

تأثير الملوحة في نمو و بعض صفات *Bradyrhizobium japonicum*

<i>B. japonicum</i>		15				
-3)	NaCl	++	Kr2	Kr3	Kd2	
	Kr2	Kd2				%(5)
3.08	4.43	2.05				
						6.71
%9.9	%12.4		%7.84	%6.9		Kr2A Kd2A
		%(3.82-3.35)			DNA	
Kd2			Kr2	Kd2	%42.22	%27.9
	%96.8					
					Kr2A	Kd2A
			13	14	16	18
						4.86

The effect of salinity on growth and some character of *Bradyrhizobium japonicum*

. I. A. Assaffii , Asst.prof. Y. A. Hamzia ,T.Hamoodia
Coll. Agric.,UNV.Anbar

Abstract

The relationship between root nodulation bacteria and legume host is complicated and usually determined by several factors each one effect on isola ability to fixate nitrogen , thus an attempt to isolate rhizobium bacteria from soybean plant roots from different field in Baghdad and Anbar governorates was carried out and identified as *Bradyrhizobium japonicum*. These isolates were tasted for salinity tolerance, ability to symbiosis with rhizosphere organisms was examined, ability to dissolve phosphate compounds, making nodules on soybean roots and all changes

occurred on same cell components before and after adaptation to salinity were recorded,

Results showed the following :15 isolates belong to *B. japonicum* were obtained .Isolates Kd2, Kr3, Kr2 showed there intensive ability of growth (++) at salt concentration of NaCl (3-5)% with change in color of colonies to yellowish brown.Isolates Kd2 and Kr2 showed the highest ability of tolerance to gradual salt concentration tendency for adaptation with salt concentration 2.05, 3.24, 6.71 ds/m respectively.The process of Isolates adaptation increase crud protein ratio in isolates cell by 6.9% and 7.84% , decrease biomass 12.4% and 9.9% , increase DNA ratio by (3.82-3.35)% with decries plasmids nuclear by 27.9% and 42.22% for Kd2 and Kr2 respectively.Isola Kd2 showed significantly in superiority in dissolving phosphate compounds in existence of concentration of soluble phosphor by dissolving ratio 96.8%.Isolates Kd2A and Kr2A showed ability to form root nodules with soybean roots under salinity conditions of 4.86 ds/m with rates 18 and 16 nodules among them 14 and 13 nodules of active nodules for both isolates respectively.

-1 .	4	(1) ⁻¹ .	4
		<i>Bradyrhizobium japonicum</i>	
			(3-2)
		(2) Log cfu/ml 5.0	log cfu/ml 9.0
			(3)
(4)			(5)
% 45	%(24-18)	<i>B. japonicum</i>	
		<i>Bradyrhizobium japonicum</i>	

(80) (50-35)

(6)

15

Rt2 Rt3 Kr1 Kr2 Kr3 Am2 Sg1 Kd2 Kd1 Ra2 Ra1 Gal
 Rhizobium .Ab1 Ab2 Rt1
 (6)

7

NaCl %10

YEMA

24

1⁻ 12

(7)

YEMA

± 28

YEMA

(5-3) 2

(8)

\ 7.33

NaCl %(5-3) ++

(1)

.Ab1 Kr3 Kr2 Kd2 Kd1

121

1⁻ 150

250

15

(4)

EC ديسي سيمنز. م ⁻¹ للوسط / ساعة			حجم وسط مل/YEM	حجم مستخلص التربة المضاف للوسط / ساعة		المعاملة
72	48	24		48	24	
1.26	1.15	1.05	150	0.0	0.0	T1
4.22	4.21	4.05	112	0.0	38.0	T2
4.43	4.40	2.05	112	19.0	19.0	T3
6.89	6.87	6.85	80	0.0	70.0	T4
6.71	6.68	3.08	80	35.0	35.0	T5

(Log cfu/ml 6) 2

3
72 2 ± 28 Log cfu/ml 3.03
(1⁻ . 100)
(6)

(9) Luria-Bertani medium

Kr2 Kd2

(10)

DNA

(11)

(12)

100

30

KH₂PO₄

(1⁻ . P 40)Ca₃(PO₄)₂

7

1⁻ . P 32 24 16 8 0

Log cfu/ml 6.0

Kr2 Kd2

4 2 ± 28

(13)

15 (1⁻ . 300)

Ca₃(PO₄)₂

18 H₂SO₄

20 105

100

2

(14)

. Ca₃(PO₄)₂

\ 7.33

5

15

1⁻ .

