

# Testiranje sorata pšenice na remobilizaciju kadmija

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## Sažetak

Količina kadmija koju će biljke usvojiti ovisi o koncentraciji i dostupnosti kadmija iz tla, pH vrijednosti tla, količini organske tvari, redoks potencijalu, temperaturi i koncentraciji ostalih elemenata u tlu. Prema međunarodnoj normi, maksimalna dozvoljena koncentracija kadmija u zrnu pšenice je 0,2 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>. Hrvatske sorte pšenice do sada nisu testirane na koncentraciju i sadržaj kadmija u zrnu te se ne zna jesu li te količine u skladu s međunarodnom normom.

U radu je utvrđen raspon varijacije koncentracija kadmija u listu zastavičaru i zrnu pšenice, uzorak remobilizacije iz lista zastavičara u zrno te su genotipovi grupirani obzirom na ispitivana svojstva.

Pokus je postavljen po potpuno slučajnom planu sa četiri ponavljanja. Testirano je 52 genotipa *Triticum aestivum* (od kojih je bilo 34 hrvatska genotipa) i 3 genotipa *Triticum durum*. Korištene su dvije koncentracije kadmija (0 mg Cd kg<sup>-1</sup> tla i 20 mg Cd kg<sup>-1</sup> tla), koji je dodan u tlo u obliku CdCl<sub>2</sub>. Koncentracija kadmija u listu zastavičaru i zrnu pšenice određena je pomoću ICP-OES.

Dobiveni rezultati ukazuju na postojanje statistički značajnih razlika između genotipova u koncentraciji kadmija u listu zastavičaru i svojstvu akumulacije kadmija u zrno.

Raspon koncentracije kadmija u zrnu pšenice uzgajane na tlu tretiranom sa 20 mg Cd kg<sup>-1</sup> tla, kretao se od 1,09 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> (genotip SW Maxi) do 6,15 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> (genotip Sana). Najniža koncentracija kadmija u listu zastavičaru utvrđena je u genotipu Bezostaja (0,69 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>), a najviša u genotipu Katarina (11,43 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>). Utvrđena je jaka veza pozitivnog smjera ( $r = 0,60$ ;  $P > 0,001$ ) između koncentracije kadmija u zrnu pšenice i listu zastavičaru.

Ključne riječi: pšenica, kadmij, remobilizacija, zrno, zastavičar

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# Screening of wheat genotypes on cadmium remobilization

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## Abstract

The amount of cadmium adopted by plants depends on the concentration and availability of cadmium from soil, soil pH, organic matter, redox potential, temperature and concentration of other elements in the soil. According to international standard, the maximum permitted concentration of cadmium in wheat grain is  $0.2 \text{ mg kg}^{-1}$ . Croatian wheat varieties have not been tested for concentration and cadmium content in the grain and it is not known whether these amounts are in accordance with international standards.

In this paper we identified the range of variation of cadmium concentration in the flag leaf and wheat grain, the pattern of cadmium remobilization from flag leaf into grain and genotypes were grouped according to tested traits.

The experiment was set up as a completely randomized design with four replicates. We tested 52 genotypes of *Triticum aestivum* (34 are Croatian genotypes) and 3 genotypes of *Triticum durum*. Cadmium was added to the soil in the form of  $\text{CdCl}_2$  and two cadmium concentrations ( $0 \text{ mg Cd kg}^{-1}$  soil and  $20 \text{ mg Cd kg}^{-1}$  soil) were used. The concentration of cadmium in the flag leaf and grain of wheat was determined by ICP-OES.

The obtained results suggest a statistically significant difference between genotypes in concentration of cadmium in the flag leaf and the capacity of accumulation of cadmium in the grain. The range of concentrations of cadmium in wheat grain grown on soil treated with  $20 \text{ mg Cd kg}^{-1}$  soil, ranged from  $1.09 \text{ mg kg}^{-1}$  (genotype Maxi SW) to  $6.15 \text{ mg kg}^{-1}$  (genotype Sana). The lowest concentration of cadmium in the flag leaf was found in genotype Bezostaja ( $0.69 \text{ mg kg}^{-1}$ ) and highest in genotype Katarina ( $11.43 \text{ mg kg}^{-1}$ ). Strong correlation ( $r = 0.60$ ,  $P > 0.001$ ) between concentrations of cadmium in wheat grain and flag leaf was determined.

Key words: wheat, cadmium, remobilization, grain, flag leaf

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