

## Original Research Article

### **Assessment of Salicylic Acid Impacts on Physiological and Biochemical Characteristics under Water Deficit Stress on Pea (*Pisum sativum* L. var. Kashi Nandni)**

#### **ABSTRACT**

**Aims:** A study was conducted to investigate the effect of salicylic acid on garden pea grown under water deficit stress condition to find out the efficacy of foliar application of SA on physiological and biochemical characteristics of garden pea (*Pisum sativum* L.) cv. Kashi Nandni.

**Study design:** With three replications, the experiment was performed in a split plot design.

**Place and Duration of Study:** Experiment was carried out in 2019-20 at Vegetable Research Centre, JNKVV, Jabalpur (M.P.)

**Methodology:** Main plots were assigned to irrigated and water deficit stress conditions, and sub plots were associated to five dosages of SA (0, 0.25, 0.50, 0.75, and 1 mM). During flowering stage RWC of leaves, LT (%), EI were recorded and TSS was detected at the time of harvest.

**Results:** Finding of the research revealed that water deficit stress condition reduces the growth potential of plant via effecting the physiological and biochemical process of plant. The best drought protection observed when the plant sprayed with 0.50 mM SA in RWC, light transmission %, energy interception and TSS content of garden pea. The Analysis of variance shows that the effect of salicylic acid on all characteristic was significant.

**Conclusion:** The evidence from this study suggests that water deficit stress causes severe physiological and biochemical malfunctions in plants, which leads to a drastic reduction in

plant performance. Exogenous application of SA and its derivatives against abiotic stress could have a substantial practical application in agriculture and horticulture.

**Keywords:** Salicylic acid, water deficit stress, pea, physiological, biochemical

## INTRODUCTION

Amongst pulse crops, Pea (*Pisum sativum* L.) is a prominent pulse crop with vernacular name '*Matar*'. It belongs to the family Fabaceae. It is the important food legume of the world. Pea is native of Ethiopia and is widely grown in temperate countries. India is a densely populated country. The population being increased without check and it is the main handicap in our progress, with the results of that food shortage, malnutrition and poverty occurs. To get over from these problems adoption of intensive cultivation of vegetable crops should be the priority. Several sorts of vegetables are grown in India. Out of them vegetable pea is one of the foremost important leguminous vegetable, having much more protein than others vegetables. Pea is extremely nutritive containing high percentage of digestible protein together with carbohydrates.

As the intensity of agriculture and the demand for farmable land increases, abiotic stresses are becoming more frequent. Drought is one of the most important limiting factors of crop production all over the world as compared to other abiotic stress. It inhibits the process of photosynthesis by checking growth and induces stomatal closure (Nemeth *et al.*, 2002). Drought, as an abiotic stress, diminishes food production worldwide. Drought stress during the flowering and pod-filling period have negative effects on morphological, physiological and biochemical activities and ultimately leads to low yield (Coste *et al.*, 2001). Numerous plants have optimised their abiotic stress tolerance through physiological, morphological, biochemical, and microbiological changes (Salehi-Lisar and Bakhshayeshan-Agdam, 2016). Plants cope with water deficit stress by generating signalling molecules which thus activate a diverse range of signal transduction pathways.

Salicylic acid, a stress-related phenolic phytohormone, acts as a signal for induction of specific plant responses to biotic and abiotic stresses (Lu, 2009). SA is an endogenous signalling molecule that is involved in a wide range of physiological processes, such as growth

regulation, photosynthesis, stomatal actions, nutrient absorption, and mechanisms of abiotic stress tolerance (Hayat *et al.*, 2010). SA is known to play an important role in modulating redox balance through membranes, thus counteracting the negative effects of reactive oxygen intermediates induced by oxidative stress (Yang *et al.*, 2004) by promoting the production of antioxidant enzymes such as superoxide dismutase (Singh and Usha 2003). It has been reported that exogenous application of SA is shown to be an effective approach for alleviating the negative impacts of water deficit stress or alleviating drought stress in pea plants (Soni *et al.*, 2021). The objectives of the present work were to standardize the optimum concentration of salicylic acid, under different water stress condition.

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The studies were executed at Vegetable Research Centre, Department of Horticulture, Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur (M.P.) during the year 2019-20 with ten treatments. The soil of the experimental field was medium black with good drainage, uniform texture and medium NPK status. The experiment was performed in split plot design with three replications. Water stress factors, such as water deficit stress and irrigated conditions, were allocated to the main plot, while five doses of SA (0.00 mM, 0.25 mM, 0.50 mM, 0.75 mM, and 1.00 mM) were assigned to the subplot. SA was initially dissolved in 100% ethanol, and then water was added dropwise. (ethanol/water, 1/1000, v/v) (Stevens *et al.*, 2006). To enhance the crop produce recommended package of practices was followed.

