High salinity causes water deficit, ion toxicity, and nutrient deficiency leading to molecular changes associated with stress. Growth arrest of plants, production of hormones, and physiological responses such as leaf curling, reduced photosynthesis, and chlorosis are observed. High salinity also affects the growth and development of plants, leading to reduced yield and crop failure. The integration of salinity and nutrient stress is crucial for understanding the impact of salinity on crop productivity.

**Possible Utilization of Halophytes as Alternative Crops in Saline Agriculture**

**N.42.**

Possible utilization of halophytes as alternative crops in saline agriculture is a promising approach to increase crop yield and productivity in saline environments. Halophytes are plants that are adapted to and can grow in saline conditions, offering a potential solution to the challenges posed by salinity. These plants can be used in saline agriculture to produce food, forage, and biofuels, contributing to sustainable food production and reducing the impact of salinity on crop yields.

**References**


