

Glaucium species seed germination at different salinity levels as influenced by growth regulators

Abstract

Salinity is considered the major factor that reduces plant growth in arid and semiarid regions where soil salinity is naturally high and precipitation is insufficient to achieve proper leaching. Horned Poppies (*Glaucium* spp) are members of the Poppy family, Papaveraceae and native to the Mediterranean and Middle East regions. The easiest way to grow Horned Poppies is seeding where they are to bloom in the ground in fall and thinning them to the desired spacing the following spring. There are no reported seed germination trials on *Glaucium* species under saline conditions or how growth regulators may improve *Glaucium* seed germination percentage and speed. The objectives of this study were (1) to determine if applications of ethephon, fusicoccin, kinetin and thiourea could promote *Glaucium* spp seed germination under different salinity levels; (2) to determine the most effective concentrations of each growth regulator in enhancing *Glaucium* spp germination under saline conditions. Without pretreatment, *Glaucium* spp seeds have a low germination due to seed dormancy. Experiments were conducted to test the effect of the application of different concentrations of thiourea, fusicoccin, ethephon, and kinetin on horned poppy seed germination under three salinity levels. On average, horned poppy germination percentage ranged from 30% in *Glaucium corniculatum* to 74.8% in *G. flavum* under nonsaline condition. Germination was reduced to 15 and 50.2% at 15 and 30 dSm⁻¹ salinity levels, respectively. Analysis of variance indicated a significant difference among tested chemicals at EC=0.0 dSm⁻¹ and EC=15 dSm⁻¹ and EC=30 dSm⁻¹ (Table 1) in their effect on enhancing *Glaucium* spp seed germination percentage and speed of germination. In conclusion, a variation in germination percentage and speed among the tested species has been indicated. *Glaucium flavum* achieved the highest germination percentage and speed under all salinity levels followed by *G. acutidentatum* and *G. grandiflorum* while *G. corniculatum* had the lowest

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Ahmed O Getlawi, Mohamed A Shahba, Harrison G Hughes

Department of Horticulture & Landscape Architecture, Colorado, USA

Correspondence: Mohamed A Shahba, Department of Horticulture & Landscape Architecture, Fort Collins, Colorado, 80523-1173, USA, Email shahbam@lamar.colostate.edu**Received:** March 07, 2019 | **Published:** April 25, 2019

germination percentage and speed. The effect of growth regulators varied from species to species and from one salinity level to the other. The current investigation demonstrated that 30 mM thiourea, 0.01 mM fusicoccin, 10.0 mM ethephon, and 1.5 mM kinetin increased seed germination percentage and speed of *Glaucium* spp under saline conditions. Ethephon was the most effective growth regulator in ameliorating salinity effect on *Glaucium* spp seed germination followed by thiourea, fusicoccin and kinetin. All tested growth regulators had similar positive effects at the highest salinity level (EC=30 dSm⁻¹). Further research is needed to develop appropriate protocols for practical and effective treatment procedures for landscape use in saline areas.

Keywords: horned poppies, germination percentage, germination speed, ethephon, fusicoccin, kinetin, thiourea

Abbreviations: EC, electrical conductivity

Introduction

Salinity is considered as the major factor that reduces plant growth in arid and semiarid regions where soil salinity is naturally high and precipitation is insufficient to achieve proper leaching. Horned Poppies (*Glaucium* spp) are members of the Poppy family, Papaveraceae, native to the Mediterranean and Middle East regions. Horned poppies grow best in full sun and in well-drained soil. The easiest way to grow Horned Poppies is seeding in the fall where they are to bloom and thinning them to the desired spacing with spring germination. *G. flavum* Crantz is the most widely spread species in the genus. It's found along the coasts of Britain and the Atlantic Islands to the coasts of the Mediterranean Basin and the Black Sea.¹ It grows predominantly on sandy beaches and as a result it is commonly known as the Sea Horned Poppy. This implies that *G. flavum* is relatively salt tolerant due to its proximity to the sea. *G. grandiflorum* Boiss & É. Huet is native in the southern part of the Caucasus Mountains in Turkey but is also found in Syria, Iran and the Sinai.¹ There are two varieties of *G. grandiflorum*: var. *grandiflorum* and var. *torquatum*. *G. grandiflorum* var. *torquatum* has red petals with a black blotch and can be found in calcareous hillsides. *G. grandiflorum* var. *grandiflorum* is found in fields, banks and rocky slopes. *G. acutidentatum* Hausskn & Bornm is endemic to Turkey where it is found on dry hillslopes and rocky places.¹ It is the most glabrous species with smooth sepals and ovaries. *G. corniculatum* (L.) J.H. Rudolph is native to the Mediterranean basin, Atlantic islands, Caucasus Mountains, Bulgaria,

Romania, northern Iraq and northwestern Iran.^{1,2} *G. corniculatum* also has some unique characteristics which are soft leaves, villous texture and sepals that are scabrous to hirsute. Although there is some conflicting information about *G. corniculatum*'s corolla, its petals have been observed to be yellow, orange or red² with a black basal spot.¹

Previous research on *Glaucium flavum* seed germination has clearly indicated a need to stratify the seeds which have seed coat dormancy (hard seed). Previous research has also verified that *G. flavum* germinates better in cooler temperatures and that light can interact with germination at warmer temperatures (breaking a surface-germination avoidance mechanism) but light impedes germination at cooler temperatures. A combination of stratification type of scarification has been tested too³⁻⁸ with some success. Walmsley and Davy⁷ compared the seed germination of *G. flavum* under different levels of salinity to mimic the sea water normally found on coasts. Germination in *G. flavum* dropped dramatically at 20% salinity. They found that unripe seeds germinated readily and verified that *G. flavum* seeds have a hard seed coat dormancy as reported by Scott.³ As seed aged, they showed an increased sensitivity to supra-optimal temperatures. Therefore, they concluded that reduced germination in older seeds is not necessarily due to lower viability but because of growing sensitivity to inappropriate conditions such that the optimal environmental conditions has a more narrow range; this is likely a symptom of decreased vigor.

