

Effect of Salicylic Acid on Growth and Physiological Status of Salt Stressed Sour Orange Seedlings (*Citrus aurantium* L.)

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ABSTRACT

A Pot experiment was conducted to determine the effect of exogenous salicylic acid (SA) application on chlorophyll content, catalase (CAT) activity, peroxidase (POX) activity, cell membrane ionic permeability (electrolyte leakage), leaf and root K^+/Na^+ ratio of sour orange seedlings grown under salt stress and greenhouse conditions. Sour orange seedlings were treated with SA at two concentrations (0.15mM as a foliar spray and 0.25mM as a soil application). Two treatments in both seasons were pre-treated with 0.15mM or 0.25mM of SA for one month before applying salinity treatment (acclimation treatment). Salinity treatments were established by irrigating seedlings twice a week with a saline solution contained 0, 75, and 100mM of NaCl. Salt stress negatively affected plant growth and chlorophyll content of sour orange seedlings. However, seedlings treated with SA often had greater plant length, leaf area and total dry weight as well as higher chlorophyll content under salt stress. Leaf peroxidase enzyme activity (POX) was reduced in response to salt stress while electrolyte leakage was raised. SA treatments induced increases in CAT and POX activity and reduction in electrolyte leakage compared to the control under salt stress. With respect to the nutrient content, SA treatment (0.15mM) increased the leaf and root K^+/Na^+ ratio as compared with control. The greatest values for these measurements were often obtained by the 0.15mM SA as a foliar spray. The treatment with SA one month before salinity treatment (acclimation) did not exhibit a pronounced effect in comparison with SA without acclimation. These results suggest that the SA treatments can ameliorate the negative effect of salinity on the growth of sour orange seedlings.

Key words: salinity, salicylic acid application, catalase, peroxidase, electrolyte leakage.

INTRODUCTION

Salinity is one of the major environmental abiotic stresses which is considered the most serious limiting factors for crops growth and production in many regions in the world especially in arid and semi-arid regions. Total area under salinity is about 953 million hectares which represents about 8% of the land surface (Singh, 2009). The saline substrates have adverse effects on plants including primary injury; which includes the toxic effect of ions and secondary injury; which includes nutrition deficiency and osmotic effect; according to the classification of Bernstein (1964).

The citrus is classified as sensitive plants to the salinity (Maas, 1993 and Khalil *et al.* 2011). Increasing salinity in irrigation water reduces citrus trees growth and fruit yield (Garcia-Sanchez *et al.*, 2006 and Prior *et al.*, 2007). Salt stress is known to perturb a multitude of physiological processes in plants (Noreen and Ashraf 2008). Salt stress causes oxidative stress on plants by inducing them to generate reactive oxygen species (ROS) such as superoxide (O_2^-), hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2), hydroxyl radical (OH), and single oxygen (1O_2), which can damage mitochondria and chloroplasts by disrupting cellular structures (Mittler, 2002). Therefore, photosynthesis will be reduced because

the photosynthetic capacity depends on amount of photosynthesizing tissue (leaf area), photosynthetic pigments and movement of stomatal behavior. Salt stress causes inhibition of photo-chemical processes (Mittler, 2005). The decrease in photosynthesis may lead to reduction in growth and yield. To scavenge reactive oxygen species and to synthesize of different types of antioxidant compounds or activating key antioxidant enzymes can be used (Mittler, 2002). So, many researchers suggested that salt tolerance can be induced by enhancing antioxidant capacity of plants by using antioxidant compounds such as salicylic acid (Aberg 1981) and Noreen and Ashraf, 2008).

Salicylic acid is one of the groups of natural phenolic compounds that are produced naturally in plants, which can act as endogenous plant growth regulator (Aberg, 1981). The chemical structure of SA is composed of an aromatic ring bearing a hydroxyl group and it deduced as 2-hydroxybenzoic acid (Delaney, 2004). In addition, SA could be classified as phytohormones. Plant growth regulators play an important role in regulating plant growth under stressful environmental conditions. Among these growth regulators is SA. Salicylic acid (or ortho-hydroxy benzoic acid) plays an important role in regulating a number of physiological processes in plants (EL-Tayeb

Yusuf *et al.*, 2008 and Hayat *et al.*, 2010), including seed germination (EL-Tayeb 2005), growth (EL-Tayeb 2005 and Yusuf *et al.*, 2008), ion uptake and transmission (Sakhabutdinova *et al.*, 2003), photosynthesis (Noreen and Ashraf 2008), stomatal closure (Gunes *et al.*, 2005) membrane permability (EL-Tayeb, 2005), and storage life (Zhang *et al.*, 2003). The SA plays a key role in development, plant growth and defense responses under biotic and a biotic stress conditions, so SA is considered to be a plant signaling molecule (Cameron, 2000). The signal molecule plays role through participation in some signal transduction systems. SA activates the expression of several defense-related genes (Loake and Grant, 2007). SA induces synthesis of some enzymes that participate in proline biosynthesis or causes accumulation of compatible solutes such as, proline and glycinebetaine, which play a role as defense compounds under stress conditions (Misra and Saxena, 2009). SA has been shown to inhibit ethylene biosynthesis and action (Zhang *et al.*, 2003). SA is also used as a febrifuge and pain-reliever for human in more gentle low acidity or of acetylsalicylic acid or aspirin.

