Data Article

Acquired salinity tolerance in rice: Plant growth dataset

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Abstract

This article describes the growth of 18 acclimatized and 11 non-acclimatized rice varieties grown in a hydroponic nutrient solution in a glasshouse. Four plants from each variety were grown under control conditions, salinity stress following control conditions (salinity), and salinity stress following acclimation (salinity/acclimation) conditions. Sampling was performed at the end of the salinity treatment (36 days of growth). Growth traits such as shoot and root biomass accumulation and lengths were measured for each variety, and the average was calculated using four replicates. This dataset may aid interested researchers in making comparisons with their data and further advance the research on the salinity acclimation process in rice.

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Specifications table

| Subject | Plant Science, Salinity |
|---------|-------------------------|
| Specific subject area | Varietal-based growth description on acquired salinity tolerant in rice |
| Type of data | Table |
| How data were acquired | Measurements of plants grown in a hydroponic nutrient solution (control), nutrient solution subjected to salinity (salinity) and salinity after acclimation (salinity/acclimation) |
| Data format | Raw |
| Parameters for data collection | Parameters used for salt acclimation ability of each variety were mean of the shoot and root biomass accumulation |
| Description of data collection | Seedings of twenty-nine rice varieties were grown in a hydroponic nutrient solution in a glasshouse. Three sets of four seedlings from each variety were maintained throughout the experiment (control, salinity and salinity after acclimation). Seedlings were harvested at 36 days of growth; lengths and biomasses were measured. |
| Data source location | Hiroshima University Kagamiyama, Higashi-Hiroshima, Hiroshima, Japan (34.397° N, 132.717° E) |
| Data accessibility | The data is provided in this article. |
| Related research article | Sriskantharajah et al., (2020) Contribution of two different Na⁺ transport systems to acquired salinity tolerance in rice. Plant Sci. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.plantsci.2020.110517 |

Value of the data

- These data are useful because they provide baseline information on salt acclimation ability in rice and could be used by other researchers who need data on these varieties.
- Most of these varieties were obtained from NIAS World Rice Core Collection of the NARO-genome bank project, so the data enable other researchers to compare their data with this data and extend their analysis.
- These data represent an easy way to evaluate the salinity tolerant ability of susceptible rice varieties, thus could also be used in meta-analysis of salt-tolerant traits.
- The additional value of these data is easy collection; hence many varieties can be evaluated at the earliest stage of growth for salinity tolerance.

1. Data description

The dataset presented in this article (http://doi.org/10.1016/j.plantsci.2020.110517) provides details on the growth of 18 acclimatized and 11 non-acclimatized rice varieties grown hydroponically. The data from each variety were collected under three conditions: control, salinity, and salinity after acclimation. Growth measurements were taken at the end of 36 days of germination. The first dataset provides the shoot dry weight and length of acclimatized and non-acclimatized rice varieties, whereas the second dataset represents the root dry weight and length. In both cases, the first column is a variety name, and the next six columns are the measured traits of plants grown under the three different treatment conditions. Each column indicates the average of four samples along with the standard error of the measured trait. The same letter indicates no significant differences among the three treatments at $p < 0.05$. Table 1 presents the list of rice varieties with their taxonomic classification and country of origin. Fig.1 represents the (A) average shoot and root dry weight, and (B) average shoot and root lengths of both acclimatized and non-acclimatized varieties. Tables 2 and 3 represent the original data sets of dry weight and length of shoots and roots of both acclimatized and non-acclimatized varieties.
Table 1
List of acclimatized and non-acclimatized varieties available in the dataset.

