

Citrullus **Bio-phos**
Fusarium wilt disease **.vulgaris L**

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*

— *** — ** — *

2007/2/25:

2006/11/25:

Biophos

25

Fusarium oxysporum

Streptomyces sp.f3-y3. Streptomyces sp.f3-y3

Cyperus rotundus

(compos)

Biophos

Eucalyptus microtheca

Phragmitxs australis ,

Linn.

) % 30 40 010 20

RP Rock phosphate–appetite

.(

()

Whey

0 : 1 0.5 : 1 1 : 1 : Com

2±28

. P. fluorescence f1-y1 St. sp.f3-y3.

. 60 40 20 °

St sp.f3-y3 -Biophos 60

Biophos- 40

P. fluorescenc f1-y1

5:1

. F.oxysporum

Biophos-

20

1:1

P. fluorescenc f1-y1 -Biophos St sp.f3-y3

30

5

F.oxysporum

(charleston Negara) *.Citrullus vulgaris L*

40

%8.51

Bio-phos :

Citrullus

vulgaris L

Fusarium

niveum

oxysporum

Compos

melon

45

(4)

(

) Biopos

(5)

17

7

Fusarium oxysporum

10^2

niveum

8

\

(1)

50%

P. putida P. fluorescent

\ 10^3-10^4

90%

\ 10^6

sidrophors

Fusarium oxyspoum

10^7 cfu/g

hexapeptide

psudobactin

Fusarium

salicylic

(2) *oxysporum*

P. fluorescent

50%

F. oxysporum

(3)

%25

) \ 10^4 10^2

90%

					(7)	(6) .
					<i>Streptosporongium</i>	<i>Streptomyces sp.</i>
	1	1				5X10 ⁷ cfu/g
					<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>	
5	70%				/	10 ⁵
				(8)	.	
		20	NaHCO ₃ 10%			42
7.5	KClO ₃		PDA		<i>Streptomyces</i>	<i>Streptomyces</i>
0.5	pentachloronitrobenzene					70% <i>griseorubiginus</i>
	\	250	\			%10
	\	0.6	chloramphenicol			.
		0.85%				<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>
72		2±28				<i>Streptomyces</i>
				110	(9)	.
F.						14
	(4)		<i>oxysporum</i>			.
P.						<i>Streptomyces picatus</i>
			<i>St. sp fluorescent</i>		<i>Fusarium solani</i>	<i>Alternaria sp.</i>
1	1				<i>Streptomyces sp.</i>	(10)
10						
		30			<i>Fusarium solani</i>	
						44.1%
Casein glycerol agar	King-B			32	(11)	.
)) ((CGA				<i>Streptomyces</i>	
	(heasamen-diethelene				<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>	M51
72	2±28			:		
						10
	CGA					.
(9)	<i>Streptomyces sp</i>					.

King-B

Euphratcua	(5)	72
2	<i>F. St. sp. P.fluorescent</i>	
	Sidrophor	<i>oxysporum</i>
(P 8% Rock phosphate)		
.1:1,0.5:1 ,0:1 RP : Com.	<i>F. oxysporum f3- y3</i>	
)		
(%4.5) (Why	<i>St. sp. f2-y2, f3- P.fluorescent f1- y1, f1- y2</i>	<i>y3</i>
<i>S. sp fluorescent f1-y1 .P</i>	:	.
10 ⁵ cfu/ g <i>f3-y3.</i>	.cfu/ml PDA -:	
.	<i>fluorescent f1- y1, .P</i>	10 ⁶ 10 ³
1	<i>St. sp. F2-y2, f3-y3 f1- y2</i>	
	<i>F. oxysporum f3- y3</i>	
60 40 20 2±28	. 2±28	
.	2	
)	10 ² PDA -:	4
.(15) (14	<i>.F. oxysporum f3- y3</i>	10 ⁴
CRD	2	
(13)	<i>St. sp. f2-y2, f3- P.fluorescent f1- y1, f1- y2</i>	
Biophos	.(\ 3) <i>y3</i>	
<i>F. oxysporum f3- y3</i>	2±28	
	4 2	
Biophos- <i>St.-spf3-y3.</i>		.(9)
Biophos- <i>P. 60</i>	.(12) sidrophore	
40 <i>fluorescent-f1- y1</i>	-:Bio-phos	
50 50		
25+25	Biophos	
(5:1)	30 40 010 20	
\ (25+25) 50 50	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	%
.	Clay soil	Linn
<i>. F. oxysporum f3- y3</i>	<i>Phragites austrialis</i>	
PDA		

