

# Effect of Salinity on Growth of Some of Selected Varieties of Sorghum in Nigerian Sudan Savannah Region

## ABSTRACT

This research work was carried out to determine the effect of varying concentration of Sodium Chloride (NaCl) on the growth performance of three varieties of Sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor*) viz., SAMSORG 46 (Zabuwa), SAMSORG 45 (Deco) and Farfara. Nursery experiment was conducted at Botanical Garden of the Department Federal University Dutse. The experiment was laid in completely randomized block design and each replicated three (3) times, treatment employed consist of varying concentration of NaCl, with electric conductivity (EC) of 1.0 dsm<sup>-1</sup>, 2.0 dsm<sup>-1</sup>, 3.0 dsm<sup>-1</sup>, 4.0 dsm<sup>-1</sup>, and 5.0 dsm<sup>-1</sup>, in addition to 0.0 dsm<sup>-1</sup>, which served as control. Growth parameters assessed were Plant height, Number of branches, Fresh Weight and Dry Weight. The data collected was analyzed using analysis of variance (ANOVA). The result revealed that salinity did affect growth parameters by suppressing growth and development at times. Deco variety was growing poorly in both plant height, number of leaves, fresh and dry weight, this shows by the time salinity exceeds 5 dsm<sup>-1</sup> might perish. Thus, there was no significant interactions in most of the characters studied. The Study concludes that higher concentration of salt has effect on the plant growth, though the effect and the different variety differs, as such screening exercise in respect of salinity tolerance of other cultivars and for optimum vegetative growth and yield. Thus, further studies should be carries out on the cytology characteristics of the Sorghum varieties.

**Key words:** Farfara, Deco, Salinity, Sorghum, Sudan Savannah, Zabuwa

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Salinity of arable land is one of the major abiotic stresses, which along with the world population is increasing simultaneously at very rapid pace [1]. In some of the developing countries especially those located in the arid regions, more than 50% of our arable lands is affected [2], while it is anticipated that that about 6.8 billion of anticipated 8 billion people would be living in these countries [3][4]. Sorghum and sorghum based products are our major primary food which needs to be increased by 40% if food security is to be ensured to this much population. This is possible only through cultivation of saline lands provided.

The beginning of 21st century is marked by global scarcity of water resources, environmental pollution and increased salinization of soil and water [5]. Increasing human population and reduction in land available for cultivation are two threats for agricultural sustainability [6].

Numerous environmental stresses, high winds, extreme temperatures, soil salinity, drought and flood have affected the production and cultivation of agricultural crops, among this soil

salinity is one of the most devastating environmental stress, which causes major reductions in cultivated land area, crop productivity and quality [7][8].

Moreover, it has been estimated that worldwide 20% of total cultivated and 33% of irrigated agricultural lands are afflicted by high salinity [9] [4]. Furthermore, the salinized areas are increasing at a rate of 10% annually for various reasons, including low precipitation, high surface evaporation, weathering of native rocks, irrigation with saline water, and poor cultural practices. It has been estimated that more than 50% of the arable land would be salinized by the year 2050 [4] [10].

The current global climate change is affecting agricultural and other human activities. Flooding and drought resulting from the change, the coastal areas of Nigeria are getting affected heavily by salinization. Salinity survey of irrigated schemes in the northern Nigeria [11] have shown that certain soils in Borno, Adamawa, Kano and Sokoto states vary from non-saline to moderately saline. Other areas include Hadejia-Jama'are wetland, Nguru wetland, and Kura Kadawa among others [12]. Salinity is a serious threat affecting our food production today. While some plants can tolerate salts some cannot. This implies that many researchers are still interested in how salinity impacts cellular organelles and metabolic processes. Therefore, the study was aimed at assessing the Effect of Salinity on Growth of Some of Selected Varieties of Sorghum Plant (*Sorghum bicolor* (L) Moench) viz. SAMSORG 46 (Zabuwa), SAMSORG 45 (Deco) and Farfara (Local variety).

## **2.0 MATERIALS AND METHODS**

### **2.1 Sample Procurement and Authentication**

Three different varieties of sorghum seeds were obtained from the International Crop Research Institute of Semi-Arid Tropics, Kano substation (ICRISAT) Nigeria, which consist of 2 improved varieties and one local variety, the various sorghum genotypes obtained were kept in air tight polythene bag, in a dry place in the laboratory.

