

Article

Use of Microbial Biostimulants to Increase the Salinity Tolerance of Vegetable Transplants

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Abstract: Vegetable plants are more sensitive to salt stress during the early growth stages; hence, the availability of poor-quality brackish water can be a big issue for the nursery vegetable industry. Microbial biostimulants promote growth and vigor and counterbalance salt stress in mature plants. This study aimed to evaluate the application of plant growth-promoting microorganisms for improving salt tolerance of lettuce and tomato seedlings irrigated with different water salinity levels (0, 25, and 50 mM NaCl) during nursery growth. Two commercial microbial biostimulants were applied to the substrate before seeding: 1.5 g L⁻¹ of TNC Bactorr^{SI3} containing 1.3×10^8 CFU g⁻¹ of *Bacillus* spp.; 0.75 g L⁻¹ of Flortis Micorizze containing 30% of *Glomus* spp., 1.24×10^8 CFU g⁻¹ of *Agrobacterium radiobacter*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Streptomyces* spp. and 3×10^5 CFU g⁻¹ of *Trichoderma* spp. Many morpho-physiological parameters of lettuce and tomato seedlings suffered the negative effect of salinity. The use of the microbial biostimulants modified seedling growth and its response to salt stress. They had a growth-promoting effect on the unstressed seedlings increasing fresh and dry biomass accumulation, leaf number, and leaf area and were successful in increasing salinity tolerance of seedlings especially when using Flortis Micorizze that enhanced salinity tolerance up to 50 mM NaCl. The inoculation of the substrate with microbial biostimulants could represent a sustainable way to improve lettuce and tomato transplant quality and to use brackish water in vegetable nurseries limiting its negative effect on seedling growth.

Keywords: vegetable; nursery; seedling; *Solanum lycopersium* L.; *Lactuca sativa* L.; salt stress; microorganisms; PGPR; arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi; *Trichoderma*



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1. Introduction

Salinity, among the abiotic stresses, invariably has the worst impact in reducing the area of cultivated land and limiting agricultural activity. Fifty percent of the world's arable land is estimated to be affected by salinity by 2050 [1]. Salt stress reduces plant growth due to increasing soil osmotic pressure [2], specific-ion toxicities, and nutritional imbalances [3] or a combination of these factors [4]. These effects can determine severe growth and productivity reductions in most vegetable crops. The salinity threshold of these crops is ≤ 2.5 dS m⁻¹ [5] and can vary according to the species and to many factors such as plant growth stage. Plant sensitivity to salt stress is generally higher at earlier growth stages (seedling, transplant establishment) than at later stages [6]. Thus, growing seedlings under a scarcity of good quality water is a challenge for the nursery vegetable industry. The aim of vegetable transplant growers is to obtain well-developed and vigorous seedlings [7] that can establish and grow fast after transplanting [8,9]. The negative effects of irrigation water salinity on seedling growth can make it hard for the vegetable nursery to reach these goals. Growth reductions determined by salinity can limit the commercial value of transplants as their size has been linked to establishment success, growth rate, and crop yield [10,11]. The availability of poor-quality water due to high salt content occurs more and more frequently in many Mediterranean regions (especially those close to the sea)

where vegetable crops are more widespread, as the intensive draw of irrigation water increases seawater infiltration in groundwater [12].

Many strategies can be used to increase salt tolerance of vegetable crops, such as conventional breeding, gene cloning, and genetic engineering but the complex salinity tolerance mechanism and limited genetic variability that can be found in germplasm lead to limited or no success in alleviating salt stress [13,14]. The difficulties found in the development of salt-tolerant cultivars can be ascribed to the lack of knowledge about the genetics of vegetable crops, the composite polygenic nature of the salt tolerance characters, and the wide variation of gene response in different environmental conditions [15].

Many stress response mechanisms activated by plants in response to salt stress (ionic/hydraulic re-equilibrium, detoxification of reactive oxygen species, and modulation of cell growth or cell division) [16] are initiated by hormonal signaling, as proved by the changes of the endogenous concentrations of phytohormones found in plants subject to salt stress [17,18]. The stress hormone ethylene has been seen, secreted as root exudates, in all crops under biotic and abiotic stresses [19] and it was shown that it is involved in the regulation of some plant metabolic mechanisms related to significant reductions in plant growth and development under salt stress. Hormone homeostasis is of paramount importance to increase plant tolerance to salinity. Hence, the rebalancing of phytohormone levels through the exogenous application of phytohormones (gibberellins, auxins, and cytokinins) has been suggested as a strategy to increase salt tolerance of vegetable crops and mitigate the negative effects of salinity [18,20]. This rebalancing can be achieved by direct supplementation of synthetic plant growth regulators through foliar or root supplementation [20,21] or by inoculating the rhizosphere with microorganisms that produce phytohormones or interact with plants, inducing hormonal changes and modifying plant hormone status [22]. The use of microbial inoculants is becoming a more widely accepted technique for improving the sustainability of intensive agriculture systems. They can act as bio-enhancers or bioprotectants [23] resulting in plant growth promotion and salt stress alleviation and can integrate or substitute agro-chemicals and other conventional agronomic approaches increasing plant efficiency and crop sustainability [24–26].

Many microorganisms have been studied for their plant growth-promoting effect. Microbes can be involved directly or indirectly with plant growth promotion either through improved nutrient acquisition and hormonal stimulation or the suppression of plant pathogens resulting in more vigorous and healthier plants [27]. Many microbes have been isolated from plant-associated microenvironments, such as the rhizosphere, and have been found to exert antagonistic capacity to inhibit the growth of pathogens or to express plant growth-promoting traits, thus, the application of microbial inoculants has gained popularity among researchers and growers. Several microorganisms that can promote plant growth are well-studied in their mode of action and regulation and comprise members of bacterial (*Azospirillum*, *Bacillus*, *Pseudomonas*, *Rhizobium*, *Serratia*, *Stenotrophomonas*, and *Streptomyces*) or fungal (*Ampelomyces*, *Coniothyrium*, and *Trichoderma*) genera [27]. Besides, arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi (AMF) are the most widespread root fungal symbionts and have a role in the stimulation of plant growth and nutrient uptake of many host plants [28].

Microbial inoculants, also referred to as microbial biostimulants [29], such as plant growth-promoting rhizobacteria (PGPR), arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi (AMF), and *Trichoderma* spp. are considered useful tools to mitigate the effects of salinity on plant growth and yield [23,30,31]. They can directly promote plant growth and improve tolerance to abiotic stresses by increasing nutrient uptake through greater effective root area, solubilization or mineralization of nutrients, biological nitrogen fixation, and iron sequestration through siderophores [32–34]. Moreover, they can produce small peptides, volatiles, and metabolites such as Indole Acetic Acid (IAA) or auxin analogs, Cytokinins, and Gibberellins that can act as phytohormones or growth regulators and affect plant metabolism and development [35–38].

Microbial inoculants have been tested by applying to plants only single strains (e.g., of *Bacillus subtilis*) or mixtures of microorganisms (e.g., several commercial micro-

bial biostimulants) [29]. The actual research trend is more focused on the development of bacterial and/or fungal multistrain consortia with the rationale that they could show additive or synergistic effects and perform better than single strains [39,40]. Mixed plant growth-promoting microorganism inoculants might adapt to a wider range of environmental conditions and could exert their effect through multiple modes of action [41,42]. Nevertheless, when mixing beneficial microbial strains, antagonistic interactions could arise and reduce the efficacy of the microbial consortium or modify the effect on different crops [41].

Microbial biostimulants have been applied to many vegetable crops to improve plant growth and stress tolerance [38,43] but there is limited information on their application to vegetable transplant production. Therefore, this study aimed to evaluate the use of microbial biostimulants to increase salt tolerance of lettuce and tomato seedlings during nursery growth.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Plant Materials and Transplant Production

A nursery trial was carried out in a greenhouse situated at the Department of Agricultural, Food, and Forest Sciences (SAAF—University of Palermo, Italy) (38°6′28″ N 13°21′3″ E; altitude 49 m above sea level) to evaluate the effects of salt stress and microbial biostimulant inoculation on transplant production.

During autumn 2020, seeds of *Lactuca sativa* L. “Meraviglia d’inverno” (Blumen, Piacenza, Italy) and *Solanum lycopersicum* L. “Marmande” (Vilmorin, La Ménétré, France) were sown into nine polystyrene trays for each species with 160 or 104 cells each for lettuce and tomato, respectively. Three trays were filled with a commercial substrate (Utilis, GreenView srl, Crocetta del Montello, Italy, fertilized with 850 g m^{−3} of a mineral fertilizer NPK), the other three trays were filled with the same substrate inoculated with 1.5 g L^{−1} of TNC Bactorr^{S13} (The Nutrient Company, Rochdale, UK), and the remaining trays were also filled with the commercial substrate inoculated with 0.75 g L^{−1} of Flortis Micorrize (Orvital, Settimo Milanese, Italy). Bactorr^{S13} (B) and Flortis Micorrize (M) are commercial biostimulants: the first contains plant growth-promoting bacteria (1.3×10^8 CFU g^{−1} of *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*, *B. brevis*, *B. circulans*, *B. coagulans*, *B. firmus*, *B. halodenitrificans*, *B. laterosporus*, *B. licheniformis*, *B. megaterium*, *B. mycoides*, *B. pasteurii*, *B. subtilis*, and *Paenibacillus polymyxa*) as well as soluble humates, natural plant hormones, amino acids, vitamins, and trace elements derived from *Ascomyces nodosum*; the second contains 30% of *Glomus* spp., 1.24×10^8 CFU g^{−1} of *Agrobacterium radiobacter*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Streptomyces* spp. and 3×10^5 CFU g^{−1} of *Thricoderma* spp.

After sowing (October 2020), the trays were kept in a dark room at 22 ± 1 °C and were transferred to the greenhouse for seedling growth when the first emergence was observed. Plantlet emergence occurred two and four days after sowing for lettuce and tomato, respectively. Three days after emergence, only one plantlet per cell was left.

