**Evaluation of the impact of wastewater on some natural substanes of onion**

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**Abstract:**

The reusability of treated wastewater in agriculture is a very common practice worldwide. Such action in this particular vegetable agriculture is not trivial. Indeed, the treated water can carry pollutants that cause chemical and biological contamination which the cultures, soil and consumers revelations.In this work we have realized a test on onion (*Allium cepa*) in order to check the effects of treated wastewater on some natural substances. Two treatments were chosen, firstly irrigation by treated wastewater, compared to a second one which is with treated water as a check. The tests concerned the chlorophyll content, soluble sugar and proline. We have found that, the total chlorophyll content has been superior in the treated plants. This shows the ability of plants to react favourably under worn water irrigation. The soluble sugars, were often taken as reference's tolerance, to abiotic stress, were accumulated more than at leaves and roots level of the treated plants. The content of proline at the leaves and roots of the treated plants were superior to check, leading to the probable explanation that there is an ability of the cultivars to sustain abiotic conditions. Eventhough the results that have been obtained are somewhat positive in the expression of the varieties, a wareness has to be considered. Numerous studies and experiments have permitted these last decades, to establish standards more and more precise when it comes to deal with treated wastewater in agriculture purpose.

**Key words:** Treated water, Chlorophyll, Soluble sugar, Proline, Abiotic stress, Tolerance.