The effects of germination regulating chemicals in enhancing seed germination under salinity conditions and alleviating salinity stress

has been reported many plant species. Gul and Khan⁹ demonstrated a substantial enhancement in seed germination of the perennial halophyte Utah pickleweed (*Salicornia utahensis* Tidestrom) with the inclusion of ethephon, (an ethylene releasing compound) at 10mM and kinetin 0.05mM. Ethylene may stimulate seed germination,^{10,11} especially when seeds are exposed to salt and temperature stresses.¹² El-Keblawy et al.¹³ reported a positive effect of 0.05 mM kinetin in enhancing the germination at high salinity levels in mesquite [*Prosopis juliflora* (Sw.) DC.]. While Khan and Ungar¹⁴ reported that thiourea (10 mM) partially alleviated the inhibitory effects of salinity on the germination of summer seeds of coastal dune grass [*Halopyrum mucronatum* (L.) Stapf], while kinetin (0.05 mM) alleviated the inhibitory effects of salinity on the germination of winter seeds. Fusicoccin is known to alleviate the effect of salinity on seed germination of halophytes.^{15–18} Shahba et al.^{19,20} have found a positive effect for thiourea, fusicoccin, kinetin and ethephon on saltgrass seed germination under saline conditions. It is still to be determined if other *Glaucium* species will germinate under similar conditions and there have been no trials to improve *Glaucium* species seed germination under saline conditions.

There is no reported seed germination trial on *Glaucium* species, under saline conditions and with use of growth regulators to improve seed germination percentage and speed. The objectives of this study were (1) to determine if applications of ethephon, fusicoccin, kinetin and thiourea could promote *Glaucium* spp seed germination under different salinity levels; (2) to determine the most effective concentrations of each growth regulator in enhancing *Glaucium* spp germination under saline conditions.

Materials and methods

Seed Acquisition. *Glaucium* seeds were acquired from Denver Botanic Garden's collection. *Glaucium* species studied were as follows; *G. flavum*, *G. acutidentatum*, *G. grandiflorum* and *G. corniculatum*. All four species are grown in the Rock Alpine Garden with an area of 43,560 ft² or approximately 4046.9 m². Seeds were stored at room temperature prior to initiation of these studies.

Viability Testing. A seed is considered viable if the embryo is alive and will germinate. The viability of the seeds was tested with a 1.0% concentration of 2,3,5-triphenyltetrazolium chloride (TZ). The testing method used was in accordance with the standards set by the Association of Official Seed Analysts (AOSA) for seeds of the Papaveraceae. Two replications of 100 seeds from each seed lot were set on moist blotter paper to soften overnight. Off-center, longitudinal cuts were made into the seeds and they were then placed in petri dishes containing 1.0% TZ. The dishes were set in a dark store room at 19°C overnight (approximately 8 hours). Viability was determined based on diagrams and descriptions of Papaver sp. seed staining in the AOSA handbook. Viability tests were performed on seeds prior to the combined stratification/scarification treatment.

Germination test

Without pretreatment, *Glaucium* spp seeds have low germination due to seed dormancy. To break seed dormancy, seeds were subjected to machine scarification using the MAT-OSU pneumatic seed scarifier, Mater Intel., Corvallis, OR). A series of pilot tests were performed to determine the appropriate sandpaper grit size, appropriate operation pressure of the scarifier and scarification time for optimum results. In this experiment the seed scarifier was set at 112 MPa pressure with 60 Grit sandpaper used, and a scarification time of 4 min. In the stratification treatment, scarified seeds were placed on moist paper

towels and stored at 4°C in darkness for 3 weeks. Three treatment factors were imposed: salinity, type of germination-regulating chemical, and concentrations of germination-regulating chemical. The experiment was set up in the growth chamber and repeated once. A split-split plot design with three replications was used. Salinity levels were considered as the whole plot factor, germination-regulating chemicals were the subplot factor, and the concentrations of these chemicals were the sub-subplot factor. Salinity levels were control (distilled water), and electrical conductivity (EC) of 5, 15 and 30 dSm⁻¹ (salinity levels were determined based on preliminary studies using various NaCl concentration to prepare EC solutions. Chemicals used to stimulate seed germination were thiourea, fusicoccin, ethephon and kinetin. Four different concentrations of each were used: thiourea (0.00, 10, 20 and 30 mM), fusicoccin (0.0, 3.0, 5.0, and 10.0 μM), ethephon (0.0, 3.5 and 10 mM) and kinetin (0.0, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5 mM). All solutions were prepared using NaCl solutions at 0, 15, and 30 dSm⁻¹, respectively.

Seeds were sown on sterile germination blotter papers lined in 9-cm diameter petri dishes. In each dish, 50 seeds were placed on each germination blot. Germination blots were moistened with 20 mL of each treatment solution. Petri dishes were sealed with parafilm and were placed in a germinator at the Colorado State Seed Laboratory, at 15°C at ±0.6°C. The germinator's light source was 6 cool, white fluorescent bulbs, which emits approximately 10.25 μmol s⁻¹ m⁻² of light. The germinator was set to give 16 hours of light and 8 hours of dark. Germination was recorded every other day after 2 days until 20. Seeds were considered germinated if the emerged radical was visible. Germination percentage was defined as the total percent germination in 20d. The speed of germination was calculated by dividing the percentage of seeds germinated at each count by the number in days from the start of the germination test. The total of values obtained is the germination speed (Maguire 1962). The experiment was repeated twice.

Data analysis

The data of the two experiments were subjected to ANOVA to test the experiment effect and the interaction between treatments and experiments. Experiments were not significantly different. Therefore, data were pooled over experiments to test the effects of salinity levels and different concentrations of each chemical treatment on germination speed and percentage at individual salinity levels.²¹ Means separation were performed at P=0.05 by Fisher's LSD test when significant differences were found. The most effective concentration of each chemical treatment was chosen and subjected to ANOVA for chemical treatment comparison.

Results and discussion

Analysis of variance indicated significant species, salinity, chemical type, and concentration effects on the four *Glaucium* spp. seed germination percent and speed. The interactions between species and growth regulators, chemical type and concentration, and among species, growth regulators and concentrations were also significant (Table 1). The increase in salinity significantly reduced the germination percentage and speed of the four *Glaucium* spp. (Figure 1). *G. flavum* achieved the highest germination percentage under non saline conditions (74.8%), followed by *G. acutidentatum* (50%), *G. grandiflorum* (39.7%), and *G. corniculatum* (30%). All *Glaucium* species were affected negatively by the increase in the salinity level. Effects of NaCl on seed germination could be osmotic and/or ionic

either through reduction of water availability, interference with some aspect of metabolism, or altering the balance of endogenous growth regulators in the seeds.^{22–24} Shahba et al.^{19,20} found the same effect on saltgrass seed germination under saline conditions.

