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*(Prunus amygdalus B.)*

**SALINITY STRESS EFFECT ON SOME ECOPHYSIOLOGICAL TRAITS  
OF SELECTED ALMOND GENOTYPES (*PRUNUS AMYGDALUS B.*)**

*(Prunus amygdalus B.)*

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( $p \leq 1\%$ )

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*(Prunus amygdalus B.)*

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(*Pistacia mutica* *Pistacia khinjuk*)

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Table 1. Chemical and physical characteristics of experimental soil.

Ec (dS.m <sup>-1</sup> )	pH	T.N.V(%)	O.C.(%)	S.A.R	( ) N (%)	( ) P (mg kg <sup>-1</sup> )	( ) K (mg kg <sup>-1</sup> )	Sand (%)	Silt (%)	Clay (%)
2.9	7.72	3.25	0.97	1.7	0.08	75	663	80	8	12

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%

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Minolota

Spad 502

(W<sub>d</sub>)

(W<sub>t</sub>)

(W<sub>f</sub>)

$$RWC = [(W_f - W_d) / (W_t - W_d)] \times 100$$

Corning

pclm3

Jenway

Perkin Elmer

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DR2000

MSTATC

Excel

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Bates *et al.*

Chloride Meter

Atomic Absorption

Flame Photometric

Duncan's Multiple Range Test



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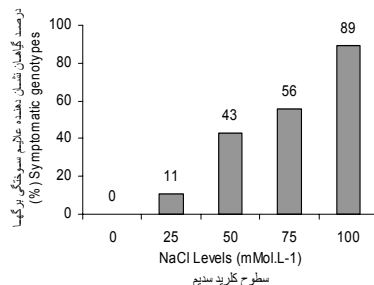


Fig. 2. The percentage of almond genotypes with leaf scorch symptoms at the end of 8<sup>th</sup> week.

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Table 3. Means comparison of ionic content of almond genotypes in different NaCl levels (mean  $\pm$  SD.).

NaCl levels (mmol.L <sup>-1</sup> )	Ions (mg.g <sup>-1</sup> )					Ratios	
	Na <sup>+</sup>	Cl <sup>-</sup>	K <sup>+</sup>	Ca <sup>2+</sup>	Mg <sup>2+</sup>	Na/K	Na/Ca
0	8.6 $\pm$ 0.70 a	12.3 $\pm$ 2.65 a	18.1 $\pm$ 2.40 a	12.4 $\pm$ 0.75 a	3.3 $\pm$ 0.40 a†	0.49 $\pm$ 0.02a	0.71 $\pm$ 0.04 a
25	11.2 $\pm$ 1.55 ab	19.2 $\pm$ 2.10 b	18.5 $\pm$ 2.60 a	13.2 $\pm$ 1.46 a	3.1 $\pm$ 0.70 a	0.60 $\pm$ 0.05a	0.84 $\pm$ 0.10 a
50	13.4 $\pm$ 2.45 bc	23.7 $\pm$ 2.17 c	19.4 $\pm$ 3.08 a	11.9 $\pm$ 2.60 a	2.8 $\pm$ 0.78 a	0.71 $\pm$ 0.25a	1.17 $\pm$ 0.38 ab
75	16.4 $\pm$ 2.29 c	28.1 $\pm$ 3.20 c	19.3 $\pm$ 2.38 a	11.1 $\pm$ 2.51 a	2.2 $\pm$ 0.35 a	0.86 $\pm$ 0.21a	1.49 $\pm$ 0.13 b

† In each column, means with the similar letters are not significantly difference at 1 % level of probability using DMRT.

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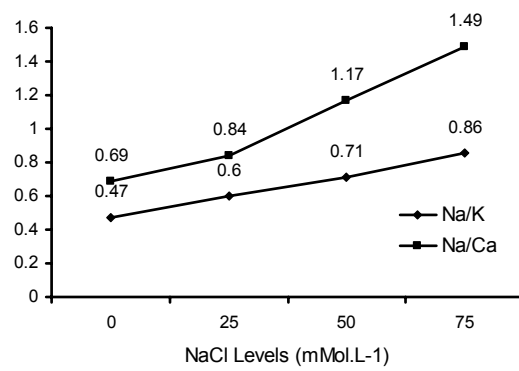


Fig. 3. Trend of increase Na/Ca and Na/K ratios with increasing of NaCl concentrations.

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