



The effects of elevated CO₂ and elevated O₃ exposure on plant growth, yield and quality of grains of two wheat cultivars grown in north India



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ABSTRACT

Global food security is challenged by increasing levels of CO₂, O₃ and temperature through their impacts on production and grain quality of wheat, one of the major C₃ crops and staple food across the world. The present study was conducted to assess the effects of elevated levels of CO₂ (EC; 550 ppm) and tropospheric O₃ (EO; 70 ppb) as well as of combined interactive treatment [EC X EO; ECO] on plant growth, yield and grain quality of two wheat cultivars (HD-2967 and C-306) grown during 2016–17 and 2017–18 using free air ozone and carbon dioxide enrichment (FAOCE) facility under field conditions. Individually, EC, increased leaf area index (LAI; 15.9–28.2%), photosynthetic rate (Pn; 11.4–20.3%) and yield (8.2–20.9%) whereas EO declined LAI (5.1–12.5%), Pn (2.8–11.8%) and yield (2.2–14.2%) over ambient conditions (Amb: 405.2 ppm CO₂ and 30.7 ppb O₃). Under ECO condition, EC increased LAI (2.2–17.1%), Pn (2.8–17.6%) and grain yield parameters (4.4–24.3%) across the cultivars in both years, but reduced the positive effects of EO on quality as compared to Amb. Dilution effect of increased yield under EC condition have reduced total protein, micro- and macro-nutrient concentrations whereas EO increased them notably compared to Amb. Starch in grains increased under EC but reduced under EO as compared to Amb. AOT40, the sum of averaged difference of O₃ h⁻¹ concentration beyond 40 ppb for 7 hours (31233 ppb h⁻¹) in FAOCEs rings during the crop growth period led to reduction in average grain yield of HD-2967 and C-306 by 11.6 and 8.5% or by 1.6 and 1.3% yield loss per ppb increase of O₃, respectively. The growth, yield and quality parameters of both wheat cultivars responded similarly but to different extent to all treatments. EC was able to offset the negative effects of EO on yield and yield components only, but not those concerning the quality of grains. To stabilize global food security, precursor gases forming tropospheric ozone must be constrained.

1. Introduction

The global average concentrations of greenhouse gases (GHGs) such as carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O) and tropospheric ozone (hereafter referred as O₃) have increased significantly in the last two decades (NOAA, ESRL, 2019). Among these, CO₂ and O₃ are closely linked to plant growth, yield and quality of grains such as wheat, rice, maize and chickpea (Saha et al., 2015; Abebe et al., 2016). Increase in atmospheric CO₂ works as carbon fertilizer, improves plant growth and productivity of crops (Van der Kooi et al., 2016; Deryang et al., 2016) and negatively impacts the nutrients such as iron, zinc and crude protein contents in the grains (Broberg et al., 2017). Since the pre-industrial era (1750), CO₂ concentration has increased incessantly from 280 ppm to 409.7 ppm (NOAA, ESRL, 2019) and is expected to

increase further if current emission rates continue. Burning of fossil fuel and biomass remain prime contributors of CO₂, oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and volatile organic compounds (VOC). Tropospheric ozone, a secondary air pollutant formed via photochemical reactions among NO_x and organic VOC is phytotoxic in nature and is deleterious to crops and ecosystems (CLRTAP, 2017; Lefohn et al., 2017). Global average ozone concentration fall in the range of 35–50 ppb compared to the average of 20 ppb in the beginning of the 20th century (Proietti et al., 2016; Sicard et al., 2017). With the current emission rates of precursor gases, ozone concentration across the Asian countries would continue to rise in the 21st century (Frei, 2015). Crop growth, productivity and grain quality have their own responses to the elevated CO₂ and O₃ in the ambient atmosphere.

Enhanced CO₂ level can lead to positive effects more in C₃ plants compared to C₄ plants (Mishra et al., 2013; Pleijel and Hogy, 2015).

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Rising CO₂ levels can cause accumulation of excess C and reduction in nutrients and thus could alter the C, N metabolism in C₃ plants such as wheat (Hogy et al., 2013). Enhanced CO₂ is known to cause reduction in rice milling percentage, head rice recovery, protein content and nutritional quality of grains in C₃ plants such as wheat and rice (Myers et al., 2014). Ozone enters into plants during the normal gas exchange process through the stomatal pores (CLRTAP, 2017) and accumulates in leaves. It reacts with unsaturated biomolecules to form reactive species of oxygen (ROS) and causes programmed cell death that negatively impacts plant photosynthesis and metabolism in plants (Pleijel et al., 2018). Higher accumulation of surface ozone diminishes the storage of carbon in vegetation, resulting in reduced plant growth and yield (Tai et al., 2014). Besides, deterioration in plant growth and productivity, enrichment of O₃ also impacts grain quality of crops (Broberg et al., 2015; Malin et al., 2015). Compared to individual effects of CO₂ and O₃, combined interactive environment of CO₂ and O₃ affects growth and development of crops as well as yield and nutrient levels in different ways (Phothi et al., 2016). There has been studies on individual effects of CO₂ and O₃ on wheat, rice, maize and chickpea crops and their yield in India and in other parts of world (Mishra et al., 2013; Saha et al., 2015; Abebe et al., 2016; Chaturvedi et al., 2017; Harmens et al., 2019). Most of these studies have been conducted using open top chambers in field conditions. However, it will be useful to conduct experiment on exposure of crops, particularly wheat, to interactive CO₂–O₃ which are otherwise scarcely reported. This becomes more meaningful in Indian sub-continent where levels of CO₂ and O₃ are increasing in parallel and wheat cultivars are most sensitive to O₃ exposure (Mishra et al., 2013 and more references therein).

Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) is an important staple food across the globe and its growth and yield are sensitive to tropospheric O₃ (Broberg et al., 2015). It is grown on the largest area (220.1 Mha) on Earth's surface with a total production of 749.4 million tons (FAO, 2016). About 65 percent of wheat production is used for food, 12 percent for industrial and 17 percent for animal feed purposes (FAO, 2016). India cultivates wheat on 30.6 million hectares of land area and produces more than 98.4 million ton per year with an average productivity rate of 3.2 ton ha⁻¹ (Economic Survey, 2016–17). Most of wheat in India is grown in fertile farm lands of Indo-Gangetic Plain (IGP) which is the most densely populated area of the country. This region experiences high levels of CO₂ and O₃ (formed from precursor gases, NO_x, VOC) due to emissions from coal based thermal power plants, vehicles and large scale biomass burning at domestic level. Ozone levels have shown a steady increase in past years in IGP under tropical climatic conditions (Mahajan et al., 2012; Mishra et al., 2013). There exists a major apprehension that wheat crop productivity and quality of grains can go down significantly in this century due to increasing O₃ levels in the region (Singh et al., 2018). The information about effects of elevated CO₂ (EC) and elevated tropospheric O₃ (EO) and their interactive (EC X EO together) exposure on plant growth, yield and yield components of wheat crop from the Indian sub-continent is too scarce. Such studies are essential from the food security point of view and developing more CO₂ and O₃ stress tolerant varieties of wheat. To fill such knowledge gaps, this study was conducted on two wheat cultivars (HD-2967: hybrid variety and C-306: a traditional variety) using free air ozone and carbon dioxide enrichment (FAOCE) facility under field conditions to assess the effects of 1) projected elevated CO₂ (EC; 550 ppm); 2) elevated tropospheric O₃ (EO; 70 ppb) and 3) combined interactive effects of EC and EO (ECO) on plant growth, yield attributes, yield and quality of grains.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Site description

This work was carried out at a FAOCE facility established at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), New Delhi, India during Rabi season of the years 2016–17 and 2017–18. New Delhi, (28° 37'N and 77°

12'E about 228.6 m above mean sea level) represents a transition climatic zone from sub-arid climate in the west and sub-humid in the east and experiences sub-tropical climate with average annual precipitation of 797.4 mm. Weather parameters during the study period such as rainfall, maximum and minimum temperatures, sunshine hours and relative humidity were recorded from an agro-meteorological station situated within 100 meters distance from the FAOCE facility and are provided in Table 1. Soil at experimental site was sandy loam in texture.