2
F. oxysporum f3- y3
 CRD
 2±28
 4 2
 CRD

F. oxysporum f3- y3
 :
 (70-90%)
 .P :
spf3-y3 + fluorescent-f1- y1
 Biophos-st.-spf3-y3
Citrullus vulgaris L 1 : 1 Biophos- *P. fluorescent-f1- y1*
 25 -:
 (\ 20) -:
 -:
) 30
 cfu/ml 10⁶
 5
 5 (

.7/4/2004
F. oxysporum f3- y3
 / 10³
 .()
 30) *Citrullus vulgaris L*
 (charleston Negara

.2003 2002 2001
 :
 8-15
 charleston Negara)
 %96 %61 (*Citrullus vulgaris L*
 . 2003 2002 2001

<i>St.</i>	(3)			
	<i>St.sp f2-y3 spf3-y3</i>		:	
	.		2	
	<i>St.sp f2-y3 sp f3-y3</i>		\	1.6×10^4
	<i>P. fluorescence f1-y2 f1-y1</i>	2003		
	: <i>F. oxysporum f3-y3</i>			96.1%
			\	$x 10^2$ 9.2
	4		2001	
				61%
	.		(R=+ 0.832)	
				90%
10^6 cfu/ml	<i>St.sp f3-y3</i>	<i>F.</i>		40
<i>P.</i>	. 4 2	<i>F.</i>		<i>oxysporum</i>
	<i>fluorescence f1-y1</i>			<i>oxysporum f3-y3</i>
	. 2	2003		
		<i>P. sp.</i>		: <i>St. sp</i>
4 2			2.8×10^6 cfu/g	
	<i>St.sp f3-y3</i>	King-B		<i>Pseudomonas sp</i>
10^2		2001		
	2.95		\	8.0×10^4 cfu/g
\	10^4			
	. 1.65			2003
<i>P.</i>	1.32 0.85	%30-	(UV)	
0.35	<i>fluorescence f1-y1</i>		<i>P. fluorescence</i>	18
104 102		<i>P. P. fluorescence f1-y1</i>		
	0.65		<i>fluorescence f1-y2</i>	
	. 4 2			
		CGA		<i>Streptomyces sp.</i>
<i>St.sp f3-y3</i>				
.		30×10^5 X 10^5 cfu/g	32	2003

	RP	CaCO ₃			
(14)			sidrophores		
			P. (++ +++)		
			<i>St.sp f3-y3</i> fluorescence <i>f1-y1</i>		
			P. <i>St.sp f3-y3</i>		
			fluorescence <i>f1-y1</i>		
			: Biophos		
	RP		5		
			1: 1		
				RP : Com.	
P. -Biophos	<i>St.sp f3-y3</i>	-Biophos	P. 40		
	fluorescence <i>f1-y1</i>		<i>St.sp</i> 60 fluorescence <i>f1-y1</i>		
			Biophos- P. <i>f3-y3</i>		
			1 : 1 fluorescence <i>f1-y1</i>		
	Biophos		8.8 x 10 ⁷ cfu/ g		
<i>F. oxysporum</i>			32.41 21.81		
		<i>y3-f3</i>		\ N P	
6			1 : 1	<i>St.sp f3-y3</i> -Biophos	
				60	
			4.50 13.66		
	4 2		.X 10 ⁶ cfu/ g 4.3	\	
			RP		
			20		
0.85		2			
		4	. Denitrification		
-Biophos			P.		
		<i>St.sp f3-y3</i>		fluorescence <i>f1-y1</i>	
	2	1.46			
		4			
P. -Biophos			(.5) <i>St.sp f3-y3</i>		
	fluorescence <i>f1-y1</i>		RP (5)		
. 21		2	:		
		4			