During the trial, the average temperature outside the greenhouse was between 15.5 ± 0.3 °C (night) and 23.0 ± 0.3 °C (day), and the average net solar radiation at noon was 478 W·m^{−2}, with a day length that ranged between 9 and 10 h. The air temperature inside the greenhouse was on average 21.6 ± 1.1 °C and ranged between 35.2 (day) and 12.4 °C (night) (Figure 1), whereas the relative humidity was $74.0 \pm 1.1\%$ and ranged between 22.5% and 100%; the light intensity at noon was $41,839 \pm 3780$ lux and ranged from 64,660 to 6097 lux as a function of the cloudiness.

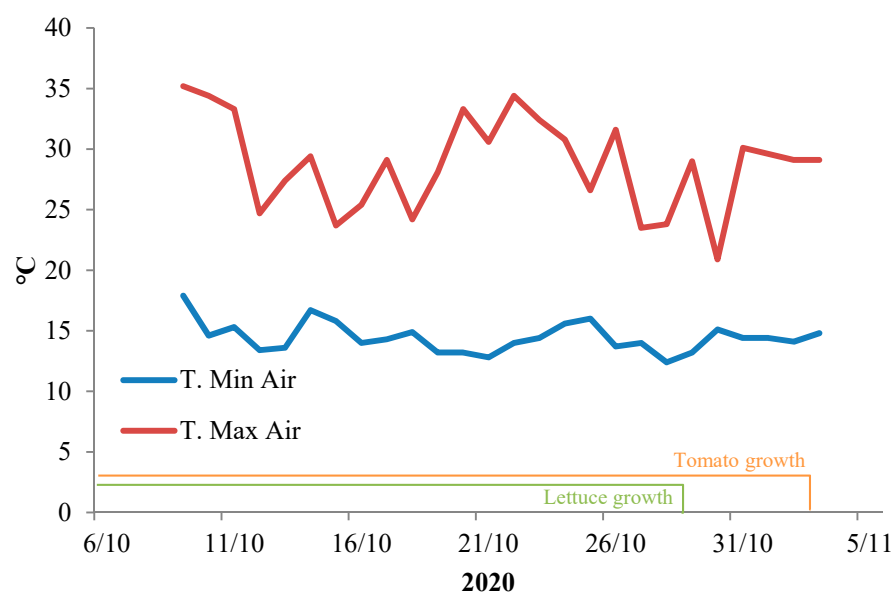


Figure 1. Daily average maximum and minimum temperatures of the air inside the greenhouse during nursery trials.

Salt treatments started when lettuce and tomato seedlings had the first true leaf (11th BBCH growth stage [44,45]) and were applied with an ebb and flow sub-irrigation system using water with 0 mM NaCl (Electrical conductivity—EC 0.68 dS m⁻¹), 25 mM NaCl (EC 3.14 dS m⁻¹) or 50 mM NaCl (EC 5.57 dS m⁻¹). Seedlings were sub-irrigated according to their need until they were ready for transplanting (twice a week on average) and sub-fertigated once a week with 3 g L⁻¹ of a water-soluble NK fertilizer (13–46). The trays were weighed individually before each sub-irrigation and after the exceeding water was drained to measure the volume of water consumed during seedling growth and calculate the water use efficiency (WUE) and nitrogen use efficiency (NUE) as: WUE (g DW L⁻¹ H₂O) = plant dry weight (g)/H₂O (L); NUE (g DW g⁻¹ N) = plant dry weight (g)/supplied N (g) (supplied N = initial N content of the substrate + N supplied with sub fertigation) [46].

One week before the end of the experiment (16 and 21 days after emergence for lettuce and tomato, respectively), leaf stomatal conductance was measured using a diffusion porometer (AP4, Delta-T Devices Ltd., Cambridge, UK) on two young unshaded leaves of 20 seedlings for each replicate of each combination biostimulants × salt stress. Conductance measurements were performed at the same hour and in similar conditions (substrate humidity, light intensity, air temperature, and humidity) for both species.

The seedlings were considered ready for transplanting when they had 4–5 true leaves (14–15th BBCH growth stage [44,45]) (23 and 28 days from sowing for lettuce and tomato, respectively). At that time, transplants were randomly selected (four replicated samples of 30 seedlings for each species and each treatment) and their morphological characteristics (seedling height, stem diameter, and leaf number) were evaluated.

Leaf color was measured on the upper part of two randomly selected leaves of each seedling with a colorimeter (CR-400, Minolta corporation, Ltd., Osaka, Japan) that recorded L* (lightness), a* (positive values for reddish colors and negative values for greenish colors), and b* (positive values for yellowish colors and negative values for bluish colors). Hue angle (h°) and Chroma (C*) were calculated from a* and b* values as h° = 180° + arctan (b*/a*) [47] and C* = (a*² + b*²)^{1/2}. Soon after, leaves, stems, and roots were separately weighed and dried at 85 °C to a constant weight to calculate the fresh and dry biomass and the shoot/root ratio for both fresh and dry weight. Before drying, the leaf area of each seedling was measured by scanning leaves at 350 dpi (Epson Perfection 4180 Photo, Seiko Epson Corp., Suwa, Japan) and analyzing with the ImageJ 1.52a software (National Institutes Health, Bethesda, MD, USA) the digital images obtained. Leaf area and leaf

dry weight were used to calculate the specific leaf area (SLA $\text{cm}^2 \text{g}^{-1} \text{DW}$) as $\text{SLA} = \text{leaf area} / \text{leaf dry weight}$.

At the end of the nursery trial, the water status of the seedlings of each species and each treatment was assessed by determining their relative water content (RWC). Ten leaves for each replicate were randomly sampled and their fresh weight was immediately measured; then, leaves were placed in distilled water for 4 h to measure their turgid weight (TW) before drying in an oven at 80 °C for 24 h. Dried leaves were weighed to measure their dry weight (DW) and finally, the relative water content was calculated as $\text{RWC} = (\text{FW} - \text{DW}) / (\text{TW} - \text{DW}) \times 100$.

2.2. Statistics and Principal Component Analysis

The experimental design consisted of four replicated samples of 30 seedlings each for every combination of microbial biostimulant and NaCl level, randomly assigned in four blocks. A two-way ANOVA was used to analyze the effects of microbial biostimulants and NaCl levels on lettuce and tomato seedlings. The mean values of each parameter considered were compared by the least significant differences (LSD) test at $p \leq 0.05$ to discriminate the differences among treatments and the interactions between factors.

The morphophysiological parameters of lettuce and tomato seedlings were further analyzed through a principal component analysis to explore the main parameters that were most effective in discriminating between NaCl levels and microbial biostimulants. The input matrix for the analysis consisted of height, stem diameter, total, leaf, stem and root fresh and dry weight, shoot/root ratio of fresh and dry weights, dry matter percentage, WUE, RWC, leaf number, total leaf area, SLA, stomatal conductance, L^* , Chroma, and Hue angle of lettuce and tomato seedlings. The number of principal components (PCs) was assessed by holding only the factors with eigenvalues higher than 1.0. The plot of the PCs was used to study the correlations between the variables of the input data set. Moreover, the initial 22 variables were projected into the subspace defined by the first and second PCs, and correlated variables were revealed.

3. Results

3.1. Morphophysiological Parameters of Lettuce Seedlings

Lettuce plantlets emerged two days after sowing (at least 50% of plantlets emerged) and seedlings were ready for transplanting (at least four true leaves; 14th BBCH growth stage [44]) after 23 days from sowing.

The height of lettuce seedlings was significantly affected by the experimental treatments. At the end of the trial, the control seedlings showed a reduction of plant height with increasing NaCl concentration from 9.0 (0 mM NaCl) to 6.2 cm (50 mM NaCl). The seedlings inoculated with B had a height similar to the unstressed control seedlings irrespective of salt stress (from 9.4 to 8.6 cm), whereas M-treated seedlings were the highest with 0 mM NaCl (11.5 cm) and even if they suffered height reduction with both 25 and 50 mM NaCl (−15.9% and −26.2%, respectively), they did not significantly differ from the unstressed control seedlings (Table 1). The stem diameter was 2.8 mm on average in control seedlings and increased by 10.7% in the seedlings inoculated with the microbial biostimulants (Table 1). All the seedlings significantly lowered the diameter of their stem at each salinity level.

Table 1. Effects of microbial biostimulant treatments (C, not treated; B, Bactorr^{S13}; M, Flortis Micorrize) and salt stress (0, 25, and 50 mM NaCl in the irrigation water) on morphological parameters of lettuce seedlings.

