شدیدگرمی میں بودے کے خوراک کے اجزاء کی اسپر کے اکیاس پر اثر

#### Effect of different nutrients' spray on heat stress tolerance of cotton crop

Experiments were conducted under field and glass house conditions in University of Agriculture Faisalabad, Pakistan to minimize the effects of heat stress on cotton. In field, three sowing dates (April 2, May 3 and June 17, 2012 while April 4, May 2 and June 19, 2013) were selected so that the three reproductive stages of cotton (squaring, flowering and boll formation) faced optimal, sub and supra-optimal temperatures. In glass house, three temperature regimes i.e, optimal, sub and supra-optimal (32/20°C ± 2°C, 38/24°C ± 2°C and 45/30°C ± 2°C) were maintained so that each reproductive stage of cotton crop faced each temperature for a period of one week to see better comparison with natural conditions. Foliar spray of three nutrients (potassium (K) 1.5%, zinc (Zn) 0.2% and boron (B) 0.1%) were applied under both field and glass house conditions at three reproductive stages during optimal, sub and supra-optimal thermal regimes. A control (water spray) was also maintained in each experiment. The role of each nutrient was seen for heat tolerance in cotton with respect to different biochemical and physiological attributes and also for different phenological, agronomic and quality components under all sowing dates. Cotton crop requires high quantity of these nutrients during squaring, flowering and boll formation stages, and the plants remain unable to uptake these nutrients under heat stress conditions even if soil has sufficient amount of these nutrients. So, the foliar spray of these nutrients is very helpful for proper growth and reproduction of cotton crop. Results showed that the foliar spray of 1.5% potassium and 0.2% zinc maintained the growth, photosynthesis, biochemistry, yield and the related components under medium and high temperature conditions while the crop was unable to sustain these components in conditions where only water spray was applied. Foliar spray of 0.1% boron also increased thermotolerance by improving the development and the yield of cotton crop under heat spells but the effect was not as pronounced as shown by potassium and zinc.

یا کستان میں ککڑی کی علاقائی نسلوں کا جینیاتی تغیر

بنانے کے لیےا پنا کردارادا کر علق ہے۔ دونوں بناوٹی ساخت اور ڈی این اے نشانوں کے تجزبہ سے یہ بات ثابت ہوئی کہ کلڑی اور دوسری نظرانداز شدہ فصلوں کی جنگلی اور کا شت شدہ نسلیں جو کہ تیز کی سے ختم ہوتی جارہی ہیں۔ اُن میں بہت زیادہ منفی صلاحیتیں موجود ہیں جو کہ ان نسلوں سے ملتی جاتی زیر کا شت فصلوں کی جنگلی اور کا نقصان دہ حشرات کا مقابلہ کرنے اور کم یانی دالے علاقوں کے لیے سودمند ثابت ہو تکق ہیں۔

#### Genetic diversity in wild and cultivated Snapmelon (Cucumis melo var. momordica) landraces of Pakistan

The present research work was designed with broad selection, physical and biochemical profiling of Snapmelon landraces from all the four provinces of Pakistan in different frequency. The morphological analysis was conducted to analyze simillarity, divergence, prospective of fruit quality and yield among selected landraces. For the purpose of this study, various qualitative and quantitative parameters were chosen to distinguish Snapmelon germplasm and investigated the effectiveness of morphological variables in genotypes identification. Most of these characters have economic benefits especially related to fruit yield and fruit guality, and consequently provide as target traits for plant breeders and growers of melons and other cucurbits. The results in this research support the view that morphological and chemical contents in fruits are trustworthy in estimating genetic relationships among the landraces of Snapmelon genotypes and can be used powerfully for discrimination. Showed that Pakistani Snapmelon germplasm. In this study, SSR markers were tested on Snapmelon germplasm which yielded important information on the genetic interactions among these landraces. The genetic analysis through principle coordinate analysis and dendrogram showed that the wild landraces were illustrious from all cultivated landraces collected from various regions of the country. As part of the Snapmelon germplasm collection and breeding program at Institute of Horticultural Science, University of Agriculture Faisalabad (Pakistan), the results of this study will help to develop the conservation and managing of germplasm in Pakistan and also assist international cooperation on exploiting new plant materials for improving new cultivars in cucurbits. These preliminary results reported here put emphasis on the importance of collecting diversified Snapmelon landraces in Pakistan and also the need to study the genetic diversity and description of these germplasm. In winding up, a selected set of 18 SSRs has clearly differentiated the germplasm originating from different regions. Outcomes in this study exhibit that there is wide genetic diversity present in Snapmelon. The same set of primers is currently analyzed on multi species and genera of cucurbits with direct sequencing to explicate some inter generic genetic correlation within the family. The diversity present in landraces collected from Pakistan call attention to that there is a great potential for genetic development of Snapmelon to enhance its multipurpose uses, therefore, strategies should be adopted to make utmost use of its diversity. All SSR markers used in this study proved to be very useful in assessing the genetic diversity among geographically different populations of Snapmelon. Both morphological and DNA markers demonstrated a specific information about the diversity in the snap melon landraces and also created a great prospect for the breeders through the conservation of such a valuable germplasm. Though, a more comprehensive and in depth inventory of Snapmelon landraces and their related species and also wild germplasm of cucurbits existed in the country supported with the gene banks of live plant specimens and also an annexed fruit crop catalogue needs to be approved for keeping in view the further breeding/upgrading programs in melons.

