

SILICON AND THIOUREA MEDIATED STIMULATION OF SALT TOLERANCE VARYING BETWEEN THREE FODDER BEET (*BETA VULGARIS* L.) GENOTYPES

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Abstract. Effect of exogenously applied Silicon (Si) and Thiourea (TU) were examined in fodder beet plants under saline conditions. Seedlings growth of three fodder beet genotypes (Jamon, Monro and Tarine) were maintained in pots containing soil salinized with 300 mM NaCl dissolved in irrigation water. Two levels of Si (100 mgL⁻¹, 200 mgL⁻¹) and TU (150 mgL⁻¹, 300 mgL⁻¹) respectively were applied exogenously through leaves of 40 to 50 days old pots transplanted fodder beet plants. Salinity stress significantly suppressed plant growth and fresh biomass and as well as altered some physiological parameters like total chlorophyll content, K⁺, Na⁺, and K⁺/Na⁺ ratio in all the investigated fodder beet genotypes. Yet, these reductions were higher in Tarine followed by Jamon than those of Monro. However, both treatments of Si and TU as foliar application were effective in mitigating the adverse effects of salinity stress on shoot growth and improvement in fresh weights of Monro. Salinity stress increased leaf Na⁺ contents, whereas K⁺ contents and K⁺/Na⁺ ratio decreased in fodder beet plants under saline regime. These reductions were improved by Si and TU application, increased the K⁺ uptake and K⁺/Na⁺ ratio through ion selectivity and ultimately triggered activity of anti-oxidant enzymes: Superoxide dismutase (SOD), Peroxidase (POD), and Catalase (CAT) and proline accumulation needed to thrive best in saline stress conditions. The beneficial effects of applied Si and TU were reflected in the form of enhanced fodder beet growth as well as improvement in various physiological traits and antioxidant defensive mechanism.

Keywords: *fodder beet, winter fodder crop, salt stress, silicon, thiourea*

Introduction

Salinity intrusion is one of the major environmental issues throughout the world and a huge number of hectares of marginal lands also have limited the scope for crop production (Dasgupta et al., 2015). Salinity and drought are two of the most genuine abiotic stresses, which signify a threat on crop productivity worldwide (Guo et al., 2014). In many parts of the world, a significant region of watered arable land has been confronting a major issue of salinization. Even though it is very difficult to accurately determine the increasing salinized area and its phenomenon however, it was estimated that round about 20-21% of irrigated land (45 million ha) which contributes the on third of the world's coproduction is mainly salt affected (Shrivastava et al., 2015). The productivity of most crops was reduced by soil salinity, in spite of the fact that to a changing degree relying on species (Hussain et al., 2016). Pakistan has about 16.80 million ha irrigated agricultural area in which 6-7% is categorized as strongly Saline, 9-

10% slightly saline, 3-4% moderately and 6% miscellaneous, while 72% is listed as non-salt affected land (Khan et al., 2017). Salt stress has great impact on major and minor crop's yield and reduce up to 50% yield in many arid and semi-arid areas of the world (Dugasa et al., 2016). Production of practically every conventional crop around there is significant decreased under saline soil conditions. Henceforth the introduction of non-traditional salt tolerant fodder crops in these areas could be an appropriate alternative.

Fodder beet is salt tolerant crop when contrasted with other fodder and forages, similar to that it can be effectively grown on salt influenced lands and fed as fodder in numerous European countries and in Egypt. Farmers generally use all parts roots and leaves as animal feed, directly in fresh form or processed (Sakr et al., 2014). The cultivation of fodder beet crop on marginal lands gives a remarkable benefit to farmers in the form of high economic yield production on such type of barren lands (Abdallah et al., 2008). The beet crop is utilized by amalgamation with straw in European and in other different countries of the world. Both the underground part roots and above part leaves are used as animal feed, however the tuberous roots of fodder beet are mainly utilized as primary feed for animals (El-Sarag et al., 2013).

