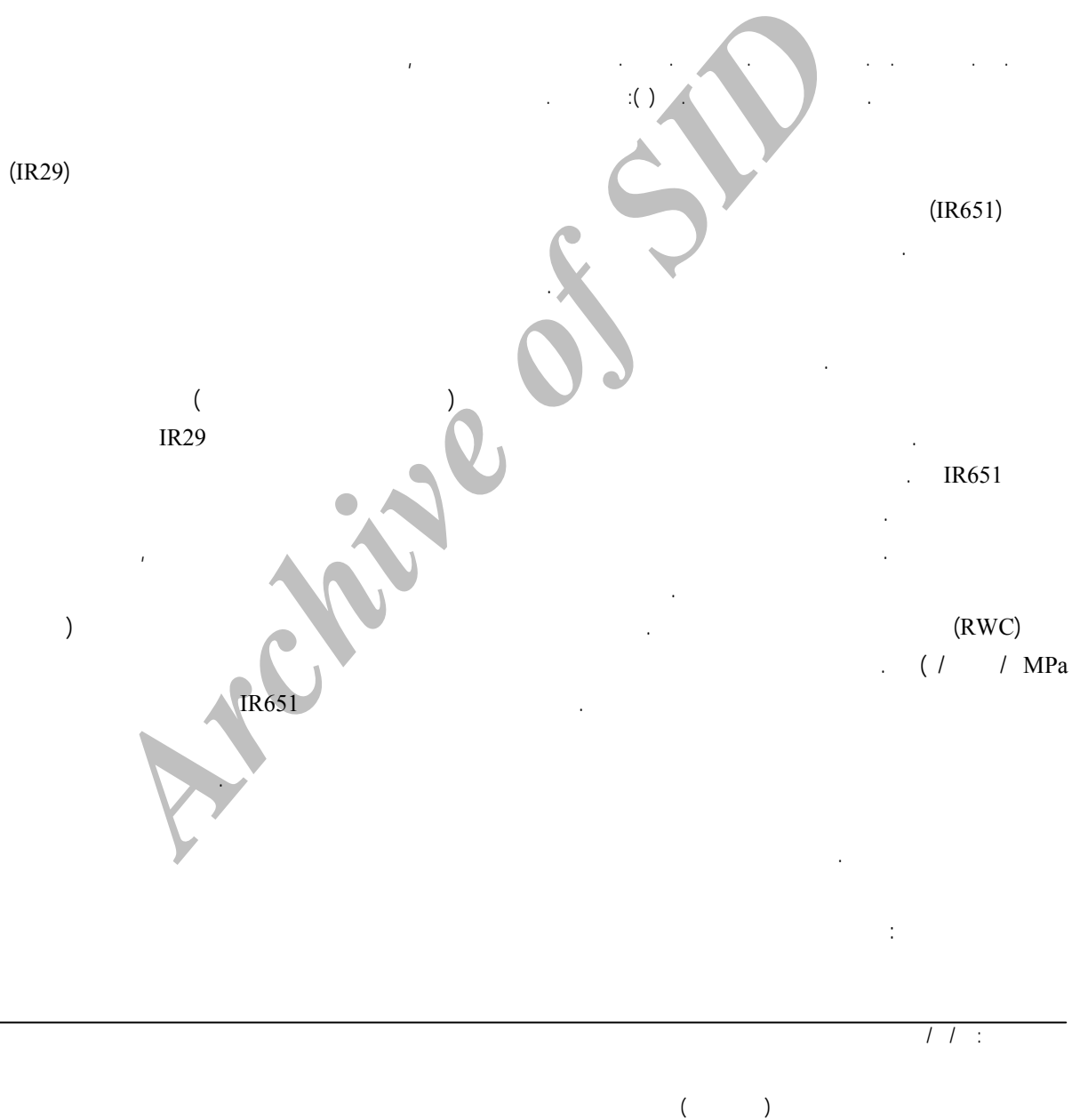


Effect of salinity stress on water status, osmotic adjustment, and sodium and potassium compartmentations and distributions in seedlings of two rice genotypes



(IR29)

(IR651)

(
IR29

IR651

)

(RWC)

(/ / MPa

IR651

/ / :

()

(Hekmatshoar, 1993)

(Husain *et al.*, 2004)

(Jafari, 2000)

(Lew, 1996)

/

/

(Lacerda *et al.*, 2003)

(Rezvani and Koocheki, 2001)

(Munns, *et al.*, 2006)

(Tester and Dovenport, 2003)

(ABRII)

(IR651)

(IR29)

(Song *et al.*, 2006)

(Moradi *et al.*, 2003)

()

()

(Moradi and Ismail, 2007)