### كريلي كزراور ماده چولوں كاتناسب

بى التي ذى سكالر جمد رضوان اصغر محكران : دْ اكْتَرْ حمد امجد شعبه : السُيْنيوت آف بارتيكلچر ل سائنسز

### چېڑکا ؤ کياجائے تو پيز چولوں کو کم کرتے ہيں اور مادہ چولوں کو بڑھاتے ہيں۔اسعمل کو مدنظرر کھتے ہوئے بيہ بات بڑے دثوق کے ساتھ کہ پہ سکتے ہيں کہ ہارمونز کا کرليے کی جنسی تبدیلی ميں ایک اہم عمل دخل ہے۔

#### Sex Expression in Bitter Gourd

Sex modification in cucurbits is brought about by alteration in order of flower appearance, decreasing male flowers and augmenting the production of female flowers and ultimately changing sex ratio. These modifications in expression of sex can be done through different tools of sex modification. Genetic modification by production of gynoceism is one the ways of increasing female flowers though this technique is time consuming and success rate is guite low. Moreover, mineral nutrition, photoperiod, temperature, endogenous levels of PGRs (auxins, gibberellins, ethylene and ascorbic acid) and their interaction with one another, also determine sex ratio and sequence of flower appearance. Short days and slightly low temperature are associated with female tendency in cucurbits while, long days and high temperature enhance male flowers and obstruct female flower development. These environmental factors are beyond the control in open field. Exogenously applied PGRs can alter the sex ratio and its sequence of flower appearance, if these are applied at 2nd or 4th leaf stage which is the critical stage in the development of plant for suppression or promotion of either male or female sex. Like, gibberellins are much effective in enhancing male flowers production and are antagonistic to that of ethylene and abscisic acid in some vegetables. Hence, sex modification in desired direction can be manipulated by application of synthetic plant growth regulators which is an easy and successful way of sex modification.PGRs, even in small quantities can modify the growth of plants by stimulating relevant and appropriate part of the natural growth system within the plant body. These include growth promoters, inhibitors and retardants which have been shown to modify morphological and yield attributes. Furthermore, these have affirmative effect on the production of early flowering, reduction in male flowers and mushrooming female flowers, boost number of fruits, fruit weight and yield attributes. As, they are considered a new generation agrochemicals so, these have pivotal role in strengthening source sink relationship and translocation of assimilates. Thus, they increase productivity by increasing crop yield. Similarly, even in bitter gourd, it is possible to increase the yield by increasing the female flowers and fruit set percentage by the use of some growth regulators like Ethephon, NAA, Maleic hydrazide. Currently, there has been global realization about the role of PGRs in improving crop yield.

