Biomass production and water use efficiency in perennial grasses during and after drought stress

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Abstract

Drought is a great challenge to agricultural production, and cultivation of drought-tolerant or water use-efficient cultivars is important to ensure high biomass yields for bio-refining and bioenergy. Here, we evaluated drought tolerance of four C3 species, Dactylis glomerata cvs. Sevenop and Amba, Festuca arundinacea cvs. Jordane and Kora, Phalaris arundinacea cvs. Bamse and Chieftain and Festulolium pabulare cv. Hykor, and two C4 species Miscanthus × giganteus and M. lutarioriparius. Control (irrigated) and drought-treated plants were grown on coarse and loamy sand in 1 m2 lysimeter plots where rain was excluded. Drought periods started after harvest and lasted until 80% of available soil water had been used. Drought caused a decrease in dry matter yield (DM; P < 0.001) for all species and cultivars during the drought period. Cultivars Sevenop, Kora and Jordane produced DM at equal levels and higher than the other C3 cultivars in control and drought-treated plots both during and after the drought period. Negative correlations were observed between stomatal conductance (gs) and leaf water potential (P < 0.01) and positive correlations between gs and DM (P < 0.05) indicating that gs might be suitable for assessment of drought stress. There were indications of positive associations between plants carbon isotope composition and water use efficiency (WUE) as well as DM under well-watered conditions. Compared to control, drought-treated plots showed increased growth in the period after drought stress. Thus, the drought events did not affect total biomass production (DMtotal) of the whole growing season. During drought stress and the whole growing season, WUE was higher in drought-treated compared to control plots, so it seems possible to save water without loss of biomass. Across soil types, M. lutarioriparius had the highest DMtotal (15.0 t ha⁻¹), WUEtotal (3.6 g L⁻¹) and radiation use efficiency (2.3 g MJ⁻¹) of the evaluated grasses.

Keywords: bioenergy, bio-refining, carbon isotopic composition, drought tolerance, dry matter yield, intercepted photosynthetically active radiation, leaf water potential, radiation use efficiency, ratio vegetation index, stomatal conductance

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Introduction

Drought can be defined as a soil moisture deficit level causing social, environmental and/or economic impacts (Emerson et al., 2014), and it is considered to be a major environmental constraint to plant productivity (Farooq et al., 2009) and thereby agricultural production (Boyer, 1982). Droughts are expected to increase in intensity and/or duration with climate change, as these changes are predicted to entail higher global mean surface temperatures (IPCC, 2013) or increased aridity in many regions of the world (FAO, 2011). This might put an even higher pressure on freshwater reserves, as 20% of the world’s cultivated land is irrigated contributing to about 40% of the crop production (Bruinsma, 2003) and worldwide agriculture accounts for approx. 70% of the freshwater withdrawals (FAO, 2011). However, renewable freshwater accessible for human use is a limited resource (Postel et al., 1996). Furthermore, increased demands for food and bio-based materials and energy from a growing human population require intensified biomass production. Consequently, a more sustainable use of water in agriculture is necessary (Morison et al., 2008), such as cultivation of crops with a high tolerance of water deficit or drought (Pfister et al., 2011). This would also be useful if the land area with potential for crop production is expanded, as some regions might be impossible to irrigate due to high irrigation charges or geographical location far from water supplies. These
areas may be classified as marginal land not suitable for production of traditional food and feed crops, but rather for alternative drought-tolerant crops suitable as feedstock for biofuels and bioenergy (Tilman et al., 2009) or for bio-refining into both food, energy and materials (Parajuli et al., 2015).

Drought tolerance is the ability of plants to maintain metabolism and biomass production at low water potentials caused by limited water availability (Jones et al., 2015), which also results in higher water use efficiency (WUE). Cultivation of plant genotypes with high drought tolerance or WUE can contribute to yield increases in agriculture (Tilman et al., 2002). Perennial rhizomatous grasses are interesting to use as biomass crops (Lewandowski et al., 2003) because they often have high drought tolerance in addition to high yield potential, high lignin and cellulose content and low negative environmental impacts (Jorgensen, 2011; Smith et al., 2013). Although drought may reduce also the quality of biomass feedstocks (Emerson et al., 2014), yield has been identified as the most important factor in biomass production for biofuel generation (Styles et al., 2008).

Plants exhibit a range of characteristics and mechanisms to cope with limited water availability including many physiological, morphological and molecular responses (Farooq et al., 2009; Jaleel et al., 2009). For example, it has been found that drought tolerance in cocksfoot was associated with dense tiller formation and reduced leaf production (Harris et al., 2008) and a deep root system that makes it possible to exploit larger soil volumes (Volaire et al., 1998b). Furthermore, drought tolerance is proposed to be improved by changes in photosynthetic pigments (Jaleel et al., 2009).

In most plants, lack of water initiates stomatal closure and common indicators of drought stress and tolerance are stomatal conductance ($g_s$; Chaves et al., 2002) and leaf water potential ($Ψ_l$; Matin et al., 1989). It would be an advantage if drought-tolerant or water use-efficient genotypes could be selected using such alternative faster and more effective methods than measurement of dry matter yield (DM), which is performed at the end of the growing season and therefore is time-consuming (and expensive). Carbon isotope discrimination ($\Delta^{13}C$) may also be used as an indirect measure of WUE in C3 species (Cattivelli et al., 2008), but has so far not been found applicable to plants with C4 photosynthesis (Chen et al., 2011). The $\Delta^{13}C$ is calculated based on the plants carbon isotope composition ($δ^{13}C$). Both $\Delta^{13}C$ and $δ^{13}C$ have been used in an attempt to estimate WUE, and due to the different definitions (Chen et al., 2011), they show different relations to WUE, that is usually negative ($\Delta^{13}C$) or positive ($δ^{13}C$) correlations, respectively.

The aim of this study was to determine the effect of drought stress on above-ground productivity of different species and cultivars of perennial grasses and moreover to evaluate potential indicators of drought tolerance and WUE. Furthermore, we examined whether the drought stress affected the regrowth of the grasses in the fully irrigated period after drought treatments.