Thiourea significantly improved germination percentage (Figure 2) and germination speed (Figure 3) of the four *Glaucium* ssp. at all salinity levels. Analysis of variance and a means separation test indicated that 30.0 mM of thiourea was the most effective concentration of those tested in improving both germination speed and percentage at all salinity levels (Table 2). The level of 30.0 mM of thiourea increased germination percentage at EC=0.0 dSm⁻¹ from 74.8 to 92.2%, at EC=15 dSm⁻¹ from 68.7 to 73.8%, and at EC=30 dSm⁻¹ from 50.2 to 64.7% in *G. flavum*. Thiourea concentration of 30.0 mM had a similar effect on germination speed (Table 3). In this species, the level of 30.0 mM of thiourea increased germination speed at EC=0.0 dSm⁻¹ from 20.8 to 29.0%, at EC=15 dSm⁻¹ from 17.2 to 19.3, and at EC=30 dSm⁻¹ from 13.0 to 17.2. In *G. acutidentatum*, the concentration at 30.0 mM improved seed germination percentage and speed the greatest of those tested. At an EC=0.0 dSm⁻¹, germination percentage increased from 50.0 to 82.0%, while seeds at EC=15 dSm⁻¹ increased from 45.2 to 60.5% and at EC=30 dSm⁻¹ increased from 35.0 to 50.7%. Thiourea had a similar effect on germination speed. The level of 30mM achieved the greatest germination speed followed by 20mM and 10mM (Table 3). The level of 30.0mM of thiourea increased germination speed of *G. acutidentatum* at EC=0.0 dSm⁻¹ from 9.3 to 19.0, at EC=15 dSm⁻¹ from 7.8 to 13.0 and at EC=30 dSm⁻¹ from 5.5 to 8.5. The level of 30 mM increased germination percentage at EC=0.0 dSm⁻¹ from 39.7 to 72.2%, at EC=15 dSm⁻¹ from 29.5 to 52.7%, and at EC=30dSm⁻¹ from 19.7 to 32.5% in *G. grandiflorum*. In the same species, the level of 30.0 mM of thiourea increased germination speed at EC=0.0 dSm⁻¹ from 10.9 to 17.4 at EC=15 dSm⁻¹ from 8.5 to 13.6 and at EC=30 dSm⁻¹ from 7.0 to 9.5. *G. corniculatum* had the lowest germination percentage and speed even under the optimum thiourea concentration. The level of 30.0 mM of thiourea increased germination percentage at EC=0.0 dSm⁻¹ from 30.7 to 58.0%, at EC=15 dSm⁻¹ from 20.7 to 38.0%, and at EC=30 dSm⁻¹ from 15.2 to 30.0. Thiourea concentration of 30.0 mM had a similar trend of effect on germination speed (Table 3). The level of 30.0 mM of thiourea increased germination speed at EC=0.0 dSm⁻¹ from 5.5 to 14.5%, at EC=15 dSm⁻¹ from 3.3 to 7.5, and at EC=30 dSm⁻¹ from 2.2 to 5.0. The role of thiourea in alleviating salinity effects on seed germination has been well established in many halophytes.^{24–26,19} These results are consistent with previous investigations that demonstrated the effectiveness of thiourea in ameliorating salinity-induced inhibition of germination. Thiourea has alleviated the salinity induced dormancy in summer seeds of *Halopyrum mucronatum*,²⁷ *Sporobolus arabicus*,²³ *Salicornia rubra*,¹⁷ *Atriplex prostrata*,²⁸ *Zygophyllum simplex*,²⁹ *Aeluropus lagopoides*,³⁰ *Triticum aestivum* L.,³¹ and *Disticlis spicata* Grene.¹⁹ Thiourea has been used partially alleviated the germination inhibition under saline conditions in mesquite,¹³ seaside arrow grass,²⁷ and iodine bush.¹⁶ The fact that thiourea stimulates seed germination and reduces the negative effects of salinity on germination indicates its importance as a compatible osmoregulator.¹⁶ Eashi et al.³² found that nitrogenous compounds such as thiourea could promote germination by acidification and softening of cell walls, or by activating the pentose phosphate pathway. Salinity causes a reduction in growth promoters (cytokinins and gibberellins) and increases in ABA in seeds.³³

Thiourea may counteract this effect, controlling the adverse changes through a balance of hormonal promoters and inhibitors.

Germination percentage (Figure 2) and speed (Figure 3) of *Glaucium* ssp. were significantly improved by the presence of fusicoccin in the germination solution on the blotter paper at all salinity levels. Analysis of variance and means separation test indicated that the level of 0.01mM of fusicoccin was the optimum level of those tested in ameliorating the effect of salinity on *Glaucium* ssp. seed germination at all salinity levels. It increased germination percentage from 74.8 to 91.3, from 68.7 to 72.7 and from 50.2 to 51.3 in the control treatment, at EC=15 dSm⁻¹ and at EC=30 dSm⁻¹ respectively in *G. flavum* (Table 2). Fusicoccin concentration of 0.01mM similarly affected the germination speed (Table 1) (Table 2) (Table 3). At a level of 0.01mM fusicoccin increased germination speed at EC=0.0 dSm⁻¹ from 20.8 to 27.7%, at EC=15 dSm⁻¹ from 17.2 to 19.1, and at EC=30 dSm⁻¹ from 13.0 to 14.5. In *G. acutidentatum*, the level of 0.01 mM was also optimum in improving seed percentage and speed (Tables 2) (Table 3). At the control treatment, germination percentage increased from 50.0 to 80.3%, while at EC=15 dSm⁻¹ it increased from 45.2 to 62.8%, and at EC=30 dSm⁻¹ from 35.0 to 45.0% (Figure 2). Fusicoccin demonstrated a similar effect on germination speed. The level of 0.01 mM achieved the greatest germination speed followed by 0.005 mM and 0.003 mM. The level of 0.01 mM of fusicoccin increased germination speed of *G. acutidentatum* at EC=0.0 dSm⁻¹ from 9.3 to 17.7, at EC=15 dSm⁻¹ from 7.8 to 11.8, and at EC=30 dSm⁻¹ from 5.5 to 7.7 (Figure 3). In *G. grandiflorum*, the level of 0.01 mM of fusicoccin again achieved the greatest increase in germination percentage (Table 2) and speed (Table 3) followed by the level of 0.005 mM and the level of 0.003 mM. The level of 0.01 mM increased germination percentage at EC=0.0 dSm⁻¹ from 39.7 to 71.7%, at EC=15 dSm⁻¹ from 29.5 to 50.7%, and at EC=30 dSm⁻¹ from 19.7 to 31.2% (Figure 2). Once again, the level of 0.01 mM of fusicoccin on increasing germination speed at EC=0.0 dSm⁻¹ from 10.9 to 17.4, at EC=15 dSm⁻¹ from 8.5 to 13.1, and at EC=30 dSm⁻¹ from 7.0 to 9.2 (Figure 3). *G. corniculatum* had the lowest germination percentage and speed under all fusicoccin treatments (Table 2). The level of 0.01 mM of fusicoccin increased germination percentage at EC=0.0 dSm⁻¹ from 30.7 to 56.0%, at EC=15 dSm⁻¹ from 20.7 to 36.0% and at EC=30 dSm⁻¹ from 15.2 to 21.0 in *G. corniculatum* (Figure 2). Fusicoccin concentration of 0.01 mM similarly effected germination speed (Table 3). An increased germination speed at EC=0.0 dSm⁻¹ from 5.5 to 12.8%, at EC=15 dSm⁻¹ from 3.3 to 6.8, and at EC=30 dSm⁻¹ from 2.2 to 5.0 (Figure 3).

