**Effect of copper and salinity on the physiology and biochemistry parameters of wheat (***Triticum aestivum* L.**) cultivars**

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Significant areas of soils and waters, especially in the surroundings of big cities and large industrial complexes Kazakhstan, contaminated with heavy metals. Other environmental problem in Kazakhstan - salination. The result is the combined effect of salinity and heavy metals on the ecosystem as a whole. About 20% of the cultivated land and saline soils constitute about half of the irrigated lands are subject to salinity [1]. Adaptation of plants to the action of metals in saline conditions is an important problem due to the increasing heavy metal contamination of saline soils.

Objective of the work was to examine the effect of the joint action of NaCl (0,25 mmol) CuSO4 + (50 mM)) on various sorts of wheat influence NaCl (0,25 mMl) CuSO4 + (50 mM)) on biomass, relative water content in the leaves and the amount of proline in wheat varieties in hydroponics in cultured conditions. A relative the water content (RWC) is determined according to Schonfeld et.al., (1988), and quantitation determination of proline was performed using the method of Bates (1973).

The objects of research were taken 5 varieties wheat Chagalа, Kazakhstanskaya-3, Kazakhstanskaya rannaya, Melturn, Kaiyr. Aboveground biomass accumulation bodies were more resistant to combined action of copper and salinity - Kazakhstanskaya rannaya (53%), Kazakhstanskaya-3 (50%), the most sensitive Melturn (33%) and Chagala (32%).

A relative water content in the wheat leaves Kazakhstanskaya rannaya (92%) Kazahstanskaya-3 (84%), Chagala (73%) amount of proline in wheat Kazahstanskaya-3 (707%), Kazakhstanskaya rannaya (516), Chagala (491% ). Proline content and the water content was greater than the unstable wheat varieties.