# BIOCHEMICAL STUDIES ON NAKED BARLEY (Hordeum vulgare) GROWN UNDER DIFFERENT SALINE CONDITIONS AND GROWTH REGULATORS

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#### Approval Sheet

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Amr Ramadan Hussein Hassan. Biochemical studies on naked barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grown under different saline conditions and growth regulators. Unpublished M. Sc. Thesis, Biochemistry Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Ain Shams University, Y...Y.

Results proved that, plant growth regulators (PGRs) treatments affected growth traits with different significant responses referring to the used plant growth regulators/genotypes interaction. For all genotype, IAA recorded the highest increments for plant height in the Ynd growth stage, whereas the other treatments recorded the highest increments in both the Yst and the Ynd growth stages, meanwhile the mixture of (IAA+ Ethephon) treatment recorded the highest values in the Yst and Ynd growth stages for both fresh and dry weight/plant. Concerning the no. of tillers/plant, Ethephon and (IAA+Ethephon) treatments showed the highest values at low salinity level at the Yst growth stage. Whereas at the Ynd growth stage (IAA+Ethephon) treatment showed the highest values for the same parameter at low salinity level, at high salinity level, IAA recorded the highest value of no of tillers/plant, compared to control one at low salinity level.

IAA alone slightly affected chlorophyll a, b & carotenoids contents at the \stage, while, at the \stage, and the \stage, IAA treatment on Giza-\stage, and Line-\stage genotypes, significantly enhanced the mean contents of chlorophyll a and carotenoids, both under low salinity level. Increasing salinity level was followed by a gradual increase in total content of amino acid in shoots specially proline. There is no significant effect of all PGRs treatments on the used three genotypes at high salinity level, specially the number of polypeptides.

Otherwise, the absence of some polypeptides in addition to the other obtained results may be a part of metabolic adjustment modifications in response to salt/PGR treatment in addition to genetic background interaction.

The changes in pigment content by using PGRs treatment under salinity conditions depended markedly on the sensitivity degree of the genotypes (Giza
17° & Line-1 more tolerant than Line-7), growth stage under salt stress (1st growth stage more effective than 7<sup>nd</sup> one) and the kind of PGR treatment. Also, IAA may be used to avoid barley plant under salt stress conditions, furthermore, the use of Ethephon in a mixture with IAA more effective under high salinity levels than Ethephon alone.

Increasing irrigation water salinity led to reduction in terms of biological, grain and straw yields. However, each of IAA and Ethephon raised slightly grain yield. Meanwhile, Giza-۱۲۳ recorded the highest yields followed by Line-1.

Determination of ash and rude protein content in the resultant grains showed increasing ash content in the naked genotypes and a decrease in Giza
177 ash with increasing salinity, but the later was higher in ash content than the naked genotypes. On contrary, crude protein content of grains was negatively affected by increasing salinity and Line-7 was the highest crude protein content.

Composite flour blends of each of the three barley genotypes and wheat flour (Giza ۱٦٨) were used at a ratio of  $^{\circ}\cdot$ :  $^{\circ}\cdot$  (w/w) for each. The influence of barley flour substitution on bread quality was examined. The substitution of wheat flour altered the bread loaf diameter, color and loaf texture. The changes were found to be dependent on the barley genotype. Barley flours from all genotypes increased dough water absorption property, causing variable developing time. Blends with Line- $^{\circ}$  recorded the highest developing time. Incorporating barley had no effect with Giza- $^{\circ}$  flour from both salinity levels, while the dough with naked barley lines flour increased its stability. Dough resulted from composite flours gave less weakening values ranging between  $^{\circ}$ , for blends containing Giza- $^{\circ}$  or Line  $^{\circ}$  flour, and  $^{\circ}$  or B.U. for the blend containing flour of Line- $^{\circ}$  both obtained from low salinity tolerant. Dough extensibility of most blends was less extensible ranging from  $^{\circ}$  to  $^{\wedge}$  mm comparing with wheat. Adding barley genotypes flours to wheat flour ( $^{\circ}$  CV. Giza-