Source of Variance	Seedling Height (cm)	StemDiameter (mm)	Seedling Fresh Weight (g FW)					Seedling Dry Weight (mg DW)					Dry Matter (%)
			Total	Roots	Stem	Leaves	Shoot/Root	Total	Roots	Stem	Leaves	Shoot/Root	
Treatment													
C	^z 7.5	2.8b	0.92c	0.14	0.09b	0.69c	5.4	45.6b	8.2b	3.0b	34.3b	4.6	4.9
B	9.0	3.1a	1.28b	0.20	0.11a	0.97b	5.7	65.9a	12.2a	3.8a	49.8a	4.5	5.0
M	9.9	3.1a	1.41a	0.20	0.12a	1.09a	6.0	70.3a	12.9a	4.2a	53.3a	4.6	4.8
NaCl (mM)													
0	10.0	3.2a	1.43a	0.22	0.12a	1.10a	5.7	69.3a	13.3a	3.9	52.0a	4.3	4.5
25	8.7	3.0b	1.19b	0.17	0.12a	0.90b	5.9	58.8b	10.0b	3.8	45.0b	4.9	4.8
50	7.8	2.8c	0.99c	0.16	0.09b	0.75c	5.4	53.7c	10.0b	3.3	40.4c	4.5	5.3
Treatment × NaCl													
C 0	9.0bc	3.1	1.13	0.16d	0.10	0.87	5.9ab	56.5	10.0	3.5	43.0	4.8	4.8b
25	7.3d	2.8	0.93	0.14de	0.09	0.70	5.5ab	43.3	7.3	3.0	33.0	5.0	4.6bc
50	6.2e	2.6	0.69	0.12e	0.07	0.50	4.7b	36.8	7.3	2.5	27.0	4.1	5.2ab
B 0	9.4bc	3.3	1.43	0.23b	0.11	1.10	5.3b	72.8	14.0	4.3	54.5	4.2	4.5bc
25	9.0bc	3.2	1.28	0.19c	0.14	0.96	5.7ab	66.0	12.0	4.3	49.8	4.5	5.0ab
50	8.6c	2.9	1.14	0.17cd	0.10	0.87	6.0ab	58.9	10.7	3.0	45.3	4.8	5.4a
M 0	11.5a	3.2	1.73	0.26a	0.14	1.33	5.7ab	78.5	16.0	4.0	58.5	4.0	4.2c
25	9.7b	3.1	1.36	0.18cd	0.13	1.05	6.6a	66.9	10.7	4.0	52.3	5.3	4.8b
50	8.5c	3.1	1.16	0.18cd	0.10	0.88	5.6ab	65.5	12.0	4.5	49.0	4.5	5.5a
Significance ^x													
Treatment	***	***	***	***	**	***	*	***	***	*	***	ns	ns
NaCl	***	***	***	***	*	***	ns	***	***	ns	***	ns	***
Treatment × NaCl	**	ns	ns	***	ns	ns	*	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	**

^z Each value is the mean of four replicated samples of 30 seedlings each. For each factor, values in a column followed by the same letter are not significantly different, according to the least significant differences (LSD) test. ^x Significance: ns = not significant; * significant at $p < 0.05$; ** significant at $p < 0.01$; *** significant at $p < 0.001$.

All the treatments recorded a linear decrease in the seedling total fresh weight when salt stress increased, but the inoculation of the substrate with the microbial biostimulants (especially M) raised the fresh biomass accumulation above the values of unstressed control seedling (Table 1, Figure 2a). The biostimulant treatments had a great effect on the fresh weight of the roots. The hypogeal part of control seedlings accumulated less fresh biomass and ranged from 0.16 to 0.12 g FW seedling⁻¹ for 0 and 50 mM, respectively. The root fresh weight of non-stressed B-treated and M-treated seedlings increased by 39.3% and 57.7%, respectively, compared to control. The seedlings grown on inoculated substrate lowered the fresh weight of their roots with 25 mM NaCl with no further decrease with 50 mM NaCl (0.18 g FW seedling⁻¹ on average) (Table 1, Figure 2a). As reported for stem diameter, stem fresh weight was positively influenced by the microbial biostimulants but was negatively influenced only by the highest salinity level (Table 1, Figure 2a). Leaves represented the main part of the seedlings and their fresh weight recorded variations superimposable with those found for the total fresh weight. The hypogeal and epigeic parts of the seedling were similarly influenced by the treatments so that only small variations were recorded in the fresh weight shoot/root ratio due to the combination of the experimental factors (Table 1).

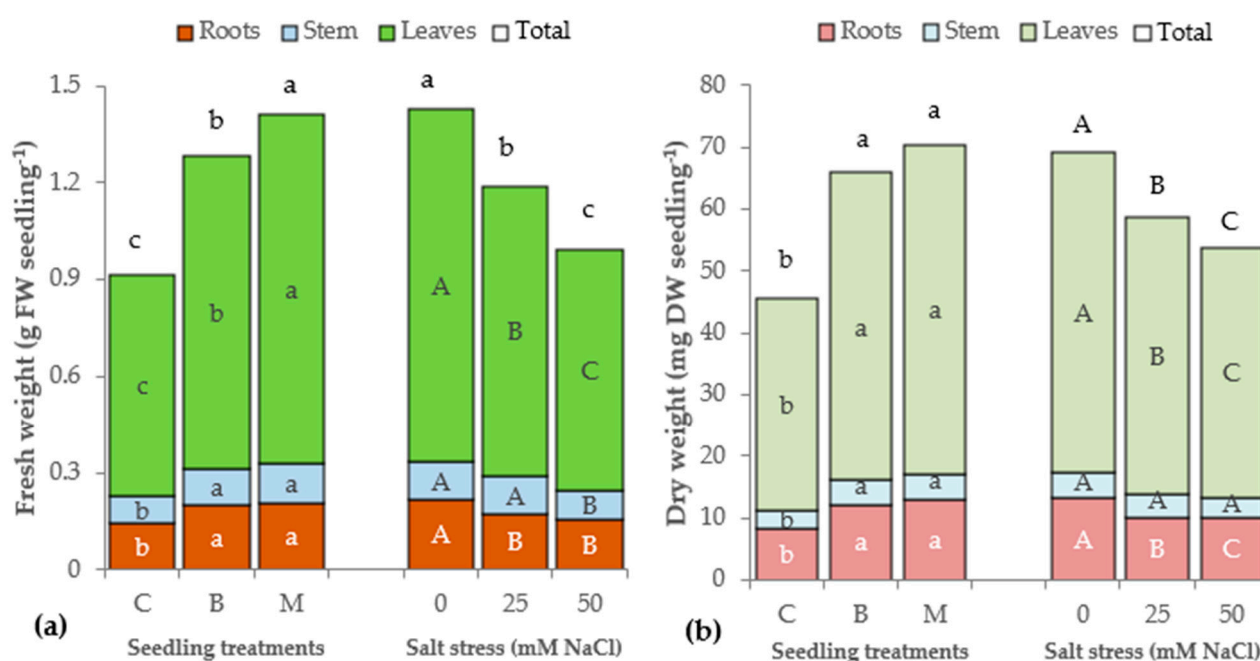


Figure 2. Effect of microbial biostimulant treatments (C, untreated control; B, Bactorr^{S13}; M, Flortis Micorrize) and salt stress (0, 25, and 50 mM NaCl in the irrigation water) on the total, root, stem, and leaf (a) fresh and (b) dry weight of lettuce seedlings (bars of the same color with different uppercase or lowercase letters are significantly different at $p < 0.05$ according to the LSD test).

The accumulation of dry biomass of lettuce seedlings was positively affected by the microbial biostimulant, but all the treatments suffered dry weight reductions due to salt stress (Table 1, Figure 2b). The seedlings inoculated with Bactorr^{S13} (B) and Flortis Micorrize (M) had an average total dry weight higher than control (45.6 mg DW seedling⁻¹) by 44.6 and 54.3%, respectively. Salinity determined a linear decrease of the total dry biomass from 69.3 to 53.7 mg DW seedling⁻¹ on average for 0 and 50 mM NaCl with significant drops at each salinity level. All the seedling parts (roots, stem, and leaves) had a higher dry biomass accumulation when treated with the microbial biostimulants. The root dry weight was significantly reduced with the intermediate salinity level with no further decrease at 50 mM NaCl (−25.0% on average), whereas the leaf dry weight recorded an additional reduction at the highest salinity level (−13.5 and −22.3% with 25 and 50 mM NaCl, respectively). Despite the water salinity negatively affected all the seedlings, the

increased dry biomass accumulation recorded in the inoculated seedlings compared to control seedlings allowed to counteract salt stress; B and M seedlings grown with 50 mM NaCl recorded values of dry biomass in the different seedling parts similar or even higher than unstressed control seedlings (+6.0% and +17.0% on average for roots and leaves of B seedlings and M seedlings, respectively). No modification was recorded in dry biomass partitioning due to the experimental factors as shown by the small changes of the dry weight S/R ratio. The dry matter percentage of seedling shoot increased when salt stress increased. Control seedlings ranged from 4.8% to 5.2% with no significant difference, while the variation recorded was greater and statistically significant for B seedlings (from 4.5% to 5.4%) and even more for M seedlings (from 4.2% to 5.5%) (Table 1).

The water use efficiency (WUE) was significantly affected by salt stress in control seedlings that accumulated 2.7 g DW L⁻¹ H₂O with 0 mM NaCl and lowered this value down to 1.6 g DW L⁻¹ H₂O with 50 mM NaCl (Table 1, Figure 3a). The seedlings inoculated with B or M recorded 3.0 g DW L⁻¹ H₂O with 0 mM NaCl and were not significantly affected by salt stress. The nitrogen use efficiency (NUE) varied significantly as a function of seedling treatments and salt stress. The uninoculated seedlings showed the lowest NUE (3.5 g DW g⁻¹ N, on average) whereas a significantly higher NUE was recorded in the inoculated seedlings (5.1 and 5.4 g DW g⁻¹ N with B and M, respectively). All the seedling treatments recorded a descending trend of NUE when increasing the salt stress that reduced the NUE from 5.3 g DW g⁻¹ N in the unstressed seedlings to 4.1 g DW g⁻¹ N in the seedlings irrigated with the highest irrigation water salinity (Figure 3b).

