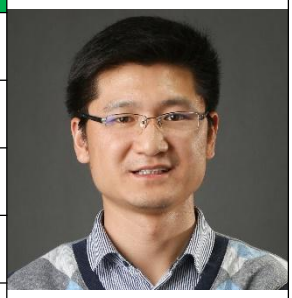
CURRICULUM VITAE

Personal Information				
Name	Dongliang Xiong	Gender	male	
Position Title		prof		
Working Department		Plant science & technology		
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Research Interest

Group aim: Identify physiological traits toward to improve the carbon assimilation rate, resource use efficiency, stress resistance, and ecosystem service of crops.

Our approaches: I. Perform mechanistic experiments to better understand the plant's integrated response to environments; II. Build "high-throughput (easy-to-measure)" instruments to screen eco-physiological traits of genetic populations; & III. Develop new crop management technologies for high grain yield and resource use efficiency.

The research group, currently, uses rice, soybean, sunflower, grape, poplar as plant materials to study the responses of physiological processes, including carbon assimilation and water relatives, to environmental changes in the growth chamber, greenhouse, and outdoor field conditions.

More info: https://dlxiong.org

Twitter: https://twitter.com/Xiong_DL

Education & Working Experience

2019.05-present：Full Professor, Huazhong Agricultural University

2017.12-2019.04：Post-doc, University of California, Davis

2017.10-2017.12：Post-doc, The University of Sydney

2016.12-2017.09：Post-doc, Huazhong Agricultural University

2014.11-2016.11：PhD/Visiting scholar, Universitat de les Illes Balears

2007.09-2016.06：BS and PhD, Huazhong Agricultural University

Publications

1. Huang X, Wang Z, Huang J, Peng S, Xiong D*. (2021) Mesophyll conductance variability of rice aquaporin knockout lines at different growth stages and growing environments The Plant Journal
2. Xiong D* & Flexas J, (2021) Leaf anatomical characteristics are less important than leaf chemical properties in determining photosynthesis responses to top-dress N Journal of Experimental Botany
3. Xiong D* & Flexas J*. (2020) From one-side to two-sides: the effects of stomatal distribution on photosynthesis. New Phytologist 228(6): 1754-1766
4. Xiong D#* & Nadal M#. (2020) Linking water relations and hydraulics with photosynthesis. the Plant Journal, 101: 800–815
5. Wang X, Du T, Huang J, Peng S & Xiong D*, Leaf hydraulic vulnerability triggers the decline in stomatal and mesophyll conductance during drought in rice (Oryza sativa). Journal of Experimental Botany. 69, 4033–4045. (Commented by Flexas, Carriquí & Nadal)
6. Xiong D* & Flexas J. Leaf economics spectrum in rice: Leaf anatomical, biochemical, and physiological trait trade-offs. Journal of Experimental Botany. 69, 5599–5609
7. Xiong D, Douthe C & Flexas J*. (2018) Differential coordination of stomatal conductance, mesophyll conductance and leaf hydraulic conductance in response to changing light across species. Plant, Cell & Environment. 41: 436-450
8. Xiong et al., (2017) Leaf anatomy mediates coordination of leaf hydraulic conductance and mesophyll conductance to CO2 in Oryza. New Phytologist: 213, 572-583.
9. Xiong et al., (2015) Rapid responses of mesophyll conductance to changes of CO2 concentration, temperature and irradiance are affected by N supplements in rice.

Plant, Cell & Environment, 38 (12): 2541-2550.

10. Xiong et al., (2015) Leaf hydraulic conductance is coordinated with leaf morpho-anatomical traits and nitrogen status in the genus Oryza. Journal of Experimental Botany 66, 741-748.

More on our web page: https://www.dlxiong.org/en/publication/

Google Scholar: https://scholar.google.com.hk/citations?user=Bp6KF_AAAAAJ&hl=zh-CN