()

(Emmami, 1996)

(Corning-410,)

USA

pH

(Perkin Elmer 3110, USA)

(Methrom, Switzerland)

(Stewart, 1989)

RWC

(Irigoyen *et al.*, 1992)

$$\%RWC = [(W_f - W_d) / (W_t - W_d)] \times 100$$

Wt

Wf

Wd

Laboratory

Plant Water Status Console, Santa Barbara, USA

(Shifraw and Baker, 1996)

Wescor- 5520, USA

(Martinez *et al.*, 2004)

$$\Psi_s \text{ (MPa)} = -MIRT$$

" " " "

I M

(C) / R

T (MPa mol⁻¹ K⁻¹)

(+ °C)

(P<0.01)

(A)

(B)

(Blum, 1989; Zang, 1999)

$OA_{tot} = \Psi_{sc100} - \Psi_{ss100}$

(A) Ψ_{sc100} OA_{tot}

(D C B) Ψ_{ss100}

()

SAS (Ver. 6.1)

Excel

(Munns *et al.*, 2002)

(P<0.01)

(A)

(Moradi and Ismail, 2007)

(Munns, 2002) (Hasegawa *et al.*, 2000)

(Neumann, 1997) IR29 IR651

(P<0.01)

IR651 IR29

(Schatchmann and Munns, 1992) (B)

Table 1. Analysis of variance for total, roots, leaf sheaths and different leaves dry weight in two rice genotypes.

S.O.V.	(df)	Mean Squares						
		Total dry matter	Root	Leaf sheath	Leaf 3	Leaf 4	Leaf 5	Leaf 6
Genotype (G)	1	25202**	625**	784**	4.2**	63.6**	4.6*	1.0 ^{ns}
Salinity (S)	1	84827**	1521**	144**	0.005 ^{ns}	0.002 ^{ns}	1.8 ^{ns}	361.0**
S × G	1	15563**	1.0 ^{ns}	1024**	0.011 ^{ns}	0.003 ^{ns}	0.5 ^{ns}	121.0**
(Error)	12	62.7	13.1	8.3	0.1	1.8	0.6	3.2
C.V. (%)		2	3.4	3	5.1	7.5	3.2	5.8

* and **: Significant at the 5% and 1% probability levels, respectively.