# گندم کا خشک سالی برداشت کرنے کے حوالے سے جینیاتی مطالعہ

یی اینچ ڈی کر کر این اور غذائی قلت سے مسائل کو مذظر کتے ہوئے تحقیقاتی کام کا آغاز کیا گیا۔ پیجمبر قومی اور بین الاقوامی سطح پر اعظمی کی گئی گذام کی اقسام کا تھی جن کی طریف سے کی گئی گذام کی اقسام کا تھی جن کی طریف سے حقیقاتی کام کا آغاز کیا گیا۔ پیجمبر قومی اور بین الاقوامی سطح پر اعظمی کی گئی گذام کی اقسام کا تھی سال پرداشت کر نے کی صلاحیت کے حوالے سے گرین باؤس میں تجزیر کیا گیا۔ ان کی کارگردگی کی بذیر پر پانچ خشک سالی پرداشت کر نے والی اور دوختک سالی سے متاثرہ اقسام کا انتخاب کیا گیا۔ ان سات اقسام کا تھی میں ایک دوسرے سے ملاپ کرایا گیا۔ اس خیتر ہونے کا کی گئی کہ مایا تخاب کیا گیا۔ ان سات اقسام کا تھی میں ایک دوسرے سے ملاپ کرایا گیا۔ اس خیتر ہونے کا گرین کی ڈیک سالی پردائی کے خشک سالی پردائت کر نے والی اور دوختک سالی سے متاثرہ اقسام کا انتخاب کیا گیا۔ اس سات اقسام کا تھی میں کی گئی گذاہ میں پر ایونے والے دین تک میٹر کی کا آئی کہ کہ کی گئی کی میں پر ایونے والے دونے کی گئی کی مای کی دوسرے سے ملاپ کرایا گیا۔ اس خیتی میں پردا ہونے والی اور دون ، سٹر نگا کی کر ڈیک کی گئی کی کہ میں پر ایون والے جینیاتی میٹر کن کا آری پی ڈی کن اور وزن ، سٹر نگا کی ڈی کا آئی کی گئی کی گئی گی اور دین ، شری کا آور وزن ، سٹر نگا کی دون کی تعداد، پودے کی اور خیلی میں گئی اور دین ، شید میں کی ڈی کا روز کی تعداد ، ودے کا گئی تقریبا تمام کی تعداد ، خوص کی تعداد ، پودے کی گئی تقریبا تمام کی تعلی کی تعلی کی تعلی کی تعلی کی تعلی کی تعداد ، پودے کی کئی تقریبا تمام کی تعلی کی تعداد ، پودے کا وزن اور دی گئی تقریبا تمام کی تعلی ہو دی کی تعلی کی تعداد ، پودے کی میں کی تعلی ہو کی تعلی کی تعلی ہی کی تعلی ہو دی کی تعلی کی تعلی کی تعلی کی تعلی کی تعلی ہو دی کی کی برار دان کی تعلی کی تعلی کی تعلی ہو کی کی تعلی ہو تعلی کی گئی تقریبا نے تی کی کی کی دولے مالی کی پی پر یادہ پر کی کی مالی دائی ترکی کی تی کی کی کی کی تی کی تی تی تعلی ہو تعی کی داول در تعلی کی تی تی تی کی کی کی بی تعلی ہو کی کی کی دال

#### Genetic studies of drought tolerance in wheat

The development of drought tolerant varieties seems to be the best strategy to cope with the drought stress. Keeping in view the need of the above said information, the research work was conducted and seventy five diversified accessions of Triticum aestivum L. were screened to assess the variability for drought tolerance at seedling stage in the green-house of Department of Plant Breeding and Genetics, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad. On the basis of relative performance of the genotypes, five tolerant and two sensitive genotypes were selected and crossed in  $7 \times 7$  diallel mating design. The genetic material was evaluated under green-house and field conditions. The data regarding various seedling traits; root length, shoot length, root weight shoot weight and plant traits; like days to heading, days to maturity, plant height, flag leaf area, tillers per plant, spike length, number of spikelets per spike, spike weight, grains per spike, spike grain weight per spike straw weight ratio, thousand-kernel weight, biomass per plant, harvest index, rate of