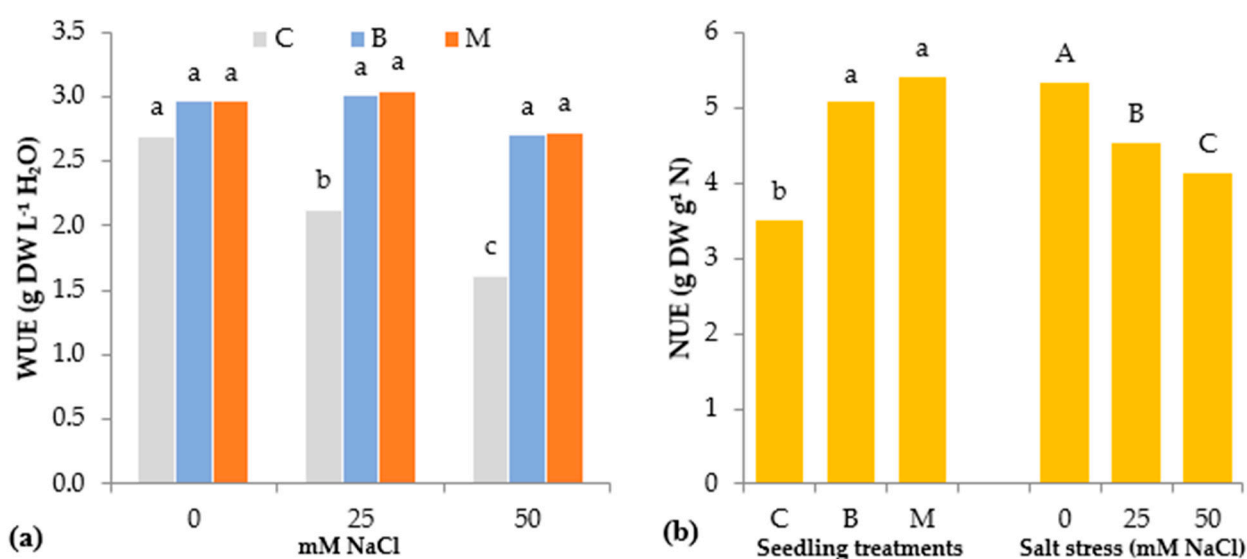


Figure 3. Effect of the seedling treatments (C, not treated; B, Bactor^{S13}; M, Micorrize) and salt stress (0, 25, and 50 mM NaCl in the irrigation water) on (a) the water use efficiency (WUE) and (b) the nitrogen use efficiency (NUE) of lettuce seedlings (bars with different uppercase or lowercase letters are significantly different at $p < 0.05$ according to the LSD test).

The lettuce seedlings inoculated with Bactor^{S13} had more leaves (5.6 leaves seedling⁻¹) than the untreated and M-treated seedlings (5.1 and 5.3 leaves seedling⁻¹, respectively) (Table 2). All the seedlings recorded a negative effect of salt stress on the leaf number that resulted significantly lower with 50 mM NaCl. Leaf area showed to be affected differently by salt stress according to substrate inoculation (Table 2). The unstressed control seedlings had an average leaf area of 7.8 cm² leaf⁻¹ and a total leaf area of 41.4 cm² seedling⁻¹. These values dropped significantly with 25 mM NaCl (−24.2% and −27.7%, respectively) with no further reduction at the highest salinity level. The unstressed seedlings inoculated with M had the largest leaves (11.4 cm² leaf⁻¹) and the greatest total leaf area (61.8 cm² seedlings⁻¹). M-treated seedlings also suffered the negative effects of salt stress but counteracted salinity up to 50 mM NaCl ending with slightly higher values of leaf area than

unstressed control seedlings (+19.2% with 25 mM NaCl and +7% with 50 mM NaCl than total leaf area of control seedlings with 0 mM NaCl). The other microbial biostimulant (B) was less effective in promoting leaf area expansion without salt stress than M but resulted in a significant increase of total leaf area against control seedlings due to the higher leaf number per seedling. The B-treated seedlings grown under salinity conditions recorded a higher leaf area than control (+11.9% with 25 mM NaCl and +1% with 50 mM NaCl than total leaf area of control seedlings with 0 mM NaCl) and did not differ statistically from M-treated seedlings.

Table 2. Effects of microbial biostimulant treatment (C, not treated; B, Bactorr^{S13}; M, Flortis Micorrize) and salt stress (0, 25, and 50 mM NaCl in the irrigation water) on the leaf characteristics of lettuce seedlings.

Source of Variance	Number of Leaves	Leaf Area (cm ² Seedling ⁻¹)	Leaf Area (cm ² Leaf ⁻¹)	SLA ^y (cm ² g DW ⁻¹)	Stomatal Conductance (mmol m ⁻² s ⁻¹)	RWC (%)	L	Chroma	Hue ^o
Treatment									
C	^z 5.1b	31.9	6.3	926.4	360.0	94.1b	52.6	41.9	121.6
B	5.6a	46.1	8.2	928.1	365.1	95.8ab	52.2	41.8	122.2
M	5.3b	51.8	9.8	970.7	358.3	96.5a	51.9	41.8	122.1
NaCl (mM)									
0	5.5a	51.2	9.3	982.0	532.9	96.9a	52.7	42.6	121.5
25	5.3ab	41.9	7.9	929.6	330.9	95.8a	52.5	41.8	122.0
50	5.2b	36.9	7.1	913.6	219.7	93.8b	51.5	41.1	122.3
Treatment × NaCl									
C	0	5.3	41.4c	7.8c	963.2b	563.3a	95.3	52.4ab	41.9ab 121.6ab
	25	5.1	29.9d	5.9d	906.8c	245.1c	94.5	53.0a	41.8ab 121.8ab
	50	4.8	24.5d	5.1d	909.2c	271.7c	92.6	52.5ab	42.0a 121.2b
B	0	5.8	50.3b	8.6bc	926.4bc	526.9a	97.3	52.6ab	43.1a 121.6ab
	25	5.6	46.3bc	8.3c	931.5bc	384.3b	95.9	53.2a	42.3a 122.1ab
	50	5.5	41.8c	7.6c	926.5bc	184.2c	94.1	50.7b	40.1b 122.8a
M	0	5.4	61.8a	11.4a	1056.4a	508.5a	98.0	53.2a	43.0a 121.4b
	25	5.3	49.4b	9.4b	950.7bc	363.3b	96.9	51.2ab	41.4a 122.2ab
	50	5.2	44.3bc	8.5bc	905.1c	203.2c	94.5	51.4ab	41.0ab 122.8ab
Significance ^x									
Treatment	***	***	***	*	ns	*	ns	ns	*
NaCl	*	***	***	**	***	**	*	***	*
Treatment × NaCl	ns	*	**	*	**	ns	*	**	*

^z Each value is the mean of four replicated samples of 30 seedlings each. For each factor, values in a column followed by the same letter are not significantly different, according to the LSD test. ^x Significance: ns = not significant; * significant at $p < 0.05$; ** significant at $p < 0.01$; *** significant at $p < 0.001$; ^y Specific leaf area.

The specific leaf area (SLA) showed a significant decrease due to salt stress in control seedlings (963.2 cm² g⁻¹ DW with 0 mM NaCl and 908.0 cm² g⁻¹ DW on average with 25 or 50 mM NaCl). The B-treated seedlings showed no significant differences in SLA compared to control seedlings, while M-treated seedlings recorded the highest SLA under no stress (1056.4 cm² g⁻¹ DW) but had no significant difference compared to control seedlings under salt stress (Table 2).

The stomatal conductance of control seedlings ranged from 563.3 mmol m⁻² s⁻¹ with 0 mM NaCl to 258.4 mmol m⁻² s⁻¹ on average for 25 and 50 mM NaCl. The seedlings treated with both microbial biostimulants did not record significant differences in stomatal conductance compared to control with 0 or 50 mM NaCl but significantly increased this parameter with the intermediate salinity level (Table 2).

The relative water content (RWC) of unstressed lettuce seedlings was on average 94.1% and was significantly lower than M-treated seedlings (96.5%) (Table 2). All the seedlings recorded a reduction of the RWC due to salt stress, but their RWC resulted significantly lower only at the highest salinity level (Table 2).

Leaf color can reveal the health status of the seedlings (Table 2). The modifications of lettuce leaf color due to the experimental treatments were very small and no significant difference was recorded among control seedlings and treated seedlings. Leaf color lightness ranged from 53.2 to 50.7. A significant reduction of leaf color vividness (Chroma) was found only in B-treated seedlings watered with the highest water salinity level. The Hue angle values ranged from 121.2° to 122.8°.

3.2. Morphophysiological Parameters of Tomato Seedlings

Tomato plantlets emerged four days after sowing and seedlings were ready for transplanting (4–5 true leaves; 14–15th BBCH growth stage [45]) after 28 d from sowing.

The height of tomato seedlings was significantly affected only by the salt stress. It linearly dropped from 21.0 cm to 15.3 cm as salt stress increased (Table 3). Similar to seedling height, the stem diameter was affected only by salt stress, but tomato seedlings had a significantly lower stem diameter only with the highest salinity level (Table 3).

The fresh biomass of tomato seedlings was affected differently by salt stress according to the microbial biostimulant treatment (Table 3, Figure 4a). Seedling total fresh weight (FW) was 2.73 g in the unstressed control seedlings and was reduced significantly (−24.8%) with 50 mM NaCl. The seedlings inoculated with Bactorr^{S13} (B) and Flortis Micorizze (M) had a higher total fresh weight than control seedlings under non-saline conditions (3.11 and 2.96 g, respectively). Under moderate and high salt stress, B-seedlings exhibited a reduction of total fresh biomass close to the values recorded in control seedlings under the same saline conditions (2.66 and 2.13 g with 25 and 50 mM NaCl, respectively). M-treated seedlings did not suffer a significant reduction of total fresh weight with 25 mM NaCl (2.86 g) resulting in a significantly higher fresh weight than that of control seedlings grown under the same salinity level (+12.9%). The lower root fresh weight was recorded in control seedlings and the hypogeal part of the seedling was significantly increased by Flortis Micorizze (+8.8%). All the seedlings suffered a reduction of root fresh weight under the highest salt stress, irrespective of the biostimulant treatment (Table 3, Figure 4a). More than half of the fresh biomass of the seedlings was accumulated in the stem, thus, the modifications of stem fresh weight were similar to those reported for the total fresh weight. The fresh weight of the leaves of the seedlings grown under non-saline conditions was higher in those inoculated with B (1.05 g) than those of M treatment (0.97 g) and control (0.89 g). The highest salinity level reduced leaf fresh weight down to 0.78 g on average in all the treatment, whereas the seedling inoculated with the microbial biostimulants had a significantly higher leaf fresh biomass than control under the intermediate salinity level (0.96 g on average for B and M, +17.4% than control). The differences in the response of the seedlings to the experimental treatments for root and shoot fresh biomass accumulation resulted in some changes in the biomass partitioning mainly due to salt stress that caused a linear reduction of S/R from 8.1 to 6.1 for 0 and 50 mM NaCl, respectively (Table 3).

