

Original Research Article

Evaluation of some Barley Genotypes under Saline Soil Conditions

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to examined ten barley genotypes under both normal and saline soil environments at Sakha Agricultural Research Station, KafrEl-Sheikh Governorate, Egypt, during two growing seasons (2019/2020 and 2020/2021). A randomized complete block design (RCBD) with four replications were used for each experiment. Some Traits were recorded *i.e.* days to maturity, plant height (cm), spike length (cm), number of spikes m⁻², number of grains spike⁻¹, grain yield (t ha⁻¹), biological yield (t ha⁻¹), chlorophyll, K, Na content and K/ Na ratio. Analysis of variance for years, locations, genotypes and interaction were significant and highly significant for all studied traits. Results revealed that, the evaluated genotypes reveled a wide variation in salinity sensitivity. Line-1 and Line-6 gave the most desirable values of yield and related traits as well as physiological parameters under studied environments in both seasons, so we can recommend those genotypes under salinity conditions.

Keywords: Barley, salt stress, physiological traits, grain yield, salinity tolerance indices.

1. INTRODUCTION

Barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) crop considered as the third crop after wheat and rice in where!!, which is planted under large environments (reference). Barley is a major source of food today for a large number of people living in the salinity affected and semi arid areas of the world, where wheat and other cereals are less adapted among cereal crops (reference). Barley known as one of the main cereals that is tolerant to many environmental stresses in the world [1]. Among environmental stresses, salinity is a major factor that limits crop productivity and food security around our world [2]. Global climate change is accelerating the process of soil salinization. Thus, it is recommended to screen some salt-tolerant genotypes according to salinity tolerance related traits. Recent programme effort of breeding in many countries aimed to improve grain and straw yields under various environmental Example constrains. Soil salinity is a global problem that threatens crop growth and productivity and prevents the sustainable development of modern agriculture (reference). The major causes of soil salinity are raising levels of groundwater with high salt content and poor-quality drainage and irrigation systems [3]. Salinity causes morphological, physiological and biochemical changes that interfere with plant growth and productivity [4]. Photosynthesis is one of the most basic physiological and bio-chemical process of plant's growth and productivity, but it is severely affected by soil salinity [5, 6]. Salt stress causes the excessive uptake of Na from root zone which creates osmotic and water stress to plants [7]. Breeding for salinity tolerance needs many steps *i.e.*, searching for genetic tolerant sources, evaluation and selected desirable materials under salinity stress conditions. Therefore, the objectives of the present investigation are mainly: evaluation of selected barley genotypes for high yielding and their tolerance to salinity stress.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

Ten six-row barley genotypes were selected for this study, including four local varieties (Giza 123, Giza 2000, Giza129 and Giza 135) and six promising Egyptian lines i.e. 1,2,3,4,5 and 6 lines. The name of studied genotypes and their pedigree presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Name of the studied barley genotypes and their pedigree.

Genotype	Pedigree
Giza 123	Giza 117//FAO86
Giza 2000	Cr366-13-1/Giza121
Giza 129	DeirAlla 106/Cel//As46/Aths*2"
Giza 135	Zarza/Bermejo/4/DS4931//Gloria-Bar/Copal/3/Sen/5/Ayarosa"
Line 1	Lignee527/Chn-01//Gustoe/5/Alanda-01/4/WI2291/3/Api/ CM67//L2966-69
Line 2	Apm/HC1905//Robur/3/Arar/4/Baca'S/3/AC253//CI 08887/ CI 05761
Line 3	Mr25-84/Att/3/Mari/Aths//Bc/4/Aths/lignee686//ACSAD618
Line 4	C.C.89/3/Alanda//Lignee527/Arar
Line 5	Rhn-03/Birta
Line 6	Rupee CI 04355 //80-5145 Hma -01

The studied genotypes of barley evaluated under two different field locations *i.e.*, normal soil at 1stNattaf farm and El-Hamrawy farm as salt affected soil at Sakha Agricultural Research Station, Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate (31°07' N latitude and 30°57' E longitude, [see above](#)) in two seasons 2019/2020 and 2020/2021. Soil analysis was done in the Laboratory of Soil Research Department of Sakha Agricultural Research Station. The soil type was clay in the two farms, and EC values ranged from 2.1 to 2.4 dsm⁻¹ for the normal soil and from 8.6 to 10.7 dsm⁻¹ for the saline soil at 0-30 cm depth in the two seasons (Table 2).

Table 2: Some soil mechanical and chemical analysis before sowing at 0-30 cm depth for Nattaf and El Hamrawy farm during 2019/2020 and 2020/2021 seasons.

Soil Properties	Normal		Saline soil	
	1 st season	2 nd season	1 st season	2 nd season
Mechanical analysis				
Sand	17.1	16.2	15.4	14.9
Silt	37.0	36.3	35.2	37.1
Clay	45.9	47.5	49.4	47.0
Chemical analysis				
PH	8.5	8.2	8.2	8.3
EC [soil past, dS m ⁻¹]*	2.1	2.4	8.6	10.7
Na ⁺	14.4	14.8	60.7	65.2
K ⁺	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.9
Ca ⁺⁺	4.6	5.3	26.3	25.5
Mg ⁺⁺	2.5	2.0	13.9	15.1
CO ₃ ⁻	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HCO ₃ ⁻	5.5	3.8	8.2	9.4
CL ⁻	10.1	15.0	47.5	49.8
SO ₄ ⁻	6.2	3.8	46.0	47.5
CaCo ₃ %	2.7	2.3	1.9	1.9
OM %	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.1

*Soil Electrical Conductivity (EC) and soluble ions were determined in saturated soil paste extract.

Meteorological data during the two growing seasons for the site of experiments are shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Monthly mean air temperature (°C), relative humidity % and rainfall (mm/month) during the growing seasons 2019/20 and 2020/21 at the experimental site.