### **2.2 Salt Preparation**

The perfect and suitable salinity reagent (artificial salt stress factor) ionized salt (NaCl) was obtained from the post graduate laboratory of the Federal University Dutse. A stock solution was prepared using distilled water and ionized salt, with an electric conductivity meter up to 6-7dsm<sup>-1</sup>.

### 2.3 Experimental Sites

The field experiment was conducted at the Botanical Garden of the Department Federal University Dutse which lies between 11°42'23'N, 000°22'.50'E.

### 2.4 Experimental Procedure

The experimental procedure was Complete Randomized Design (CRD) with three replications; The Treatment combination involved 3 varieties of sorghum referred to as *Zabuwa*, *Deco*, and *Farfara*, and five salt levels including 0dsmol<sup>-1</sup>, 1dsmol<sup>-1</sup>, 2dsmol<sup>-1</sup>, 3dsmol<sup>-1</sup>, 4dsm<sup>-1</sup>, and 5dsmol<sup>-1</sup>, referred to as S<sub>0</sub>, S<sub>1</sub>, S<sub>2</sub>, S<sub>3</sub>, S<sub>4</sub>, and S<sub>5</sub>, respectively. The three varieties and five salt levels were factorially combined giving 18 treatment combinations which were replicated three times.

The different varieties of sorghum were grouped in individual polythene pot in a square division of 3 replications each containing 18 seedlings in a polythene pot, each was tagged with the treatment salt concentration and the type of sorghum variety, and there is control experiment that was treated with distilled water.

- **Considerable Factors**

1. Concentration of the salt (S)
2. Sorghum variety (V)
3. Control experiment which is 0 concentration

**Table 1:** Treatment Combinations

Varieties	Salt Level					
	Distilled water 0dsm <sup>-1</sup> (S <sub>0</sub> )	Salt treatment 1dsm <sup>-1</sup> (S <sub>1</sub> )	Salt treatment 2dsm <sup>-1</sup> (S <sub>2</sub> )	Salt treatment 3dsm <sup>-1</sup> (S <sub>3</sub> )	Salt treatment 4dsm <sup>-1</sup> (S <sub>4</sub> )	Salt treatment 5dsm <sup>-1</sup> (S <sub>5</sub> )
<b>Zabuwa 46 (V<sub>1</sub>)</b>	V <sub>1</sub> S <sub>0</sub>	V <sub>1</sub> S <sub>1</sub>	V <sub>1</sub> S <sub>2</sub>	V <sub>1</sub> S <sub>3</sub>	V <sub>1</sub> S <sub>4</sub>	V <sub>1</sub> S <sub>5</sub>
<b>Deco 45 (V<sub>2</sub>)</b>	V <sub>2</sub> S <sub>0</sub>	V <sub>2</sub> S <sub>1</sub>	V <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub>	V <sub>2</sub> S <sub>3</sub>	V <sub>2</sub> S <sub>4</sub>	V <sub>2</sub> S <sub>5</sub>
<b>Farfara (V<sub>3</sub>)</b>	V <sub>3</sub> S <sub>0</sub>	V <sub>3</sub> S <sub>1</sub>	V <sub>3</sub> S <sub>2</sub>	V <sub>3</sub> S <sub>3</sub>	V <sub>3</sub> S <sub>4</sub>	V <sub>3</sub> S <sub>5</sub>

## **2.5 Soil Preparation**

A polythene bag measuring 30cm by 15cm was used for each of the treatments combination. Each polythene bag was three quarter filled with sand, mixes with cow dump, placed and labeled appropriately according to the treatment combinations.

## **2.6 Sowing**

The three varieties of Sorghum (Zabuwa, Deco and Farfara) were planted manually using hands in the polythene bag and labeled appropriately according to the treatment combinations, each polythene bag was planted with 8 seed of the sorghum, to enable weekly examination of the growth parameters.

## **2.7 Salt Treatment**

Salt treatment using the stock solution where applied according to the treatment combinations using an electric conductivity meter, and there was subsequent monitoring and observations to determine the salt level.

## **2.8 Parameters Measured**

The following are the parameters were measured: Plant height, and the number of leaves [13], fresh weight, and dry weight[14].

### **2.8.1 Plant Height of Zabuwa, Deco and Farfara Sorghum varieties**

Plant height (cm) was measured subsequently at 7 day intervals starting at first week after planting (WAP) up to 5 weeks after planting (WAP). The height was determined by measuring from the base/ground level to the apex using a measuring tape for each replicate sample from the 3 block respectively and the mean average was taken per section.