photosynthesis, rate of transpiration and grain yield per plant. All the traits showed decreasing trends due to drought stress except root length. Existence of sufficient amount of genetic variability was evident among genotypes for all the parameters. On performing adequacy test, it was found that data was fully adequate for spike length, plant height, spike weight, spikelets per spike and rate of photosynthesis under normal condition while for traits like shoot weight, days to maturity, plant height, spike length, tillers per plant, thousand-kernel weight, harvest index and grain yield per plant under drought condition indicating the presence of dominance and absence of epistasis. All the remaining traits exhibited the partial adequacy under both the conditions. The results of the genetic studies showed that almost all the traits exhibited additive genetic effects with partial dominance and with moderate to high heritability. High heritability estimates were observed for root weight, shoot weight, plant height, grain weight per spike, flag leaf area, days to heading, thousand-kernel weight, biomass per plant, rate of transpiration and grain yield per plant under both the conditions. Correlation studies among seedling traits revealed significant and positive genotypic and phenotypic association of root length with root weight, shoot length with shoot weight and root weight with shoot weight under both environments. Grain yield per plant had positive and significant genotypic and phenotypic association with almost all the traits under both conditions. Negatively significant genotypic and phenotypic association of grain yield was found with days to heading under both conditions. Although grain yield can be enhanced through selection on yield components as they have strong association with yield under both conditions but special emphasis should be given to plant height, thousand-kernel weight and plant biomass because of their strong association with yield. The genotypes with adequate grain-fill period can have better yielding ability under normal and stress as well because of negative association of days to heading with yield while it was positive with days to maturity. The partial dominance with additive gene action in most of the traits suggests that selection could be carried out in early generations using pedigree or single seed descent methods to have genetic gains under water limited environment. The information may also be used to evolve high yielding varieties for sustainable wheat production in those areas where drought stress is a major threat.

# کلرز دہ زمینوں میں بہتر کمی کی کاشت کے لیے زنگ اور سلکان کی افادیت

### Comparative efficacy of different maize (Zea mays L.) genotypes for acquisition and utilization of iron and

#### zinc under saline conditions

To investigate the effect of salinity on plant morphological, physiological and biochemical attributes and the role of silicon, potassium, iron and zinc in alleviating harmful effects of salinity in maize hybrids, three solution culture and one pot experiment were conducted under this project. Initially, 20 maize hybrids were grown for four weeks in solution culture with two salinity levels (control and 100 mM NaCl). On the basis of biomass, relative shoot fresh weight and leaf ionic composition including K+/Na+ ratio, maize hybrids Ev-5098 and Pak-Afgoee emerged as salt tolerant and salt sensitive maize hybrids, respectively. Subsequently, physiology and biochemistry of salt

tolerant and salt sensitive maize hybrids were evaluated in solution culture and pot experiments under various levels of silicon, potassium, iron, zinc, potassium and salinity. The results revealed that plant growth parameters of both the maize hybrids were decreased due to salinity stress. The salt tolerant maize hybrid Ev-5098 show significantly better plant growth relative to salt sensitive maize hybrid Pak-Afgoee. This was due to better ability of the salt-tolerant maize hybrid to higher leaf K+ concentration, lower leaf Na+ concentration and higher leaf K+:Na+ ratio which enabled the salt-tolerant maize hybrid to have better water relations, photosynthetic attributes, oxidative stress tolerance and resultantly better growth. The additional application of K+, Si, Fe and Zn was helpful in improving the salt tolerance of both the maize hybrids. Foliar application of Zn and Fe gave higher increase in the plant growth and yield as compared to soil application under non-saline and saline conditions. Therefore, the use of salt tolerant maize hybrids and the additional application of these elements can be beneficial in getting better plant stand and production of maize under salt-affected field conditions.

یودوں کی قوت مدافعت کے کیاس کی مِلّی بگ پراثرات

### Role of mechanisms of plant resistance against cotton mealybug

In the present studies research was conducted on all the three mechanisms of plant resistance against mealybug. For this a total of 25 plant species were used (detail of plants used in present studies are given in table 1). Among 25 plant species 14 plants belong to different types of weeds including bathu, leh, peeli dhodhak, aksun, jangli haloon, hazardani, loosen booti, krund, puthkanda, itsit, qulfa, bakhrha, parthenium and daryaibooti. These plants were tested in 6 different localities to determine infestation percentage/population densities of mealybug in selected regions. From the results it was observed that intensity of mealybug was more in cotton growing areas than in mixed cropping areas that was due to availability of abundant host plants and monocropping in that region. Laboratory experiments indicated that morphological traits including leaf area, thickness, trichome density and trichome length played an important role in food preference of mealybug. Biochemical traits including nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, sodium, reducing sugar, total soluble sugar and chlorophyll played their role in food preference and other life history parameters of mealybug. Tolerance studies exhibited that nitrogen and chlorophyll was reduced at 50 and 100 mealybugs per plant as compared with mealybug free plant species. From the present studies it was observed that traits of resistant plant that exerted negative impact on life history parameter and food preference of mealybug, they should be incorporated into economic crops through biotechnological approaches to protect them in future.