Month	AT °C 2019/20		AT °C 2020/21		RH %		Rainfall (mm)	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21
December	21.7	10.7	22.8	12.0	63.5	67.7	27.9	5.4
January	18.4	8.4	21.6	10.3	68.9	68.1	38.4	13.5
February	20.8	8.6	21.8	10.0	66.0	68.4	14.3	33.3
March	24.6	10.3	22.3	10.7	59.5	67.1	30.8	0.6
April	27.3	12.5	28.2	12.0	56.3	60.3	0.0	0.1
May	33.0	15.7	35.8	17.9	50.5	50.0	0.0	0.0

All other cultural practices were applied according to the recommendations of the barely department for the region. The selected genotypes were evaluated in the two locations using the **randomized complete block design (RCBD) design** with four replications. The plots area was 4.2 m² consisted of six rows with 3.5 m length and 20 cm apart. Sowing was done in the first of December in the two seasons.

2.1. The studied characters:

The studied characters were: days to maturity, plant height (cm), spike length (cm), no. of spikes m⁻², no. of grains spike⁻¹, 1000-grain weight, grain yield (t ha⁻¹), biological yield (t ha⁻¹) and chlorophyll content (SPAD) in the second leaf according to Monge and Bugbe[8]. In addition, Na and K contents (mg g⁻¹dw) in the third leaf were determined according to the methods described by Buresh et al.[9] and Chapman and Pratt[10] and K/ Na ratio also was calculated.

2.2. Salinity indices:

Six salinity stress tolerance indices were calculated:

- 1- Stress tolerance (TOL) = YP-YS according to Fernandez [11].
- 2- Mean cultivars productivity (MP) = (Yp+Ys)/2 according to Hossain et al. [12].
- 3- Yield reduction ratio (Yr) = 1- Ys/Yp according to Golestani and Assad [13].
- 4- Stress tolerance index (STI) = (Yp + Ys)/ (Yp)² according to Fernandez[11].
- 5- Yield stability index (YSI) = Ys/Yp according to Bouslama and Schapaugh [14].
- 6- Yield index (YI) = Ys/ Ys according to Gavuzzi et al. [15].

Comment [PDAFAEK1]: Explain the methods

2.3. Statistical Analysis

The analysis of variance was performed according to RCBD. Combined analysis performed when the assumption of errors homogeneity can't be rejected [16]. Seasons were random, while the environments and genotypes were fixed.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Analysis of Variance

The error variances were proved to be homogeneous for the two seasons and treatments for all traits, so the combined analysis was performed across the two seasons and saline conditions.

Mean squares for the studied traits under both normal and saline conditions in the two growing seasons are presented in Table (4). The variance due to years, locations and genotypes (Y, S, G) were significant at (0.01 or 0.05 probability levels) for all studied traits, except for grain yield, chlorophyll content, Na content and K content for years. Also, mean squares of interaction between the years and locations (Y x S) for plant height, spike length, no. of grains spike⁻¹, no. of spikes m⁻², 1000-grain weight, biological yield and Na/K ratio were significant. These findings indicate that the two seasons and the two environments behaved differently and detected sufficient genetic variation among the materials studied. The genotypes and years (G x Y) interaction were significant for all studied traits except for chlorophyll content, biological and grain yield. Genotypes and treatments (G x S) interaction were significant for all the studied traits except for days to maturity. Genotypes and years and treatments (G x Y x S) interaction were significant for all studied traits except for days to

maturity chlorophyll content, biological and grain yield. Accordingly, the genotypes responded differently to saline conditions and seasons and the possibility to select of the most tolerant genotypes.

3.2. Effect of Seasons and Saline Conditions

As shown in Table 4 (a and b), all the traits studied were reduced to the salt conditions studied, except for the Na content. Shabala and Munns [17] reported that salinity can inhibit plant growth through water deficiency, specific ion toxicity and nutrient ion imbalance in two phases. The first phase occurs rapidly and is dependent on the outside salt of the plant rather than the salt in the tissues, and growth inhibition is due to lack of water or osmotic stress. The second stage takes time to appear, and results from an internal salt lesion and the reduction depends on the rate of foliar lesion.

Table 4 (a):The combined analysis of variance over years (Y), saline conditions (S) and genotypes (G) for all studied traits.

SOV	Df	Days to maturity	Plant height	Spike length	No. of grains/spike	No. of spikes/m ²	1000-grain weight
Years (Y)	1	549.55**	2554.99**	50.33**	609.19**	18689.52**	29.62**
Saline conditions(S)	1	205.96**	40114.07**	188.01**	11774.71**	367036.81**	610.01**
Y*S	1	0.02 ns	1251.04**	13.68**	406.06**	12362.69**	17.86*
Rep/(Y x S) = (Ea)	12	1.02	24.36	0.14	6.08	854.97	2.33
Geno (G)	9	39.60**	1284.16**	5.76**	126.44**	19688.98**	509.61**
G*Y	9	8.19**	107.44**	1.87**	39.01**	814.90*	67.82**
G*S	9	1.60 ns	248.92**	1.91**	53.97**	4724.47**	10.16**
G*Y*S	9	2.03 ns	99.18**	0.83**	55.15**	2913.08**	5.91*
Pooled Error)=(Eb)	108	1.23	22.31	0.29	15.54	666.64	2.81
Total	159						

Table 4 (b):.

