

**INTERACTIVE EFFECTS OF VIRUS AND RHIZOBIUM  
ON CHICKPEA GENOTYPES GROWN UNDER  
EGYPTIAN CONDITIONS**

**By**

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B.Sc. Agric. Sc. (General), Al-Baath University, Syria, 2003

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**A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment  
Of  
The Requirement for the Degree of**

**DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY  
in  
Agricultural Sciences  
(Agricultural Microbiology)**

**Department of Agricultural Microbiology  
Faculty of Agriculture  
Ain-Shams University**

**2019**

## **Approval Sheet**

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## ABSTRACT

**Maryam Ahmad Al-Achta. Interactive Effects of Virus and Rhizobium on Chickpea Genotypes Grown Under Egyptian Conditions. Unpublished PhD. Thesis, Department of Agricultural Microbiology, Faculty of Agriculture, Ain-Shams University, 2019.**

Chickpea (*Cicer arietinum* L.) belongs to legumes fixing atmospheric nitrogen symbiotically through Rhizobia spp. However, chickpea is highly susceptible to viral diseases, which limits productivity. Therefore, the current study is conducted, in two seasons (2015/2016, 2016/2017) to evaluate the symbiotic efficiency of Mesorhizobia in reducing the damage occurs in chickpea if was infected by chickpea yellow mosaic virus (CpYMV). For this aim, one viral (CpYMV) and two Mesorhizobial isolates (MS3All, MS8All) are isolated from open-fields of chickpea plants. Three chickpea experimental lines (F.07-268, F.07-258 and F.07-44) and one Egyptian cultivar (Giza195) are dually infected by CpYMV and either of MS3All or MS8All. Then, infected plants are grown in pots in open-air at the cultivation area at the Faculty of Agriculture, Ain-Shams University (Shoubra El-kheima). The viral infection had a significant negative effect on shoot length, knot at which branching starts, number of internodes, dry-weight of shoot and plant apical tip and area of the plant leaf compared to the healthy plants. While all previous indicators were increased by inoculation with chickpea rhizobia. The differences were insignificant in the number of branches, whether due to viral infection or rhizobial inoculation. The root system parameters were negatively affected by viral infection, both root length and dry-weight. These indicators were increased during rhizobial inoculation. The number of nodules were decreased, their weight increased from normal weight, their content of leg-hemoglobin was decreased and the activity of nitrogenase decreased, with high significant differences, at viral attack. Rhizobial inoculation had a positive effect on the number of active nodules, the reduction of the negative impact of the virus on nodule weight and the high nodule content of leg-hemoglobin and nitrogenase activity. Plants infected with the virus have yellowed and decreased and its leaf tissue content of chlorophyll A, chlorophyll B and

chlorophyll A + B has decreased, while rhizobia has increased its greenness and increased its chlorophyll A, chlorophyll B and chlorophyll A + B content. Viral infection resulted in a decrease in the content of leaves, roots and seeds and high in nodule content of total nitrogen. Rhizobial inoculation resulted in high content of leaves and seeds, and decreased in nodule content of total nitrogen. Flower formation, fertilization, maturity and reflections on the yield estimate have been reduced by the effect of viral infection. Plant bloom increased and fertilization rate and its maturity increased and thus increase the yield estimate at the rhizobial inoculation. Mesorhizobial isolate (MS3All) surpassed isolation (MS8All) in the length and weight of shoot, leaf area, roots length and weight, number of nodules and activity of nitrogen in it and total nitrogen in the leaves and seeds. The isolates (MS3All) and (MS8All) did not have a significant difference in plant apical tip weight, chlorophyll content, leg-hemoglobin content, number of flowers and pods and yield estimate. Isolate (MS8All) excludes isolate (MS3All) in dry weight of nodules, and total nitrogen in roots and nodules. The genotype (N.F Parents, F. 07-268) was characterized by the highest total nitrogen content in the seeds. The genotype (N.F Parents, F. 07-44) is the largest size of the seeds.

At the end, it is possible to say that the viral infection and rhizobial inoculation, the effect of each in reducing the work of the other.

**Key words:** *Mesorhizobium* sp., Chickpea, Chickpea yellow mosaic virus.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

**First and foremost, I feel always indebted to Allah, the most beneficent and merciful.**

I wish to express my deep thanks and gratitude to Prof. Dr. **Mina George Zaki Girgis**, Professor Emeritus of Microbiology, Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Agriculture, Ain Shams University for his supervision, guidance, and every possible help he kindly offered during the course of this investigation. I also like to express appreciation to Prof. **Dr. Khaled A.F. EL-DougDoug**, Professor Emeritus of Virology, Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Agriculture, Ain Shams University, for his valuable comments and support through the practical course of my study (Ph.D.).

I would like to express my deep thanks to **Dr. Aladdin Hamwiah**, Director of Researcher, International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) for accept being a supervisor on this study. I would like to express my most sincere gratitude to Prof. Dr. **Shawky Mahmoud Selim**, Vice Dean of Graduate Studies and Researches for his guidance through the administrative course of the thesis to perfectly be completed. Likewise, **Dr. Tarek El Arabi** is more appreciated for his guidance and teaching efforts about molecular biology.

I also wants to extend my gratitude to Ass. Prof. **I.M. Ismail**, Associate Professor of Microbial Molecular Biology, Agricultural Genetic Engineering Research Institute (AGERI), Agricultural Research Centre (ARC), for his support and advice during the microbial research activities of this study. I would like to express my deepest gratitude and sincere appreciations to Dr. **Ahmed ElFatih EIDoliefy**, Researcher, AGERI; ARC, for his practical help and continuous encouragement especially his support in writing the manuscript of this thesis and the publications that coming out from this work. Besides I would like to thank him for his scientific guidance through some experiments and applications in this work such as PCR, bacterial fingerprinting, PCR-based

screening of the different isolates that could not be successfully achieved without his support and guidance through the practical analysis of the molecular and statistical activities of this work.

I am very grateful to both the Director of ICARA, Dr. **Mahmoud Solh** and the Director of AGERI Prof. Dr. **Shireen Assem** for receiving me at the laboratory of Molecular Breeding and Biotechnology (MBB), AGERI, ARC. Dearest thanks to Dr. **Hytham, Shaimaa, Ahlam**, and **Nourhan** for preserving no effort to share with me their great ideas and solving some troubleshooting in some procedures contained knowledge, equipments, chemicals and buffers preparations. I must especially mentioned Prof. Dr. **Emad Anis** and his team for opening his laboratory and facilities included during some practical needs for shaker and incubators.

I also thank those who helped me, while my memory failed to site their names in this acknowledgement, I want to thank them all for being close, in need and indeed I am so grateful for their encourages even with their smiles. Finally, I would like to thank my family for their pray, support, encourage, love and bearing my anger during the hard times that facing this work to be fulfilled.

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