2.2. Treatment and experiment design

The treatment descriptions in this study included ambient atmospheric CO₂ and tropospheric O₃ (referred as Amb), EC and EO alone and interactive combined treatment of EC X EO (referred as ECO). With the operational constraints, two FAOCE rings, each of 19.8 m² area were established for each of the four exposure conditions viz. Amb, EC, EO and ECO. Each ring was divided into four equal halves and each wheat cultivar variety was grown in two quadrants. Thus, there were total of four replicates of each wheat cultivar for each exposure condition. The targeted elevated CO₂ (EC) and tropospheric O₃ (EO) were 550 ppm and 70 ppb, respectively but the real exposure concentrations at field conditions were 561.2 ppm and 72.2 ppb, respectively. In the control ring, average ambient concentrations of CO₂ and O₃ were 405.2 ppm and 30.7 ppb, respectively during the experiment. Average ambient and elevated concentrations of EC and EO during crop growing period are shown graphically (Fig. 1). Crops were exposed to elevated CO₂ and O₃ during 10.00–17.00 h (7 h) throughout the crop growing period. Seven hour exposure of EC and EO is considered suitable to record the full response of crops and is practiced in such previous studies (Ashmore, 2005). Completely randomized design (CRD) was adopted for plot distribution. Anemometer and wind vane were installed in the center of FAOCE rings to record wind speed and direction, respectively. Compressed pure CO₂ gas cylinders of 30 kg capacity were used for mixing CO₂ with ambient air. Carbon dioxide and air mixture was supplied to FAOCE rings through polyethylene tubes having laser holes (0.3 mm in diameter; hole to hole distance was 30 cm). Solenoid valves were used to control the pressure of elevated CO₂ in FAOCE in tune with prevailing wind speed and direction. Ozone generators fitted with ultra-violet lamps to convert atmospheric oxygen into O₃ were used to generate ozone. Flappers were used to control the release of O₃ and air mixture as per requirement in the rings. Mixture of tropospheric O₃ and air was supplied through a common tin duct placed perpendicular to the FAOCE rings. Fuji Infrared Gas Analyzer (IRGA) (Serial Number: A7A0203T, Fuji Electronic System Japan) and ozone monitoring sensor (2B Technologies, USA) were installed in the center of each ring to monitor EC and EO concentrations, respectively. Air samples were taken from the center of each ring and analyzed for CO₂ and O₃ concentrations.

2.3. Crop fertilization

Crops were fertilized with N (20 kg ha⁻¹), P₂O₅, K₂O (60, kg ha⁻¹), and Zn SO₄ (25 kg ha⁻¹). Full doses of P₂O₅, K₂O and ZnSO₄ and half (50%) dose of nitrogen were applied at the time of sowing. Remaining dose of N was applied in two equal parts at vegetative and flowering stages. Planting of wheat cultivars was done at 10 cm plant to plant distance and at 15 cm row to row distance during the last week of November month in of the years 2016–17 and 2017–18.

2.4. Measurement of plant growth parameters

The photosynthetic rate (Pn) were determined by using LI-6400 XT Portable Photosynthesis System (Model No. LI-6400XT; LI-COR, USA). Leaf area index (LAI) was measured by leaf area meter (LI-COR; Model No. LAI 2200C, USA) during the vegetative and flowering stages. The photosynthetically active radiation (PAR) was determined by using Line Quantum Sensor (Model: LI-COR, LI-1500 Light Sensor Logger, USA)

Table 1

Weather parameters during the wheat crop growing period for the years 2016–17 and 2017–18 around the free air ozone and carbon dioxide enrichment (FAOCE) facility at IARI, New Delhi.

Month, year	Rainfall (mm)	Temperature (°C)			Sunshine (hour)	Relative humidity (%)	Monthly average O ₃ (ppb)
		Maximum	Minimum	Mean			
December, 16	0	23.3	5.3	14.3	4.5	72	29.5
January, 17	2.1	20.1	7.7	13.9	4.2	76	29.2
February, 17	0	23.9	9.9	17.1	7.1	70	31
March, 17	0.6	29.7	14.2	21.7	8.1	62	30.4
April, 17	0.3	38	20.7	29.6	8.4	56	32.8
November, 17	0	26.8	10.6	18.7	2.5	69	27.4
December, 17	0.2	23.1	7	15	4.5	69	31.2
January, 18	0.4	20.7	4.2	12.4	4.4	68	29
February, 18	0	28.3	7.9	18.1	6.3	71	33
March, 18	0	31.6	12.7	22.2	8	57	30.6
April, 18	0.8	38.6	19.2	28.9	7.7	43	32.6

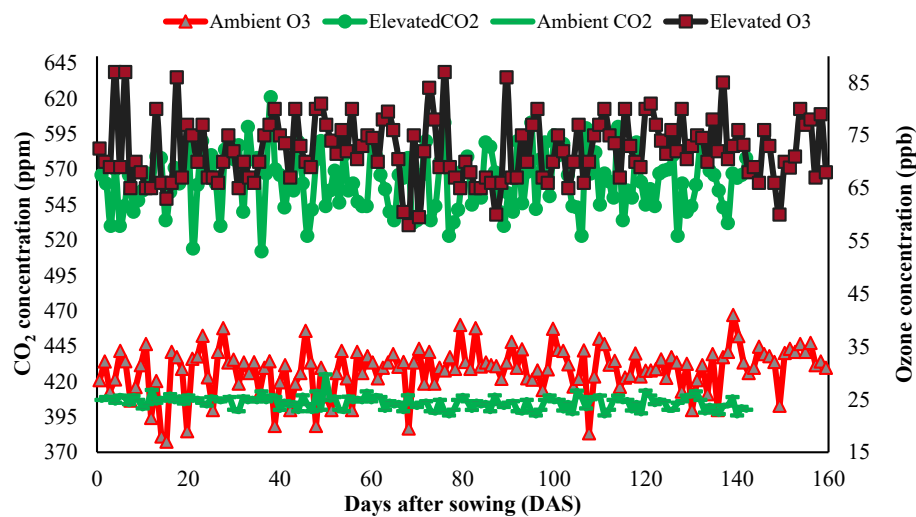


Fig. 1. Daily average concentrations of ambient CO₂, elevated CO₂, ambient ozone and elevated ozone measured during the crop growing years 2016–2017 and 2017–2018 for complete crop growth period starting from days after sowing (DAS) until harvest. The two year average values were ambient CO₂ (405.4 ± 4.7 ppm), elevated CO₂ (561.2 ± 20.9 ppm), ambient ozone (30.7 ± 4.4 ppb) and elevated ozone (72.2 ± 5.9 ppb).

along with Pn. It was determined between 11.00 to 12.00 h time of the clear sky days only. The fractional interception of PAR (fIPAR) was calculated as

$$fIPAR = (I_0 - I_t) / I_0 \quad (1)$$

where I_0 is the incident PAR on the top of canopy, I_t is the transmitted PAR at the bottom of canopy (Monteith et al., 1981). The fIPAR was calculated on 46th day after sowing (indicative of vegetative growth stage) and on 82nd day after sowing (indicative of flowering stage) during each cropping year. The fIPAR varied in very small window from 0.94 to 0.95 (Avg: 0.945) during the vegetative growth stage and from 0.95 to 0.97 (Avg: 0.96) during the flowering stage of wheat crop across the cropping years. The average temperature on the Pn measuring dates at vegetative growth stages ranged from 12.4 to 15.0 °C and at flowering stage from 11.2 to 21.9 °C across the growing years.

2.5. Measurement of yield and yield components

For assessing yield components, plants from 1m² area of each replicate i.e. total 240 plants of each of two wheat cultivars were harvested at maturity stage from rings designated for each of four exposures. Spikes (m⁻²), spike length (cm), grains (spike⁻¹), grain weight (spike⁻¹), biological yield (tonha⁻¹), grain yield (tonha⁻¹), 1000 grain weight (g) and harvest percent (ratio of grain yield to biological yield) were determined by following the standard procedures.

2.6. AOT40 calculation

AOT40 is the sum of averaged difference of O₃ h⁻¹ concentration beyond 40 ppb for 7 h in the FAOCEs rings during complete crop growth period (Mills et al., 2018). The sum of AOT40 was 31232.61 ppb in this experiment.

2.7. Analysis of soil and plant samples

Soil samples were collected from 0–10 cm depth from surface in three replicates from each part of the ring using a 5 cm diameter auger. The composite samples, prepared by mixing three replicates, were analyzed for electrical conductivity, pH, total nitrogen (N) (Kjeldahl method), total organic carbon (TOC; Blair et al., 1995), potassium (K) and phosphorus (P) (Jackson, 1973). The crude protein content of grains was calculated by multiplying N concentrations with conversion coefficient of 5.95 (Juliano, 1993). Starch content of grains was determined following the methodology of Sadasivam and Minickam (1992). The elemental analysis of acid digested grain samples was done using Inductively Coupled Plasma-Optical Emission Spectrometer (ICP-OES) (model: iCAP7000 series; Thermo Scientific, USA) (Yadav and Rajamani, 2003).

