

نشریه پژوهش‌های حسابات ایران

دوفصلنامه علمی-پژوهشی

پژوهشکده علوم کیاهی دانشگاه فردوسی مشهد

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نشریه پژوهش‌های حبوبات ایران

فهرست مقالات

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جدول ۱. تجزیه واریانس (میانگین مربعات) ارتفاع بوته، تعداد گره ساقه اصلی، تعداد شاخه در بوته، تعداد غلاف در بوته، تعداد دانه در غلاف، وزن صد دانه، عملکرد غلاف سبز، عملکرد دانه و عملکرد بیولوژیک. (A فاصله بین ردیف و B فاصله داخل ردیف).

Table 1. ANOVA Results (means squares) of Plant Height, Node Number per Plant, Branch Number per Plant, Pod Number per Plant, Seed Number per Pod, 100-Seed Weight, Green Pod Yield (t.ha⁻¹), Grain Yield (t.ha⁻¹) and Biological Yield (t.ha⁻¹). (A and B: inter and intra row spacing respectively).

منابع تغییر S.O.V	درجه آزادی DF	ارتفاع بوته Plant Height	تعداد گره در ساقه اصلی Node Number per Stem	تعداد شاخه در بوته Branch Number per Plant	تعداد غلاف در بوته Pod Number per Plant	تعداد دانه در غلاف Seed Number per Pod	وزن صد دانه 100-Seed Weight	عملکرد غلاف سبز Green Pod Yield	عملکرد دانه Grain Yield	عملکرد بیولوژیک Biological Yield
Block	2	33.4 ^{ns}	0.18 ^{ns}	0.03 ^{ns}	0.11 ^{ns}	0.27 ^{ns}	100.33 ^{ns}	12.6 ^{ns}	0.63 ^{ns}	0.81 ^{ns}
A	3	97.0 ^{ns}	0.13 ^{ns}	1.01 ^{**}	4.47 ^{**}	0.31 ^{ns}	219.88 ^{ns}	389.15 ^{**}	12.42 ^{**}	88.36 ^{**}
B	2	342.4 ^{**}	0.07 ^{ns}	2.77 ^{**}	5.89 ^{**}	1.35 [*]	345.25 ^{ns}	207.73 ^{**}	7.47 ^{**}	73.42 ^{**}
A×B	6	26.1 ^{ns}	0.23 ^{ns}	0.26 ^{**}	0.30 ^{**}	0.46 ^{ns}	227.13 ^{ns}	141.96 ^{**}	4.48 ^{**}	3.50 ^{**}
خطا Error	22	45.4	0.57	0.01	0.11	0.37	134.6	10.61	0.45	0.49

ns, *, **, non significant, and significant difference at 0.05 and 0.01 probability level, respectively.

Norsworthy & Emerson (2005)	30 10
Mohdal <i>et al.</i> , (2004) Agung & Mcdonald (1998)	
Graf & Rowland Salih & Salih (1980)	Liu <i>et al.</i> , (2010).
(1987)	
Stringi <i>et al.</i> , (1988)	

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Table 2. Mean comparisons of inter- and intra- row spacing interactions for branch number per plant, pod number per plant, green pod yield (t.ha⁻¹), grain yield (t.ha⁻¹) and biological yield (t.ha⁻¹)

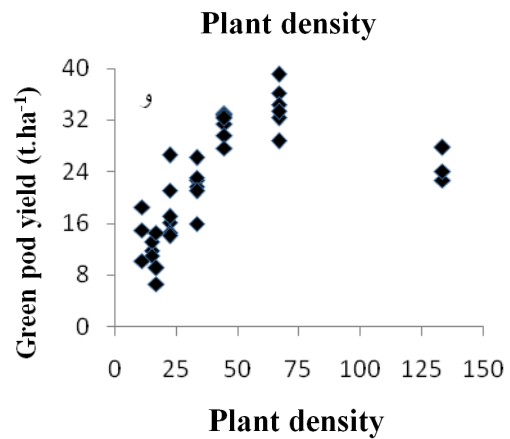
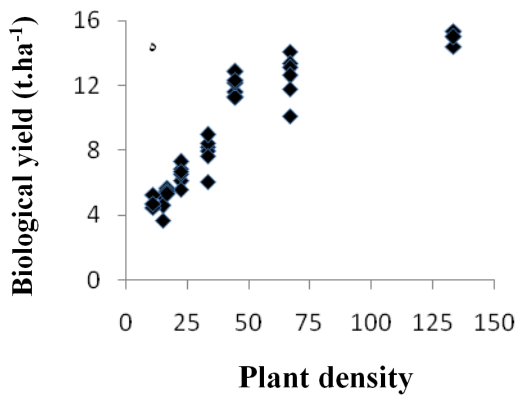
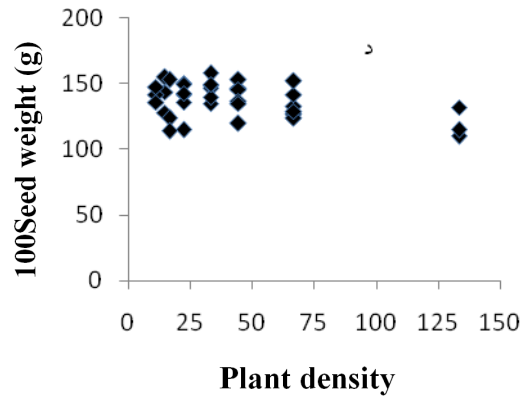
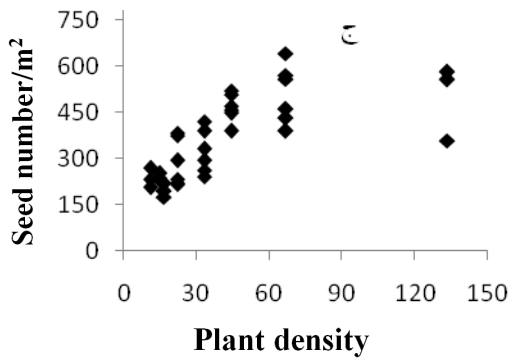
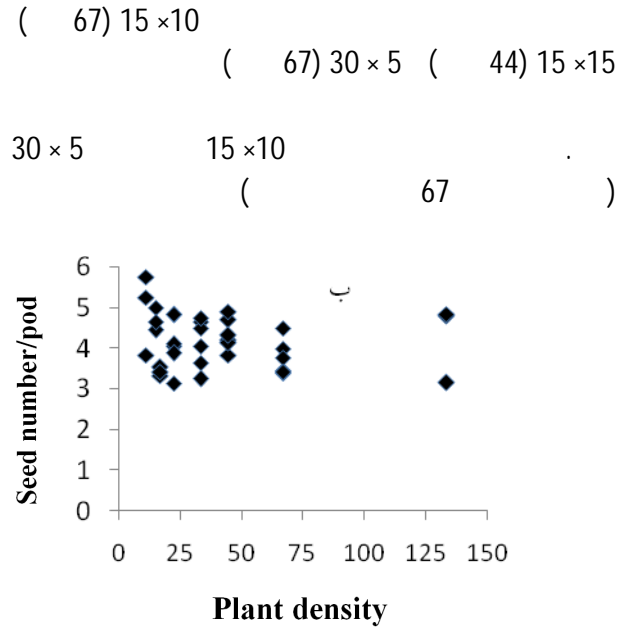
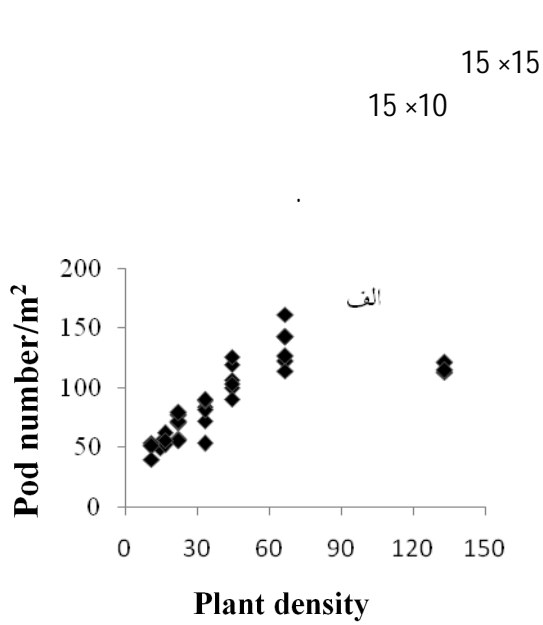
Biological yield (t.ha ⁻¹)	Green pod yield (t.ha ⁻¹)	Grain yield (t.ha ⁻¹)	Pod number per plant	Branch number per plant	Intra row spacing	Row spacing
14.91 a	24.85 b	5.23 b	0.87 b	0.03 c	5	15
13.49 a	36.54 a	7.13 a	2.23 a	0.18 b	10	
11.91 b	32.35 a	6.68 a	2.32 a	0.51 a	15	
1.55	4.56	1.27	0.22	0.25		LSD
11.49 a	31.42 a	6.05 a	1.81 b	0.13 c	5	30
7.39 b	20.13 a	3.94 b	2.08 b	0.41 b	10	
6.17 b	19.91 b	3.88 b	3.30 a	1.03 a	15	
2.35	7.07	1.47	0.50	0.18		LSD
11.9 a	29.87 a	6.05 a	2.52 a	0.25 b	5	45
6.83 b	16.52 b	3.61 b	2.87 a	1.16 a	10	
4.48 c	11.97 b	2.93 b	3.44 a	1.20 a	15	
0.72	7.36	1.58	1.20	0.41		LSD
8.35 a	23.43 a	4.71 a	2.60 b	0.38 c	5	60
5.49 b	14.51 ab	3.40 ab	3.40 ab	0.69 b	10	
4.81 b	10.08 b	2.94 b	4.34 a	1.89 a	15	
0.99	9.98	1.50	1.00	0.28		LSD

* Within columns, means followed by the same letter are not different (P= 0.05), statistically.

