





فسلجة مقاومة الشد البيئي في النبات Physiology of stress tolerance in plants

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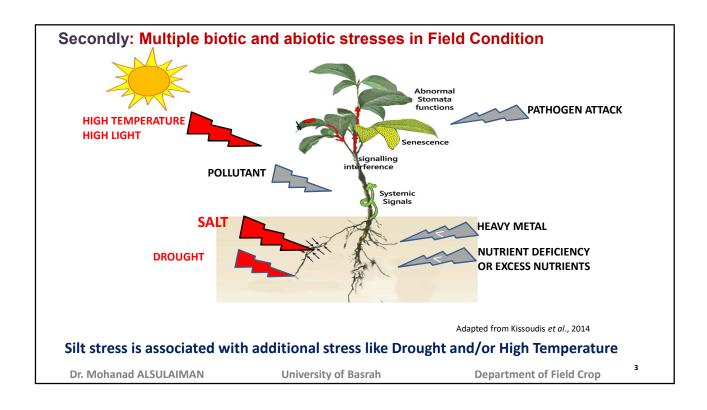
الاسئلة التى سيتم الاجابة عليها خلال هذة المحاضرة

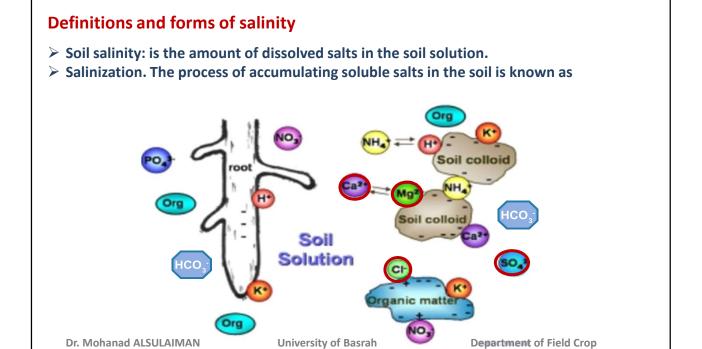
- 1- ماهي اهم مصادر الاملاح في التربة؟
- 2- ماهي اهم الاثار الضارة للاملاح على نمو النبات؟
- 3- كيف تؤثر الملوحة على بعض العمليات الحيوية في النبات؟
 - 4- ماهي العوامل المؤثرة على استجابة النبات للملوحة؟
 - 5- تقسيم النباتات حسب مقاومتها للملوحة
 - 6- ماهى طرق مقاومة النبات للملوحة؟

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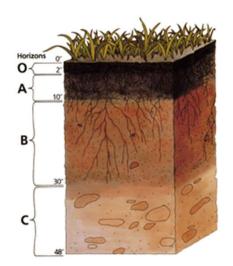
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Sources of salinity

- Naturally present as products of geo-chemical weathering of rocks and parent materials
- Underground water movement which have high concentration of salinity
- Caused by irrigation mismanagement, particularly when internal soil drainage is impeded.



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تصنيف الاراضي المتأثرة بالملوحة Classification of salt affected soils

تم تصنيف الاراضي بالاعتماد على النباتات الحساسة للملوحة . فقد وجد ان النباتات الحساسة للملوحة تبدا بالتاثر عند 2 EC بالتائي تم اعتماد هذا الرقم للتمييز بين الترب الملحية و غير الملحية

تقسيم الأراضى حسب درجة ملوحتها معبراً عنها بالتوصيل الكهربائى للمستخلص المائى لعينة منها عند درجة التشبع			
تأثير الأملاح	القسم قيمة ال (Ece)		
	دس / متر		
أرض لا تحدث أى ضرر للنباتات	أقل من ٢	1	
أرض يحدث فيها ضرر للنباتات الحساسة للأملاح.	من ۲ إلى ٤	۲	
أرض يحدث فيها تأثير على معظم النباتات.	من ٤ إلى ٨	٣	
أرض لا ينمو فيها سوى النباتات المقاومة للأملاح	من ۸ إلى ١٦	ŧ	
أرض لا ينمو فيها سوى النباتات شديدة المقاوسة	أعلى من ١٦	٥	
للأملاح.			

تم تقسم الاراضي المتأثرة بالملوحة الى :

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Negative effect of salinity

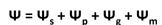
Salinity exerts its detrimental effect on plants by two mechanisms:

التاثير الغير مباشر Indirect effect

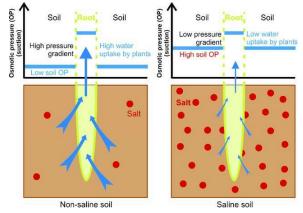
❖ osmotic stress

The first effect is short term and occurs due to the uptake of Na⁺ and Cl⁻ which reduce osmotic potential between root and soil solution and infiltrate water availability

(Abbasi et al., 2016)



 $\begin{array}{l} \Psi_{s} \text{ stands for solute potential} \\ \Psi_{p} : \text{for pressure potential} \\ \Psi_{g} : \text{for gravitational potential} \\ \Psi_{m} : \text{for the matric potential} \end{array}$



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التاثير المباشر Direct effect

- ❖ High concentrations of Na⁺, Cl⁻, or SO42induce ion toxicity that affect nutrient uptake (Tavakkoli et al., 2011)
- Also may case nutrient unbalance, affecting plant growth and yield.