Hence, improving the performance of fruit trees grown under saline conditions water by introducing newly non-expensive procedures and techniques are the real challenge for scientific research. The use of salicylic acid (SA) under high Na and Cl levels was proposed by numerous investigators to improve crop responses and water economy of field crops (Hela *et al.*, 2009; Karlidage *et al.*, 2009 ; Najafian *et al.*, 2009).

Therefore, the objective of this investigation was to study the effect of salicylic acid (SA) in alleviating the damaging effects of salinity stress environmental conditions on sour orange rootstocks seedlings.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The present investigation was conducted during the two growing seasons of 2010 and 2011, in order to study the effect of salicylic acid on growth, physiological and nutritional status of salt stressed sour orange seedlings (*Citrus aurantium*, L.). One-year and six months – old sour orange (*Citrus aurantium*, L.) seedlings were used in this study. The seedlings were individually planted in black polyethylene bags, 34 cm in height and 29 cm in diameter, full with about 4 kg of sand and clay soils mixed at the ratio of 2:1, the seedlings were held in the greenhouse of the Agricultural Experimental Station of the Faculty of Agriculture, Alexandria University. Before the commencement of the different treatments, the seedlings were irrigated twice a week with tap water. For pest protection the seedlings were sprayed with 2.5 cm/l Vertimec twice during the summer. During the second season, Super Grow fertilizer was added to

each plant as soil application at the rate of 10 of irrigation water. Each liter from The Grow fertilizer contained 20%N, 20% 20%K₂O, 0.03%Fe, 0.05%Zn, 0.02% 0.02%Mg, 0.01%Cu, 0.001%B, and 0.0001 During the period of adaptation, all sex seemed healthy, vigorous and well estab Ninety-six sour orange seedlings, uniform as as possible, were selected for this study experimental seedlings were arranged Randomized Complete Block Design (R with twelve replicates for each treatment. Tl seedlings (8 treatments x 12 replicates) wer in each experimental season. The commen of salt treatments began on the 12th of July at of June 2010 and 2011, respectively. experimental treatments were conducte irrigating each plant, twice a week; with 50C the experimental salt solution alone combination with salicylic acid. The salt so was made of sodium chloride (NaCl) adde concentration of 75mM in the first seas 100mM in the second season. The concentration (100mM) of sodium chloride second season was used to test the ability of alleviate supreme degrees of salinity stress the same circumstances. The seedlings of c and SA foliar or soil applied were irrigated w water. Salicylic acid treatments were a sprayed at 0.15mM and soil applicati 0.25mM. (The concentration of SA applicat the leaves was lower than on the soil to leaves damages). SA was added either directly combined with the salt solution, or month before salt application (foliar an acclimation). The selected seedlings subjected to the following treatments:-

- 1-Tap water (Control)
- 2-NaCl
- 3-SA foliar application
- 4-SA soil application
- 5-SA foliar + NaCl
- 6-SA soil + NaCl
- 7-SA foliar acclimation then NaCl
- 8-SA soil acclimation then NaCl

The experiment was terminated after 11 and 128 days, in 2010 and 2011 se respectively. The treatments were terminated salt treated seedlings in the salt treatments v salicylic acid showed leaf color change frequent leaf burns and abscission.

1. Plant growth and leaf area

The total growth of the experimental sex was estimated by measuring the length o plant at the termination of each experi season. The total growth of the experi seedlings was estimated by measuring the ler each plant at the termination of each experi season. At the end of either experimental s

all leaves of each plant were collected and the leaf area was estimated using three drawn leaves randomly selected from each plant at the end of both experimental seasons, according to the method of Radwan (1973).

2. Leaf total chlorophyll content

Total chlorophyll was determined in a fresh leaf sample composed of 3 leaves using a Minolta SPAD chlorophyll meter. According to the method described by Yadava (1986). The results were expressed as SPAD units.

3. Leaf catalase (CAT) and peroxidase (POX) activity

For the determination of leaf catalase (CAT) and peroxidase (POX) activity, a fresh leaf sample composed of 5 leaves was taken from each experimental plant on the first and 16th of November 2010 and October 2011, respectively. The leaf peroxidase activity was assayed as described by Nir *et al.*, (1986) and expressed as changes in the optical density (O.D) at 470nm for 6-120 seconds after the substrate was added. The leaf catalase activity was assayed as described by Kar and Mishra (1976) analyzed according to KMnO₄ titration method and expressed as μ mole H₂O₂ reduced g⁻¹ FW min⁻¹ (μ mole H₂O₂ / g FW / min).

4. Cell membrane ionic permeability (electrolyte leakage)

At the end of both seasons, 3 leaves/ plant were taken at random, and their membrane permeability (electrolyte leakage) was determined as described by Dionisio-Sese and Tobita (1998). Leaf discs from fresh seedlings were cut into 2mm pieces and placed in test tubes containing 10ml distilled water. The tubes were incubated in water bath at 32°C for 2 hr and the initial electrical conductivity of the medium (EC₁) was measured. The samples were autoclaved at 121°C for 20 min to release all electrolyte leakage; cooled to 25°C and the final electrical conductivity (EC₂) was measured with Conductimeter GLP 31 CRISON, made in EEC. The electrolyte leakage (EL) was calculated from the following equation:

$$EL = EC_1/EC_2 \times 100.$$

5. Total dry weight

At the end of both experimental seasons, the seedlings were carefully lifted from the polyethylene bags. The leaves, stems and roots of each experimental plant were separated, washed several times with tap water, rinsed three times in distilled water and then oven dried at 70°C, to a constant weight. The dry weight of leaves, stems and roots of each plant were recorded.