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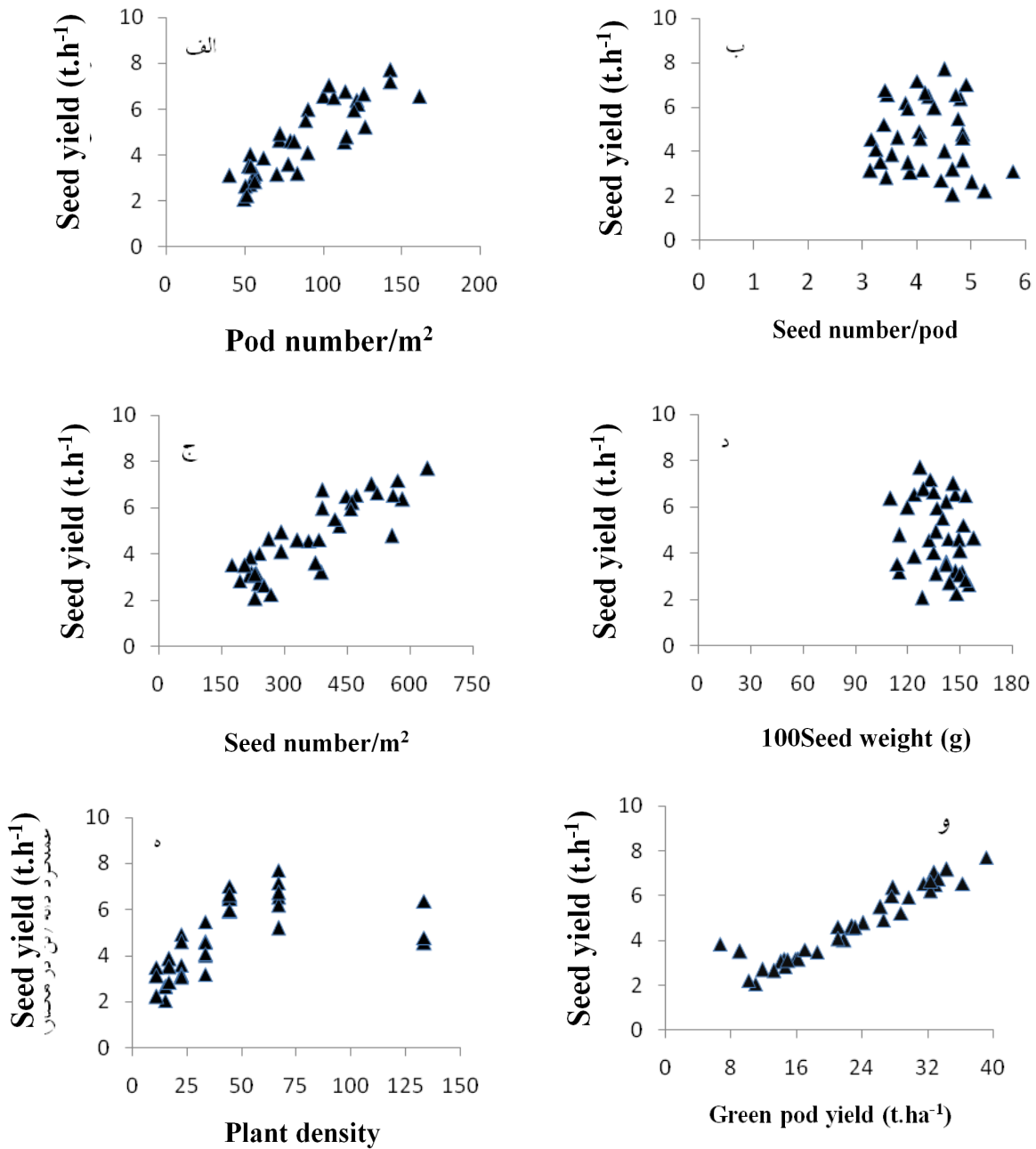
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Fig. 1. Relationship between plant density and pod number/m² (a), seed number/pod (b), seed number/m² (c), 100seed weight (d), dry matter yield (e) and green pod yield (f)



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Fig. 2. Relationships between grain yield and pod number/m² (a), seed number/ pod (b), seed number/m² (c), 100seed weight (d), plant density (e) and green pod yield (f)

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Banayan Aval *et al*,)

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Studying grain and green pod yield, and grain yield components as affected by inter- and intra- row spacing in faba bean, Barakat cultivar

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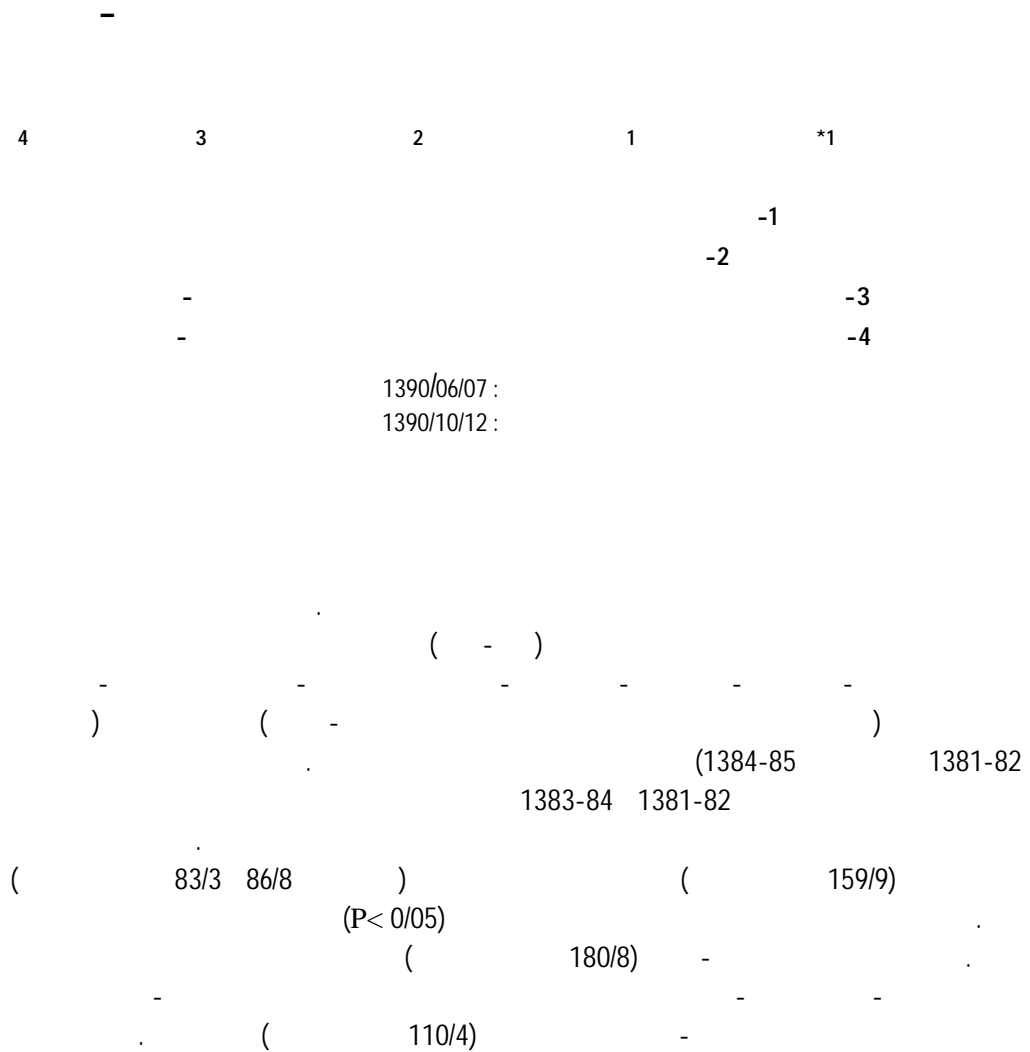
Accepted: 8 August 2012

Abstract

Spreading faba bean (*Vicia faba*) cultivation can enhance the sustainability of cropping systems and have other important benefits. However, there is little information on the various aspects of production management for this crop. Then, this experiment was carried out to study the response of some agronomic characteristics of faba bean cv Barakat to inter- (15, 30, 45 and 60 cm) and intra-row (5, 10 and 15 cm) spacing. The experiment was conducted at the Research Field of Gorgan University of Agricultural Sciences in 2009-2010 growing season in a randomized complete block design as factorial arrangement with three replications. The results of analysis and variance indicated the significant effects of inter- and intra-row spacing, and their interactions on green pod, grain and biological yield. The yields reduced as inter-row and intra-row spacing increased with an exception about 15 cm inter-row spacing in which the lowest grain and green pod yield was attained from 5 cm intra-row spacing. There was no significant difference between 10 and 15 cm intra-row spacing in 15 cm inter-row spacing. In this study, the yields increased with increasing plant density between 11 and 67 plants/m², and with more uniform planting arrangement in even plant density, generally. Among yield components, the effect of experimental factors on the seed size was not significant, the seed per pod only affected significantly by intra-row spacing, while the pod number per plant affected by both factors. The change in the pod number/m² was the main reason for the yield alteration. The obtained results indicated the substantial response of faba bean yield to inter- and intra-row spacing, and the necessity of investigating the interactions between these factors and other factors such as planting date and genotype.

Key words: Faba bean, Grain yield, Green pod yield, Inter- and intra- row spacing

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Table 1. Monthly mean temperature and rainfall during four years of experiment in Sisab, Northern Khorasan

Long term Ave.		2005-2006		2004-2005		2003-2004		2002-2003		Month
Rain (mm)	Temp. (°C)	Rain (mm)	Temp. (°C)	Rain (mm)	Temp. (°C)	Rain (mm)	Temp. (°C)	Rain (mm)	Temp. (°C)	
10.4	16.2	9.0	18.7	5.9	15.6	1.9	15.8	1.0	19.7	23 Sep-22 Oct
31.4	10.4	63.9	9.3	19.5	11.8	45.6	11.4	30.9	11.5	23 Oct-21 Nov
18.0	4.8	10.9	6.1	39.0	4.2	24.9	4.1	24.5	2.2	22 Nov-21 Dec
19.6	3.0	38.1	0.1	37.0	1.3	19.3	4.1	28.5	2.5	22 Dec-20 Jan
28.8	2.2	21.6	4.7	30.2	0.6	19.2	5.2	37.4	2.6	21 Jan-19 Feb
35.0	5.9	12.5	8.2	78.8	8.0	27.2	6.9	77.8	4.7	20 Feb-19 Mar
43.7	11.4	47.2	12.1	44.0	9.5	69.1	10.2	79.5	10.2	20 Mar-20 Apr
33.6	16.3	23.1	17.9	19.4	17.1	36.3	16.7	48.3	13.7	21 Apr-21 May
16.4	21.0	9.9	21.8	69.4	20.9	1.7	20.5	21.0	18.7	22 May-21 Jun
4.9	24.6	8.6	25.8	0.0	25.7	12.0	23.4	0.0	24.6	22 Jun-22 Jul
13.0	25.1	0.0	25.5	18.1	24.3	31.5	25.3	0.0	24.8	23 Jul-21 Aug
9.7	22.3	1.4	21.8	0.1	22.0	0.0	22.0	0.0	22.1	22 Aug-22 Sep
264.3		246.2		356.4		288.7		348.4		Total

1381-82 ()
 471) 1383-84 28
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1
 1382-83 1381-82
 21 35 9 32 1383-84
 11 8/3 (264/3)
 .(Nezami *et al.*, 2005) 1384-85

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 1383-84 1381-82

Table 2. Biomass and yield (g.m⁻²) of substituting crops for fallow in two stages of rotation during 2002-2003 and 2004-2005 growing season in northern Khorasan

		1383-84		1381-82		
<u>Two years average</u>		<u>2004-2005</u>		<u>2002-2003</u>		fallow substituting crops
Yield	Biomass	Yield	Biomass	Yield	Biomass	
0.0	145.2	0.0	153.8	0.0	136.6	Medic
0.0	253.1	0.0	268.8	0.0	237.4	Vicia
86.8	246.0	85.0	274.3	88.7	217.7	Lentil
159.9	470.8	163.7	443.3	156.1	498.3	Wheat
83.3	180.5	62.0	163.7	104.7	197.3	Chickpea

(3)
 180/8) - 1383-84 1381-82
 (110/4) - 35 32
 (P<0.05) 1384-85 1382-83
 () -3
 1384-85 1382-83

Table 3. Biomass and yield (g.m⁻²) of wheat after substituting crops for fallow in two stages of rotation during 2003-2004 and 2005-2006 growing season in northern Khorasan

