The experiment were conducted in fields of college of Agriculture University of Diyala during spring season 2013 to study the impact of exogenous application of ascorbic acid and salicylic acid at concentration 2 and 0.2 mM respectively on sunflower (C3) and maize (C4) after exposure them to salt stress using the salt of NaCl were: control, 50 and 100 mM respectively. The results of this experiment significantly reduced photosynthesis pigments (chlorophyll a and b), relative water content (RWC), membrane stability index (MSI), but total soluble sugars was increased with increasing salt stress. Foliar application of ascorbic acid and salicylic acid of C3 and C4 plants which grow under salt stress was improved photosynthesis pigments (chlorophyll a and b), total soluble sugars water content (RWC), membrane stability index (MSI) were increased with exogenous application of ascorbic acid and salicylic acid.