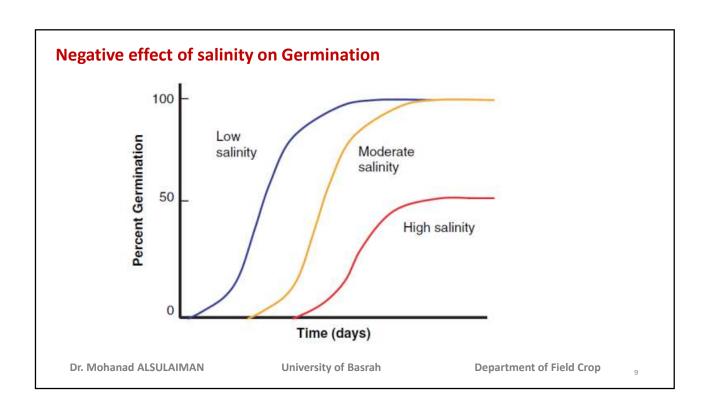


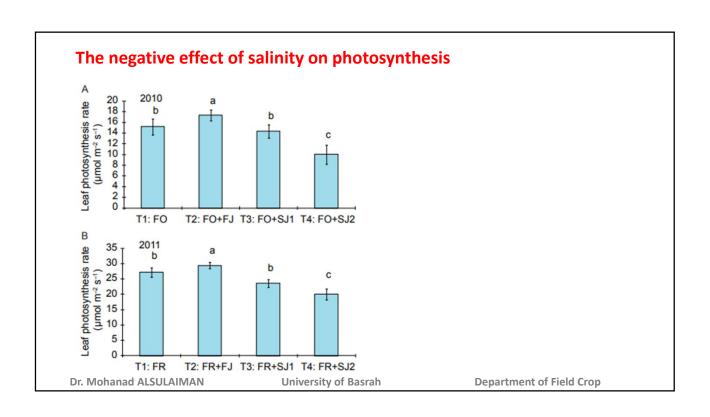
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The negative effect of salinity on growth

- ❖ The plants will be yellow and weak
- ❖ Reduced plant growth
- ❖ Reduced leaf area
- Reduced number of spike and spikelet's



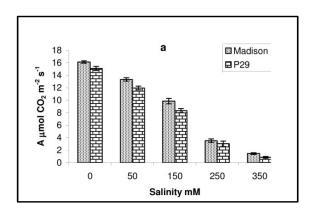
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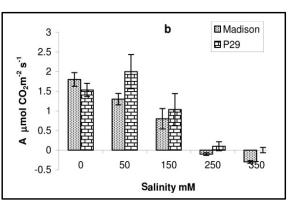
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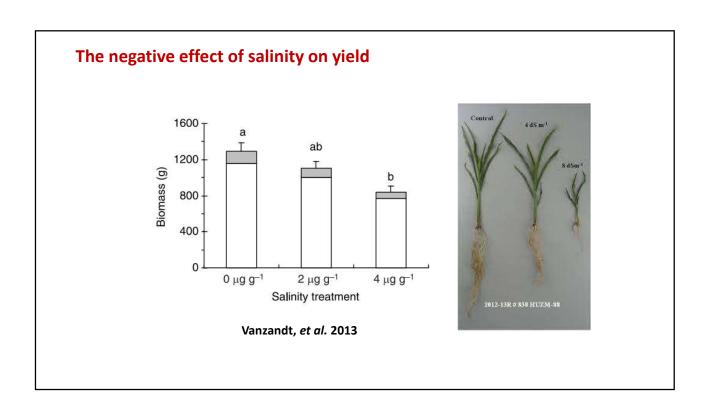
The negative effect of salinity on photosynthesis





Dadkhah, 2011

Net photosynthesis rates significantly reduced by increased salinity levels for young fully expanded (a) and old leaves (b) of two sugar beet cultivars



Management Practices to Prevent and/or Mitigate Soil Salinization

Crop		EC of saturated soil extract	
Common name	Botanical name	50% Yield ds/m	50% emergence, ds/m
Barley	Hordeum vulgare	18	16.24
Cotton	Gossypium hirsutum	17	15
Sugarbeet	Beta vulgaris	15	6-12
Sorghum	Sorghum bicolor	15	13
Safflower	Carthamus tinctorius	14	12
Wheat	Triticum aestivum	13	14-16
Beet, red	Beta vulgaris	9.6	13.8
Cowpea	Vigna unguiculata	9.1	16
Alfalfa	Medicago sativa	8.9	8-13
Maize	Zea mays	5.9	21-24
Rice	Oryza sativa	3.6	18

(Maas, et.al. 1986).

