INFLUENCE OF MODERATE LEVELS OF NaCl- AND CaCl₂-SALINITY ON CUCUMBER GROWN IN A CLOSED HYDROPONIC SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

The effects of different levels and sources of salinity on growth, yield and quality of cucumber (*Cucumis sativus* L. cv. Palmera), grown in a closed hydroponic system using perlite as a substrate were studied in a greenhouse experiment. Five different salinity treatments imposed in the nutrient solution supplied to the crop were tested: a control treatment involving a standard nutrient solution for cucumber (EC = 2.1 dS m⁻¹), low NaCl-salinity (EC = 3.0 dS m⁻¹), high NaCl-salinity (EC = 5.0 dS m⁻¹), low CaCl₂-salinity (EC = 3.0 dS m⁻¹) and high CaCl₂-salinity (EC = 4.80 dS m⁻¹). The salinity treatments were obtained by adding as much NaCl or CaCl₂ to the standard nutrient solution as required to increase the EC to 3.0 or 5.0 dS m⁻¹. The corresponding salinity levels in the drainage solutions were 2.4 dS m⁻¹, 4.1 dS m⁻¹ and 6.3 dS m⁻¹. The above EC values are means for the entire growing period; the actual values fluctuated to some extent at each irrigation event, depending on the actual amount and EC of drainage solution that was recycled.

The yield of cucumber was restricted as the electrical conductivity increased from 2.1 to 3.0 and 5.0 dS m⁻¹ by NaCl salinity and from 3.0 to 4.80 dS m⁻¹ by CaCl₂ salinity. The high NaClsalinity treatment resulted in a yield reduction of 12%, while the high CaCl₂-salinity treatment reduced yield by 6% as compared to the control treatment. The most marked reduction in the vegetative growth of cucumber plants was observed also with the high NaCl-treatment. The N and P tissue concentrations were not affected significantly by the salinity treatments, but the K and Na concentrations in plant tissue revealed a competitive uptake pattern in when NaCl was the source of the salinity stress. The Mg level in tissues of old leaves was significantly affected by the high CaCl₂-salinity treatment. The concentration of Na was significantly increased in the plants under NaCl stress, whilst Ca was increased in the plants when CaCl₂ was the source of salinity. The micronutrient contents (Fe, Cu, Mn, Zn and B) in the different plant fractions either showed no significant differences or no consistent pattern was observed when different salinity sources and concentrations were applied. The different salinity levels imposed either by NaCl or CaCl₂ did not affect the vitamin C and chlorophyll content of cucumber fruits. However, the total soluble solids were significantly enhanced when the EC level in the nutrient solution increased from 3.0 to 5.0 dS m⁻¹ regardless of using NaCl or CaCl₂ to raise salinity.

Keywords: Hydroponics, Perlite, Electrical Conductivity, Salinity, NaCl, CaCl₂

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	ii
ABSTRACT	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
LIST OF TABLES	viii
LIST OF FIGURES	X
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	1
CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW	3
2.1 Definition of hydroponic systems	3
2.2 Advantages and disadvantages of the hydroponic technique	3
2.3 Systems of hydroponics culture	4
2.3.1 Perlite substrate characteristics	4
2.4 Definition of closed hydroponic systems	5
2.4.1 Disinfection systems used in hydroponics	6
2.4.2 Methods of recycling used in closed hydroponic systems	7
2.4.3 Quality of irrigation water for hydroponic system	9
2.5 Cucumber crop	10
2.5.1 Botanical description	10
2.5.2 Environmental requirements	12
2.5.2.1 <i>Temperature</i>	12
2.5.2.2 Humidity	13
2.5.2.3 CO ₂	13
2.5.3 Cultural practices	14
2.5.3.1 Plant spacing	14
2.5.3.2 Pruning and training	14
2.5.3.3 Harvesting of the crop	15
2.5.3 Nutritional requirements of cucumber grown in hydroponic	
system	15
2.5.3.1 pH values in hydroponic systems	15
2.5.3.2 Nutrient solution requirements of cucumbers grown in	
hydroponic system	16
2.6 Definition of salinity stress	17
2.7 Salinity in greenhouse soil production	19