		1384-85		1382-83		
Two years average		2005-2006		2003-2004		Rotation
Yield	Biomass	Yield	Biomass	Yield	Biomass	
127.6	439.9	111.4	337.5	143.8	542.3	- Medic-Wheat
180.8	551.6	188.9	518.7	172.6	585.1	- Fallow-Wheat
161.0	527.5	155.5	468.7	166.4	586.3	- Vicia-Wheat
166.2	462.4	176.4	376.1	155.9	548.8	- Lentil-Wheat
110.4	400.7	85.1	354.3	135.7	447.0	- Wheat-Wheat
135.1	416.1	113.0	322.6	157.2	509.5	- Chickpea-Wheat
40.9	ns	41.9	ns	ns	ns	LSD_(0.05)

41

1384-85 1382-83

Durutan *et al.*

(3)

(1990)

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Schlegel &)

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(Havlin, 1997; Vigil & Nielsen, 1998

1382-83

1384-85

1384-85

1384-85 1382-83

1382-83

1384-85

(Karlen *et al.*, 1994)

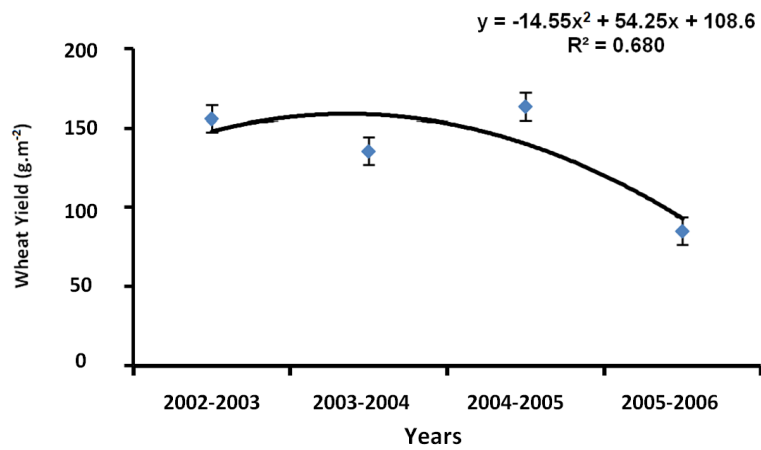


Fig. 1. Wheat yield in wheat-wheat based system during four years growing season in northern Khorasan
Vertical lines indicate standard error (SE).

Bagheri *et al.*,)

(2004; Nezami & Bagheri, 2005

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Durutan *et al.* .

(1990))

.(Schlegel & Havlin, 1997)

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.(Nezami & Bagheri, 2005)

60-30 30-0

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Table 4. Moisture percentage in 0-30 and 30-60 depth (cm) of field soil before crop planting in each growing season

1384-85		1383-84		1382-83		1381-82		Rotation
30-60	0-30	30-60	0-30	30-60	0-30	30-60	0-30	
2005-2006		2004-2005		2003-2004		2002-2003		
30-60	0-30	30-60	0-30	30-60	0-30	30-60	0-30	
8.6	14.8	6.5	7.1	4.5	8.6	10.2	15.7	- Medic-Wheat
16.0	18.5	7.6	8.1	6.7	12.1	8.0	14.8	- Fallow-Wheat
10.8	16.4	6.9	8.1	5.2	8.0	9.3	15.6	- Vicia-Wheat
9.3	14.7	6.8	8.7	3.7	7.2	9.8	15.6	- Lentil-Wheat
9.2	14.9	4.7	6.5	3.0	6.1	10.4	15.5	- Wheat-Wheat
12.9	16.8	6.0	6.7	4.1	8.8	9.1	14.7	- Chickpea-Wheat
4.0	ns	ns	ns	0.75	1.2	ns	ns	LSD _(0.05)

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Evaluation of legumes as substituting crops for fallow in wheat-based rotation on North Khorasan Province

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3. Contribution from Dryland Research Center, Shirvan, Northern Khorasan
4. Research Station for Natural Resources, Bojnourd, Northern Khorasan,

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Abstract

Long term use of fallow in wheat-based cropping system of dry and semi-dry lands can increase erosion and decrease soil fertility. Legumes as substituting crops for fallow could improve sustainability in this area. This study was conducted to evaluate the substituting of some legumes for fallow in a 2-yr wheat rotation at Research Stations in North Khorasan Province (Natural Resources Research Station of North Khorasan, Sisab-Bojnord) from 2002 till 2006. Six cropping systems, follow-wheat, wheat-wheat, chickpea-wheat, lentil-wheat, vicia-wheat and annual medic-wheat, were used on three replications. According to the average data from biomass and yield of substituting crops, wheat biomass was more than the legumes biomass in 2002-03 and 2004-05, and among the legumes, vicia and lentil biomass was more than that from chickpea and annual medic. Also, wheat yield (159.9 g.m^{-2}) was more than lentil and chickpea yield (86.8 and 83.3 g.m^{-2}). Average wheat yield on the two rotation cycles ($P < 0.05$) affected by previous substituting crops, significantly. The most and the least wheat yield was achieved on the fallow-wheat (180.8 g.m^{-2}) and wheat-wheat (110.4 g.m^{-2}) rotations. However, the wheat yield on the lentil-wheat and vicia-wheat rotations had not significantly different from wheat-wheat cropping system. According to the results, it seems that lentil and vicia could be introduced as a crop candidate for substituting for fallow at the North Khorasan province.

Kew words: Lentil, Rotation, Sustainable production, Vicia, Yield

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abbasimoghadam@gmail.com : svaezi2003@yahoo.com :
rcheraghafroz@gmail.com -2
1391/03/09 :
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(*Phaseolus vulgaris*) 52
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14/8 150 32 100
55/1 11/2 96 46 74/22
100
(22/3) (82/9 62/8)
(7/9)
100
67/60

(Vejdani *et al.*, 1994)

(Abdmishani & Boshehri, 2007)
(*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.)

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(Frankel &

Hawkes, 1975)

(Vaezi *et al.*, 2000)

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(Marjani *et al.*, 1995)

Dargahi *et al.*, (2006)

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14/8 31 13/3

77/1

50 576

25 100

100

50 49 35

1292/9 58

73/19

Rahnamaie Tak *et al.*, (Amini *et al.*, 2002)

250 (2007)

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Aggarwal & Singh (1973)

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(IBPGRI, 1982) IPGRI

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Escribano *et al.*, (1997).

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(H) 59

(J) ()

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Denis *et al.*, (2007) .

$$H = -\sum_{i=1}^s (ni/N) \log(ni/N)$$

J' = H' / log(s)

ni/N

s

31 31/31

77/1 8/14

(Chaudhray *et al.*, 2004)

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(Grenier *et al.*, 2001)

IPGRI

-1

Table 1. Evaluating and scoring method of quality attributes in bean collection accordance with IPGRI descriptor

Traits	groups Phenotypic
	-8 -7 -6 -3 -2 -1
Pod color	1. purple Dark; 2. Hepatic; 3.Green with tape purple; 6. Dark green; 7. Normal green; 8. Golden or pale yellow
	-9 -7 -5 -3
Pod shape	3. Right; 5. A curve; 7. High curvature; 9. Constant curvature
	-7 -5 -3 -1
Pod tip angle	1. Unknown; 3. High curvature; 5. Right; 7. Fallen
	8 -4 -3 -2 -1
Pod transect	1. Very broad; 2. Pear shaped; 3. Circular; 4. Figure 8 Latin
	-5 -3 -
Pod string	0. Without yarn; 3. Half cord; 5. Pull cord
	-7 -5 -3
Pod wall quality	3. Very sticky; 5. Leather sheath; 7. Fragile sheath

(rg)

(rp)

:

100

$$rp = \text{Covp}(x1, x2) / [\text{Vp}(x1) \cdot \text{Vp}(x2)]^{1/2}$$

$$rg = \text{Covg}(x1, x2) / [\text{Vg}(x1) \cdot \text{Vg}(x2)]^{1/2}$$

0/01

Cov_g Cov_p

V_g V_p

100

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(MSe)

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.(Johnson *et al.*, 1998)

(h²B)

.(Allard, 1999)

(V_p) (V_g)

.(2)

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62/8 38/9 47/5

.(Agrama *et al.*, 1996)

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(81/3)

.(Senath & Sokal, 1973)

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68/7

Hornakova *et al*, (2003)

(16 18/1)

Dargahi *et al*, (2006) .

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(r =0/822)

(r=0/725)

(r=0/712)

(r=0/683)

(r=0/644)

(r=0/585)

(r=0/507) 100

100

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100 (r= -0/361)

(r= -0/304)

(r= -0/345)

100

Skinner *et al*,)

r= 0/7

486

(1999

(2)

r= -0/7

Snedcor (1980)

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Dargahi *et al*,) .

Azizi & Rezayi) Amini *et al*, (2002) (2006

Zeven *et al*, (1999) Garcia *et al*, (1997) (2001

Raffi & Nath (2004)

0/585 0/683

.(4)

جدول ۲- آماره‌های صفات کمی در کلکسیون لوبیای مورد بررسی
 Table 2-1. Descriptive statistics of quantitative traits in the bean collection

صفات Traits	میانگین Average	انحراف معیار Standard deviation	حداکثر Maximum	حد اقل Minimum	دامنه تغییرات Range	ضریب تنوع فنوتیپی Coefficient of phenotypic variation (%)	ضریب تنوع ژنتیکی Coefficient of genetic variation (%)	وراثت پذیری عمومی (%) Heritability (%)
تعداد گره در ساقه اصلی main stem Number of nodes per main stem	4.73	2.247	11	2	9	47.5	38.9	62.8
تعداد روز تا گلدهی Days to flowering	40.40	5.201	59	30	29	12.5	5.27	22.3
ارتفاع بوته Plant height	41.65	9.350	61	25	36	22.4	24.6	81.3
طول گل آذین Inflorescence	2.1660	.53281	3.60	1.00	2.60	24.5	21.6	68.7
تعداد روز تا غلافدهی Days to pod emergence	53.5200	6.42671	71.00	42.00	29.00	12	2.83	7.9
تعداد روز تا رسیدن غلاف ها Days to pod maturity	73.69	11.811	96	46	50	16	18.1	86
طول غلاف Pod length	9.3758	2.56527	20.40	1.40	19.00	27.3	32	86.5
عرض غلاف Pod width	1.1400	2.1973	1.80	.60	1.20	19.2	18.6	75
تعداد غلاف در بوته Number of pods per plant	15.25	4.894	29	7	22	32	37.5	86.6
تعداد بذر در غلاف Number of seeds per pod	5.22	1.268	8	1	7	24.2	24.2	77.2
تعداد دانه در بوته Number of seeds per plant	78.16	25.483	150	32	118	32.6	33	75.5
وزن ۱۰۰ دانه 100 seed weight	36.2389	12.65786	74.22	14.80	59.42	34.9	30.4	66.1
عملکرد بذر در تک بوته Seed yield per plant	27.2536	10.18099	55.10	11.20	43.90	32.3	41.7	82.9

-3

Table 3. Mode, Shannon index of variation for the quality traits in the bean collection