2.8. Statistical analysis

The plant growth, yield, yield components and grain quality parameters of both wheat cultivars grown during 2016–17 and 2017–18 were

analyzed using 9.3 SAS statistical software. A two way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to analyze the effects of Amb, EC, EO and ECO treatments on the crop growth, yield and grain quality parameters of wheat crops. The data was compared with the ambient and EO alone conditions. Duncan's multiple range tests were performed. The statistically analysis of data was carried out at 95 % confidence level ($p < 0.05$) to test statistical significance.

3. Results

The observational data on responses of crop growth, yield attributes, yield and quality of grains of two wheat cultivars under EC, EO and ECO exposure are presented in Tables 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, shown graphically in Figs. 2, 3, and 4 and are discussed hereafter in sub-sections.

3.1. Effects of EC, EO and ECO on plant growth parameters

3.1.1. Photosynthetic rate (Pn) and leaf area index (LAI)

Average Pn across the wheat cultivars and the growing years varied from 22.3 to 25.8 ($\mu\text{mole m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$) under EC and from 18.7 to 21.6 ($\mu\text{mole m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$) under EO treatments (Table 2; Fig. 2, panel A). The EC increased Pn in the range of 13.8–20.3 % in HD-2967 and in the range of 11.4–20.0% ($p < 0.05$) in C-306 cultivar across the crop growing stages and years (Table 2). Opposite to this, Pn was reduced in range of 4.0–7.7% in HD-2967 and in range of 2.8–11.8% in C-306 cultivar under EO condition as compared to the Amb. The EC under combined interactive ECO conditions increased Pn by 7.9–17.6% in HD-2967 and by 2.8–17.5% in C-306 as compared to EO alone (Table 2). Pn under ECO condition did not show noticeable difference compared to Amb condition suggesting that EC and EO offset the effects of each other under ECO conditions. The LAI varied from 4.8 to 5.9 under EC and from 3.5 to 4.5 under EO alone across the cultivars and growing years (Table 2; Fig. 2, panel B). The LAI increased (at $p < 0.05$ level) under EC and decreased (at $p < 0.05$ level) under EO alone in both cultivars as compared to Amb during crop growing years. Under ECO treatment, EC caused an increase in LAI in the range of 2.4–17.1% in HD-2967 and in the range of 2.2–15.7% in C-306 cultivar over EO alone across the crop growing stages and years (Table 2). LAI between ECO and Amb conditions was comparable in both cultivars (Fig. 2, panel B).

3.1.2. Effects of EC, EO and ECO on yield and yield parameters

3.1.2.1. Number of spikes (m^{-2}), spike length (cm) and grain weight (g spike^{-1}). The average number of spikes (m^{-2}) ranged between 401 m^{-2} to 470 m^{-2} under EC and between 320 m^{-2} to 406 m^{-2} under EO across the crop cultivars as well as crop growing years (Table 3). The two year average of number of spikes in both cultivars were very close to each other (Table 3). Individually, EC increased the number of spikes (m^{-2}) by 9.4–14.2% in HD-2967 and by 4.5–7.2% in C-306 cultivar. While, EO

reduced the number of spikes by 4.8–5.8% in HD-2967 and by 9.8–14.7% in C-306 cultivar. These comparisons were made with Amb treatment. The EC under ECO conditions increased average number of spikes (m^{-2}) by 9.3% and 17.9% in HD-2967 and C-306, respectively as compared to EO alone. Moreover, numbers of spikes (m^{-2}) under ECO conditions were non-significantly different from the Amb (Table 3). The percentage increase/decrease in number of spikes (m^{-2}) under EC, EO and ECO treatments compared to Amb was specific to the cultivar (s).

The spike length of wheat cultivars varied from 9.0 cm to 9.8 cm under EC and from 8.1 cm to 8.8 cm under EO for HD-2967 and C-306 cultivars, respectively. It does not vary significantly in HD-2967 ($p < 0.05$) under various treatments but significantly increased in C-306 ($p < 0.05$) under EC as compared to Amb condition (Table 3). Number of spikelets (spike^{-1}) under EC ranged from 35 to 39 and from 31 to 33 under EO across the cultivars and growing years. Under EC, average spikelets were significantly more in C-306 ($p < 0.05$) as compared to Amb. EO reduced spikelets significantly ($p < 0.05$) in HD-2967 cultivar over Amb. The spikelets under ECO treatment were at par with ambient condition in both cop cultivars (Table 3).

3.1.2.2. Number of grains (spike^{-1}), grain weight (spike^{-1}). The number of grains per spike varied from 44.2 to 60 under EC treatment and from 35.8 to 45.6 under EO (Table 4). EC alone increased average number of grains (spike^{-1}) by 5.3% in HD-2967 and by 31.4% in C 306 as compared to the ambient (Amb). The number of grains per spike under EO decreased by 8.1% in HD-2967 and by 8.7% in C-306 cultivar compared to Amb. Number of grains (spike^{-1}) under ECO were non-significantly different from Amb in HD-2967 but significantly high in C-306 ($p < 0.05$) as compared to Amb (Table 4). Grain weight per spike is another parameter to assess the yield of wheat crop. Average grain weights per spike under EC increased by 4.4% in HD-2967 and by 23.2% ($p < 0.05$) in C-306 (Table 3). Nonetheless, it was significantly decreased ($p < 0.05$) in both crop cultivars under EO treatment compared to Amb. Under ECO treatment, EC increased averaged grain weight by 15.8% ($p < 0.05$) in HD-2967 and by 22.2 % ($p < 0.05$) in C-306 as compared to EO alone. The grain weights (spike^{-1}) of cultivars under ECO treatment were at par with Amb (Table 4). Test weight (1000 grain weight) of wheat cultivars responded similarly to Amb, EC and ECO treatments but reduced by 5.4% in HD-2967 and by 8.4% in C-306 under EO alone as compared to Amb (Table 4).

3.1.2.3. Biological yield, grain yields and harvest percent. Biological yield (total accumulated dry matter by a plant) per hectare for wheat cultivars ranged from 14.7 ton to 15.3 ton under EC and from 11.0 ton to 13.3 ton under EO (Table 5). EC treatment increased biological yield of HD-2967 in the range of 3.4–8.9% and of C-306 in the range of 3.5–14.3% during both crop growing years as compared to Amb. However, EO abated it significantly ($p < 0.05$) in both cultivars as compared to Amb (Table 5). The EC under ECO treatment increased biological yield of HD-2967

Table 2

Leaf area index (LAI) and photosynthetic rates (Pn) of HD-2967 and C-306 wheat cultivars grown under elevated CO_2 (EC), tropospheric O_3 (EO) and interactive condition of elevated $\text{CO}_2 \times \text{O}_3$ (ECO)*.

Wheat variety	Treatment	Leaf Area Index (LAI)						Photosynthetic Rate (Pn; $\mu\text{mole m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$)					
		Vegetative stage			Flowering stage			Vegetative stage			Flowering stage		
		2016–17	2017–18	Mean	2016–17	2017–18	Mean	2016–17	2017–18	Mean	2016–17	2017–18	Mean
HD- 2967	Amb	4.5	4.6	4.5	3.9	3.9	3.9	19.9	20.6	20.3	21	19.5	20.2
	EC	5.7	5.6	5.6	5	4.8	4.9	23	24.8	23.9	23.8	22.3	23
	EO	4.1	4.2	4.2	3.5	3.7	3.6	18.9	19	18.9	19.9	18.7	19.3
	ECO	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.9	4	20.4	21.4	20.9	21.9	22	22
C-306	Amb	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.2	4.4	4.3	22.3	22	22.2	22.5	21	21.7
	EC	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.2	5.1	5.2	25.1	25.8	25.5	25.2	23.4	24.3
	EO	4.5	4.2	4.3	3.8	4	3.9	20.1	19.4	19.8	21.6	20.4	21
	ECO	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.3	21.6	22.8	22.2	22.2	22.7	22.4

* Determination was on 40 plants (10 plants from each replicate for each treatment and growth stage during each year).

Table 3

Crop growth parameters of HD-2967 and C-306 wheat cultivars grown under elevated CO₂ (EC), tropospheric ozone (EO) and their interactive condition of elevated CO₂ X O₃ (ECO).

