between flourences and CO2 assimilation. The National Institute of Standards of Technology (NIST), the Barry Logan lab seeks to disprove the assumption that fluorescence can be correlated with CO2 assimilation. This was done by turning off the plant, turf grass, and photosynthetic mechanism through drought while measuring the photosynthetic capasiinitiasiandthaughephnessyofthesi3tand Pam Chlorophyll

fluorescence will be assessed utilizing an instrument that measures photosynthesis as CO2 removal from air passed over aokean/pth/feal/shay/enaeints akilh be local/th/cterbam lfawn env^{ji} u can measure how greens

the green is through the pixels of the picture. At the end of the experiment, it was found that melatonin did not make a significant difference throughout the drought of the experiment, which goes against the literature used for this experiment. In addition & t & t 0 ? r &

quantum efficiency of Photosystem II decreased as the severity of the drought increased.

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Figure 1-3, CO2 assimilation of Turf grass under different drought conditions. Pink circles represent the control for the melatonin treatment. Blue squares represent melatonin added through irrigation. The red triangle represents melatonin added through the use of a spray bottle.

References: Cui, G., Zhao, X., Liu, S., Sun, F., Zhang, C., & Xi, Y. (2017). Beneficial effects of melatonin in overcoming drought stress in wheat seedlings. , , ,138–149. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.plaphy.2017.06.014