6. Leaf and root K⁺/Na⁺ ratio

For leaf and root K⁺/Na⁺ ratio determination, 0.3 g of the leaf and root ground materials of each replicate was digested by sulfuric acid and hydrogen peroxide, according to Evenhuis and De-

waard (1980). In this digested solution, potassium and sodium were determined by a photometer and K⁺/Na⁺ ratio was calculated.

7. Statistical analysis

The data obtained throughout the course of this study were statistically analyzed according to the analysis of variance as described by Sn and Cochran (1980) using the statistical MS⁺ package (1996). Comparisons between means were made by *F*-test and the least significant difference (LSD) at level *P*= 0.05.

RESULTS

1. Plant length and leaf area

Data in Table (1) indicated that the length and leaf area of sour orange seedlings were influenced by both salinity and SA treatment. A gradual decline in the length of the seedlings and their leaf area was observed with increasing salinity concentration of the irrigation water. This decline was statistically significant at 75 mM as compared with control during the first and second seasons, respectively. SA application improved the length of sour orange seedlings compared with those irrigated only with tap water without any SA. This result was significant in both experimental seasons. The results of the present investigation also indicated that all seedlings grown under salinity conditions and receiving SA application showed higher length than those under control and salinity without SA application. Regarding the influence of SA addition (foliar spray or soil application) on the leaf area of sour orange seedlings, the data in Table (1) revealed that in both seasons, seedlings treated with SA by foliar or soil application had significantly higher leaf area than control seedlings or those subjected to salinity. Moreover, seedlings treated with SA and subjected to salinity had higher leaf area than those treated with salinity only. In addition, seedlings treated with SA one month before being subjected to salinity recorded higher leaf area compared to those treated with SA and salinity (without acclimation).

2. Total dry weight

Concerning the effect of salinity conditions, data of this investigation, generally indicated that salinity exerted an apparent negative influence on the total dry weight of experimental seedlings (Table 1). For example, in the 2010 season, seedlings irrigated with 75mM salinity level showed a reduction as much as 49.6% in comparison with those grown under control condition. The corresponding value for the first season was 64.90%. Data shown in Table (1) also indicated significant higher total dry weight in seedlings receiving 0.15 mM and 0.25 mM SA in the first season and 0.15 mM SA only in the second season, as compared with those irrigated only with tap water.

Table 1: Effect of salinity stress and salicylic acid (SA) on plant length, leaf area, and total dry w of sour orange plants during 2010 and 2011 growing seasons

Treatments	Plant length (cm)		Leaf area (cm ² /leaf)		Total dry weight (g / plant)	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
Control	73.00 c	67.00 c	24.23 d	30.15 d	29.28 d	30.81 b
NaCl	53.33 f	42.83 f	10.93 e	12.89 g	14.75 h	10.81 g
SA foliar	76.58 a	70.50 a	30.36 a	44.32 a	35.68 a	34.81 a
SA Soil	75.95 a	68.75 b	27.68 b	42.67 b	32.96 b	30.28 bc
SA foliar + NaCl	65.33 d	64.16 d	25.75 c	27.81 e	26.33 e	25.33 e
SA Soil + NaCl	58.95 e	56.50 e	24.11 d	26.18 f	22.90 g	23.20 f
SA foliar acclimation + NaCl	75.00 b	56.16 d	27.77 b	34.29 c	31.55 c	29.68 c
SA soil acclimation + NaCl	73.00 c	67.00 c	24.23 d	30.15 d	29.28 d	30.81 b

Means within each column followed by the same letter are not significantly different at level $P \leq 0.05$.

This increment reached as much as 17.9 % with 0.15 mM SA application and 11.7 % with 0.25 mM SA application in 2010 season and 11.48 % in 0.15 mM SA in 2011 season. Regarding the interaction effect between salinity and SA application, all seedlings grown under salinity conditions and receiving SA applications had higher total dry weight than those grown under the same salinity level without SA. In general pre-treatment of SA as a foliar spray had higher total dry weight than all treatments under the same salinity level in both experimental seasons.

3. Leaf total chlorophyll content

The results of analysis of both experimental seasons indicated that leaf total chlorophyll content significantly decreased with the salinity strength of the media (Table 2). A reduction of as much as 21.19% and 58.97% was noticed in the leaf total chlorophyll content of seedlings irrigated with 75 mM and 100 mM NaCl, as compared with those irrigated only with tap water. The data indicated that a significant increase in leaf chlorophyll was noticed with seedlings receiving as low as 0.15 mM and 0.25 mM SA as compared with those not supplemented with SA application. This was valid in 2010, 2011 seasons. In the meantime, the combined effect of salinity and SA, showed that the addition of SA to 75 mM or 100 mM salinity level significantly increased the content of leaf chlorophyll as compared with those grown under 75 mM or 100 mM NaCl salinity without SA. Pre-treatment of SA as a foliar spray significantly increased the leaf chlorophyll content as compared with pre-treatment of SA as a soil application.