Variety	Treatments	Spikes (m ⁻²)*			Spike length (cm)**			Number of spikelets (spike ⁻¹)**		
		2016–17	2017–18	Mean [§]	2016–17	2017–18	Mean [§]	2016–17	2017–18	Mean [§]
HD-2967	Amb	400 ± 8 ^a	394 ± 24 ^a	397 ± 12 ^a	8.2 ± 0.8 ^a	8.6 ± 1.0 ^a	8.4 ± 0.8 ^a	35 ± 1.5 ^a	37 ± 0.7 ^a	36 ± 1.3 ^a
	EC	457 ± 14 ^b	431 ± 17 ^b	444 ± 9 ^b	9.0 ± 0.1 ^b	9.0 ± 0.4 ^a	9.0 ± 0.1 ^b	37 ± 0.2 ^a	35 ± 1.0 ^a	36 ± 0.4 ^a
	EO	381 ± 30 ^c	371 ± 32 ^c	376 ± 27 ^c	8.1 ± 0.4 ^a	8.4 ± 0.3 ^a	8.3 ± 0.3 ^a	33 ± 1.3 ^a	31 ± 1.5 ^b	32 ± 0.9 ^b
	ECO	424 ± 35 ^a	398 ± 24 ^a	411 ± 19 ^a	8.5 ± 0.2 ^a	8.2 ± 0.7 ^a	8.3 ± 0.4 ^a	37 ± 0.5 ^a	31 ± 1.0 ^a	34 ± 0.8 ^a
C-306	Amb	450 ± 18 ^a	374 ± 18 ^a	412 ± 10 ^a	8.2 ± 0.3 ^a	8.7 ± 0.2 ^a	8.4 ± 0.3 ^a	33 ± 1.1 ^a	35 ± 0.6 ^a	34 ± 0.3 ^a
	EC	470 ± 14 ^b	401 ± 53 ^b	435 ± 32 ^b	9.5 ± 0.4 ^b	9.8 ± 0.3 ^b	9.6 ± 0.4 ^b	37 ± 0.9 ^a	39 ± 1.3 ^a	38 ± 1.0 ^b
	EO	406 ± 5 ^c	320 ± 19 ^c	363 ± 10 ^c	8.5 ± 0.3 ^a	8.8 ± 0.3 ^a	8.6 ± 0.3 ^a	31 ± 1.2 ^a	33 ± 1.0 ^a	32 ± 0.2 ^a
	ECO	460 ± 9 ^a	392 ± 21 ^a	426 ± 11 ^a	8.6 ± 0.2 ^a	8.7 ± 0.2 ^a	8.6 ± 0.4 ^a	35 ± 1.1 ^a	31 ± 1.0 ^a	33 ± 0.6 ^a

Different lower cases show significant difference (at $p < 0.05$ level) among different treatments within the same year according to Duncan's test.

* Average of 240 plants (60 plants from each replicate for each year).

** Average of 40 spikes (10 each from each replicate and each year)

§ Represents mean of two year response of yield parameter under respective treatment.

Table 4

Yield parameters of HD-2967 and C-306 wheat cultivars grown under elevated CO₂ (EC), tropospheric ozone (EO) and their interactive condition of elevated CO₂X O₃ (ECO).

Variety	Treatments	Number of grain (spike ⁻¹)*			Grain weight (g spike ⁻¹)*			1000 grain weight (g)**		
		2016–17	2017–18	Mean [§]	2016–17	2017–18	Mean [§]	2016–17	2017–18	Mean [§]
HD-2967	Amb	41.3 ± 3.0 ^a	52.6 ± 2.5 ^a	46.9 ± 1.3 ^a	2.2 ± 0.2 ^a	2.4 ± 0.4 ^a	2.3 ± 0.2 ^a	35.9 ± 0.9 ^a	34.8 ± 1.3 ^a	35.4 ± 1.3 ^a
	EC	44.2 ± 5.5 ^a	54.6 ± 5.0 ^b	49.4 ± 5.2 ^a	2.4 ± 0.1 ^a	2.4 ± 0.1 ^a	2.4 ± 0.03 ^a	36.4 ± 0.8 ^a	37.0 ± 0.8 ^a	36.7 ± 0.6 ^a
	EO	40.5 ± 3.0 ^a	45.6 ± 6.0 ^c	43.1 ± 3.7 ^a	1.8 ± 0.1 ^b	1.9 ± 0.1 ^b	1.9 ± 0.1 ^b	33.9 ± 1.0 ^a	33.1 ± 1.0 ^a	33.5 ± 0.4 ^b
	ECO	42.3 ± 2.0 ^a	49.7 ± 14 ^a	46.0 ± 8.1 ^a	2.2 ± 0.2 ^a	2.3 ± 0.2 ^a	2.2 ± 0.1 ^a	34.3 ± 1.1 ^a	35.6 ± 0.9 ^a	34.9 ± 0.9 ^a
C-306	Amb	42.2 ± 1.0 ^a	43.0 ± 3.0 ^a	42.6 ± 1.1 ^a	2.1 ± 0.2 ^a	2.3 ± 0.1 ^a	2.2 ± 0.2 ^a	36.1 ± 0.5 ^a	40.2 ± 1.0 ^a	38.2 ± 1.1 ^a
	EC	52.0 ± 12.8 ^b	60.0 ± 7.3 ^b	56.0 ± 4.1 ^b	2.7 ± 0.2 ^a	2.8 ± 0.3 ^b	2.7 ± 0.3 ^a	36.3 ± 0.6 ^a	39.7 ± 1.0 ^a	38.0 ± 1.2 ^a
	EO	35.8 ± 1.6 ^c	42.1 ± 5.1 ^a	38.9 ± 2.7 ^a	1.8 ± 0.3 ^b	1.8 ± 0.2 ^c	1.8 ± 0.2 ^b	33.3 ± 0.8 ^a	36.6 ± 1.1 ^b	35.0 ± 0.8 ^b
	ECO	47.5 ± 4.1 ^a	47.3 ± 2.5 ^c	47.4 ± 2.2 ^a	2.2 ± 0.1 ^a	2.2 ± 0.1 ^a	2.2 ± 0.1 ^a	35.2 ± 1.0 ^a	38.4 ± 0.7 ^a	36.8 ± 0.9 ^a

Different lower cases show significant difference (at the level of $p < 0.05$) among different treatments within the same year according to Duncan's test.

* Average grains of 40 spikes (10 from each replicate for each year).

** Average grain weight of 4000 grains (1000 grains from each replicate).

§ Represents mean of two year response of yield parameter under respective treatment.

Table 5

Biological and Grain yields of HD-2967 and C-306 wheat cultivars grown under elevated CO₂ (EC), tropospheric ozone (EO) and their interactive condition of elevated CO₂ X O₃ (ECO).

Variety	Treatments	*Biological yield (ton ha ⁻¹)			Grain yield (ton ha ⁻¹)**			Harvest percent***		
		2016–17	2017–18	Mean [§]	2016–17	2017–18	Mean [§]	2016–17	2017–18	Mean [§]
HD-2967	Amb	13.5 ± 0.9 ^a	14.8 ± 1.3 ^a	14.1 ± 1.4 ^a	4.4 ± 0.4 ^a	4.3 ± 0.6 ^a	4.3 ± 0.4 ^a	32.5 ± 3.7 ^a	29.1 ± 7.1 ^a	30.8 ± 4.0 ^a
	EC	14.7 ± 0.5 ^b	15.3 ± 0.8 ^b	15.0 ± 1.2 ^b	5.0 ± 0.2 ^b	5.2 ± 0.3 ^b	5.1 ± 0.5 ^b	34.0 ± 1.7 ^a	33.9 ± 4.4 ^b	33.9 ± 1.7 ^a
	EO	11.0 ± 1.0 ^c	12.0 ± 1.2 ^c	11.5 ± 1.5 ^c	3.9 ± 0.2 ^c	3.7 ± 0.3 ^c	3.8 ± 0.3 ^c	35.4 ± 1.0 ^a	30.8 ± 2.3 ^a	33.1 ± 1.6 ^a
	ECO	14.9 ± 1.3 ^a	14.1 ± 1.0 ^a	14.5 ± 1.3 ^a	4.2 ± 0.3 ^a	4.6 ± 0.1 ^a	4.4 ± 0.3 ^a	28.2 ± 3.5 ^b	32.6 ± 4.0 ^a	30.4 ± 1.2 ^a
C-306	Amb	13.3 ± 2.2 ^a	14.4 ± 1.0 ^a	13.8 ± 1.5 ^a	4.5 ± 0.3 ^a	4.9 ± 0.3 ^a	4.7 ± 0.4 ^a	33.8 ± 5.1 ^a	34.0 ± 2.0 ^a	33.9 ± 3.9 ^a
	EC	15.2 ± 1.0 ^b	14.9 ± 1.3 ^b	15.0 ± 1.4 ^b	5.4 ± 0.3 ^b	5.3 ± 0.6 ^b	5.3 ± 0.3 ^b	35.5 ± 2.0 ^a	35.5 ± 5.2 ^a	35.5 ± 4.0 ^a
	EO	11.5 ± 0.7 ^c	13.3 ± 2.5 ^c	12.4 ± 1.6 ^c	4.4 ± 0.3 ^a	4.2 ± 0.2 ^c	4.3 ± 0.2 ^c	38.2 ± 1.6 ^b	31.5 ± 7.7 ^b	34.8 ± 5.3 ^a
	ECO	13.9 ± 1.1 ^a	15.1 ± 1.3 ^a	14.5 ± 1.5 ^a	4.6 ± 0.3 ^a	5.1 ± 0.3 ^a	4.8 ± 0.3 ^a	33.0 ± 1.0 ^a	33.7 ± 1.4 ^a	33.3 ± 1.0 ^a