Table 3. Effects of microbial biostimulant treatment (C, not treated; B, Bactorr^{S13}; M, Flortis Micorrize) and salt stress (0, 25, and 50 mM NaCl in the irrigation water) on morphological parameters of tomato seedlings.

Source of Variance	Seedling Height (cm)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Seedling Fresh Weight (g FW)					Seedling Dry Weight (mg DW)					Dry Matter (%)
			Total	Roots	Stem	Leaves	Shoot/Root	Total	Roots	Stem	Leaves	Shoot/Root	
Treatment													
C	^z 18.1	2.5	2.44	0.30b	1.31	0.82	7.0	184.4c	26.4c	75.6c	82.3b	6.1b	7.5c
B	18.3	2.6	2.63	0.32ab	1.38	0.93	7.2	213.3b	28.0b	87.7b	97.6a	6.6a	8.1b
M	18.9	2.7	2.64	0.33a	1.41	0.91	7.0	224.7a	29.3a	93.2a	102.2a	6.7a	8.6a
NaCl (mM)													
0	21.0a	2.8a	2.93	0.32a	1.64	0.97	8.1a	218.4a	29.8a	92.0a	96.6a	6.4	7.2c
25	19.1b	2.7a	2.69	0.34a	1.44	0.91	7.0b	216.0a	28.2a	91.6a	96.2a	6.7	8.0b
50	15.3c	2.4b	2.10	0.29b	1.03	0.78	6.1c	187.9b	25.8b	72.8b	89.3b	6.3	9.0a
Treatment × NaCl													
C 0	20.2	2.7	2.73bc	0.31	1.53b	0.89bc	7.8	195.6	29.3	79.8	86.5	5.8	6.9
25	19.2	2.6	2.53c	0.31	1.40bc	0.82c	7.1	188.9	26.7	81.0	81.3	6.2	7.3
50	15.0	2.3	2.05d	0.29	1.01d	0.76c	6.1	168.6	23.3	66.0	79.3	6.2	8.2
B 0	20.9	2.8	3.11a	0.34	1.72a	1.05a	8.2	228.6	29.3	97.0	102.3	6.8	7.2
25	18.6	2.7	2.66c	0.33	1.39c	0.94b	7.0	216.9	28.7	90.3	98.0	6.6	8.1
50	15.6	2.4	2.13d	0.29	1.05d	0.79c	6.5	194.3	26.0	75.8	92.5	6.5	9.1
M 0	21.9	2.9	2.96ab	0.32	1.67a	0.97b	8.1	230.9	30.7	99.3	101.0	6.5	7.6
25	19.6	2.7	2.86b	0.36	1.52b	0.98b	7.0	242.1	29.3	103.5	109.3	7.3	8.5
50	15.4	2.4	2.11d	0.31	1.02d	0.78c	5.8	201.0	28.0	76.8	96.3	6.2	9.6
Significance ^x													
Treatment	ns	ns	***	**	**	***	ns	***	*	***	***	*	***
NaCl	***	**	***	***	***	***	***	***	**	***	*	ns	***
Treatment × NaCl	ns	ns	***	ns	*	***	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns

^z Each value is the mean of four replicated samples of 30 seedlings each. For each factor, values in a column followed by the same letter are not significantly different, according to the least significant differences (LSD) test. ^x Significance: ns = not significant; * significant at $p < 0.05$; ** significant at $p < 0.01$; *** significant at $p < 0.001$.

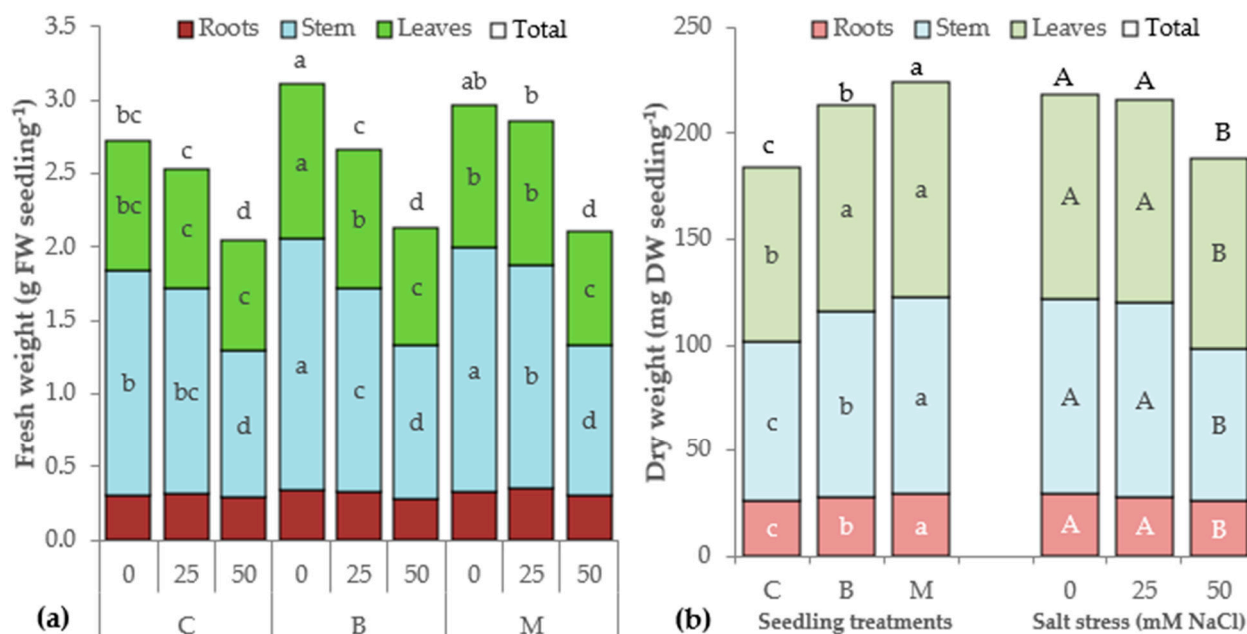


Figure 4. Effect of microbial biostimulant treatments (C, untreated control; B, Bactorr^{S13}; M, Flortis Micorrize) and salt stress (0, 25, and 50 mM NaCl in the irrigation water) on the total, root, stem, and leaf (a) fresh or (b) dry weight of tomato seedlings (bars of the same color with different uppercase or lowercase letters are significantly different at $p < 0.05$ according to the LSD test).

The dry weight (DW) of the seedlings and all the seedling parts (roots, stem, and leaves) was negatively affected by salt stress only at the highest salinity level irrespective of biostimulant treatments. The microbial inoculants were effective in increasing total dry biomass accumulation. The B-treated seedlings had on average 15.7% more total dry biomass than control whereas the M-treated seedlings accumulated significantly more dry biomass than B-treated seedlings and recorded 21.9% more dry biomass than control. The same differences were recorded also for root and stem dry weight while the leaf dry weight of the seedlings inoculated with B and M showed no differences among them and was significantly higher than control (+21.3% on average) (Table 3, Figure 4b). The dry biomass partitioning was influenced only by the microbial biostimulants that caused a significant increase of the shoot/root ratio compared to control seedlings (Table 3). The dry matter percentage was 7.5% in control seedlings; it raised to 8.1% in the seedlings inoculated with B and even more inoculating the substrate with M (8.6%) (Table 3).

The water use efficiency (WUE) was not affected by salt stress in control seedlings that accumulated 3.5 g DW L⁻¹ H₂O. The seedling inoculated with B had a higher WUE than control with 0 and 25 mM NaCl. The seedling inoculated with M showed the highest WUE with 25 mM NaCl (4.6 g DW L⁻¹ H₂O) and had a higher WUE than the control also with 50 mM NaCl (Figure 5a). The nitrogen use efficiency (NUE) varied significantly as a function of seedling treatments and salt stress. The uninoculated seedlings showed the lowest NUE (21.3 g DW g⁻¹ N, on average) whereas a significant increase of NUE was found in the inoculated seedlings that ranged from 24.7 to 26.0 g DW g⁻¹ N with B and M, respectively. All the seedling treatments recorded a significant decrease of NUE only when irrigated with the highest salinity level that reduced the NUE by 13.9% on average compared to the unstressed seedlings (25.3 g DW g⁻¹ N, on average) (Figure 5b).

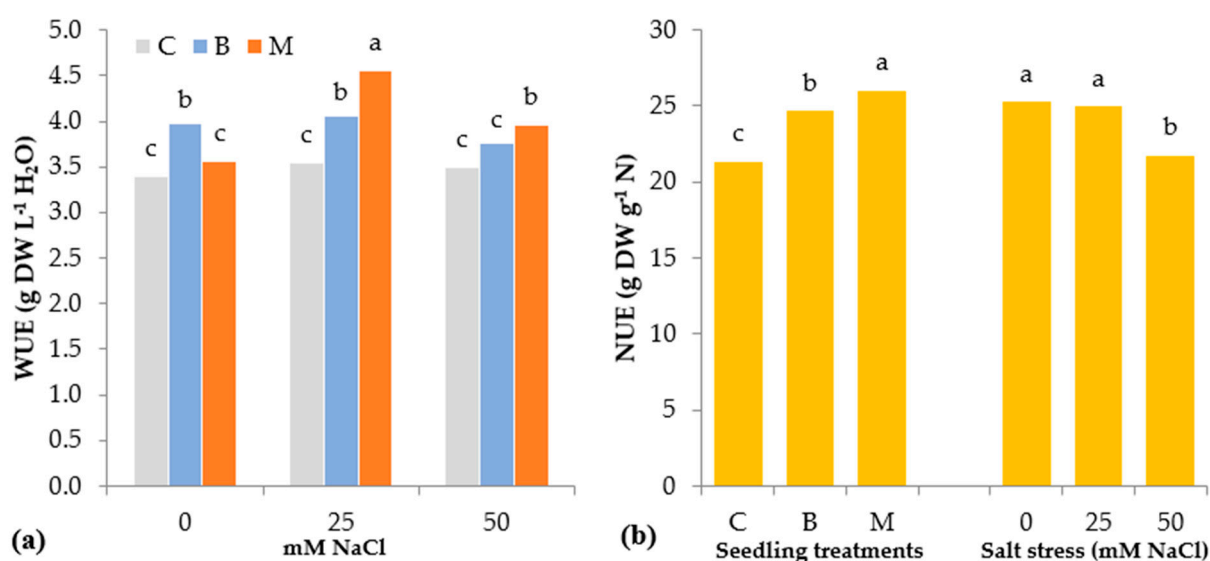


Figure 5. Effect of the seedling treatments (C, not treated; B, Bactorr^{S13}; M, Flortis Micorrize) and salt stress (0, 25, and 50 mM NaCl in the irrigation water) on (a) the water use efficiency (WUE) and (b) the nitrogen use efficiency (NUE) of tomato seedlings (bars with different uppercase or lowercase letters are significantly different at $p < 0.05$ according to the LSD test).