SOV	Df	Biological yield	Grain yield	chlorophyll content	Na content	K content	Na/K ratio
Years (Y)	1	12.58**	2.86ns	12.66 ns	6620.26 ns	15.82 ns	0.98 *
Saline conditions (S)	1	349.38**	60.80**	250.87**	1646989916.96**	97796.36**	12029.25**
Y*S	1	6.13*	0.64ns	2.99 ns	20878.62 ns	1190.45 ns	1.42 *
Rep/(Y x S) = (Ea)	12	0.91	1.09	3.15	61519.49	723.55	1.4
Geno (G)	9	21.99**	2.61**	43.84**	9007047.82**	44548.18**	206.18**
G*Y	9	1.25ns	0.07ns	2.72 ns	909360.28**	4279.28**	26.2**
G*S	9	2.10**	0.93**	6.89**	8411072.95**	13488.58**	193.96**
G*Y*S	9	1.17ns	0.18ns	2.71 ns	966474.34**	1305.25*	25.89**
Pooled Error) = (Eb)	108	0.78	0.13	1.67	69381.73	515.26	2.01
Total	159						

* and ** indicate significance at 0.05 and 0.01 levels, respectively.

The averages of all genotypes in 2019/2020 were significantly (Tables 5) greater than those in 2020/2021 under both conditions (normal and saline soil) for all studied characters, except for Na content under favorable conditions and K content under stress. In the first season high values were recorded and it may be due to the lower temperature and high rainfall in this season compared to the second one. Similar results were found by many researcher in their studies [18, 19, 20, 21].

Table (5): The mean performance of the studied traits as affected by season and saline conditions.

Treatments	Days to maturity (day)			Plant height (cm)			Spike length (cm)		
	1 st season	2 nd season	Comb.	1 st season	2 nd season	Comb.	1 st season	2 nd season	Comb.
Normal	130.19	126.47	128.33	102.76	100.36	101.56	8.99	7.29	8.14
Salt	127.9	124.22	126.06	76.69	63.1	69.9	6.24	5.7	5.97
Treatment LSD 0.05	0.56	0.55	0.35	2.64	2.76	1.7	0.19	0.22	0.13
Years x T LSD 0.05	--			2.4			--		
Treatments	No. of grain spike ⁻¹			No. of spike m ⁻²			1000- grain weight		
	1 st season	2 nd season	Comb.	1 st season	2 nd season	Comb.	1 st season	2 nd season	Comb.
Normal	69.03	61.74	65.39	443.28	439.24	441.26	49.1	48.91	49
Salt	48.69	47.97	48.33	365.07	325.87	345.47	45.86	44.33	45.1
Treatment LSD 0.05	1.11	1.55	0.85	8.88	20.81	10.07	1.03	0.58	0.53
Years x T LSD 0.05	1.2			14.25			--		
Treatments	Biological yield (ton ha-1)			Grain yield (ton ha-1)			Chlorophyll content (spad)		
	1 st season	2 nd season	Comb.	1 st season	2 nd season	Comb.	1 st season	2 nd season	Comb.
Normal	11.02	10.87	10.94	4.29	4.14	4.22	48.47	47.62	48.04
Salt	8.46	7.50	7.98	3.18	2.79	2.99	45.69	45.4	45.55
Treatment LSD 0.05	0.26	0.69	0.33	0.22	0.78	0.36	1.07	0.86	0.61
Years x T LSD 0.05	0.46			--			0.17		
Treatments	Na content (mg g dry weight ⁻¹)			K content (mg g dry weight ⁻¹)			Na /K ratio		
	1 st season	2 nd season	Comb.	1 st season	2 nd season	Comb.	1 st season	2 nd season	Comb.
Normal	230.64	240.62	235.63	459.45	455.46	457.46	0.52	0.54	0.53
Salt	6670.24	6634.53	6652.39	404.55	410.64	407.59	17.80	16.90	17.35
Treatment LSD 0.05	82.21	173.43	85.45	4.76	20.26	9.27	0.41	0.81	0.40
Years x T LSD 0.05	120.85			--			0.57		

3.3. Interaction between the studied factors

Days to heading

Data presented in table 6 showed that, the earliest genotypes in maturity was barley cultivar Giza 123 under both normal (125.33 day) and saline soils (123.70 day). On the other direction, barley cultivar Giza 135 was the latest under normal condition (130.33 day) and saline soils (127.50 day) under combined. Then, Line 2 (130.06 day) under normal conditions and (126.73 day) under saline one as shown in (Table 6) under combined.

Table 6: Means days to maturity for the ten evaluated genotypes under both normal (N) and saline soil (S) conditions during 2019/2020 and 2020/2021 seasons.

Genotypes	Days to maturity (day)					
	1 st season		2 nd season		Comb.	
	Normal	Stress	Normal	Stress	Normal	Stress
Giza123	126.63	124.73	124.02	122.67	125.33	123.70
Giza2000	130.66	129.04	127.03	124.36	128.84	126.70
Giza129	127.67	123.67	124.33	122.33	126.00	123.00
Giza135	132.67	129.33	128.00	125.67	130.33	127.50
Line-1	131.30	130.04	127.68	123.67	129.49	126.85
Line-2	132.37	128.73	127.74	124.72	130.06	126.73
Line-3	129.68	127.42	126.33	125.00	128.01	126.21
Line-4	128.05	125.90	126.04	125.12	127.05	125.51
Line-5	131.55	130.46	126.53	123.80	129.04	127.13
Line-6	131.33	129.67	127.00	124.83	129.17	127.25
LSD 0.05?	1.65	1.77	1.26	1.73	--	
LSD 0.05?	1.68		1.49		1.10	

Plant height and spike length

In evaluating the diversity of salt tolerance degree morphological characterization is an essential step. Data of combined analysis revealed that line-1 and line-6 were the tallest genotypes under normal conditions, while line-1 was the tallest genotype under saline condition. Giza129 and Giza135 were the shortest ones under the two conditions (Table 7). It is noticeable that Line 5 showed a high values of plant height (110.78 cm) under normal environment, while it decreased sharply under saline environment (65.47 cm). Abu-El-lail et al. [22] recorded that, crop growth and productivity can be affected by salinity induced nutritional disorders. These results are in line with those reported by Pakniyat et al. [23]. Concerning salinity effect on spike length, the longest spike was expressed with Giza 123 (9.19 cm) while the shortest one was observed with line-2 (6.70 cm) under normal conditions. On the other direction, under saline soils line-6 recorded the longest spike (7.13 cm) while the shortest ones were recorded with line-5 (5.52 cm) as shown in Table 6. These results are in harmony with those reported by El-Wakeel et al. [24].