Traits	(Of view (the percent relative abundance)	(Façade (Score)	Shannon index	Shannon standardized index
Pod color	(76.92)7: (23.07)3	7	3.873	0.99
Pod shape	(11.53)9 : (76.92)5: (11.53)3	5	3.879	0.992
Pod tip angle	(38.46)7 : (28.84)5 : (32.69)3	7	3.853	0.985
Pod transect	(25)4 : (40.38)3 : (5.76)2 : (28.84)1	3	3.802	0.972
Pod string	(84.61)5 : (15.38)0	5	3.874	1
Pod wall quality	(42.30)7 : (50)5 : (7.69)3	5	3.892	0.995

Ramalitto *et al.*, (1980)

(482)

Raffi & Nath (2004) Neinhuis & Singh (1986)

Dargahi *et al.*, (2006)

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Amini *et al.*, (2002).Chalyk *et al.*, (2004)

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(712)

Dargahi *et al.*, (2006) Chang (1984)Siahposh *et al.*,)

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Beyzaie (2002)

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Ramalitto *et al.*, (1980)

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Table 4. Simple correlation coefficients of quantitative traits in bean collection

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
-1													
Number of nodes per main stem	1												
-2													
Days to flowering	0.377**	1											
-3													
Plant height	0.336**	0.330**	1										
-4													
Inflorescence	0.377**	0.082	0.239*	1									
-5													
Days to pod emergence	0.393**	0.725**	0.376**	0.258**	1								
-6													
Days to pod maturity	0.488**	0.644**	0.405**	0.389**	0.822**	1							
-7													
Pod length	-0.132	-0.024	-0.030	-0.304**	0.051	-0.082	1						
-8													
Pod width	0.063	-0.029	-0.101	-0.039	-0.089	0.028	0.203*	1					
-9													
Number of pods per plant	0.094	-0.125	0.098	0.058	-0.016	-0.059	-0.361**	-0.191	1				
-10													
Number of seeds per pod	0.085	0.253*	0.027	-0.095	0.081	0.014	0.334**	0.055	-0.243	1			
-11													
Number of seeds per plant	0.063	-0.046	0.101	0.016	-0.040	-0.135	-0.219*	-0.117	0.712**	0.009	1		
100 -12													
100 seed weight	0.064	0.033	-0.111	0.109	0.029	0.088	-0.025	0.207*	0.065	-0.095	-0.345**	1	
-13													
Seed yield per plant	0.052	-0.063	0.002	0.107	-0.059	-0.093	-0.197*	0.044	0.683*	-0.005	0.585**	0.507**	1

*&**: Significant at 5% & 1%

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Table 5. Path coefficient analysis for seed yield per plant in the collection of beans

Traits	Correlation coefficient	Direct effect	Indirect effect		
			Number of pods per plant	100 seed weight	Number of seeds per plant
Number of pods per plant	0.683	0.656	-	0.031	-0.004
100 seed weight	0.507	0.654	-0.044	-	-0.103
Number of seeds per plant	0.585	0.482	0.328	-0.225	-

-6

Table 6. Eigen values, Eigen vectors and the relative variance of six main components in the collection of beans

Traits	(First)	(Second)	(Third)	(Fourth)
Number of nodes per main stem	0.3690	0.0940	-0.0680	0.0050
Days to flowering	0.4370	-0.0830	0.0500	0.2050
Plant height	0.3230	0.0760	0.1990	0.0130
Inflorescence	0.2640	0.1530	-0.1470	-0.3490
Days to pod emergence	0.4850	-0.0390	0.0400	0.0820
Days to pod maturity	0.5010	-0.0400	-0.0650	-0.0630
Pod length	-0.0590	-0.3390	-0.0140	0.4670
Pod width	-0.0260	-0.1270	-0.4210	0.2350
Number of pods per plant	-0.0180	0.5600	0.0580	0.1020
Number of seeds per pod	0.0690	-0.1800	0.1070	0.5870
Number of seeds per plant	-0.0320	0.4770	0.3250	0.2970
100 seed weight	0.0340	0.0780	-0.7290	0.0400
Seed yield per plant	-0.0260	0.4910	-0.3110	0.3270
Eigen value	3.2128	2.6217	1.5602	1.3965
Proportion of explained variance	0.2470	0.2020	0.1200	0.1070
Cumulative of explained variance	0.2470	0.4490	0.5690	0.6760

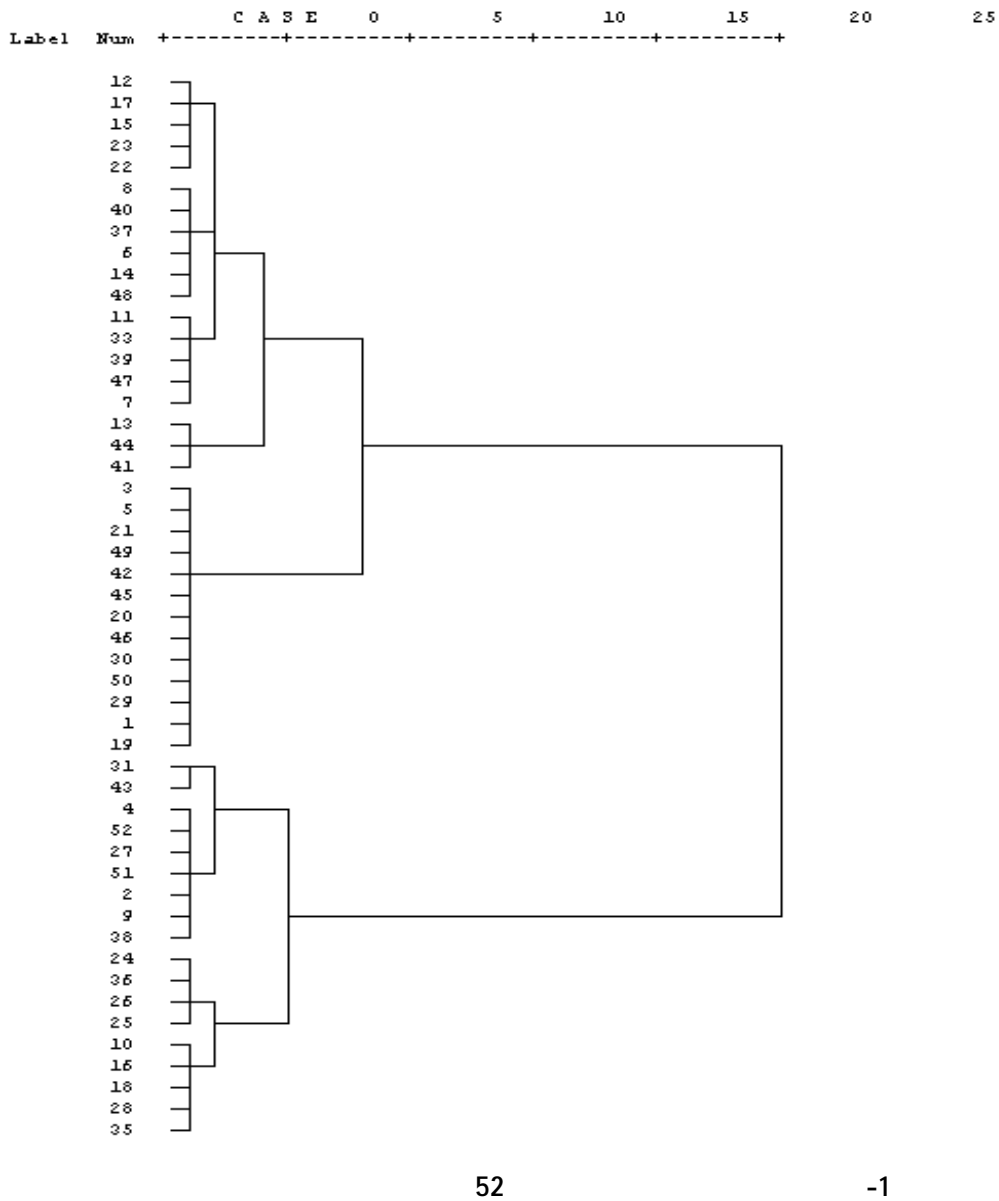


Fig. 1. Dendrogram of cluster analysis of 52 accession of bean using morphological traits

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Amini *et al.*, (2002)

Azizi & Rezayi (2001)

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Rahnamaie Tak *et al*, (2007)Dargahi *et al*, (2006)

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Evaluation of genetic diversity and relationship among agronomic traits in selected accessions bean collection

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Abstract

Genetic diversity in bean collection can be used in breeding program for selection of genotype with desirable agronomic traits. Fifty two accessions of common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) has been evaluated for genetic diversity of agronomic traits, grain quality and determination of association between grain yield and some morphological traits at Research Farm of National Plant Gene Bank of Iran, Seed and Plant Improvement Institute in Karaj during 2011. Complete randomized block design with two replications has been used for conduction of experiment and statistical analysis. According to Biodiversity International descriptors traits understudy has been recorded. Descriptive statistics results of traits analysis indicated considerable diversity regarding node number on main stem, 100 seed weight, seed number per plant and pod number per plant. Variation for traits of seed number per plant, 100 seed weight, days to maturity and seed yield per plant ranged between 32-150 seeds, 14.8-74.22 g, 46-96 days and 11.2-55.1 g, respectively. Coefficients of variation for genetic and phenotypic were high regarding traits of node number on main stem, pod number per plant, seed number per plant, 100 seed weight and seed yield per plant. All traits except days to flowering (22.3%) and days to forming pod (7.9%) had high heritability between 62.8-82.9%. Based on cluster analysis genotypes understudy classified in tree groups among them two had highest single plant seed yield. Among qualitative characters maximum variation has been observed for pod string and minimum for pod tip curve. According to results of simple correlation, multiple regression and path analysis; pod number per plant, 100 seed weight and seed number per plant as components of yield had the greatest impact on performance of single plant seed yield. During principal component analysis 67.60% of recorded traits variations were due to four factors.

Key words: Agronomic traits, Common bean, Genetic diversity, Heritability, Morphological traits, Multivariate analysis

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SOD **Cu/znSOD**
(Cicer arietinum L.)