The tomato seedlings inoculated with microbial biostimulants recorded the highest leaf number (5.2 and 5.1 leaves seedling⁻¹ for B and M, respectively) (Table 4). The number of leaves significantly decreased only at the highest concentration of NaCl in the irrigation water (−5.5% with 50mM NaCl than control). The mean leaf area was significantly wider in M-treated seedlings (9.9 cm² leaf⁻¹) than control (9.1 cm² leaf⁻¹) on average. Salt stress reduced mean leaf size only with 50 mM NaCl in the irrigation water. Considering the total leaf area, tomato seedlings were positively affected by the microbial biostimulants (55.9 and 54.2 cm² seedling⁻¹ for B and M, respectively, +14.8% on average than control). With 25 and 50 mM NaCl, the control seedlings recorded 46.1 and 39.4 cm² seedling⁻¹, respectively, and did not differ significantly from B-treated seedlings whereas M-treated seedlings were not affected by the moderate salt stress (54.4 cm² seedling⁻¹) and reduced their total leaf area only with 50 mM NaCl (42.6 cm² seedling⁻¹) (Table 4).

Leaf thickness and dry biomass distribution in the leaves can be revealed by the specific leaf area (SLA) (Table 4). This parameter was lower in the seedling treated with microbial biostimulants and decreased as salt stress increased.

The unstressed seedlings had a higher stomatal conductance when inoculated with the microbial biostimulants treatment but recorded a reduction of this parameter under salt stress to values similar to those of control seedlings (Table 4).

The relative water content (RWC) was significantly lowered at each salt stress level in control seedlings ranging from 92.6 to 69.7% whereas the seedlings inoculated with microbial biostimulants and irrigated with 25 mM NaCl in the irrigation water reduced their RWC to values similar to those recorded in the control with no further significant decrease at the highest salinity level (Table 4).

Leaf color was affected only by irrigation water salinity. The highest salt stress level increased leaf color lightness (L*) and reduced its vividness as showed by the lower value of Chroma (Table 4).

Table 4. Effects of microbial biostimulant treatment (C, not treated; B, Bactorr^{S13}; M, Flortis Micorrize) and salt stress (0, 25, and 50 mM NaCl in the irrigation water) on the leaf characteristics of tomato seedlings.

Source of Variance	Number of Leaves	Leaf Area (cm ² Seedling ⁻¹)	Leaf Area (cm ² Leaf ⁻¹)	SLA ^y (cm ² g DW ⁻¹)	Stomatal Conductance (mmol m ⁻² s ⁻¹)	RWC (%)	L *	Chroma	Hue ^o
Treatment									
C	^z 4.9b	44.5	9.1b	540.2a	392.2	84.3	45.1	30.2	127.6
B	5.2a	49.2	9.5ab	503.7b	454.4	89.5	45.0	30.1	127.1
M	5.1a	50.4	9.9a	493.5b	358.1	90.3	45.1	30.4	127.4
NaCl (mM)									
0	5.2a	52.7	10.2a	547.1a	545.4	92.1	45.4a	30.8a	127.2
25	5.1a	49.9	9.8a	523.8b	358.0	89.9	45.3a	30.6a	127.2
50	4.9b	41.4	8.5b	466.4c	301.2	82.1	44.5b	29.3b	127.7
Treatment × NaCl									
C 0	4.9	48.0b	9.7	554.8	389.7b	92.6a	45.9	31.4	127.0
C 25	4.9	46.1b	9.5	568.7	385.0b	90.6ab	45.3	30.1	127.6
C 50	4.9	39.4c	8.1	497.2	401.8b	69.7c	44.1	29.0	128.1
B 0	5.4	55.9a	10.5	548.9	759.8a	90.8ab	45.4	30.5	127.1
B 25	5.2	49.4b	9.5	504.2	354.4b	88.9b	45.0	30.2	127.2
B 50	5.0	42.4c	8.6	458.1	249.0b	88.8b	44.7	29.6	127.1
M 0	5.2	54.2a	10.4	537.7	486.8ab	93.0a	45.1	30.4	127.5
M 25	5.2	54.4a	10.5	498.6	334.7b	90.1ab	45.7	31.5	126.9
M 50	4.8	42.6c	8.9	444.1	252.8b	87.8b	44.5	29.3	127.8
Significance ^x									
Treatment	**	***	**	***	ns	**	ns	ns	ns
NaCl	**	***	***	***	***	***	***	**	ns
Treatment × NaCl	ns	**	ns	ns	**	***	ns	ns	ns

^z Each value is the mean of four replicated samples of 30 seedlings each. For each factor, values in a column followed by the same letter are not significantly different, according to the LSD test. ^x Significance: ns = not significant; * significant at $p < 0.05$; ** significant at $p < 0.01$; *** significant at $p < 0.001$; ^y Specific leaf area.

3.3. Principal Components Analysis

Two principal components (PCs) with eigenvalues higher than 1.00 resulted from the principal components analysis performed on the morphophysiological parameters of lettuce and tomato seedlings (Table 5). They represent 68.66% and 20.93% of the total variance, respectively, and their combination could represent the initial twenty-three variables, explaining 89.60% of the total variance.

PC1 was mainly related to height, total, root, and stem fresh weight (FW), shoot/root (S/R) FW, total, root, stem, and leaf dry weight (DW), shoot/root (S/R) DW, dry matter percentage, water use efficiency (WUE), specific leaf area (SLA), L*, Chroma, and Hue angle; PC2 was related to stem diameter, leaf fresh weight (FW), leaf number, plant and leaf area, and stomatal conductance (Table 5). The projection of the original variables on the plane of the two PCs displayed in the plot of loadings (Figure 6a) illustrates such relationships.

The differentiation of the NaCl levels supplied with the irrigation water to lettuce and tomato seedlings inoculated with Bactorr^{S13} or Flortis Micorrize or not inoculated are shown in the plot of scores (Figure 6b), where two main clusters (lettuce and tomato seedlings) could be visibly distinguished. The scores of lettuce seedlings were located in the negative part of the PC1 axis, whereas tomato seedlings were located in the positive part of the PC1 axis; the lettuce and tomato seedlings inoculated with the microbial biostimulants watered with 0 or 25 mM NaCl in the irrigation water and the unstressed control seedlings were located in the positive part of the PC2 axis, whereas all the other treatments were located in the negative part of the PC2 axis. Some sub-clusters for each main cluster could be distinguished. Tomato B with 0 mM NaCl and Tomato M with 0 and 25 mM NaCl can be grouped together; a second tomato sub-cluster is composed of control seedlings with

0 and 25 mM NaCl and B seedlings with 25 mM NaCl, and a third tomato sub-cluster is composed of all the seedlings grown under the highest salinity level. The inoculated unstressed lettuce seedlings can be grouped in the first lettuce sub-cluster, the second sub-cluster is composed of unstressed control seedlings and inoculated salt-stressed seedlings (25 and 50 mM NaCl), and the third lettuce sub-cluster is composed of salt-stressed control seedlings.

Combining the data from the plot of loadings and scores, it can be concluded that the concentration of NaCl in the irrigation water influenced the lettuce and tomato seedlings in different ways according to the microbial biostimulant treatments (Figure 6a,b).

Table 5. Correlation of variables of lettuce and tomato seedlings to the factors of the principal components analysis (PCA) based on factor loadings.

Variable	PC1	PC2
Height	0.963	0.172
Stem diameter	−0.594	0.778
Total fresh weight	0.954	0.259
Root fresh weight	0.954	0.225
Stem fresh weight	0.972	0.023
Leaf fresh weight	0.074	0.951
Shoot/Root FW	0.793	0.327
Total dry weight	0.994	0.035
Root dry weight	0.984	0.087
Stem dry weight	0.988	−0.046
Leaf dry weight	0.976	0.147
Shoot/Root DW	0.939	−0.102
Dry matter %	0.891	−0.345
RWC	−0.531	0.546
WUE	0.893	0.251
Leaf number	−0.414	0.765
Plant area	0.429	0.875
Leaf area	0.607	0.733
SLA	− 0.948	0.287
Stomatal conductance	0.217	0.641
L *	− 0.963	0.223
Chroma	− 0.965	0.240
Hue°	0.970	−0.197

Values in bold within the same factor indicate the variable with the largest correlation.

