Beans are sensitive to salinity. In Mexico in the autumn-winter cycle, bean production is performed under conditions of residual moisture. Under these conditions, salinity problems are increased and are reflected in the reduction in the percentage of germination, growth and underground and aerial performance. The levels of damage are different between varieties. In this research, conducted in Nayarit in 2012 in a greenhouse at a temperature of 28.1°C, the physiological response to salinity induced with sodium chloride, three bean varieties of higher production in Nayarit in the germination stage and seedling was evaluated. The experimental design was completely randomized using three replicates per treatment. Pinto bean germination decreased 54.7% to 9 dS m⁻¹ and beans Azufrado 30.3%. In seedlings, the stem length difference between the control (T0) and the highest treatment (T6) was 2.4, 4 and 3.2 cm for the Negro, Pinto and Azufrado respectively beans. The difference in root length between T0 and T6, was 13.1, 13.4 and 12.1 cm for the Negro, Pinto and Azufrado respectively beans. It as the electrical conductivity increased germination rate decreased. The Azufrado beans were the toughest and the most affected Pinto. The stem length, fresh weight and dry weight of seedling decreased and increased stem diameter. The length, fresh weight and dry root weight decreased gradually.

Keywords
Sodium chloride; Negro, Pinto and Azufrado beans.