

## Germination and Early Growth Performances of Mung Bean (*Vigna radiata* (L.) Wilczek) Genotypes Under Salinity Stress

Tuzluluk Stresi Altındaki Maş Fasulyesi (*Vigna radiata* (L.) Wilczek) Genotiplerinin Çimlenme ve Erken Gelişme Performansları

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### Abstract

Salinity is the abiotic stress factor that most restricts agricultural production after drought. In this study, mung beans (*Vigna radiata* (L.) Wilczek) genotypes were analyzed the resistance performance to salinity stress in germination stage and early seedling stage. In accordance with this purpose, 17 mung bean genotypes were used in the study. Genotypes used in the study were treated with distilled water (0) and 2 different salt doses (4 and 8 mmhos cm<sup>-1</sup> NaCl) as the control group. Petri dishes were allowed to stay at room temperature (25 °C) for 9 days, and salt solution was added when required. The data obtained from the study, were obtained on the average of the measurements made on the 9<sup>th</sup> day and then analyzed. Germination power, root length, shoot length, fresh weight and dry weight were determined as the analyzed parameters in the study. Increasing NaCl doses generally affected all parameters negatively. According to the analysis of variance with the results obtained, the genotypic effect was found to be statistically significant in all parameters, which was analyzed in this study. Stress dose was found to be statistically significant in all parameters except the dry weight parameter. In addition to this, genotype × stress dose interaction was determined to be statistically significant in germination power, root length and shoot length parameters. Genotypes, which were numbered No.20 and No.24, had maximum results in statistically important parameters such as germination power (97.00-94.11%), root length (1.557-1.563 cm) and shoot length (2.033-1.793 cm) under applied highest salt dose. As a result of this, No.20 and No.24 genotypes were determined to be the more tolerant to salt stress than other genotypes used in the study. As a conclusion, it is suggested that No.20 and No.24 genotypes can be used as parental plants in the breeding of new varieties tolerant to salinity in the future.

**Keywords:** *Vigna radiata* (L.) Wilczek, Abiotic stress, NaCl, Germination rate, Early seedling

### Özet

Tuzluluk kuraklıktan sonra tarımsal üretimi en fazla sınırlayan abiyotik stres faktörüdür. Bu çalışmada bazı maş fasulyesi (*Vigna radiata* (L.) Wilczek) genotiplerinin çimlenme dönemi ve erken gelişme döneminde tuza karşı olan dayanıklılık performansları incelenmiştir. Bu amaç doğrultusunda çalışmada 17 maş fasulyesi genotipi kullanılmıştır. Çalışmada kullanılan genotipler, kontrol grubu olarak saf su (0) ve 2 farklı tuz dozu (4 ve 8 mmhos cm<sup>-1</sup> NaCl) ile muamele edilmiştir. Petri kaplarının 9 gün boyunca oda sıcaklığında (25 °C) beklemesi sağlanmıştır ve gereken durumlarda tuz çözeltisi ilave edilmiştir. Çalışmadan elde edilen veriler 9. günde yapılan ölçümlerin ortalaması üzerinden elde edilerek analize tabi tutulmuştur. Çimlenme gücü, kök uzunluğu, sürgün uzunluğu, yaş ağırlık ve kuru ağırlık çalışmada incelenen parametreler olarak belirlenmiştir. NaCl dozunda görülen artış incelenen tüm parametreleri olumsuz bir şekilde etkilenmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlara göre yapılan varyans

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analizinde genotipik etki tüm çalışmada incelenen parametrelerde istatistiksel olarak önemli bulunmuştur. Stres dozu kuru ağırlık parametresi dışında kalan tüm parametrelerde istatistiksel olarak önemli olduğu bulunmuştur. Buna ek olarak, genotip  $\times$  stres dozu interaksiyonunun ise çimlenme gücü, kök uzunluğu ve sürgün uzunluğu parametrelerinde istatistiksel olarak önemli olduğu belirlenmiştir. No.20 ve No.24 olarak numaralandırılan genotipler, uygulanan en yüksek tuz dozu altında çimlenme gücü (97.00-94.11%), kök uzunluğu (1.557-1.563 cm) ve sürgün uzunluğu (2.033-1.793 cm) gibi istatistiksel olarak önemli parametrelerde, tüm genotipler içerisinde en yüksek değerleri elde etmişlerdir. Bunun sonucu olarak, No.20 ve No.24 numaralı genotipler, çalışmada kullanılan diğer genotiplerden tuz stresine karşı daha toleranslı oldukları belirlenmiştir. Sonuç olarak, No.20 ve No.24 numaralı genotiplerin gelecekte tuzluluğa dayanıklı yeni çeşitlerin yetiştirilmesinde ebeveyn bitki olarak kullanılabilceği önerilmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** *Vigna radiata* (L.) Wilczek, Abiyotik stres, NaCl, Çimlenme oranı, Erken fide