Different lower cases show significant difference (at $p < 0.05$ level) among different treatments within the same year according to Duncan's test.

* Biological yield (total accumulated dry matter of the plant) of 240 plants (60 plants from each replicate in each year).

** Grain yield of 240 plants.

*** Harvest percent (ratio of grain yield to biological yield times) of 240 plants.

§ indicate average of two years.

(17.5–35.4%) and C-306 (13.5–20.8%) as compared to EO alone. Biological yield did not change significantly between ECO and Amb treatment (Table 5).

Grain yield per hectare varied from 5.0 ton to 5.4 ton under EC and from 3.7 ton to 4.4 ton under EO treatment in both cultivars during both crop growing years (Table 5). Separately under EC treatment, grain yields in HD-2967 and C-306 were increased by 13.6–20.9% ($p < 0.05$) and by 8.1–20% ($p < 0.05$), respectively during both crop growing years (Table 5). Compared to EC, EO treatment decreased the average grain yield of HD-2967 (12.7%) ($p < 0.05$) and C-306 (8.3%) ($p < 0.05$) as

compared to Amb. Under ECO treatment, EC increased the grain yield by 7.7–24.3% in HD-2967 and by 4.4–21.4% in C-306 as compared to EO alone. Moreover, grain yields of both wheat cultivars under ECO treatment were non-significantly ($p < 0.05$) different from the grain yield under ambient conditions. The average harvest percent was non-significantly different across the treatments and crop cultivars (Table 5). We assessed the effects of AOT40 on crop yield difference between Amb and EO treatments and found that the yield of crop per molecule of O₃ of AOT40 decreased by 1.6% in HD-2967 and by 1.3% in C-306 cultivar.

Table 6

Effects of elevated CO₂ (EC), tropospheric O₃ (EO) and interactive condition of elevated CO₂X O₃ (ECO) on nitrogen, crude protein, starch and C: N ratio in the grains of two wheat cultivars*.

Wheat variety	Nitrogen content (%)			Crude protein content (%)				Starch content (%)			C: N Ratio		
	Treatments	2016–17	2017–18	Mean	2016–17	2017–18	Mean	2016–17	2017–18	Mean	2016–17	2017–18	Mean
HD-2967	Amb	2.00	1.97	1.99	11.9	11.7	11.8	76	74	75	22.3	27.3	24.8
	EC	1.77	1.81	1.79	10.5	10.7	10.7	86.7	84.3	85.5	30.8	26.4	28.6
	EO	2.20	2.3	2.25	13.0	13.8	13.4	67	65.3	66.2	16.7	20.1	18.4
	ECO	1.98	2.00	1.99	11.8	11.9	11.9	77	76	76.5	29.2	22.8	26
C-306	Amb	2.00	1.95	1.98	11.9	11.6	11.7	72	75	73.5	23.1	28.3	25.7
	EC	1.80	1.83	1.82	10.7	10.8	10.8	82	84	83	27.6	31.8	29.7
	EO	2.33	2.22	2.26	13.9	13.2	13.5	68	66	67	21.6	18.4	20
	ECO	2.09	2.00	2.05	12.4	11.9	12.2	74	76.3	75.2	27.4	24.4	25.9

* Determination was done on 32 samples (8 samples from each replicate for each treatment during each year).

Table 7

Effects of elevated CO₂ (EC), tropospheric O₃ (EO) and their interactive condition of elevated CO₂X O₃ (ECO) on Fe, Cu Zn and Mn contents in ppm units in the grains of two wheat cultivars*.

	Iron (Fe)			Copper (Cu)				Zinc (Zn)			Manganese (Mn)		
	Treatments	2016–17	2017–18	Mean	2016–17	2017–18	Mean	2016–17	2017–18	Mean	2016–17	2017–18	Mean
HD-2967	Amb	68	75.2	71.6	6.1	6.4	6.2	48	56	52	43.1	39.5	41.3
	EC	63.1	65.5	64.3	5.2	6.0	5.6	50	40	45	34.2	41.4	37.8
	EO	86.2	88.4	87.3	6.3	6.4	6.3	54.6	60	57.3	52.1	46.3	49.2
	ECO	75	71	73	5.5	6.7	6.1	48.7	58.7	53.7	40.0	45	42.5
C-306	Amb	71.8	66.8	69.3	5.4	5.8	5.6	53.2	46.8	50	35.8	44.8	40.3
	EC	64.4	67.6	66	5.3	4.9	5.2	38.9	46.1	42.5	39.4	33.8	36.6
	EO	78.3	80.1	79.2	6.3	6.6	6.4	55.6	61	58.3	48.1	56.3	52.2
	ECO	73	72.2	72.6	5.6	5.0	5.3	55.1	49.1	52.1	37.2	44.8	41

* Determination was done on 32 samples (8 from each replicate for each treatment during each year).

Table 8

Effects of elevated CO₂ (EC), tropospheric O₃ (EO) and their interactive condition of elevated CO₂X O₃ (ECO) on calcium (Ca), magnesium (Mg), potassium (K) and phosphorus (P) contents in the grains of two wheat cultivars*.

	Calcium (Ca) (ppm)			Magnesium (Mg) (ppm)				Potassium (K) (%)			Phosphorus (P) (%)		
	Treatments	2016–17	2017–18	Mean	2016–17	2017–18	Mean	2016–17	2017–18	Mean	2016–17	2017–18	Mean
HD-2967	Amb	26.1	33.5	29.8	88.1	98.7	93.4	0.3	0.34	0.32	0.28	0.33	0.3
	EC	23.2	28.2	25.7	91	79.2	85.1	0.31	0.26	0.28	0.29	0.25	0.27
	EO	31.2	38	34.6	100	118	109	0.33	0.43	0.38	0.31	0.37	0.34
	ECO	31.3	26.7	29	93.4	104.2	98.9	0.35	0.31	0.33	0.29	0.31	0.30
C-306	Amb	34.4	28.2	31.3	97.6	89.2	93.4	0.29	0.33	0.31	0.3	0.34	0.32
	EC	22	26.4	24.2	82	94	88	0.31	0.27	0.29	0.31	0.3	0.30
	EO	38.3	32.5	35.4	101.3	112.7	107	0.39	0.35	0.37	0.35	0.32	0.33
	ECO	26.1	30.3	28.2	106.5	86.7	96.6	0.28	0.34	0.31	0.34	0.3	0.32

* Determination was done on 32 samples (8 from each replicate for each treatment during each year).

3.2. Effects of EC, EO and ECO on wheat grain nutrients

3.2.1. Effects on starch and protein content of wheat grains

Data on starch and protein contents in the grains of two cultivars are provided in Table 6 and are shown graphically in Fig. 3, panel A. Starch, the main component of carbohydrates in plants and their grains, ranged from 82 to 86.7% under EC and from 65.3 to 68% under EO in both wheat cultivars. Under EC treatment, starch content was higher by 14% in HD-2967 and by 12–13.8% in C-306 as compared to Amb (Fig. 3, panel A). However, EO declined starch content by 11.7–11.8% in HD-2967 and by 5.6–12% in C-306 as compared to Amb. Under ECO treatment, EC significantly increased starch content by 14.9–16.4% in HD-2967 and by 8.8–15.6% in C-306 crop cultivars as compared to EO alone (Table 6; Fig. 3, panel A). Moreover, starch content under ECO treatment was non-significantly different from that observed under Amb conditions.