ns: Non-Significant

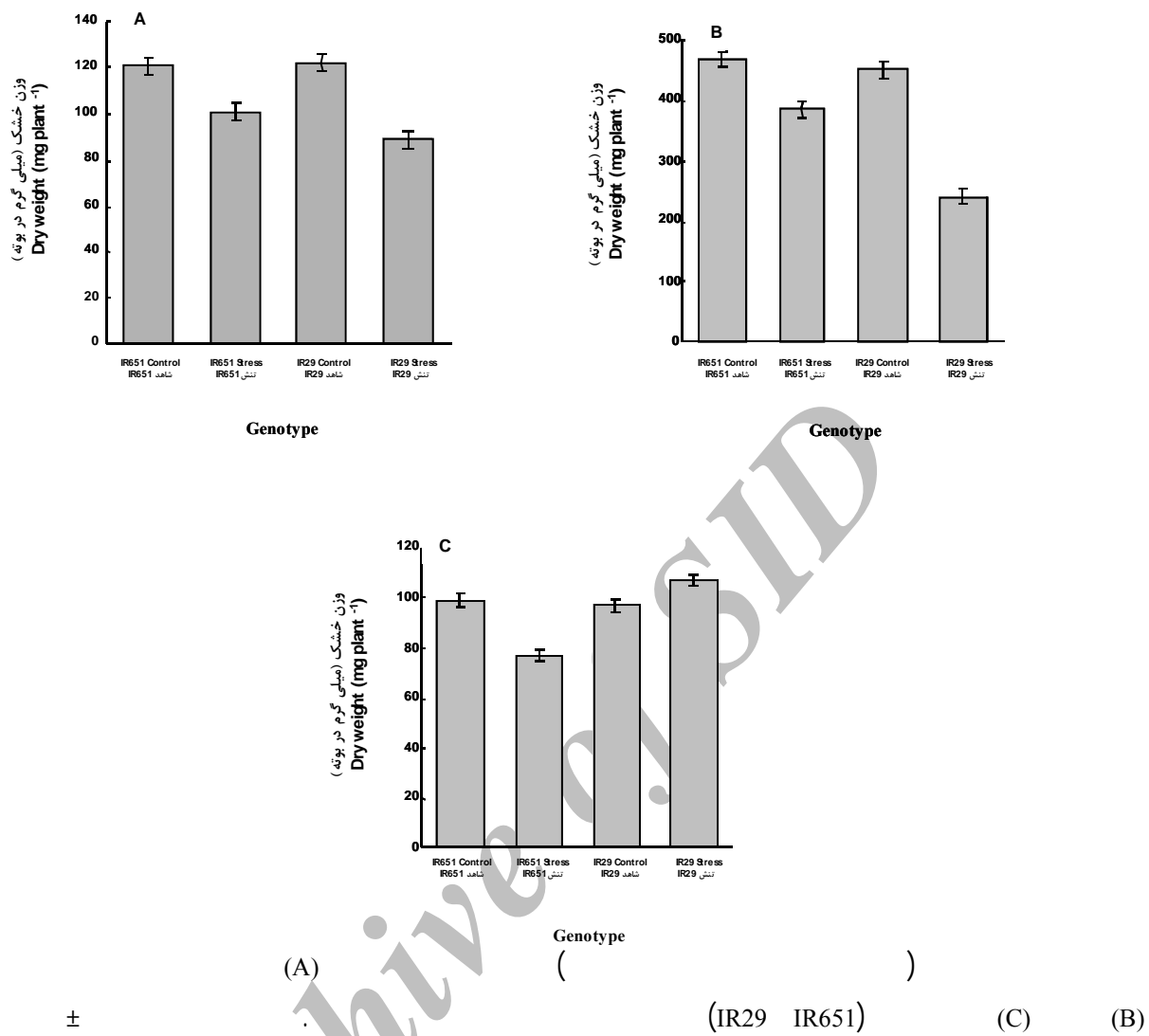
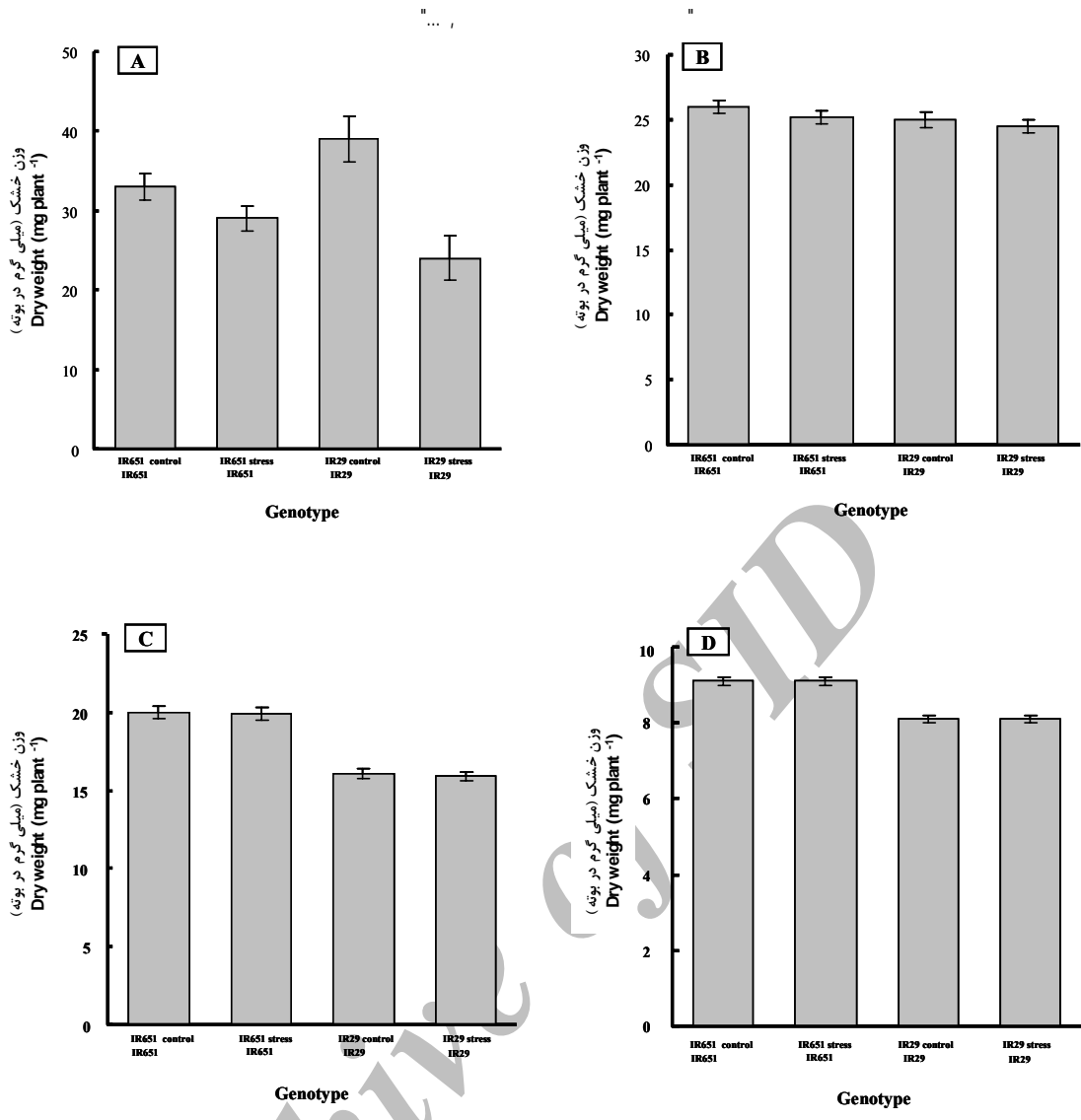