## 1. Introduction

Mung bean (*Vigna radiata* (L.) Wilczek) is a genus with high nutritional content and high digestibility in the food legumes (Siemonsma and Na Lampang, 1992). However, mung bean, which has a warm climate, has not been sufficiently widespread in the world due to the lack of recognition and the cultivation of approximately 6 million hectare (HanumanthaRao et al., 2016). Mung bean vegetation period is short (65-90 days), has a wide adaptability, relatively less need for water compared to other legume plants (Parida and Das, 2005) and low input costs in production, high protein value (22-28%) and nutritional value (Singh and Singh, 2011). In particular, where monoculture agriculture is widespread and access to protein resources in nutrition is limited, it will benefit both ecologically for producers and consumers.

Agricultural areas in the world have reached their natural limits. There are losses in agricultural areas due to global warming, distorted urbanization and some industrial activities. In addition, these areas become inefficient due to erosion, wasteland and faulty agricultural activities. The only measure that can be taken to meet the nutritional needs of the growing population is to increase the amount of product obtained from the unit area (kg da<sup>-1</sup> or ton ha<sup>-1</sup>). Within this, it is necessary to develop new varieties resistant to biotic and abiotic stress factors and to determine the tolerance levels of plants, species and varieties to these stress factors (Ozgen et al., 2005).

Salinity is the abiotic stress factor that most restricts agricultural production after drought. Today, about 20% of the world's crop production areas and about 50% of irrigated agricultural areas are affected by salinity (Zhu, 2001; Pitman and Läuchli, 2002; Tuteja, 2007). There are about 1.6 million hectares land, which has salinity and alkalinity problem, in Turkey (Demirbas and Alkan, 2018). has been found to have a problem. Salinity stress, which occurs in the form of osmotic stress and ion stress in plants, prevents growth and development; structural, physiological, biochemical and molecular level changes (Culha and Cakirlar, 2011). Salinity stress causes a decrease in yield in mung beans (Abd-Alla et al., 1998; Saha et al., 2010), seed germination, root and shoot lengths, age and dry seedling weights decrease and this varies significantly depending on genotypes (Promila and Kumar, 2000; Misra and Dwivedi, 2004). Mung bean has been reported to tolerate 5-6 mmhos cm<sup>-1</sup> salinity during germination period (Singh and Singh, 2011).

In this study, genotypes were selected as high yield property of mung beans, the most abundant form of salt in soil and the levels of tolerance to salt stress in germination and early seedling stage by using the identify have been made.

## 2. Materials and Methods

17 mung bean genotypes were used in the study. The locations of genotypes are presented in table 1.

Seeds were germinated between filter papers placed in petri dishes in accordance with ISTA rules (ISTA, 2016). Genotypes were treated with pure water (0) as the control group and 2 different doses (4 and 8 mmhos cm<sup>-1</sup>) of NaCl, the most common salt form in soils. Petri dishes were allowed to stand at room temperature (25 C°) for 9 days and salt solution was added when necessary. Data were obtained by measurements and counts on day 9.

"Germination power", "root length", "shoot length", "fresh weight" and "dry weight" were determined by randomly choosing 15 seeds of each from petri dishes. Also, they were measured, counted and averaged their numbers. In order to calculate the dry weight, fresh shoots were dried for 72 hour at 60 C° (Yıldız and Ozgen, 2004).

The data obtained in the study were subjected to analysis of variance in accordance with the completely randomized design with three replication using JMP-12 statistics package program (SAS, 2015) to compare significant differences among treatments. Duncan's multiple range test was applied to compare the means if there were any significant differences.