17A) resulted in an increase of elasticity, except that of the blend containing flour of Giza-۱۲۲ (covered, from low salinity level), which had less elasticity (YVo B.U.) as compared with wheat (YVo B.U.). Dough proportional number was maximized by adding barley flour in all dough's formula except for control sample. In other hand, blends containing barley flour had less energy dough. Loaves diameters from blends containing barley flours were higher than that of loaves from wheat alone. The highest mean loaf weight was achieved by (Wh+HL\) blend, while the lowest one was that of (Wh+ MG) blend. Color of balady bread top layer (crust) showed slight difference throughout the samples, except those of (Wh+ML\) and (Wh+HL\), which were significantly lower than control. Color of bread inner layer (crumb), for blends containing barley flours, showed significant darker color than that of wheat, except bread that contained flour of Line-7 resulting from both salinity tolerant types. Loaves textures, which contained barley flours, clearly differed from that of wheat. Bread odor and taste were slightly different from those contained barley flours. General appearance of different breads took the same trend-like odor and taste; however general appearance of (Wh+ML\) and (Wh+HL\) had a significant lower scores, while blend of (Wh+ML\(^\gamma\)) recorded a very good score same as control and may be acceptable as balady bread.

Key words: naked barley, salinity, growth regulators, IAA, ethephon, substitution, balady bread

#### الملخص العربي

تم زراعة ثلاثة تراكيب وراثية من الشعير هي (الصنف المغطى ٢٠- Giza-١٢٣ مع سلالتين عاريتين هما ١٠٠٤/ ١٠٠٠ , بمحطة بحوث رأس سدر- الناوع، ١٠٠١ جزء/مليون) مع الرش بمنظمي نمو Ethephon منفردين (٢٠٠ جزء/مليون) أو مختلطين بنسب متساوية (٢٠٠ جزء/مليون) لكل منهما.

- أوضحت النتائج أن المعاملة بمنظمات النمو تحت الدراسة أثرت على صفات النمو بدرجات معنوية مختلفة والسلالات تحت الدراسة سجلت أعلى زيادة في ارتفاع النبات عند المعاملة بواسطة IAA بمرحلة النمو الثانية في حين المعاملات الأخرى سجلت أعلى قيم في مرحلتي النمو تحت الدراسة أما الخلط بين منظمي النمو TAA+ Ethephon سجل أعلى قيم في مرحلتي النمو لكل من الوزن الغض و الوزن الجاف كما أعطى Ethephon و الخليط IAA+ Ethephon أعلى قيم في فترة النمو الأولى بالنسبة لعدد الأشطاء و ذلك عند الري بمستوى ملوحة منخفض كن عند مرحلة النمو الثانية كانت أعلى القيم لنفس الصفة عند استخدام مستوى ملوحة منخفض أما الري بمياه تحتوي على ملوحة عالية أعطت أعلى قيم عند استخدام IAA.
- المعاملة بواسطة IAA في مرحلة النمو الأولى أثرت بصورة إيجابية على كلوروفيل b, a و الكاروتينات, لكن في مرحلة النمو الثانية اتضح أن معاملة السلالة Giza-۱۲۳ و السلالة ١-١٠٠٠ تزيد من محتوى الصبغات تحت مستوى الملوحة المنخفض.
- اتضح أيضاً من هذه الدراسة أن إندول حمض الخليك يمكن أن يساعد نبات الشعير على مقاومة الملوحة, علاوة على أن استخدام الخلط بين Ethephon و IAA أكثر تأثيراً تحت ظروف الملوحة العالية عن استخدام Ethephon منفرداً.
- زيادة درجة الملوحة يزيد من من محتوى الأحماض الأمينية بالمجموع الخضري خصوصاً حمض أميني برولين, كما لم يحدث اختلاف معنوي عند الري باستخدام ملوحة عالية خصوصاً عدد الببتيدات العديدة, غير أن غياب بعضها, مع معظم التغيرات السابقة, يمكن اعتباره جزء من التوازن الأيضى نتيجة للتداخل بين الملوحة و منظمات النمو المستخدمة مع نوع السلالة تحت الاختبار.