1- We can Chose more tolerant crop to cultivate in silt affected soils

Management Practices to Prevent and Mitigate Soil Salinization

2- Choosing Proper irrigation and agronomic management practices such as leaching, selection of salinity/specific ion tolerant plants, and soil/water amendments... etc can reduce the adverse effect of salinity on crop production.



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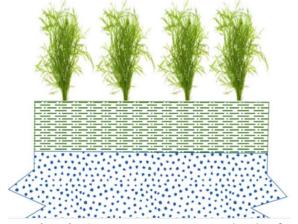
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Management Practices to Prevent and Mitigate Soil Salinization 3- Increased leaching by choosing

3- Increased leaching by choosing suitable cultivation system



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Management Practices to Prevent and Mitigate Soil Salinization

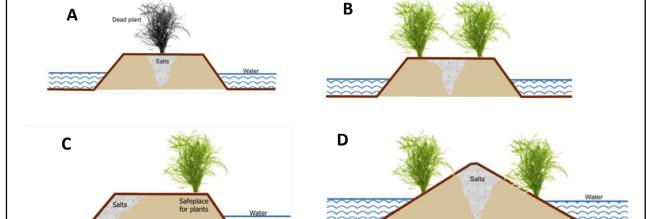
3- Choosing suitable cultivation system to avoid accumulated salinity



تتم الزراعة على مروز لغرض التخلص من التاثير الملحى وذلك من خلال الزراعة في الثلث العلوي من المرز بعيدا عن مكان تجمع الأملاح Department of Field Crop

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Management Practices to Prevent and/or Mitigate Soil Salinization



4- We can see several cases of silt accumulated depending on Irrigation system, so we should chose suitable place to avoid salinity

Management Practices to Prevent and/or Mitigate Soil Salinization

5- Optimize water irrigation by:

- > reduce salty water usage
- **≻**implement drip irrigation
- **>** use desalinated
- **≻**Recycled water
- **▶** Rain-harvested water, and don't over irrigate.

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Management Practices to Prevent and Mitigate Soil Salinization

5- Add organic matter and manure on soil surface after planting, to keep moisture and reduce evaporation and irrigation.



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Management Practices to Prevent and/or Mitigate Soil Salinization

Restrain from deep tillage by heavy machinery to not transfer soil salts to the root zone area, which induces salinization.





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Management Practices to Prevent and Mitigate Soil Salinization

7- Use cover crops or mulch to protect the ground surface.

Types Of Cover Crops. There are three main categories, depending on their properties and options for use:

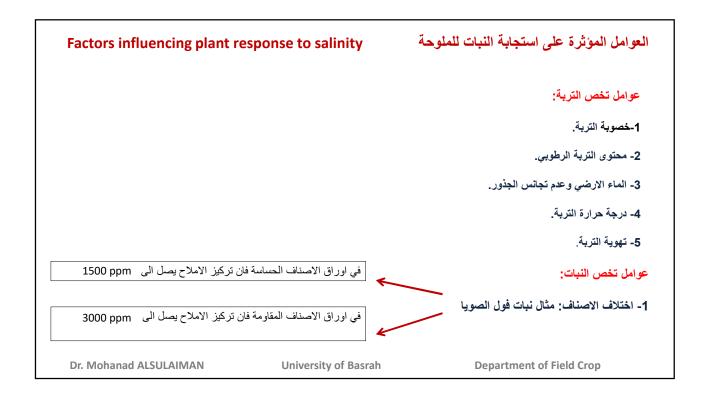
- grasses
- legumes
- broadleaf non-legumes.

In most cases, they combine several functions at a time, like preventing erosion, improving soil quality, serving for grazing, among others.

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2- مرحلة نمو النبات ونوع المحصول الحقلي:

تؤثر الملوحة في جميع مراحل نمو النبات. لكن مدى تحسس النبات تختلف من مرحلة الى اخرى

وليست هناك قاعدة مثالية يمكن تطبقها على جميع النباتات.

الرز مقاوم في مرحلة الانبات ثم يصبح حساسا للملوحة في مرحلة البادرات ثم يصبح مقاوما بتقدم العمر

اكثر حساسية للملوحة في مرحلة البادرات من مرحل الانبات والمراحل المتقدمة الاخرى

الحنطة والشعير والذرة الصفراء

اكثر حساسية للملوحة في مرحلة الانبات

البنجر السكري والعصفر

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