4. Leaf catalase activity (CAT)

The effects of salinity stress conditions and salicylic acid (SA) application on leaf catalase CAT activity in sour orange seedlings are shown in Figure (1). The results of 2010 and 2011 seasons indicated that the leaf CAT activity decreased with the addition of NaCl to the media. This decrease was statistically significant in 2010 and 2011 season compared with control. This reduction

reached as much as 43.52% and 58.57% in 2010 and 2011 seasons in the leaf tissue of seedlings irrigated with 75 mM NaCl and 100mM NaCl respectively as compared with those irrigated with tap water. Application of 0.15mM SA as a foliar spray caused a significant increase in leaf CAT activity as compared with control seedlings but this increment was not significant in seedlings receiving as low as 0.25 mM SA as a foliar application in comparison with control seedlings. This effect was clear in 2010 and 2011 seasons. Regarding the interaction effect between salinity and SA, the data showed that the application of SA plus salinity treatment had a positive effect on leaf CAT activity. In 2011 season, pre-treatment of SA (0.15Mm) gave best results compared with application with SA and NaCl without acclimation. No significant differences were obtained between SA at 0.25 mM as a soil application alone, salinity or pre-treatment application. Moreover, in 2010 season there was not any significant differences between the application of SA as a treatment either foliar or soil application compared with salinity.

5. Leaf peroxidase activity (POX)

Data representing the influence of salinity stress conditions and salicylic acid (SA) on leaf peroxidase (POX) activity in sour orange seedlings are shown in Figure (2). The results of analysis of variance of both experimental seasons indicated that addition the salinity treatment of the seedlings significantly increased the leaf POX activity. This increase was statistically significant under 75 mM and 100mM salinity levels. In 2010 season, seedlings irrigated with 75 mM of salinity showed an increment as 45.72%, in comparison with those grown under control condition corresponding value for 2011 season was 51.2%. Application of as 0.15 mM and 0.25 mM SA caused a substantial increase in leaf POX activity. This increment was higher in seedlings treated with SA at 0.15mM than those treated with 0.25mM.

Table 2: Effect of salinity stress and salicylic acid (SA) on leaf chlorophyll, leaf and root K⁺/Na⁺ sour orange plants during 2010 and 2011 growing seasons

Treatments	Leaf chlorophyll content (SPAD)		leaf K ⁺ /Na ⁺ ratio		Root K ⁺ /Na ⁺ ratio	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
Control	53.08 cd	47.03 c	1.69 b	1.32 b	1.69b	1.32b
NaCl	41.83 e	19.29 h	0.43 e	0.29 e	0.43e	0.29e
SA foliar	57.40 a	51.44 a	2.31 a	1.66 a	2.31a	1.66a
SA Soil	55.63 b	50.72 b	1.63 b	1.14 bc	1.63b	1.14bc
SA foliar + NaCl	53.64 c	43.61 e	1.09 c	1.04 c	1.09c	1.04c
SA Soil + NaCl	52.41 d	38.05 g	0.76 d	0.67 d	0.76d	0.67d
SA foliar acclimation + NaCl	55.12 b	44.89 d	1.21 c	1.22 bc	1.21c	1.22bc
SA soil acclimation + NaCl	53.08 cd	47.03 c	1.69 b	1.32 b	0.91d	1.01c

Means within each column followed by the same letter are not significantly different at level P≤0.05.

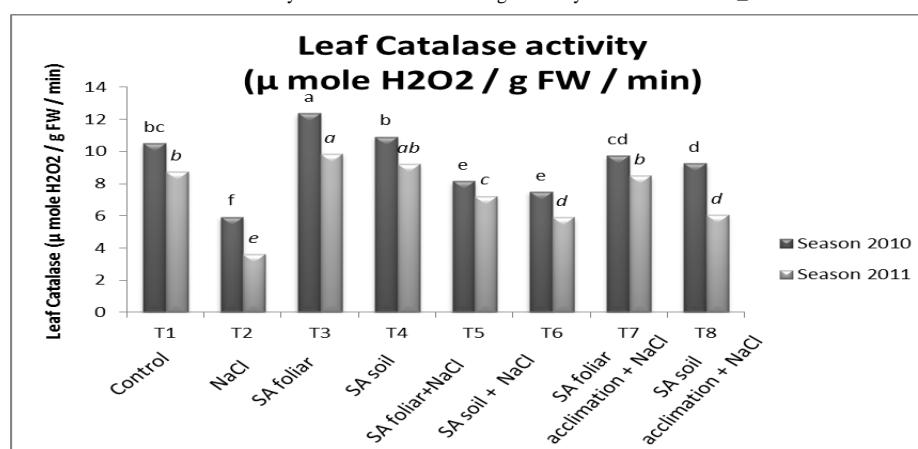


Fig. 1: Effect of salinity stress and salicylic acid on leaf catalase activity of sour orange plants during 2010 and 2011 growing seasons

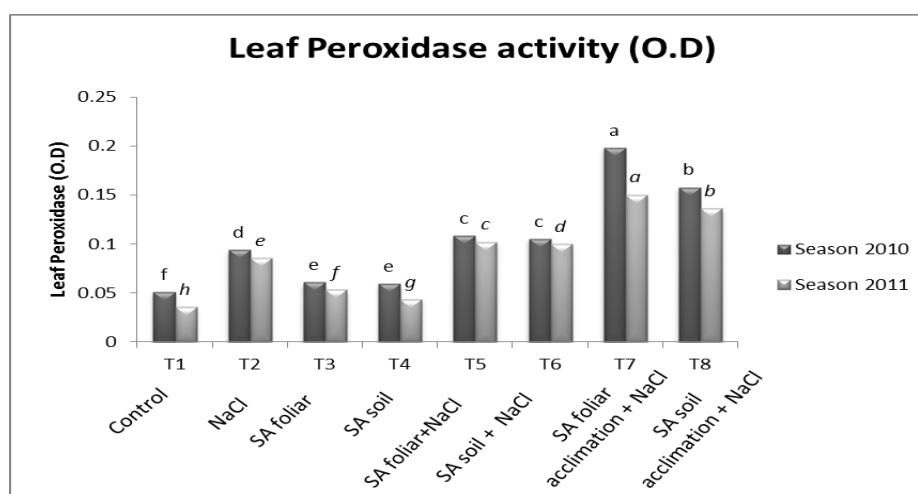


Fig. 2: Effect of salinity stress and salicylic acid on leaf peroxidase activity of orange plants during 2010 and 2011 growing seasons