Fusicoccin contains three fused carbon rings and another ring which contains an oxygen atom and five carbons. Alleviation of salinity effect on seed germination by fusicoccin has been reported in many halophytes such as *Zygophyllum qatarensis* Hadidi,¹⁵ Utah pickleweed,⁹ triangle orache (*Atriplex prostrata* Boucher ex DC.)²⁸ and *Disticlis spicata* Grene.¹⁹ Conversely, El-Keblawy et al.¹³ reported the failure of fusicoccin to stimulate germination in mesquite. Fusicoccin may stimulate ATPase during the early phases of germination to facilitate proton extrusion and K⁺ uptake.³⁴ Cocucci et al.³⁵ studied the response of radish (*Raphanus sativus* L.) seeds to osmotic medium and fusicoccin during the early germination stages and indicated that fusicoccin counteracted the inhibitory effect of salinity in the medium by enhancing H⁺ extrusion and synthesis of malic acid. Lutsenko et al.³⁶ suggested that fusicoccin affects the ionic balance, especially the K⁺/Na⁺ ratio, aiding in ionic homeostasis in seed and embryo. Salinity stress enhances ABA production, which has an inhibitory effect on seed germination. Fusicoccin has been reported to remove the inhibitory effect of ABA on seed germination by accelerating development and by replacing the requirements for light and endogenous hormones in breaking dormancy.³⁷

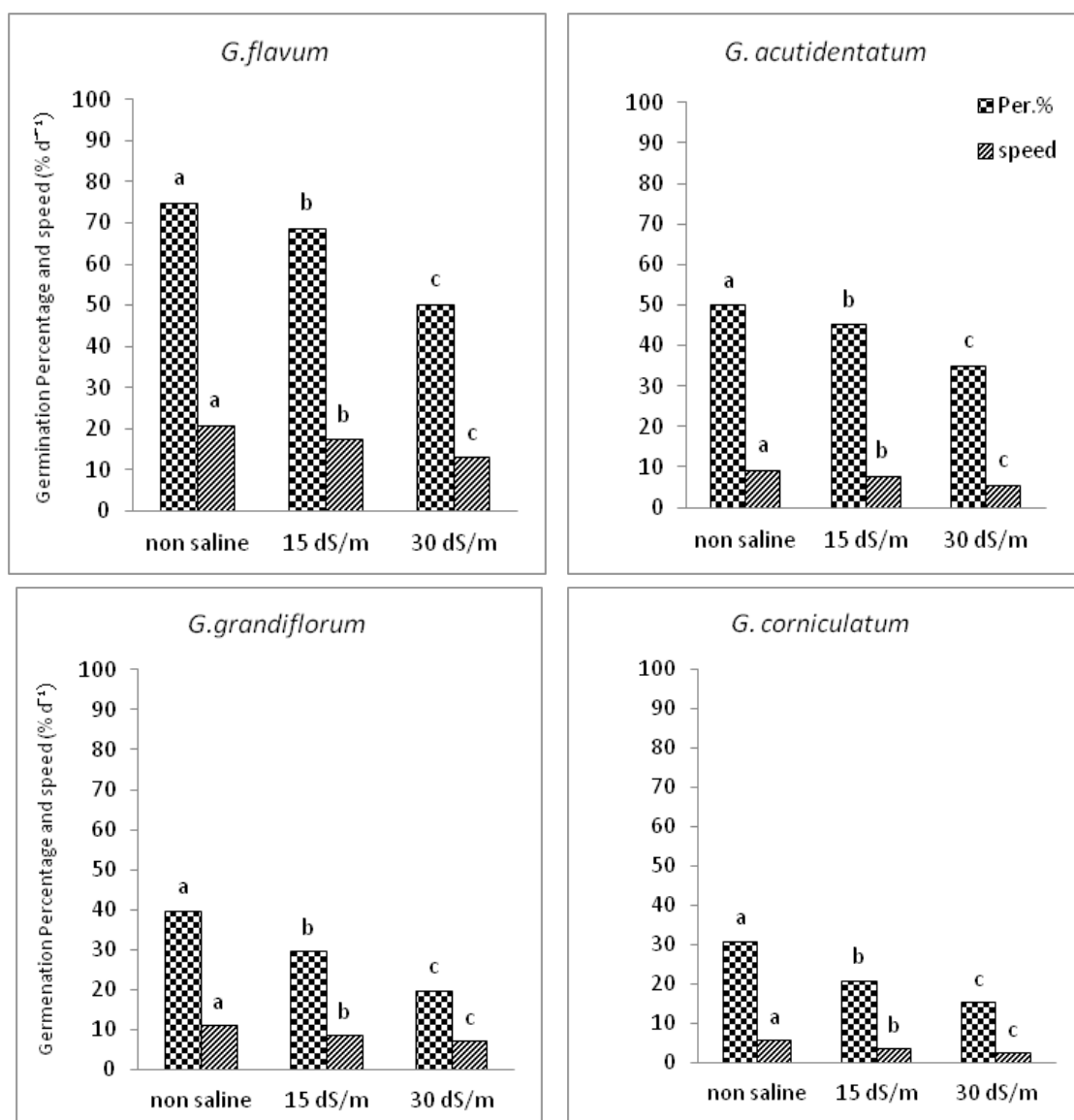


Figure 1 Effect of different salinity levels on *Glaucium* spp. seed germination percentage and speed. Columns labeled with different letters in either percentage or the speed are significantly different at P=0.05 with each salinity level.

