

Investigation of the effects of salinity stress on marigold berry germination

Ghasem Nezhad Ebrahim

Master of Agriculture, Mashhad Azad University. Khorasan Razavi Agriculture Education and Training

Abstract:

Expansion of salinity of the soil and water is one of the increasing problems and crises in the world that covers and extends the vast surface of our country. In the same vein, the identification and biocompatibility of medicinal plants resistant to salinity is an urgent need of the Iranian medical community. In order to determine the effect of different levels of salinity on the germination of the Silybum marianum, in order to determine the effects of different levels of salinity on the germination of the Silybum marianum, to cover the presence of more pastureland and desert areas in order to plant medicinal plants, the need for import of medicines in the country should be reduced. Factorial design in a completely randomized design with four levels

•, $\xi \cdots$, $h \cdots$ and $h \cdots$ micromos per cm in three replications. The results of the experiment showed that with increasing salinity, the rate of germination (at $\circ \lambda$) and germination percentage (at $h \lambda$ level) were significantly reduced, but The rate of germination was less sensitive than salinity. In this trait, there was no significant decrease in germination rate with increasing salinity. At the end, due to the stability of marigold to salinity and its importance in The production of active ingredient (Silybum marianum) for pharmaceutical purposes, its extensive cultivation in semi-arid lands of Khorasan Razavi is proposed.

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Key words: Salinity stress, Martigal, Silybum marianum, Medicinal plants, Liver disease