### **2.8.2 Number of Leaves of Zabuwa, Deco and Farfara Sorghum varieties**

The number of leaves per plant was determined by counting weekly for each treatment.

### **2.8.3 Fresh Weight of Zabuwa, Deco and Farfara Sorghum varieties**

Each plant per treatment combination where uprooted and weighed in the laboratory using a weighing balance (ATY224 Model no. De0753144) with the capacity of 220g at 0.1mg, and the average height was taken in grams [15].

#### 2.8.4 Dry Weight of Zabuwa, Deco and Farfara Sorghum varieties

Each plant per treatment combination were oven dried at 70 degree Celsius for 48hrs and weighed in the laboratory using a weighing balance, and the average height was taken in grams [15].

#### 2.9 Data Collection and Analysis

Determination of growth parameters was done as follows, Plant height, and the number of leaves, was taken weekly for 5 weeks, fresh weight, and dry weight were taking at two weeks interval. The data collected were further analyzed for statistical significance using two way ANOVA, and significance means were subjected to post hoc analysis using least significant different (LSD) at 5%.

### 3.0 RESULTS

#### 3.1 Growth Parameters

##### 3.1.1 Effect of Salinity on the Plant Height of *Zabuwa*, *Deco* and *Farfara* Sorghum varieties

The result of the findings revealed that at the earlier sampling period that is 1<sup>st</sup> week after planting, treatment 4dsm<sup>-1</sup> has the tallest plant while treatment 3dsm<sup>-1</sup> has the shortest plant, but as the plants grow over time in 5<sup>th</sup> week after planting, treatment 3dsm<sup>-1</sup> and 4dsm<sup>-1</sup> produces the tallest plants while treatment 5 has the shortest plants (Table 2).

Among the three varieties studied, variety one (zabuwa) produces the tallest plant in 1<sup>st</sup> week, while variety 2 (Deco) has the shortest plants, but as the plant grow over time in 5<sup>th</sup> week variety 2 (Deco) produces the tallest plant while variety one (Zabuwa) has the shortest plants. Thus, there was no significant interactions between the salts and the different varieties studied.

**Table 2:** Effect of Different Salinity levels on the Height (cm) of Sorghum Plants

Treatments	Mean Height (cm) of Sorghum Varieties at Weeks After planting				
Salinity	1WAP	2WAP	3WAP	4WAP	5WAP

0dsm <sup>-1</sup>	6.3 <sup>a</sup>	11.1 <sup>a</sup>	25.1 <sup>bc</sup>	42.1 <sup>a</sup>	48.0 <sup>a</sup>
1dsm <sup>-1</sup>	7.8 <sup>a</sup>	11.3 <sup>a</sup>	36.4 <sup>a</sup>	45.7 <sup>a</sup>	51.9 <sup>a</sup>
2dsm <sup>-1</sup>	7.6 <sup>a</sup>	9.0 <sup>a</sup>	36.9 <sup>a</sup>	45.0 <sup>a</sup>	52.2 <sup>a</sup>
3dsm <sup>-1</sup>	6.0 <sup>a</sup>	11.6 <sup>a</sup>	23.1 <sup>c</sup>	46.0 <sup>a</sup>	48.3 <sup>a</sup>
4dsm <sup>-1</sup>	8.4 <sup>a</sup>	19.8 <sup>a</sup>	33.4 <sup>ab</sup>	46.2 <sup>a</sup>	54.2 <sup>a</sup>
5dsm <sup>-1</sup>	6.4 <sup>a</sup>	10.9 <sup>a</sup>	30.1 <sup>abc</sup>	43.1 <sup>a</sup>	47.6 <sup>a</sup>
LSD (P≤ 0.05)	2.31	10.09	8.24	7.74	6.82
Sorghum Varieties					
<i>Zabuwa</i> (V1)	9.5 <sup>a</sup>	11.7 <sup>a</sup>	33.1 <sup>a</sup>	42.6 <sup>a</sup>	49.7 <sup>a</sup>
<i>Deco</i> (V2)	5.6 <sup>b</sup>	12.2 <sup>a</sup>	25.9 <sup>b</sup>	45.6 <sup>a</sup>	51.6 <sup>a</sup>
<i>Farfara</i> (V3)	6.2 <sup>b</sup>	12.9 <sup>a</sup>	33.6 <sup>a</sup>	45.9 <sup>a</sup>	49.7 <sup>a</sup>
LSD (P≤ 0.05)	1.63	7.13	5.83	5.48	4.82
Interactions					
Sal *S Var	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS

Values within columns in Table above followed by the same letter are not significantly different at P≤ 0.05 according to LSD.