Materials and methods

Plant material

Six perennial grass species were investigated (Table 1). These included three species, with two cultivars of each, grown in a completely randomized block design: Dactylis glomerata L. (cocksfoot) cvs. Sevenop and Amba, Festuca arundinacea Schreb. (tall fescue) cvs. Jordane and Kora and Phalaris arundinacea L. (reed canary grass) cvs. Bamse and Chieftain. In addition to two species of miscanthus, Miscanthus × giganteus J.M.Greef & Deuter ex Hodk. & Renvoize ‘Hornum’ and M. lurariariparius L.Liu ex S.L.Chen & Renvoize, and Festulolium pabulare (testulolium) cv. Hykor, which is a hybrid between Lolium multiflorum L. × F. arundinacea L.

Growth conditions

Semifield experiments were carried out at AU-Foulum (56°30' N, 9°34' E) on two types of soil collected at two experimental stations: (i) at Jyndevad, coarse sand (Danish soil classification JB 1), and (ii) at Foulum, loamy sand (JB 4), respectively. In 1992, the drainable concrete lysimeters were filled with soil. Each lysimeter has a length and width of 1.0 m by 1.0 m and a depth of 1.4 m. Further information of the construction (Sørensen & Rubæk, 2012) and physical properties of the soil types can be found in Table 2 and Ahmadi et al. (2010). A mobile roof automatically covered the lysimeters in case of rain. A total of 108 lysimeters were placed in six rows, where 54 lysimeters contained one soil type and 54 lysimeters were filled with the other soil type (Fig. S1). Two rows for each soil type constituted one replicate. Each replicate comprised 18 lysimeter plots including two plots for each of the seven grass cultivars and two miscanthus species. One plot was for the control and the other one for the drought-treated plants. Thus, the six cultivars of cocksfoot, tall fescue and reed canary grass were grown in a completely randomized block design with three replicates for each soil type. Miscanthus species were placed in the north-west (N-W) end of each of the two randomized blocks to avoid shadow effects on the other shorter cultivars. Hykor was located right N-W of the miscanthus and acted as border plants. However, during the experimental period Hykor was not affected by shadows from the taller miscanthus, and results from Hykor are therefore included without statistical assessments.

In 2014, the precrop (2013) was barley and the lysimeter plots were prepared for the experiments by digging the soil between 24 and 28 March. The grass cultivars and miscanthus

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species were established during spring 2014. Seeds of all grasses except miscanthus were broadcast on 8 April 2014 with 45 kg ha\(^{-1}\) for cvs. Sevenop, Amba, Jordane and Kora and 50 kg ha\(^{-1}\) for cvs. Bamse, Chieftain and Hykor, which gives seeding rates about twice as high as standard. After evaluation of shoot emergence, seeds were added for cvs. Bamse, Chieftain and Hykor (30, 30 and 40 kg ha\(^{-1}\), respectively) on 3 June and covered with one cm of soil to obtain dense and uniform crops. This was also done for cvs. Sevenop, Amba, Jordane and Kora on 17 June (40 kg ha\(^{-1}\)). Seeds of Chieftain were added again and sown in rows on 8 July (40 kg ha\(^{-1}\)).

Plugs of the two species of miscanthus were planted by hand on 28 May 2014 with 13 plants m\(^{-2}\). They were irrigated immediately after planting to ensure good contact between the roots and the soil. Plant survival was evaluated during summer, and replacement of dead plants was done on 1 October. All miscanthus plants were supplied by Tinplant GmbH, Klein-Wanzleben, Germany, where they had been micropropagated from mother plants, transferred to soil in 2013 and grown in small pots in an unheated greenhouse during the winter. The mother plants of *M. lutarioriparius* and *M. × giganteus* were provided by Kai-Uwe Schwarz, JKI Braunschweig, Germany, and Susanne Barth, Teagasc, Ireland, respectively.

All grasses, except miscanthus, were cut by hand at a height of approx. 10 cm above the soil surface between 17 and 22 July and the biomass removed from the plots. This was repeated for the cvs. Sevenop, Amba, Jordane, Kora and Hykor on 8 August right before the 2014 drought treatment started. Cultivars Bamse and Chieftain were cut on 15 September, cv. Hykor on 8 October and all grasses except reed canary grass and miscanthus were cut on 4 November. In 2015, miscanthus was cut to 10 cm on 12 March. Harvests for measurements are described below.

### Fertilization, weeding and fungicide treatment

In 2014, 125 kg N ha\(^{-1}\) (in NPK with 16% N) was added to all plots on 19 May, except miscanthus. In 2015, 300 kg N ha\(^{-1}\) (NPK 18-4-14) divided into three portions of 100 kg N ha\(^{-1}\) was supplied on 8 April, 15 May and 27 July, respectively, to all plots except miscanthus. Miscanthus was fertilized with 100 kg N ha\(^{-1}\) (NPK 18-4-14) on 15 May. In 2014, all plots were weeded by hand on 4, 10 or 11 June and thereafter when necessary to keep them free from weeds. In 2015, all plots were weeded by hand on 8 April and 28 May and when necessary, and all plots were treated against mildew (*Erysiphaceae*) with Amistar (0.5 l ha\(^{-1}\)) on 28 May and 22 June.

### Soil water content, irrigation and drought treatment periods

Volumetric water content of the soil in replicate 1 of each treatment was determined by two-rod time domain reflectometry (TDR) sensors (Plauborg et al., 2005). Vertically installed probes with 80-cm-long rods and horizontally installed probes at
100 cm depth with 50-cm-long rods were used. Field capacity (FC) is defined as soil water content (% by volume) two to three days after it has been wetted thoroughly by rain (or irrigation) that has subsequently drained off. The FC was measured on 20 and 27 May 2014. The root zone available water capacity (RZAWC, Table 2) was estimated to be 61 and 125 mm water for coarse and loamy sand, respectively, based on laboratory measurements of soil water retention and assuming an effective rooting depth of 80 cm. The imposed drought period was ended when 80% of RZAWC was used, which corresponds to 46 and 100 mm water on coarse and loamy sand, respectively.