Log cfu/ml 3

Kd2 Kr2

Log cfu/ml 3

Kd2 Kr2

2 ± 28

Log cfu/ml 3

72

1⁻ . 100

YEMA

YEMA

(2)

		EC			
		-1 .			
- -		3.15	2	Ab	
- -		3.65	3	Rt	
- -		3.61	3	Kr	
- -		3.82	1	Am	
- -		3.68	1	Sg	
- -		3.25	2	Kd	
- -		3.81	2	Rm	
- -		3.61	1	Ga	

YEMA

.(6)

Rhizobium

(2-1)

(+++)

Kd1 Kr3 Kr2 Ab2 Ab1 % (3-2) (3) NaCl %

Am2 Kr1 Rt3 Rt1 NaCl (+++) Kd2

.(+) Ga1 Sg1 Ra1 Ra2 Rt2 (++)

.(++) % (5-3) Kd1 Kr3 Kr2

(++)

Kr1 Ab2 Ab1

.(15)

(3)

حالة النمو				NaCl%
+++ عالي	++ متوسط	+ قليل	- لا يوجد	
Ab1, Ab2, Kr2, Kr3, Kd1, Kd2(6)	Rt1, Rt3, Kr1, Am2, (4)	Rt2, Sg1, Ra1, Ra2, Ga1 (5)	--	2-3
--	Kr2, Kr3, Kd2(3)	Ab1, Ab2, Rt1, Kr1, Kd1(5)	Rt2, Rt3, Am2, Sg1, Ra1, Ra2, Ga1(6)	3-5

NaCl		4	
T1	Log cfu/ml 5.05 - 5.03	NaCl	
- 6.05)	48	24	(⁻¹ . 1.26-1.05)
72	Log cfu/ml 7.20 - 6.88		Log cfu/ml 6.45
	Log cfu/ml (7.08 7.2)		Kr2 Ab1
24	(⁻¹ . 4.22-4.05) T2		
	Kd2 Kd	Log cfu/ml 4.36 - 3.65	
⁻¹ .	(4.43- 2.05) T3		. Log cfu/ml 4.22 4.36
72	Log cfu/ml 4.19 - 4.04	24	
(⁻¹ .	8.82-6.85) T4	Log cfu/ml 5.94 5.10	
. Log cfu/ml 3.42 3.26	24		

Log cfu/ml

(4)

Kd2	Kd1	Kr3	Kr2	Ab1	مدة الحضانة ساعة	EC ديسي سيمنز/م ²	المعاملة
5.03	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.03	24	1.05	T1
6.10	6.05	6.13	6.45	6.43	48	1.15	
6.92	6.88	6.89	7.08	7.20	72	1.26	
4.22	4.36	3.70	3.81	3.65	24	4.05	T2
4.96	5.10	4.60	4.36	4.15	48	4.04	
5.01	5.13	4.65	4.96	4.91	72	4.22	
4.12	4.16	4.19	4.05	4.04	24	2.05	T3
5.09	5.03	4.95	5.05	4.53	48	4.40	
5.94	5.90	5.18	5.89	5.10	72	4.43	
3.42	3.41	3.16	3.31	3.26	24	6.85	T4
3.95	3.91	3.66	3.86	3.85	48	6.87	
4.20	4.21	3.98	3.99	3.96	72	6.89	
3.64	3.64	3.59	3.34	3.44	24	3.08	T5
4.75	4.70	4.66	3.98	4.02	48	6.68	
5.03	4.98	4.91	5.03	4.81	72	6.71	

L.S.D (P > 0.05) T = 0.310 time = 0.420 Is = 0.260

3.08) T5

⁻¹ . 4.0 (⁻¹ . 6.71 -

⁻¹ . 4.0

Kr2 Kd2

.T5 T3

.(16)

72

Kr2 Kd2

5

1.95 ¹⁻ . 2.21 2.22

% 7.84 %6.9

¹⁻ . 1.99

%(3.35 -3.65)

Kr2A Kd2A

Kr2A %1.17 % 1.96

DNA

Kd2A Kr2A %5.95 4.51 RNA

Kd2A

(5)

