گزارش علمی کوتاه

وقوع و بیماریزایی برخی گونههای قارچی روی گل جالیز

ربابه قلی زاده او رقیه همتی ۲*

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گونههای گل جالیز (.Orobanche spp)، انگل اجباری و از عوامل محدود کننده کشت تعدادی ازمحصولات مهم کشاورزی بوده و باعث ایجاد آسیب و خسارت محصول در گیاهان دولیهای از قبیل گوجهفرنگی، توتون، آفتابگردان، بادمجان، سیب-زمینی و هویج میشوند (Barker et al., 1996). گرچه روشهای متعدد سنتی برای کنترل گل جالیز در محصولات مختلف به کار رفته است اما هیچیک از آنها موثر نبودهاند (Amsellem et al., 2001). از طرف دیگر روشهای موثر همچون ضدعفونی خاک، گران بوده و با خطرات زیست محیطی همراه هستند (Foy et al., 1989). کنترل بیولوژیک روش کنترل جایگزینی میباشد و تعدادی از جدایههای موفق قارچی در سراسر جهان گزارش شده اند که قادر به کنترل رضایتبخش این بیمارگرها می باشند (Boari and Vurro, 2003). در ایران قارچهای F. solani ،Fusarium oxysporum)، در ایران solani و Urocystis orobanches از روى گل جاليز گزارش شدهاند (Ershad, 2009). رستمي و همكاران سـه گونـه F. torulosum ،proliferatum را از گل جاليز در ايران جداسازي نمودنـد (Rostami et al., 2015). ۴. (Rostami et al., 2015). F. F. pallindoroseum F. reticulatum F. oxysporum F. semitectum F. solani chlamydosporum diversisporum و F. virguliform توسط درویش نیا و همکاران (2013) از گل جالیز مصری (O. aegyptiaca) در ایران گزارش شدهاند. به منظور بررسی قارچهای همراه با گل جالیز، نمونههایی از این گیاه (O. ramosa) با علائم پژمردگی یا پوسیدگی در ساقه و طوقه از مزارع گوجه-فرنگی روستاهای فیروزآباد و قرهقشلاق شهرستان کوثر،استان اردبیل، جمعآوری شدند. نمونه ها بعد از شستشو، با هیپوکلریت سدیم یک درصد به مدت دو دقیقه ضدعفونی سطحی گردیدند و روی محیط کشت PDA کشت شده در دمای ۲۵ درجه سانتی گراد قرار گرفته و به صورت روزانه بازدید شدند و جدایـههای قارچی خالص سازی و نگهداری شدند. در نهایت تعداد ۹۰ جدایه به دست آمد و از بین آنها ۴۶ جدایه بر اساس ویژگیهای میکروسکوپی و مرفولوژیکی آنها روی محیط کشت PDA و PDA (برای گونههای فوزاریوم) شناسایی شدند (Leslie and Summerell, 2006). همچنین DNA ژنومی یک جدایه نماینده از هر گونه شناسایی شده مرفولوژیکی، استخراج شد Liu et al., 2000) و توالى منطقه ITS ژن ريبوزومي آنها (ITS1 + 5.8S + ITS2) بــا اســتفاده از جفــت آغــازگر ITS1 و

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جدول ۱- گونه های قارچی جداشده از گل جالیز و نتایج آزمون بیماری زایی روی گرهکهای گل جالیز Table 1. Fungal species isolated from broomrape and the results of their pathogenicity test on broomrape tubercles

Fungal species	No. of fungal	No. of Infected	Sum of pathogenicity	Reported in the world	Reported in Iran
	isolates	tubercles	scores on tubercles		
Fusarium fujikuroi	4	5	9	-	-
F.chlamydosporum	5	2	3	+	+
F.proliferatum	5	10	17	+	+
F.acuminatum	3	5	12	+	-
F.equiseti	2	3	4	+	_
Macrophomina phaseolina	25	5	7	+	-
Aspergillus ochraceus	2	*	*	-	-

^{*:} Pathogenicity experiment was not carried out; (-): There is no previous report of the fungal species on broomrape; (+): The fungal species has been reported on broomrape.