In 2014, the development of soil water content was monitored by TDR measurements twice a week from 8 August until 13 October, which are the dates of the initiation and termination of the drought stress treatment. However, due to lower water-holding capacity of the coarse sandy soil compared to the loamy sand, the drought treatment on coarse sand was terminated on 19 September by irrigation. In 2015, the drought period was from 21 May until 2 July. On 10 June, some of the plots on coarse sand had reached the drought level of 80% deficit and all coarse sandy plots were irrigated to field capacity (Fig. 1b, Table 3). Thereafter the drought treatment was reiterated lasting until 2 July when the 80% drought level was reached in some plots on both soil types (Fig. 1a,b). Development of soil water content in 100 cm depth was monitored by TDR measurements from 8 June until 2 July 2015 (Fig. 1a,b). The control plots were well-watered throughout the seasons in 2014 and 2015, as were the drought-treated plots outside the drought treatment periods. This was ensured by irrigation to FC (Table 3) at 20–25 mm deficit. Based on TDR measurements and water-deficit calculations for replicate 1, all three replicates of each treatment were irrigated with the same amount of water by a programmable irrigation machine delivering water individually to each plot at low irrigation intensity.

**Plant measurements**

Physiological measurements were performed on plants growing within the centre of each plot avoiding the outermost 20 cm at each side to prevent deviations in growth induced by possible border effects.

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**Fig. 1** Soil water deficit illustrated as per cent of available water used in the control and drought-treated plots as an average of the seven C₃ and two C₄ grasses on (a) loamy and (b) coarse sand. Measurements are vertically in 0–80 cm depth (black symbols) from 8 May until 2 July 2015 and horizontally in 100 cm depth (grey symbols) from 8 June until 2 July. The drought level, which was 80% of the available soil water used, corresponded to 100 and 46 mm on loamy and coarse sand, respectively. The arrows indicate timing of stomatal conductance and leaf water potential measurements (open) and timing of irrigation (filled). Error bars represent SE (n = 7 for C₃ and n = 2 for C₄).
In 2014, measurements were taken on cocksfoot cvs. Amba and Sevenop and tall fescue cvs. Kora and Jordane (Table 1). The results from this experiment were only preliminary as it was performed in the year of establishment. In 2015, measurements were taken in all nine grasses (Table 1). However, as miscanthus plants are only harvested once a year at the end of the growing season, they could not be measured for DM, WUE and δ13C during the drought treatment period.

**Stomatal conductance and leaf water potential**

In 2014, stomatal conductance ($g_s$) was measured with a leaf porometer (Model SC-1; Decagon, Pullman, WA, USA) on the abaxial surface of fully developed and sunlit leaves. In 2015, only the two miscanthus species were measured on the abaxial side, whereas all other cultivars were measured for $g_s$ on the adaxial side. This was done because miscanthus was observed to have higher $g_s$ on the abaxial than the adaxial surface, whereas the other grasses had the highest $g_s$ on the adaxial side. Due to time constraints, it was not possible to perform the measurements on both sides of the leaves.

For each cultivar and replicate, $g_s$ and leaf water potential ($Ψ_l$) were measured on control and drought-treated plants immediately after each other. Measurements were conducted on surface-dry leaves between 10:00 and 14:00 h in full sunlight on both soil types 20, 27, 35 and 41 days after the drought treatment had started in 2014. One additional measurement was made for loamy sand 61 days after initiation of the progressive soil drying because the water-holding capacity was higher in this soil type and it therefore took longer before the drought level was reached. The timing of these measurements in 2015 is shown in Fig. 1a,b. Immediately after each leaf had been measured for $g_s$, it was wrapped in a polyethylene bag and instantaneously detached with a sharp scalpel ten cm above the soil surface. The bag was wrapped around the leaf leaving two cm of the cut end visible outside the bag. It was fixed with a paper clip, put in a pressure chamber (Soil Moisture Equipment, Santa Barbara, CA, USA) and measured for $Ψ_l$. This was done by gradually increasing the pressure and observing the cut end of the petiole through a binocular microscope. When the xylem water became visible, the balancing pressure was read.

### Canopy spectral reflectance

The canopy spectral reflectance was measured using a hand-held RapidSCAN CS-45 sensor (Holland Scientific, Lincoln, NE, USA). For each of the plots, the sensor was held centrally 50 cm from the side borders, 30 cm from one of the other borders and 30 cm above the crop. Then, the measurement was started as the sensor was moved horizontally 40 cm towards the border opposite to this. Red (R) and near infrared (NIR) light reflectance at 670 and 780 nm, respectively, were measured and the ratio vegetation index (RVI) was calculated as:

$$RVI = \frac{\text{NIR}}{\text{R}}.$$  

The daily fraction of intercepted photosynthetically active radiation ($f_{\text{ipar}}$) and cumulative intercepted photosynthetically active radiation (IPAR) was calculated as described in Vargas et al., 2002 using daily values of global radiation ($Q$) from the local weather station (56°29'N, 9°34'W) and assuming that

$$\text{PAR} = 0.5 \times Q (\text{MJ day}^{-1} \text{m}^{-2}) \quad (1)$$

In 2014, the canopy spectral reflectance was measured for both soil types once a week from 1 September until 4 October 2015. Measurements on control and drought-stressed plots were taken immediately after each other. November and December were excluded because of snow coverage. The canopy spectral reflectance was measured for nine perennial grasses on coarse and loamy sand in 2015. The drought-treated plots on the coarse sandy soil were irrigated to field capacity 10 June as they reached the drought level faster than plots on loamy sand. After the drought period, all plots were fully irrigated at 20–25 mm deficit. Precipitation before and after the drought period is indicated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cultivar</th>
<th>Irrigation (mm)</th>
<th>Control plots</th>
<th>Drought-stressed plots</th>
<th>Precipitation (mm)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drought period*</td>
<td>Coarse</td>
<td>Loamy</td>
<td>Coarse</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amba</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sevenop</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>Kora</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>20</td>
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<td>Jordane</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td>Bamse</td>
<td>105</td>
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<td>Chieftain</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>105</td>
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<td>M. × giganteus</td>
<td>50</td>
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<td>M. lutarioperius</td>
<td>75</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>Hykor</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
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</table>

*21 May to 1 July.
†2 July.
‡One irrigation event 10 June.
§Precipitation: 1 March to 19 May + 3 July to 7 October.
November, except 2 October. In 2015, it was measured once a week from 8 April until 6 October, except 15 and 22 April and 9 September. Daily values of RVI were estimated by linear interpolation between measurement dates.

**Biomass yield, radiation and water use efficiency**

In both years, the grasses were cut at a height of approx. 10 cm above the soil surface. For coarse and loamy sand, the harvest was carried out on 19 September and 13 October 2014, respectively, when the drought treatment periods ended. In 2015, all grasses except miscanthus were harvested on 19 May, just before initiation of the drought treatment period, 2 July, at the end of drought treatment periods, and 7 October to determine regrowth of grasses under fully irrigated and rainfed conditions after the drought treatment periods. The drought-treated plants on coarse sandy soil that were irrigated on 10 June were harvested on 2 July at the end of the second drought period.