Some beneficial mineral supplements have been determined by different researchers which can balance the unfavorable impacts of salt stress. On earth crust after the oxygen, silicon is found the 2nd most abundant element and exist as 8th common element in nature (Sahebi et al., 2015). A number of ways like fertilizer or bio-stimulant silicon can be used which plays a vital role in plant growth development and yield productivity under various stress conditions (Sawas and Ntatsi, 2015). Silicon supplementation into the solution culture enhanced wheat development and K^+/Na^+ with reduction in Na^+ and upgraded K^+ take-up. It is useful for plants from numerous points of view as it enhances plant water status in setting of relative water content and transpiration rate, improves the hurtful impacts of salt stress on chlorophyll and plant biomass in both leaves and roots, it brings down fundamentally the Na^+ uptake by (Liu et al., 2015). The supplementation of Silicon under salt stress conditions has the ability to mitigate the adverse effects of Na^+ and uptake by plants by increasing the K^+ concentration and with the resultant increase in K^+/Na^+ ratio (Xu et al., 2015). Exogenous application of different concentrations of Silicon to salt stressed aloe sensitive plants and tolerant plants significantly improved the K^+ content in roots and translocation to leaves and other parts of plants consequently raising the K^+/Na^+ ratio, while decrease the Na^+ uptake and its translocation (Garg et al., 2016).

Thiourea is a nitrogen and sulfur containing compound and is being utilized for the improvement of crops yield. Addition of thiourea significantly improves plant's root and shoot weight, tallness and number of leaves and leaf area, which directly results in the enhancement of plant's growth and development under various stresses condition (Parveen et al., 2015). Thiourea has the ability to improve entire plant growth, by enhancing cellular development of plants under salt stress (Ikram and Javed, 2015). Saddiqui et al. (2006) also reported that exogenously applied Thiourea altogether enhanced the fresh and dry weights grown under salt stress condition.

The current research was undertaken to test the hypothesis that (1) Thiourea and Silicon exogenous application enhanced fodder beet salt tolerance both by improving the plant biomass and decreasing the ion toxicity; (2) Thiourea and silicon improved the plant water balance by enhancing the proline accumulation; (3) Both treatments alleviated the ion toxicity by triggering antioxidant enzymes which are involved in scavenging reactive oxygen species and ion homeostasis.

Materials and methods

Land preparation and nursery raising

A plot sized 2×2 m² was prepared for nursery raising of Fodder Beet genotypes. For seeds sowing, the seedbed was prepared by thoroughly mixing one part Farm Yard Manure (FYM) and two parts soil as collected from AP horizon of the Agriculture Research Farm, The University of Haripur. Phosphorus 120 mg kg⁻¹ as single super phosphate and half dose of the nitrogen (60 mg kg⁻¹ N) as urea were applied as starter dose for fodder beet genotypes at time of Nursery preparation. Remaining ½ of the N was applied in two equal splits, i.e. 30 mg kg⁻¹ N was applied 15 days after sowing (DAS) and the remaining at 30 DAS. and the nursery plot was then irrigated immediately. The nursery was left for 45 days after sowing to develop their growth and irrigations were provided at 7 days intervals subsequently.

Pot filling and nursery transplantation

A surface soil (0-20 cm), clay loam soil, (Gee and Bauder, 1986) was collected from Agriculture research farm area Department of Agricultural Sciences, The University of Haripur, Pakistan. The soil contained 1.20 mg Kg⁻¹ of total dissolved salts, 0.55% organic matter (Nelson and Sommers, 1996), 0.20% calcium chloride (Leoppert et al., 1996), 8.7 mgL⁻¹ available Pphosphorous. Growth media was prepared by filling pots measuring (height 22 cm, base diameter 24 cm and top diameter 27.5 cm) with a mixture of field soil and Farm yard manure in 3:1 ratio. The base of each pot was covered with polyethylene bags in order to develop salinity stress condition.

