Sodium Chloride Salt Stress Induced Changes in Thylakoid Pigment-Protein Complexes, Photosystem II Activity and Thermoluminescence Glow Peaks

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In the present study, mung bean (\textit{Vigna radiata} L.) – a salt susceptible and Indian mustard (\textit{Brassica juncea} L.) – a salt resistant crop was studied to find out the differences in stress responses of these crops. Seedlings were grown in water soaked cotton under continuous illumination of 35 \textmu mole m\textsuperscript{-2} s\textsuperscript{-1} at 26 \pm 1 ^\circ C. Salinity treatment of 0, 0.5 and 1.0% (w/v) was given to the seedlings at 6 day. Photosynthetic pigment content and PS II electron transport activity was reduced under salinity in both mung bean and Indian mustard. The pigment protein pattern of both the crops were similar. Ratio analysis of B and Q thermoluminescence (TL) glow peaks suggested that S\textsubscript{2}Q\textsubscript{A} charge recombination was relatively more affected than S\textsubscript{2/3}Q\textsubscript{B} charge recombination.