3 2 2 *1
 -1
 -2
 -3

1391/06/01 :
 1392/02/18 :

Real time PCR

Cu/znSOD
 Elongation factor

30 (EC: 1.15.1.1) SOD
 24 48

(MCC877)
 (P < 0.05)

Cu/znSOD
 (MCC759)
 Cu/znSOD

Real time PCR
 (MCC696)

SA SOD

SOD Cu/znSOD :

30 20

6 3

40

(Cicer arietinum L.)
 (n2=x2=16)

(Roorkiwal & Sharma, 2012) (Mb 740)

8

(Millan et al., 2006)

(Malhorta & Saxena, 2002)

40

(Parsa & Bagheri, 2007)

: .63 7 : *
 05857227218 : 09158847278 : 9661976443
 rhashemi83@yahoo.com

SOD

(MCC877)

(Parsa & Bagheri, 2007)

(MCC696)

(MCC759)

MCC877

ICC4958

(Millan *et al.*, 2006)

(Jaleel *et al.*, 2007)

MCC759 MCC696

(Ganjeali *et al.*, 2011)

(Gupta & Kaur, 2005)

(Kasuga *et al.*, 1999)

MCC696

MCC759

(Ganjeali *et al.*, 2011)

Cu/znSOD

(EC)

Real time PCR

4000 EC
4700

EC

90

() 80
() 30
48

24

Cu/znSOD

	-80	1390	
	RNA		
RNA			
(Sanchez & Carbajosa, 2008)			
	DNase	DNA	(W1)
RNA	RNA		
DNase 1			
	Fermentas (USA, 2001)		
		24	
		48	
	RNA		72
RNA			(W2)
(Nanodrop 2000 spectrophotometer)			
	260/280	260/230	
	cDNA		
	cDNA		
Fermentas (USA,	cDNA		30
		2000)	
			80
mRNA			
(AJ012739) <i>Cicer arietinum</i>	SOD	<i>Cu/znSOD</i>	
Primer Premier 5			
(AJ004960.1) <i>Elongation factor</i>			
(1)		48	
			24

-1

Table 1. Primers used in this study

Annealing temperature	Product size	Primer sequence	Primer
47	277bp	5TAACTTCAGTCAGGAGGGAG3'	<i>Cu/zn SOD-F</i>
		GGAGTTTGGTCCAGTGAGA35	<i>Cu/zn SOD-R</i>
47	101bp	5CTCCAAGGATGACCCTGCTAA3'	<i>Elongation factor-F</i>
		CGAGGACTGGGGCATAACC35	<i>Elongation factor-R</i>

2 *Cu/znsOD*
 12/5
 2/5 cDNA 0/5
 25 9
 1
 Real time PCR
 Elongation factor
 Real time PCR

Real time PCR

-2

Table 2. Reaction temperature cycle in Real time PCR

Cycle	Time	Temperature (°C)	Stage
1	10 min	95	(Primary denature)
40	15 s	95	(Secondary denature)
	30 s	47	(Annealing)
	30 s	72	(Extension)
1	7 min	72	(Final extension)

PCR

(Beauchamp & Fridovich, 1971)

(NBT)

560

DNA cDNA

cDNA PCR

40 Real time PCR

DNA

ABI PRISM 7300

20

Real time Amplification Thermal Cycling System
CT

JMP Excel

P < 0.05

JMP4

cDNA

5

*Cu/znsOD**Cu/znsOD*()
0-4 (pH=7/4)

0/1

(1:20) w/v

660

(1)

(Lowry, 1951)

Cu/znsOD

100

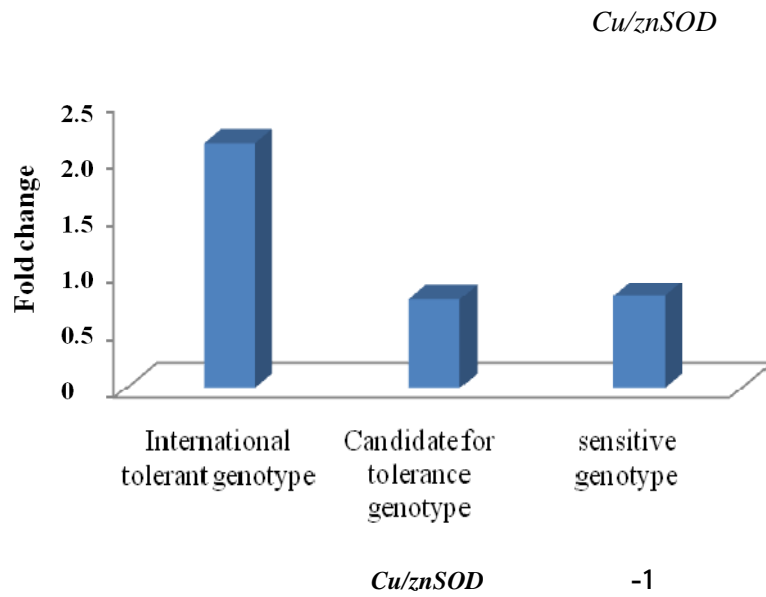


Fig. 1. Relative gene expression of *Cu/znsOD* in three genotypes in control condition

Cu/znsOD

Cu/znsOD

Cu/znsOD

Uno *et al.*, 2000;)

(Jiang & Zhang, 2002
48 *Cu/znsOD*

(2)
Kentucky bluegrass (Sairam & Saxena, 2000)

48

Nistal *et al.*, (2002) (Bian & Jiang, 2009)

Cu/znsOD *Cu/znsOD*

(3) *Cu/znsOD*

Cu/znsOD

Cu/znsOD

ABA

CO₂

(NADPH ATP)

+NADP NADPH

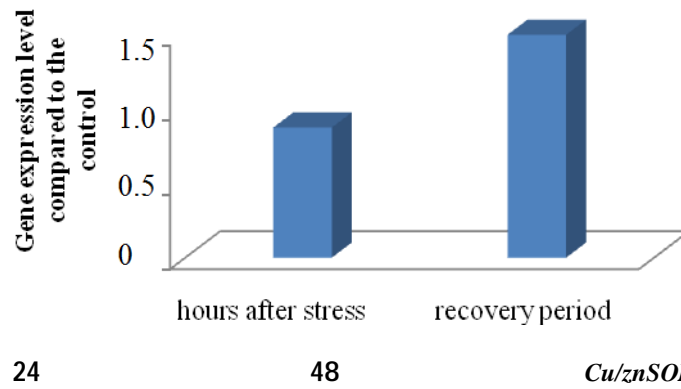


Fig. 2. Relative gene expression of *Cu/znsOD* in sampling times of 48 hours after drought stress and 24 hours after recovery period

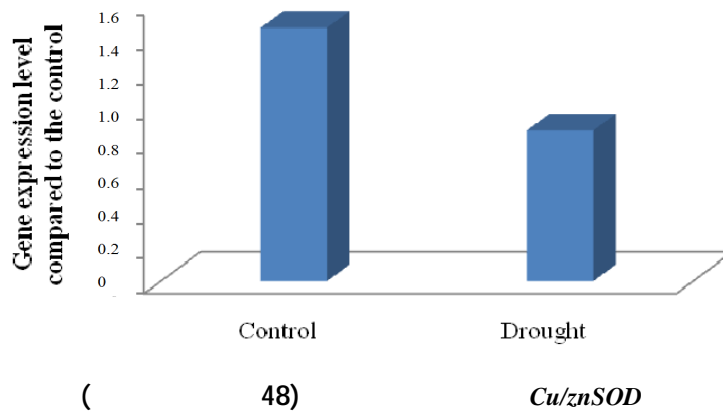


Fig. 3. Relative gene expression of *Cu/znsOD* in drought stress condition (48 hours after stress) than control

Jaleel *et al.*, (2007) Diaz *et al.*, (2005)
SOD

(Nistal *et al.*, 2002)

Rahbaarian (2011).
MCC877

Nistal *et al.*, (2002)
SOD

Bian & Jiang (2009)
SOD

(Rahbarian, 2011) SOD

48

Cu/znSOD

48

Cu/znSOD

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Study of gene expression pattern of *Cu/znsOD* and SOD enzyme activity under drought treatment in tolerant and sensitive lines of Chickpea (*Cicer arietinum* L.)

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Abstract

Chickpea (*Cicer arietinum* L.) is mainly cultivated in arid and semi-arid agricultural systems. Drought stress is a major factor delimiting maximum yield. This research evaluated the effects of drought stress treatments on expression of *Cu/znsOD* as a gene involving in drought tolerance by Real time PCR technique. To find the probable relationship between the molecular and physiological effects of treatments, total soluble leaf protein and enzyme activity of SOD (EC: 1.15.1.1) were measured. Drought stress was applied by 30% of field capacity in flowering stage. Sampling was arranged on three times; pre stress, 48 hours after stress and 24 hours after recovery period. This study conducted as a factorial experiment in randomized complete block design with three replications. Real time PCR data analysis indicated that the expression of *Cu/znsOD* between the two genotypes, candidate for tolerance (MCC696) and sensitive genotype (MCC759) was not significantly different from control condition. But the gene expression of *Cu/znsOD* in international genotype (MCC877) was more than other two genotypes in control condition. Consistent with some previous research results, gene expression levels of *Cu/znsOD* was reduced in two days after drought time than control, and increased in recovery stage compared to control plants. The measurement of total soluble leaf proteins and SOD enzyme activity under drought condition treatments revealed no significant difference compared to control conditions.

Key words: Chickpea, Drought stress, Enzyme superoxide dismutase, The gene *Cu/znsOD*

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2 *1

-1

-2

1390/12/06 :
1391/05/18 :

9 13
(SWRI 1 2 3 6 9 12 13 14 15)

140 70
25

()

SWRI12

40 25 13 77

SWRI12

3/5 12/75

4/5 SWRI15

25 (SWRI3) 7 (SWRI2)

:

(50 20)
(Wani, 1995)

80

(Singleton, 1993)

(Asgharzadehetal., 1999)

(Stephan, 2000)

(Hill, 1995)

(Horn *et al.*, 1996)

342

16 (Subba Rao, 1976)

30 10

*

جدول ۱- نتایج تجزیه فیزیکی و شیمیایی خاک محل اجرای آزمایش

Table 1. Soil physical and chemical properties of experimental location

عمق خاک	درصد اشباع	هدایت الکتریکی	اسیدیته گل اشباع	آهک	کربن آلی	نیترژن کل	فسفر قابل جذب	پتاسیم قابل جذب	آهن قابل جذب	منگنز قابل جذب	مس قابل جذب	روی قابل جذب	بافت خاک
Depth (cm)	SP (%)	EC dsm ⁻¹	pH	T.N.V	Organic carbon %	N	P	K	Fe (mg.kg ⁻¹)	Mn	Cu	Zn	Soil texture
0-30	34.0	0.90	7.7	14.9	0.4	0.042	8.0	195	3.16	7.46	1.3	0.64	Silty clay loam

Ministry of Jihad-e-

(Agriculture,2006

36 40 35
30 17 58

2 1
Hinds & Lowe,)
(Jackson, 1958) (1980

Lindsay) DTPA
(& Norvell, 1978

13 9

6 9 12 13 14 15)
140 70 (SWRI 1 2 3

25 ()

Yeast Mannitol) YMA (Agar
12

(Asgharzadeh *et al.*, 1999)
() (SWRI12)

Sprinkle application

1/5

.(Karasu *et al.*, 2009)

25

140 70

MSTATC SPSS

26

50

30

- 2

Table 2. Water chemical properties of experimental location

SAR	Total cations	Na ⁺ (meq/l)	Mg ⁺	Ca ⁺	Total anions	SO ₄ ⁼	CL ⁻	HCO ₃ ⁻ (meq/l)	Co ₃ ⁻²	pH	EC (ds/m)
1.9	5.6	2.4	0.8	2.4	5.8	1.3	1.5	3.0		8.0	0.65

100

.(Guler *et al.*, 2001)

.(1)

SWRI12

.(2)

4 3

1026

2201

30

.(Koutroubas *et al.*, 2009)

100

100

.(4)

100

20 36

.(Stephan, 2000; Kantar *et al.*, 2003)

100

Saini *et al.*,)

.(2004

50

جدول ۳- خلاصه تجزیه واریانس عملکرد و اجزای عملکرد نخود
Table3. Analysis of variance of chickpea yield and yield components