Plant growth and treatments application

At field capacity, five plants were transplanted on 1st March, 2017 in each pot, replicated thrice using Completely randomized design (CRD) for each fodder beet variety. In order to develop salinity stress, 300 mM NaCl solution was applied to the growth medium of Twenty days old transplanted after transplantation in pots Twenty days after transplantation in pots, a dose of 300 mM NaCl solution was applied to each pot in order to develop salinity stress. All pots were placed in green house and Twenty days after salt application, Calcium silicate (Si) and Thiourea (TU) were applied exogenously on Fodder beet genotypes. Two levels of Si and TU at 100 mgL⁻¹, 200 mgL⁻¹ and 150 mgL⁻¹, 300 mgL⁻¹ respectively were applied at 40 days after transplantation in pots, nonetheless one treatment in each fodder beet variety was kept control in the absence of Si and TU application. At 60th day of transplantation in pots, the plants were harvested and roots were cleaned from soil for data recording of fresh shoot, root weight and length of shoot, root and total biomass. The third fresh leaf of each fodder beet plant was harvested at the end of experiment for K⁺, Na⁺ concentration, K⁺/Na⁺ ratio, proline content estimation and the activity of antioxidant enzymes (SOD, POD and CAT).

Statistical analysis

Data of the present study were subjected to analysis using Two-Way ANOVA according to Abdi and Williams (2010), using Statistix 8.1. The differences among means were tested using Tukey's Honest Significant Difference test at 0.01% probability level. Mean values were presented as mean value with standard errors calculated from three replications.

Results

Growth parameters

Shoot length and root length of all fodder beet genotypes reduced significantly ($P \leq 0.01$) under salinity stress (Table 1). However, the reduction in shoot length and root length was much lower in Jamon and Tarine respectively than all other fodder beet genotypes. Exogenously applied Silicon and Thiourea significantly improved the growth of fodder beet genotypes as compared to non-treated plants under salt stress conditions. Silicon and Thiourea increased the shoot length in Monro with Si @ 200 mg L⁻¹ being statistically at par with Tarine under TU @ 300 mg L⁻¹ application. Similarly, the root length of Jamon plants increased under Si @ 100 mg L⁻¹ whereas TU @ 300 mg L⁻¹ application increased root length of Monro plants as compared to other treatments.

Table 1. Growth parameters of fodder beet genotypes grown in saline conditions as affected by exogenous application of silicon and thiourea

Parameters	Genotypes	Treatments				
		Control (300 mM NaCl)	Si (100 mg L ⁻¹)	Si (200 mg L ⁻¹)	TU (150 mg L ⁻¹)	TU (300 mg L ⁻¹)
Shoot length (cm)	Jamon	32.43 ± 0.34	40.83 ± 0.56	35.30 ± 0.29	38.97 ± 0.38	37.23 ± 0.32
	Monro	36.10 ± 0.32	38.93 ± 0.28	44.50 ± 0.25	37.50 ± 0.41	38.70 ± 0.66
	Tarine	42.36 ± 0.32	41.90 ± 0.64	39.33 ± 0.71	39.80 ± 0.42	43.90 ± 0.48
Root length (cm)	Jamon	8.26 ± 0.08	10.86 ± 0.08	7.03 ± 0.12	8.73 ± 0.18	7.57 ± 0.09
	Monro	8.06 ± 0.14	9.13 ± 0.20	7.10 ± 0.26	8.33 ± 0.23	9.43 ± 0.15
	Tarine	8.33 ± 0.14	7.36 ± 0.17	8.90 ± 0.22	7.63 ± 0.20	8.47 ± 0.23
Shoot weight (g)	Jamon	73.53 ± 0.65	84.40 ± 0.82	62.83 ± 0.62	105.17 ± 0.42	61.60 ± 0.93
	Monro	56.83 ± 0.98	59.80 ± 1.08	111.97 ± 0.92	62.23 ± 0.64	102.00 ± 0.72
	Tarine	65.07 ± 0.12	62.10 ± 0.52	58.53 ± 0.60	54.67 ± 0.47	49.27 ± 0.62
Root weight (g)	Jamon	40.23 ± 0.26	40.26 ± 0.71	12.73 ± 0.55	48.93 ± 0.49	27.53 ± 0.52
	Monro	35.67 ± 0.75	39.73 ± 0.56	50.17 ± 1.27	39.83 ± 0.37	58.23 ± 0.52
	Tarine	34.66 ± 1.08	26.50 ± 0.70	32.13 ± 0.33	24.40 ± 0.32	25.73 ± 0.81
Total Biomass (g)	Jamon	103.77 ± 0.91	134.67 ± 1.52	117.53 ± 0.99	154.10 ± 0.66	89.13 ± 0.88
	Monro	92.50 ± 1.68	99.53 ± 1.38	162.13 ± 1.78	102.07 ± 0.96	160.23 ± 0.97
	Tarine	79.73 ± 1.07	98.60 ± 1.70	90.67 ± 1.36	79.07 ± 0.84	95.00 ± 1.28