(V1) SAMSORG 46 (*Zabuwa*), (V 2) SAMSORG 45 (*Deco*), (V3) Local Variety (*Farfara*), (NS) Not Significant

### 3.1.2 Number of Leaves of *Zabuwa*, *Deco* and *Farfara* Sorghum varieties

The result of the finding revealed that at the earlier sampling period that is week 1, treatment 4dsm<sup>-1</sup> has the highest number of leaves while treatment 3dsm<sup>-1</sup> has the least number of

leaves, but as the plants grow over time in 5<sup>th</sup> week, treatment 3dsm<sup>-1</sup> and 1dsm<sup>-1</sup> produces the highest number of leaves, while treatment 4dsm<sup>-1</sup> and 5dsm<sup>-1</sup> has the least number of leaves (Table 3).

Among the three varieties studied, variety one (*Zabuwa*) produces the highest number of leaves in week one, while variety 3 (Deco) has the least number of leaves, but as the plant grow over time in 5<sup>th</sup> week variety 3 (Farfara) produces the highest number of leaves while variety one (*Zabuwa*) has the least number of leaves. There was no significant interactions between the salts and the different varieties studied.

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**Table 3:**Effect of Different Salinity Levels on the Number of Leaves of Sorghum Plants.

Treatments	Mean Number of leaves of Sorghum Plants at Weeks After planting				
Salinity Levels	1WAP	2WAP	3WAP	4WAP	5 WAP
0 dsm <sup>-1</sup>	22.9 <sup>ab</sup>	13.8 <sup>abc</sup>	26.7 <sup>a</sup>	35.1 <sup>a</sup>	29.6 <sup>a</sup>
1 dsm <sup>-1</sup>	27.8 <sup>ab</sup>	16.3 <sup>ab</sup>	28.9 <sup>a</sup>	34.2 <sup>a</sup>	30.4 <sup>a</sup>
2 dsm <sup>-1</sup>	30.4 <sup>ab</sup>	16.9 <sup>a</sup>	26.4 <sup>a</sup>	33.7 <sup>a</sup>	29.7 <sup>a</sup>
3 dsm <sup>-1</sup>	20.9 <sup>b</sup>	12.2 <sup>c</sup>	25.6 <sup>a</sup>	35.3 <sup>a</sup>	30.4 <sup>a</sup>
4 dsm <sup>-1</sup>	32.4 <sup>a</sup>	16.7 <sup>a</sup>	26.0 <sup>a</sup>	33.3 <sup>a</sup>	28.6 <sup>a</sup>
5 dsm <sup>-1</sup>	29.6 <sup>ab</sup>	13.0 <sup>bc</sup>	26.6 <sup>a</sup>	33.2 <sup>a</sup>	28.6 <sup>a</sup>
LSD (P≤ 0.05)	8.87	3.35	7.88	9.31	10.24
Sorghum Varieties					
<i>Zabuwa</i> (V1)	42.2 <sup>a</sup>	16.9 <sup>a</sup>	25.9 <sup>a</sup>	32.0 <sup>a</sup>	28.5 <sup>a</sup>
<i>Deco</i> (V2)	20.9 <sup>b</sup>	12.3 <sup>b</sup>	26.2 <sup>a</sup>	34.2 <sup>a</sup>	28.8 <sup>a</sup>
<i>Farfara</i> (V3)	18.8 <sup>b</sup>	15.2 <sup>a</sup>	28.0 <sup>a</sup>	36.2 <sup>a</sup>	31.3 <sup>a</sup>
LSD (P≤ 0.05)	6.27	2.37	5.57	6.58	7.24
Interactions					
Sal *S Var	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS

Values within columns in Table above followed by the same letter are not significantly different at P≤ 0.05 according to LSD.

(V1) SAMSORG 46 (*Zabuwa*), (V 2) SAMSORG 45 (*Deco*), (V3) Local Variety (*Farfara*), (NS) Not Significant

### **3.1.3 Fresh Weight and Dry Weight of *Zabuwa*, *Deco* and *Farfara* Sorghum varieties**

The result of the finding reveals that at the early stage of the plant growth, treatment  $1\text{dsm}^{-1}$  has more fresh weight, and treatment  $3\text{dsm}^{-1}$ ,  $5\text{dsm}^{-1}$ , and the control has less fresh weight, while in the fourth week treatment  $1\text{dsm}^{-1}$  also has more fresh weight and treatment  $3\text{dsm}^{-1}$  has the least fresh weight.