**Table 1. Locations of genotypes**

Genotype Number	Location	Genotype Number	Location
1	Adiyaman-Turkey	27	Gaziantep-Turkey
2	Adiyaman-Turkey	44	Mersin-Turkey
3	Adiyaman-Turkey	79	Karaman-Turkey
5	Adiyaman-Turkey	81	Karaman-Turkey
12	Antalya-Turkey	91	Kilis-Turkey
15	Antalya-Turkey	96	Uzbekistan
20	Antalya-Turkey	98	Uzbekistan
21	Antalya-Turkey	99	Turkmenistan
24	Gaziantep-Turkey		

### 3. Results and Discussion

The mean values of the parameters examined and Duncan groups are presented in Table 2.

#### 3.1 Germination power

Genotype (dF:16; Ms: 262.589), NaCl (dF:2; Ms: 3,790.625) and Genotype  $\times$  NaCl interaction (dF:32; Ms: 82.795) had statistically different ( $p < 0.01$ ). It is seen that the germination power decreases with increasing salinity stress (Table 2, Figure 1). The mean germination power of genotypes ranges from 97.00 to 85.77%. With the onset of salt stress, germination of genotype “No.12” occurred dramatically, and the highest stress dose was the least germinated genotype at 8 mmhos  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . Genotypes “No.20” and “No.24” genotype have the highest germination power (91.00%) while maintaining their germination potential at 8 mmhos  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  salt dose (Table 2).

Salinity stress is particularly effective in germination mung bean (Paliwal and Maliwal, 1980). While genotypes generally maintained germination characteristics of 5 mmhos  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , germination decreased after this stress level. These results are in agreement with previous studies on mung beans (Promila and Kumar, 2000; Misra and Dwivedi, 2004; Saha et al., 2010).

**Table 2. The mean values of mung bean genotypes of germination parameters under different salt stress level**

Genotypes	Germination Power (%)			Mean
	Control (0)	4 mmhos $\text{cm}^{-1}$	8 mmhos $\text{cm}^{-1}$	
1	97.67 a-c	88.67 b-g	77.33 h	87.89 CD
2	95.33 a-d	90.67 a-f	82.00 f-h	89.33 B-D
3	95.33 a-d	93.00 a-e	84.33 e-h	90.89 B-D
5	100.00 a	97.67 a-c	81.67 f-h	93.11 A-C
12	95.20 a-d	66.63 i	55.53 j	72.46 E
15	97.67 a-c	88.67 b-g	78.67 h	88.33 CD
20	100.00 a	100.00 a	91.00 a-f	97.00 A
21	97.67 a-c	93.00 a-e	79.67 g-h	90.11 B-D
24	96.00 a-c <sup>1</sup>	95.33 a-d	91.00 a-f	94.11 AB
27	97.67 a-c	95.33 a-d	88.33 c-g	93.78 AB
44	97.67 a-c	91.00 a-f	86.33 d-h	91.67 A-C
79	100.00 a	95.33 a-d	88.33 c-g	94.56 AB
81	97.67 a-c	100.00 a	77.33 h	91.67 A-C
91	100.00 a	95.33 a-d	84.00 e-h	93.11 A-C
96	97.77 a-b	95.53 a-d	64.43 ij	85.91 D
98	97.67 a-c	97.67 a-c	84.33 e-h	93.22 A-C
99	95.53 a-d	93.20 a-e	79.87 g-h	89.53 B-D
<b>Mean</b>	97.58 A	92.77 B	80.83 C	90.39