Values in columns having the same letter are not significantly different at $p \leq 0.05$

Shoot weight and root weight was significantly different ($P \leq 0.01$) of all fodder beet plants grown with salinity in root environment (Table 1). However, the reduction in shoot weight and root weight due to root zone salinity was much lower in Tarine compared to other fodder beet genotypes. The exogenous application of silicon and Thiourea significantly affected the fodder beet shoot and root weight under saline conditions. The highest shoot weight and root weight was recorded with Silicon and Thiourea application in Monro which was statistically at par with Jamon. Imposed root zone salinity significantly affected ($P \leq 0.01$) the total biomass in fodder beet plants (Table 1). Salinity stress caused maximum reduction in biomass of Tarine plants as

compared to other fodder beet plants. Both Silicon and Thiourea were found to increase the total biomass under salt stress conditions. Monro produced maximum biomass under Silicon @ 200 mg L⁻¹ and Thiourea @ 300 mg L⁻¹ followed by Jamon under Silicon @ 100 mg L⁻¹ and Thiourea @ 150 mg L⁻¹ (Fig. 1).

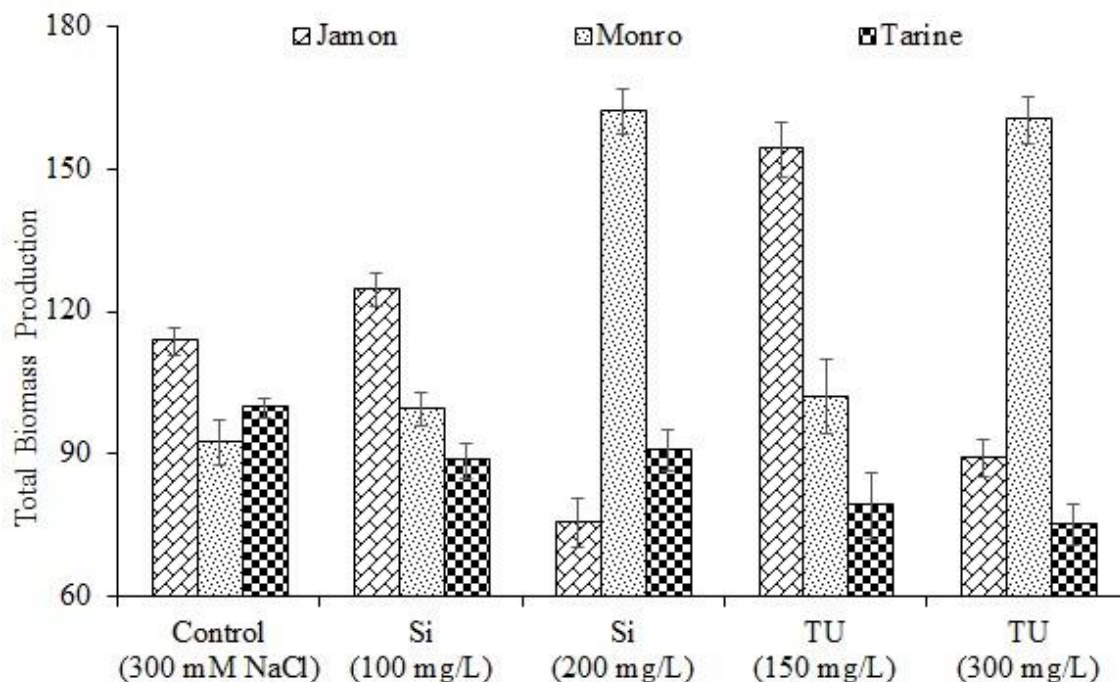


Figure 1. Increase in total biomass production in fodder beet genotypes grown under salt stress conditions at different levels of silicon and thiourea. The bars indicate standard error (\pm SE) of mean ($n = 3$). All means are significantly different at $p \leq 0.05$

Physiological parameters

In all fodder beet plants, the potassium ion concentration was found significantly affected ($P \leq 0.01$) under salt stress conditions (Table 2; Fig. 2). The highest K⁺ concentration was observed in Tarine under salt stress. Plants perform better in K⁺ ions accumulation as