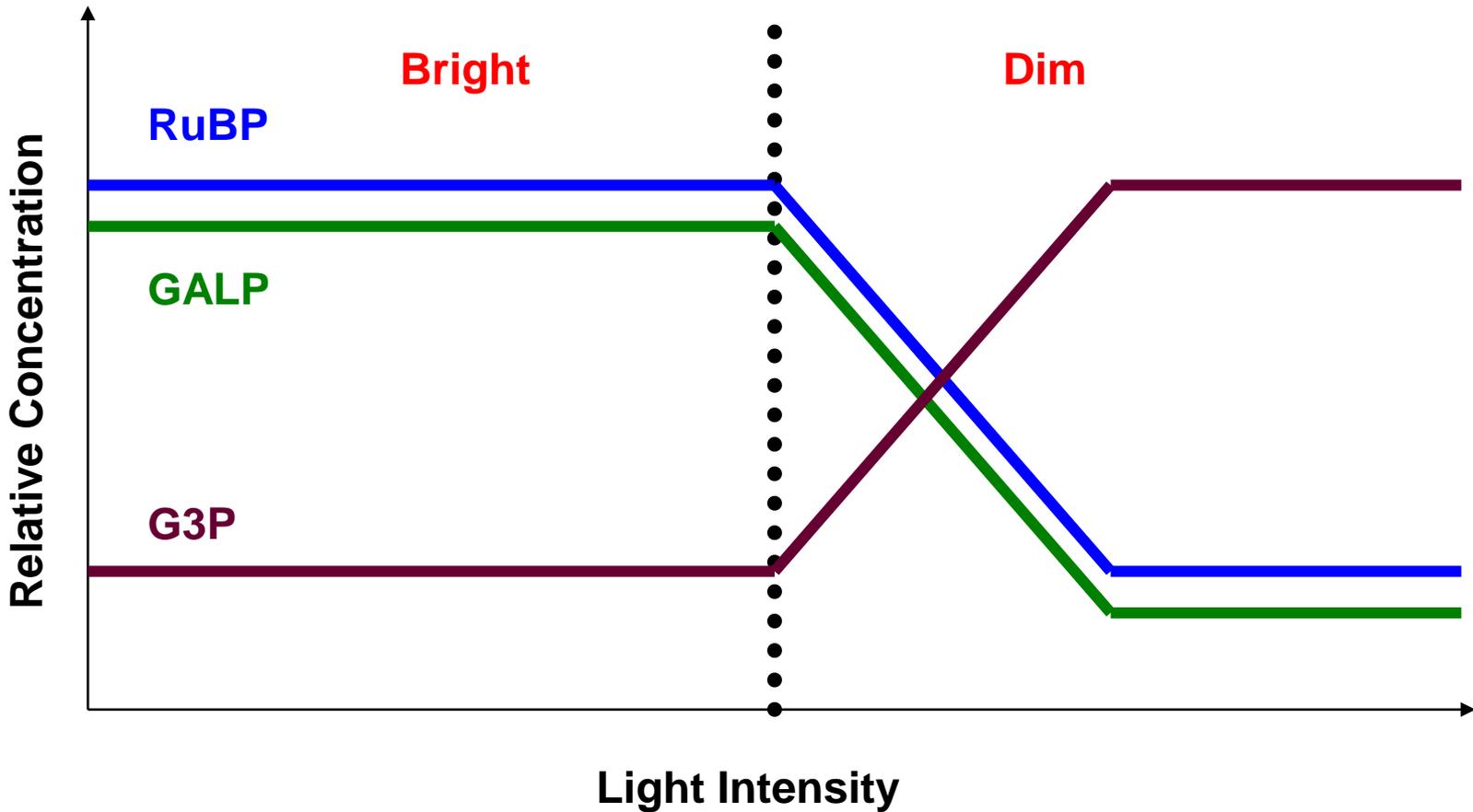
# How does light intensity affect the levels of G3P, GALP & RuBP?

- Light intensity is proportional to the production of ATP & reduced NADP.
  - These are both used in the Calvin cycle to reduce G3P to GALP.
  - ATP is also used to phosphorylate most GALP to RuBP.