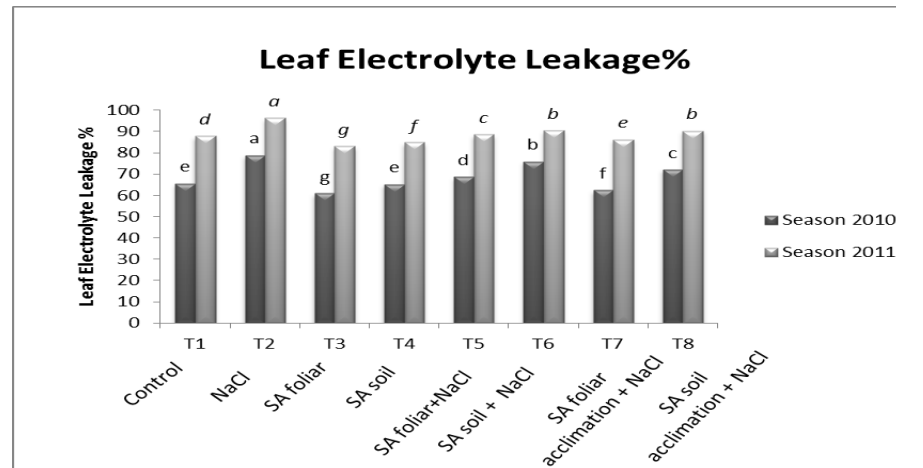


Fig. 3: Effect of salinity stress and salicylic acid on leaf electrolyte leakage% of orange plants during 2010 and 2011 growing seasons

This was valid in 2011 season but in 2010 there were no significant differences between both concentrations. Regarding the combined effect between salinity and SA, data showed that the application of SA along with salinity conditions had a positive effect on peroxidase activity and the application of SA as a foliar spray gave significantly higher peroxidase activity than soil application in 2011 season, but in 2010 there were not significant differences between the foliar and soil applications treatments. The effect of pre-treatments of SA on leaf POX activity also was shown in Figure (2). Data showed that pre-treatments of SA as a foliar or soil application increased POX activity of leaf tissue under 75mM and 100mM salinity stress, the foliar pre-treatment had significantly higher peroxidase activity than soil pre-treatment under the same salinity levels in 2010 and 2011 season.

6. Cell membrane ionic permeability (electrolyte leakage)

The effect of salinity stress condition and SA application on the electrolyte leakage in leaves of sour orange seedlings is shown in Figure (3). The results of both experimental seasons generally indicated that salinity increased the electrolyte leakage in leaf tissues. This increase was statistically significant as compared with those irrigated only with tap water. Salicylic acid application caused a significant decrease in the percentages of electrolyte leakage in seedlings receiving 0.15 mM SA (a foliar spray application), nevertheless this decrease was not statistically significant with SA at 0.25 mM (as a soil application) as compared with those irrigated only with tap water. This was valid for leaf tissue in

2010. Regarding the interaction effect by salinity and SA, data showed that SA application plus salinity generally decreased electrolyte leakage of leaf tissue at 75 or 100 mM salinity levels.

7. Leaf and root K^+/Na^+ ratio

Data shown in Table (2) indicated that the leaf and root K^+/Na^+ ratio of sour orange seedlings was greatly influenced by both salinity and salicylic acid (SA) application treatments. The results generally indicated that addition of NaCl to irrigation water led to decrease K^+/Na^+ ratio in either leaf and root tissues of seedlings. This decline was statistically significant at either 75 or 100 mM NaCl as compared with control under both experimental seasons. Salicylic acid application as a foliar spray (0.15 mM) increased the leaf and root K^+/Na^+ ratio as compared with those irrigated only with tap water, with or without SA, during both experimental seasons. However, there was not any significant difference between SA at 0.25 mM (as a soil application) and control seedlings. All seedlings grown under salinity conditions and receiving SA application showed a higher K^+/Na^+ ratio in leaf and root tissue than those grown under salinity without SA application. Salicylic acid at 0.15mM significantly increased the leaf K^+/Na^+ ratio in 2011 and the root K^+/Na^+ ratio in 2010 more than treatment of 0.25mM. In general; pre-treatment of 0.15 mM SA combined with salinity was the best treatment affecting K^+/Na^+ ratio in leaf and root tissue of sour orange seedlings grown under salt stress conditions.