Protein content in grains of wheat cultivars ranged from 10.5 to 10.8% under EC and 13.0–13.9% under EO during both crop growing years (Table 6). EC alone significantly reduced the protein content in both cultivars. Protein content in grains of both cultivars increased notably ($p < 0.05$) under EO compared to Amb. Under ECO treatment, EC

declined protein by 9.2–13.7% in HD-2967 and by 9.8–10.8% in C-306 as compared to EO alone. Furthermore, protein contents of grains under ECO were non-significantly different from the protein content observed under Amb condition (Fig. 3, panel A). Total carbon and Kjeldahl nitrogen (C: N) ratios in the grains of both wheat cultivars were calculated. The C: N ratio ranged from 26.4 to 31.8 under EC and from 16.7 to 21.6 under EO, irrespective of crop cultivar and crop growing years (Table 6 and Fig. 3, panel B). It significantly increased ($p < 0.05$) under EC and notably reduced under EO ($p < 0.05$) for both wheat crops in comparison to Amb (Table 6 and Fig. 3, panel B). It was non-significantly different between ECO and Amb.

3.2.2. Effects on micro- and macro-nutrients in wheat grains

Data on micronutrients Fe, Cu, Zn and Mn and macro nutrients Ca, Mg, K and P in the grains of two wheat cultivars under different treatments during both crop growing years are provided in Tables 7 and 8 and are shown graphically in Fig. 4 (panels A–D). The EC reduced average iron (Fe) content in the grains of HD-2967 and C-306 by 10.2% and 4.7%, respectively across the cropping years (Table 7 and Fig. 4, panel A). Contrary to EC treatment, EO significantly increased Fe content in HD-

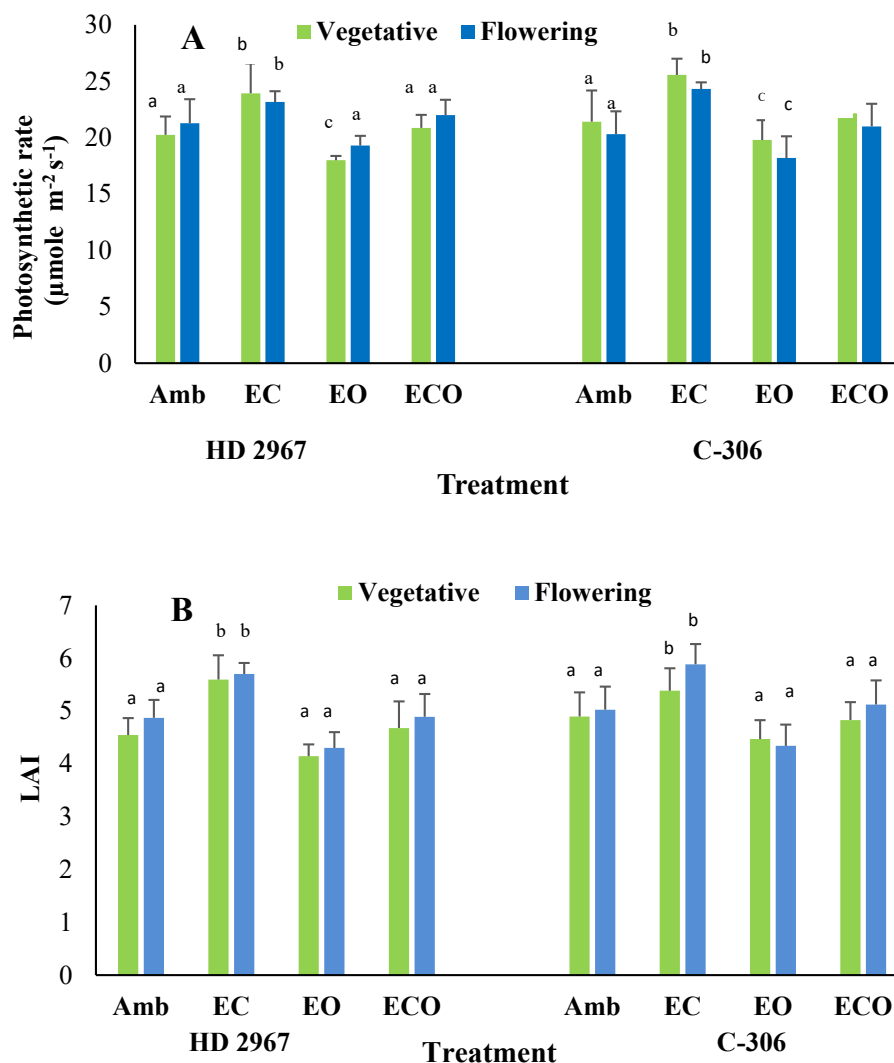


Fig. 2. Average of two crop growing years (2016–17 and 2017–18) data on (A) leaf area index (LAI) and (B) photosynthetic rate (Pn) during vegetative and flowering stages of the growth of HD 2967 and C-306 wheat cultivars under elevated CO_2 (EC), elevated O_3 (EO) and the combined interactive treatment of EC X EO (ECO). Error bars show standard deviations. Different lower cases show significant difference (at $p < 0.05$ level) among different treatments within the same year according to Duncan's test.

2967 (21.8%) ($p < 0.05$) and in C-306 (14.3%) ($p < 0.05$) in both years as compared to Amb. Under ECO, EC treatment reduced the positive effect of EO on iron content by 16.3% ($p < 0.05$) in HD-2967 and by 8.3% ($p < 0.05$) in C-306 as compared to EO alone (Fig. 4 panel A). Iron content of wheat grains under ECO and under ambient were similar. Cu content in the grains was much lower than Fe but similar to Fe, Cu contents in grains of HD-2967 and C-306 decreased by 9.6% and 7.2%, respectively under EC treatment. However, EO increased Cu in grains of both cultivars compared to Amb. Under ECO treatment, EC reduced the mean positive effect of EO for HD-2967 and C-306 by 3.2% and 17.2%, respectively as compared to EO alone. Copper content of wheat grains under ECO was at par with Amb (Fig. 4, panel A). Zinc content in grains varied from 38.9 ppm to 50 ppm under EC and from 54.6 ppm to 61 ppm under EO and from in both crop cultivars (Table 7). Zn content of wheat grains of HD (13.4%) and C-306 (15%) responded negatively to the EC. However, EO significantly increased zinc in HD-2967 and in C-306 ($p < 0.05$) grains as compared to Amb. Furthermore, Zn concentrations in the grains were non-significantly different between ECO and Amb treatments (Fig. 4, panel B). Similar to zinc, EC treatment declined manganese (Mn) content by 8.5% in HD-2967 and by 9.2% in C-306. Nonetheless, EO significantly increased Mn in grains of HD ($p < 0.05$) and in C-306 ($p < 0.05$) as compared to Amb. The EC in ECO treatment nullified the positive influence of EO (13.6–21.4%) across the crop cultivars and crop growing years as compared to the EO alone

(Fig. 4, panel B). Manganese concentrations of grains under ECO and Amb were not significantly different from each other in both crop cultivars.

Similar to micronutrients, calcium (Ca) in grains of HD-2967 and C-306 was decreased by 13.7% and 22.6% ($P < 0.05$) under EC treatment. EO significantly increased Ca by 16.1% ($p < 0.05$) in HD-2967 and by 13% ($p < 0.05$) in C-306 as compared to ambient (Table 8). Under ECO treatment, EC countered the positive effects of EO on Ca concentrations in grains of HD-2967 (16.2%) and C-306 (20.3%) with respect to EO alone. Calcium content of grains was non-significantly different under ECO from ambient (Fig. 4, panel C). Magnesium (Mg) content of HD-2967 (8.8%) and C-306 (5.7%) wheat grains negatively responded to EC over the Amb (Fig. 4, panel C). However, EO alone increased average Mg concentration in grains in the range of 14.6–16.7% across the cultivars. Mg content in grains under ECO treatment was at par with ambient. EC significantly declined ($p < 0.05$) average potassium (K) content in the grains of both cultivars over Amb. EO significantly increased ($p < 0.05$) potassium as compared to Amb (Table 8 and Fig. 4, panel D). Under ECO treatment, EC negated the favorable effects of EO on mean K concentration of wheat grains for both crop cultivars (13.2–16.2%) compared to EO alone. Phosphorus concentration in grains responded negatively to EC and decreased in the range of 6.2–10%. EO increased (3.1–13.3%) it across the crop cultivars as compared to the ambient (Fig. 4, panel D).

