

EFFECT OF SOME BIOTIC AND ABIOTIC TREATMENTS ON IMPROVING SALT TOLERANCE IN WHEAT PLANTS

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B.Sc. Agric. Sc. (Horticulture), Ain Shams University, 2001

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تأثير بعض المعاملات الحيوية وغير الحيوية على زيادة تحمل الملوحة فى نباتات القمح

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ماجستير علوم زراعية (فسيولوجيا نبات) ، جامعة عين شمس ، ٢٠٠٧

للحصول على

درجة دكتور فلسفة فى العلوم الزراعية

(فسيولوجيا النبات)

قسم النبات الزراعى

كلية الزراعة

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Sincere appreciation is due to **Dr. Mina George Zaki Girgis** Professor of Agric. Microbiology, Dept. of Agric. Microbiology, Fac. of Agric., Ain Shams University.

Many thanks are offered to the **Engineer/** Mohamed Mohamed Amer and his son Abdel Wahab Mohamed Mohamed Amer.

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ABSTRACT

Bahaa Badry Mosa Salm: Effect of some Biotic and Abiotic Treatments on Improving Salt Tolerance in Wheat Plants. Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Department of Agricultural Botany, Faculty of Agriculture, Ain Shams University, 2011.

Two field experiments were conducted during 2009/2010 and 2010/2011 winter seasons, to study the effect of salt affected soil and water in addition to biofertilizers, micronutrients and potassium silicate on two wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) cultivars cv. Sakha 93 “Salt tolerance” and cv. Giza 168 “salt sensitive”. Three samples were taken after 90, 105, 150 days from sowing for growth parameters, yield components and some biochemical constituents.

The highest rate of potassium silicate and cv. Sakha 93 were more effective than the rest of treatments and cv. Giza 168 in plant height, leaves number per plant, tillers number per plant, tillering index, spikes number per plant, main spike weight, grains number per main spike and weight of 100 grains. Mycorrhiza treatment has strongly stimulating effect on plant height, flag leaf area and shoots fresh and dry weights. Mix of bacteria and potassium silicate mitigated the adverse effect of salinity. In general, a significant increase in biochemical components (phenols, proline, total soluble carbohydrates, total sugars and proteins) and mineral nutrients (N, P, K, Ca, Mg, Zn, Mn and Fe) as well as K:Na, Ca:Na and Mg:Na ratios could be considered as indicator for salt tolerant by plant.

As was expectant cv. Sakha 93 has shown high response to treatment as compared to cv. Giza 168 These results were associated with growth parameters, yield and chemical constituents.

Key words: Wheat, *Triticum aestivum* L., Biotic treatments, Abiotic treatments, Bacteria, *Bacillus*, Mycorrhiza, Micronutrients, Potassium silicate, salinity, salt stress.

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CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES	iii
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
INTRODUCTION	1
REVIEW OF LITERATURES	4
1. Effect of salinity	4
1.1. Growth parameters and yield components	4
1.2. Chemical constituents	6
2. Effect of biotic treatments.....	8
2.1. Bacteria	8
2.1.1. Growth parameters and yield components	8
2.1.2. Chemical constituents	9
2.2. Mycorrhiza	10
2.2.1. . Growth parameters and yield components	10
2.2.2. Chemical constituents	11
3. Effect of abiotic treatments	12
3.1. Micronutrients	12
3.1.1. Growth parameters and yield components	12
3.1.2. Chemical constituents	13
3.2. Potassium silicate	13
3.2.1. Growth parameters and yield components	13
3.2.2. Chemical constituents	14
MATERIALS AND METHODS	16
1. Plant materials, cultivation, biotic and abiotic treatments	17
2. Growth parameters and yield components	18
2.1. Growth parameters	18
2.2. Yield components	19
3. Chemical analyses	19
3. Total chlorophylls reading	19
3.2. Extraction and determination of total sugars	19
3.3. Extraction and determination of proline concentration.....	20

3.4. Extraction and determination of total soluble carbohydrates	20
3.5. Extraction and determination of total phenols concentration.....	21
3.6. Nutritional elements and total proteins determinations.....	21
4. Experimental design and statistical analysis.....	22
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	23
1. Growth parameters and yield components.....	23
2. Biochemical and mineral changes	53
2.1. At 90 days after sowing (Heading stage)	53
2.1.1. Total chlorophylls reading	53
2.1.2. Total phenols.....	56
2.1.3. Proline concentration.....	56
2.1.4. Total soluble carbohydrates and total sugars	61
2.1.5. Total nitrogen and proteins	66
2.1.6. Phosphorus and potassium	66
2.1.7. Calcium and magnesium	71
2.1.8. Iron and manganese.....	71
2.1.9. Zinc and sodium	76
2.1.10. K:Na, Ca:Na and Mg:Na ratios	76
2.2. At harvest date	82
2.2.1. Total nitrogen and proteins	82
2.2.2.. Phosphorus and potassium.....	82
2.2.3. Calcium, magnesium and sodium	87
2.2.4. Iron, manganese and zinc	87
2.2.5. K:Na, Ca:Na and Mg:Na ratios	93
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSSION	97
REFERENCES	102
ARABIC SUMMARY	

