Evaluating the Use of Rhizobacterin on Cowpea Plants Grown under Salt Stress

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The effect of biofertilizer rhizobacterin on growth, yield and metabolites of cowpea Vigna sinensis grown at 0, 25, 50 and 75 mM NaCl was investigated. Growth and yield were progressively declined by increasing NaCl concentrations. Treatment with rhizobacterin mitigated the harmful effect of NaCl and the greatest growth and yield were obtained from control plants fertilized by rhizobacterin. Rhizobacterin improved salt tolerance in cowpea by enhancing the accumulation of nontoxic metabolites such as total soluble sugars, proline and glycine betaine as well as N, P and K as protective adaptation.

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