Table 1 Analysis of variance with mean squares and treatment significance of *Glaucim* Spp. seed germination speed (% d/l) and percentage (%) as affected by different growth regulators concentrations and their interaction

Source	Salinity levels (dS/m)					
	0		15		30	
	speed	%	speed	%	speed	%
Species (S)	425.0**	2350.0**	110.0*	1512.0*	70.0**	249.0**
Growth regulators (T)	620.0**	3340.0**	120.0*	1210.0*	80.0**	369.0**
Concentrations (C)	800.6**	4215.0**	620.0**	3456.0**	540.0**	1590.0**
SxT	659.0**	1912.0**	299.0**	926.0**	199.0**	396.0**
TxC	755.2**	2212.0**	315.0**	1126.0**	250.0**	462.0**
SxTxC	856.2**	3115.0**	429.0**	2026.0**	340.0**	567.0**

*Significant at P<0.05

**Significant at P<0.001

†Not significant at P<0.05

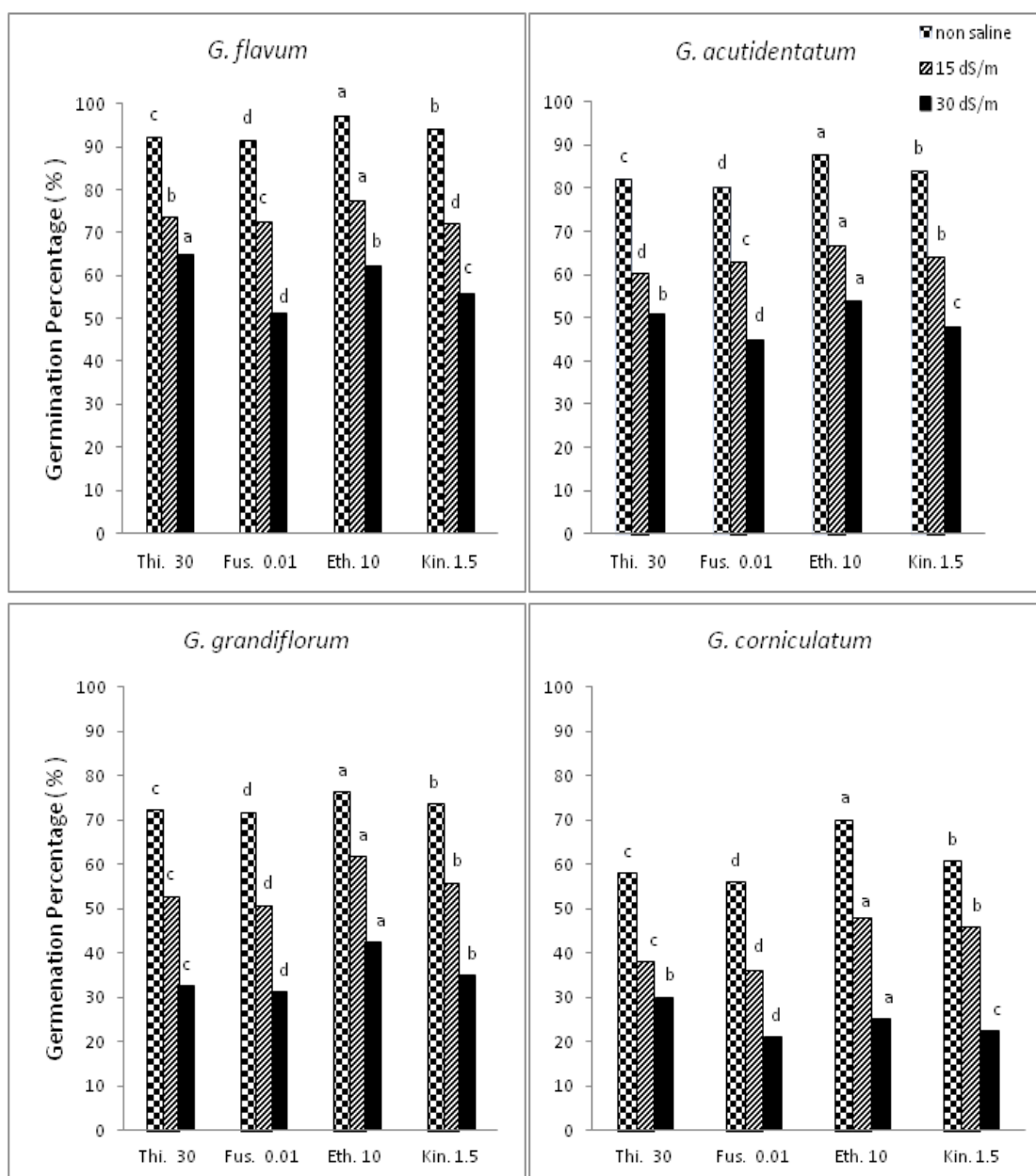


Figure 2 Effect of different plant growth regulators (Thiourea 30 mM, Fusicoccin 0.01 mM, Ethephon 10 mM, Kinetin 1.5 mM) on *Glaucium* spp. seed germination percentage under different levels of salinity. Columns labeled with different letters are significantly different at P=0.05 within each salinity level.

Ethephon (2-chloroethyl phosphonic acid), significantly improved germination percentage (Figure 2) and germination speed (Figure 3) at all salinity levels. Ethephon at 10.0 mM was the optimum concentration of those tested in relieving the inhibitory effects of salinity on *Glaucium* ssp. germination percentage (Table 2) and speed (Table 3). The level of 10.0 mM of ethephon increased germination percentage at EC=0.0 dSm⁻¹ from 74.8 to 97.3%, at EC=15 dSm⁻¹ from 68.7 to 77.5%, and at EC=30 dSm⁻¹ from 50.2 to 62.3% in *G. flavum* (Figure 2). Ethephon concentration of 10.0 mM had a similar effect on germination speed (Figure 3). In *G. flavum*, the level of 10.0 mM of ethephon increased germination speed at EC=0.0 dSm⁻¹ from 20.8 to 31.0%, at EC=15 dSm⁻¹ from 17.2 to 20.3, and at EC=30 dSm⁻¹ from 13.0 to 17.7. In *G. acutidentatum*, the level of 10.0 mM