Seeds were treated with Trichoderma and then were sown by hand in 2.5 cm depth of soil. At the same time plots were fertilized with NPK. Spacing has been maintained with 30 and 10 cm respectively. Experimental field were irrigated immediately just after the sowing, and subsequent irrigations were given to the irrigated plots. In the case of irrigated condition frequent irrigation has given within 10 days interval. Water deficit stress conditions treated with single irrigation immediately after sowing were given. Thereafter no subsequent irrigation was provided. Exogenous application of SA was scheduled at 10 days before flowering and 10 days after flowering. Flowering and pod formation stages are the critical stages in pea and in water deficit stress condition during this critical period stress was measured with the help of tensiometer. Water stress during flowering and

subsequent pod-filling stage severely limits yield. Crop management practices such as hand weeding and application of pendimethalin 0.5 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> as pre-emergence spray has done as required.

Here water stress condition signifies i.e. water deficit stress and irrigated (no water stress) condition. At the flowering stage relative water content of leaves, light transmission (%), energy interception were measured and total soluble solids were measured at the time of harvest. To determine the RWC of leaves ten sample leaves were obtained from each plant. The fresh weight (FW) of the collected sample leaves was calculated with the help of weighing balance. The identical sample leaves were then determined for saturated weight of leaves (SW). The sample leaves were dipped within the distilled water contained by petri dishes placed in dim light. After four hours, the load of the sample leaves was immediately determined on an electrical balance, and also the results were noted. The sample leaves were then dried in oven to measure the dry weight (DW) of leaves. The labelled paper bags containing the sample leaves were placed within the oven for quarter-hour at 105 °C and later for 72 hours at 70 °C temperature. The relative water content (RWC) of a plant, as described by Slatyer in 1967, is a useful indicator of its water balance since it reflects exactly how much water the plant needs to achieve artificial maximum saturation. Relative water content can be calculated by using this formula:

$$RWC = \frac{\text{fresh weight of leaves} - \text{Dry weight of leaves}}{\text{saturated weight of leaves} - \text{Dry weight of leaves}} \times 100$$

Light transmission % and energy interception were measured on sunny days between 11:00 and 12:00 hours on the youngest fully expanded leaves of 5 tagged plants per plot by using a portable lux meter. It is the ratio of light intensities at the base of the canopy crown to total incoming radiation and was calculated as per formula given by Golingai and Mabbayad (1969).

$$LTR (\%) = \frac{I}{I_0} \times 100 \text{ Where,}$$

I = Light intensity at the base of the plant and I<sub>0</sub> = Total incoming solar radiation

Energy interception was calculated by recorded data, the total incident light at the canopy crown and transmitted light within the crop were converted into average incident and transmitted energy on the basis of values reported by Gastra (1963). The efficiency of crop canopy for solar energy interception (EI) can be calculated by using this formula:

$$\text{Energy Interception} = \text{Total Incident Energy} - \text{Transmitted Energy}$$

Total soluble solid in the seed were recorded at room temperature using digital refractometer and were expressed in term of <sup>o</sup>Brix. Five seeds were taken from each pod from each plot for taking the average value. A small amount of seeds juice was taken in prism of refractometer and the value was recorded. The effect of different treatments was studied and data recorded on physiological and biophysical parameters along with biochemical parameters on five randomly selected plants. The mean data were subjected to statistical analysis following analysis of variance technique (Panse and Sukhatme (1967). Least Significant Difference (LSD) test at 5% level of probability was applied to compare differences among treatments` means and their interactions. Statistical analysis was performed using OPSTAT statistical software; p <0.05 and p <0.01 were considered statistically significant and highly significant, respectively.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of variance showed that the effect of Salicylic acid on RWC, Light transmission %, Energy interception and TSS content of pea was significant (Table 1). All the parameters of plants treated with SA (0.25mM, 0.50mM, 0.75mM, and 1.00mM) indicate a substantial increase. RWC was recorded significant with the level of salicylic acid as well as water stress condition, in which irrigated condition showed the maximum RWC with the application of salicylic acid at 0.50 mM and the minimum RWC was recorded in control (0.00 mM) in water deficit stress condition (Table 2). Interaction was found significant in the case of RWC (Table 1). Significant difference in relative water content in leaves was recorded due to different concentration of salicylic acid which is significantly differing from each other in both the water deficit stress as well as irrigated condition (Fig.1 and 2). SA mitigates transpiration rate through stomata closure which lets the plant to accumulate more water in leaves, hence increasing RWC of leaves. Water absorption by the roots and water loss by transpiration are often linked to RWC. Drought stress causes a decrease in RWC in a wide range of plants. According to Nayyar and Gupta (2006), drought stress caused a significant decrease in leaf water potential, relative water content, and transpiration rate, as well as an increase in leaf temperature. The improvement in RWC by the exogenous application of SA may be the result of osmotic adjustment because of the accumulation of compatible solutes like proline. SA treated plants exhibited a slower decrease in RWC during drought stress because RWC was positively correlated