Fig. 1. Effect of salinity (0 and 100 mM NaCl) on total (A), leaf sheath (B) and root (C) dry weight of two rice genotypes (IR651 and IR29) in 384 hours after salinization. Vertical bars indicate \pm SE.

IR29 / (P<0.01) / / / (A) (IR651)



(IR29 IR651) (D C, B, A)

Fig. 2. Dry weight of leaves No. 3, 4, 5 and 6 (A, B, C and D, respectively) of two IR651 and IR29 rice genotypes, 384 hours after salinization. Vertical bars indicate means of four replications \pm SE.

()

/

(A)

() ()

(D)

()

(D C B)

Table 2. Analysis of variance for Na⁺ and K⁺ accumulation as affected by time of sampling, genotype, salinity level, and plant part treatments in two rice genotypes.

S.O.V.	df	Mean squares	
		Sodium	Potassium
Sampling time (ST)	4	20810883.7***	3904655.2***
Genotype (G)	1	5788693.9***	486662.7***
Salinity level (SL)	1	85428326.8***	974434.9***
Plant part (PP)	5	4605684.9**	58384856.7**
ST × G	4	1857305.8**	253083.1**
ST × SL	4	20322548.4**	164444.5**
ST × PP	20	806621.9**	1601193.4**
G × SL	1	5413684.3**	186797.3**
G × PP	5	694897.2**	43203.2**
SL × PP	5	3732002.2**	836887.3**
ST × G × SL	4	2152506.2**	32585.8**
ST × SL × PP	20	767316.2**	105000.9**
ST × G × PP	20	298184.5**	88099.7**
G × SL × PP	5	800011.4**	176654.7**
ST × G × SL × PP	20	282662.3**	52930.4**
Error	338	26796.3	8928.8
C.V.(%)		28.3	8.2

** and***: significant at the 1% and 0.1% levels of probability, respectively.

(Tester and Dovenport, 2003)

(Tester and Dovenport, 2003)

IR651

IR29

(Munns, 2002)

(Neumann, 1997; Hasegawa *et al.*, 2000)

(Munns *et al.*, 2006)

()