Silicon and Thiourea were exogenously applied as compared to control treatment. The higher K⁺ concentration in fodder beet shoots was recorded under exogenous application of Silicon @ 200 mg L⁻¹ and Thiourea @ 150 mg L⁻¹ in Tarine, statistically at par with Monro under control treatment. Root zone salinity significantly ($P \leq 0.01$) enhanced the sodium concentration in fodder beet shoots. The maximum Na⁺ concentration was depicted in Monro under saline conditions. However, Silicon and Thiourea exogenous application were found to decrease the Na⁺ ion accumulation in fodder plants under salt stress conditions as compared to control. Monro recorded with lowest Na⁺ accumulation under Silicon @ 200 mg L⁻¹ statistically at par with Tarine and Jamon under Silicon @ 100 mg L⁻¹ and Thiourea @ 300 mg L⁻¹ respectively. Monro recorded highest in K⁺/Na⁺ ration under Silicon @ 200 mg L⁻¹ followed by Jamon under Thiourea @ 150 mg L⁻¹ exogenous application respectively. Data revealed significant variation ($P \leq 0.01$) among fodder beet genotypes regarding proline accumulation under

saline conditions (Table 2). Salinity stress significantly reduced proline accumulation in Monro compared to other fodder beet genotypes. Both Silicon and Thiourea were found to positively influence proline accumulation in Fodder beet plants. Decreasing salinity stress also decreased proline accumulation in Tarine under Silicon @ 100 mg L⁻¹ and Thiourea @ 300 mg L⁻¹, statistically at par with Janom and Monro under Thiourea application @ 300 mg L⁻¹ respectively.

Table 2. Concentration of K⁺, Na⁺, K⁺/Na⁺ ratio, proline content and antioxidant enzyme activities in fodder beet genotypes grown under saline conditions as affected by exogenous application of silicon and thiourea

