

**STUDIES ON SOLUBILIZATION AND  
FERTILIZATION BY PHOSPHATE ORES  
AND BEHAVIOR OF THEIR  
ASSOCIATED ELEMENTS IN  
SOME EGYPTIAN  
SOILS**

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دراسات عن الذوبان والتسميد بخامات الفوسفات و سلوك العناصر  
المصاحبة لها في بعض الأراضي المصرية

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درجة دكتور فلسفه في العلوم الزراعية  
(أراضي)

قسم الأراضي  
كلية الزراعة  
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## **ABSTRACT**

**Rania Mohamed Abdel Hakam Mahdy: Studies on Solubilization and Fertilization by Phosphate Ores and Behavior of Their Associated Elements in Some Egyptian Soils. Unpublished Ph.D Thesis, Department of Soil Science, Faculty of Agriculture, Ain Shams University, 2011**

Biological solubilization of rock phosphate is more friendly environmental than acidulation. There is a need therefore to develop a microbial process that will make phosphorous available for plant use with minimum pollution to the environment. Three natural phosphate rock samples were collected from Sebaiya (Nile Valley), Safaga (Red Sea) and Abu Tartur (Western Desert) together with tri-Ca phosphate as industrial fertilizer for comparison and to study the effect of phosphate rock application rates, type of rock phosphate deposits, the time of incubation (2,4 and 6weeks) and different soils on phosphorus rock solubilization. Also, the study included counting, isolation and identification of two phosphate dissolving bacteria. The obtained results indicated that there does exist a reasonable potentiality to use the rock phosphates directly as fertilizers instead of the industrial ones by applying 2g of the phosphate rock /1kg soil which represents two tons/Fadden. To improve the phosphorous solubility, three types of amendments were applied namely elemental sulphur, compost and orange waste. The rate of addition and the incubation period then the potentiality of performing such amendments were investigated. A trial to propose a modified diagram concerning the factors influencing the phosphorous solubility and/or availability was discussed. The study of organic amendments such as composts, manures and plant wastes proved to be effective on wheat cultivation under greenhouse conditions.

An agricultural pot experiment using wheat plant (Sakha-63) in both clay and calcareous soils and applying the phosphate rocks Abu Tartur oxidized; Red Sea and El Sebaiya were conducted. The shoot dry weight of grown plants was correlated with its phosphorous, uranium and rare earth elements concentration, along with uptake and utilization efficiency of mycorrhizal infection percent.

Finally, the present study indicated that a reasonable possibility could be existed for the application of the rock phosphates directly as fertilizers instead of the industrial ones under certain conditions. Moreover, the application of phosphate rock natural fertilizers combined with amendments of organic manures may improve the phosphorous solubilization and availability. In fact, this application is more friendly environmental with respect to the environmental concerns and impacts.

**Key Words:** Phosphate rock, Solubilization, Fertilization, Factors, Bacteria, Mycorrhiza, Uranium, Rare earth elements.



## CONTENTS

	Title	Page
	<b>LIST OF TABLES</b>	v
	<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b>	viii
1	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	1
2	<b>REVIEW OF LITERATURE</b>	4
2.1	General statement.....	4
2.2	Phosphate resources in Egypt.....	6
2.3	Phosphate rocks as principle uranium resource in Egypt.....	9
2.4	Industrialization of phosphate rocks.....	12
2.5	Biological solubilization of phosphate rocks.....	14
2.5.1	Biological solubilization of phosphate rock by fungi	19
2.5.2	Biological solubilization of phosphate rock by bacteria.....	22
2.5.2.1	Biological solubilization of phosphate rock by <i>Thiobacillus</i> bacteria.....	22
2.5.2.2	Biological solubilization of phosphate rock by phosphate dissolving bacteria.....	23
2.5.2.3	Biological solubilization of phosphate rock by <i>Acetinomycetes</i> .....	25
2.6	Improvement of phosphate rocks biological solubilization by certain amendments.....	25
2.6.1	Elemental sulphur addition.....	26
2.6.2	Compost addition.....	28
2.6.3	Addition of different manure types (animal, chicken, farmyard, and fruits wastes.....	31
2.7	Factors influencing the phosphate rock solubilization and availability to plant.....	31
2.8	Solubilization of phosphate rock associated elements	

by microorganisms.....	40
2.9 Availability of phosphorous in agriculture.....	42
<b>3 MATERIALS AND METHODS</b>	44
3.1 Materials.....	44
3.1.1 Soil samples.....	44
3.1.2 Soil amendments.....	45
3.1.3 Phosphate rock samples .....	46
3.1.4 Growth and detection media for microbiological study.....	48
3.1.5 Experimental Work.....	49
3.1.5.1 Factors influencing phosphorous solubility.....	49
3.1.5.1.1 Solubility performance of phosphate rock on different Egyptian soils.....	49
3.1.5.1.2. Effect of phosphate types, rates, and incubation periods on p-solubilization in different soils.....	49
3.1.5.1.3 Effect of organic amendments and sulphur types, rates, and incubation periods on P-solubilization in different soils.....	50
3.1.5.2 Effect of phosphate rock types, amendments and microorganisms on wheat plant grown on different soils.....	50
3.2 Methods.....	53
3.2.1 Soil analysis.....	53
3.2.2 Plant analysis.....	53
3.2.3 Phosphate rock analysis .....	54
3.2.4 Utilization efficiency calculations .....	54
3.2.5 Associated elements analysis.....	54
3.2.6 Microbiological experimental studies .....	56
3.2.6.1 Isolation of phosphate dissolving bacteria.....	56
3.2.6.2 Determination the solubilization index.....	56