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- (12) sidrophores
:
7
Biophos- *St.sp f3-y3* 1 : 1
P. fluorescence f1-y1 -Biophos
\ 10
8.51%
40.0
F. oxysporum f3-y3
33.63 13.6%
7.96-8.46
5.25-6.85

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(1)

%		%	/	%	/	
83.1	45.0	79.1	48.3	61.0	54.2	2001
90.2	44.2	82.3	45.5	72.2	48.2	2002
96.1	40.0	88.6	40.1	78.3	50.0	2003

10.1 = 5.71 = - 2.62 = 4.56 = - LSD 0.05

(\) PDA (2)

2003	2002	2001	
4.3×10^3	3.3×10^3	9.2×10^2	
4.6×10^3	4.0×10^3	3.2×10^3	
1.6×10^4	4.8×10^3	5.0×10^3	

$1.42 \times 10^2 = 0.4 \times 10^2 =$ LSD 0.05

(cfu / g) CGA King-B St.sp P. sp (3)

2003		2002		2001		
<i>P. sp</i>	<i>St.sp</i>	<i>P. sp</i>	<i>St.sp</i>	<i>P. sp</i>	<i>St.sp</i>	
16×10^5	11×10^5	14×10^4	6×10^5	2.8×10^6	3.0×10^5	
8×10^5	30×10^5	18×10^4	11×10^5	16×10^5	8.0×10^5	
8×10^4	32×10^5	12×10^4	2.3×10^5	11×10^4	6×10^5	

F. oxysporum f3-y3 P. fluorescence f1-y2 f1-y1 St.sp f2-y3 sp f3-y3 (4)

P. fluorescence		St.sp		\	P. fluorescence		St.sp		Cfu/ml bacterial inoculum
f1-y2	f1-y1	f2-y3	f3-y3		f1-y2	f1-y1	f2-y3	f3-y3	
0.46	0.85	1.91	1.90		10 ²	2.68	2.30	0.24	
1.05	1.32	2.42	2.95	10 ⁴	3.23	2.59	0.40	0.26	4
0.35	0.35	0.87	0.90		0.21	0.0	0.0	0.0	2
0.55	0.63	1.22	1.65		0.24	0.18	0.18	0.0	4

0.23 = 0.24= 0.22 = 0.14= 0.21= 0.102 = LSD 0.05

Biophos (5)

\		RP:Com. 1: 1		RP:Com. 0.5:1		RP:Com.0 :1	
		P.fluorescence f1-y1	St.sp f3y3	P.fluorescence f1-y1	St.sp f3y3	P.fluorescence f1-y1	St.sp f3y3
N	20	25.40	24.30	28.40	28.10	29.10	28.86
P		9.40	8.80	7.10	7.21	2.33	2.12
Humic A.		1.83	1.65	1.98	1.75	1.95	1.72
Falvic A.		2.66	2.35	2.71	2.14	2.65	2.10
TM. cfu/g		2.2x10 ⁷	9x10 ⁵	2.3x10 ⁷	9.5x10 ⁵	3.6x10 ⁶	9x10 ⁴
N	40	32.41	28.60	31.60	30.4	26.20	28.7
P		21.81	21.82	12.61	9.61	2.61	2.65
Humic A.		4.30	3.60	4.41	4.82	3.61	3.81
Falvic A.		12.48	9.51	11.51	10.31	9.68	7.81
TM. cfu/g*		8.8x10 ⁷	12x10 ⁵	6.4x10 ⁷	18x10 ⁵	11x10 ⁶	6x10 ⁵
N	60	30.41	31.30	29.60	30.10	23.20	27.50
P		21.41	20.95	12.41	10.85	2.51	2.71
Humic A.		3.61	4.51	3.93	4.81	2.65	3.16
Falvic A.		12.60	13.66	9.62	11.61	9.15	9.46
TM. cfu/g		19x10 ⁵	4.3x10 ⁶	9.5x10 ⁵	4x10 ⁶	2x10 ⁵	2x10 ⁶
LSD 0.05		N=2.36 P=3.61 Hu=1.20 FA=2.14 TM=90					
		N= 2.91 P=4.10 Hu= 1.95 FA= 3.12 TM= 2X10 ²					
		N= 1.21 P=1.46 Hu= .056 FA=1.23 TM= 1.2X 10 ²					