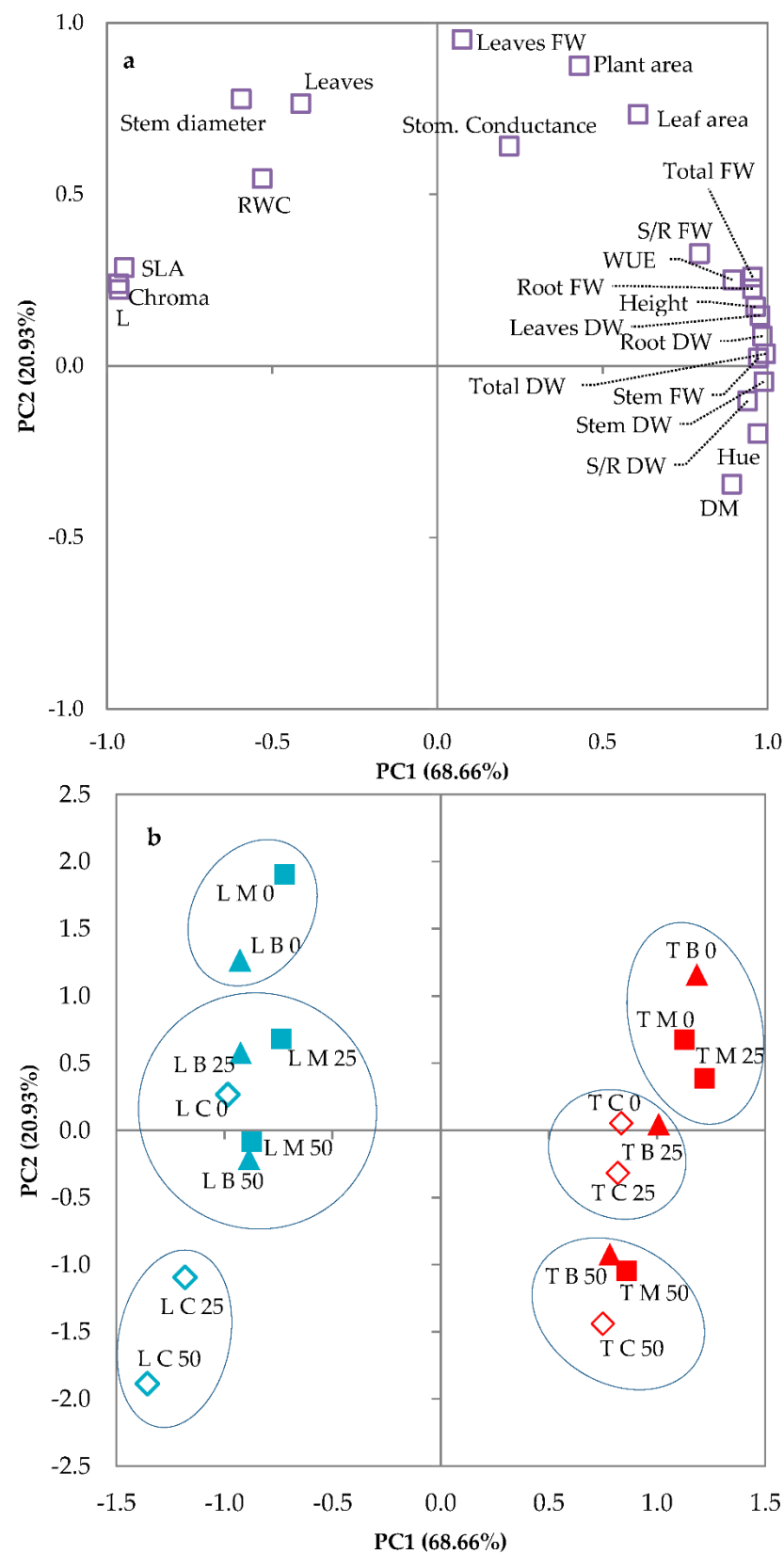


Figure 6. Plots of (a) loadings (morphophysiological characteristics of lettuce and tomato seedlings) and (b) scores (trials) formed by the two principal components from the Principal Component Analysis (PCA). L C: untreated lettuce seedlings; L B: lettuce seedlings inoculated with Bactorr^{S13}; L M: lettuce seedlings inoculated with Micorrize; T C: untreated tomato seedlings; T B: tomato seedlings inoculated with Bactorr^{S13}; T M: tomato seedlings inoculated with Flortis Micorrize; 0, 25, and 50: concentration of NaCl (mM) in the irrigation water.

4. Discussion

The main aim of the vegetable nursery is to produce high-quality and vigorous transplants in a short time. Seedling development and size at transplanting have been related to establishment success, vigor, and yield of vegetable crops, so transplant quality has a big relevance also for vegetable growers [48–52]. To reduce the production time and increase seedling vigor, transplant production requires intensive and frequent resource use including daily applications of water and high concentrations of fertilizers [53]. Thus, the availability of good quality water is of paramount importance for nursery growers, but, always more often, brackish water is the only available water source in the areas where vegetable transplants are more required. In a previous study [21], we found that the salt tolerance of tomato and sweet pepper transplants could be increased with the application of gibberellic acid. In this work, we investigated the chances to enhance the salt tolerance of lettuce and tomato seedlings and produce vegetable transplants with good quality characteristics by inoculating the growth substrate with microbial biostimulants.

Uninoculated lettuce and tomato seedlings irrigated with saline water suffered a decrease in biomass accumulation and growth limitations even with different salinity tolerance thresholds. The negative effects of salinity variously altered the morphological and physiological characteristics of lettuce and tomato transplants such as seedling height, stem diameter, shoot/root ratio, water use efficiency, leaf number, leaf area, leaf water status, and stomatal conductance. Many vegetable crops suffer similar alteration when grown under salt stress in open fields or nurseries [20,54–56].

Seedling height recorded a significant reduction up to 25 and 30% in tomato and lettuce untreated seedlings irrigated with the highest water salinity level (50 mM NaCl). Lettuce seedlings also suffered a significant reduction (−18%) at the intermediate salt stress level (25 mM NaCl). The use of brackish water for seedling irrigation affected total fresh and dry biomass of the untreated seedlings of both lettuce and tomato, but these species showed different tolerance thresholds, confirming that vegetables' tolerance to salinity can vary greatly and salt stress effects can increase with different extents according to the increase of salinity level [57,58]. Biomass reductions were higher in lettuce (−38.7% and −34.8% with 50 mM NaCl for total fresh and dry weight, respectively) than tomato (−24.8% and −13.8% with 50 mM NaCl for total fresh and dry weight, respectively). Tomato seedlings were significantly affected only at the highest salinity level whereas lettuce seedlings progressively decreased their biomass by increasing the salt stress level (−17.8% and −23.3% with 25 mM NaCl for total fresh and dry weight, respectively). Salinity slows tomato shoot growth more than root growth, especially at the seedling stage when the younger the salinized seedling the less the shoot growth [59]. Our results confirmed that tomato seedlings treated with high NaCl concentrations (50 mM; 5.57 dS m^{−1}) suffer significant reductions of different growth traits [60]. The threshold of tolerance after which tomato root weight decreases as salinity increases is between 4 dS m^{−1} and 6 dS m^{−1} whereas shoot growth and yield are reduced at lower salinity levels [59]. The threshold salinity of lettuce plants is lower than tomato and falls between 1.1 dS m^{−1} and 2.0 dS m^{−1} [61,62]. This can explain the higher effect of salinity found at moderate salt stress in lettuce seedlings. Irrigation water salinity above 2.8 dS m^{−1} can significantly reduce the development of lettuce cultivars [63] as also confirmed by our experiment in which lettuce seedlings suffered significant reductions of different growth traits at the intermediate salt stress (25 mM NaCl) corresponding to an EC value of 3.14 dS m^{−1}.

Soil or irrigation water salinity affects plant growth and its metabolism in many ways. Salinity increases the electrical conductivity (EC) of the soil solution, thus, increasing its osmotic potential that limits water availability to the plants and determines reduced water uptake and partial dehydration of the cell cytoplasm as confirmed by the decrease of the relative water content recorded in lettuce and tomato seedlings. It also modifies plant nutrient uptake due to a negative effect on nutrient availability [55,57] and affects nutrient translocation from the roots to the shoot. These negative effects may slow down or even stop plant growth, change biomass partitioning and plant morphology [64–66]

as shown by the variations in biomass accumulation, fresh weight shoot/root ratios, and reduction of leaf number and leaf expansion observed in lettuce and tomato seedlings [60]. Growth limitations determined by salt stress can negatively affect the size and quality of transplants that are related to establishment success, growth rate, and yield of the crop [10,11]. As the quality of transplants is linked to their commercial success, salinity issues should be carefully addressed by vegetable nurseries.

The inoculation of the substrate with the microbial biostimulants exerted a growth-promoting effect on the unstressed lettuce and tomato seedlings but this effect differed for Bactorr^{S13} (B) and Flortis Micorrize (M) as a function of the species and the morphophysiological parameter. The microbial consortia similarly affected some growth parameters whereas others were improved to a greater extent by B or by M, but both biostimulants had a higher growth-promoting effect in lettuce than tomato. The inoculation of the substrate with the bacterial inoculant (B; Bactorr^{S13}, a mix of *Bacillus* spp.) increased the total fresh weight of lettuce and tomato seedlings by 27.0% and 13.9%, respectively, compared to the respective untreated seedlings. The microbial biostimulant (M) containing a mix of bacteria and fungi (*Agrobacterium radiobacter*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Streptomyces* spp., *Glomus* spp. and *Trichoderma* spp.) increased the fresh weight by 53.3% and 8.6% in lettuce and tomato seedling, respectively. The differences between the two biostimulants on each vegetable species were smaller on a dry weight basis but their effect was still greater on lettuce than tomato (+28.8% and +38.9% in lettuce and +16.9% and +18.1% in tomato for B and M, respectively, compared to the total dry weight of the respective untreated seedlings). The increased biomass accumulation determined by the microbial biostimulants was differently partitioned in lettuce and tomato seedlings as resulted from the decrease of the shoot/root ratio in lettuce and its increase in tomato thanks to the increase of stem and leaf biomass in both species and root biomass in lettuce only. The increase of leaf weight in the inoculated seedlings corresponded to a higher number of leaves, mainly in the seedlings inoculated with B. The total leaf area was similarly increased by B and M in tomato (+14.8% on average) and twice by M (+49.3%) than B (+21.4%) in lettuce.