Parameters	Genotypes	Treatments				
		Control (300 mM NaCl)	Si (100 mg L ⁻¹)	Si (200 mg L ⁻¹)	TU (150 mg L ⁻¹)	TU (300 mg L ⁻¹)
K⁺ concentration (mg g⁻¹)	Jamon	76.67 ± 3.18	94.63 ± 3.76	86.87 ± 3.47	88.67 ± 2.88	102.87 ± 3.00
	Monro	129.17 ± 7.08	115.87 ± 5.44	80.50 ± 6.01	116.80 ± 5.42	101.90 ± 4.10
	Tarine	123.40 ± 8.24	96.37 ± 5.85	138.27 ± 4.10	141.97 ± 5.50	122.03 ± 7.89
Na⁺ concentration (mg g⁻¹)	Jamon	56.00 ± 5.29	48.00 ± 7.218	63.60 ± 4.86	56.33 ± 6.35	61.27 ± 5.91
	Monro	81.57 ± 10.46	76.57 ± 7.36	43.10 ± 8.92	64.37 ± 2.23	48.97 ± 6.80
	Tarine	105.27 ± 5.21	54.63 ± 6.22	94.47 ± 3.99	116.57 ± 4.13	77.63 ± 6.82
K⁺/Na⁺ ratio	Jamon	1.40 ± 0.18	1.65 ± 0.28	1.69 ± 0.10	2.05 ± 0.32	1.40 ± 0.17
	Monro	1.65 ± 0.26	1.85 ± 0.18	2.20 ± 0.32	1.52 ± 0.10	1.94 ± 0.24
	Tarine	1.17 ± 0.06	1.22 ± 0.08	1.58 ± 0.04	1.79 ± 0.16	1.47 ± 0.09
Proline content (mg g⁻¹)	Jamon	146.67 ± 3.53	264.33 ± 2.85	245.67 ± 4.41	235.67 ± 4.26	248.33 ± 2.33
	Monro	122.0 ± 2.52	250.0 ± 6.08	234.0 ± 3.18	190.0 ± 5.03	243.33 ± 3.06
	Tarine	157.33 ± 5.24	304.67 ± 5.36	241.67 ± 2.65	240.67 ± 7.97	274.0 ± 7.26
SOD (unit.mg⁻¹)	Jamon	154.0 ± 0.66	167.0 ± 0.83	196.0 ± 0.93	195.0 ± 0.68	178.0 ± 0.745
	Monro	172.0 ± 0.81	190.0 ± 0.90	209.0 ± 0.86	198.0 ± 0.69	186.0 ± 0.722
	Tarine	164.0 ± 0.70	197.0 ± 0.87	201.0 ± 0.79	191.0 ± 0.64	184.0 ± 0.766
POD (unit.mg⁻¹)	Jamon	35.29 ± 0.40	51.42 ± 0.73	50.12 ± 0.61	50.23 ± 0.66	54.23 ± 0.810
	Monro	36.17 ± 0.49	51.58 ± 0.77	50.78 ± 0.69	51.12 ± 0.70	54.89 ± 0.848
	Tarine	36.82 ± 0.52	52.02 ± 0.79	50.33 ± 0.68	50.16 ± 0.60	55.07 ± 0.866
CAT (unit.mg⁻¹)	Jamon	2.65 ± 0.66	3.01 ± 0.83	3.84 ± 0.93	2.69 ± 0.68	2.89 ± 0.745
	Monro	2.95 ± 0.81	3.22 ± 0.90	3.06 ± 0.86	2.75 ± 0.69	2.86 ± 0.722
	Tarine	2.81 ± 0.70	3.09 ± 0.87	2.98 ± 0.79	2.59 ± 0.64	2.93 ± 0.766

Values in columns having the same letter are not significantly different at p ≤ 0.05

Anti-oxidant enzymatic activities

Anti-oxidant enzymes activity (SOD, POD and CAT) were significantly affected (P ≤ 0.01) by induced salt stress in all fodder beet genotypes (Table 2; Fig. 3). Highest SOD and POD activity was found in Jamon while Tarine recorded higher CAT activity than rest of the genotypes under imposed salinity stress. Exogenous application of both Silicon and Thiourea enhanced the activity of antioxidant enzymes in fodder beet genotypes under salinity stress than that of untreated plants (control). Nonetheless, SOD, POD and CAT activity were increased significantly in fodder beet plants under Silicon @ 200 mg L⁻¹ and Thiourea @ 150 mg L⁻¹ when applied exogenously under salt stress conditions.