Miscanthus was harvested on 7 October only. All the above-ground biomass from each plot was collected in a plastic sack and weighed. The plant material was dried at 60 °C for 48 h, whereafter it was weighed and the DM was determined. The dry matter yield reduction (DMred) was calculated for each replicate separately as the difference between DM in control and drought-treated plots of each grass species during the drought stress period:

\[
DM_{\text{red}} = DM_{\text{control}} - DM_{\text{drought}}
\]

In 2015, the DM of the third harvest of cvs. Amba, Sevenop, Kora, Jordane, Bamse, Chiefain and Hykor was designated the dry matter yield production in the period after the drought stress period and for the whole growing season from 1 March until harvest 7 October. The precipitation data were collected from the local weather station.

**Carbon stable isotope composition analysis**

All samples that were harvested and dried at the end of the drought treatment 2 July 2015 (C₅ grasses) were milled on a Foss Cyclotec 1093 (based on Tecator™ technology). After carefully mixing each sample separately, a portion of approx. two times 5 ml was randomly drawn from each sample and ground for two minutes on a Retsch MM 400 ball mill (Retsch Gmbh, Haan, Germany). This resulted in a fine powder, which was dried at 60 °C overnight. From each of these samples, between 2 and 3 mg was weighed into a small tin capsule for solid samples (Costech international S.p.A). These were analysed for carbon isotopic composition expressed by delta notation (δ¹³C) defined as parts per thousand (‰) deviating from the standard material Pee Dee belemnite (PDB), calculated according to:

\[
\delta^{13}C(\text{‰}) = ((R_{\text{sample}}/R_{\text{standard}}) - 1) \times 1000
\]

where \(R_{\text{sample}}\) is the \(13C/12C\) ratio in the sample and \(R_{\text{standard}}\) is the \(13C/12C\) ratio of the standard. The carbon isotopic ratio analysis was performed at University of Copenhagen, Department of Geosciences and Natural Resource Management. The samples were analysed using Dumas combustion on an elemental analyser (EA1110, Thermo Scientific, Milan, Italy) coupled in continuous flow mode to an isotope ratio mass spectrometer (Delta Plus, Thermo Scientific, Bremen, Germany; P. Ambus, personal communications).

**Statistics**

As described above the experiment was a completely randomized block design for each soil type, except that the two miscanthus species always were located in the N-W end of each soil type. Therefore, the two soil types could not be compared statistically. Similarly, the two miscanthus species could not be compared using a simple linear model. The festulolium cv. Hykor was not included in the statistical analysis as it acted as border.

To examine the effect of different factors and their jointly variation, a multivariate multifactorial linear model was applied. When comparing the two miscanthus species with the six C₅ cultivars, we made an approximate analysis by considering the design as an incomplete block design. Here, we regarded each pair of columns within each replicate and soil type as an incomplete block. The model included the variation between replicates together with the main effect and two-way interactions between the factors Cultivar, Drought treatment and Soil type. The different levels of each factor (except soil type) and combination of two factors were tested using an F-test. If the F-test was significant (\(P < 0.05\)), pairwise comparisons were performed using t-tests (except for levels of soil type). The joint variation of the main effect of cultivars and the two-way interaction were measured by Pearson’s coefficient of correlation (between means of the effect) while the random joint variation was measured by Pearson’s coefficient of correlation between the residuals. Calculations were performed using the procedures GLM and mixed of SAS (SAS Institute Inc., 2011).

**Results**

**Dry matter yield during drought stress**

During the drought stress period from 21 May until 2 July 2015, all cultivars individually (across soil types) had lower DM in drought-treated plots than in irrigated
(P < 0.001; Fig. 2). Also the average DM of drought-stressed treatments across soil types (2.59 t ha\(^{-1}\)) was significantly lower (P < 0.001, Table S1) than the average of the control (3.68 t ha\(^{-1}\)). Across treatments and soil types, the highest DM of 3.64 t ha\(^{-1}\) was measured in cv. Sevenop and the lowest 2.36 t ha\(^{-1}\) DM in cv. Bamse (P < 0.001). The average DM of cvs. Sevenop, Kora and Jordane (3.64, 3.55 and 3.48 t ha\(^{-1}\), respectively) were all significantly higher than of cv. Amba (3.03 t ha\(^{-1}\); P < 0.001). Furthermore, the average yields of these four grasses were significantly higher than the average yields of cvs. Bamse and Chieftain (2.36 and 2.75 t ha\(^{-1}\), respectively, P < 0.001). Cultivar Hykor had a mean DM of 3.53 t ha\(^{-1}\) across treatments and soil types. Cultivar Hykor was not randomized with the other grasses, but still this indicated that the yield for this cultivar was at least at a similar level as cvs. Sevenop, Kora and Jordane.

As observed in 2015, also during the drought stress period in 2014 cv. Sevenop had the highest yield (3.08 t ha\(^{-1}\); P < 0.05, data not shown). Similarly to 2015, in 2014 the DM was lower in the drought-treated compared to the control plots for all individual cultivars across soil types (P < 0.001). Furthermore in 2014, the average DM of the four grass cultivars was significantly higher in control (3.30 t ha\(^{-1}\)) compared to drought-treated (2.39 t ha\(^{-1}\)) plants (across soil types; P < 0.001). Although not tested statistically, the average DM in 2014 on loamy sand (3.38 t ha\(^{-1}\)) was larger than on coarse sand (2.32 t ha\(^{-1}\)).

Dry matter yield reduction

For all cultivars and on both soil types, there was a reduction in DM as a result of drought stress, but significant DM\(_{adp}\) differences between cultivars were only found on loamy sand (Fig. 3). The largest yield difference between control and drought-treated plots was found in Sevenop (1.51 t ha\(^{-1}\)) and the smallest in Jordane and Kora (0.70 and 0.73 t ha\(^{-1}\), respectively) on loamy sand. The DM\(_{adp}\) of Jordane and Kora was significantly smaller than of Sevenop (P < 0.01) and Bamse (P < 0.05). The DM\(_{adp}\) in Chieftain and Amba was also significantly smaller than in Sevenop (P < 0.05).