In the second week of the dry weight observed, all the plants weigh the same while in the second week treatment  $2\text{dsm}^{-1}$  and the control has more weight than the rest.

Among the different varieties at early stage of the plant growth, variety 1 (*Zabuwa*) showed more weight in the fresh weight, while variety 2 (*Deco*) was the least in fresh weight of the plant, while in the later stage V3 (*Farfara*) has more weight, variety 2 (*Deco*) was still the least on weight. The dry weight were seen to be averagely equal in all the three varieties across the weeks observed respectively (Table 4).

**Table4:** Effect of Different levels of Salinity on the Weight of Fresh and Dry Tissues of Sorghum Plants

Treatments	Mean weight (g) of Fresh and Dry Tissues of Sorghum Plants at Weeks After planting			
Salinity Levels	Fresh Tissues		Dry Tissues	
	2 <sup>ND</sup> WAP	4 <sup>TH</sup> WAP	2 <sup>ND</sup> WAP	4 <sup>TH</sup> WAP
0 dsm <sup>-1</sup>	0.4 <sup>a</sup>	1.0 <sup>a</sup>	0.1 <sup>a</sup>	0.3 <sup>a</sup>
1 dsm <sup>-1</sup>	0.6 <sup>a</sup>	1.3 <sup>a</sup>	0.1 <sup>a</sup>	0.2 <sup>a</sup>
2 dsm <sup>-1</sup>	0.5 <sup>a</sup>	1.1 <sup>a</sup>	0.1 <sup>a</sup>	0.3 <sup>a</sup>
3 dsm <sup>-1</sup>	0.4 <sup>a</sup>	0.3 <sup>b</sup>	0.1 <sup>a</sup>	0.2 <sup>a</sup>
4 dsm <sup>-1</sup>	0.5 <sup>a</sup>	1.0 <sup>a</sup>	0.1 <sup>a</sup>	0.2 <sup>a</sup>
5 dsm <sup>-1</sup>	0.4 <sup>a</sup>	0.9 <sup>a</sup>	0.1 <sup>a</sup>	0.2 <sup>a</sup>
LSD (P≤ 0.05)	0.22	0.7	0.04	0.16
Sorghum Varieties				
<i>Zabuwa</i> (V1)	0.6 <sup>a</sup>	1.0 <sup>a</sup>	0.1 <sup>a</sup>	0.2 <sup>a</sup>
<i>Deco</i> (V2)	0.3 <sup>b</sup>	0.5 <sup>b</sup>	0.1 <sup>a</sup>	0.2 <sup>a</sup>
<i>Farfara</i> (V3)	0.5 <sup>a</sup>	1.3 <sup>a</sup>	0.1 <sup>a</sup>	0.2 <sup>a</sup>
LSD (P≤ 0.05)	0.16	0.46	0.03	0.11
Interactions				
Sal *S Var	NS	NS	NS	NS

Values within columns in Table above followed by the same letter are not significantly different at P≤ 0.05 according to LSD.

(V1) SAMSORG 46 (*Zabuwa*), (V 2) SAMSORG 45 (*Deco*), (V3) Local Variety (*Farfara*), (NS) Not Significant

## **4.0 DISCUSSION**

### **4.1 Growth Parameters**

#### **4.1.1 Plant Height of Zabuwa, Deco and Farfara Sorghum Plants**

The result of the findings revealed that, as the plant grows over time, variety 2 (Deco) generates the tallest plant whereas variety 1 (Zabuwa) has the shortest plants among the three kinds under study in the fifth week. Variety 1 (Zabuwa) initially develops the tallest plant among the three types tested in the first week. This perhaps indicates the plant needs those element for growth at early stage to a reasonable quantity just like the plant needs water. These observation agree with the findings of [15], while working with cowpea he discovered that high concentration of salinity specifically in the range of 4.0 to 5.0  $\text{dsm}^{-1}$  negatively inhibited plant growth more and as the salt concentration increases growth was progressively inhibited in all the cultivars studies. After germination all plant thrives to absorb nutrient from their surrounding in order to grow, some of the requirement of the plant are mineral salts including  $\text{Na}^+$  and  $\text{Ca}^+$  ions containing salts. However these ions are required in right concentration in the soil, concentration of salts beyond the desired limit required by the plant can lead to disruption [16]. Obviously the leaf length showed that as salinity levels increases, leaf length reduces significantly and steadily. These result corresponds with the findings of [17] on their research on Response of onion to salinity which shows how different varieties react to salinity in terms of leaf height.

