EFFECT OF DIFFERENT SALT CONCENTRATION OF SORGHUM PLANT GROWTH

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Abstract

This study conducted in order to determine has application of seeding with Nacl increase the long-term salinity residence of wheat and whether the adaptive response.The salinity accompanied by physiological changes in through out the plant growth cycle at seeding stage This experiment the Nacl on sorghum plant.In more influenced by salinity condition and show the lowest difference among.The effect of salt concentration in height,stem thickness the growth in sorghum plant. The decrease in the plant growth in high concentration in Nacl. The normal plant growth in increase. The significantly decrease in result evaluation.Indirectly proportional relationship was found between protein content and the increase in salt concentration and no significant effect was observed in leaves or leaf area with low concentration.In the result in decrease the high concentration in plant.

Introduction

The soils and water is one of the major problems inhibiting their effective utilization in agriculture.In over salinity of the soil is one of the main factors that limited it the spread of plants in their natural habitats salinity is known to suppress. The growth of most crop species but considerable differences in salinity exit between species. The level of salinity in the water supply can be highly variable in some regions. Even over short distance and can range between semi desirable through non desirable corn cowped and triticale indicated that sensitivity to salinity chenges during growing season other studies also showed. The sensitivity of vegetables changes during growth stage by characterizing the sensitivity.The Salt stress of different development periods of wheat the quality of the water could be better. The moderately salt crop. When the salinity increased to Nacl wheat performance in decreased marginally compare to other crop like rice. The present study initiated to investigate the influence of salinity or early seeding growth of wheat and also find relationship between salt stress and growth.

Objectives

In concentration in salt the plant growth.

The height stem thickness and observe the leaves and leaf in the different concentration plant growth in normal plant growth observe in collect the data in observation plant growth is increase and decrease in the experiment.

Method/Material

The seed was obtained from faculty of agriculture the effect of different Nacl concentration was studies on sorghum plant growth. A first with Nacl as prepared in after treatment in plant and after three days from the beginning of the solution of Nacl in plant At the end of the plant and measured in plant height and stem thickness and growth of plant in normal and different Nacl concentration.

Result

This result indicated that Nacl concentration have highest significant effect on plant growth and stem thickness and lowest significant height of sorghum plant. This investigation show that growth of plant totally restrict in sodium chloride concentration.In concentration below of this rate growth of seeding continued relatively about sodium chloride in law concentration show increasing effect on growth of plant in high concentration in growth in decreases.

Dissection

The decrease in growth sodium was the major caption that accumulated in plant tissues. In study the growth of sorghum plant. It is not significantly it different in leaves compared to the non-treaded control. At this concentration a significant decrease in the activity of peroxidase was recorded in all varieties. There was also a significant relationship between peroxidase activity and fresh weight. Linear regression revealed positive relationship between content and fresh weight of sorghum plant under salinity. It also accumulates under other stresses such as high temperature through and starvation. This is agreement with the observation of growth significant difference in growth appeared at early stages only salt treatments did non significantly effect elements percentage in sorghum plant. It was found in decreased with the growth.

Conclusion

In this season proved its capability to adapt in the salary soil according to the applied leave of salt. The effect of salt concentration and the interaction between the treatments appeared only on the growth. All the varieties were reduced under decrease salinity stress in growth experiment. There was also a significant effect of salinity on root and shoot length leaf length all the sides sorghum growth were variable affected in growth

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