DISCUSSIONS

In this study, there was a gradual decline in the length, leaf area, and total dry weight of the seedlings under salt stress. The fact that salinity adversely affected the length of seedlings was also reported by numerous other investigators such as Khalil *et al.* (2011); on citrus, Khalil (2013); on grapes, Zou *et al.* (2013); on trifoliolate orange seedlings. They attributed the obvious reduction in length of seedlings under salinity stress conditions to decrease in the water absorbing potential of seedlings under such circumstances. Besides, Hsiao (1973) and Anderson and Brodbeck (1988) pointed out that leaf growth exhibited an increased sensitivity to water deficit, which prevails under salt stress condition, and the first change brought about by water shortage was the slowing down of leaf growth. The decrease in leaf chlorophyll might provide a reasonable explanation for the reduction in total dry weight of salinized seedlings. These results might gain support from those found by numerous other investigators working on various fruit species such as Iglesias *et al.* (2004) and Wei *et al.* (2013); on citrus and Sharma *et al.* (2013); on rough lemon. They reported that there was an appreciable reduction in the total dry weight of the experimental seedlings with increasing the salinity level of the substrate. All salicylic acid treatments were significantly superior over non-treated control for most of the studied parameter. This increase in plant growth, in response to salicylic acid application was also reported by Yill dirim *et al.* (2008), Hela *et al.* (2009) and Cornelia *et al.* (2010). Those authors observed a great increase in the growth (plant length, leaf area and total dry weight) of salicylic acid treated plants when compared with non-treated ones. Shaaban *et al.* (2011) studied the effect of spraying Anna apple trees by SA at different concentrations and frequencies. They found that there was a gradual increase in leaf area by increasing the concentration of SA from 50 up to 400 ppm and by increasing the number of applications from 1 to 4 sprays. They attributed such effect to the role of SA in activating cell division, biosynthesis of organic foods and availability and movement of mineral nutrients towards the leaves. An interpretation for such foundations was given by Noreen and Ashraf (2008), they suggested that growth enhancement of SA treated plants might be due to the influence of SA in inducing changes in photosynthesis, antioxidant capacity and ion homeostasis processes. Leaf total chlorophyll content of sour orange seedlings significantly decreased with the addition of NaCl to the media. This reduction could be attributed to the effect of salinity in decreasing absorption of Fe and Mg by the plants. (Yehia, 2002). Pre-treatment of SA as a foliar spray increased the leaf chlorophyll content

as compared with pre-treatment of SA as application. Similar finding was reported by Purcarea and Cachita-Cosma (2011), they reported that SA pre-treatment as a foliar spray ameliorated the total chlorophyll pigment content of seedling leaves under salt stress. Our results showed that leaf CAT activity decreased with the addition of NaCl to the media, Figure (1). These results confirm those of Helaly and El-H (2011); working on sweet orange seedlings reported that CAT activity decreased with increasing the salinity level in irrigation water to the highest level (6000 ppm NaCl). Besides, Azooz *et al.* (2010) reported that CAT enzyme activity is very important for plant to tolerate the salinity stress because CAT dissociates H₂O₂ to oxygen and water. Application of 0.15 mM SA as a foliar spray caused a significant increase in leaf CAT activity as compared with control seedlings. These results are in line with those of Yusuf *et al.* (2010), Cornelia *et al.* (2010), and Azooz *et al.* (2010). They reported that the CAT enzyme activity increased in plants grown under salinity stress conditions and spraying with SA treatment could be attributed to the ability of SA to increase the antioxidative capacity of the plants; thus increasing the plant tolerance to salt stress. Addition of the salinity treatment to the increased leaf peroxidase activity. This increase was statistically significant under 75 mM salinity levels (Figure 2). These results are in agreement with those reported by El-Tayeb and Khalil *et al.* (2009). They all found that increasing salinity level increased leaf peroxidase activity. Salicylic acid is necessary for the induction of antioxidant defenses and maintenance of the redox state of the glutathione pool, it has been shown to be essential for the plant protection against oxidative stress. Plants containing high concentrations of antioxidants show consistent resistance to oxidative damage caused by active oxygen species (Garratt *et al.*, 2002). Cell membranes are one of the first targets of plant stresses and it is generally accepted that maintenance of their integrity and stability under salt stress conditions is a major component of tolerance in plants. The degree of cell membrane injury induced by salinity stress may be estimated through measurements of electrolyte leakage from the cells. In the current experiment, salinity increased the electrolyte leakage in plant tissues and this increase was statistically significant as compared with those irrigated only with water (Figure 3). These results are in agreement with those reported by El-Tayeb (2005) and Karlidage *et al.* (2009). Experimenting with strawberry plants, Karlidage *et al.* (2009) studied the effect of salinity stress and SA on electrolyte leakage. They found that 35 mM NaCl raised

electrolyte leakage from 15 to 35%. However, exogenous SA treatments lowered the electrolyte leakage of salt stressed plants as compared to salt stressed ones without SA. They pointed out that high Na caused membrane disorganization and that SA facilitated the maintenance of membrane function by protecting it from oxidative damage. Several studies have reported negative correlations between leaf K^+/Na^+ ratio and salinity stress in citrus plants tissues (Zou and Wu, 2011; Kaushal *et al.*, 2013 and Sharma *et al.* 2013). All seedlings grown under salinity stress condition and receiving SA application showed higher K^+/Na^+ ratio in leaf tissues than those grown without SA application (Table 1). Such results are in harmony with those obtained by Daneshmand *et al.* (2009). They found that the application of SA increased K^+/Na^+ ratio in plants grown under salt stress conditions. Also, Azooz *et al.* (2011) working on broad bean seedlings observed that salinity stress with 25% seawater increased Na and decreased K^+ content in shoot and root tissues of plants. Moreover, foliar spray with SA decreased Na concentration and increased K content in shoots and roots, these results lead to a consequently increase of K^+/Na^+ ratio in both organs of control and seawater-stressed plants. This indicated that SA could play an important role in selectivity of these ions under saline or non-saline conditions. They added that the positive effect of SA on K uptake and inhibitory effect on Na^+ could be responsible for managing of seawater stress on plants.