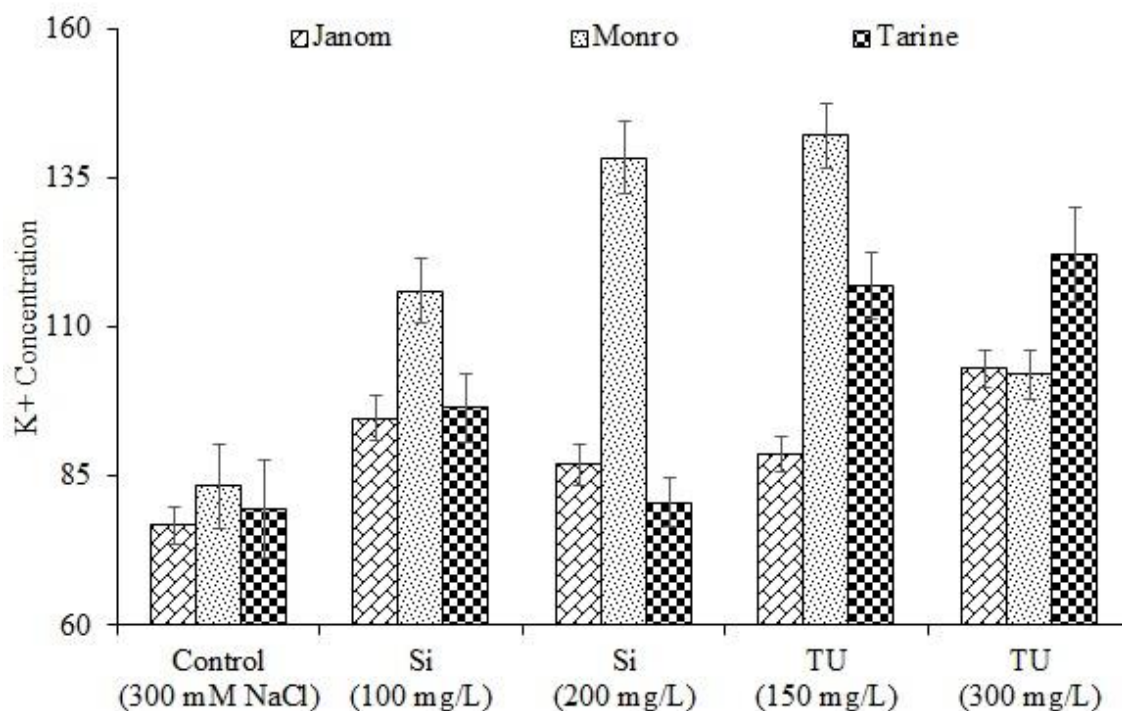


Figure 2. Percent increase in shoot K⁺ concentration in fodder beet genotypes grown under salt stress conditions at different levels of silicon and thiourea. The bars indicate standard error (±SE) of mean (n = 3). All means are significantly different at p ≤ 0.05

Discussion

The salinity stressed produced adverse effects on plants growth as mostly expressed as osmotic stress, explicit ion toxicity, damage to cellular membranes, vital nutrient deficiency and trigger in oxidants, etc. (Ashraf, 2009). To overcome salinity stress effects in plants, researchers are using various bio-stimulants which have been reported to influence various physiological processes (Perveen et al., 2014). In current study, the foliar application of silicon and Thiourea enhanced the growth of all Fodder beet plants as grown under salt stress condition. Various growth parameters including root and shoot length, root and shoot fresh weight, and total biomass were enhanced by Silicon and Thiourea under salt stress conditions (Table 1). Similar results to our research study have also been observed (Anjum et al., 2011) in two different wheat genotypes grown under 130 mM salt stress conditions. Likewise, some prior reports supported our results and revealed that Thiourea application mitigates the adverse effects of salinity and hence improved the final grain yield of many crops like, cereal crops (Sahu et al., 2006) and potato (Mani et al., 2012). Various research studies stated that exogenously applied Nitrogen containing compounds e.g. Thiourea has significant impact on the synthesis of green photosynthetic pigments which ultimately associated with high biomass production in salt stress conditions (Ashraf and Harris, 2013). Both Silicon and Thiourea exogenously applied are directly involved in the cellular osmotic adjustment of plants, which leads to enhance the biomass production of plants under salt stress condition (Burman et al., 2004; Seckin et al., 2009).