Table 7: Means values of plant height and spike length for the ten evaluated genotypes under both normal (N) and saline soil (S) environments during 2019/2020 and 2020/2021 seasons.

Genotypes	Plant height (cm)						Spike length (cm)					
	1 st season		2 nd season		Comb.		1 st season		2 nd season		Comb.	
	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S
Giza123	102.15	78.57	104.67	60.00	103.41	69.29	10.42	7.05	7.96	5.84	9.19	6.45
Giza2000	110.23	82.17	103.03	63.33	106.63	72.75	9.18	5.92	6.91	5.47	8.05	5.70
Giza129	94.33	54.67	84.67	50.00	89.50	52.33	9.67	5.88	7.70	5.27	8.68	5.58
Giza135	91.33	51.67	87.67	47.67	89.50	49.67	8.33	5.64	6.70	5.52	7.52	5.58
Line-1	115.02	94.00	104.67	77.54	109.84	85.77	9.64	7.22	7.55	5.37	8.59	6.29
Line-2	106.71	85.67	93.17	64.52	99.94	75.09	7.02	5.71	6.38	5.60	6.70	5.66
Line-3	99.38	80.40	104.50	61.72	101.94	71.06	9.89	6.11	7.05	5.67	8.47	5.89
Line-4	97.16	83.08	96.39	70.33	96.78	76.71	7.05	5.74	7.01	6.08	7.03	5.91
Line-5	110.00	69.00	111.56	61.93	110.78	65.47	8.38	5.84	8.00	5.20	8.19	5.52
Line-6	101.33	87.67	113.33	74.00	107.33	80.83	10.33	7.27	7.67	7.00	9.00	7.13
LSD 0.05 for what?	7.68	5.75	6.99	6.96	--	--	0.85	0.75	0.75	0.78	--	--
LSD 0.05?	6.68		6.81		4.69		0.79		0.76		0.54	

Number of grains spike⁻¹ and number of spikes m⁻²

Table 8 show the means of no. of grains spike⁻¹ and no. of spikes m⁻² for the studied barley genotypes under the two conditions. With respect no. of grains spike⁻¹, the best genotypes were Giza 123 and Line-4 in the normal condition and Line-1 and Line-6 under saline condition. In addition, Line-2 and Line-4 showed high values only under normal condition. While Line-1 and Line-6 obtained the maximum values under saline soil condition. Many researchers reported that, salinity stress is a big challenge to crop quality and production as it decreases the grain yield and its quality [20, 25, 26, 27, 28]. Additionally, it was reported that growth characteristics such as plant height, number of tillers were significantly affected by saline stress. For no. of spikes m⁻², the most favorable genotypes were Line-1, Line-3 and Line-6 which obtained the maximum values under normal condition while, Line-1, Line-4 and Line-6 were the best under stress condition. On the other direction, Giza 129 and Giza 135 were the fewest ones under saline conditions.

Table 8: Means of no. of grains spike⁻¹ and no. of spikes m⁻² for the ten evaluated genotypes under both normal (N) and saline soil (S) environments during 2019/2020 and 2020/2021 seasons.

Genotypes	No. of grains spike ⁻¹						No. of spikes m ⁻²					
	1 st season		2 nd season		Comb.		1 st season		2 nd season		Comb.	
	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S
Giza123	72.27	50.20	64.13	51.10	68.20	50.65	426.83	376.33	404.55	313.10	415.69	344.72
Giza2000	66.14	48.35	55.17	50.12	60.66	49.23	428.89	376.33	434.42	329.79	431.65	353.06
Giza129	70.00	46.74	59.50	45.00	64.75	45.87	406.67	256.67	386.00	282.00	396.33	269.33

Giza135	58.00	42.77	61.20	43.00	59.60	42.88	437.33	256.67	398.00	276.67	417.67	266.67
Line-1	72.35	50.84	58.00	51.42	65.18	51.13	470.36	454.67	488.45	364.67	479.40	409.67
Line-2	76.18	47.45	62.72	46.50	69.45	46.98	441.60	396.33	467.23	333.39	454.41	364.86
Line-3	70.17	49.33	56.46	48.14	63.31	48.74	464.01	393.00	476.75	325.47	470.38	359.24
Line-4	70.33	50.05	72.08	46.06	71.21	48.05	433.81	403.00	439.33	383.48	436.57	393.24
Line-5	64.86	47.16	64.04	46.38	64.45	46.77	452.65	333.00	449.69	294.82	451.17	313.91
Line-6	70.00	54.00	64.13	52.00	67.07	53.00	470.63	404.67	448.00	355.33	459.32	380.00
LSD 0.05?	7.23	3.51	6.46	4.99	--	--	35.74	48.20	40.92	18.45	--	--
LSD 0.05?	5.60		5.67		3.91		41.79		31.25		25.61	

1000-grain weight, biological and grain yield:

Data in Table 9 showed that the heaviest genotypes for 1000-grain weight were Giza2000 and Line-3 for the two conditions, while Giza129 and Giza135 gave the lowest values under the two conditions.

Table 9: Means of 1000-grain weight and biological yield for the ten evaluated genotypes under both normal (N) and saline soil (S) environments during 2019/20 and 2020/21 seasons.