| No. | Variety       | Country of origin | Subspecies | Type        |
|-----|---------------|-------------------|------------|-------------|
| 1.  | **Acclimatized varieties** |                   |            |             |
| 1   | ARC 7291      | India             | Indica     | Landrace    |
| 2   | Bingala       | Myanmar (Burma)   | Indica     | Landrace    |
| 3   | BR28          | Philippines       | Indica     | Breed       |
| 4   | Chin Galay    | Myanmar (Burma)   | Indica     | Landrace    |
| 5   | Dianyu 1      | China             | Japonica   | Breed       |
| 6   | Hakphaynhay   | Laos              | Indica     | Landrace    |
| 7   | Hong Cheuh Zai| China             | Indica     | –           |
| 8   | Kaluheenati   | Sri Lanka         | Indica     | Landrace    |
| 9   | Khao Nok      | Laos              | Indica     | Landrace    |
| 10  | Khau Tan Chiem| Vietnam           | Indica     | Landrace    |
| 11  | Naba          | India             | Indica     | Landrace    |
| 12  | Neang Phtong  | Cambodia          | Indica     | Landrace    |
| 13  | Nepal 555     | India             | Indica     | –           |
| 14  | Padi Kuning   | Indonesia         | Indica     | Landrace    |
| 15  | Rambhog       | Indonesia         | Indica     | Landrace    |
| 16  | Shwe Nang Gyi | Myanmar (Burma)   | Indica     | Landrace    |
| 17  | Tima          | Bhutan            | Tropical Japonica | Landrace |
| 18  | Vandaran      | Sri Lanka         | Indica     | Landrace    |
| 2.  | **Non-acclimatized varieties** |                   |            |             |
| 19  | Anjana Dhan   | Nepal             | Indica     | Landrace    |
| 20  | Asu           | Bhutan            | Indica     | Landrace    |
| 21  | Deejiaobualuo | China             | Indica     | –           |
| 22  | IR 58         | Philippines       | Indica     | Breed       |
| 23  | Jena035       | Nepal             | Indica     | Landrace    |
| 24  | Jinguoyin     | China             | Indica     | Landrace    |
| 25  | Kalo Dhan     | Nepal             | Indica     | Landrace    |
| 26  | Padi Perak    | Indonesia         | Tropical Japonica | Landrace |
| 27  | Radin Goi Sesat | Malaysia       | Indica     | Landrace    |
| 28  | Tupa729       | Bangladesh        | Tropical Japonica | Landrace |
| 29  | Urasan 1      | Japan             | Tropical Japonica | Landrace |

2. Experimental design, materials and methods

The experiment was conducted in a glasshouse at Hiroshima University, Japan. The conditions of the glass house were 55% humidity, 19–27 °C day/15–20 °C night temperature and natural sunlight. Seeds of twenty-nine rice varieties selected from the World Rice Core Collection [1] (Table 1) were initially heat-sterilized at 60 °C for 10 min in a water bath, then surface-sterilized using 5% (v/v) sodium hypochlorite solution for 30 min, and finally rinsed thoroughly with distilled water. The seed germination process, seed transfer to Kimura-B nutrient solution, and the composition of the Kimura-B solution are provided in a related research article [2]. The nutrient solution was changed every 3 days, and the pH was maintained daily between 5.0–5.5.

Three sets of four seedlings from each variety were maintained throughout the experiment. One set received only the Kimura-B nutrient solution (control). In the second set, 1-week-old seedlings grown in the Kimura-B nutrient solution were acclimated with 1 mM NaCl (salinity/acclimation) for 2 weeks and then exposed to 50 mM NaCl for the next 2 weeks. In the third set, hydroponically grown plants were directly subjected to 50 mM NaCl (salinity) during the third week of growth and maintained for the next 2 weeks. The seedlings were harvested at the end of the salinity treatment (at 36 days of growth).

After harvest, the roots were thoroughly rinsed with distilled water and then gently dried with a paper towel [3]. The shoot and root lengths of each seedling were recorded using a measuring tape [4]. For dry weight determination, each seedling was divided into leaves, sheaths, and roots, which were then oven-dried at 70 °C for 3 days before being weighed [5]. Shoot dry weight was calculated by combining the dry weight of the leaves and sheaths.
**Fig. 1.** The average (A) shoot and root dry weights and (B) shoot and root lengths in 18 acclimatized varieties and 11 non-acclimatized rice varieties grown under salinity stress conditions. The average was calculated for the shoot and root dry weight and shoot and root length under control, salinity stress following control conditions (salinity) and salinity stress following acclimation (salinity/acclimation). Data show the means of 72 and 44 plants ± S.E. of acclimatized and non-acclimatized varieties, respectively.

**Table 2**
Shoot dry weight and length of 18 acclimatized and 11 non-acclimatized rice varieties under control, salinity stress, and salinity stress after acclimation. Data represent the means of quadruplicates ± SE. The same letters indicate no significant differences at p < 0.05.