1- High affinity potassium carriers

2- Non-selective cation channels

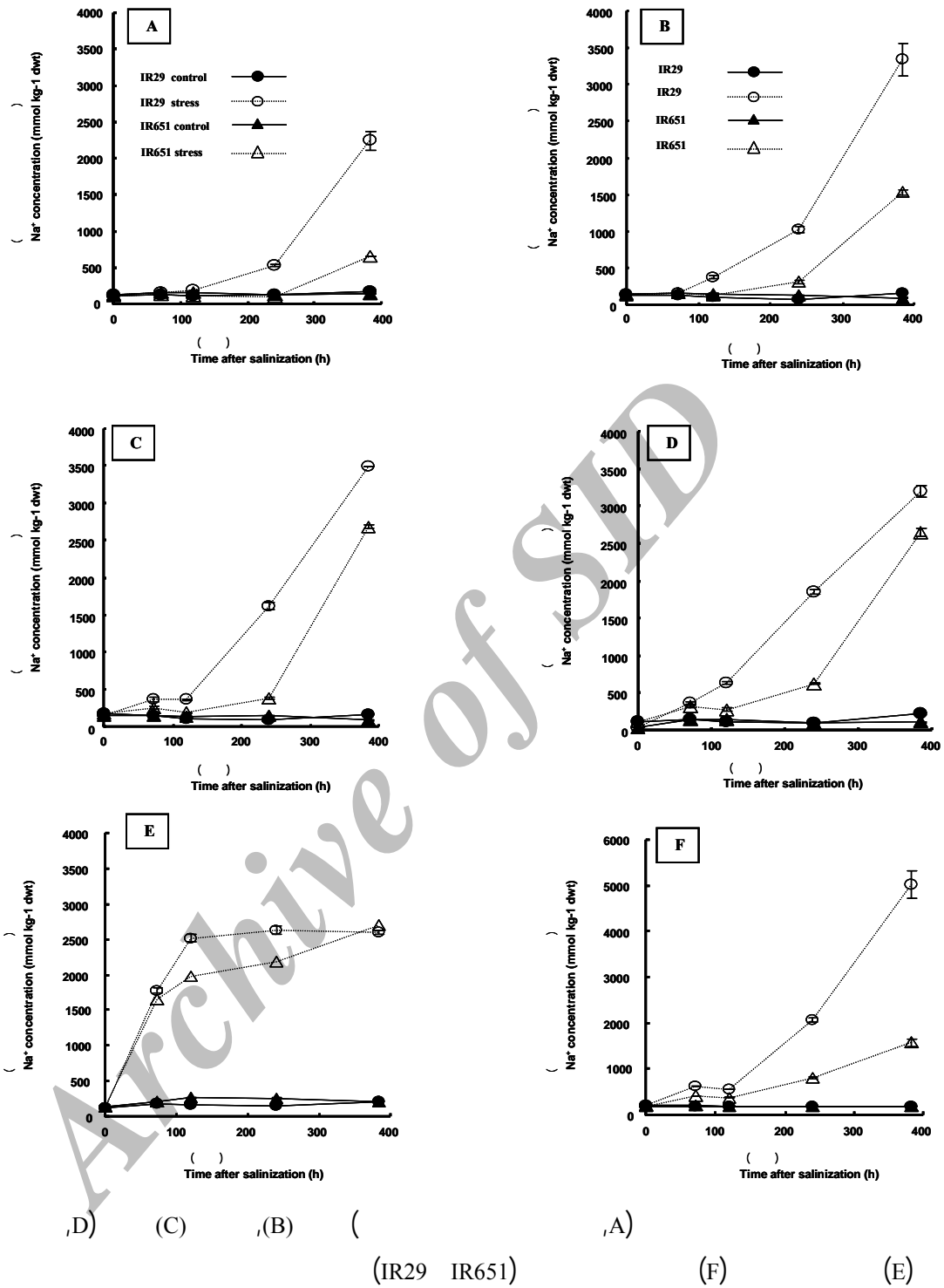


Fig. 3. Sodium concentrations in leaf 6 (A, youngest fully expanded leaf), 5 (B), 4 (C), 3 (D, oldest leaf), roots (F) and leafsheaths (E) in two rice genotypes (IR651 and IR29) from commencement to 384 hours after salinization.

(Carden *et al.*, 2003)

(Zhu, 2003)

(E)

(Mahajan, and Tuteja, 2005)

(F)
(P<0.05)

(P<0.01)

(RWC) (A
(RWC) (D C
IR29) (P<0.01)
() IR651 (F E A
/ IR29 RWC
/ IR651

(Carden *et al.*, 2003)

(A)

()

(Speer and Kaiser, 1991)

(Flowers and Hajibagheri, 2001)