was also the best in improving seed percentage and speed. At EC=0.0 dSm⁻¹, germination percentage increased from 50.0 to 87.7%, at EC=15 dSm⁻¹ from 45.2 to 66.8%, and at EC=30 dSm⁻¹ from 35.0 to 53.7%. The level of 10 mM achieved the highest germination speed followed by 5.0 mM and 3.0 mM (Table 3). The level of 10.0 mM of ethephon also increased germination speed of *G. acutidentatum* at EC=0.0 dSm⁻¹ from 9.3 to 23.0, at EC=15 dSm⁻¹ from 7.8 to 14.6 and at EC=30 dSm⁻¹ from 5.5 to 12.0. In *G. grandiflorum*, the level of 10.0 mM of ethephon once again achieved the greatest increase in germination percentage (Table 2) and speed (Table 3) followed by the level of 5.0mM and the level of 3.0mM. The level of 10 mM increased germination percentage at EC=0.0 dSm⁻¹ from 39.7 to 71.7%, at EC=15 dSm⁻¹ from 29.5 to 50.7%, and at EC=30 dSm⁻¹

1 from 19.7 to 31.2. In *G. grandiflorum*, the level of 10.0 mM of ethephon increased germination speed at EC= 0.0 dSm⁻¹ from 10.9 to 17.4, at EC=15 dSm⁻¹ from 8.5 to 13.1 and at EC=30 dSm⁻¹ from 7.0 to 9.2. *G. corniculatum* had the lowest germination percentage and speed even under the optimum ethephon concentration. The level of 10.0 mM of ethephon increased germination percentage at EC=0.0 dSm⁻¹ from 30.7 to 70%, at EC=15 dSm⁻¹ from 20.7 to 48.0%, and

at EC=30 dSm⁻¹ from 15.2 to 30.0 (Figure 1) (Figure 2). Ethephon concentration of 10.0 mM had a similar trend of effect on germination speed (Figure 1) (Figure 2) (Figure 3). In *G. corniculatum*, the level of 10.0 mM of ethephon increased germination speed at EC=0.0dSm⁻¹ from 5.5 to 18.2, at EC=15 dSm⁻¹ from 3.3 to 8.8, and at EC=30 dSm⁻¹ from 2.2 to 5.0.

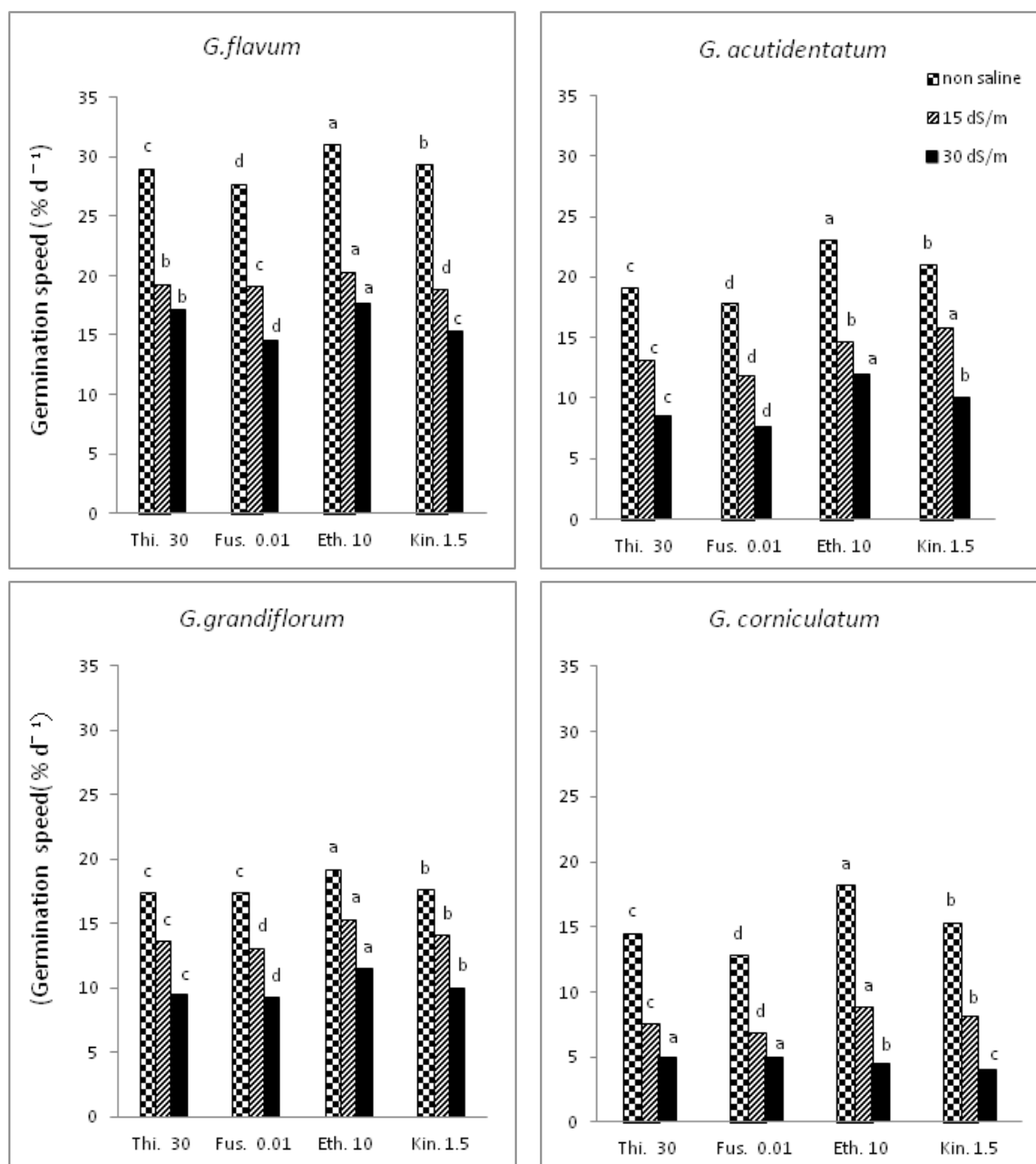


Figure 3 Effect of different plant growth regulators (Thiourea 30 mM, Fusicoccin 0.01 mM, Ethephon 10 mM, Kinetin 1.5 mM), on germination speed of *Glaucium* spp. under different levels of salinity. Columns labeled with different letters are significantly different at P=0.05 within each salinity level.