with proline concentration. Sadeghipour and Aghaei (2012) observed water stress conditions reduced relative water content of common bean but exogenous application of SA (0.50 mM) improved relative water content under both Irrigated and water stress conditions. Hayat *et al.*(2008) reported exogenous application of SA on *Lycopersicum esculentum* L. protected plants against the stress generated by water and significantly improved RWC as compared to control plants. Salicylic acid treated plants exhibited a slower decrease in RWC during drought stress. Razmi *et al.*(2017) explained that water deficit stress decreased relative water content but application of salicylic acid gave better performance to get rid of water deficit stress and increased the RWC.

**Table 1. Analysis of variance for the influences of exogenous application of salicylic acid on physiological and biochemical parameters of pea under water deficit stress and irrigated condition**

Source of Variation	df	TSS content (°Brix)	RWC (%)	Light transmission (%)	Energy interception (Cal cm <sup>-2</sup> min <sup>-1</sup> )
Replication	2	0.192	0.802	11.86	0.0045
Water stress condition (W)	1	0.86	409.40**	124.56	0.02
Error(W)	2	0.07	3.97	8.99	0.004
Level of salicylic acid (S)	4	6.64**	140.90**	181.77**	0.02**
Interaction (W X S)	4	0.04	10.27*	20.59	0.001
Error(S)	16	0.11	2.27	13.59	0.004

\* and \*\*: significant at  $p \leq 0.05$  and  $p \leq 0.01$ , respectively.

Similar results were observed by Afshari *et al.*(2013). Light transmission (%) and energy interception declined in water deficit stress condition as compared to irrigated condition (Table 2). There was significant increase in light transmission (%) and energy interception with SA at 0.50 mM in irrigated and water deficit stress condition as compared to control (Fig 1 & 2). Analysis of variance presents the data that LTR (%) and EI significantly increases in relation to application of salicylic acid (Table 1). Several stresses may directly or indirectly affect the photosynthetic processes, exogenous application of SA has been shown to reduce the deleterious effect of numerous stress conditions, and

this protection may be shown in increased photosynthetic capacity in relation to the electron transport chain and PS II quantum yield. (Hovrath *et al.*, 2007). Effect of salicylic acid in irrigated condition showed best result followed by water deficit stress condition. Interactions were found non-significant (Table 1). Best result has obtained with the application of 0.50 mM in irrigated condition in all the mentioned characteristics (Fig 2). Analysis of variance showed that the influences of salicylic acid on TSS content were significant (Table 1). Maximum TSS content obtained in irrigated condition with the application of 0.50 mM SA and the minimum TSS was recorded in water deficit stress condition (Table 2).

Best results were obtained in irrigated condition with the application of SA 0.05 mM as compared to water deficit stress condition (Fig 1 and 2). Carbohydrates are considered as the main organic solutes in plants, influenced by drought condition. TSS plays a vital role as compatible solute under drought stress. Siringam *et al.*(2012) reported in rice that the increase in TSS, decline the water potential, cell turgidity and osmotic adjustment by increasing the storage reserve for the normal functioning of plant cell under water stress condition. The finding are in conformity to that of Al Desuquy *et al.*(2012), El Tayeb *et al.*(2010) in wheat and Zeid *et al.*(2014) in ajwain (*Trachyspermumamm*). Total soluble solids was analysed and results confirmed that the foliar application of SA with concentration of 0.50 mM is useful for increasing TSS. In both irrigated and water deficit stress conditions, the treatment 0.50 mM SA followed by 0.75 mM SA delivered the best results and was significantly superior to other treatments. (Fig 1 & 2).

**Table 2 .Means of Physiological and biochemical parameters (Relative water content, Light Transmission (%), Energy Interception, TSS content) of pea influenced by salicylic acid in water deficit stress and irrigated condition.**

SA concentration	RWC (%)		LTR (%)		EI (Cal cm <sup>-2</sup> min <sup>-1</sup> )		TSS ( <sup>o</sup> Brix)	
	Water deficit stress	Irrigated	Water deficit stress	Irrigated	Water deficit stress	Irrigated	Water deficit stress	Irrigated
<b>0.00 mM</b>	45.21 <sup>c</sup>	50.65 <sup>d</sup>	64.47 <sup>c</sup>	66.59 <sup>d</sup>	0.27 <sup>c</sup>	0.33 <sup>b</sup>	9.31 <sup>d</sup>	9.55 <sup>d</sup>