Genotypes	1000- grain weight (g)						Biological yield (t ha ⁻¹)					
	1 st season		2 nd season		Comb.		1 st season		2 nd season		Comb.	
	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S
Giza123	51.13	47.50	47.70	42.97	49.42	45.23	10.14	9.01	11.12	8.20	10.63	8.61
Giza2000	56.20	51.93	55.33	47.80	55.77	49.86	10.80	9.16	11.14	8.47	10.97	8.81
Giza129	36.49	31.42	43.20	38.50	39.84	34.96	8.94	6.78	9.13	5.66	9.03	6.22
Giza135	36.23	32.89	43.80	37.20	40.01	35.05	9.54	5.53	9.19	5.63	9.37	5.58
Line-1	53.63	52.54	49.20	44.73	51.42	48.64	13.62	9.97	11.56	8.57	12.59	9.27
Line-2	50.69	50.36	50.90	47.23	50.80	48.80	12.18	9.00	10.94	7.88	11.56	8.44
Line-3	55.08	54.67	55.47	50.80	55.28	52.73	10.80	8.64	11.93	7.78	11.36	8.21
Line-4	50.20	44.93	46.60	43.10	48.40	44.02	10.85	8.46	10.10	7.97	10.48	8.22
Line-5	50.83	44.07	47.90	42.87	49.37	43.47	10.94	7.97	11.37	5.91	11.16	6.94
Line-6	50.50	48.32	48.97	48.13	49.73	48.23	12.36	10.03	12.21	8.96	12.28	9.50
LSD 0.05	1.92	3.31	2.31	1.92	--	--	1.94	0.80	1.35	0.56	--	--
LSD 0.05	2.66		2.09		1.66		1.46		1.02		0.87	

For biological yield (Table 9), Line-1 and Line-6 were the superior genotypes, while Giza129 and Giza135 were the inferior ones under the two environments. Among the studied genotypes in Table 10, Line-1 and Line-2 under normal environment and Line-1 and Line-6 under saline environments were the best ones for grain yield. On the other direction, Giza129 and Giza135 had the lowest grain yield values. Such results of the reproductive traits exhibited that salinity affected the grain yield through a reduction in various components such as spike number² and grain numberspike⁻¹ in most of the evaluated genotypes. Similar findings were reported on barley by Mansour and Aboulila[20]. The observed consistent reduction in grain yield in the study could be a result of the shortened grain filling period, and a decrease in the spikelet primordial number per spike [2 4] .

Table 10: Means of grain yield for the ten evaluated genotypes under both normal (N) and saline soil (S) environments during 2019/2020 and 2020/2021 seasons.

Genotypes	Grain yield (ton ha ⁻¹)					
	1 st season		2 nd season		Comb.	
	N	S	N	S	N	S
Giza123	3.94	3.34	4.09	2.59	4.02	2.97
Giza2000	3.80	3.38	4.00	2.73	3.90	3.05
Giza129	3.74	2.36	3.71	1.98	3.72	2.17
Giza135	4.23	2.28	3.72	1.91	3.98	2.10
Line-1	5.10	3.84	4.46	3.42	4.78	3.63
Line-2	4.63	3.56	4.61	3.00	4.62	3.28

Line-3	4.61	2.98	4.40	2.62	4.51	2.80
Line-4	4.08	3.59	4.17	3.33	4.13	3.46
Line-5	4.51	2.66	4.08	2.61	4.29	2.63
Line-6	4.26	3.86	4.21	3.71	4.23	3.79
LSD 0.05?	0.80	0.28	0.52	0.42	--	
LSD 0.05?	0.59		0.44		0.36	

Potassium and Sodium content:

The content of sodium and potassium and Na/K ratio are presented in Tables (11&12).

The lowest accumulation values of sodium were recorded for Line-1 and Line-6, while the highest values were given by barley cultivars Giza129 and Giza135 under saline condition. The highest accumulation values of potassium were found by Giza123 under the two environmental conditions, whereas Line-1, Line-4 and Line-6 recorded the highest values under saline soil environment only. On the other direction, barley cultivar Giza135 had the lowest accumulation values of potassium under both normal and saline soil environments. These results may be due to immoderate accumulation of Na⁺ with concurrent reduction in the uptake of crucial nutrients like K⁺ from roots to photosynthetic leaves under saline stress [29]. Also, the collection of Na⁺ and a reduction in K⁺ contents in photosynthetic leaves may be due to chlorophyll degradation and upset thylakoid membranes [30].

Table 11: Means of Na and K content for the ten evaluated genotypes under both normal (N) and saline soil (S) environments during 2019/2020 and 2020/2021 seasons.

Genotypes	Na (mg g ⁻¹ dw)						K (mg g ⁻¹ dw)					
	1 st season		2 nd season		Comb.		1 st season		2 nd season		Comb.	
	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S
Giza123	213.2	5436.1	224.4	5726.9	218.8	5581.5	541.7	525.6	536.7	505.7	539.2	515.7
Giza2000	236.5	6614.4	233.3	6193.6	234.9	6404.0	413.5	382.7	404.8	340.0	409.2	361.4
Giza129	260.9	8056.8	299.9	8580.2	280.4	8318.5	531.6	324.2	446.5	327.3	489.1	325.8
Giza135	266.7	10297.0	308.9	8558.0	287.8	9427.9	335.8	272.4	397.7	347.5	366.8	309.9
Line-1	229.5	4754.1	219.6	4721.9	224.6	4737.9	451.1	423.9	478.2	473.5	464.6	448.7
Line-2	259.1	7525.9	281.9	6387.0	270.5	6956.5	523.9	401.9	497.3	385.7	510.6	393.8
Line-3	244.5	6807.5	217.3	8518.8	230.9	7663.1	420.8	369.9	415.2	382.4	418.0	376.2
Line-4	176.9	6412.1	208.8	6169.8	192.8	6290.9	464.7	461.2	470.3	451.4	467.5	456.3
Line-5	204.4	6182.3	202.4	6102.8	203.4	6142.6	499.7	413.7	498.2	449.7	498.9	431.7
Line-6	214.8	4615.2	209.6	5386.3	212.2	5000.7	411.7	470.1	409.7	442.9	410.7	456.5
LSD 0.05?	13.8	524.6	50.6	553.5	--		23.1	22.1	52.7	23.5	--	
LSD 0.05?	365.5		387.0		261.3		22.2		40.1		22.5	

Similar findings were observed in wheat [31] and barley [32]. A positive correlation between the overall salinity tolerance and the ability of a root tissue to retain K⁺ was later expanded to at least a dozen other plant species [33]. Plants tend to maintain high K⁺ concentration instead of Na⁺ in their roots and stems. Numerous studies have shown that plants tend to decrease the toxic effects of Na⁺ in their tissues by obtaining sufficient K⁺ contents and excreting more Na⁺.