- أدت زيادة الملوحة إلى انخفاض كل من المحصول البيولوجي ومحصول الحبة وكذلك محصول القش، بينما أدى كل من IAA وكذلك الإيثيفون إلى زيادة طفيفة في محصول الحبة. وقد حقق الصنف جيزة ١٢٣ أعلى محصول للحبة.
- أظهر تقدير كل من البروتين الخام والرماد في الحبوب الناتجة زيادة محتوى الرماد في سلالات الشعير العارى بينما انخفض في الصنف جيزة ٢٣ ابزيادة الملوحة، بينما كان الأخير الأعلى في محتوى الرماد عن سلالتي الشعير العارى، وعلى العكس تأثر محتوى الحبوب من البروتين الخام سلبيا بزيادة الملوحة، وكانت ٢-Line أعلى التراكيب الوراثية في محتوى البروتين الخام تليها المدارك.
- تم اختبار تأثير الإحلال الجزئي على جودة الخبز الناتج, لخلطات مؤلفة من دقيق أحد التراكيب الوراثية من الشعير بنسبة ٣٠% (Line-۱, Giza-۱۲۳) ناتجة من محصولين ناتج الزراعة تحت ملوحة منخفضة وعالية, مع ٧٠% دقيق قمح جيزة ١٦٨, هذا الإحلال أدى إلى تغيير قطر, لون, قوام الرغيف, ويمكن أن يُعزى التغيير الحادث إلى اختلاف التراكيب الوراثية المُستخدمة.
- دقيق الشعير (استخلاص ۸۲%) الناتج من جميع التراكيب الوراثية السابقة يزيد من خاصية امتصاص العجينة للماء مسبباً اختلافاً في زمن تكوين العجينة, فالخلطة الموجود بها دقيق السلالة لا-Line أعطت أعلى قيمة, في حين إدخال السلالة جيزة ١٢٣ المقاومة لمستوبين من الملوحة, لم يكن لهما أي تأثير, كما أزداد ثبات العجين الناتج من إدخال دقيق السلالتين العاريتين.
- التوليفات الناتجة من أنواع الدقيق السابقة أظهرت درجة ضعف للعجين في مستوى ٩٠ وحدة باربندر للخلطات التي تحتوي على دقيق شعير جيزة ١٢٣ أو ١-Line أما الخلطة الناتجة من دقيق ٢-Line أعطت ١٠٥ وحدة باربندر.
- مرونة العجين لمعظم الخلطات تحت الدراسة زادت في حدود من ٢٩٠ إلى ٤٤٠ وحدة باربندر, أيضا ً المطاطية انخفضت (في حدود ٧٥- ٨٠ ملليمتر) مقارنة بالقمح.
- إضافة دقيق التراكيب الوراثية السابقة إلى دقيق قمح جيزة ١٦٨ زاد من مقاومة العجين للمطاطية عدا الإضافة الناتجة من دقيق جيزة ١٢٣ (مقاومة لملوحة قليلة) فقد سجلت ٢٧٥ وحدة باربندر مقارنة بالقمح الذي سجل ٢٧٥ وحدة باربندر.
- أعطت نتائج رقم تناسب العجين قيمة عظمى لجميع الخلطات عدا الـ Control, في حين انخفضت طاقة قطع العجين.

- قطر الأرغفة لخلطات الشعير أكبر من الناتج عن استخدام القمح فقط كما كان أكبر متوسط لوزن الرغيف عند استخدام التوليفة المكونة من (٧٠% قمح + ٣٠% سلالة ١-Line ناتج الزراعة تحت الملوحة العالية), في حين أقل متوسط نتج عن (٧٠% قمح + ٣٠% سلالة جيزة ١٢٣ مقاومة للملوحة المنخفضة).
- لون الطبقة العليا للخبز البلدي الناتج من خلط الشعير يختلف قليلاً, عدا ذلك الناتج عن خلط القمح مع السلالتين ا-Line أو Line ناتج الزراعة تحت الملوحة العالية, مع أن كلاهما منخفض القيمة معنوياً عند المقارنة بالـ Control. لون الرغيف من الداخل أكثر دكانة بدرجة معنوية مقارنة باللون الناتج عن دقيق القمح عدا السلالة Line الناتجة من مستويي الملوحة المنخفض أو العالى.
- البابة الأرغفة التي تحتوي على دقيق شعير تختلف عن تلك الناتجة من دقيق القمح, كذلك الحال في كل من الرائحة و الطعم و المظهر العام للأرغفة, جميعهم اختلف قليلا, حيث أظهرت الخلطات التي تحتوي على السلالة ١-Line (ناتج الزراعة تحت الملوحة المنخفضة) و السلالة ٢-Line (ناتج الزراعة تحت الملوحة تحت الملوحة العالية) اختلافاً أكبر معنوياً.
- التوليفة الوحيدة التي أعطت مواصفات جيدة تشبه تلك الناتجة عن الـ Control أمكن الحصول عليها
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