

Elevated Potassium Fertilization Improves Wheat Growth and Yield under Salt Stress

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Use of K for to Combat Salt-stress

- Potassium addition improved plant K-concentration and the growth of salinized barley plants (*Helal and Mengel*, 1979).
- □ Adequate supply of K may contribute greatly to plants survival under saline-sodic conditions (*Marschner*, 1995).
- Decreased biomass and chlorophyll content under salt stress was improved by foliar application of K (Kaya et al., 2001).
- □ 40 mg K kg⁻¹ soil **increased brassica biomass** under 80 mM of NaCl stress (*Umar et al., 2011*).

Use of K to Combat Salt-Stress

Potassium fertilization **did not** eliminate the deleterious effects of salinity on corn yield and potato, **despite increased K⁺ and decreased Na⁺** concentration in the plant tissue.

(Bar-Tal et al., 1991; Alhagdow et al., 1999; Holthusen et al., 2012)



Wang et al. 2013. Int J Mol Sci. 14, 7370–7390.

Effect of elevated K-fertilization on wheat growth under salt stress

Location:

Wire house, Faisalabad, Pakistan

Variety:

FSD 2008

K⁺ levels (K₂SO₄):

2.2, 4.4, 8.8 mM K⁺,

No. of Replications:

Four

Salt stress:

1, 60 and 120 mM NaCl was applied **2 weeks** after transplanting.

Harvesting:

6 weeks after treatment application



Effect of elevated K application on osmotic and water potential of wheat leaf under salt stress



Effect of K on antioxidant enzymes (superoxide dismutase (SOD: Unit/g protein) and peroxidase (POX:(µmol min⁻¹ g⁻¹) in the leaves under salt stress



Effect of elevated K application on Na⁺ concentration in shoot of wheat under salt stress



Effect of elevated K application on shoot and root Dry weight of wheat under salt stress (g/pot)



Whether decreased Na⁺ and increased K⁺ in plant tissue represent their concentration in metabolically active parts of plant cells?



Effect of elevated K-fertilization on subcellular Na⁺/ K⁺ dynamics (SBFI-AM) in wheat under salt stress

- Salinity levels Variety
- K⁺ levels (K₂SO₄)
- No. of replications
- Location

- 0 and 100 mM FSD 2008
- 3 , 6, 12 mM K⁺
- Four

Stockholm University, Sweden

Salt stress (NaCl) was applied 3rd day after sowing. Harvesting: After 6 days



Effect of elevated K fertilization on Na⁺ and K⁺ concentration in wheat leaf protoplast under salt stress



The [Na⁺] in wheat leaf protoplasts by additional 100 mM Na⁺ (*in vitro*) into protoplast isolated from different treatments



Determining the effect of elevated K-fertilization on yield of wheat under salt stress

| 1, 60 and 120 mM |
|----------------------------------|
| FSD 2008 |
| 2.2 , 4.4, 8.8 mM K ⁺ |
| Wire house ISES |
| CRD factorial |
| |

Salt stress (NaCl) was applied 2 weeks after transplanting. Harvesting: At maturity



Effect of K fertilization on number of grains/pot and 1000 grains weight of wheat under salt stress



Effect of elevated K fertilization on yield of wheat under salt stress



■ 2.2 ■ 4.4 ■ 8.8 mM

Effect of elevated K application on relative increase/decrease of K⁺ and Na⁺ in wheat shoot under salt stress



Conclusion

Elevated K-fertilization under salt stress:

- not only increases K⁺/Na⁺ in shoot as well as at subcellular level
- increases plant growth as well yield, however more pronounced effect on grain yield in wheat

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