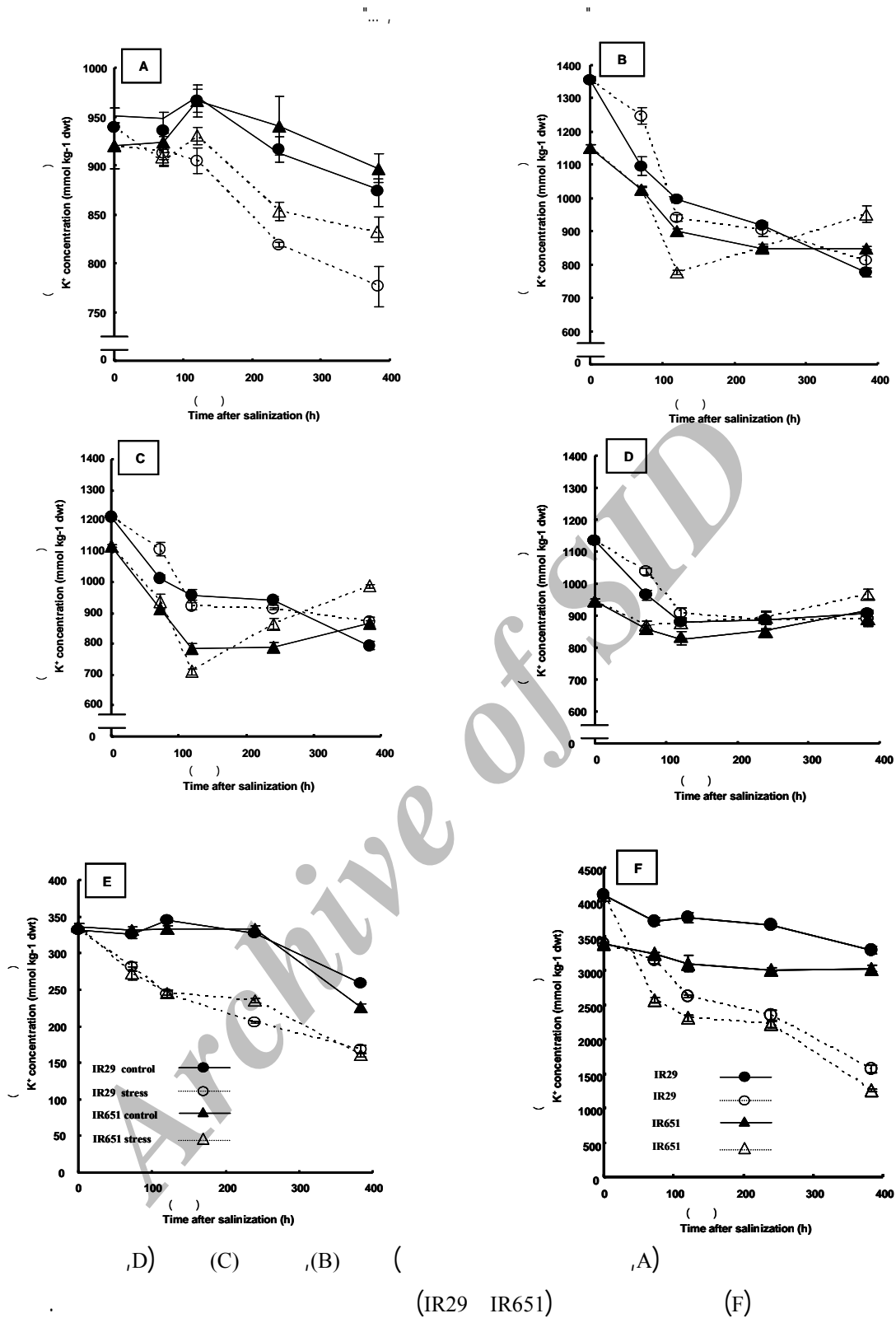


Fig. 4. Potassium concentrations in leaf 6 (A, youngest fully expanded leaf), 5 (B), 4 (C), 3 (D, oldest leaf), roots (F) and leafsheaths (E) in two rice genotypes (IR651 and IR29) from commencement to 384 hours after salinization.

() IR29 / () IR651 /

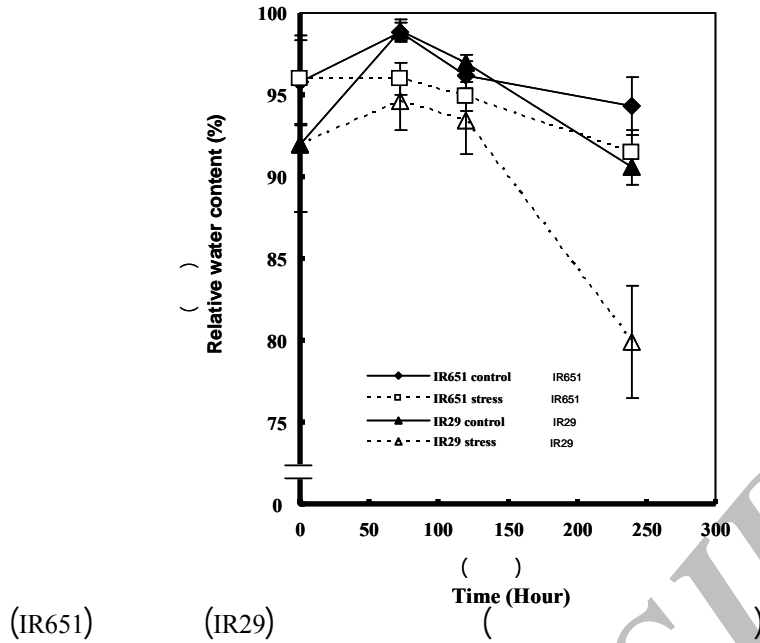


Fig. 5. Relative water content of leaf No.6 (youngest fully expanded leaf) in sensitive genotype (IR29) and tolerant genotype (IR651) during salinity treatments. Means are based on means of four replications, and vertical bars indicate SE.