Although sorghum is a moderately salt-tolerant crop, genotypic differences exist among cultivars. Within the first three weeks (3WAP) of the plant growth variety two (Deco) were the shortest up to week four, which proves that some varieties are salt tolerant at early stage while others at growth. Similar works was reported by [18][19] which says the retardation of growth in the first phase was shown to be due to osmotic stress and in the second phase to ion-related effects caused by high NaCl concentrations. Hence, longterm salt stress led to chlorosis and impaired photosynthesis in older leaves [19]. Plant to grow, processes including cell division, cell expansion and maturation are necessary. Any genetic or environmental factor that can interfere with any of such factors will naturally inhibit growth [20]. The effect of excess salt is harmful to plants, causing physiological stress that plants growth characters including height, number of leaves and branches were suppressed [21].

#### **4.1.2 Effect of Salinity on the Number of Leaves**

The Varieties react differently to environmental stress, some varieties are sensitive at 1<sup>st</sup> week some at 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, or 5<sup>th</sup> week depending on the morphology of the variety. It is evident that just like water, the plant needs those element for growth at early stage to a reasonable amount. The results shows that, in week one, variation one (Zabuwa) generates the most leaves, while variety three (Deco) has the fewest. However, as the plant grows, in week five, variety three (Farfara) produces the most leaves, and variety one (Zabuwa) has the fewest. Concentration of the salt and individual varieties was more prominent at later time of the salt application, suggesting that as plant grow older they absorbed more salts which invariably become more stressing, where by the period overlap with the period of vacoulation and maturation of the plant cells [15][22].

However, concentration of salts beyond the desired limit required by the plant can lead to disruption of the plant [16][15], this is one of the environmental stresses the plant today is seriously battling with particularly because plants do not have specialized excretory organs to eliminate excess salts. The experiment showed that the salinity effect caused some degree of retarding effect on the number of leaves of the plant.

The interchanging ratio of growth among the three varieties studied, proves that some varieties are salt tolerant at early stage while others at later stage of growth. Läuchli, and Grattan[23], reported that in sorghum plants, a notable salt-stress phenotype was observed after 4 days of growth in 200 mM NaCl.

#### **4.1.3 Effect of Salinity on the Fresh and Dry Weight of Sorghum**

The results from the fresh weight, showed how genotypic differences exist among cultivars, the statistical analysis of fresh and dry weight of sorghum indicated that, increased concentration of NaCl reduced the production of fresh and dry matter in all varieties of sorghum. This showed that there is significant difference in integration effects. However, there is no significant difference between the sorghum varieties (no significant difference in main effects) at columns in all NaCl concentrations same thing was reported by Birhane *et al.*[22], who discovered that maximum reduction of root fresh and dry matter of sorghum was observed at the maximum concentration of NaCl. The highest fresh weight of sorghum varieties was observed in Zabuwa and Farfara, whereas Deco was the least one.

The dry weight were seen to be averagely equal in all the three varieties across the weeks observed respectively. But however the plant weight was unimpressive. These observation agrees with findings of [24] who observed a decrease in rate of photosynthesis and dry matter content in *Phargmites australis* species due to treatment with Na<sup>+</sup> and Cl<sup>-</sup> salts.

Variety 2 (Deco) recorded poorly in both the second week and fourth week observed, which shows that variety 2 (Deco) sensitive under saline conditions. This confirmed the work of [15] who reported that, the inhibition of the salt on shoot dry weight was observed to be greater in plant treated with high concentration of CaCO<sub>3</sub> compared to other salts. However generally as the greater the concentration, the lighter the shoot dry weight. He also stated that level of leaf chlorophyll content in a leaf depends on the level of its biosynthesis and rate of its degeneration, which was discovered to increase with salt stress by [25], as compared with the local cultivars.

## 5.0 CONCLUSION

The concluded that higher concentration of salt has effect on the plant growth, though the effect and the different variety differs, as such screening exercise in respect of salinity tolerance of other cultivars and varieties of sorghum and other crops should be supported for optimum vegetative growth and yield. Thus, further studies should be carries out on the cytological characteristics of the Sorghum varieties.

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