



جامعة الفيوم
كلية الزراعة
قسم علوم وتكنولوجيا الأغذية



رقم البحث: الرابع

Improvement of Selected Morphological, Physiological, and Biochemical Parameters of Roselle (*Hibiscus sabdariffa* L.) Grown under Different Salinity Levels Using Potassium Silicate and Aloe Saponaria Extract.

عنوان البحث باللغة الإنجليزية:

الباحثون المشاركون:

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ملخص البحث باللغة الانجليزية:

Two successive field trials were carried out at the experimental farm of the Agriculture Department of Fayoum University, Fayoum, Egypt, to investigate the sole or dual interaction effect of applying a foliar spray of Aloe saponaria extract (Ae) or potassium silicate (KSi) on reducing the stressful salinity impacts on the development, yield, and features of roselle (*Hibiscus sabdariffa* L.) plants. Both Ae or KSi were used at three rates: 0% (0 cm³ L⁻¹), 0.5% (5 cm³ L⁻¹), and 1% (10 cm³ L⁻¹) and 0, 30, and 60 g L⁻¹, respectively. Three rates of salinity, measured by the electrical conductivity of a saturated soil extract (ECe), were also used: normal soil (ECe < 4 dS/m) (S1); moderately-saline soil (ECe: 4–8 dS/m) (S2); and highly-saline soil (ECe: 8–16 dS/m) (S3). The lowest level of salinity yielded the highest levels of all traits except for pH, chloride, and sodium. Ae at 0.5% increased the values of total soluble sugars, total free amino acids, potassium, anthocyanin, a single-photon avalanche diode, stem diameter, fruit number, and fresh weight, whereas 1% of Ae resulted in the highest plant height, chlorophyll fluorescence (Fv/Fm), performance index, relative water content, membrane stability index, proline, total soluble sugars, and acidity. KSi either at 30 or 60 g L⁻¹ greatly increased these abovementioned attributes. Fruit number and fruit fresh weight per plant also increased significantly with the combination of Ae at 1% and KSi at 30 g L⁻¹ under normal soil conditions.