درجه بنده بندی	کل جذب ازت در گیاه در ۵۰٪ گل	گل دهی	درصد ازت در اندام هوایی در ۵۰٪	میانگین مربعات	عملکرد گیاه در ۵۰٪ گل دهی به صورت ماده خشک	عملکرد کاه و کلس	عملکرد دانه	درجه آزادی	منابع تغییر
Nodulation level	Total N uptake in plant at 50% flowering	% percent N at shoot in 50% flowering	Plant yield at 50% flowering as dry matter	Yield stalk	Seed yield	df	Source of variation		
0.321 ^{ns}	12072.9**	87.373**	33781.7**	23028.8 ^{ns}	19.723 ^{ns}	1	سال		
0.207	72.483	0.666	21928.03	7852.4	1086.3	6	خطا		
2.455**	341.8**	0.439*	17560.6**	17685.1**	22419.2**	13	تیمار		
0.341 ^{ns}	62.036 ^{ns}	0.199 ^{ns}	11074.6 ^{ns}	5332.4 ^{ns}	3651.4 ^{ns}	13	تیمار × سال		
0.231	71.214	0.207	32441.6	4007.6	3187.4	78	خطا		
% 14.86	% 22.84	% 16.66	% 13.22	% 4.92	% 6.03		ضریب تغییرات C.V		

** : Significant at 0.01

ns: non-significant

** : معنی دار در سطح ۰.۰۱

ns : عدم معنی دار

جدول ۴ - تأثیر تلقیح و سطوح کود بر عملکرد و اجزای عملکرد گیاه نخود
 Table 4. The effect of inoculation and fertilizer amounts on chickpea yield and yield components

درجه غده بندی	درجه غده بندی	درصد ازت در اندام هوایی در ۵۰٪ گل دهی	کل جذب ازت در گیاه در ۵۰٪ گل دهی (کیلوگرم در هکتار)	عملکرد دانه (کیلوگرم در هکتار)	شرح تیمار	عملکرد دانه	تیمار
Nodulation level	Nodulation level	% percent N at shoot in 50% flowering	Total N uptake in plant at 50% flowering	Plant yield at 50% flowering as dry matter	Yield stalk	Seed yield	treatment
3.75	ABC	2.55 ABC	34.15 B	1381.1 ABC	1284.4 AB	945 ABCD	SWRI 1
3.5	BCD	2.67 AB	35.39 B	1348.2 ABC	1307.5 AB	947.5	SWRI 2
3.63	ABCDE	3.08 A	48.54 A	1585.5 A	1355.7 A	1015.1 AB	SWRI 3
3	DEF	2.92 AB	38.85 AB	1346.4 ABC	1287.2 AB	930.6 BCD	SWRI 6
3	DEF	2.76 AB	34.46 B	1235.2 CD	1255 B	882.6 DE	SWRI 9
4	AB	2.79 AB	43.61 AB	1585.2 A	1345.5 AB	1026 A	SWRI 12
3.5	ABCDE	2.76 AB	35.51 B	1322.1 ABC	1303.7 AB	941.9	SWRI 13
3.31	BCDE	2.81 AB	36.75 AB	1328.6 ABC	1272.7 AB	890.5 CDE	SWRI 14
4.13	A	3.04 AB	46.73 AB	1543 AB	1329.4 AB	951 ABCD	SWRI 15
2.56	FG	2.53 BC	35.58 B	1408.7 ABC	1287.5 AB	972 ABC	ازت ۱ (N1)
2.13	G	2.65 AB	34.92 B	1348.4 ABC	1256 B	921.7 CD	ازت ۲ (N2)
3.5	ABCDE	2.84 AB	37.6 AB	1355.1 ABC	1297.2 AB	949 ABCD	شاهد (سولفات روی) (Znso4)
2.81	EF	2.14 C	21.38 C	1010.9 D	1164.5 C	816.1 E	شاهد (عرف زرع) (Control)
% 1 = 0.634	% 5 = 0.478	% 5 = 0.452	% 1 = 11.14	% 1 = 237.8	% = 83.57	% 1 = 74.53	LSD
	3.22	3.61A					سال اول (First year)
	3.33	1.85B					سال دوم (Second year)

4/15 SWRI15

SWRI12 SWRI3
1026 1015

5

30 (200 100)
220 210 199

5

SWRI15

SWRI13

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Effects of rhizobiums sush inoculation and fertilizer on yield and yield components of chickpea (*Cicer arietinum*) in Khorasan-Razavi

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Abstract

In order to evaluate the efficiency of inoculation of chickpea seeds with Mesorhizobium and application of nitrogen on yield and yield components of chickpea an experiment was conducted in Research Station of Neishobour, Khorasan-Razavi. The experiment was conducted in randomized complete block design (RCBD) with four replications and 13 treatments including Mesorhizobium (SWRI 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15), nitrogen levels (70 and 140 mg/Kg from urea source), zinc (25 Kg.ha⁻¹ from zinc sulphate source), and the control. Results showed that differences of grain and biological yield among treatments were significant (P<0.01). The highest grain yield (1026 Kg.ha⁻¹) and biological yield was obtained from SWRI12 inoculation. That was 7 to 13 percent greater than control for grain yield while for without inoculation was 25 to 40 percent greater. Maximum number of nodes was obtained SWRI12 treatment (12.75 node per plant), while minimum number of nodes was obtained from 70 mg/Kg N (3.5 node per plant). Maximum nitrogen content was obtained from SWRI12 treatment (4.5 percent). Combine analysis of two years result showed that inoculation treatments increased dry weight, N percent and yield.

Key words: Chickpea, Nitrogen, Rhizobium, Yield

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(Cicer arietinum L.)

3 2 2 1 -1
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1390/03/02 :
1390/09/14 :

) ()
(ILC482) ()

82

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(Plancqaert *et al.*, 1990; Singh, 1995; Salam *et al.*, 2006)

(Cicer arietinum L.)

(Muchow, 1985)

Singh & Saxena,)

.(1999

.(Samin *et al.*, 2006)

()

.(Buddenhagen & Richrds, 1988)

.(Ortega *et al.*, 1996)

.(Gupta *et al.*, 1993)

.(Dahiya, 1993; Plancqaert, 1990)

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shaban.morad@yahoo.com *

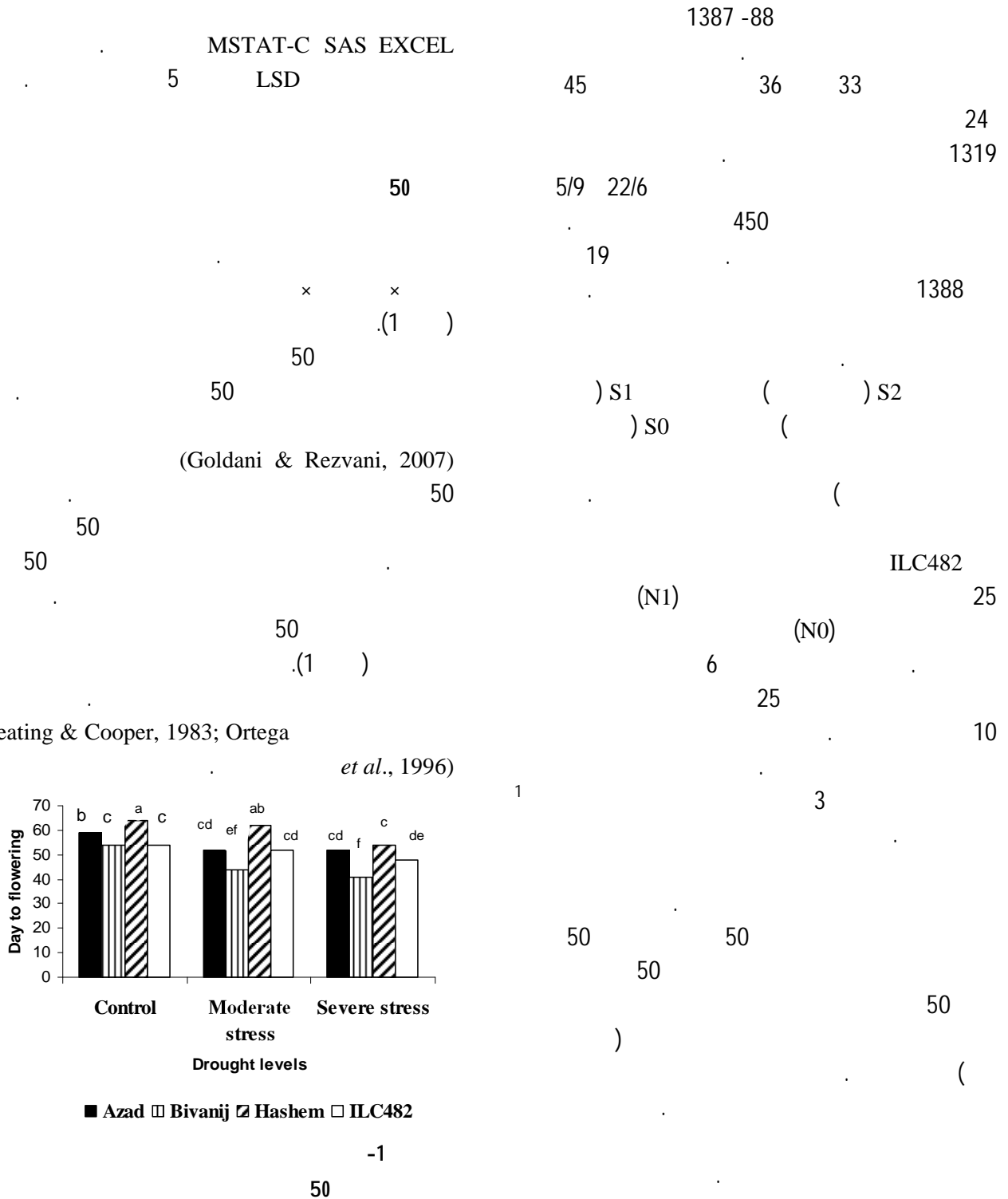


Fig. 1. Interaction effect of drought stress and cultivar on day to 50% flowering in chickpea cultivars

(1)^x

(1)^x
50

(Ortega *et al.*, 1996)

(74)

(58) ILC482 (59)

(Ortega *et al.*, 1996; Goldani & Rezvani, 2007)

(2)

50

108

91 99

(Read *et al.*, 1982; Dahiya *et*

al., 1993)

ILC482

(3)

(Auld *et al.*, 1988;

(2)

(Ortega *et al.*, 1996; Keating

Ortega *et al.*, 1996, Keating & Cooper, 1983)

& Cooper, 1983)

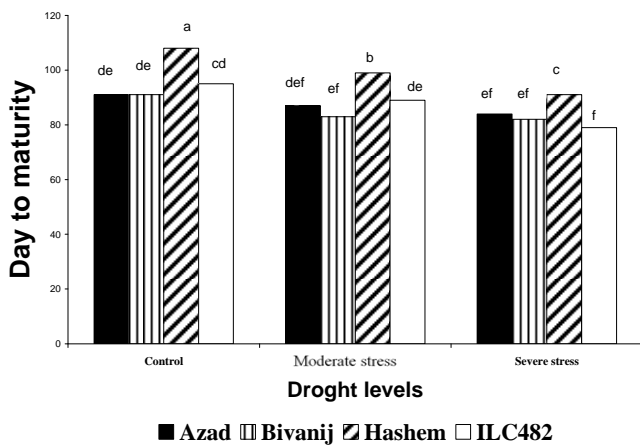


Fig. 3. Interaction effect of drought stress and cultivar on day to maturity in chickpea cultivars

