

## Evaluation of salinity levels on the early growth of wild rice (*Oryza coarctata* .I)

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### ABSTRACT

#### Back ground

*Oryza coarctata*, a highly salt-resistant wild rice species commonly found on the coastal areas in India. The magical salt tolerance level of the species can be grown on saline water having EC level 20-40 dSm-l submergence for quite a long period. It was revealed that *Oryza coarctata* has some special unicellular salt hairs (trichomes) on the adaxial surface of the leaves. Sodium and chloride were the dominant ions in the excreted material. The most critical stage in seedling establishment is usually considered as seed germination which consequently determines the successful crop production. Understanding the responses of plants at these stages is particularly important for elucidating the mechanisms of salt resistance or sensitivity in plants and their survival.

#### Results

In *invitro* condition the experiment was conducted to evaluate the salt tolerance level of species 08. Treatments were applied with saline water in ppm: T1=control (No salt applied), T2= 500ppm, T3=1000ppm, T4=2000ppm, T5=4000ppm, T6=8000ppm, T7=16000ppm, T8=32000ppm. The agronomic data was recorded initially after 15 days and then second after 22 days of sowing. The positive response of wild rice species towards salt stress was recorded because shoot length of wild rice was very well maximum to 8000 ppm.

#### Biography:

Fozia Naz Memon is working at Agriculture Research Institute, Tandojam Sindh-Pakistan. He has published many articles in reputed international journals.