*Table 2. continued*

Genotypes	Root Length (cm)			Mean
	Control (0)	4 mmhos cm <sup>-1</sup>	8 mmhos cm <sup>-1</sup>	
1	6.287 a-c	3.370 d-k	1.260 i-ö	3.639 AB
2	6.233 a-c	3.113 d-m	0.743 k-m	3.363 BC
3	5.410 a-e	3.700 c-j	1.293 i-m	3.468 A-C
5	6.553 ab	3.770 b-i	0.937 j-m	3.753 AB
12	1.767 h-m	0.873 k-m	0.740 k-m	1.127 G
15	3.767 c-i	2.367 f-m	0.867 k-m	2.333 DE
20	5.783 a-d	2.827 e-m	1.557 h-m	3.389 BC
21	2.090 g-m	0.870 k-m	0.577 m	1.179 G
24	5.660 a-d	2.670 e-m	1.563 h-m	3.298 BC
27	1.593 h-m	1.150 i-m	1.113 i-m	1.286 FG
44	4.933 b-f	2.007 h-m	0.510 m	2.483 D
79	2.727 e-m	1.427 h-m	0.953 j-m	1.702 E-G
81	7.827 a	3.363 d-l	1.300 i-m	4.163 A
91	2.160 f-m	1.330 i-m	0.933 j-m	1.474 FG
96	4.800 b-g	2.570 f-m	1.000 i-m	2.790 CD
98	4.210 b-h	4.913 b-f	1.143 i-m	3.422 A-C
99	3.210 d-m	2.310 f-m	0.583 l-m	2.034 D-F
<b>Mean</b>	4.412 A	2.508 B	1.004 C	2.641
Shoot Length (cm)				
1	4.087 a-e	1.857 f-o	1.643 h-o	2.529 B-D
2	3.177 c-h	1.833 g-o	1.003 m-o	2.004 E
3	4.993 a	2.187 f-n	1.100 k-o	2.760 A-B
5	3.233 c-g	1.853 f-o	0.983 m-o	2.023 E
12	1.157 k-o	0.917 m-o	0.707 no	0.927 G
15	3.400 b-f	1.867 f-o	1.633 h-o	2.300 C-E
20	5.413 a	1.900 f-o	2.033 f-o	3.116 A
21	4.853 ab	2.190 f-n	1.323 j-o	2.789 AB
24	2.350 f-m	2.127 f-o	1.793 g-o	2.090 E
27	4.420 a-c	2.653 e-k	1.783 g-o	2.952 AB
44	2.793 d-j	2.323 f-m	1.457 i-o	2.191 DE
79	4.980 a	2.567 e-l	1.567 i-o	3.038 A
81	1.723 g-o	1.420 i-o	0.760 no	1.301 FG
91	4.287 a-d	2.387 f-m	1.427 i-o	2.700 A-C
96	1.873 f-o	1.187 k-o	1.033 l-o	1.364 F
98	2.930c-i	2.043 f-o	1.640 h-o	2.204 DE
99	1.210 k-o	1.103 k-o	0.573 o	0.962 FG
<b>Mean</b>	3.346 A	1.907 B	1.321 C	2.191
Fresh Weight (g)				
1	1.837	1.040	0.873	1.250 H-J
2	1.765	1.105	0.768	1.213 IJ
3	1.819	1.358	0.682	1.286 G-I
5	1.411	1.034	0.677	1.041 J
12	2.321	1.866	1.552	1.913 B-D
15	2.375	1.892	1.544	1.937 B-D
20	1.965	2.002	2.008	1.991 BC
21	1.698	1.323	1.164	1.395 F-I
24	1.671	1.325	1.405	1.467 F-H
27	1.731	1.480	1.235	1.482 FG
44	1.866	1.846	1.539	1.750 DE
79	1.544	1.091	1.031	1.222 IJ
81	2.104	1.774	1.892	1.923 B-D
91	2.302	2.142	1.746	2.063 B
96	2.829	2.503	2.201	2.511 A
98	1.978	1.550	1.252	1.593 EF
99	2.141	1.775	1.529	1.815 C-E
<b>Mean</b>	1.962 A	1.594 B	1.359 C	1.638

Table 2. continued

Genotypes	Dry Weight (g)			Mean
	Control (0)	4 mmhos cm <sup>-1</sup>	8 mmhos cm <sup>-1</sup>	
1	0.215	0.223	0.247	0.228 F
2	0.204	0.233	0.268	0.235 F
3	0.187	0.222	0.235	0.215 F
5	0.191	0.210	0.241	0.214 F
12	0.633	0.643	0.594	0.623 AB
15	0.463	0.532	0.515	0.503 B-E
20	0.344	0.359	0.356	0.353 E-F
21	0.358	0.357	0.357	0.357 E-F
24	0.378	0.415	0.420	0.404 DE
27	0.537	0.435	0.369	0.447 C-E
44	0.471	0.583	0.595	0.550 A-D
79	0.212	0.974	0.374	0.520 B-D
81	0.508	0.353	0.563	0.475 B-E
91	0.742	0.718	0.647	0.703 A
96	0.468	0.532	0.471	0.490 B-E
98	0.553	0.600	0.538	0.564 A-C
99	0.418	0.424	0.429	0.424 C-E
<b>Mean</b>	<b>0.405</b>	<b>0.460</b>	<b>0.425</b>	<b>0.430</b>

<sup>1</sup>: Means followed by the different letters are significantly different at the 0.05 probability level.