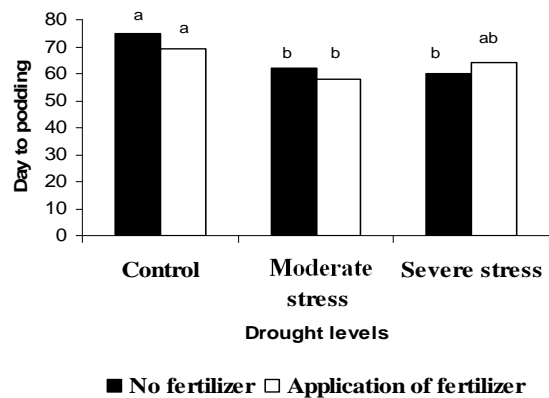


Fig. 2. Interaction effect of drought stress and N fertilizer on day to 50% podding in chickpea cultivars

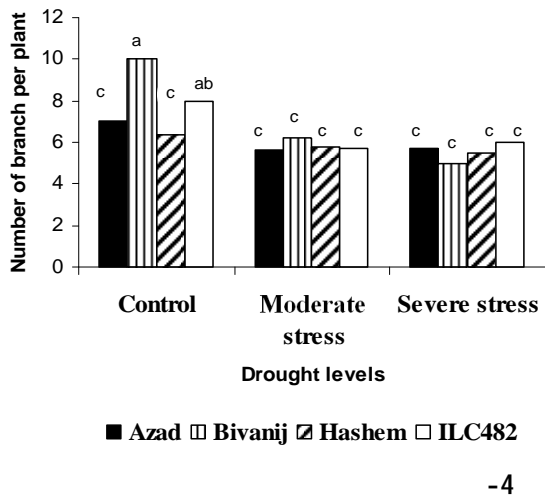


Fig. 4. Interaction effect of drought stress and cultivar on number of branch per plant in chickpea cultivars

(Goldani & Rezvani, 2007)

38

27

(2)

(Shobiri *et al.*, 2007; Rezvani & Sadeghi, 2007; Goldani & Rezvani, 2007)

(1)

x

(1)

(Rezvani &

.Sadeghi, 2007)

(Palled *et al.*, 1985)

(4)

(5)

(Ortega *et al.*, 1996; Rezvani & Sadeghi, 2007)

(Dahiya *et al.*, 1993;

. Goldani & Rezvani, 2007)

ILC482 2600
 × ×
 2226) .(1)
 (815)
 (2)
 64

(Araus *et al.*, 2002; Goldani & Rezvani, 2007; Shobiri *et al.*, 2007; Singh & .Saxena, 1999) 50

.(3)
 (Ortega *et al.*, 1996; Plancqaert *et al.*, 1990; Singh, 1995; Salam *et al.*, 2006)

ILC482 4277
 600
 600
 2730

.(Sinaki *et al.*, 2007)

.(Latiri-Soki *et al.*, 1998)

2583

.(Plancqaert *et al.*, 1995; Dahiya *et al.*, 1993)

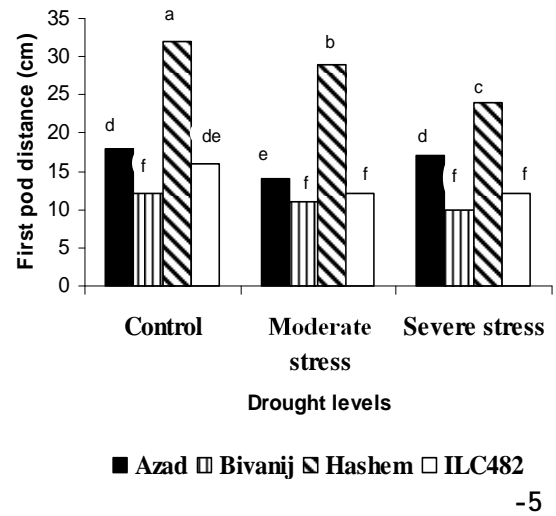


Fig. 5. Interaction effect of drought stress and cultivar on first pod distance in chickpea cultivars

4277 .(1)

2645
 1771
 .(2)

2947

ILC482

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Table 1. Analysis of variance (mean squares) for phenology and morphological traits in chickpea cultivars under drought stress and nitrogen fertilizer

S.O.V		(MS)								
		df	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
			Day to flowering	Day to podding	Day to maturity	Plant height	Branch per plant	First pod distance	Biomass yield	Grain yield
	Replication	2	5.5	77.5	30.1	21.14	12.9	0.7	418114.1	938519.3
	Drought stress (A)	2	504**	600**	954**	872.9**	30.6**	68**	38766584**	25713402.7**
a	Error a (Ea)	4	6.7	10.4	15	9.9	9.35	2.56	62798.3	970269.4
	N fertilizer (B)	1	15.1 ^{ns}	0.01 ^{ns}	29 ^{ns}	3.5 ^{ns}	8.22 ^{ns}	7.77 ^{ns}	369871.3 ^{ns}	816011.1 ^{ns}
	Cultivar(C)	3	567**	956**	2108**	522**	13.2*	1046.2**	1504421 ^{ns}	4155662.9**
x	A×B	2	8.3 ^{ns}	94.8**	32 ^{ns}	1.94 ^{ns}	0.12 ^{ns}	0.51 ^{ns}	1203572 ^{ns}	279752.7 ^{ns}
x	B×C	3	31.9*	104**	376**	7.46 ^{ns}	2.36 ^{ns}	0.87 ^{ns}	460928 ^{ns}	200018.5 ^{ns}
x	A×C	6	29.6*	20 ^{ns}	70**	13.7 ^{ns}	8.4*	27.05**	605401.1 ^{ns}	936594.4 ^{ns}
x x	A×B×C	6	1.73 ^{ns}	35*	101**	12.9 ^{ns}	0.98 ^{ns}	3.91 ^{ns}	450704.7 ^{ns}	2826761.1**
b	Error b (Eb)	42	11	14.78	12.8	369	31.2	3.08	23061040	181122.41
	%CV		6.2	5.9	3.8	10.6	29.2	10	25.8	25.8

ns :Non-significant; * and **: Significant at 5% and 1% probability levels, respectively

-2

Table 2. Mean comparisons for phenology and morphological traits in chickpea cultivars under drought stress and nitrogen fertilizer

Traits		50	50	50	50	50	50	50	
		Day to flowering	Day to podding	Day to maturity	Plant height	Branch per plant	First pod distance	Biomass yield	Grain yield
Drought stress:									
	No stress (S0)	58 ^a	70 ^a	99 ^a	36.5 ^a	7.66 ^a	19.4 ^a	4277 ^a	2229.6 ^a
	Moderate stress (S1)	52 ^b	60 ^b	92 ^b	28.3 ^b	5.8 ^b	16.7 ^b	2654.8 ^b	1196.3 ^b
	Severe stress (S2)	49 ^c	62 ^b	86 ^c	24.8 ^c	5.56 ^b	16.2 ^b	1771.2 ^c	815 ^b
	LSD	2.08	2.58	3.17	2.53	2.45	1.84	200.8	558.2
N fertilizer:									
	No fertilizer (N0)	52	64.3	92	30.1	6.71	17.8	2972.7	1388.8 ^a
	Used fertilizer (N1)	53	64.33	93	29.6	6.03	17.16	28.29	1438.3 ^b
	LSD	1.57		1.7	1.52	2.45	0.83	390.5	120.6
Cultivars:									
	Azad	54 ^b	64 ^b	87 ^b	28.4 ^b	6.09 ^{ab}	16.9 ^b	2777 ^{ab}	1518.3 ^a
	Bivaniij	46 ^d	59 ^c	85 ^b	26.7 ^b	7.11 ^a	11.2 ^d	2947 ^{ab}	1675.5 ^a
	Hashem	60 ^a	74 ^a	108 ^a	37.8 ^a	5.33 ^b	28.3 ^a	3279.2 ^a	914.4 ^b
ILC482	ILC482	51 ^c	58 ^c	88 ^b	27.5 ^b	6.96 ^a	13.4 ^c	2600.6 ^b	1546.1 ^a
	LSD	2.23	2.58	2.4	2.15	1.25	1.18	552.3	170.5

LSD

In each column, amounts without one common letter are significantly different (p<0.05) based on LSD test.

()

× ×

-3

Table 3. Mean comparisons for interaction between stress, nitrogen, cultivar for seed yield (kg/ha) in chickpea cultivars under drought stress and nitrogen fertilizer

Cultivars	Control		Moderate stress		Severe stress	
	No fertilizer	Application of fertilizer	No fertilizer	Application of fertilizer	No fertilizer	Application of fertilizer
Azad	2583 ^a	2000 ^{abcd}	1130 ^{def}	1356 ^{bcddef}	923 ^{efg}	1116 ^{def}
Bivanij	2106 ^{abc}	2730 ^a	1343 ^{bcddef}	1696 ^{bcde}	1143 ^{def}	1033 ^{ef}
Hashem	1580 ^{bcddef}	2196 ^{ab}	670 ^{fg}	733 ^{fg}	156 ^g	150 ^g
ILC482	2076 ^{abc}	2563 ^a	1280 ^{cdef}	1360 ^{bcddef}	1066 ^{ef}	930 ^{efg}

LSD

In each column, amounts without one common letter are significantly different ($p < 0.05$) based on LSD test.

4

(Plancqaert *et al.*, 1990; Singh, 1995; Salam *et al.*, 2006)

(El-Gizawy & Mehasen,

2004)

-4

Table 4. Correlation between phenological and morphological parameters of chickpea cultivars under drought stress and nitrogen fertilizer

	Day to flowering	Day to podding	Day to maturity	Plant height	Branch per plant	First pod distance	Biomass yield	Grain yield
50	1							
50	0.89 ^{**}	1						
	0.89 ^{**}	0.89 ^{**}	1					
	0.91 ^{**}	0.90 ^{**}	0.94 ^{**}	1				
	-0.14 ^{ns}	-0.18 ^{ns}	-0.19 ^{ns}	0.07 ^{ns}	1			
	0.88 ^{**}	0.91 ^{**}	0.92 ^{**}	0.82 ^{**}	-0.46 ^{ns}	1		
	0.65 [*]	0.77 [*]	0.82 ^{**}	0.65 [*]	0.69 [*]	0.79 ^{**}	1	
	0.88 ^{**}	0.89 ^{**}	0.92 ^{**}	0.79 [*]	0.56 ^{**}	0.77 [*]	0.96 ^{**}	1

1 :** 5 :* ns
ns :Non-significant , * and **: Significant at 5% and 1% probability levels, respectively

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Investigation of phenological and morphological characteristics and correlation them with yield in chickpea (*Cicer arietinum* L.) cultivars under drought stress and N fertilizer in Kermanshah province

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Abstract

This study was performed in order to evaluate the effects of drought stress and nitrogen fertilizer on phenology, morphology and yield of four cultivars of chickpea. This experiment was performed in a split-factorial using randomized complete block design with three replications. Drought stress treatment stood in main plots (in three levels) consisting of no drought stress (control), moderate drought stress (irrigation at planting and early flowering) and severe drought stress (no irrigation). Combination of nitrogen fertilizer (in two levels 0kg N/ha and 25kg N/ha) and cultivar treatment (four cultivars Azad, Bivanij, Hashem and ILC482) stood in sub plots. Results showed that drought stress had significant effect on phenology and morphological traits, biomass yield and grain yield. Increase of drought stress lead to reduce of growth period, plant height, biomass yield and grain yield. Among cultivar treatments, Bivanij had shorter phenological stages time as complete ripening and prepared of harvesting in 82 day in high water stress and had a highest biomass and grain yield. Hashem cultivar had a maximum growth length. Also, Nitrogen fertilizer had a positive effect on grain yield in non stress condition.