Generally, it can be concluded that using salicylic acid at 0.15mM (as a foliar spray) gave the highest values regarding the vegetative growth parameter, leaf peroxidase and catalase activities and the lowest value of leaf electrolyte leakage. In most cases, SA at 0.15 mM (as a foliar spray) was the best in most results either with salinity or without it compared with SA at 0.25 mM (as a soil application). This could be attributed to the quick response of the plant to the SA foliar application and avoid any environmental conditions which reduce the uptake of SA by roots application. The treatment with SA one month before salt application (acclimation) did not exhibit a pronounced effect in comparison with SA without acclimation.

1-Yield/vine:

Data in Table (1) clearly show that spraying clusters of Early sweet grapevines with GA_3 at 10 to 40 ppm or Sitofex at 2.5 to 10 ppm was significantly effective in improving the yield relative to the check treatment. The promotion on the yield was accompanied with increasing concentrations of each plant growth regulator. Using GA_3 at 10 to 40 was significantly preferable than using Sitofex at 2.5 to 10 ppm in improving the yield. A slight and insignificant promotion on the yield was attributed

to increasing concentrations of GA_3 from 2 ppm and Sitofex from 5 to 10 ppm. The maximum yield was produced on the vines that received spray of GA_3 at 40 ppm but the best treatment from an economical point of view was the application of GA_3 at 20 ppm (since no measurable promotion in the yield was recorded between 20 and 40 GA_3). Under such promoted treatment, yield reached 13.6 and 14.0 kg during both years, respectively. The control vines produced 9.1 kg during 2013 and 2014 seasons, respectively. Percentage of increase on the yield after application of GA_3 at 20 ppm over the control treatment reached 49.5 and 45.8 % during 2013 and 2014 seasons, respectively. The beneficial effects on the yield might be attributed to their action on increasing cluster weight. The positive effects of GA_3 on the yield was supported by results of Dimovska *et al.*, (2011) and Abu Zahra and Salameh (2012) on different grapevine cultivars. The results regarding the beneficial effect of Sitofex on enhancing the yield are in harmony with those obtained by Juan *et al.* (2009); Abdel-Moneem *et al.*, (2010) and Al-Obeid (2011).

2-Harvesting date:

It is clear from the data in Table (1) that both GA_3 and Sitofex treatments had significantly delayed the harvesting date of Early Sweet grapevine than the control treatment. The degree of delay on harvesting date was correlated to the increasing concentrations of both GA_3 and Sitofex. GA_3 significantly delayed harvesting date comparing with using Sitofex. Increasing concentrations of GA_3 from 20 to 40 ppm and Sitofex from 5 to 10 ppm failed to show significant delay on harvesting date. A considerable advancement on harvesting date was observed on the vines that received GA_3 at 10 ppm during both seasons. GA_3 and Sitofex are known to retard the ripening process by increasing ethylene and the disappearance of pigments chlorophylls and carotenoids and onset of ripening. Also they were responsible for prolonging maturity stages (Nickell (1985). These results regarding the delaying effect of GA_3 and Sitofex on harvesting date were in harmony with those obtained by Wassel *et al.*, (2007); Kasser (2011), Abu Zahra and Salameh (2012) and Salameh *et al.* (2012).

3-Cluster weight and dimensions:

It is evident from the data in Table (1) that treating clusters with GA_3 at 10 to 40 ppm and Sitofex at 2.5 to 10 ppm was significantly accompanied with enhancing weight, length and width of cluster relative to the control treatment.

The promotion was significantly associate
increasing concentrations of GA₃ and Sitofe

GA₃ was significantly favourable than using Sitofex in this respect. The maximum values were recorded on the vines that received one spray of GA₃ at 40 ppm. Meaningless promotion was detected with increasing concentrations of GA₃ from 20 to 40 ppm and Sitofex from 5 to 10 ppm. The untreated vines produced the minimum values during both seasons. The positive action of GA₃ on cluster weight and dimensions might be attributed to its essential role on stimulating cell division and enlargement of cells, the water absorption and the biosynthesis of proteins which will lead to increase berry weight. Dimovska *et al.*, (2011); Abu Zahra and Salameh, (2012) and Dimovska *et al.*, (2014).

The previous essential role of CPPU on cluster weight was attributed to its higher content of cytokinin when applied to plants (Nickell, 1985).

4-Shot berries %:

Data in Table (2) obviously reveal that percentage of shot berries in the clusters of Early Sweet grapevines was significantly controlled with spraying GA₃ at 10 to 40 ppm or Sitofex at 2.5 to 10 ppm relative to the check treatment. Using GA₃ was preferable than using Sitofex in reducing the percentages of shot berries. There was a gradual reduction on the percentage of shot berries with increasing concentrations of GA₃ and Sitofex. There was a slight reduction on such unfavourable phenomenon with increasing concentrations of GA₃ from 20 to 40 ppm and Sitofex from 5 to 10 ppm. The minimum values of shot berries (7.3 and 6.9 % during both seasons, respectively) were recorded on the clusters harvested from vines treated with GA₃ at 40 ppm. The maximum values of shot berries (12.0 & 12.5 %) during both seasons were recorded on the untreated vines during both seasons. The reducing effect of GA₃ on shot berries might be attributed to its important role on enhancing cell division and the biosynthesis of proteins Nickell, (1985). These results were supported by the results of wassel *et al.* (2007) and Abu Zahra and Salameh (2012).