كليدواژهها: فوزاريوم، كنترل بيولوژيک، گلجاليز، گوجهفرنگي.

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^{* :} آزمون بیماریزایی انجام نشد؛ (-): گزارش قبلی از وقوع این گونه روی گل جالیز وجود ندارد؛ (+): گونـه قـارچی قـبلا روی گـل جـالیز گزارش شده است.

Occurrence and pathogenicity of some fungal species on broomrape

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Broomrape species (Orobanche spp.), obligate parasitic plants, are considered as the limiting factors for cultivation of several important agricultural crops which cause damage and crop lost in dicotyledons such as tobacco, tomato, eggplant, potato, sunflower and carrot (Barker et al., 1996; Sauerborn, 1991). Although several traditional methods have been used to control broomrapes on different crops, none has proved to be effective (Amsellem et al., 2001). On the other hand effective methods such as soil fumigation are expensive and also have environmental risks (Foy et al., 1989). Biological control is an alternative control method and a number of promising fungal isolates have been reported all over the world with satisfying level of control on these pathogens (Boari and Vurro, 2003). Fusarium oxysporum, F. solani, Rhizoctonia solani and Urocystis orobanches have been reported from broomrape in Iran (Ershad, 2009). Rostami and co-workers (2015) isolated F. proliferatum, F. torulosum and F. circinatum. Also F. chlamydosporum, F. solani, F. semitectum, F. oxysporum, F. reticulatum, F. pallindoroseum, F. diversisporum and F. virguliform were reported from Egyptian broomrape, O. aegyptiaca (Darvishnia et al., 2013). In order to study fungi associated with broomrape, samples of O.ramosa with wilt and/or rot symptoms in their stem and crown were collected from tomato fields in Firoozabad and gharegheshlagh villages in Kosar city, Ardabil province. Pieces of stems were first washed with running tap water, sterilized in 1% sodium hypochlorite for 2 min, and rinsed with sterile distilled water. The fragments were placed on potato dextrose agar and incubated at 25 °C and observed daily for fungal growth. The fungal isolates were purified and stored. Finally a number of 90 isolates were obtained of which 46 isolates were identified based on their morphological and microscopic characteristics on PDA and CLA (for Fusarium species) (Leslie and Summerell, 2006). Also genomic DNA of a representative isolate for each morphologically identified species was extracted (Liu et al., 2000) and their internal transcribed spacers of ribosomal gene (ITS1 + 5.8S + ITS2) was amplified using the primers ITS1 and ITS4 (White et al. 1990). PCR products were sent to Macrogen Inc. (South Korea) for purifying and sequencing. The sequence of amplicons was compared with sequences from NCBI using BLAST. Isolates belonging to the species of dominant genera were inoculated on broomrape tubercles in transparent plastic bags containing tomato seedlings. After three weeks the symptoms were assessed based on a visual score as follow: 0: nonpathogenic; 1:slight symptoms on tubercles, such as browning and slackening of growth rate; 2: inhibition of growth and tubercle browning and necrosis; 3: quick and complete necrosis of tubercles, loss of consistency. Three replicates were used for each species. Based on the morphological and molecular characteristics of 46 isolates, the isolates belonged to three genera Fusarium (frequency: 3/41%), Macrophomina (frequency: 4/54%) and Aspergillus (frequency: 3.4%). This is the first report of the occurrence of Aspergillus ochraceus and F. fujikuroi on broomrape in the world. Also before this research there is no report on the occurrence of Macrophomina phaseolina, F.acuminatum and F.equiseti on broomrape in Iran. Based on the results of pathogenicity experiment, all tested Fusarium species and M. phaseolina caused disease symptoms on broomrape tubercles. Among the species, F. acuminatum, F. fujikuroi and F. proliferatum caused the most disease severity on tubercles.

Keywords: Biocontrol, Broomrape, Fusarium, Tomato

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