LIST OF TABLES

Table No.	Title	Page No.
1	Some physical and chemical characters of ground water irrigation source	16
2	Some physical and chemical properties and mineral concentration of the cultivated soil analysis.....	17
3	Effect of biotic and abiotic treatments on plant height (cm) of wheat plants at 90 days after sowing in both seasons (2009/2010 & 2010/2011) under salt stress ...	24
4	Effect of biotic and abiotic treatments on leaves number per plant of wheat plants at 90 days after sowing in both seasons (2009/2010 & 2010/2011) under salt stress.....	26
5	Effect of biotic and abiotic treatments on shoot fresh weight (g) of wheat plants at 90 days after sowing in both seasons (2009/2010 & 2010/2011) under salt stress.....	28
6	Effect of biotic and abiotic treatments on shoot dry weight (g) of wheat plants at 90 days after sowing in both seasons (2009/2010 & 2010/2011) under salt stress.....	29
7	Effect of biotic and abiotic treatments on flag leaf area (cm ²) of wheat plants at 90 days after sowing in both seasons (2009/2010 & 2010/2011) under salt stress ...	33
8	Effect of biotic and abiotic treatments on tillers number per plant of wheat plants at 90 days after sowing in both seasons (2009/2010 & 2010/2011) under salt stress	35

Table No.	Title	Page No.
9	Effect of biotic and abiotic treatments on tillering index of wheat plants at 90 days after sowing in both seasons (2009/2010 & 2010/2011) under salt stress	37
10	Effect of biotic and abiotic treatments on spikes number per plant of wheat at 105 days after sowing in both seasons (2009/2010 & 2010/2011) under salt stress	40
11	Effect of biotic and abiotic treatments on main spike length (cm) of wheat plants at 105 days after sowing in both seasons (2009/2010 & 2010/2011) under salt stress	42
12	Effect of biotic and abiotic treatments on main spike weight (g) of wheat plants at 105 days after sowing in both seasons (2009/2010 & 2010/2011) under salt stress	44
13	Effect of biotic and abiotic treatments on grains number per main spike of wheat plants at 150 days after sowing in both seasons (2009/2010 & 2010/2011) under salt stress	47
14	Effect of biotic and abiotic treatments on weight of 100 grains (g) of wheat plants at 150 days after sowing in both seasons (2009/2010 & 2010/2011) under salt stress	49
15	Effect of biotic and abiotic treatments on total chlorophylls reading (SPAD) of wheat plants at 90 days after sowing in both seasons (2009/2010 & 2010/2011) under salt stress	54
16	Effect of biotic and abiotic treatments on total phenols concentration (mg/g f.wt.) of wheat plants at 90 days after sowing in both seasons (2009/2010 & 2010/2011) under salt stress	57

Table No.	Title	Page No.
17	Effect of biotic and abiotic treatments on proline concentration (mg/g f. wt.) of wheat plants at 90 days after sowing in both seasons (2009/2010 & 2010/2011) under salt stress	59
18	Effect of biotic and abiotic treatments on total soluble carbohydrates concentration (mg/g f.wt.) of wheat leaves at 90 days after sowing in both seasons (2009/2010 & 2010/2011) under salt stress.....	62
19	Effect of biotic and abiotic treatments on total sugars concentration (mg/g f.wt.) of wheat leaves at 90 days after sowing in both seasons (2009/2010 & 2010/2011) under salt stress	64
20	Effect of biotic and abiotic treatments on total nitrogen and proteins concentrations (%) of wheat leaves at 90 days after sowing in the second season (2010/2011) under salt stress	67
21	Effect of biotic and abiotic treatments on phosphorus and potassium concentrations (%) of wheat leave at 90 days after sowing in the second season (2010/2011) under salt stress	69
22	Effect of biotic and abiotic treatments on calcium and magnesium concentrations (%) of wheat leaves at 90 days after sowing in the second season (2010/2011) under salt stress	72
23	Effect of biotic and abiotic treatments on iron and manganese concentrations (mg/kg d.wt.) of wheat leaves at 90 days after sowing in the second season (2010/2011) under salt stress	74
24	Effect of biotic and abiotic treatments on zinc and sodium concentrations (mg/kg d.wt.) of wheat leaves at 90 days after sowing in the second season (2010/2011) under salt stress	77

Table No.	Title	Page No.
25	Effect of biotic and abiotic treatments on K:Na, Ca:Na and Mg:Na ratios of wheat leaves at 90 days after sowing in the second season (2010/2011) under salt stress	79
26	Effect of biotic and abiotic treatments on total nitrogen and protein concentrations (%) of wheat grains at 150 days after sowing in the second season (2010/2011) under salt stress	83
27	Effect of biotic and abiotic treatments on phosphorus and potassium concentrations (%) of wheat grains at 150 days after sowing in the second season (2010/2011) under salt stress	85
28	Effect of biotic and abiotic treatments on calcium, magnesium and sodium concentrations (%) of wheat grains at 150 days after sowing in the second season (2010/2011) under salt stress	88
29	Effect of some biotic and abiotic treatments on iron, manganese and zinc concentration (ppm) of wheat grains at 150 days after sowing in the second season (2010/2011) under salt stress	90
30	Effect of biotic and abiotic treatments on K:Na, Ca:Na and Mg:Na ratios of wheat grains at 150 days after sowing in the second season (2010/2011) under salt stress	94