**الحدیث**:اسودرضیاللد تعالی عندروایت کرتے ہیں میں نے سیدہ عائشہ رضی اللہ تعالی عنہماسے پوچھار سول اللہ کی رات کی نماز کیسی تھی؟ کہا: آغاز شب میں سوجاتے اور آخر شب میں اٹھر کھڑے ہوتے اور نماز پڑھتے ، پھراپنے بستر پرتشریف لے جاتے جب موذن اذان کہتا تواٹھ پڑتے اگر نسل کی ضروت ہوتی تو نسل کرتے ورنہ دضو کر کے نماز کے لئے چلے جاتے۔

# چاول کی نشو دنما پر نمکیات کے اثر ات

یی اینچ ڈی سکالر: عاطفہ مسعود تکران: ڈاکٹر محد شہباز شعبہ: باٹنی

ماضی تے تجربات کے تنائج سے یہا سے علم میں آئی ہے کہ پی ایل سی کی کار کردگی کم ہونے سے نبا تات کی ساخت ، تر کیب اور کیمیا کی خصوصیات متاثر ہوتی ہیں۔ پی ایل سی کے علم کو تجھنے کے لیے اس کے انہ بر کا استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔ جس میں نیو مائی سین اور 73122-U شال ہے۔ 2312 - 19 اور کیلیٹیم کو کم کرتا ہے جبکہ نیو مائی سین اور 2012-U شال ہے۔ 2312 - 2310 اور کیلیٹیم کو کم کرتا ہے جبکہ نیو مائی سین اور 2012 - U شال ہے۔ 2312 - 2310 اور کیلیٹیم کو کم کرتا ہے جبکہ نیو مائی سین اور 2012-U شال ہے۔ 2312 - 2310 اور کیلیٹیم کو کم کرتا ہے جبکہ نیو مائی سین اور 2012 - U شال ہے۔ 2312 - 2310 اور کیلی کی موجود گی میں 210 کی مقدار کم ہوجاتی ہے۔ یہ تجربات چاول کی نمایا تی دوبا سے زیر اثر کار کردگی کو معلوم کرنے کے لیے لگا کے گئے تا کہ مدافعتی اور غیر مدافعتی چاول کی فصلوں کی شخص کی جاسے۔ ان تجربات میں یہ مشاہدہ کیا گیا کہ (0,00,000) نیو مائی سین اور (0,00,000) دوبا تی کر کار کردگی کو معلوم کرنے کے لیے لگا کے گئے تا کہ مدافعتی اور غیر مدافعتی چاول کی فصلوں کی شخص کی جاسے۔ 10 تجربات کر (0,00,000) نیو مائی سین اور (0,00,000) دوبا تی کر کرا کردگی کو معلوم کرنے کے لیے لگا کے گئی تک اور کی سین کی ہوجو تر میں بید مالیدہ کر کر ایو مائی سین اور (0,00,000) میں چاول کی محلف اقسام (بلسمی 2000) باسمی 3000 دوبا سی 3000 دوبا خیل کی بر معاون کی کر میں میں 10 کر (0,00,000) کی بڑھوتر کی پر کیا تر از اسے دیو مائی سین اور (0,00,000) کی بڑھوتر کی پر کی بر خود کر معاون کی کہ کی کہ بی دوبا کر کر گئی کی بڑھوتر کی پر کی کر مالی ہے۔ تجربات کر تائ تج سی کی کہ بی دوبل سی کر میں کی بڑھوتر کی بر میں کی بڑھوتر کی کر میں کی کر معربی کی کہ بی دوبل کی مندوں کی محلم کی دوبی میں بی کی بڑھول کی معربی بی کر معربی کی بیوں کی بیک کر دوبل کی محلم کی دوبی میں کی مولی کی کر دوبی کر مالی کر کر کی ہو کر کر کر کی کی کر دوبی میں کی بی دوبی کر کی کر کی کر کر تیں کہ بی دوبی کر معربی کی معربی کی بیوں کی بی دوبی کر بی دوبی میں معربی کی بی دوبی میں کر کر کی کر میں دوبی کر محلم کو تیز کی دوبی ہوں کی معربی کر دوبی میں دوبی میٹ کی کہ معربی ہو کی کہ بیوں کی کر دوبی میں دوبی کی معربی کی معربی دوبی میں دوبی میں دوبی میں دوبی میں کر کر کر کر کی میں کر کر کی میں کر دوبی میں کر کر کی میں دوبی کی معر