Dry matter yield after the drought period

For all cultivars, except cv. Jordane, the DM production in the period after the drought treatment (DM\(_{adp}\)) was higher in the plots that had previously been drought-stressed compared to the control plots (Fig. 2). The difference was significant for cvs. Sevenop and Chieftain (P < 0.05). As for Jordane, it seemed that cv. Hykor had similar DM\(_{adp}\) in the control and previously drought-treated plots (Fig. 2). Across soil types and cultivars, the average DM\(_{adp}\) of the drought-treated plots (5.19 t ha\(^{-1}\)) was higher than the control plots (4.71 t ha\(^{-1}\); P < 0.01).

The average DM\(_{adp}\) of the cultivars across treatments and soil types was significantly different (P < 0.001; Table S1). The DM\(_{adp}\) of cvs. Sevenop, Kora and Jordane were significantly higher than cvs. Amba, Bamse and Chieftain (P < 0.001). Cultivar Jordane had the highest DM\(_{adp}\) of 5.89 t ha\(^{-1}\) and cv. Bamse the lowest of 3.99 t ha\(^{-1}\) in the control plots (Fig. 2). Hykor seemed to have DM\(_{adp}\) similar to the three highest yielding cultivars.

Total dry matter yield, that is sum of yields before, during and after the drought stress period

There was a difference in DM\(_{total}\) between the two soil types and for each of the grasses the DM\(_{total}\) was higher on loamy than on coarse sand (Fig. 4). Significant differences between the eight cultivars were seen (P < 0.001; Table S2). In addition, there was interaction between soil and cultivar (P < 0.05) primarily because of very low DM\(_{total}\) for M. giganteus on coarse sand. Across treatments, M. lutarioriparius had the highest DM\(_{total}\) on loamy sand (16.55 t ha\(^{-1}\)) and M. x giganteus the lowest on coarse sand (1.60 t ha\(^{-1}\); Fig. 4). The yield of M. lutarioriparius was significantly higher than for all other grasses on both loamy and coarse sand. In addition, the cvs. Sevenop, Kora and Jordane had significantly higher DM\(_{total}\) than cvs. Bamse, Chieftain and M. x giganteus on both soil types. Furthermore, the yield of cv. Amba was lower than for cv. Kora on loamy sand, but higher than cv. Bamse and M. x giganteus on both soil types. The DM\(_{total}\) of cv. Hykor seemed to be at a similar level as cv. Kora on both soil types (Fig. 4). Interestingly, the average DM\(_{total}\) across cultivars and soil types was 10.39 and 10.28 t ha\(^{-1}\) for control and drought-treated plots, respectively, so the difference was very small and not significant (Table S2).

Water use efficiency

Cultivar Jordane had significantly higher WUE than all other cultivars except cv. Sevenop across soil types during the drought stress period in 2015 (P < 0.05; Fig. 5b). Across treatments and soil types cvs. Sevenop and Jordane had significantly higher WUE (3.12 g l\(^{-1}\) and 3.29 g l\(^{-1}\), respectively) than the other cultivars, which had average values between 2.35 and 2.70 g l\(^{-1}\) (P < 0.01). Cultivar Hykor seemed to have an intermediate WUE (2.92 g l\(^{-1}\); Fig. 5b). In 2014, cv. Sevenop also had WUE in the high end (3.60 g l\(^{-1}\)) but this was not significant (P = 0.08).
In 2015, significantly ($P < 0.01$; Table S1) higher average WUE was found in the drought-treated plots (2.84 g l$^{-1}$) compared to the controls (2.62 g l$^{-1}$). Such difference between treatments was also observed in 2014 (Fig. 5a) with WUE of 3.49 g l$^{-1}$ and 3.15 g l$^{-1}$ in drought-treated and control plots, respectively ($P < 0.05$; Fig. 5a).

The WUE$_{total}$ also showed significant differences between cultivars ($P < 0.001$) and treatments ($P < 0.01$) as well as interaction between cultivar and soil (Fig. 5b). Miscanthus lutarioriparius had the highest WUE$_{total}$ with an average of 3.61 g l$^{-1}$, which was significantly higher than all other grasses ($P < 0.001$). Cultivar Jordane had the second highest WUE$_{total}$ of 2.69 g l$^{-1}$, and this was significantly higher than cvs. Amba, Bamse, Chieftain and M. × giganteus ($P < 0.01$). The highest values of WUE$_{total}$ were found in the drought-treated plots and on loamy sand.

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Carbon isotopic composition

Plants from drought-treated plots had a less negative $\delta^{13}$C than those grown under irrigated conditions ($P < 0.001$; Fig. 6a). Within the drought-treated plots cv. Bamse had significantly higher $\delta^{13}$C than cv. Chieftain ($P < 0.05$). Across soil types and treatments cv. Jordane showed a tendency to high $\delta^{13}$C of $-28.9\%_{\text{o}}$ and cv. Chieftain to low with $-29.6\%_{\text{o}}$ ($P = 0.061$). Cultivar Hykor had similar $\delta^{13}$C ($-28.4\%_{\text{o}}$) as found for cv. Jordane.

Leaf water potential

The $\Psi_l$ measurements showed significant difference between treatments ($P < 0.001$; Table S1). As expected, the lowest $\Psi_l$ was measured on the drought-treated plants (Fig. 7) with an average of $-1.58$ MPa compared to $-0.84$ MPa in control plots. The $\Psi_l$ of the grasses across treatments were lower on coarse sand ($-1.32$ MPa) than loamy sand ($-1.10$ MPa). Similar observations were made in 2014 (data not shown).

The results also showed interaction between treatments and soil types ($P < 0.001$; Table S1), as the drought-treated grasses on coarse sand had lower average $\Psi_l$ value than on loamy sand ($-1.80$ and $-1.36$ MPa, respectively), while similar for control plots ($-0.83$ and $-0.84$ MPa on loamy and coarse sand, respectively; data not shown).

Stomatal conductance

The average $g_s$ for cv. Bamse across soil types and treatments was lower than for cvs. Sevenop and Jordane ($P < 0.05$; data not shown). In addition, cv. Chieftain had lower value than cv. Jordane. It seemed that the $g_s$ of cv. Hykor was lower than of cv. Jordane, but higher than the other grasses. The $g_s$ was lower in drought-treated (118 mmol m$^{-2}$ s$^{-1}$) than irrigated (353 mmol m$^{-2}$ s$^{-1}$) plants ($P < 0.001$), and there were indications that it was lower on coarse (203 mmol m$^{-2}$ s$^{-1}$) compared to loamy sand (269 mmol m$^{-2}$ s$^{-1}$; Fig. 7).