# How does light intensity affect the levels of G3P, GALP & RuBP?

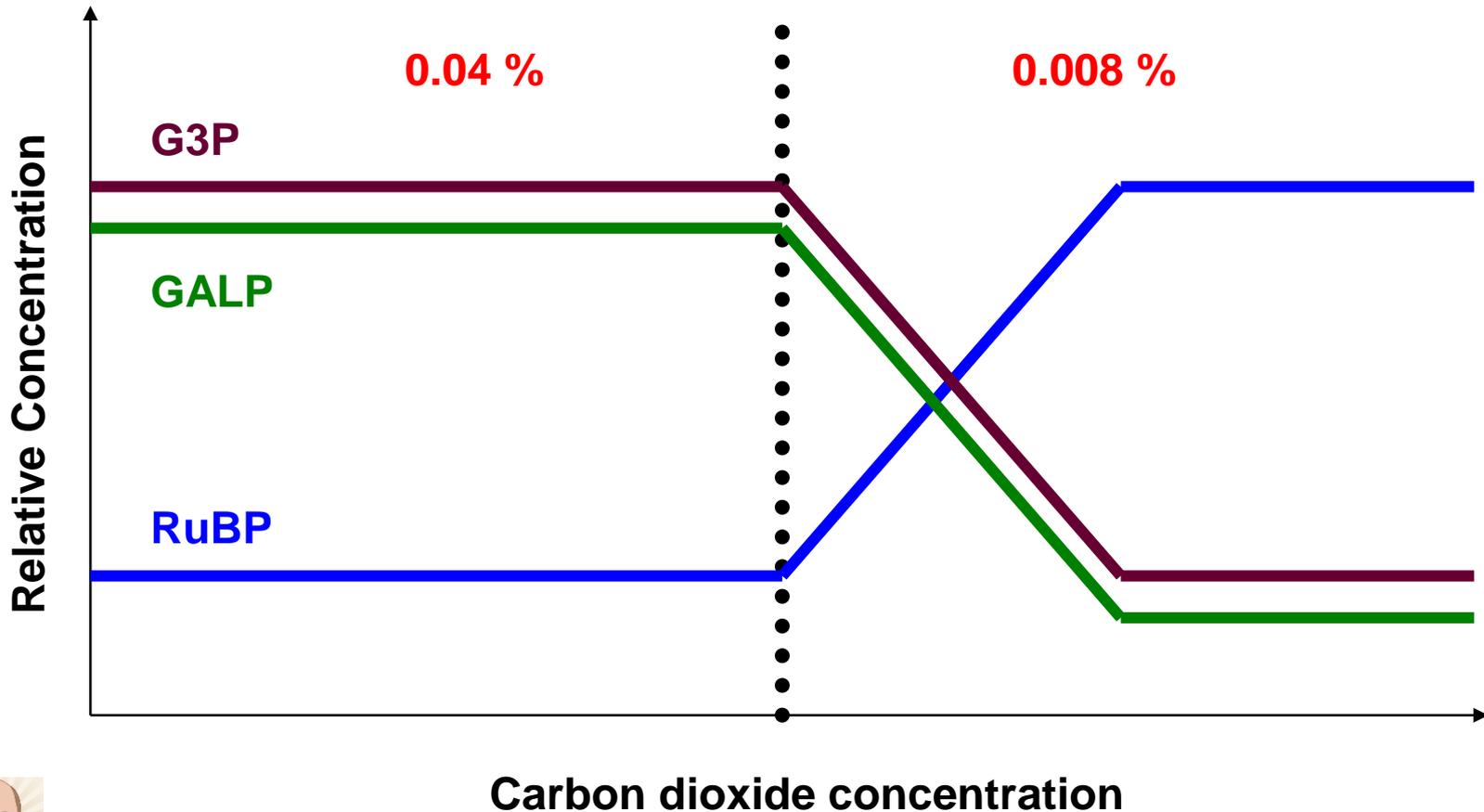




# CO<sub>2</sub> Concentration

- 0.03 – 0.06% of air depending on location.
- Growing forests absorb CO<sub>2</sub> but mature forests are CO<sub>2</sub> neutral.
- In greenhouses CO<sub>2</sub> can drop to 0.02%.

# How does CO<sub>2</sub> Concentration affect the levels of G3P, GALP & RuBP?





# Temperature

- Little effect on light dependent reactions.
  - Except photolysis of water.
- Mainly affects enzyme catalysed reactions of the Calvin cycle.
  - Initially, increasing temperature will increase rate of photosynthesis.
  - At about 25°C, oxygenase activity of Rubisco increases.
  - Stomata also close as water loss increases.
  - At high temperatures, enzymes & other proteins become denatured.



# Measuring the rate of photosynthesis

- Could measure:
  - Uptake of substrates
    - Rate of  $\text{CO}_2$  uptake
    - Rate of water uptake
  - Production of products
    - Rate of  $\text{O}_2$  production
    - Rate of biomass increase
  - Often we measure volume of  $\text{O}_2$  produced over time.
    - **Beware:** Some  $\text{O}_2$  will be used in respiration.