2.8 Salinity effects on plant growth and yield	
2.9 Effects of salinity on crop quality	
APTER 3 MATERIALS AND METHODS	
3.1 Location of the experiment	
3.2 Implemented cultural practice	
1	
3.3 Fertigation system	
3.4 Experimental design.	
3.5 Nutrient solution design	
3.6 Nutrient solution and drainage water analyses	
3.7 Fruit yield and yield components	
3.8.1 External quality parameters	
3.8.1.1 Grading	
3.8.1.2 Length and diameter	
3.8.1.3 Firmness	
3.8.2 Internal quality parameters.	
3.8.2.1 pH of the fruit juice	
3.8.2.2 Total soluble solids	
3.8.2.3 Vitamin C	
3.8.2.4 Chlorophyll content in cucumber fruit	
3.9 Determination of the mineral composition of the leaves, fruits and	
roots	
3.9.1 Determination of the total nitrogen	
3.9.1.1 Digestion	
3.9.1.2 Distillation	
3.10.1.3 Titration	
3.9.2 The dry ashing extraction method for determination of metallic	
elements, P and B, through the ICP-AES instrument	
3.9.3 Determination of chloride ions in leaf and fruit tissue	
3.9.4 Root mineral content	
3.9.5 Fruit mineral content	
3.10 Fresh and dry weight of different plant fractions	
3.11 Statistical analysis	
APTER 4 RESULTS	
4.1 The evolution of pH and EC in the nutrient solutions	
4.2 The evolution of pH and EC in drainage solutions during crop	
production	

4.3	Concentrations of Na ⁺ , Cl ⁻ and Ca ²⁺ in the nutrient and drainage solutions
duri	ing the crop production
	4.3.1 Concentrations of Na ⁺ , Cl ⁻ and Ca ²⁺ in the nutrient solutions during
	the crop production
	4.3.2 Concentrations of Na ⁺ , Cl ⁻ and Ca ²⁺ in the drainage solutions during
	the crop production
4.4	Productivity
	4.4.1 Effects of different salinity treatments on production
4.5	Growth
	4.5.1 Effects of different NaCl and CaCl ₂ concentrations on growth
4.6	Tissue elemental content
	4.6.1 Effects of different sources and concentrations of salinity on leaf
	mineral composition
	4.6.1.1 Nitrogen (N)
	4.6.1.2 Phosphorus (P)
	4.6.1.3 Potassium (K)
	4.6.1.4 Magnesium (Mg)
	4.6.1.5 Calcium (Ca)
	4.6.1.6 Sodium (Na)
	4.6.1.7 Chloride (Cl)
	4.6.1.8 Iron (Fe)
	4.6.1.9 Copper (Cu)
	4.6.1.10 Manganese (Mn)
	4.6.1.11 Zink (Zn)
	4.6.1.12 Boron (B)
	4.6.2 Effects of different sources and concentrations of salinity on root
	mineral composition
	4.6.2.1 Phosphorus (P)
	4.6.2.2 Potassium (K)
	4.6.2.3 Magnesium (Mg)
	4.6.2.4 Calcium (Ca)
	4.6.2.5 Sodium (Na)
	4.6.2.6 Iron (Fe)
	4.6.2.7 Copper (Cu)
	4.6.2.8 Manganese (Mn)
	4.6.2.9 Zinc (Zn)
	4.6.2.10 Boron (B)
	4.6.3 Effects of different sources and concentrations of salinity on fruit
	mineral composition
	4.6.3.1 Nitrogen (N)
	4.6.3.2 Phosphorus (P)
	4.6.3.3 Potassium (K)
	4.6.3.4 Magnesium (Mg)
	4.6.3.5 Calcium (Ca)
	4.6.3.6 Sodium (Na)
	4.6.3.7 Chloride (Cl)
	4.6.3.8 Iron (Fe)

4.6.3.9 Copper (Cu)	60
4.6.3.10 Manganese (Mn)	61
4.6.3.11 Zinc (Zn)	61
4.6.3.12 Boron (B)	61
4.7 Quality parameters	61
4.7.1 The effect of different sources and concentrations of salinity on the	
quality parameters of cucumber fruit	61
4.7.1.1 The effect of different sources and concentrations of salinity on the external quality parameters of cucumber fruit	61
4.7.1.2 The effect of different sources and concentrations of salinity on the internal quality parameters of cucumber fruit	62
CHAPTER 5 GENERAL DISCUSSION	67
CHAPTER 6 CONCLUSION	71
APPENDIX	72
REFERENCES	