### 3.2 Root length (cm)

Genotype (dF:16; Ms:9.212), NaCl (dF:2; Ms:148.773) and genotype  $\times$  NaCl (dF:32; Ms:2.948) interaction had statistically different ( $p < 0.01$ ). In three different NaCl doses, maximum root length was reached without any NaCl application (0 mmhos cm<sup>-1</sup>) (4.412 cm), while minimum root length was obtained in 8 mmhos cm<sup>-1</sup> NaCl dose (1.004 cm). According to different NaCl doses, they could be numerically ranked as 0 mmhos cm<sup>-1</sup> > 4 mmhos cm<sup>-1</sup> > 8 mmhos cm<sup>-1</sup> in the same order. “No.81” had the highest root length (4.163 cm) as compared to other genotypes. However, significant reductions in root growth were observed under salt stress. The shortest root length was determined in “No.12” (1.127 cm). As it is mentioned about genotype  $\times$  NaCl applications, “No.81” was the superior genotype (7.827 cm) without any NaCl application. While “No.44” and 8 mmhos cm<sup>-1</sup> NaCl application was the worst (0.510 cm). “No.20” and “No.24” genotypes made the highest root growth (1.557 cm and 1.563 cm respectively) and in the same Duncan class under the 8 mmhos cm<sup>-1</sup> salt stress (Table 2).

In this study, increased NaCl doses led to a decrease in root length (Figure 1). Without any NaCl application to 8 mmhos cm<sup>-1</sup> NaCl dose, it was observed approximately 75% loses of root length. NaCl stress caused a drastically effect on the roots as compared to shoots (Saha et al., 2010). Also, the roots absorb water and nutrients from soil. Thus, its length provides very important tip to the response of plants to salinity stress (Kaya and Ozturk, 2003; Moose and Mumm, 2008; Mohammed and Majid, 2013). Therefore, progressive decreases in seed germination, plant height, shoot and root length, dry matter, biomass, root, stem and leaf weights were observed with increased salinity stress of mung bean (Bhattacharjee et al., 2000; Raptan et al., 2001; Misra and Dwivedi, 2004; Rabie, 2005). Similar studies have been reported about the effects of root and shoot length under salinity stress conditions (Misra et al., 1996; Promila and Kumar, 2000; Mohammed, 2007; Cakmakci and Dallar, 2019).

### 3.3 Shoot length (cm)

According to variance analysis, genotype (dF:16; Ms:4.429), NaCl (dF:2; Ms:55.365) and genotype  $\times$  NaCl interaction (dF:32; Ms:1.267) had statistically different for the shoot length ( $p < 0.01$ ). Shoot length values ranged 0.573-5.413 cm. Also, maximum shoot length was observed in “No. 20” (5.413 cm) without any application of NaCl (0 mmhos cm<sup>-1</sup>). And, minimum shoot length was determined in “No.99” (0.573 cm). Based on application of different NaCl doses, they could be numerically ranked as 0 mmhos cm<sup>-1</sup> > 4 mmhos cm<sup>-1</sup> > 8 mmhos cm<sup>-1</sup> in descending order. Besides, it is ranged among 1.312-3.346 cm. In seventeen genotypes of mung bean, “No.20” had the longest shoot length (3.116 cm), while “No.12” had the smallest (0.927 cm). In addition, genotype “No.20” was the most developed shoots (2.033 cm) under the highest salt stress (Table 2).

In the lights of these results; the shoot length was influenced by different genotypes and NaCl doses in the study (Figure 1). There is adversible effect between NaCl doses to shoot length. Misra et al. (1996) and Promila and Kumar (2000) stated that salt stress is reported to cause decline in shoot lengths, which was parallel to this study. When NaCl doses or salinity stress increased, shoot length decreased (Maliwal and Paliwal, 1982; Hug and Larher, 1983; Misra et al., 1996; Misra and Dwivedi, 2004). Most of mung bean genotypes can tolerate salt to extent to 9-18 mmhos  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (7.2-14.4 mmhos  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) (Singh and Singh, 2011). Also, Paliwal and Maliwal (1980) reported that mungbean seeds could tolerate 6 mmhos  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (4.8 mmhos  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) salinity. If the shoot length behaviour of seventeen genotypes and NaCl doses were compared, "No.20" and 0 mmhos  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  NaCl dose were most favorable genotype and dose in this study.