Potassium is a key macro-nutrient that activates more than 50 enzymes. It has been shown to contribute to the biosynthesis of chlorophyll pigments [34]. Concerning Na⁺/K⁺ ratio, barley cultivars Giza123, Line-1 and line-6 had the lowest values under saline conditions. The higher cytoplasmic content of Na⁺ increase the Na⁺/K⁺ ratio, which affects plant growth and development. Hence, one of the plant defense strategies to minimize the negative effects of immoderate Na⁺ or K⁺ loss is to maintain a low Na⁺/K⁺ ratio in the cytoplasm [35]. Besides, root and shoot Na⁺/K⁺ ratios also showed increase trend under salinity conditions.

Chlorophyll content:

The highest values of chlorophyll contents were observed by Line-1, Line-3 and Line-4 under both normal and saline environments, while Giza129 and Giza135 had the lowest values under the two environmental conditions as shown in Table 12. Concerning, chlorophyll content decreases under saline conditions, these results due to chlorophyll is a green pigment which is an essential component of the photosynthetic system. Relative chlorophyll levels are likely to decrease under salt treatment

compared with normal conditions [36]. Also, Photosynthetic pigments are an important determinant of plant photosynthetic ability and salt stress has resulted in clear decay of these pigments [37].

Also, Narimani et al. [38] reported that, salinity stress cause reduction in dry weight, photosynthesis pigments and K^+/Na^+ ratio. It could be concluded that, genotypes that have a higher SPAD value under salt stress condition often produce a higher grain yield than those have the low values of chlorophyll content. Therefore, selection genotypes based on increased or stable chlorophyll content can prevent yield losses under salt stress conditions. Also, salinity stress significantly decreased germination percentage, root and shoot length and fresh weight as well as chlorophyll and proline content [39, 40, 41].

Table 12: Means of Na/K ratio and chlorophyll content (SPAD) for the ten evaluated genotypes under both normal (N) and saline soil (S) conditions during 2019/2020 and 2020/2021 seasons.

Genotype	Na/K ratio						Chlorophyll content (SPAD)					
	1 st season		2 nd season		Comb.		1 st season		2 nd season		Comb.	
	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S
Giza123	0.39	10.35	0.42	11.33	0.41	10.84	48.55	47.45	47.13	46.04	47.84	46.75
Giza2000	0.57	17.33	0.58	18.31	0.58	17.82	48.03	46.85	47.04	45.49	47.54	46.17
Giza129	0.49	24.85	0.72	26.24	0.60	25.55	45.80	40.50	46.01	42.60	45.90	41.55
Giza135	0.79	38.40	0.78	24.73	0.79	31.56	47.03	42.03	45.45	41.33	46.24	41.68
Line-1	0.51	11.24	0.46	9.96	0.48	10.60	49.67	46.40	48.67	48.39	49.17	47.39
Line-2	0.50	18.73	0.57	16.56	0.53	17.64	49.47	46.07	47.67	46.67	48.57	46.37
Line-3	0.58	18.39	0.52	22.38	0.55	20.38	50.40	46.63	49.51	46.80	49.96	46.72
Line-4	0.38	13.90	0.44	13.71	0.41	13.81	49.40	47.83	49.67	46.43	49.54	47.13
Line-5	0.41	14.96	0.42	13.57	0.41	14.27	48.59	46.37	47.87	44.58	48.23	45.48
Line-6	0.52	9.83	0.51	12.18	0.52	11.01	47.75	46.78	47.13	45.68	47.44	46.23
LSD 0.05	0.04	3.59	0.16	1.98	--	--	2.18	1.85	1.49	1.93	--	--
LSD 0.05	2.50		1.38		1.40		1.99		1.69		1.28	

The quantitative salinity tolerance indices

Yield stress (YS), yield potential (YP), tolerance index (TOL), mean Productivity (MP), yield reduction ratio (YR), stress tolerance index (STI), yield stability index (YSI) and yield index (YI) were calculated for the evaluated genotypes (Table 13). Line-1 has the best tolerance indices, including YP, YS, MP, STI and YI. In addition, Line-6 had the preferred estimates for all tolerance indices. Moreover, Line-5 was distinguished only for YP. On the other direction, Giza129 and Giza135 were the most susceptible genotypes and had the worst tolerant indices. El-Shawy et al. [42] observed that, Line-1 produced high values for STI, YSI and YI and low values of TOL under water stress condition.

Table 13: Tolerance indices of the evaluated barley genotypes as average of the two seasons.