5-Fruit quality:

Data in Tables (2, 3 & 4) clearly show that spraying clusters with GA₃ at 10 to 40 ppm or Sitofex at 2.5 to 10 ppm significantly was accompanied with enhancing weight, longitudinal and equatorial of berry, total acidity%, proteins % and percentages of P, K and Mg and T.S.S. %, reducing sugars %, T.S.S. / acid and total carotenoids relative to the check treatment. The effect either increase or decrease was associated with increasing concentrations of each auxin. Using GA₃ significantly changed these parameters than using Sitofex. A slight effect was recorded on these quality parameters with increasing concentrations of GA₃ from 20 to 40 ppm and Sitofex from 5 to 10 ppm. From economical point of view, the best results with regard to fruit quality were observed

due to treating clusters with GA₃ at 20 ppm. Untreated vines produced unfavourable off fruit quality. These results were true during seasons. The effect of GA₃ on increasing weight and dimensions might be attributed effect in promoting cell division and enlarge cells, water uptake and the biosynthesis of (Nickell (1985). These results were in cone with those obtained by Williams and Ayars and Dimovska *et al.*, (2014).

The higher content of Sitofex from early surly reflected on enhancing cell division-elongation of berries Nickell (1985). These were in agreement with those obtained by Zahra (2013) and Retamales *et al.* (2015).

CONCLUSION

Treating Early Sweet grapevines once with average berries reached 6mm with GA₃ at 40 ppm was responsible for promoting yield and quality.

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المخلص العربى

حمض الساليسيليك على النمو والحالة الفسيولوجية والمعدنية لنباتات النارج النامية تحت ظروف الاجهاد الملحى

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يت هذه الدراسة خلال موسمي ٢٠١٠ و ٢٠١١ فى صوبة محطة مركز البحوث الزراعية - بكلية الزراعة - لاسكندرية لدراسة تأثير اضافة حمض الساليسيليك على النمو الخضرى ومحتوي الاوراق من الكلورفيل ونشاط لكتاليز والبيروكسيديز والتسرب الايوني للاوراق والنسبة بين محتوى البوتاسيوم والصوديوم فى كل من الاوراق لنباتات النارج النامية تحت ظروف الاجهاد الملحى. وقد استعمل لاجراء هذا البحث ٩٦ نبات بعمر سنة مزروعة فى اكياس بولى ايثيلين محتوية على تربة رملية طينية بنسبة ٢:١ قسمت نباتات النارج عشوائيا الى ٨ ، كل معاملة تضم ١٢ نبات وروبت كل معاملة بأحد المحاليل التالية: فى الموسم الاول: ماء الصنبور (كنترول لليمكافى كلوريد صوديوم /لتر) (صفر، ٤٣٨٧ جزء فى المليون كلوريد صوديوم وفى الموسم الثانى: ماء (كنترول) و ١٠٠ ملليمكافى كلوريد صوديوم (صفر، ٥٨٥٠ جزء فى المليون كلوريد صوديوم). روبت كل

مرتين اسبوعيا بمعدل ٥٠٠ مليليتر بمحلول الري الملحي. تم اخذ ٤ معاملات من المعاملات الكلية وعملت الساليسيليك بتركيز 0.15 ملليمكافئ حمض الساليسيليك (كمعاملة رش على الاوراق) وبتركيز 0.25 ملليمكافئ لساليسيليك (كمعاملة اضافة في التربة مع محلول الري) مع وجود او بدون وجود الملوحة في كلا الموسمين. وتم ملتين من المعاملات الكلية وتم معاملتهم بحمض الساليسيليك بتركيز 0.15 و 0.25 ملليمكافئ حمض يك كمعاملة مبدئية قبل اضافة معاملة الملوحة بشهر (معاملة الاقلمة)، ومعاملة المقارنة وكانت تعامل بماء فقط و استخدم تصميم القطاعات العشوائية الكاملة في تنفيذ التجربة مع ١٢ مكررة لكل من الثماني معاملات مة في هذا البحث (٨ معاملات X ١٢ مكررة) وبذلك استخدم ٩٦ نبات من نباتات النارج المختبر لمددة ١١٦ ١٢ يوم في الموسم الاول والثاني على التوالي. اوضحت النتائج ان الاجهاد الملحي كان له تاثير سلبي علي نمو محتوى الاوراق من الكلورفيل بالرغم من تلك النباتات المعاملة الساليسيليك اعطت اعلي طول للنبات ومساحة وكانت الاعلي في الوزن الجاف الكلي وكذلك اعلي محتوى لكلورفيل الاوراق وذلك تحت ظروف الاجهاد انخفض نشاط انزيم البيروكسيداز في الاوراق بينما ارتفع التسرب الايوني نتيجة للاجهاد الملحي. ادت المعاملة يك الي ارتفاع نشاط انزيمي البيروكسيداز والكتاليز وانخفاض التسرب الايوني بالمقارنة بالكنترول تحت ظروف الملحي. ادت معاملة الساليسيليك الرش الورقي بتركيز 0.15 الي زيادة نسبة البوتاسيوم الي الصوديوم في كل اق والجذور وذلك بالمقارنة بمعاملة الكنترول. عامة وجد ان اعلي قيم للقياسات تم الحصول عليها لمعاملة رقي الساليسيليك بتركيز 0.15 ملي مولر. وقد وجد ان المعاملة الساليسيليك لمددة شهر قبل معاملة معاملة الاقلمة) لم يكن لها تاثير علي النباتات بالمقارنة بمعاملة الساليسيليك بدون اقلمة.