

University of Novi Sad Faculty of Agriculture





ORGANIC AGRICULTURE FOR AGROBIODIVERSITY PRESERVATION

3rd International Conference Agrobiodiversity

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BOOK OF ABSTRACTS







NITROGEN FIXATION CAPACITY OF INDIGENOUS AZOTOBACTER CHROOCOCCUM STRAINS NITROGEN FIXATION CAPACITY OF INDICE. ISOLATED FROM ANATOLIAN SOILS AND THEIR USAGE POTENTIAL IN ORGANIC FARMING

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Azotobacter species are found in agricultural soils playing different beneficial roles-Azotobacter species are louid in agreement, degradation of toxic compounds and atmospheric nitrogen fixation, production of phytohormones, degradation of toxic compounds and atmospheric nitrogen fixation, productions with the purpose of isolating characteristics. atmospheric nitrogen fixation, production of pull atmospheric nitrogen fixation of pull atmospheric nitrog driving the ecological balance in agro-ecosystem bacteria (FNFB) of the genus A. chroococcum, soil nitrogen fixing capacity of free nitrogen fixing bacteria (FNFB) of the genus A. chroococcum, soil nitrogen fixing capacity of free hittogen to agricultural fields in different zones of Northern samples were collected randomly from different agricultural fields in different zones of Northern Anatolia. Isolations were done in selective free nitrogen Ashby agar obtaining a recovery of 40%. Anatolia. Isolations were dolled in scheduler five isolates were evaluated for colony and cellular Fifty soil samples were collected and fifty five isolates were evaluated for colony and cellular morphology, pigment production and metabolic activities. Molecular characterization was carried morphology, pigment production and production analysis. The isolate strains identified based on 16s rRNA gene sequencing. Phylogenetic dendograms of 16S rRNA sequence analysis were made using the least sequeres, maximum parsinomy and neighbour-joinning algorithms. Nitrogen fixing capacity determined by Indigenous A. chroococcum strains in pure culture and different soils. In this study, comparison of the almost complete 16S rRNA nucleotide gene sequences obtained for strains with corresponding sequences of N fixing bacteria, Azotobacter and Pseudomonas species showed that 8 isolates assigned for morphological properties of the A. chroococcum, formed a closely related, but also distinct group with the species A. chrococcum DSM 2286T. The N fixation capacities of native 3 day old A. chroococcum strains added to Ashby Media varied from 3.50 to 29.35 µg N ml⁻¹ on average 10.24. In addition, N fixation capacities of indigenous A. chroococcum strains inoculated with clayey soil, loam soil, and sandy clay loam soil during eight week incubation period were 4.78-15.91 μg N g⁻¹, 9.03- 13.47 μg N g⁻¹ and 6.51-16.60 μg N g⁻¹, respectively. It was concluded that the most N fixation by indigenous A, chroococcum strains was in sandy clay loam soils. Based on the results of this study, indigenous A. chroococcum strains may well be suited to achieve sustainable and ecologic agricultural production as indigenous strains, which are adapted in the ecological conditions. However, further research should be conducted for determination of their effect on plant growing by implementation of these strains to soils in arable field and greenhouse conditions, and study of their potential ecology-friendly implementation are necessary.

Key words: Organic farming, Azotobacter chroococcum, Nitrogen fixation capacity

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