| No. | Variety          | Shoot dry weight (g)       | Shoot length (cm)       |
|-----|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
|     |                  | Control | Salinity | Salinity/Acclimation | Control | Salinity | Salinity/Acclimation |
| 1   | Bingala          | 2.04 ± 0.06 b | 1.35 ± 0.14 c | 2.52 ± 0.12 a | 114.5 ± 1.1 a | 95.8 ± 2.2 b | 92.5 ± 0.6 b |
| 2   | Neang Phtong     | 0.74 ± 0.14 b | 0.51 ± 0.01 b | 0.90 ± 0.04 a | 9.15 ± 1.3 a  | 81.5 ± 1.3 b | 92.2 ± 5.0 a  |
| 3   | ARC 7291         | 1.19 ± 0.06 b | 1.02 ± 0.06 b | 1.39 ± 0.08 b | 75.5 ± 3.0 b  | 76.6 ± 2.7 b | 100.3 ± 3.0 b |
| 4   | Dianyu 1         | 0.99 ± 0.01 b | 0.60 ± 0.02 c | 1.14 ± 0.01 a | 75.3 ± 7.7 b  | 66.6 ± 1.8 c | 94.2 ± 2.9 a  |
| 5   | Khau Tan Chiem   | 1.84 ± 0.04 a | 1.27 ± 0.14 b | 1.92 ± 0.06 a | 100.8 ± 3.6 b | 97.2 ± 1.8 b | 104.5 ± 1.5 a |
| 6   | BR28             | 0.97 ± 0.03 a | 0.55 ± 0.04 a | 0.94 ± 0.06 a | 64.3 ± 9.2 b  | 51.7 ± 9.3 c | 101.3 ± 10.8 b |
| 7   | Vandaran         | 1.65 ± 0.05 a | 1.12 ± 0.02 b | 1.58 ± 0.1 a  | 97.4 ± 6.4 b  | 83.4 ± 3.8 c | 110.4 ± 2.3 b |
| 8   | Hong Cheuh Zai   | 1.50 ± 0.09 a | 0.75 ± 0.09 b | 1.43 ± 0.15 a | 95.4 ± 4.8 b  | 76.8 ± 2.8 c | 102.9 ± 5.3 a |
| 9   | Tima             | 1.76 ± 0.13 a | 1.09 ± 0.07 b | 1.68 ± 0.18 a | 110.9 ± 2.2 a | 101.9 ± 1.6 b | 105.7 ± 0.3 a |
| 10  | Rambhog          | 1.25 ± 0.13 a | 0.76 ± 0.04 b | 1.18 ± 0.08 a | 84.4 ± 3.1 b  | 77.0 ± 2.7 b | 89.0 ± 2.9 a  |
| 11  | Hakphaynay       | 1.61 ± 0.16 a | 1.08 ± 0.09 b | 1.45 ± 0.11 a | 98.1 ± 3.7 b  | 87.5 ± 3.7 b | 91.1 ± 5.8 b  |
| 12  | Khao Nok         | 2.14 ± 0.15 a | 1.34 ± 0.15 b | 1.91 ± 0.05 a | 101.4 ± 2.9 a | 81.7 ± 2.9 b | 94.5 ± 5.9 a  |
| 13  | Nepal 555        | 2.36 ± 0.17 a | 1.54 ± 0.02 b | 2.00 ± 0.28 a | 90.3 ± 1.5 b  | 84.1 ± 10.3 ab | 79.5 ± 8.8 b |
| 14  | Padi Kuning      | 1.02 ± 0.06 a | 0.58 ± 0.03 b | 0.83 ± 0.08 a | 101.1 ± 3.1 a | 85.2 ± 1.9 b | 85.5 ± 3.3 b  |
| 15  | Naba             | 2.12 ± 0.31 a | 1.07 ± 0.08 b | 1.61 ± 0.13 a | 77.4 ± 2.3 b  | 61.7 ± 5.8 b | 81.3 ± 5.5 b  |
| 16  | Kaluheenati      | 2.00 ± 0.08 a | 1.33 ± 0.1 b  | 1.69 ± 0.08 b | 88.8 ± 1.3 b  | 74.0 ± 1.6 b | 89.5 ± 1.8 b  |
| 17  | Chin Galay       | 2.23 ± 0.04 a | 0.91 ± 0.04 b | 1.51 ± 0.07 a | 97.0 ± 4.2 b  | 84.1 ± 4.9 b | 99.9 ± 3.8 a  |
| 18  | Shwe Nang Gyi    | 1.81 ± 0.02 ab | 1.07 ± 0.02 b | 1.20 ± 0.04 a | 87.9 ± 3.7 ab | 83.7 ± 0.7 b | 89.9 ± 1.8 b  |