### Morpho-physiological and biochemical responses of rice (Oryza sativa L.) to saline stress

In order to investigate the effect of Phospholipase C (PLC) inhibitors (neomycin and U-73122) application as foliar spray on four rice cultivars (Bas-385, Bas-2000, Bas-370 and Shaheen) under salt (NaCl) stress, two experiments were conducted under natural climatic conditions. In the first experiment, two levels (water spray and 100 µM) of neomycin were foliar sprayed on all rice cultivars under salt (0, 50, 100 and 150 mM NaCl) stress. In the second experiment, two levels (ethanol and 100 µM) of U-73122 were applied on the same rice cultivars under the same salinity stress. In the second experiment salt stress showed almost uniform response. However, foliar application of U-73122 significantly increased shoot and root fresh weights and shoot length at the vegetative stage but slightly decreased shoot length at the reproductive stage. Exogenous application of U-73122 increased chl. a and b contents while it decreased chlorophyll a/b ratio in all cultivars. U-73122 as a foliar spray slightly decreased. Fv/Fm, NPQ while only at vegetative stage in all four cultivars. Exogenous application of U-73122 was applied as a foliar spray. Exogenous application of U-73122 decreased and leaf ascorbic acid decreased in all cultivars only at the vegetative stage. Activity of SOD and POD decreased due to foliar application of U-73122 in all cultivars at the reproductive stage. At lateral stage U-73122 slightly increased POD activity. Foliar applied U-73122 significantly increased at the reproductive stage in all cultivars at philo and IC II application of U-73122 is lightly increased at the reproductive stage in all cultivars. However foliar application of U-73122 slightly increased POD activity. Foliar applied U-73122 significantly increased at the reproductive stage in all cultivars. However foliar application of U-73122 slightly increased at the reproductive stage in all cultivars. However foliar application of U-73122 slightly (P 0.05) increased the total number of grains and 100 grain weight.

# کماد میں نمکیات کو برداشت کرنے میں مختلف میٹا بولائیٹ کا مکنہ کر دار

یی اینی ڈی کر عید بائنی ایوب زرعی تحقیقاتی ادارہ ، فیصل آباد سے ملنے والی مختلف اقسام کو مصنوعی اور قدرتی کلرانٹی اتحورزدہ زمین ( کھیت ) میں بہار اور ٹرزال کے موسم میں اگایا گیا۔ مصنوعی کلر اتھور کے تج بات گملوں میں زرع یو نیورٹی کے پولیٹیکل گارڈن میں کیے گئے جبکہ قدرتی کلرانٹی/تھورزدہ زمین کے لیے تحقیقاتی ادارہ برائ شورزدہ زمین ( کھیت ) میں بہار اور ٹرزال کے موسم میں اگایا گیا۔ مصنوعی کلر اتھور کے تج بات گملوں میں زرع یو نیورٹی کے پولیٹیکل گارڈن میں کیے گئے جبکہ قدرتی کلرانٹی/تھورزدہ زمین کے لیے تحقیقاتی ادارہ برائ میں صنوعی کلر اتھور زدہ زمین کے لیے تحقیقاتی ادارہ برائ میں صنوعی کلر اتھور نے تج بات سے مصنوعی کلر اتھور (CPF-246) اور کلرانٹی کی کئی کی دیارت کر نے والی دواقسام کا چناؤ کیا گیا تا کہ ان میں مختلف میٹا بولائیٹ کی جائ (Simulation) کی تعلقہ لیول S-2003-US-778) برداشت کر نے والی دواقسام کا چناؤ کیا گیا تا کہ ان میں مختلف میٹا بولائیٹ کی جائے کا رائ کی تعلی کا انتخاب کیا گیا۔ ان انگائی جا نے ان ابتدائی تج بات سے مصنوعی کلر *اتھور* (Simulation) کو تعلقہ لیول S-2003-US-778) بردا رہ کا دور کر ای گی تا کہ ان میں مختلف میٹا بولائیٹ کی جائے کہ کار 2010 کے معنوبی کار اتھور واقسام 2014-2018) کو تعلقہ کی کی کہ دی دور کر ان کے موسوعی کے لیے تیز کی جھی کے اور ان کے محمد کیا گیل اور کمادی منتخب اقسام 2014-2018 کار دور میں کی خود دون کہ وقد سے تین بار جانچا گیا۔ یہ تج بار اور خزاں دونوں موسوس کے لیے کیے گئے۔ مصنوعی اور ڈور میں کی وجہ سے مادی دی مواجع میں کی دور میں کی خود دون کی وقد سے تین بار جانچا گیا۔ یہ تج بار اور خزاں دونوں موسوس کی لیے گئے۔ مصنوعی اور ڈور میں کی وجہ سے مادی کی موسوسی کی ہے ہے تھے۔ مصنوعی میں کی ہو مورد میں کی مورد کی دی تو دور میں کی دور کی دور کی دور کی دور کی دور کی دولی کی مولی کی مولی میں میں دو کی مولی کی دور میں کی دور میں کی دولی کی مولی کی تو دولی کی مولی کی دور دو میں کی کی دور دون میں کی دولی کی مود دولی کی مود دولی کی مولی کی دور دون کی دور میں کی دور دولی کی مولی کی دولی کی مولی کی دولی کی مولی کی دولی دولی کی دولی کی دولی کی دولی کی دولی کی