The analysis also showed a significant interaction between cultivars and treatments ($P < 0.05$; Table S1). Significant differences within the control plots were observed, such that cvs. Jordane and Sevenop had higher $g_s$ (472 and 435 mmol m$^{-2}$ s$^{-1}$, respectively) than cvs. Kora, Bamse and Chieftain (303, 232 and 305 mmol m$^{-2}$ s$^{-1}$, respectively). Also cv. Amba had higher $g_s$ (374 mmol m$^{-2}$ s$^{-1}$) than cv. Bamse. The results suggested that the control plots of cv. Hykor also had a high $g_s$ of 449 mmol m$^{-2}$ s$^{-1}$.

Ratio vegetation index

When considering the development of the average RVI in 2015 of the seven C$_3$ grasses before and until one month after the drought treatment period had finished (Fig. 8a), it was observed that as the drought period progressed there was an increasing difference between the drought-treated and control plots with the highest RVI in control plots ($P < 0.001$). However, in the first month after termination of the drought treatment, where all plots were irrigated to full water capacity, the previously drought-stressed plots had the highest RVI. Such relations were supported by the preliminary

![Fig. 5](image-url) Mean water use efficiency (WUE) across soil types in four perennial grasses in 2014 (a) and nine in 2015 (b). The WUE was measured based on the dry matter produced and the water used in the drought period (WUE) and the whole growing season (WUE_total). Error bars represent SE ($n = 6$). Cultivars with the same letter are not significantly different at the $P = 0.05$ level. Lower-case letters show the comparison for the drought stress period, and upper-case letters for the whole growing season.
experiment in 2014 ($P < 0.001$; Fig. 8b). Four weeks after termination of drought in 2015, control and drought-treated plots reached similar levels of RVI and then the trend was that the control plots had the highest RVI. In 2014, the previously drought-treated plots continued to be superior to control plots ($P < 0.001$).

At harvest on 2 July in 2015 the RVI for cv. Amba was lower than cvs. Sevenop, Kora and Jordane across soil types and treatments ($P < 0.01$). The RVI of cv. Hykor seemed lower than the RVI of these three cultivars. In 2014, cv. Amba as well as cv. Sevenop had significantly lower RVI than cvs. Kora and Jordane ($P < 0.001$; data not shown). In both years, the RVI was lower in drought-treated compared to control plots ($P < 0.001$).

**Intercepted photosynthetically active radiation**

In 2015, higher IPAR during the drought treatment period were found in cvs. Sevenop, Kora and Jordane compared to cvs. Amba, Bamse and Chieftain ($P < 0.001$), as well as in cv. Amba compared to cvs. Bamse and Chieftain ($P < 0.001$), and in control compared to drought-stressed plots ($P < 0.01$; data not shown).

The IPAR$_{total}$ showed significant difference between cultivars and interaction between cultivars and soil.
types \((P < 0.001; \text{Table S2})\), but IPAR\textsubscript{total} was higher on loamy compared to coarse sand for all cultivars except for \textit{M. lutariariparius}. Across soil types and treatments, IPAR\textsubscript{total} was generally higher in the C\textsubscript{3} (from 809 to 983 MJ m\textsuperscript{-2}) compared to the C\textsubscript{4} plants (451 and 649 MJ m\textsuperscript{-2}). The highest value was observed in cv. Kora and the lowest in \textit{M. \times giganteus}. Hykor had a relatively high value (955 MJ m\textsuperscript{-2}).

**Radiation use efficiency**

The RUE was higher in control plots during the drought treatment period than in drought-treated plots \((P < 0.001)\). Cultivar Sevenop had the highest RUE with 1.29 g MJ\textsuperscript{-1} and cv. Bamse the lowest with 1.01 g MJ\textsuperscript{-1}, implying that cv. Bamse was significantly lower than the other five C\textsubscript{3} grasses \((P < 0.05)\) and cv. Amba was significantly lower than cv. Sevenop \((P < 0.01)\).

Contrary to the RUE, there was no significant difference between treatments for the RUE\textsubscript{total}, but for each of the grasses, the RUE\textsubscript{total} was higher on loamy than on coarse sand (Fig. 9). There were differences between cultivars at each soil type \((P < 0.001; \text{Table S2})\), such that \textit{M. lutariariparius} had the highest RUE\textsubscript{total} (2.57 g MJ\textsuperscript{-1}) of all grasses on loamy sand \((P < 0.001)\) and \textit{M. \times giganteus} the lowest on coarse sand \((P < 0.001; \text{Fig. 9})\).

**Correlation between variables**

According to partial correlation coefficients, there was a positive correlation between \(g\textsubscript{s}\) and \(\delta\text{\textsuperscript{13}C}\) \((P < 0.01; \text{data not shown})\). It was found that \(\Psi\textsubscript{l}\) was more negative and \(g\textsubscript{s}\) was lower on coarse sand compared to loamy sand (Fig. 7) and that the cultivars with a high (less negative) average \(\Psi\textsubscript{l}\) across soil types and treatments had a low \(g\textsubscript{s}\) (data not shown). According to Pearson coefficient of correlation, this association was significant \((P < 0.01)\). Furthermore, this analysis suggested positive, significant correlations between \(g\textsubscript{s}\) and DM as well as WUE \((P < 0.05)\) across soil types and treatments. In the control plots and across soil types and treatments, there were indications of positive associations between WUE and \(\delta\text{\textsuperscript{13}C}\) \((P < 0.09; \text{Fig. 6a})\) and between DM and \(\delta\text{\textsuperscript{13}C}\) \((P < 0.05; \text{Fig. 6b})\) when nonsignificant interactions were excluded from the analysis. Between DM and DM\textsubscript{adp, a} a positive correlation was observed \((P < 0.01)\).