Ethephon reduced seeds dormancy of several species and reverse the inhibitory effect of abscisic acid (ABA).^{38,17-19} Ethephon significantly ameliorated the effect of salinity, ranging from 36 to 54 dSm⁻¹ in iodine bush [*Allenrolfea occidentalis* (S. Wats.) Kuntze],³⁹ Utah pickleweed,⁹ and dropseed (*Sporobolus ioclados* Nees ex Trin).¹⁷ However, the effectiveness of ethephon in ameliorating salinity-

induced dormancy is variable among plant species. It partially alleviated salinity induced dormancy in *Arthrocnemum indicum* (Wild.) Moq.⁴⁰ and saltwort (*Salicornia rubra* A. Nels.).¹⁷ In contrast, it had no effect on seed germination of seaside arrow grass (*Triglochin maritima* L.) under various salinity levels.²⁷

Kinetin treatments enhanced *Glaucium* spp seeds germination percentage (Table 2) and speed (Table 3) under all salinity levels. Analysis of variance and mean separation tests indicated that the level of 1.5 mM of kinetin was the optimum of those tested in improving seed germination percentage (Figure 2) and speed (Figure 3) under all salinity levels. Kinetin at 1.5 mM treatment of *G. flavum* increased germination percentage from 74.8 to 94.0, from 68.7 to 72.2 and from 50.2 to 55.7 in the control, at EC of 15 dSm⁻¹, and at EC=30 dSm⁻¹ respectively in *G. flavum* (Figure 2). The Kinetin concentration of 1.5 mM had a similar effect on germination speed (Figure 3), in *G. flavum*. It increased germination speed at EC=0.0 dSm⁻¹ from 20.8 to 29.3%, at EC=15 dSm⁻¹ from 17.2 to 18.8, and at EC=30 dSm⁻¹ from 13.0 to 15.3. In *G. acutidentatum*, the level of 1.5 mM was again the optimum in improving seed germination percentage and speed (Tables 2) (Table 3). The control treatment germination percentage increased from 50.0 to 84.0%, at EC=15 dSm⁻¹ from 45.2 to 64.0%, and at EC=30 dSm⁻¹ from 35.0 to 48.0% (Figure 2). Kinetin had a similar effect on germination speed in this species with 1.5 mM with the greatest effect followed by 1.0 mM and 0.5 mM. The level of 1.5

mM of kinetin increased germination speed of *G. acutidentatum* at EC=0.0 dSm⁻¹ from 9.3 to 21.0, at EC=15 dSm⁻¹ from 7.8 to 15.7, and at EC 30 dSm⁻¹ from 5.5 to 10.0 (Figure 3). In *G. grandiflorum*, the level of 1.5mM of kinetin again achieved the greatest increase in germination percentage (Table 2) and speed (Table 3) followed by the level of 1.0 mM and the level of 0.5 mM. The level of 1.5 mM increased germination percentage at EC=0.0 dSm⁻¹ from 39.7 to 73.7%, at EC=15 dSm⁻¹ from 29.5 to 55.8%, and at EC=30 dSm⁻¹ from 19.7 to 35.0% (Figure 2). It's also increased germination speed in *G. grandiflorum* at EC=0.0 dSm⁻¹ from 10.9 to 17.6, at EC=15 dSm⁻¹ from 8.5 to 14.1, and at EC=30 dSm⁻¹ from 7.0 to 10.0 (Figure 3). *G. corniculatum* had the lowest germination percentage and speed under all kinetin treatments (Table 2). The level of 1.5 mM of kinetin did however increase germination percentage at EC=0.0 dSm⁻¹ from 30.7 to 60.7%, at EC=15 dSm⁻¹ from 20.7 to 45.8 0%, and at EC=30 dSm⁻¹ from 15.2 to 22.5 (Figure 2). The Kinetin concentration of 1.5 mM had a similar effect on germination speed (Table 3). Where it increased speed EC=0.0 dSm⁻¹ it from 5.5 to 15.3%, at EC=15 dSm⁻¹ from 3.3 to 8.1, and at EC=30 dSm⁻¹ from 2.2 to 4.0 (Figure 3).

Table 2 Effect of different concentrations of ethephon, fusicoccin, thiourea and kinetin on *Glaucium* spp seed germination percentage under different salinity levels

G. Regulator	Level	G. acutidentatum			G. corniculatum			G. flavum			G. grandiflorum		
		Salinity Level (dS/m)			Salinity Level (dS/m)			Salinity Level (dS/m)			Salinity Level (dS/m)		
		0	15	30	0	15	30	0	15	30	0	15	30
Thiourea	10 mM	*60.7c	56.7b	45b	36.7c	20.7c	16.5c	78.8c	69.8b	53.2c	44.5c	35.3c	26.5c
	20 mM	61.2b	56.7b	45b	54.5b	38.5b	21.2b	84.3b	69.8ab	59.2b	60.5b	42.3b	29.5b
	30 mM	82a	60.5a	50.7a	58.0a	38.0a	30.0a	92.2a	73.8a	64.7a	72.2a	52.7a	32.5a
	Control	50d	45.2c	35c	30.7d	20.7c	15.2d	74.8d	68.7c	50.2d	39.7d	29.5d	19.7d
Fusicoccin	0.003mM	55.0c	40d	20.8d	26.8d	22.5b	15.5b	79.2c	68.7c	50.2c	40.7b	20.8d	17d
	0.005mM	57.7b	47.7b	25.8c	30.3c	20.5d	15d	84.3b	69.8b	50.7b	40.7b	30.0b	21.2b
	0.01 mM	80.3a	62.8a	45.0a	56.0a	36.0a	21.0a	91.3a	72.7a	51.3a	71.7a	50.7a	31.2a
	Control	50d	45.2c	35b	30.7b	20.7c	15.2c	74.8d	68.7c	50.2c	39.7c	29.5c	19.7c
Ethophon	3 mM	64.0c	50.5c	40.2b	46.8c	39.2b	20b	80c	69.2c	51.7c	51.8c	29.7c	20.7c
	5 mM	65.7b	51b	35.3c	50.7b	36.7c	17c	83b	74.5b	55.7b	60.7b	40.7b	35.0b
	10 mM	87.7a	66.8a	53.7a	70.0a	48.0a	25.0a	97.3a	77.5a	62.3a	76.3a	61.7a	42.5a
	Control	50d	45.2d	35d	30.7d	20.7d	15.2d	74.8d	68.7d	50.2d	39.7d	29.5d	19.7d
Kinetin	0.5 mM	55.2c	36.2d	31.7d	40.3c	24.7c	15d	76.3c	65.7d	49.2d	59.7c	43.8c	25.8bc
	1.0 mM	61.0b	46.2b	35.5b	41.3b	32b	17b	78.8b	69b	50.5b	61.7b	45.8b	27.8b
	1.5 mM	84.0a	64a	48.0a	60.7a	45.8a	22.5a	94.0a	72.2a	55.7a	73.7a	55.8a	35.0a
	Control	50d	45.2c	35c	30.7d	20.7d	15.2c	74.0d	68.7c	50.2c	39.7d	29.5d	19.7d

*Values followed by the same letters within a column for each growth regulator are not significantly different (P=0.05).