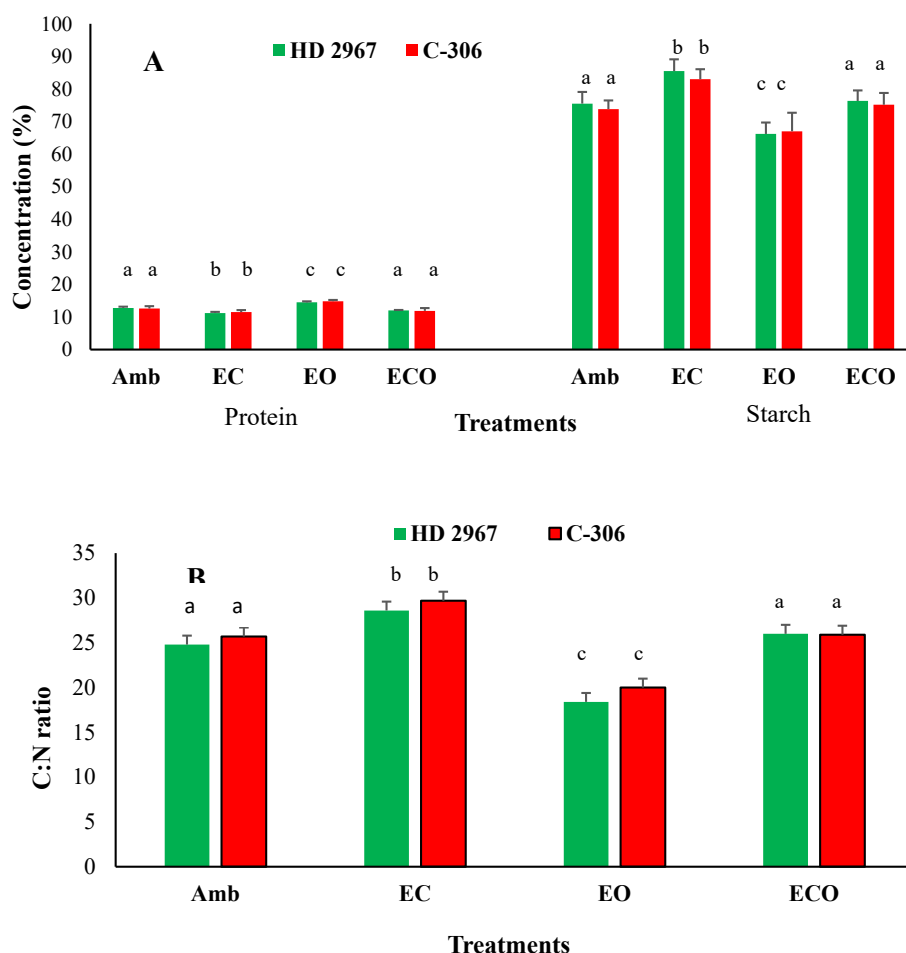


Fig. 3. Average data of two cropping years (2016–17 and 2017–18) on (A) protein and starch contents and (B) C: N ratios in the grains of two wheat cultivars under different treatments.

4. Discussion

Rising levels of CO₂ and tropospheric O₃ have own effects on responses to crop growth, yield and quality of grains. Elevated atmospheric CO₂ is expected to enhance wheat production (Mishra et al., 2013; Wang et al., 2013; Fitzgerald et al., 2016) whereas elevated tropospheric O₃ is likely to reduce it across the world (Mills et al., 2018). It is important to note that concentrations of CO₂ and O₃ would increase concurrently under the projected future climate changing scenario (Proietti et al., 2016; Sicard et al., 2017). Previous studies indicated that EC negates the adverse effects of EO on plant growth and yield but reduces the positive effects on grain quality under the combined interactive treatment of EC and EO (ECO) (Broberg et al., 2015; Phothi et al., 2016). In the present study, EC significantly increased Pn and LAI in both wheat cultivars and EO reduced them significantly ($p < 0.05$) (Fig. 2, panels A and B). It is important to mention that Pn appears to be least influenced by fPAR and temperature in this experiment as fPAR varied in very small window from 0.94 to 0.95 during the vegetative growth stage (46 DAS) and from 0.95 to 0.97 during the flowering stage (82 DAS). The average temperature on the Pn measuring dates too showed limited changes at vegetative growth stages and at flowering stage (Table 1) across the growing years. Rather, this increase in Pn under EC might be due to increased carboxylation activities and the reduction in Pn under EO condition might be due to entering of O₃ molecules in plants during normal gas exchange that create reactive oxygen species (ROS), resulting in programmed cell death and changes in physiology of plants (Ainsworth and Rogers, 2007; Keiser et al., 2017; Pleijel et al., 2018). Similar observations on Pn rate under EC have been reported by Ashraf and Harris

(2013). The Pn rates were similar in ECO and Amb treatments. Similar to our results, Phothi et al. (2016) described that EC mitigates the negative influence of O₃ on growth attributes in rice crop under ECO treatments and take them to at par with the ambient. Wang et al. (2013) did a meta-analysis of 59 experimental data pertaining to photosynthesis of wheat crops grown across the world under EC (450–800 ppm) and recorded an increase of 33% in Pn compared to ambient conditions. The observations made here are in conformity with their findings. The LAI too responded similar to Pn in both cultivars under EC and EO treatments. Earlier research has also documented that LAI of crops were significantly increased under EC and reduced under EO treatments (Tomer et al., 2015; Abebe et al., 2016).

Leisner and Ainsworth (2012) and Feng et al. (2015) expressed that EO damages crops during the reproductive stage of growth due to increased abiotic stress sensitivity and high demand of resources for seed development. The production of ROS in apoplast triggers metabolic defense mechanism and programmed cell death and promotes leaf senescence, which diverts resources during growth and seed production and ultimately influences crop yield (Ainsworth, 2017). In our experiment, EO declined crop growth and yield significantly ($p < 0.05$) (Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5). A comparative assessment between ECO and EO divulged that EC under ECO treatment significantly increased some of the yield and yield attributes ($p < 0.05$) as compared to EO alone. It is evident from data that EC counteracted by the negative effects of EC under ECO treatment and took plant growth and yield components at par with Amb conditions (Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5). This may be attributed to reduced stomatal conductance and declined stomatal density due to