**2. Non-acclimatized varieties**

| No. | Variety          | Shoot dry weight (g)       | Shoot length (cm)       |
|-----|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 19  | Deejiaoaluw     | 1.36 ± 0.09 a | 0.75 ± 0.04 b | 1.00 ± 0.11 b | 94.8 ± 3.5 b  | 81.7 ± 2.9 c | 101.4 ± 4.6 a |
| 20  | Urasan           | 0.97 ± 0.03 a | 0.65 ± 0.03 b | 0.68 ± 0.04 b | 75.7 ± 1.4 b  | 64.2 ± 2.6 c | 103.1 ± 1.5 a |
| 21  | Anjana Dhan      | 1.85 ± 0.17 a | 1.17 ± 0.05 b | 1.27 ± 0.08 a | 88.0 ± 3.0 b  | 84.6 ± 5.0 b | 104.9 ± 5.5 a |
| 22  | Tupa729          | 3.10 ± 0.16 a | 1.52 ± 0.19 b | 2.02 ± 0.38 a | 106.7 ± 2.6 a | 94.4 ± 1.0 b | 105.9 ± 0.4 a |
| 23  | Padi Perak       | 0.81 ± 0.08 a | 0.51 ± 0.02 b | 0.52 ± 0.06 a | 82.4 ± 5.5 b  | 74.3 ± 7.0 b | 93.5 ± 5.1 a  |
| 24  | Radin Goi Sesat  | 1.71 ± 0.13 a | 0.84 ± 0.01 c | 1.08 ± 0.14 b | 95.9 ± 3.0 a  | 91.9 ± 5.0 a | 84.2 ± 2.4 b  |
| 25  | Jena035          | 2.25 ± 0.24 a | 1.65 ± 0.04 a | 1.32 ± 0.15 a | 103.0 ± 0.6 a | 88.2 ± 0.7 a | 87.9 ± 3.9 b  |
| 26  | Jinguoyin        | 2.97 ± 0.41 a | 1.63 ± 0.22 b | 1.65 ± 0.11 b | 116.9 ± 1.4 a | 95.8 ± 1.8 b | 92.8 ± 1.3 b  |
| 27  | Kalo Dhan        | 1.52 ± 0.18 a | 0.80 ± 0.08 a | 1.04 ± 0.06 a | 102.0 ± 3.1 a | 89.6 ± 0.6 b | 99.1 ± 0.8 a  |
| 28  | Asu              | 2.93 ± 0.34 a | 1.55 ± 0.09 b | 1.55 ± 0.10 a | 102.8 ± 9.0 a | 103.1 ± 10.2 a | 86.7 ± 4.4 b |
| 29  | IR 58            | 1.90 ± 0.51 a | 0.87 ± 0.06 b | 0.79 ± 0.10 b | 77.5 ± 4.4 a  | 59.4 ± 1.8 b | 83.3 ± 1.9 a  |
Table 3
Root dry weight and length of 18 acclimatized and 11 non-acclimatized rice varieties under control, salinity stress, and salinity stress after acclimation. Data represent the means of quadruplicates ± SE. The same letters indicate no significant differences at $p < 0.05$.

