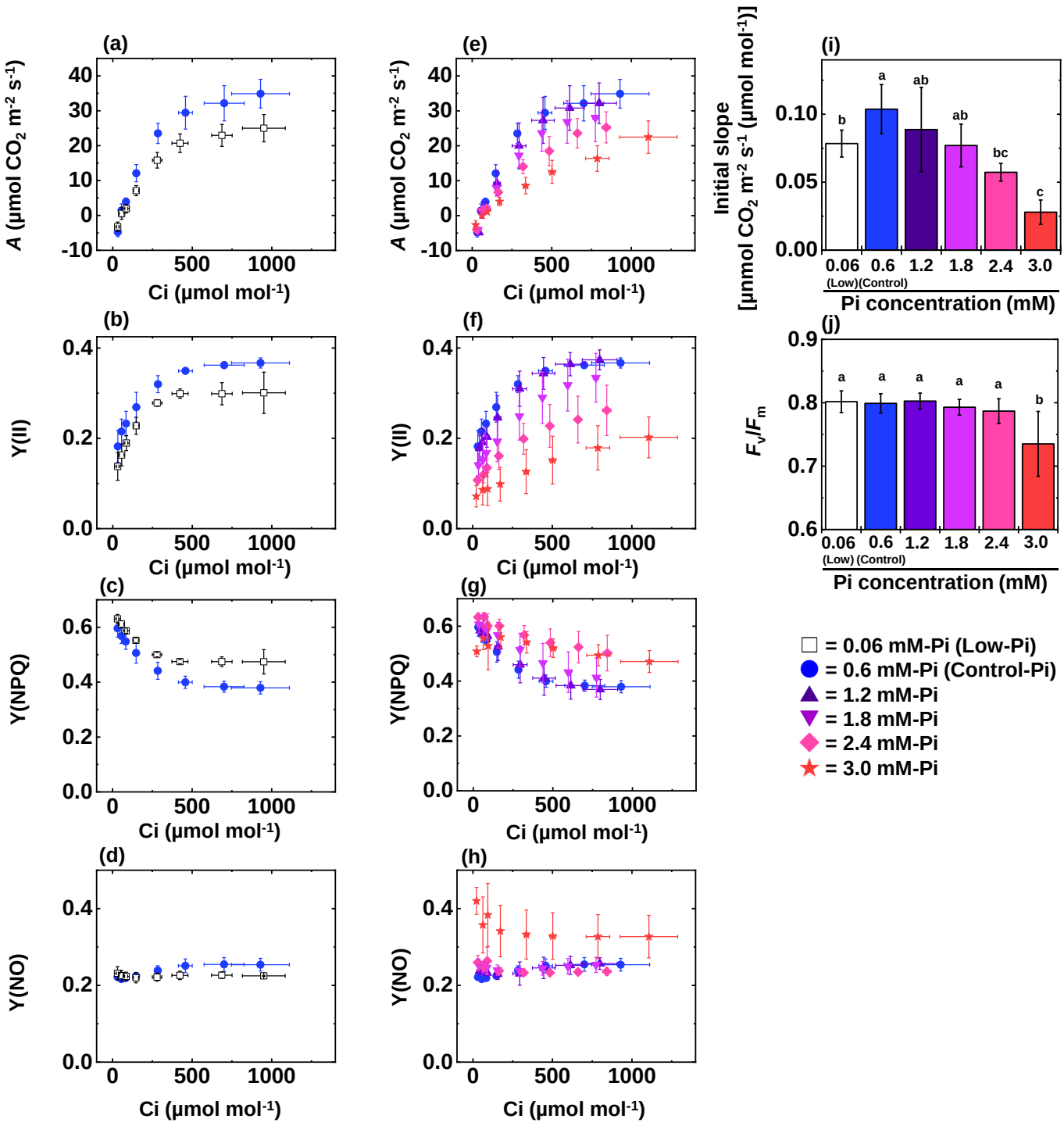
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
(e)
(f)
(g)
(h)
(i)
(j)
A (μmol CO2 m-2 s-1)
Y(II)
Y(NPQ)
Y(NO)
Ci (μmol mol-1)
Initial slope [μnmol CO2 m-2 s-1 (μmol mol-1)]
Fv/Fm
Pi concentration (mM)
0.06 0.6 1.2 1.8 2.4 3.0
(Low)(Control)
(Low) (Control)
= 0.06 mM-Pi (Low-Pi)
= 0.6 mM-Pi (Control-Pi)
= 1.2 mM-Pi
= 1.8 mM-Pi
= 2.4 mM-Pi
= 3.0 mM-Pi

Figure 2

CO_2 assimilation (*A*) and photosynthetic parameters assessed by using chlorophyll fluorescence to the change in the internal CO_2 concentration (Ci) in rice leaf blades (a) Results of *A* in rice plants grown under 0.06 and 0.6 mM Pi, and (e) *A* in rice plants grown under 0.6 to 3.0 mM Pi. The results of the 0.6 mM Pi treatment were the same in (a) and (e). (b), (c), and (d) Y(II), Y(NPQ), and Y(NO), respectively, in rice plants grown under 0.06 and 0.6 mM Pi. (f), (g), and (h) Results of Y(II), Y(NPQ), and Y(NO) in rice plants grown under 0.6 to 3.0 mM Pi. The results of the 0.6 mM Pi treatment were the same in (b) and (f), (c) and (g), and (d) and (h). (i) Initial slope of *A* toward the increase in Ci under low Ci conditions. (j) shows the F_v/F_m in rice leaf blades grown under different Pi application conditions. Results are expressed as means ± SD (n = 4-6). Different letters in (i) and (j) indicate significant differences among different Pi conditions (Tukey's HSD test, $p < 0.05$).