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ONLINE ISSN: 1349-1008 PRINT ISSN: 1343-943X

Plant Production Science

Vol. 7 (2004), No. 1 30-35



[PDF (152K)] [References]

Tolerance of Grasses to Calcium Chloride, Magnesium Chloride and **Sodium Chloride**

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(Received: June 18, 2003)

Abstract: The tolerance of six cool-season grasses and six warm-season grasses to three kinds of salt was examined in solution culture. Among the cool-season grasses, tall fescue (Festuca arundinacea Schreb.) was the most tolerant to all three salts. Among the warmseason grasses, bermudagrass (Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers.) was the most tolerant to excess calcium chloride and sodium chloride, while bahiagrass (*Paspalum notatum* Flugge) was the most tolerant to excess magnesium chloride. A positive and significant correlation was found between estimates of the concentration at which plant growth decreases by 50% (C_{50}) in the presence of excess $CaCl_2$ and those in the presence of excess NaCl. The C_{50} estimates in excess MgCl₂, however, were not correlated with those in the other two salts. The results suggest that common physiological mechanism confers tolerance to both excess CaCl₂ and excess NaCl, but a different mechanism to excess MgCl₂.

Keywords: Calcium, Co-tolerance, Grass, Magnesium, Salinity, Sodium



To cite this article:

Hidekazu Kobayashi, Setsuro Sato and Yoshikuni Masaoka: "Tolerance of Grasses to Calcium Chloride, Magnesium Chloride and Sodium Chloride". Plant Production Science, Vol. 7, pp.30-35 (2004).

doi:10.1626/pps.7.30 JOI JST.JSTAGE/pps/7.30

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