The partial correlation coefficients between DM and WUE as well as WUE and RUE were positive both

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**Fig. 8** The average ratio vegetation index (RVI) in control and drought-treated plots on loamy and coarse sand of seven cultivars (Amba, Sevenop, Kora, Jordane, Bamse, Chieftain and Hykor) in 2015 (a) and of four cultivars (Amba, Sevenop, Kora and Jordane) in 2014 (b). The grasses were cut on 19 May, 2 July and 7 October 2015 and on 19 September and 13 October 2014 on coarse and loamy sand, respectively (open arrows). The drought period was from 21 May until 2 July 2015, and from 8 August until 19 September and 13 October 2014 on coarse and loamy sand, respectively (black dotted line). Error bars represent SE \((n = 21 \text{ in } 2015 \text{ and } n = 12 \text{ in } 2014)\).
during the drought treatment period and for the whole growing season \((P < 0.001)\). Furthermore, there was a positive, significant correlation between iPAR and RUE \((P < 0.001)\), iPAR\(_{\text{total}}\) and DM\(_{\text{total}}\) \((P < 0.01)\) and between iPAR\(_{\text{total}}\) and WUE\(_{\text{total}}\) \((P = 0.001)\).

**Discussion**

*Variation in yield, yield reduction and water use efficiency*

Identification and further development of grasses with increased drought tolerance and WUE would be valuable for agricultural production under climate change. Here, the cvs. Kora and Jordane had the lowest decrease in DM on loamy sand during drought. Furthermore, the cvs. Sevenop, Kora, Jordane and Hykor produced higher DM than the other tested cultivars during drought treatment. This was not solely species dependent, which is equivalent to what has been reported previously (Reed et al., 2008). Moreover, we found that these four C\(_3\) grasses also produced the highest yields when irrigated. Here, DM ranged between 12.5–13.6 and 9.5–11.5 t ha\(^{-1}\) on loamy and coarse sand, respectively. This is lower than harvested in field trials of cocksfoot, tall fescue and festulolium cultivars with yields between 15.2–20.4 and 15.3–17.7 t ha\(^{-1}\) on loamy and coarse sand, respectively (Manevski et al., 2017).

Still high shoot biomass production has been found in greenhouse experiments both after drought and irrigation, where cv. Sevenop was more productive than cvs. Kora and Jordane (Mårtensson et al., 2017). Similar observations of high productivity under different conditions have also been made by Rizza et al. (2004) in barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) who found that selection in favourable surroundings produced genotypes that also performed well in drought-stressed environments. Although this indicates that modern cultivars already contain some drought tolerance, targeted breeding for a high biomass production during drought stress might enhance this trait. It could be achieved by combining traditional breeding with improved methods developed within plant physiology, molecular genetics, molecular biology (Cattivelli et al., 2008) and modelling (Wollenweber et al., 2005). In maize, this has successfully been used to develop new hybrids with improved grain yield and yield stability in drought-prone environments (Cooper et al., 2014).

In addition to high DM, cvs. Sevenop and Jordane showed higher WUE than the other tested cultivars under both irrigated and drought-stressed conditions. Generally, DM was found to be positively correlated with WUE. Such a relation has previously been observed in other accessions of *D. glomerata* and *F. arundinacea* (Gulıas et al., 2012). It has also been found that \(g_s\) decreased while WUE increased in drought-treated *D. glomerata*, which suggests that \(g_s\) might be used as an indicator of WUE under water-limited conditions (Gulıas et al., 2012). However, we did not find such a negative association. On the contrary, we observed a positive correlation both within *D. glomerata* and across cultivars, indicating that these grasses benefit from keeping the stomata open and maintain a relatively high biomass production.

As opposed to the other grasses cv. Bamse did not increase WUE when water stressed, which indicated lack of drought adaptation ability. However, here the influence of only one-two drought events on DM and WUE was investigated, and the cultivars might react differently if grown under extreme or prolonged drought where ability to escape water scarcity may become more important. Clearly, we found differences between cultivars, but further experiments are needed to evaluate the impact of drought duration and severity on the performance of different grasses. Such experiments could include below-ground biomass production for interpretation of potential effects.

*Carbon isotopic composition as a predictor of water use efficiency*

Our results suggest that there may be a positive association between WUE and \(\delta^{13}C\) in the C\(_3\) grasses under well-watered conditions. Previous findings showed a
similar relation when these grasses were grown both with and without lack of water (Zhu et al., 2016) although the correlation between WUE and Δ¹³C was negative because of different definitions of δ¹³C and Δ¹³C. Such a relationship has been found in wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) experiments too (Rebetzke et al., 2002). They also found Δ¹³C useful for selecting wheat lines with higher aerial biomass and grain yield especially in dry environments. In our studies, there seemed to be a positive relation between DM and δ¹³C in control plots. This trend was in accordance with former results in these grasses (Märtensson et al., 2017) where a negative correlation also was found between shoot biomass and Δ¹³C in drought-treated plants. Previously, a positive correlation between grain yield and Δ¹³C in spring wheat has been reported (Fischer et al., 1998). This was also found by Xu et al. (2007) across environments and under water-stressed conditions. The relation between Δ¹³C and yield can be positive, negative or neutral, depending on both genotype (species) and environment (season and location; Condon et al., 2004; Chen et al., 2011). Although this implies that it is complex to use Δ¹³C and δ¹³C as predictors of WUE and above-ground biomass production, our results suggest that δ¹³C might be used as an indicator of WUE and DM under conditions where the grasses are not drought stressed.

Morphology, stomatal conductance and leaf water potential

It was observed that leaves on the drought-stressed plants of cv. Jordane were rolling (Fig. S2a,b). Such a strategy of minimizing the effective leaf area to reduce water loss as described by Ludlow (1989) seems advantageous compared to the response observed in the cv. Amba where the leaves were hanging limply down (Fig. S3a,b). However, this morphological response is not the only reason for better performance of cv. Jordane concerning WUE and DM during drought as cv. Sevenop, which showed similar response as cv. Amba, exhibited higher WUE and DM than cv. Amba.

Loss of tissue turgidity as seen in cvs. Amba and Sevenop during drought treatment was in line with their more closed stomata observed through the lower gs that was measured in these cultivars compared to cvs. Kora and Jordane. All the grasses – though at different levels – responded to drought stress and saved water by closing the stomata as the gs was lower in the drought-treated compared to the control plots. Overall, we found a negative correlation between gs and Ψl. This indicates that evaluation of drought stress in grasses might be performed by assessment of gs, which is easier to measure than Ψl. Previously, gs has been found to be a good reference parameter to reflect drought intensity in C₃ plants (Medrano et al., 2002). Application of gs as a predictor of drought stress might be utilized even further as it might be estimated indirectly through modern thermal infrared imaging (Prashar & Jones, 2016). This could be a high-throughput method for assessment of gs and phenotyping of drought stress, and thereby a tool for breeding of future cultivars with improved drought tolerance (Lootens et al., 2016; Prashar & Jones, 2016).