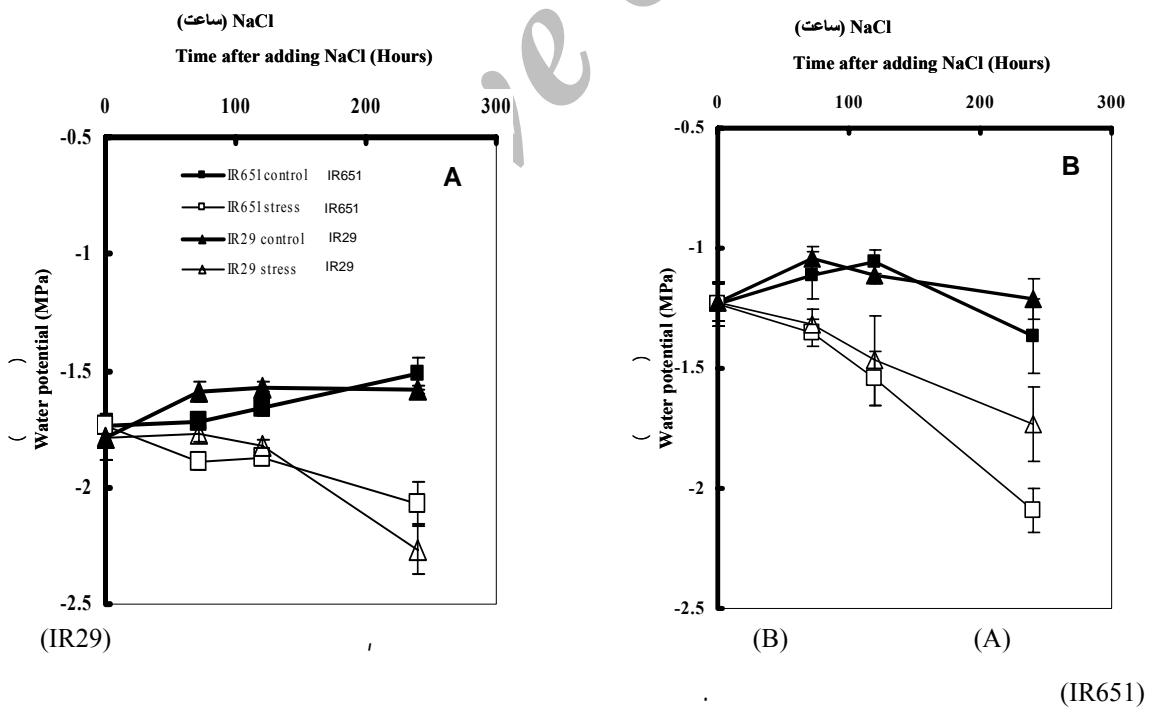


Fig. 6. Water potential (A) and osmotic potential (B) in leaf No.6 of two rice genotypes including sensitive genotype (IR29) and tolerant genotype (IR651) during salinity treatments. Means are based on means of four replications, and vertical bars indicate SE.

(Hu and Schmidhalter, 1998)

IR651

(B)

(IR651)

(IR29)

()

()

(Munns *et al.*, 2006)

(/)

(/)

() (RWC)

RWC

(Netondo *et al.*, 2004)

(El-Henawy *et al.*, 2005)

()

Neumann,)

(Munns, 2002)

(1997

RWC

RWC

RWC

(P<0.01)

IR651

(Moradi and Ismail, 2007)

()

NaCl (IR651) (IR29) ()

Table 3. Analysis of variance for water relations and solutes in leaf No. 6 (youngest fully expanded leaf) of sensitive (IR29) and tolerant (IR651) rice genotypes under two NaCl levels (0 and 100 mmol) at four times of sampling.

S.O.V.	df	MS								
		Water potential	Osmotic potential	RWC	Soluble sugars	Cl ⁻	Mg ²⁺	Ca ²⁺	K ⁺	Na ⁺
Salinity period (SP)	3	0.03**	1.8**	178**	32770**	71911.4**	302 ^{ns}	16166**	13708*	19530**
Genotype (G)	1	0.02**	0.1 ^{ns}	147**	26542*	2830.7 ^{ns}	2012*	55611**	463 ^{ns}	91861**
Salinity level (SL)	1	0.05**	1.0**	148**	1405247**	551485**	7432**	71656**	21692*	51736**
G×SP	3	0.001*	0.1 ^{ns}	43*	5485 ^{ns}	47197.3**	832 ^{ns}	529 ^{ns}	679 ^{ns}	36199**
SP×SL	3	0.02**	0.2*	31 ^{ns}	215687**	65689.7**	839 ^{ns}	11268**	4551 ^{ns}	30673**
G×SL	1	0.001 ^{ns}	0.5**	33 ^{ns}	20768*	33728.9**	919 ^{ns}	1316 ^{ns}	2045 ^{ns}	34418**
SP×G×SL	3	0.01**	0.1*	11 ^{ns}	3615 ^{ns}	39958.9**	270 ^{ns}	3917 ^{ns}	2351 ^{ns}	25508**
Error	44	0.0001	0.01	14.8	4792	2828.1	478	1493	4415	342
C.V. (%)		5.71	14.6	4.1	11.4	10.1	11.9	12.3	7.2	13.5

* and **: Significant at the 5% and 1% levels of probability, respectively.

ns: Non-significant.