### 3.3 Fresh weight (g)

Genotype (dF:16; Ms:1.382) and NaCl doses (dF:2; Ms:4.718) had statistically different ( $p<0.01$ ), while genotype  $\times$  NaCl doses interaction had non significant effect. Fresh weight values ranged among 0.677-2.829 g. Maximum fresh weight was determined in without any application of NaCl doses (0 mmhos  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) (2.829 g). Minimum fresh weight was noted in 8 mmhos  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  NaCl dose (0.677 g). They could be numerically ranked as 0 mmhos  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  > 4 mmhos  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  > 8 mmhos  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  in the same order. As we talk about genotypes, "No.96" had the highest fresh weight (2.511 g), while "No.5" was the lowest one (1.041 g) (Table 2).

Fresh weight was effected by genotypes and NaCl doses like shoot length, as we mentioned up there (Figure 1). If NaCl doses increased, it was found that fresh weight was decreased, except "No.20" (Table 2). It is seen that increasing NaCl doses affected on fresh weight negatively like root and shoot length. Ashraf and Rasul (1988), Misra et al. (1996), Misra and Dwivedi (2004) mentioned in their study that fresh weight of root and shoot length decreased with increased salinity, which was supported to this study. In their study, Misra and Dwivedi (2004) lose approximately 80.00% of fresh weight and 72.50% dry weight with increasing NaCl doses as compared to their control values. In this study, this loses reached 30%, as maximum.

### 3.4 Dry weight (g)

Genotype (dF:16; Ms:0.195) was found significantly different ( $p<0.05$ ). NaCl (dF:2; Ms:0.039) and genotype  $\times$  NaCl doses had non significant effect for dry weight. Dry weight values ranged 0.187-0.974 g. Application of 4 mmhos  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  NaCl dose was the most heaviest application (0.974 g). Without any application of NaCl (0 mmhos  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) was the lightest (0.187 g). And, they are numerically sorted by 4 mmhos  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  > 8 mmhos  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  > 0 mmhos  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , respectively. It is understand that 4 mmhos  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  NaCl dose was the superior one as compared to other doses. According to the different genotypes, "No.91" was the most heaviest genotype (0.703 g), while "No.5" was the lightest genotype (0.214 g).

On the contrary of the fresh weight, dry weight increased with increased NaCl doses. This might be linked due to decreased mobilization of reserve food materials from cotyledons at higher salinity levels (as shoot contains cotyledons) (Misra and Dwivedi, 2004). There are similar suggestions and studies about this knowledge (Sheroan and Garg, 1978; Dubey, 1985).