Kr2A Kd2A %42.25 %27.90

%12.16 %9.9

Kr2A Kd2A

(5)

L.S.D p>0.05	Kd2A	Kr2A	Kd2	Kr2	الصفة
0.23	1.99	1.95	2.21	2.22	وزن الكتله غم/لتر
2.4	63.20	64.14	58.60	60.00	البروتين الخام %
0.36	6.90	6.81	6.82	6.62	DNA الكلي %
0.45	6.05	6.25	5.71	5.68	% RNA
0.41	12.95	13.06	12.53	12.60	الأحماض النووية الكلية %
0.16	0.62	0.41	0.86	0.71	DNA % البلازميدي

%27.90 Kr2A

%42.25

(1983 Campbell)(18) (1972) Miller (17)

Kd2A

Kd2

Ca₃(PO₄)₂

32 24 %91.17 %95.8 1⁻ .P 16 %100

1⁻ . P

%64.22

1⁻ . P 32

.(6) 1⁻ . P 16 %78.37

Kd2 Kr2

. P 32 16 %59.62 %81.87

P 32 16 %49.509 %69.62 1⁻

1⁻ .

)

(13) (5)

1⁻ . P 25 *Rhizobium*

1⁻ . P 63 %95.37

Ca₃(PO₄)₂

(6)

KH₂PO₄

1 ⁻ . P					
32	24	16	8	0	
3.53	1.65	0.0	0.0	0.0	Kd2
16.15	12.61	7.25	6.35	1.79	Kr2
14.31	12.25	8.65	5.32	1.60	Kd2A
20.20	16.21	12.15	8.65	2.15	Kr2A
40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	Control

L.S.D P > 0.05 I = 1.95 IC = 3.86 C = 2.64

Kr2 Kd2

6.82 6.99

(7)"

Kr2 Kd2

Log cfu/ml 6.38 6.40

Kr2 Kd2

./ml .

Log cfu/ml 7.63 7.85 8.26 8.33

Log cfu/ml		(7)		
YEMA الكثافة في وسط		ESA الكثافة في وسط بدلالة الكثافة الضوئية	العزلات	المعاملات
others	Rhizobia			
-	7.18	6.99	Kd2	لقاح العزلتين
-	7.02	6.82	Kr2	
-	6.81	6.40	Kd2A	
-	6.51	6.38	Kr2A	
3.16	6.31	8.33	Kd2	لقاح العزلتين مع لقاح من مستخلص التربة
3.23	6.15	8.26	Kr2	
3.16	5.98	7.85	Kd2A	
3.20	5.25	7.63	Kd2A	

L.S.D (P > 0.05) IS = 0.153 ، Adaptation = 0.261 ، Inoculation = 0.561 ، N fix = N مثبتة عزلات

Kr2 Kd2

Log cfu/ml 5.25 5.98 6.15 6.31 YEMA

Log cfu(3.23- 3.16)

YEMA

(YEMA)

(16)

(8)

6 5 %87 %88 -1 . 3.65
%15.78 . 8

(23-19)

(8)

(18-15)

-1 . 4.86 . -1 . 3.65

Kr2 Kd2 9 8 (%54 - %61)

6 7 %70 %76

Kr2A Kd2A

15

(8)

16 18

8 9 Kr2 Kd2

Kr2A Kd2A

13 14

Kd2

		1-	4.86	%50	Kr2
%12.9	1-	4.86	Kr2A Kd2A		
%35.7					%13.3
		1-	4.86		%38.4

(20) (19)

(8)

العقد الفعالة/عقدة	عدد العقد الجذرية	سرعة الانبات/يوم	نسبة الانبات بعد 15 يوم %	العزلات	المعاملات دي سيمنز. م ⁻¹
-	-	8	76	Control	3.65
18	23	5	88	Kd2	
17	22	6	88	Kr2	
16	20	6	86	Kd2A	
15	19	6	83	Kr2A	
9	15	8	61	Kd2	4.86
8	15	9	54	Kr2	
14	18	6	76	Kd2A	
13	16	7	76	Kr2A	
-	-	10	58	Control	
1.21	2.01	0.95	3.65	0.05-L.S.D p> ملوحة	
1.31	2.23	1.25	2.69	عزلات	
2.61	3.45	2.15	4.15	تداخل	