3.2.6.3	Estimation the ability of bacteria to solubilize insoluble phosphate in liquid culture.....	57
3.2.6.4	Studying the effect of the phosphate rock type on phosphate solubilization in vitro.....	57
3.2.6.5	Evaluation of the role of phosphorus solubilizing bacteria and mycorrhiza as bio-fertilizers in presence of phosphate rock types.....	58
3.2.6.6	Identification of bacterial isolates solubilizing rock phosphate.....	58
4	<b>RESULTS AND DISSECTIONS</b>	60
4.1	Chemical composition of the used phosphate rock Samples.....	60
4.2	Factors influencing phosphorous solubility.....	60
4.2.1	Phosphate rock type .....	62
4.2.2	Phosphate rock rates.....	65
4.2.3	Incubation period.....	65
4.2.4	Soil type.....	68
4.2.5	Application of elemental sulphur .....	76
4.2.6	Application of compost.....	82
4.2.7	Application of orange waste .....	83
4.2.8	Associated elements through the phosphate rock solubilization.....	83
4.2.9	Proposal of factors influencing phosphate rock solubilization in some soils of Egypt.....	91
4.3	Evaluation of phosphorous solubilization from some phosphate rocks in different soils.....	94
4.3.1	Microbiological measurements.....	94
4.3.2	Estimating the ability of the collected isolates of phosphate dissolving bacteria for mobilizing phosphorus.....	97
4.3.3	Phosphate solubilization from insoluble phosphate in	

	liquid culture.....	97
4.3.4	Effect of the type of phosphate rock on phosphate mobilization.....	103
4.3.5	Identification of the most effective isolates.....	105
4.4	Effect of phosphate rock types, amendments and microorganisms on wheat plant grown on different soils (Pot Experiment).....	105
4.4.1	Clay soil.....	105
4.4.2	Calcareous soil.....	118
4.4.3	Environmental impacts of phosphate rocks utilization as natural fertilizers.....	129
5	<b>SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS</b>	133
6	<b>REFERENCES</b> .....	142
	<b>ARABIC SUMMARY</b>	

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
1	Distribution of phosphate deposits in Egypt.....	8
2	Flow diagram representing uranium resources in Egypt.....	11
3	Location map of uranium occurrences in Egypt.....	12
4	Soil factors influencing phosphorous availability.....	33
5	Flow diagram explaining the materials and methods applied in the present study.....	47
6	Effect of phosphate rock type on phosphorous solubilization efficiency in the studied soils.....	64
7	Effect of applied phosphate rock addition rates on phosphorous solubilization efficiency of the studied soils.....	67
8	Effect of rate of P applied and incubation period (weeks) on phosphorous solubilization efficiency of the different phosphate rock samples in clay soil.....	70
9	Effect of rate of P applied and incubation period (weeks) on phosphorous solubilization efficiency of the different phosphate rock samples in calcareous soil.....	71
10	Effect of rate of P applied and incubation period (weeks) on phosphorous solubilization efficiency of the different phosphate rock samples in sandy soil....	72
11	Effect of soil type on phosphorous solubilization efficiency in the studied soils.....	74
12	Effect of sulphur addition rates on phosphorous solubilization efficiency in the clay soil.....	79
13	Effect of sulphur addition rates on phosphorous solubilization efficiency in the calcareous soil.....	80
14	Effect of sulphur addition rates on phosphorous solubilization efficiency in the sandy soil.....	81

15	Effect of compost addition rates on phosphorous solubilization efficiency in the clay soil.....	85
16	Effect of compost addition rates on phosphorous solubilization efficiency in the calcareous soil.....	86
17	Effect of orange waste addition rates on phosphorous solubilization efficiency in the clay soil.....	88
18	Effect of orange waste addition rates on phosphorous solubilization efficiency in the calcareous soil.....	89
19	Effect of orange waste addition rates on phosphorous solubilization efficiency in the sandy soil.....	90
20	Associated elements (uranium dissolution) with different phosphate rocks in the clay soil.....	92
21	Associated elements (REEs dissolution) in the studied soils.....	93
22	Proposal diagram for the factors influencing the phosphate rock solubilization.....	95
23	Densities of (a) total bacteria, (b) phosphate dissolving bacteria and (c) soluble phosphorus P expressed as $P_2O_5\%$ in the clay soil amended with four types of phosphate rock and tri calcium phosphate during 6 weeks.....	98
24	Densities of (a) total bacteria, (b) phosphate dissolving bacteria and (c) soluble phosphorus P expressed as $P_2O_5\%$ in the calcareous soil amended with four types of phosphate rock and tri-calcium phosphate during 6 weeks.....	99
25	Densities of (a) total bacteria, (b) phosphate dissolving bacteria and (c) soluble phosphorus P expressed as $P_2O_5\%$ in the sandy soil amended with four types of phosphate rock and tri-calcium phosphate during 6 weeks.....	100

26	Effect of Red Sea PR application in combination with compost or chicken manure on shoot dry weight, concentrations, uptake and its utilization efficiency for P, U and REE by wheat plants inculcated with microorganisms in clay soil.....	111
27	Effect of Abu Tartur oxi. PR application in combination with compost or chicken manure on shoot dry weight, concentrations, uptake and its utilization efficiency for P, U and REE by wheat plants inculcated with microorganisms in clay soil....	114
28	Effect of Abu Tartur oxi application in combination with compost or chicken manure on shoot dry weight of wheat plant inculcated with microorganisms grown on calcareous soil and it's P, U and REE concentrations, total uptake and utilization efficiency.	123
29	Effect of El Sebaiya PR application in combination with compost or chicken manure on shoot dry weight of wheat plant inculcated with microorganisms grown on calcareous soil and its P, U and REE concentrations, total uptake and utilization efficiency.....	127