Genotypes	YP	YS	TOL	MP	YR	STI	YSI	YI
Giza123	8.504	5.356	3.148	6.930	0.370	0.174	0.630	0.988
Giza2000	8.390	5.583	2.807	6.987	0.335	0.175	0.665	1.030
Giza129	6.981	4.110	2.871	5.546	0.411	0.139	0.589	0.758
Giza135	8.421	3.742	4.679	6.081	0.556	0.152	0.444	0.690
Line-1	10.270	6.567	3.703	8.418	0.361	0.211	0.639	1.212
Line-2	9.929	5.982	3.946	7.955	0.397	0.199	0.603	1.104
Line-3	9.684	5.033	4.651	7.359	0.480	0.184	0.520	0.929
Line-4	8.867	6.230	2.637	7.548	0.297	0.189	0.703	1.149
Line-5	9.221	4.725	4.495	6.973	0.488	0.175	0.512	0.872
Line-6	9.099	6.874	2.225	7.987	0.244	0.200	0.756	1.268

The high values of STI indicates high tolerance and high yield potential for the tested genotype. Generally, similar results were observed by MP as well as STI indices, which revealed that

these indices were important for selecting materials. The findings recorded by Zare [43] indicated that MP and STI were the best criteria for selecting high yielding genotypes under both stress and non-stressed environments in barley. MP and STI were the most important indices for the identify the resistance genotypes to drought in wheat [44]. The values of YSI were 0.756 for Line-6. Mohammadi et al. [45] reported that YSI considered as a more useful index to identify drought tolerance and drought-sensitive genotypes. With regard to YI, the values were 1.268 for Line-6 and 1.212 for Line-1

4. CONCLUSION

Salinity stress environments affect the different growth traits, yield and yield traits in both evaluating growing seasons. Among the evaluated genotypes, Line-1 and Line-6 considered as the highest yield potential genotypes under salt stress condition in both growing seasons, possessed high values for YS, MP, STI and YI. Line-6 showed least TOL and YR values, as well as had the lowest values of sodium under salt stress conditions. So, it could be recommended these genotypes for improvement barley productivity under saline soil conditions.

REFERENCES

1. Ahakpaz F, Abdi H, Neyestani E, Hesami A, Mohammadi B, Nader Mahmoudi K, Abedi-Asl G, Jazayeri Noshabadi MR, Ahakpaz F, Alipour H. Genotype-by-environment interaction analysis for grain yield of barley genotypes under dry land conditions and the role of monthly rainfall. *Agric. Water Manag.* 2021; 245:106665.
2. Rasel M, Tahjib-UI-Arif M, Hossain MA, Hassan L, Farzana S, Brestic M. Screening of salt-tolerant rice landraces by seedling stage phenotyping and dissecting biochemical determinants of tolerance mechanism. *J. Plant Growth Regul.* 2020; 7:1–16.
3. Rengasamy P. 2006. World salinization with emphasis on Australia. *J. Exp. Bot.* 57, 1017–1023.
4. Wang WX, Vinocur B, Shoseyov O, Altman A. Biotechnology of plant osmotic stress tolerance: physiological and molecular considerations. *Acta Hort.* 2001; 285-292.
5. Isayenkov SV, Maathuis FJM. Plant Salinity Stress: Many Unanswered Questions Remain. *Front Plant Sci.*, 2019. doi: 10.3389/fpls.2019.00080. Collection.
6. Majeed A, Muhammad Z, Habib A. Plant growth promoting bacteria: role in soil improvement, abiotic and biotic stress management of crops. *Plant Cell Reports.* 2018; 37(2).
7. Arif Y, Singh P, Siddiqui H, Bajguz A, Hayat Sh. Salinity induced physiological and biochemical changes in plants: An omic approach towards salt stress tolerance. *Plant Physio. and Bioch.* 2020; 64-77.
8. Monge OA, Bugbe B. Inherent limitation of nondestructive chlorophyll meters. A comparison of types meters. *Hort. Sci.* 1992; 27:69-71.
9. Buresh RJ, Austin ER, Craswell ET. Analytical methods in N-15 research. *Fert. Res.* 1982; 3: 37-62.
10. Chapman HD, Pratt PF. Methods of analysis for soils, plants and waters. University of California, Los Angeles, 1961; 60-61, 150-179.
11. Fernandez GCJ. Effective Selection Criteria for Assessing Stress Tolerance. In: Kuo, C.G., Ed., Proceedings of the International Symposium on Adaptation of Vegetables and Other Food Crops in Temperature and Water Stress, AVRDC Publication, Tainan, 1992; 257-270.
12. Hossain ABS, Sears AG, Cox TS, Paulsen GM. Desiccation tolerance and its relationship to assimilate partitioning in winter wheat. *Crop Sci.* 1990; (30): 622-627.
13. Golestani SA, Assad MT. Evaluation of four screening techniques for drought resistance and their relationship to yield reduction ratio in wheat. *Euphytica*, 1998; (103): 293-299.
14. Bouslama M, Schapaugh WT. Stress tolerance in soybean. Part 1: evaluation of three screening techniques for heat and drought tolerance. *Crop Sci.* 1984; (24): 933-937.
15. Gavuzzi P, Rizza F, Palumbo M, Campalino RG, Ricciardi GL, Borghi B. Evaluation of field and laboratory predictors of drought and heat tolerance in winter cereals. *Can. J. Plant Sci.* 1997; (77): 523-531.
16. Levene H. Robust Tests for Equality of Variances. In: Olkin, I., Ed., Contributions to Probability and Statistics, Stanford University Press, Palo Alto, 1960; 278-292.
17. Shabala S, Munns R. Salinity stress: physiological constraints and adaptive mechanisms. In Shabala, S. (Ed.), *Plant Stress Physiology*. 2017; (2nd Ed., pp. 24-63).