It is well known that species of *Bacillus*, *Paenibacillus*, and *Streptomyces*, like those present in Bactorr^{S13} and Flortis Micorrize, can exert a plant growth-promoting effect [9,67–69]. Inoculation of lettuce plants by adding a bacterial suspension of *B. amyloliquefaciens*, *B. subtilis* or *B. licheniformis* or other *Bacillus* spp. to the substrate resulted in improved shoot and root weight [70–73], as also found in our work using microbial inoculants containing *Bacillus* spp. (both B and M inoculants). A similar effect of various *Bacillus* spp. (*B. circulans*, *B. velezensis*, *B. subtilis*, *B. pumilus*, etc.) and *Streptomyces* strains was found on inoculated tomato plants [74–78]. The main growth-promoting mechanisms of these bacteria involve the production of growth-promoting phytohormones (cytokinin, gibberellins, indole-acetic acid) or the rebalancing of endogenous hormone content, inhibition of plant ethylene synthesis, solubilization and mobilization of phosphate, promotion of nitrogen uptake, production of siderophore, antibiosis, and induction of plant systemic resistance to pathogens [69,70,77,79]. *Bacillus* strains application showed to be successful in improving plant growth under greenhouse or field conditions for several vegetable crops (broccoli, cucumber, pepper, tomato, and lettuce) [8,9,43].

Enhanced growth can be also obtained by inoculating the soil with mycorrhizal fungi [80,81] and *Glomus* is one of the commonly occurring genera of AMF in the soil and was present in the mycorrhizal inoculum (Flortis Micorrize) used in this work. The plant growth improvements due to AMF inoculation are ascribed to the enhanced uptake from the soil of nutrients with a limited diffusion (P, Zn, Cu, etc.), the ability to withstand water stress, the production of phytohormones, their role in the biological control of soilborne pathogens, and the synergistic interaction with other plant growth-promoting rhizo-microorganisms such as *Trichoderma* spp. [34]. The inoculation of the substrate with *Bacillus* spp. or with a consortium of AMF + PGPR has been reported to promote plant growth and to be beneficial for raising healthy and vigorous lettuce, tomato, and capsicum transplants [9,82]. The interaction between bacteria or AMF and plants can have various effects due to the crop species or even to the soil conditions [83]. The mix of microbial

strains could determine different interactions and synergistic or antagonistic effects that can be also driven by the differences in root exudates, hence, the efficacy of a microbial consortium could differ when applied to different crops [41]. This can explain the different levels of growth-promoting effect determined by the microbial biostimulants on lettuce and tomato [34,84,85].

The use of microbial biostimulants was also effective in modifying the tolerance of seedlings to salt stress even if with different responses for lettuce and tomato. The treatment with B and M delayed the beginning of salt stress symptoms and limited growth reduction of tomato seedlings grown at the intermediate salinity level (25 mM NaCl). Under this condition, the accumulation of fresh biomass in the inoculated tomato seedlings was similar to the unstressed untreated seedlings and dry biomass and leaf area were higher, especially in salt-stressed tomato seedlings inoculated with M. The effects of the microbial biostimulants were more evident on lettuce seedlings that had values of the growth parameters comparable to unstressed untreated seedlings when inoculated with B also if grown at the highest salinity level, or even higher than unstressed untreated seedlings when inoculated with M. Moreover, the lettuce seedlings inoculated with the microbial biostimulants resulted more efficient than control in using the irrigation water under salt stress (WUE increased by 42.5% on average at 25 mM NaCl and by 67.8% on average at 50 mM NaCl compared to the control seedlings at the same salinity levels). An improvement of water use efficiency was also recorded in the salt-stressed inoculated tomato seedlings, but the seedlings inoculated with M (+28.5% and +13.2% with 25 and 50 mM NaCl, respectively, compared to the control seedlings at the same salinity levels) had an almost twice as big increase of WUE than those with B in both salinity treatments (+14.5% and +7.4% with 25 and 50 mM NaCl respectively, compared to the control seedlings at the same salinity levels). Different plant growth-promoting microorganisms have been tested successfully to enhance salinity tolerance of lettuce and tomato plants under various growth conditions [56,86–90], confirming the beneficial effect determined by the microbial biostimulants used in our trial.

It is well known that the use of microbes with plant growth-promoting activity can also mitigate some abiotic stresses such as salinity [91]. The growth-stimuli effect of rhizobacteria, endo- and ectomycorrhizal fungi, and many other microorganisms led to improvements in the tolerance to salt stress of various crop plants, such as tomato, pepper, bean, and lettuce [92]. Vigorous plants can better face salt stress by increasing salt tolerance threshold or by delaying the onset of its effects [93]. The application of microbial biostimulants can be successful in increasing seedling growth and vigor, as shown in our work, and can affect metabolism so helping plants to better deal with salt stress [56].

The increased tolerance to salinity determined by PGPR could be ascribed to various mechanisms including changes in phytohormone homeostasis, antioxidant defense, osmolyte production, ACC (1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate) deaminase activity, and biofilm formation [78,94–98].

Various studies reported that mycorrhizal fungal symbioses can improve plant growth and yield and enhance tolerance under salt stress in many host plants [99,100]. Colonization with AMF can improve dry matter and leaf area in tomato salt-stressed plants as found in our work [101]. The growth promotion recorded in mycorrhizal plants grown under salt stress has been related to a variety of mechanisms. Mycorrhization can increase the chlorophyll content of inoculated lettuce plants under salt stress to a level even higher than non-stressed plants, allowing them to fully counterbalance stress [102]. AMF inoculation can increase the uptake of nutrients in the host plant and the K^+/Na^+ ratios in plant tissues and, thus, improves the photosynthetic rate as well as water osmotic homeostasis even in saline environments [102,103] thanks to a more efficient osmotic adjustment by the accumulation of solutes such as soluble sugars, betaine, glycine, or proline [104]. Arbuscular mycorrhizal plants show an enhanced activity of antioxidant enzymes that better deal with the reactive oxygen species caused by salt stress conditions. Arbuscular mycorrhizal symbiosis can also act at the molecular level by modulating the expression of

plant genes encoding aquaporins [105] and late embryogenesis abundant proteins [106] or involved in the biosynthesis of proline [105]. The different regulation of these genes in salt-stressed mycorrhizal plants allows them to preserve a higher water status in their tissues [104], as found in our work in lettuce and tomato seedling inoculated with the mycorrhizal biostimulant.

Among plant growth-promoting fungi, *Trichoderma* spp. have been shown to promote plant growth and increase the tolerance to environmental stresses of many crops. This microorganism was part of the Flortis Micorrize biostimulant. *Trichoderma* strains can improve plant tolerance to salinity by improving nutritional uptake, root development, osmolyte production (L-proline and ascorbic acid), Na⁺ elimination, and increasing protection against oxidative damage and gene expression [107–110]. The inoculation of *Trichoderma* strains to plants grown in saline environments alleviated the negative effect of NaCl in different species [109,111,112]. *Trichoderma* inoculated plants produced phytohormones (cytokinins, gibberellins, salicylic acid, and jasmonic acid) that can induce enhanced growth and development of the plants and counteract the generation of reactive oxygen species even under NaCl stress [112,113].

The results of our work showed that the response of lettuce and tomato seedlings to the inoculation with microbial biostimulants and the alleviation of salt stress determined by the inoculants varied according to the species and the microbial biostimulant considered. These differences were clearly underlined by the principal component analysis. The interaction between plants and beneficial microbes is very complex and may vary from crop to crop and growth stages [92]. Root exudates activate the microbial chemotaxis towards plant roots and could enhance or reduce root colonization and plant-driven selection of microorganisms [114,115]. Thus, the variation in root exudate composition found in different plant genotypes can modify the host specificity in microbes–plant interactions and could affect the competition among the microorganisms of the microbial consortium, resulting in different levels of plant growth promotion [116].

Every microorganism inoculated through the microbial biostimulants could have determined the growth-promoting effect on lettuce and tomato seedlings. The interaction between AMF, PGPR, and other microbes (microbial consortium) may determine a synergistic effect that was confirmed by improved plant growth, nutrition, and yield as well as mitigated salinity stress in lettuce, tomato, and other crops [13,56,82,85,117–119]. As showed by the values of the morpho-physiological parameters and PCA, the consortium of microorganisms with the highest biodiversity was more effective in alleviating salt stress.

5. Conclusions

Nursery transplant production of lettuce and tomato seedlings was affected by the salinity of irrigation water that negatively influenced biomass accumulation, leaf number, leaf area, and seedling quality. Lettuce seedlings were more sensitive to salinity and suffered significant negative effects even with moderate salt stress (25 mM NaCl), whereas tomato seedlings suffered a significant growth reduction only with the highest salt stress (50 mM NaCl).

The inoculation of the substrate with microbial biostimulants exerted a growth-promoting effect on the unstressed lettuce and tomato seedlings and was also effective in modifying the tolerance of seedlings to salt stress but with some differences for Bactorr^{S13} (B) and Flortis Micorrize (M) and different responses for lettuce and tomato. The treatment with B and M delayed the beginning of salt stress symptoms and limited growth reduction of tomato seedlings at the intermediate salinity level (25 mM NaCl) especially in salt-stressed tomato seedlings inoculated with M, whereas lettuce seedlings had values of the growth parameters comparable to unstressed untreated seedlings when inoculated with B or higher when inoculated with M, even if grown at the highest salinity level.

Thus, the use of microbial biostimulants, especially in the case of the consortium containing a mix of bacteria and fungi (*Agrobacterium radiobacter*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Streptomyces* spp., *Glomus* spp. and *Trichoderma* spp.) can be a sustainable means to alleviate salt

stress symptoms and increase salinity tolerance of lettuce and tomato seedlings, allowing the production of good quality transplants even when the scarcity of good quality water makes the use of brackish water a necessity.

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