Kinetin has been demonstrated to ameliorated the salinity-induced germination inhibition in Utah pickleweed,⁹ *Brassica campestris* L.,⁴¹ *Zygophyllum simplex* L.,²⁹ *Halopyrum mucronatum*,¹⁴ *Salicornia rubra*,¹⁷ and *Distichlis spicata* Grene.¹⁹ It has also been shown to partially ameliospeed salinity inhibitory effects on seed germination of mesquite,¹³ seaside arrow grass,²⁷ and *Aeluropus lagopoides* (L.) Trin. ex Thw.³⁰ However, it had no effect on the salinity-induced dormancy in *Sporobolus ioclados* Nees ex Trin and *Urochondra*

setulosa Trin.,³⁰ *Salicornia pacifica* Standl.,⁴² *Zygophyllum qatarense*,¹⁵ *Sporobolus arabicus* Boiss,²³ *Cressa cretica* L. and *Suaeda fruticosa* auct. non Forsk. *Salsola imbricate* Forssk. and *Haloxylon stocksii* Boiss.^{30,9} Khan and Ungar¹⁴ suggested that the addition of kinetin likely overcomes the deficiency in growth-promoting substances that are inhibited in salt-stressed seeds. The increase in seed germination under high salinity after exogenous application of kinetin was attributed to the ability to enhance water uptake during germination.⁴³

Miller⁴⁴ suggested that kinetin effect on the breaking of dormancy and promotion of seed germination may result from its combination of influences on cell division and enlargement. Also, kinetin enhances the biosynthesis of ethylene. As discussed previously, ethylene or ethylene-releasing compounds enhance germination when seeds are exposed to salt stress.

Table 3 Effect of different concentration of ethephon, fusicoccin, thiourea and kinetin on *Glaucium* spp seed germination speed under different salinity levels

G. Regulator	Level	G. acutidentatum			G. corniculatum			G. flavum			G. grandiflorum		
		Salinity Level (dS/m)			Salinity Level (dS/m)			Salinity Level (dS/m)			Salinity Level (dS/m)		
		0	15	30	0	15	30	0	15	30	0	15	30
Thiourea	10 mM	*13.2c	11b	7.4c	9.2c	6.5c	3.5c	22.8c	18c	14c	11.8c	10.1c	8.3c
	20 mM	13b	11b	7.4b	11.9b	7.2b	3.8b	26.2b	18.5b	14.6b	15.1b	11.4b	8.8b
	30 mM	19a	13a	8.5a	14.5a	7.5a	5a	29a	19.3a	17.2a	17.4a	13.6a	9.5a
	Con.	9.3d	7.8c	5.5d	5.5d	3.3d	2.2d	20.8d	17.2d	13d	10.9d	8.5d	7d
Fusicoccin	0.003mM	10.4c	5.5d	3.2c	4.5d	3.8b	2.5b	21.5c	17.6c	14c	11b	7.1d	6.1d
	0.005mM	11.2b	6.4b	3d	5c	2.4d	2d	25.2b	18.5b	14.1b	11b	9b	7.4b
	0.01mM	17.7a	11.8a	7.7a	12.8a	6.8a	5a	27.7a	19.1a	14.5a	17.4a	13.1a	9.2a
	Con.	9.3d	7.8c	5.5b	5.5b	3.3c	2.2c	20.8d	17.2d	13d	10.9c	8.5c	7c
Ethepon	3 mM	15.8c	8.5c	5.4d	8.3c	6.4c	2.7b	21.3c	18.3c	14c	13.4c	8.8c	7.5c
	5 mM	16.3b	8.8b	6.2b	9b	7.5b	2.7b	24b	19.4b	15.2b	15b	11b	9b
	10 mM	23a	14.6a	12a	18.2a	8.8a	4.5a	31a	20.3a	17.7a	19.2a	15.3a	11.5a
	Con.	9.3d	7.8d	5.5c	5.5d	3.3d	2.2c	20.8d	17.2d	13d	10.9d	8.5d	7d
Kinetin	0.5 mM	10.7c	6d	4.9d	7.8c	2.7d	1.6c	20.8c	15d	11.8d	14.8c	11c	8.1c
	1.0 mM	13.5b	8b	5.4c	8b	3.8b	2.2b	22b	17.7b	12.4c	15.1b	11.9b	8.8b
	1.5 mM	21a	15.7a	10a	15.3a	8.1a	4a	29.3a	18.8a	15.3a	17.6a	14.1a	10a
	Con.	9.3d	7.8c	5.5b	5.5d	3.3c	2.2b	20.8c	17.2c	13b	10.9d	8.5d	7d

*Values followed by the same letters within a column for each growth regulator are not significantly different (P=0.05).

Analysis of variance indicated a significant difference among tested chemicals at EC=0.0 dSm⁻¹, EC=15 dSm⁻¹ and at EC=30 dSm⁻¹, (Table 1), in their effect on enhancing *Glaucium* spp seed germination percentage and germination speed. In conclusion, the tested species varied significantly in their variation in germination percentage and speed. *Glaucium flavum* achieved the greatest germination percentage and speed under all salinity levels followed by *G. acutidentatum* and *G. grandiflorum* while *G. corniculatum* had the lowest germination percentage and speed. The effect of growth regulators varied from species to species and from one salinity level to another. The current investigation showed that 30 mM thiourea, 0.01 mM fusicoccin, 10.0 mM ethepon and 1.5mM kinetin increased seed germination percentage and speed of *Glaucium* spp under saline conditions. Ethepon was the most effective growth regulator in ameliorating salinity effect on *Glaucium* spp seed germination followed by kinetin, thiourea, and fusicoccin. All tested growth regulators had similar positive effects at the highest salinity level (EC=30 dSm⁻¹). More research is needed to develop appropriate protocols for practical and effective treatment procedures for landscape use restoration of saline areas.^{45,46}

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None.

Conflicts of interest

Authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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