



Reacția fiziologică a plantelor de bob (*Vicia faba* L.) în a doua fază a stresului salin

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World-wide salinity stress is one of the most serious factor limiting the productivity of agricultural crops. The identification of physiological processes limited by salt stress is thus of utmost importance to improve plant salt resistance. The effect of sodium chloride, potassium chloride, sodium sulphate and potassium sulphate on growth and ion concentration of faba bean (*Vicia faba* L.) was studied in a hydroponic culture system. After a 14 d period of isoosmotic treatment with NaCl or Na₂SO₄, respectively, plants developed symptoms of damage. Those symptoms of damage on leaves were characterised as black necrotic spots. Treatments of the plants with NaCl or Na₂SO₄ provided evidence for the hypothesis that the development of black necrotic spots has been caused by an excess of Na⁺ and not of Cl⁻.