The gs might also be used as an indicator of biomass production potential in these perennial grasses due to the significant correlation between gs and DM. However, Ψl is apparently not useful for this purpose, as no correlation between Ψl and DM was found. A similar finding was made in Napier grass (Pennisetum purpureum) where measurements of Ψl were not adequate for selecting cultivars for dry environments (Mwendia et al., 2013).

Compensatory growth after drought

In both years, the drought treatment resulted in a significantly reduced DM in the drought-stressed grasses compared to control. Contrary to this, in the period after drought the highest yields were produced in the previously drought-treated plots. Similar observations have been made in temperate forage grasses (Hofer et al., 2016). In accordance with the increased yields in our study, a higher RVI was measured in the first weeks after irrigation of previously drought-stressed plots. This indicates that when grasses, that had been drought-stressed, were re-irrigated they managed to utilize the soil N resources (Hofer et al., 2016) or they had stored reserves ready for use, and were able to compensate for the lower above-ground yield produced during drought. The reserves might be stored in roots and stubble, as it has previously been observed that recovery after drought was associated with a large pool size of fructans with a high degree of polymerization in entire tiller bases (Voltaire et al., 1998a). Furthermore, it has been found that dry matter can be allocated to roots during stress as a possible short-term cost for shoot growth (Ludlow, 1989). We observed no significant effect of drought treatments on the DMtotal and RUEtotal for the whole growing season. Additionally, the WUE was higher in drought-treated compared to control plots, not only during the drought stress period but also for the whole growing season, so drought at the investigated level seems to be useful for saving water. This may be different in more severe drought conditions with prolonged drought or higher evaporation demand than in the rather cool Danish climate.

Comparison of C₃ and C₄ grasses

During the whole growing season, the cultivar that produced the lowest DM was the C₄ grass
Drought effect on grass biomass production

...M. × giganteus, although the yield of 7.7 t ha⁻¹ on loamy sand was higher than previously observed (3.4 Mg ha⁻¹) in the second year after planting on this soil type and location (Manevski et al., 2017). This is most likely due to a bad establishment as a slow establishment rate is a major problem in this species especially in cool areas (Clifton-Brown et al., 2001), and it is suggested to be partly because of severe winter death (Larsen et al., 2014). In warmer climatic conditions, yields of 25.5 t ha⁻¹ is found in the second growth year (Clifton-Brown et al., 2001). Low overwintering survival has also been observed in the other C₄ grass, M. lutarioriparius, at very low temperatures (down to −22.9 °C). Otherwise, this species has been reported to have superior characteristics for good crop establishment (Yan et al., 2012). In the present study, M. lutarioriparius produced the highest DMtotal of all grasses, which aligns with previous projections of a high biomass production in this perennial grass (Yan et al., 2012, 2015).

We found highly significant correlations between DMtotal and IPARtotal. Even though the IPARtotal was lower in the C₄ than the C₃ grasses, which is consistent with reported results (Manevski et al., 2017), the DMtotal was larger leading to an RUEtotal almost twice as high in M. lutarioriparius compared to the other tested grasses. The RUE in C₄ grass species has been observed to be less influenced by resource limitations, like water availability, than in C₃ grasses (Cristiano et al., 2015). The restrictive effect on C₃ grasses was also found in our studies as the measurements during the drought treatment period showed that RUE was affected negatively by water limitation, even though we did not evaluate root biomass, which Cristiano et al. (2015) found important.

The Ψl was lower in drought-stressed M. lutarioriparius than in control plants during the drought treatment, but not as low as in C₃ plants. Furthermore, we found a higher gs in drought-treated Miscanthus (except M. lutarioriparius on loamy sand) than in C₃ grasses, even though the C₄ species were irrigated with less water (Table 3) as they used less than any of the C₃ species (Fig. 1a,b). This could have been due to water uptake from deeper soil layers if the Miscanthus plants had deep rooting. It has been found that M. × giganteus can have a root system down to 300 cm (Ferchaud et al., 2015). However, this seems not to be the reason here as none of the grasses used water at 100 cm depth according to our measurements of soil water use (Fig. 1). Therefore, it appears that C₄ grasses, in particular M. lutarioriparius, were less affected by drought than C₃ grasses. This is in accordance with previous studies, which found that C₄ grasses have an advantage compared to C₃ grasses under field conditions during drought (Taylor et al., 2014). This was partly caused by higher gs in C₄ species, which is in agreement with our finding. The increased gs together with higher hydrodynamic gradients when grown under water-limited conditions seemed to enhance the photosynthetic differences in C₄ compared to C₃ species (Taylor et al., 2014).

Yan et al. (2015) also observed a high photosynthetic rate – and a high WUE – of M. lutarioriparius in areas with less precipitation and low temperature compared to warmer and wetter environments, and therefore, they found this species useful as an energy crop in semiarid and cool regions. Generally, C₄ plants are considered to have enhanced WUE compared to C₃ plants (Way et al., 2014). High WUE is in accordance with our results as M. lutarioriparius had the highest WUEtotal among all the tested grasses. This higher WUE compared to that of C₃ grasses might partly be explained by the enhanced efficiency of radiation use in this species as the correlation between WUEtotal and RUEtotal was strongly significant.

If a high biomass production is the trait of highest value, the C₄ perennial grass M. lutarioriparius seems very interesting, as it produced the highest yields on both soil types. It might also have potential for cultivation in water deficient areas as it used the least amount of water and at the same time had the highest WUEtotal both in drought-stressed and control plots.

The C₃ cvs. Sevenop, Kora and Jordane grew well on both soil types and produced DM at equal levels, which were higher than the other three tested C₃ grasses during drought. This might be partly due to high WUE and IPAR during drought, indicating that they are less affected by drought and transform the incoming radiation into biomass more effectively than the other tested cultivars. These findings are useful for selection of cultivars with superior drought tolerance that simultaneously maintain a high yield potential. Further investigations are needed for development of cultivars which do not only have a high drought tolerance but also produce biomass with sufficient quality for bio-refining and bioenergy during drought stress, for example on water constrained marginal land.

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