:** *

:ns

(Plieth, 2005)

(P<0.05)

.()

(Tester and Dovenport. 2003)

(P<0.01)

.()

()

.()

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(Munns and Weir, 1981)

(Hanson, and Hitz, 1982)

(Morgan, 1992)

Lacerda)

(*et al.*, 2003

IR651

IR29

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.(Chaves *et al.*, 2003)

()

(El-Hendawy *et al.*, 2005)

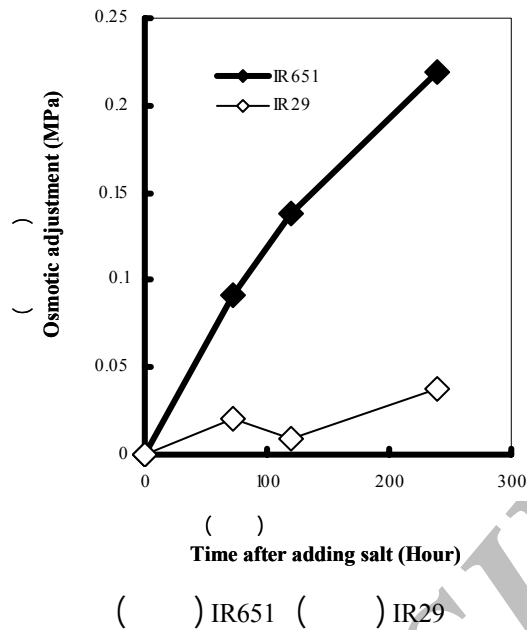


Fig. 7. Osmotic adjustment in IR29 (sensitive) and IR651 (tolerant) to salinity during stress period.

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Effect of salinity stress on water status, osmotic adjustment, and sodium and potassium compartmentations and distributions in seedlings of two rice genotypes

Nemati, I.¹, F. Moradi², M. A. Esmaili³ and S. Gholizadeh⁴

ABSTRACT

Nemati, I., F. Moradi, M. A. Esmaili and S. Gholizadeh. Effect of salinity stress on water status, osmotic adjustment, and sodium and potassium compartmentations and distributions in seedlings of two rice genotypes. **Iranian Journal of Crop Sciences. 10(2): 146-164.**

In order to investigate the effect of NaCl stress on Na⁺ and K⁺ distribution and compartmentation in salt tolerant (IR651) and sensitive (IR29) rice genotypes, a factorial experiment based on completely randomized design (CRD) with four replications was conducted in Agricultural Biotechnology Institute of Iran (ABRII) during 2006. Seeds of rice genotypes were grown in Yushida nutrient solution and treated with 0 and 100 mM NaCl, after full expansion of sixth leaves. Leaves were scored basipetally and samples were collected from root, leaf sheath and leaves No. 3, 4, 5 and 6 at 0, 72, 120, 240 and 384 h after starting treatments. In addition, some attributes including, RWC, water and osmotic potentials, osmotic adjustment, total soluble sugars, Ca²⁺, Cl⁻, and Mg²⁺ concentrations were measured only in leaf 6 until development of injury in this leaf (240 h after starting treatments). Results showed that salt stress declined dry weight (DW) of IR29 more than IR651 and had no significant effect on DW of older leaves while reduced DW of leaf 6 and root in both cultivars. Salt tolerant cultivar was able to compartmentize Na⁺ in lower leaves. Concentration of K⁺ reduced by salt stress in leaf sheaths and roots, and had no changes in leaf 6 of both genotypes. However, osmotic adjustment was more in tolerant genotype (0.2 MPa) compare to sensitive genotype (0.03 MPa). Salinity stress increased the amount of Cl⁻ and total soluble sugars, while reduced Ca²⁺ and Mg²⁺ concentrations in leaves of both genotypes. Our findings show that the IR651 has the ability to control Na⁺ transport to upper parts of plant, and compartmentize the Na⁺ in older leaves; hence it was able to reduce damage to younger leaves. This helps plant for up-regulation of other salinity tolerance mechanisms. Therefore, it is possible to use these attributes for selection of tolerant lines in rice breeding programs.

Keywords: Rice, Compartmentation, Sodium, Potassium, Salt stress, NaCl, Water relations, Osmotic adjustment, Soluble sugars.

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