#### سەماھى زرعى ڈائجسىڭجولائى تا ستمبر 2019ء

### Possible association of metabolites accumulation with salt tolerance of sugarcane

Sugarcane germplasm obtained from Ayub Agriculture Research Institute, Faisalabad were screened in Simulation, Old Botanical Garden, UAF as well as in fields of Saline Soil Research Institute, Pindi Bhattian in two growing seasons. The salinity/sodicity levels selected in simulation were EC/SAR 2.5/13.5, 5/25, 6/30 and in saline/sodic fields were EC/SAR 2.75/14.5, 4/26, 5/30. The two screened clones, one as tolerant (CPF-246) and other as sensitive (S-2003-US-778) were selected for detailed studies at three selected levels of salinity/sodicity at fore-nightly intervals (Autumn season 2013 and Spring season 2014). Growth of both the clones reduced as salinity/sodicity increased in simulation as well as field trials. Metabolites such as Chl-a, Chl-b, and Chl-T were severely damaged by the salts concentrations. Total free amino acid contents were higher in both saline/sodic conditions especially in Autumn season. Reduction in primary metabolites under stress shifted the metabolic processes towards enhanced production of secondary metabolites. Antioxidant pigments such as carotenoids were also damaged by high EC/SAR. Anthocyanins were high in shoot and roots of sprouts, especially CPF-246, at all treatments and harvests. High production of H2O2 induced lipid peroxidation by the production of MDA contents in both parts of sprouts as compared to control. Greater production of osmoprotectants such as glyinebetaine, proline, soluble sugars, and reducing power assay as well as total phenolics occurred at all harvests in both simulation and field trials. The total alkaloids and total lignins were higher in roots of CPF-246 compared to S-2003-US-778, and resulted in reduced root size. The greater uptake of toxic ions, Na+, Cl-, SO42-, in both roots and shoots of sprouts showed damaging effect on the concentration of essential nutrients; K+, Ca2+, Mg2+, N and P and thus justify the effect of salinity/sodicity stress more on S-2003-US-778 as compared to CPF-246 and Autumn season suppressed the growth of both clones as compared to Spring season.

کھیل گھاس کی مختلف انواع میں نمکیات کو ہرداشت کرنے کی صلاحیت

# Ecotypic adaptations in Bermuda grass [Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers.] for salt stress tolerance

Cynodon dactylon is one of the most tolerant and resistant C4 perianal grasses that can acquire a variety of habitats throughout the world and has a cosmopolitan nature due to its unique nature of resistant and extreme tolerance level it was selected its different ecotypes to assess the degree of salt tolerance from various regions of Punjab, Pakistan. By examining its various morpho-agronomic anatomical and physiological characteristics that showed independent results as subjected to different salt stress levels. Tolerance level of C. dactylon to environmental stresses varies from highly sensitive to tolerant grass. It was found that all the ecotypes on the basis of shoot biomass production, root growth and various physio-biochemical and anatomical features, the ecotypes can be rated according to their degree of salt tolerance as: DF-SD>PA-HS>UL-HS>KL-HS>KKL-S>S-HS>S-SW>PA-RF>T-SW>M-RB>BG-NS every ecotype has very specific response to increasing salinity based on different morpho-anatomical and physio-biochemical characteristics. It is concluded that differently adapted ecotypes of this grass independently evolved during the long evolutionary history and this is confirmed by their specific adaptive mechanism for salinity tolerance under similar controlled environments.