F. oxysporum f3-y3 (6)

5:1 1: 1 Biophos	5:1		1 : 1 Biophos	Biophos		
	P.fluorescence f1-y1	St.sp f3y3		P.fluorescence f1-y1	St.sp f3y3	
0.0	0.0	1.80	0.0	1.94	1.46	2
0.85	1.21	1.20	0.0	1.40	0.0	4

0.32 = 0.21 = LSD 0.05

(7)

F. oxysporum f3- y3						
%			%			
80.40	3.40	3.20	96.00	3.20	1.50	السيطرة
46.60	6.50	10.80	54.21	5.25	7.80	مزيج اللقاح دفعة
32.31	6.85	14.30	48.42	6.00	9.32	مزيج اللقاح دفتين

15.20	8.46	38.00	18.60	7.96	26.51	مزيج المعاملتين دفعة
8.51	8.23	40.00	13.60	8.35	33.63	مزيج المعاملتين دفعتين

6.45 = 5.12= 6.25 = 5.45 = 4.55= - LSD 0.05
2.02 = 1.51 = 1.85= - 8.24 =

PREPARATION AND ROLE OF BIOPHOS IN NUTRINT AND RESISTANCE *Citrullus vulgaris* L. TO THE INFECTION OF *Fusarium wilt* d.

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ABSTRACT: Lab. Experiments to prepare Biophos has been carried out. The experiments was based on a field observation for three seasons at the area Zankoria west Ramadi city 25 km Anbar governorate, Iraq. From field observation and Lab analysis, we have *F.oxysporum* that infected plant and cause fusarium wilt disease, and two isolate *Streptomyces sp.f3-y3* , *Streptomyces sp.f3-y3*.that had ability to inhibitor *F.oxysporum* . A clay soil and plants powder (*Cyperus rotundus* Linn., *Phragmites australis* ,*Eucalyptus microtheca*) were used in percentage 20,10,40,30% respectively. The prepare compos were mixed up with powder of rock phosphate –appetite with compos in ratio 1:1,0.5:1, 0:1.The mixture was wet with sterilization whey and then it was inoculated with *St.ts sp.f3-y3*., *P. fluorescence f1-y1*, that has been isolated from the observation aria (as to be at the highest total density microbes on the roots of un affected plants). The treatments was incubated in 28 ± 2 c° for 20,40,60 days. Some of lab. Test were carried out analysis had been carried out on the results of the lab. test. The results indicated that prepared material for the Biophos - *St sp.f3-y3* for an incubated period 60 days, was recorded the highest contents of phosphorus, nitrogen, humic and falvic acids in additions biomass, the rafter the treatment of the prepare material with inoculated *P. fluorescence f1-y1* for an incubated period 40 days. The ability of the prepared material and their extract 5:1 w.d. Ratio. Were tested in the inhibition of the *F.oxysporum*. The result indicated the activity of the extracted the mixture of two materials Biophos and the material mixture as the give the highest ability for completely inhibition *F.oxysporum*. Both characterizing material were used to prepare treatment from Biophos *St. sp.f3-y3*, Biophos-*P. fluorescence f1-y1* with a ratio of 1:1. The treatment were adding in an amount of 20 g. / plant by using two different methods-with seeds 2-partitioning the quantity on two share, first gave with seeds, while the other after a month of plantation-adding after one month of plantation. Another treatment was carried out by used mixture from two isolates inoculums were added with like method. Inoculums of *F.oxysporum* uses with treatments or without it (control treatment). The treatments were carried out in the same field area which planted with watermelon (Charleston Negara *Citrullus vulgaris* L) the percentage of infected and average productions were recorded. The result revealed the superiority of the mixture that parting in two shares, to given the lowered infection percentage 8.5% and highest productivity 40 ton/ha.