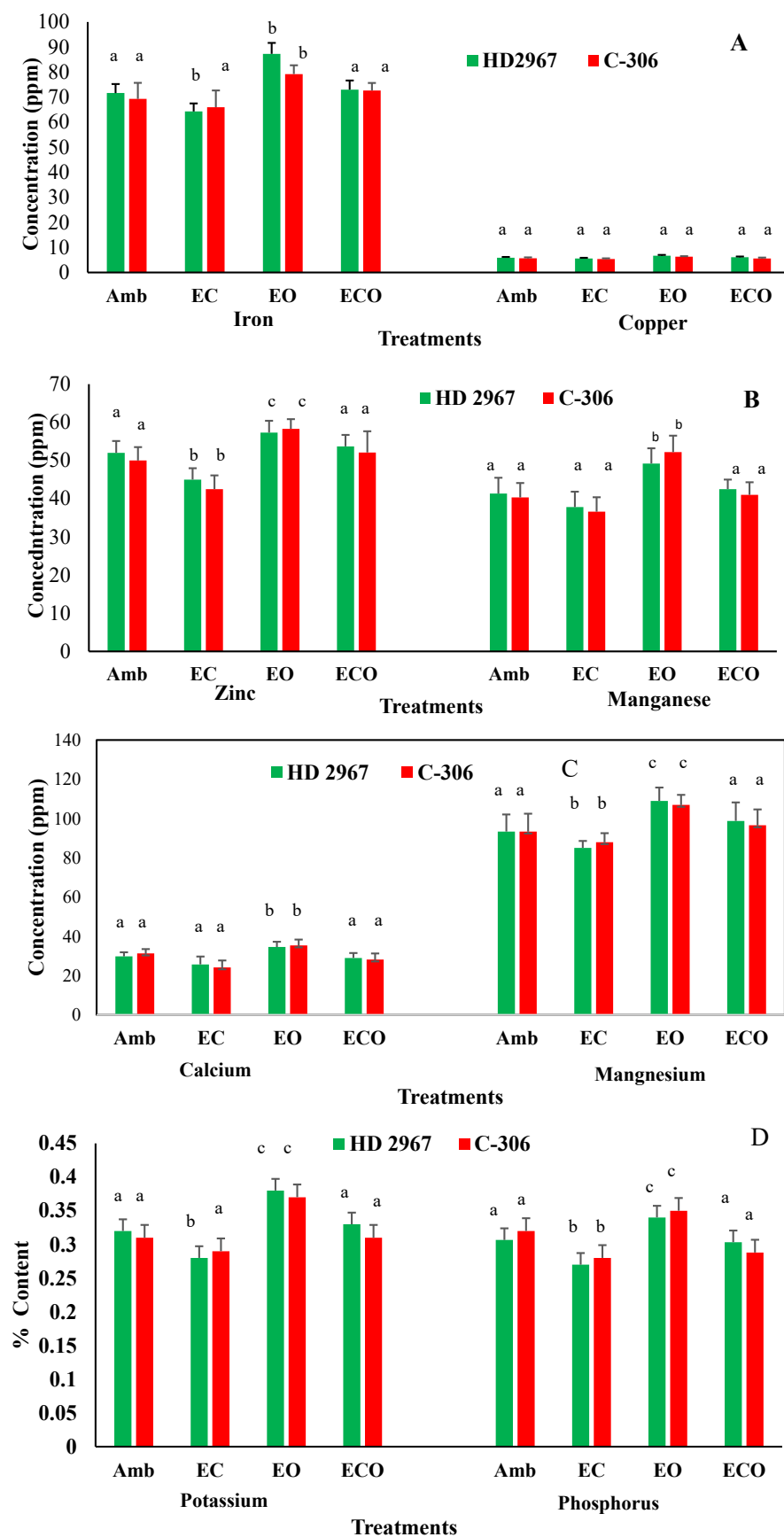


Fig. 4. Average values of two year (2016–17 and 2017–18) data on (A) iron and copper (B) zinc and manganese (C) calcium and magnesium (D) potassium and phosphorus contents in the grains of two wheat cultivars under elevated CO₂ (EC), elevated O₃ (EO) and the combined interactive treatment of EC X EO (ECO). Error bars show standard deviations. Different lower cases show significant difference (at $p < 0.05$ level) among different treatments within the same year according to Duncan's test.

EC that mitigated the adverse effects of EO (Ainsworth et al., 2008). Declined stomatal conductance under EC treatment limits O_3 flux into the apoplast and consequently reduces the damaging effects of O_3 in crops (Feng and Kobayashi, 2009). Lobell et al. (2012) pointed out that enforced senescence declines shoots ($plant^{-1}$), number of grains ($spike^{-1}$) and 1000 grain weight of wheat crops without showing any adverse effect. In similar pattern, Singh et al. (2017) and Pandey et al. (2018) have observed that the plant growth and yield of two wheat cultivars (HD-2967 and Somalia) have reduced under EO treatment. Ainsworth (2017) reported a reduction in grain yield from 2 to 16% in rice, maize, wheat and soybean crops based on modeling of empirical data gathered under EO condition and potential EO effects on crop productivity. But, Tai et al. (2014) stated that models were unable to quantify the interactive effects of EO with other abiotic stresses on the crops. Reduction in grain yield beyond AOT40 (40 ppb threshold limit of O_3) in our study was similar to previous studies (Pleijel et al., 2018).

In our experiment, crop yield under EC treatment increased significantly ($p < 0.05$) (Table 5) as compared to that under Amb. It may be attributed to the increase in crop growth parameters such as Pn (8.8–19.8%) and LAI, and yield attributes such as number of grains ($spike^{-1}$), increased grain weight ($spike^{-1}$) and number of spikes (m^2). Increased Pn in crop cultivars accumulate more carbohydrates in plants and result in improved yield (Abebe et al., 2016). Previous studies have indicated that plant growth and yield of wheat and rice crops increase under elevated CO_2 and decline under EO treatment (Pingale et al., 2017; Guarin et al., 2019). Dubey et al. (2015) have assessed results of 19 studies across 9 countries and concluded that plant growth and yield components of wheat responded positively to various levels of EC. They have also opined that response of elevated atmospheric CO_2 would become adverse under the projected climate change scenario even though it has potential to compensate the effects of other changes in the climate.

Under EC and EO scenarios, grain nutrient status is becoming a global concern for future requirement of human nutrition (Pleijel et al., 2018; Jin et al., 2019). Studies have documented that EC can alter the availability and uptake of nutrients in crops (Broberg et al., 2015; Malin et al., 2015; Pleijel and Høgy, 2015). Pleijel et al. (2018) reported that EO increases mineral content of wheat grains but declines starch content. In present study, EC treatment significantly ($p < 0.05$) declined protein contents in grains of wheat crops but increased starch content, similar to previous study (Asseng et al., 2019). Dilution of nitrogen content due to increased photosynthesis and more accumulation of carbohydrate under EC have been associated with decline in grain protein (Panozo et al., 2014). However, EO is known for grain filling process and influences carbohydrate and total protein accumulation in wheat (Zhou et al., 2015; Pleijel et al., 2018).

Similar to total protein content, micro- and macro-nutrients under EC treatment were low ($P < 0.05$) in both crop cultivars as compared to the ambient. EO impacted them in reverse manner. Dilution effect under EC reduces the mineral content of wheat grains (Pandey et al., 2018; Zhu et al., 2018) but EO compensated the effect of EC (Pleijel and Uddling, 2012; Pleijel et al., 2018). There has been reports on inconsistent changes in micro- and macro-nutrients levels in wheat grains under elevated atmospheric CO_2 condition (Høgy, 2008). Elevated O_3 conditions significantly reduced 31 crude protein levels under non-ethylene diurea (NEDU) treated seeds of mung bean (*Vigna radiata* Cv. MN-98) as compared to ethylene diurea (EDU) (Jan, 2018). Chaturvedi et al. (2017) observed reduction in mineral contents in grains of rice under EC. Reduction in mineral contents of wheat grains under EC could be attributed to EC led declination in stomatal conductance and reducing transpiration-driven mass flow of minerals from root to apex organs (Fernando et al., 2014; Houshmandfar et al., 2015). The EC led dilution effect could also be reason for reduced nutrient concentrations in milled rice with unbalanced translocation of minerals from vegetative parts viz., leaf, stem and

husk to grains (Yang et al., 2006). The increase in carbon content was accompanied with reduction in total N in both the wheat cultivars. The increase in C: N ratio in wheat grains might be due to more carbon accumulation under EC (51.5–52.2%) treatment and reduced nitrogen concentration (1.80–1.84 %) due to the dilution effect. However, reduced C:N ratio under EO treatment can be explained by lower concentration of carbon (43–44.9%) and higher concentration of nitrogen in grains. Similar observations on C: N ratios in chickpea grains have been made under EC treatment by Saha et al. (2015).

5. Conclusions

The EC impacted positively Pn, LAI, C:N ratio in grains, growth and yield parameters and therefore, the yield was higher under EC whereas EO declined them in both wheat cultivars. The average yield loss per O_3 molecule exposure varied from 1.3 to 1.6% in two cultivars but EC mitigated the adverse effects of elevated tropospheric O_3 of (AOT40) on wheat growth, yield and yield attributes. Both wheat cultivars responded in similar manner to EC, EO and ECO treatments but the extents of responses or sensitivity of each cultivar were different. Therefore, results of this study, delimited to two wheat cultivars from sub-tropical climate shall be interpreted with caution as effects of EC, EO and ECO may change with the cultivar(s) and the climatic zone. There is a need to develop more data on different genotypes of wheat grown under different geographical regions. Such study may help in selection or development of high yield and O_3 stress tolerance varieties from the available diverse pool of wheat germplasm for combating future climate change scenario and food security.

Declarations

Author contribution statement

Achchhelal Yadav: Performed the experiments; Wrote the paper.

Arti Bhatia: Conceived and designed the experiments; Wrote the paper.

Sudesh Yadav: Analyzed and interpreted the data; Contributed reagents, materials, analysis tools or data; Wrote the paper.

Vinod Kumar, Bhupinder Singh: Analyzed and interpreted the data; Contributed reagents, materials, analysis tools or data.

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Competing interest statement

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Additional information

No additional information is available for this paper.

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