Figure 3. Mechanism of silicon and thiourea mediated salinity tolerance in fodder beet

Present study showed that salt stress caused the increased accumulation of Na^+ in shoots and roots of fodder beet genotypes. Due to presence of high concentration of Na^+ content, reduction was recorded in the concentration of K^+ which ultimately reduced the K^+/Na^+ ration in plant's tissues. The physiological window of ideal K^+ uptake by plants limits within the sight of expanding measure of Na^+ . In the current research exogenous application of Silicon and Thiourea on fodder beet plants enhanced the K^+ and K^+/Na^+ by reducing Na^+ uptake (Table 2; Fig. 2). Silicon is also reported as to enhance the K^+/Na^+ ratio under salt stress (Al-aghabary et al., 2004). A critical decrease saw in Na^+ take-up demonstrates that TU-induced tolerance is because of salt stress mitigation strategy (Srivastava et al., 2011). To become salt stress tolerant, plants adopt various strategies and mechanisms like proline accumulation, formation of mannitol and glycine betaine etc which plays an important role in various plants processes just like, scavenging of Reactive Oxygen species in salt stress (Ali and Ashraf, 2011), stabilization of cell's membrane (Ashraf and Ali, 2008) and Osmotic adjustment of plants (Ashraf and Foolad, 2007). In this study, Tarine performed best in proline accumulation under salt stress conditions. Maximum proline content was found by Silicon exogenous application @ 100 mgL^{-1} (Table 2; Fig. 3). Silicon application improves proline and protein accumulation which ultimately trigger antioxidative defense mechanisms and decreases the lipid peroxidation under salt stress (Al-aghabary et al., 2004). Production of Reactive Oxygen Species such as SOD, POD, and hydroxyl radicals mainly damage the plants at cellular level which thrive in saline growth medium (Ashraf et al., 2009). In the current study we have detected that salt stress induces the SOD, POD and CAT activities as to alleviate salt stress in fodder beet plants. The exogenous application of Silicon and Thiourea showed to activate these activities more efficiently against salt stress conditions for ideal plant growth and development (Table 2; Fig. 3). Some prior studies concluded that Thiourea induced enhancement in the activities of antioxidant enzymes like, SOD, POD and CAT with remarkable decrease in Oxidative stress generated by the presence of Salinity stress

(Hammed et al., 2013). Likewise, another study also suggested that exogenous application of Thiourea in salt stress condition significantly lowered oxidative damage caused by ROS rather than unsprayed plants (Srivastava et al., 2011). It has been demonstrated recently that Silicon mitigates oxidative stress by stimulation of antioxidants, both enzymatic and non-enzymatic (Savvas and Ntatsi, 2015), such as superoxide dismutase (SOD), catalase (CAT), ascorbate peroxidase (APx), peroxidases (POD), and ascorbate (AA) etc. Li et al. (2016) showed that the provision of Si exogenously increased the SOD, POD and CAT activity of *Glycyrrhiza uralensis* seedlings grown under salt stress, after 20 days of treatment. Our research findings are analogous to earlier research studies which revealed that exogenously applied silicon can increase the anti-oxidant enzymatic activities such as; superoxide dismutase (SOD), peroxidase (POD) and catalase (CAT) under saline regimes.

Conclusions

Salt stress caused reduction in growth attributes, physiological and biochemical parameters of fodder beet plants. However, exogenously application of silicon and Thiourea improved to some extent stress tolerance in fodder beet plants by improving growth parameters as well as proline content, K^+ content, K^+/Na^+ ratio and decreasing Na^+ content in the shoots under saline conditions. Among all the three fodder beet genotypes evaluated under salt stress condition, Monro performed best having maximum SOD, POD and CAT activities. It was able to thrive best under saline conditions and hence produced prolific biomass, followed by Jamon and Tarine respectively. Furthermore; Silicon @ 200 mgL^{-1} and Thiourea @ 150 mgL^{-1} was found most effective in mitigating the salt stress conditions. To further investigate the salt ameliorating ability of silicon and Thiourea, a field experiment with more number of fodder beet genotypes is suggested.

Compliance with ethical standards. There is no potential conflict of interests and authors confirm that the field studies did not involve endangered or protected species.

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