| No. | Variety         | Root dry weight (g) | Root length (cm) |
|-----|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|
|     | Control         | Salinity            | Salinity/         | Control | Salinity | Salinity/ | Acclimation |
|     |                 |                      | Acclimation       |         |          | Acclimation |
| 1   | Acclimatized    |                     |                   |         |          |           |
| 1   | Bingala         | 0.54±0.05           | 0.35±0.04         | 0.66±0.06 | 43.2±0.6 | 37.7±1.9  | 42.2±1.0   |
| 2   | Neang Phtong    | 0.20±0.04           | 0.12±0.00         | 0.22±0.01 | 36.9±0.4 | 32.0±0.7  | 31.8±0.4   |
| 3   | ARC 7291        | 0.30±0.01           | 0.28±0.03         | 0.40±0.04 | 36.8±0.2 | 28.3±0.1  | 30.4±0.5   |
| 4   | Dianyu 1        | 0.25±0.01           | 0.15±0.01         | 0.31±0.03 | 28.9±1.0 | 28.7±1.2  | 28.5±0.8   |
| 5   | Khau Tan Chiem  | 0.44±0.03           | 0.23±0.04         | 0.42±0.06 | 33.3±1.1 | 32.0±2.5  | 35.1±0.6   |
| 6   | BR28            | 0.22±0.02           | 0.14±0.02         | 0.21±0.02 | 29.8±1.0 | 26.0±0.9  | 34.4±1.5   |
| 7   | Vandaran        | 0.37±0.04           | 0.26±0.02         | 0.40±0.02 | 30.4±0.1 | 28.9±1.3  | 34.7±1.3   |
| 8   | Hong Cheuh Zai  | 0.36±0.04           | 0.17±0.01         | 0.32±0.09 | 34.6±2.0 | 25.8±1.2  | 30.9±0.5   |
| 9   | Tima            | 0.46±0.03           | 0.23±0.01         | 0.39±0.08 | 32.7±0.8 | 30.5±0.2  | 27.7±1.3   |
| 10  | Rambahog        | 0.25±0.03           | 0.17±0.01         | 0.25±0.00 | 34.7±1.6 | 34.0±0.4  | 35.4±2.1   |
| 11  | Hakphaynhay     | 0.33±0.00           | 0.22±0.01         | 0.30±0.03 | 39.1±1.5 | 36.9±1.2  | 39.9±3.4   |
| 12  | Khao Sok        | 0.80±0.07           | 0.42±0.03         | 0.72±0.03 | 38.7±1.2 | 47.9±5.7  | 37.3±2.6   |
| 13  | Nepal 555       | 0.80±0.03           | 0.43±0.02         | 0.60±0.07 | 42.1±0.7 | 43.2±3.2  | 38.5±2.0   |
| 14  | Padi Kuning     | 0.21±0.01           | 0.13±0.00         | 0.17±0.02 | 35.0±1.3 | 37.4±2.9  | 37.0±0.5   |
| 15  | Naba            | 0.58±0.06           | 0.30±0.06         | 0.47±0.05 | 35.0±0.6 | 25.2±0.4  | 32.3±0.6   |
| 16  | Kaluheenati     | 0.63±0.01           | 0.37±0.03         | 0.51±0.05 | 39.5±0.5 | 45.3±3.4  | 41.3±1.3   |
| 17  | Chin Galay      | 0.48±0.01           | 0.20±0.01         | 0.28±0.06 | 22.2±0.3 | 16.0±0.5  | 19.0±0.2   |
| 18  | Shwe Nang Gyi   | 0.48±0.04           | 0.33±0.03         | 0.40±0.01 | 38.7±0.6 | 37.8±2.0  | 39.3±0.5   |
| 2. Non-acclimatized varieties |
| 19  | Deegiaoahualuo  | 0.34±0.05           | 0.17±0.04         | 0.23±0.04 | 35.80±0.7 | 24.40±1.9 | 30.13±0.3   |
| 20  | Urasan 1        | 0.25±0.02           | 0.17±0.01         | 0.23±0.02 | 31.60±0.9 | 31.37±1.2 | 32.80±0.3   |
| 21  | Anjana Dhan     | 0.46±0.01           | 0.29±0.02         | 0.36±0.02 | 38.80±0.8 | 23.73±0.4 | 25.90±0.2   |
| 22  | Tupa729         | 0.49±0.04           | 0.26±0.07         | 0.39±0.08 | 33.60±1.0 | 31.40±2.7 | 34.67±5.9   |
| 23  | Padi Perak      | 0.31±0.04           | 0.15±0.02         | 0.17±0.02 | 33.40±1.1 | 29.10±1.2 | 26.63±2.2   |
| 24  | Radin Goi Sesat| 0.43±0.03           | 0.19±0.01         | 0.24±0.03 | 34.70±1.3 | 24.57±1.1 | 24.47±2.2   |
| 25  | Jena035         | 0.68±0.09           | 0.60±0.02         | 0.51±0.06 | 40.47±0.2 | 28.83±0.9 | 24.13±0.5   |
| 26  | Jinguoyn        | 0.52±0.08           | 0.30±0.02         | 0.39±0.06 | 36.37±1.0 | 29.47±0.5 | 28.33±0.5   |
| 27  | Kalo Dhan       | 0.56±0.12           | 0.28±0.03         | 0.35±0.03 | 45.40±0.6 | 34.20±0.5 | 32.50±0.9   |
| 28  | Asu             | 0.68±0.10           | 0.40±0.03         | 0.46±0.04 | 40.27±1.5 | 38.37±2.1 | 40.47±0.1   |
| 29  | IR 58           | 0.37±0.09           | 0.21±0.03         | 0.21±0.03 | 38.10±1.2 | 27.57±1.1 | 29.20±0.7   |

The data were analyzed using a one-way ANOVA, and the differences between treatment means ($n=4$) were compared using Tukey-Kramer’s multiple comparison test with SPSS, version 21 (IBM Inc., USA). Differences between the treatments were considered significant at $p < 0.05$.

Ethics statement

Not applicable

Declaration of Competing Interest

None.

Acknowledgments

Seeds of the World Rice Core Collection were provided from the National Agriculture and Food Research Organization (NARO). This experimental work was supported by JSPS KAKENHI Grant Numbers 15KK0283 and 16K07643.
Supplementary materials

Supplementary material associated with this article can be found, in the online version, at doi: 10.1016/j.dib.2020.106023.

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