30.6A: Water and Solute Potential

Water potential is the measure of potential energy in water and drives the movement of water through plants.

Learning Objectives

• Describe the water and solute potential in plants

Key Points

• Plants use water potential to transport water to the leaves so that photosynthesis can take place.
• Water potential is a measure of the potential energy in water as well as the difference between the potential in a given water sample and pure water.
• Water potential is represented by the equation $\Psi_{\text{system}} = \Psi_{\text{total}} = \Psi_s + \Psi_p + \Psi_g + \Psi_m$.
• Water always moves from the system with a higher water potential to the system with a lower water potential.
• Solute potential ($\Psi_s$) decreases with increasing solute concentration; a decrease in $\Psi_s$ causes a decrease in the total water potential.
• The internal water potential of a plant cell is more negative than pure water; this causes water to move from the soil into plant roots via osmosis.

Key Terms

• **solute potential**: (osmotic potential) pressure which needs to be applied to a solution to prevent the inward flow of water across a semipermeable membrane
• **transpiration**: the loss of water by evaporation in terrestrial plants, especially through the stomata; accompanied by
a corresponding uptake from the roots

- **water potential**: the potential energy of water per unit volume; designated by \( \psi \)

## Water Potential

Plants are phenomenal hydraulic engineers. Using only the basic laws of physics and the simple manipulation of potential energy, plants can move water to the top of a 116-meter-tall tree. Plants can also use hydraulics to generate enough force to split rocks and buckle sidewalks. Water potential is critical for moving water to leaves so that photosynthesis can take place.

![Water potential in plants](https://bio.libretexts.org/Bookshelves/Introductory_and_General_Biology/Book%3A_General_Biology_(Boundless)/30%3A_Pl…)

Figure \( \PageIndex{1} \): **Water potential in plants**: With heights nearing 116 meters, (a) coastal redwoods (Sequoia sempervirens) are the tallest trees in the world. Plant roots can easily generate enough force to (b) buckle and break concrete sidewalks.

Water potential is a measure of the potential energy in water, or the difference in potential energy between a given water sample and pure water (at atmospheric pressure and ambient temperature). Water potential is denoted by the Greek letter \( \psi \) (psi) and is expressed in units of pressure (pressure is a form of energy) called megapascals (MPa). The potential of pure water \( (\psi_{\text{pure H}_2\text{O}}) \) is designated a value of zero (even though pure water contains plenty of potential energy, that energy is ignored). Water potential values for the water in a plant root, stem, or leaf are, therefore, expressed in relation to \( \psi_{\text{pure H}_2\text{O}} \).

The water potential in plant solutions is influenced by solute concentration, pressure, gravity, and factors called matrix effects. Water potential can be broken down into its individual components using the following equation:

\[
\psi_{\text{system}} = \psi_{\text{total}} = \psi_s + \psi_p + \psi_g + \psi_m
\]

where

- \( \psi_s \) = solute potential
- \( \psi_p \) = pressure potential
- \( \psi_g \) = gravity potential
- \( \psi_m \) = matric potential

“System” can refer to the water potential of the soil water \( (\psi_{\text{soil}}) \), root water \( (\psi_{\text{root}}) \), stem water \( (\psi_{\text{stem}}) \), leaf water \( (\psi_{\text{leaf}}) \), etc.
(Ψ<sub>leaf</sub>), or the water in the atmosphere (Ψ<sub>atmosphere</sub>), whichever aqueous system is under consideration. As the individual components change, they raise or lower the total water potential of a system. When this happens, water moves to equilibrate, moving from the system or compartment with a higher water potential to the system or compartment with a lower water potential. This brings the difference in water potential between the two systems (Δ) back to zero (Δ = 0). Therefore, for water to move through the plant from the soil to the air (a process called transpiration), the conditions must exist as such:

\[ \psi_{\text{soil}} > \psi_{\text{root}} > \psi_{\text{stem}} > \psi_{\text{leaf}} > \psi_{\text{atmosphere}}. \]

Water only moves in response to Δ, not in response to the individual components. However, because the individual components influence the total Ψ<sub>system</sub>, a plant can control water movement by manipulating the individual components (especially Ψ<sub>s</sub>).

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**Solute Potential**

Solute potential (Ψ<sub>s</sub>), also called osmotic potential, is negative in a plant cell and zero in distilled water. Typical values for cell cytoplasm are −0.5 to −1.0 MPa. Solute potential (resulting in a negative Ψ<sub>s</sub>) is the water potential (resulting in a negative Ψ<sub>Ψ</sub>wa) by consuming some of the potential energy available in the water. Solute molecules can dissolve in water because water molecules can bind to them via hydrogen bonds; a hydrophobic molecule like oil, which cannot bind to water, cannot go into solution. The energy in the hydrogen bonds between solute molecules and water is no longer available to do work in the system because it is tied up in the bond. In other words, the amount of available potential energy is reduced when solutes are added to an aqueous system. Thus, Ψ<sub>s</sub> decreases with increasing solute concentration. Because Ψ<sub>s</sub> is one of the four components of Ψ<sub>system</sub> or Ψ<sub>total</sub>, a decrease in Ψ<sub>s</sub> will cause a decrease in Ψ<sub>total</sub>. The internal water potential of a plant cell is more negative than pure water because of the cytoplasm's high solute content. Because of this difference in water potential, water will move from the soil into a plant's root cells via the process of osmosis. This is why solute potential is sometimes called osmotic potential.

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**Figure 1:** Solute potential: In this example with a semipermeable membrane between two aqueous

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systems, water will move from a region of higher to lower water potential until equilibrium is reached. Solutes ($\Psi_s$), pressure ($\Psi_p$), and gravity ($\Psi_g$) influence total water potential for each side of the tube ($\Psi_{\text{total right or left}}$) and, therefore, the difference between $\Psi_{\text{total}}$ on each side ($\Delta$). ($\Psi_m$, the potential due to interaction of water with solid substrates, is ignored in this example because glass is not especially hydrophilic). Water moves in response to the difference in water potential between two systems (the left and right sides of the tube).

Plant cells can metabolically manipulate $\Psi_s$ (and by extension, $\Psi_{\text{total}}$) by adding or removing solute molecules. Therefore, plants have control over $\Psi_{\text{total}}$ via their ability to exert metabolic control over $\Psi_s$. 