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1 Advantages and disadvantages of certain substrates	5
Table 2.2 Standard of water quality for soilless culture	10
Table 3.1 Composition of standard nutrient solution applied in the experiment	28
Table 3.2 Characteristics of the different treatments applied in the experiment	29
Table 3.3 Distribution of stock solutions used in the experiment	30
Table 4.1 Effects of different salinity sources and concentrations on fruit yield and quality of cucumber crop grown in a closed hydroponic system	48
Table 4.2. Effects of different salinity sources and concentrations on total fresh weight (TFW) in different plant fractions (root, stem and leaves) of cucumber crop grown in a closed hydroponic system	49
Table 4.3. Effects of different salinity sources and concentrations on total dry weight (TDW) in different plant fractions (root, stem and leaves) of cucumber crop grown in a closed hydroponic system.	50
Table 4.4 Effects of different salinity sources and concentrations on ratio dry to fresh weight in different plant fractions (root, stem, leaves and fruit) of cucumber crop grown in a closed hydroponic system.	50
Table 4.5 Effects of different salinity sources and concentrations on the mineral composition of old leaves of cucumber grown in a closed hydroponic system (macronutrients, Na and Cl in % dry weight, micronutrients in ppm dry weight).	64
Table 4.6 Effects of different salinity sources and concentrations on the mineral composition of young leaves of cucumber grown in a closed hydroponic system (macronutrients, Na and Cl in % dry weight, micronutrients in ppm dry weight)	64
Table 4.7 Effects of different salinity sources and concentrations on the mineral composition of young leaves of cucumber grown in a closed hydroponic system (macronutrients, Na and Cl in % dry weight, micronutrients in ppm dry weight).	65

Table 4.8 Effects of different salinity sources and concentrations on the root mineral composition of cucumber grown in a closed hydroponic system (macronutrients and Na in % dry weight, micronutrients in ppm dry weight)	65
Table 4.9 Effects of different salinity sources and concentrations on the fruit mineral composition of cucumber grown in a closed hydroponic system (macronutrients, Na and Cl in % dry weight, micronutrients in ppm dry weight).	66
Table 4.10 Effects of different salinity sources and concentrations on the fruit mineral composition of cucumber grown in a closed hydroponic system (macronutrients, Na and Cl in % dry weight, micronutrients in ppm dry weight).	66
Table 4.11 Effects of different salinity sources and concentrations on external quality parameters (length, diameter and firmness) in fruits of cucumber grown in a closed hydroponic system.	62
Table 4.12 Effects of different salinity sources and concentrations on internal quality parameters (pH, TSS and vitamin C) in fruits of cucumber grown in a closed hydroponic system.	63
Table 4.13 Effects of different salinity sources and concentrations on internal quality parameters (chlorophyll a, chlorophyll b and total chlorophyll) in fruits of cucumber grown in a closed hydroponic system	63

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 4.1. Evolution of pH in the nutrient solutions of different treatments during the time course of crop production	39
Figure 4.2. Evolution of EC in the nutrient solutions of different treatments during the time course of crop production	40
Figure 4.3 Evolution of pH in the drainage solutions of different treatments during the time course of crop production	41
Figure 4.4 Evolution of EC in the drainage solutions of different treatments during the time course of crop production	41
Figure 4.5 Evolution of Na ⁺ concentrations (mM) in nutrient solutions originating from different treatments during the experiment	43
Figure 4.6 Evolution of Cl ⁻ concentrations (mM) in nutrient solutions originating from different treatments during the experiment	43
Figure 4.7 Evolution of Ca ²⁺ concentrations (mM) in nutrient solutions originating from different treatments during the experiment	44
Figure 4.8 Evolution of Na ⁺ concentrations (mM) in drainage solutions originating from different treatments during the experiment	45
Figure 4.9 Evolution of Cl ⁻ concentrations (mM) in drainage solutions originating from different treatments during the experiment	46
Figure 4.10. Evolution of Ca ²⁺ concentrations (mM) in drainage solutions originating from different treatments during the experiment	46
Figure 4.11. Effects of different salinity sources and concentrations on the percentage allocation of the total production at each treatment	48