- F.A.O. (1984). Fertilizer and plant nutrition guide. Fertilizer and plant nutrition service and water development division. Bulletin. No. 9, Rome, Italy.
- Sadowsky , Michael J. and Siriluck Jitackson (2008). Nodulation Gene Regulation and Quorum Sensing Control Density-Dependent Suppression and Restriction of Nodulation in the *Bradyrhizobium japonicum* - Soybean Symbiosis, 3749-3756, Vol. 74, No. 12.
- Singleton, P. W. & Bohlool , B.B. (1984). effect of salinity on nodule formation by soy bean . plant . physio 74 , 72-76.
- Prior, B.A. ; C.P. Kenyon ; M.V. Veen and J.P. Mildenhall (1987). Water relations of solute accumulation in *Pseudomonas fluorescens*. J. of Appl. Bacter. 62 : 119-128.

- Rao, D.L.N ; K.E. Giller ; A.R. Yeo ; T.J. Flowers (2002). The effects of salinity and sodicity upon nodulation nitrogen fixation in chickpea (*Cicer arietinum*).
- Beck, D. P. ; Materon, L. A. and Afandi ,F .(1993) .Practical Rhizobium legumetechnology manual. Technical manual No. 19.ICARDA.
- Balatti, A.P. (1982). Culturing Rhizobium in large scale fermentors. P. 127-132. In P.H. Graham and S.C.Karris (eds) BNF Technology for Tropical Agriculture. CIAT, Cali, Colombia.
- Mohammed, R.M. Khavan, MA. Camphell, W.F. Rumbagh, M.D. (1991). Identification of salt and drought tolerant Rhizobium meliloti L. strains. Plant and soil. 134:271-276.
- Sambrook, J. ;Fritgah , E. and Mahiatis , T. (1989). molecular cloning , alaboratoryman nal, Cold spring Harbour laboratory . Newy ork .
- Pospiech A. and Neuman S. (1995). Salting out procedure for isolation of genomic DNA. Bioresource Technol. 90:134-141.
- Domenico, P.; Schwartz, S., and Cunha , B. C. (1989). Reduction of capsular polysaccharide predu ction in *Klebsiell aphenmoniae* by Sodium salicylate. infect . Immun . 57:3778-3782.
- Bremner, J.M. (1965). Total nitrogen In : "Methodes of soil analysis" American society of Agronomy. Madison Wisconsin , USA.
- Mikanova, O. ; Novakova, J.(2002). Evluation th p_solu bilizing activity of soil microoryanisms and its.sensivity to soluble phosphatel Rostlinna vyroba; 48 , (9): 397-400 .
- Murphy, J.P.; Riley J.P. (1962). Amodified single solution method for the determination of phosphate in natural waters. Anal. Chem. Acta,27 : 31-36.
- Black, C.A. (1965). Methods of soil analysis. Part2. chemical and microbiological properties. Am. Soc. Agron, Inc. Madison, Wiseonson, USA.
- Bouhmuch, I.; F.Brhada ; A.Maltouf and J.Aurag (2001). Selection of osmotolerant and effective strains of *Rhizobiaceae* for inoculation of common bean (*phasedus vulgaris*) in Moroccan saline Soils. Agronomie . 21:591-599.
- Arora, N. K. ; R. Naraia and D. K. Maheshwari (2008). Sawdust as a superior carrier for production of multipurpose bioinoculant using plant growth promoting rhizobial and pseudomonad strains and their impact on productivity of *Trifolium repense* Gurukula Kangri University Hardwar 249- 404, India.
- Miller, J.H. (1972). Experiments in Molecular Genetics . Cold Spring Harbor : New York .
- Campbell, R. (1983). Microbiol Ecology . Blak well Scientific Publications : Oxford and London .
- Talibart, R.;M. Jabbar ; G. Gouesbet; S. Himd-Kabbab ; H. Wroblewski; C. Blanco & T. Bernaard (1994). Osmoadptation in rhizobia : Ectoine-induced salt tolerance. J. of Bacteriology . 176(17) : 5210-5217 .
- Nogales, J. R. Campos, H. BenAbdelkhalek , J. Olivares, C. Lluch, and J. Sanjuan (2002). Rhizobium tropici Genes Involved in Free-Living Salt Tolerance are Required for the Establishment of Efficient Nitrogen-Fixing Symbiosis with Phaseolus vulgaris , E-18008 Granada, Spain.