<b>0.25 mM</b>	49.35 <sup>b</sup>	54.98 <sup>c</sup>	69.98 <sup>abc</sup>	71.18 <sup>b</sup>	0.32 <sup>bc</sup>	0.37 <sup>ab</sup>	10.88 <sup>bc</sup>	11.44 <sup>b</sup>
<b>0.50 mM</b>	54.54 <sup>a</sup>	65.97 <sup>a</sup>	75.85 <sup>a</sup>	84.29 <sup>a</sup>	0.41 <sup>a</sup>	0.47 <sup>a</sup>	12.11 <sup>a</sup>	12.44 <sup>a</sup>
<b>0.75 mM</b>	50.35 <sup>b</sup>	59.01 <sup>b</sup>	70.81 <sup>ab</sup>	78.56 <sup>a</sup>	0.36 <sup>ab</sup>	0.45 <sup>a</sup>	11.18 <sup>b</sup>	11.64 <sup>b</sup>
<b>1.00 mM</b>	46.64 <sup>c</sup>	52.42 <sup>cd</sup>	69.34 <sup>bc</sup>	70.21 <sup>b</sup>	0.31 <sup>bc</sup>	0.32 <sup>b</sup>	10.55 <sup>c</sup>	10.66 <sup>c</sup>

Different letters in each column indicate significant difference at  $p \leq 0.05$ . Any two means not sharing a common letter differ significantly from each other at 5% probability.

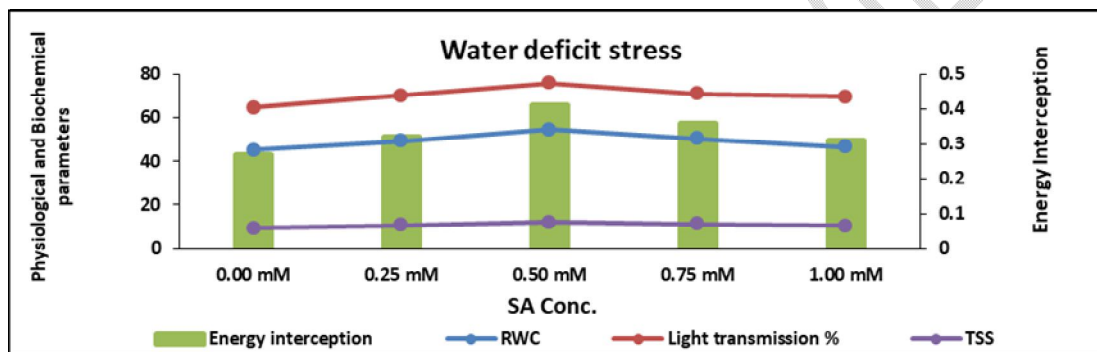
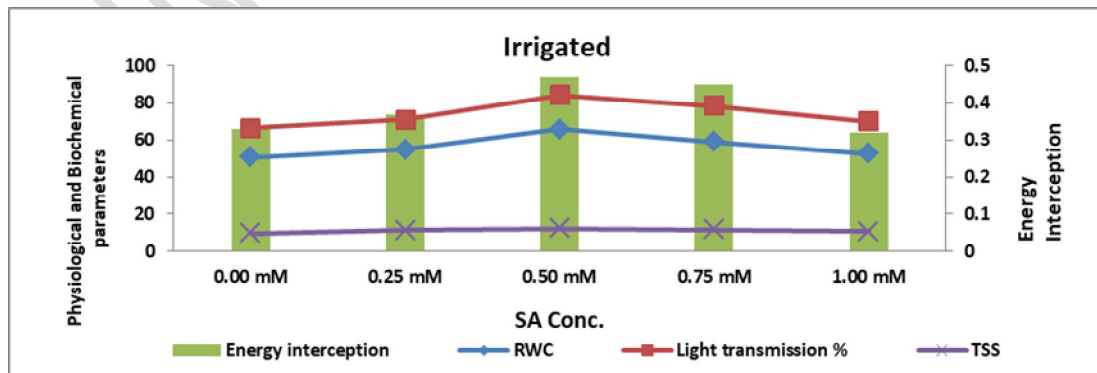


Fig. 1. The mean values of physiological and biochemical parameters of pea under water deficit stress condition



**Fig. 2. The mean values of physiological and biochemical parameters of pea under Irrigated condition**

## **CONCLUSION**

Environmental stress, such as water stress, adversely influences the physiological along with biochemical parameters of pea. Plants alone would not be able to alleviate the negative consequences in this circumstance therefore, there is a need of exogenous support to pea plant to cope drought stress which is facilitated by the application of SA to carry out various processes which enhance the physiological and biochemical phenomenon of plant body. We found that water stress reduced RWC, light transmission %, energy interception and TSS of pea. SA application improved all measured traits not only under irrigated but also under water deficit stressed plants. The effect of 0.50 mM SA was more effective and considerable. The present investigation suggests that application of SA may help in ameliorate the adverse effects of drought in pea.

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