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Titolo	1.: RIPOSTIGLI del massiccio della Tolfa / a cura di Renato Peroni
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Soggetti	Salinity
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
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Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	About the Editors vii -- Preface to "Advances in Plant Physiology of Abiotic Stresses" ix -- Miscellaneous Sets of Abiotic Stresses and Plant Strategies to Cope with Them 1 -- The Physiological and Biochemical Response of Field Bean (Vicia faba L. (partim)) to Electromagnetic Field Exposure Is Influenced by Seed Age, Light Conditions, and Growth --

Media 7 -- Salt-Induced Autophagy and Programmed Cell Death in Wheat 31 -- Health Status of Oilseed Rape Plants Grown under Potential Future Climatic Conditions Assessed by Invasive and Non-Invasive Techniques 51 -- Root Reserves Ascertain Postharvest Sensitivity to Water Deficit of Nectarine Trees 71 -- Rice Momilactones and Phenolics: Expression of Relevant Biosynthetic Genes in Response to UV and Chilling Stresses 91 -- Salicylic Acid Improves the Salt Tolerance Capacity of Saponaria officinalis by Modulating Its Photosynthetic Rate, Osmoprotectants, Antioxidant Levels, and Ion Homeostasis 107 -- Physiological, Metabolic and Transcriptional Responses of Basil (Ocimum basilicum Linn. var. pilosum (Willd.) Benth.) to Heat Stress 121 -- Combined Effect of Potassium Permanganate and Ultraviolet Light as Ethylene Scavengers on Post-Harvest Quality of Peach at Optimal and Stressful Temperatures 139 -- Control of Substrate Water Availability Using Soil Sensors and Effects of Water Deficit on the Morphology and Physiology of Potted Hebe andersonii 155 -- Mitigation of Calcium-Related Disorders in Soilless Production Systems 175 -- Oxidative Stress, Ageing and Methods of Seed Invigoration: An Overview and Perspectives 193 -- Morphological and Physiological Responses of Melia azedarach Seedlings of Different Provenances to Drought Stress 221.

Sommario/riassunto

Plant stress could be defined as any unfavorable condition or substance that can affect or block the metabolism, growth or development of a plant. The response of the plant may vary depending on the frequency and intensity of the stressor, as well as the developmental stage of the plant. Plants, throughout their life cycle, are exposed to a large number of conditions or stressors. Abiotic stress is stress caused by non-living agents. Depending on the nature of the causal agent, it can be divided into physical and chemical. Physical (actually, physical-chemical) stresses include water deficits, salinity (in its osmotic component), temperature extremes (heat, cold, freezing), excessive or insufficient irradiation, anaerobiosis caused by waterlogging or flooding, mechanical stress caused by wind or excessive soil compaction and stress induced by wounds or injuries. Chemical stress is caused by salinity (in its ionic or toxic component), by the lack of mineral elements and by environmental pollutants such as sulphur dioxide (SO2), nitrogen oxides (NOx), chlorofluorocarbon compounds (CFCs), ozone (O3) and metals. The abiotic stresses that most negatively affect growth and production are probably drought, salt stress and temperature stress (high and low temperatures), all of which are associated with climate change.