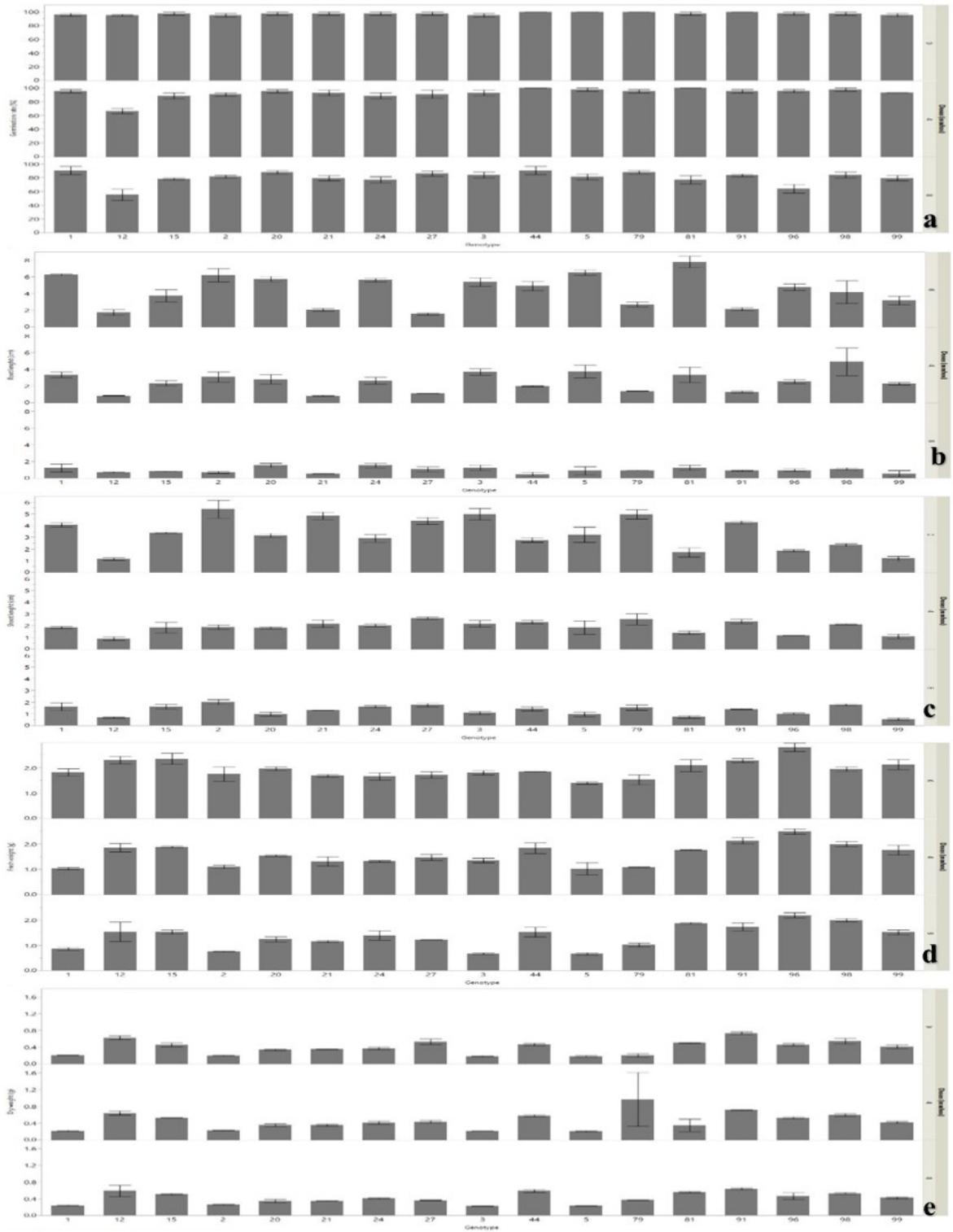
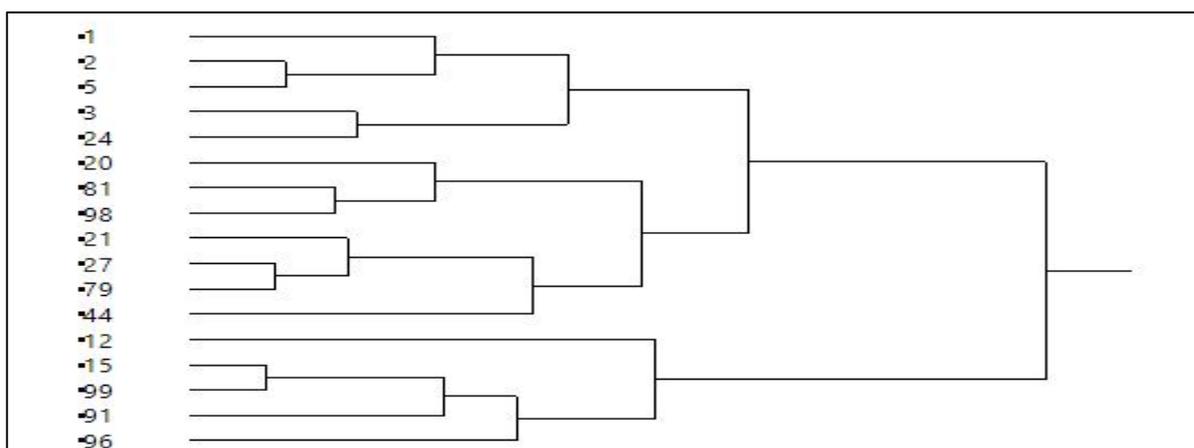


Figure 1. The effects of different salinity levels on mung bean genotypes (a: germination rate, b: root length, c: shoot length, d: fresh weight, e: dry weight)



**Figure 2. Dendrogram based on salt tolerance parameters of germination period of Mung bean genotypes**

The dendrogram showing the proximity-distance degrees of mung bean genotypes in terms of the investigated properties is given in Figure 2. According to the results, genotypes were divided into 4 main clusters. “No 15” and “No 99” genotypes were the closest to each other in terms of the characteristics studied. “No 1” and “No 12” were the most different genotypes in terms of these characteristics.

#### **4. Conclusions**

Based on the data obtained from the studies, “No.20” and “No.24” genotypes were found to be more tolerant to salt stress than the other genotypes used in the experiments. Consequently, it is suggested that it can be used as parental plants in the breeding of new varieties tolerant to salinity in the future.

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