18. **Mansour M.** Genetical analysis of some quantitative traits in barley under saline soil conditions. Proceeding, the Sixth Field Crops Conference, FCRI, ARC, Giza, Egypt 22-23 Nov. 2016, 99-107.
19. **Abd El-Hamid E, El- Hawary M, Khedr R, Shahein A.** Evaluation of some bread wheat genotypes under soil salinity conditions. J. Plant Prod.2020; 11(2):167-177.
20. **Farhat WZE, Rania A Khedr, Shimaa A Shaaban.** Response of Some Agronomic, Physiological and Anatomical characters for Some Bread Wheat Genotypes under Water Deficit in North Delta Region. Scientific J. Agric. Sci.2021; 3 (2): 145-160.
21. **Mansour M, Aziza A. Aboulila.** Molecular variability and salinity effects on growth characters and antioxidant enzymes activity in Egyptian barley genotypes. Physiological and Molecular Plant Pathology. 2021; 16, 101739.
22. **Abu El-hail FFB, Hamam KA, Kheiralla KA, El-Hifny MZ.** Salinity tolerance in 280 genotypes of two-rows barley. Egyptian J. of Plant Breeding, 2014; 18: 331-345.
23. **Pakniyat H, Kazemipour A, Mohammadi GA.** Variation in salt tolerance of cultivated (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) and wild (*H. spontaneum* C. Koch) barley genotypes from Iran. Iran Agric. Res. 2003; 22: 45-62.
24. **Ei-Wakeel SE, Ashgan M Abdel-Azeem, El-Shimaa EI. Mostafa.** Assessment of Salinity Stress Tolerance in Some Barley Genotypes. 2019; 64(3):195-206.
25. **Mohamed MEA.** Genetical analysis and evaluation of drought tolerance trait under different conditions in wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L). Ph.D. thesis, Tanta Univ., Egypt. 2004.
26. **Farhat WZE.** Genetical studies on drought tolerance in bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L). M.sc. Thesis, Tanta Univ., Egypt. 2005.
27. **Bagheri A, Abad HS.** Effect of drought and salt stresses on yield, yield components, and ion content of hull-less barley (*Hordeum sativum* L.). J. of new Agric. Sci. 2007; 3 (7): 1-15.
28. **Vaezi B, Bavei V, Shiran B.** Screening of barley genotypes for drought tolerance by agro-physiological traits in field condition. African J. Agric. Res. 2010; 5 (9): 881-892.
29. **Zhang J, Zhou M, Zhou H, Zhao D, Gotor C, Romero L, Shen J, Ge Z, Zhang Z, Shen W, Yan X, Xie Y.** Hydrogen sulfide, a signaling molecule in plant stress responses. J. integrative plant biol. 2021; 63:146-160.
30. **Bose J, Munns R, Shabala S, Gilliam M, Pogson B, Tyerman SD.** Chloroplast function and ion regulation in plants growing on saline soils: lessons from halophytes. J. Exp. Bot. 2017.
31. **Iqbal L, Rashid MS, Ali O, Malik A.** Evaluation Na⁺/K⁺ ratio under salt stress condition in wheat. Life Sci. J. 2020; 17, 43-47.
32. **Zeeshan M, Lu M, Sehar S, Holford P.** Comparison of biochemical, anatomical, morphological and physiological responses to salinity stress in wheat and barley genotypes deferring to salinity stress. In: Stress Physiology of woody plants. CRC Press, 2020; 155-173.
33. **Wu HH, Zhang XC, Giraldo JP, Shabala S.** It is not all about sodium: revealing tissue specificity and signaling roles of potassium in plant responses to salt stress. Plant Soil. 2018; 431, 1-17.
34. **Shabala S, Cuin TA.** Potassium transport and plant salt tolerance. Physiol. Plant. 2003; 133:651-669.
35. **Adolf VI, Jacobsen SE, Shabala S.** Salt tolerance mechanisms in quinoa (*Chenopodium quinoa* Willd.). Environ. Exp. Bot. 2013; 92:43-54.
36. **Rangani J, Parida AK, Panda A, Kumari A.** Coordinated changes in antioxidative enzymes protect the photosynthetic machinery from salinity-induced oxidative damage and confer salt tolerance in an extreme halophyte *Salvadora persica* L. Front Plant Sci. 2016; 7:50.
37. **Mihailović N, Lazarević Z, Dželetović M, Vučković M, Đurđević M.** Chlorophyllase activity in wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L). leaves during drought and its dependence on the nitrogen ion form applied. Plant Science. 1997; 129(2): 141-146.
38. **Narimani TM, Toorchi AR, Tarinejad SA, Mohammadi H.** Physiological and Biochemical Evaluation of Barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) under Salinity Stress. J. Agr. Sci. Tech. 2020; 22(4): 1009-1021.
39. **Allel D, Ben-Amar A, Abdelly C.** Leaf photosynthesis, chlorophyll fluorescence and ion content of barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) in response to salinity. Journal of Plant Nutrition, 2018; 41: 497-508.
40. **Islam MH.** Monitoring of morphological, biochemical and molecular responses of four contrasting barley genotypes under salinity stress. J. the Saudi Society of Agric. Sci. 2021. DOI:10.1016/j.jssas.2021.08.001.
41. **Muhammad SA, Sibgha N, Seema M, Habib-ur-Rehman A, Muhammad A, Abdulaziz AA, Parvaiz A.** Influence of salinity stress on PSII in barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) genotypes, probed by chlorophyll-a fluorescence. J. King Saud Uni. Sci. 2021; 33.

42. **EL-ShawyEE, El SabaghA, Mansour M,Celeddinbarutçular.**A comparative study for drought tolerance and yield stability in different genotypes of barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.). J. Exper. Biolo. and Agric. Sci.2017; 5(2):151-162.
43. **Zare M.** Evaluation of drought tolerance indices for the selection of Iranian barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) cultivars. African Journal of Biotechnology. 2012; 11(93):15975-15981.
44. **Abdi H,Azizov E,Bihamta MR, Chogan R,Aghdam KN.**Assessment and determination of the most suitable drought resistance index for figures and advanced lines of bread wheat. International Journal of Agri. Science. 2012; (1): 78-87.
45. **Mohammadi AA, Saeidi G, Arzani A.** Genetic analysis of some agronomic traits in flax (*Linum usitatissimum* L.). Aust. J. Crop Sci.2010; 4(5): 343-352.

Formatted: Font: Italic

UNDER PEER REVIEW