Key words: Chickpea, Maturity, Yield

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(Cicer arietinum L.)

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-1
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1391/02/19 :
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65 1388-89 ILC533 *(Cicer arietinum L.)*

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:(Samdaliri *et al.*, 2010)

:(Gaure *et al.*, 2010; Upadhyaya *et al.*, 2007)
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Upadhyaya *et al.*,)

(Phaseolus vulgaris L.)
(Pisum sativum L.)

:(Gaur *et al.*, 2010)

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:(Malhotra & Saxena, 2002)

390 288 735
:(Kanouni *et al.*, 2011)

:(Kochaki & Banayan-Aval, 2002)

:(Jalilian *et al.*, 2005)

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(78

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(Kanouni *et al.*, 2009)

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Table 1. Meteorological data of cropping season 2009-10 for Saral Experimental Station in Kurdistan

Month	() Precipitation (mm)	() Absolute minimum temperature (°C)	() Absolute maximum temperature (°C)	() Temperature mean (°C)	() Frosty days	() Relative humidity (%)	() Evaporation (mm)
October	8	0	25	11.3	0	34	123.4
November	124.2	-4	20.2	6.39	10	64	0
December	16.2	-7.4	8	-0.2	30	80	-
January	8.6	-5	11.2	2.99	24	68	-
February	42.8	-16	14	-0.16	27	74	-
March	52.5	-4.8	21.8	5.36	18	57	-
April	90	-7.8	18	6.95	8	60	51.2
May	42.1	0	24	10.4	0	53	146.7
June	9	-0.2	28.2	15.35	1	43	211.8
July	6.2	3.8	36	20.29	0	37.77	243.3
August	0	4.8	32.8	19.46	0	41	286.1
September	14.4	1.8	32	16.33	0	32	232.6

-2

Table 2. Analysis of variance for measured attributes in some chickpea lines

S. O. V	d. f	Mean of squares							
		VP (%)	CTR	DF (day)	DP (day)	DM (day)	PHT (cm)	100SW (g)	Yld (g/m ²)
Rep.	1	8.50 ^{ns}	1.03 ^{ns}	3.269 ^{ns}	2.126 ^{ns}	10.28 ^{ns}	15.38 ^{**}	17.55 ^{ns}	4650.27 ^{ns}
Entry	65	340.723 ⁺	3.59 ^{**}	5.134 ^{ns}	11.9 ^{**}	8.52 ^{ns}	46.626 ^{**}	5.50 ^{**}	321592.42 ^{**}
Error	65	245.6	1.54	5.545	2.4	12.88	1.78	11.55	170842.8

1 5 10 :ns ** * +
+, *, ** and ns: Significant at 10%, 5%, 1% and non significant levels, respectively.

:DM :DP :DF :CTR :VP :df :S.O.V :
:Yld 100 :100SW :PHT

Abbreviation: SOV: Sources of variation; df: degree of freedom; VP: Viability Percentage; CTR: Cold Tolerance Rate; DF: Days to flowering, DP: Days to podding; DM: Days to maturity; PHT: Plant height; 100SW: 100 Seed weight, Yld: Yield

-3

Table 3. Means of chickpea lines for measured attributes

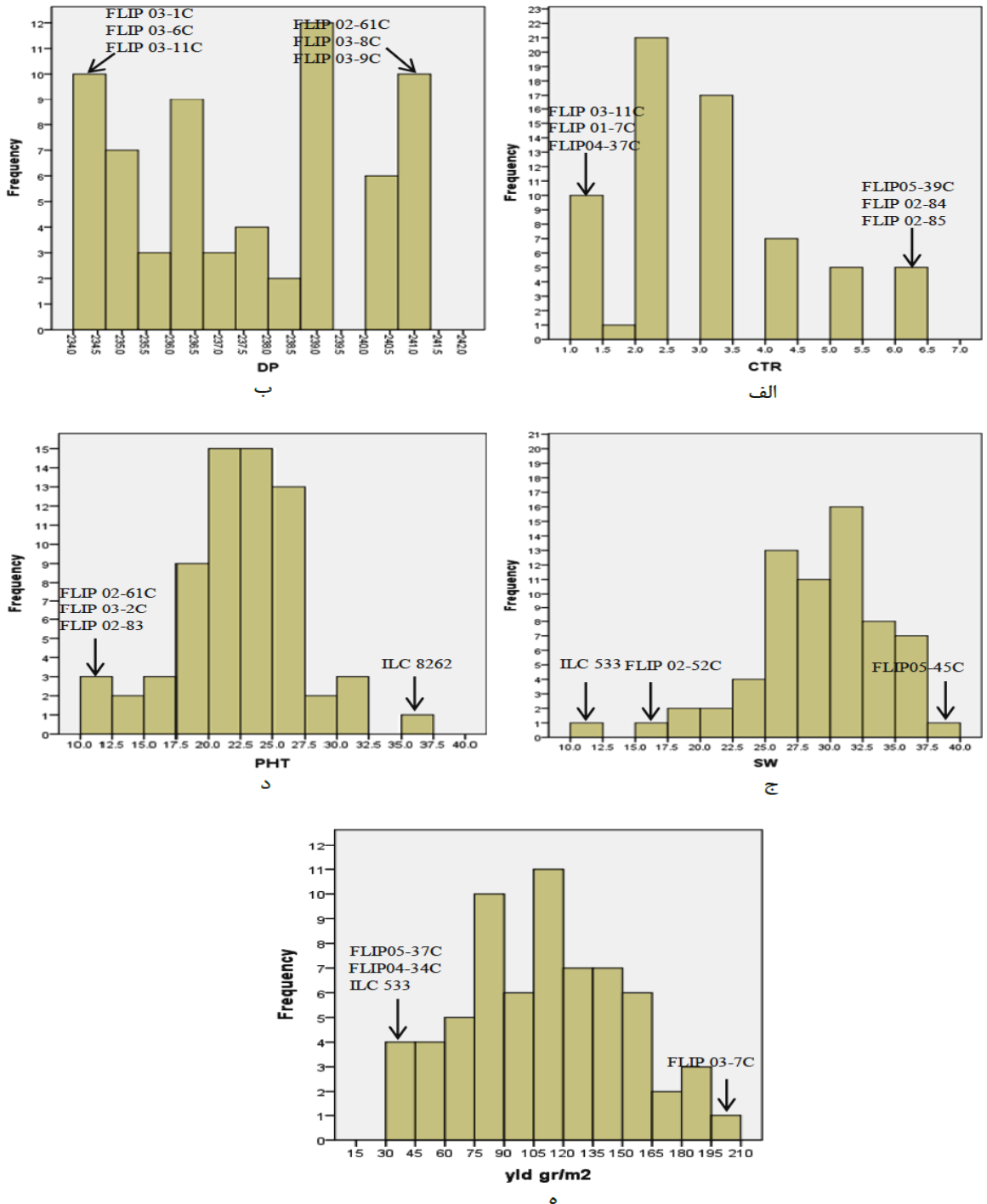
No.	Entry	CTR	DP	PHT (cm)	100SW (g)	Yld (g/m ²)
1	FLIP 00-39C	2	240	14	31.5	151.7
2	FLIP 01-40C	3	239	20	31	108.3
3	FLIP 02-61C	3	241	11.5	25	117.5
4	FLIP 02-69C	2	240	22.5	28	131.6
5	FLIP 02-81C	3	239	21.5	27	85.0
6	FLIP 03-1C	2	234	25	22	180.0
7	FLIP 03-2C	3	237	11	20.75	120.0
8	FLIP 03-3C	4	239	22.5	28.5	75.0
9	FLIP 03-5C	3	239	19.5	31	103.3
10	FLIP 03-6C	3	234	27	32.5	141.7
11	FLIP 03-7C	2	239	24.5	36.5	205.0
12	FLIP 03-8C	3	241	20.5	27	143.3
13	FLIP 03-9C	3	241	27.5	19.5	153.3
14	FLIP 03-11C	1	234	20.5	23	181.6
15	FLIP 03-12C	4	239	23.5	22.5	108.3
16	FLIP 03-13C	2	234	21.5	30.5	169.9
17	FLIP 03-14C	2	241	22	35	191.6
18	FLIP 03-80C	4	234	22.5	28.5	81.7
19	FLIP 03-89C	2	237	20.5	29	143.3
20	FLIP 03-133C	2	241	18	35	181.7
21	FLIP 99-26C	3	241	25	29.5	151.7
22	ILC 8262	4	239	36	23	155.8
23	ILC 8617	2	239	20	25.5	131.6
24	FLIP 97-118C	3	237.5	22	30.5	63.3
25	FLIP 99-45C	4	235.5	18	33	111.7
26	FLIP 01-7C	1	235.5	27	29	121.6
27	FLIP 02-51C	5	239	15	26	58.3
28	FLIP 02-52C	4	239	14	16	50.0
29	FLIP 02-55C	2	237	23	25.75	91.7
30	FLIP 02-59C	2	237.5	24	25.5	86.7
31	FLIP 02-80C	3	236.5	18	24.5	95.0
32	FLIP 02-83	6	239	11	26.5	45.0
33	FLIP 02-84	6	236.5	28	19	81.7
34	FLIP 02-85	6	238	25	25.5	78.3
35	FLIP 03-16C	5	238	24	25	86.7
36	FLIP 03-68C	5	235.5	27	31.25	123.3
37	FLIP 03-78C	3	241	27	30.25	78.3
38	FLIP97-120C	3	236	22.5	32.5	100.0

							:3
39	FLIP04-2C	1.67	234.67	15.3	31.67	115.5	
40	FLIP04-33C	2	236	19	29	106.6	
41	FLIP04-34C	3	234	18	33	40.0	
42	FLIP04-35C	3	235	19	30	68.3	
43	FLIP04-36C	5	236	31	30.5	69.5	
44	FLIP04-37C	1	234	25	26.25	90.0	
45	FLIP04-38C	1	236	26	29	85.0	
46	FLIP05-13C	2	236	17	33	145.0	
47	FLIP05-36C	1	240	31	32.25	150.0	
48	FLIP05-37C	2	239	23.5	25	38.3	
49	FLIP05-38C	5	235	24	33.5	51.7	
50	FLIP05-39C	6	241	23	35	119.0	
51	FLIP05-45C	2	235	19	37.5	81.7	
52	FLIP05-49C	1	241	24.5	30.75	98.3	
53	FLIP05-77C	2	234	20.5	36.5	108.3	
54	FLIP05-81C	4	236	22	33.75	73.3	
55	FLIP05-84C	3	240	31	28	128.3	
56	FLIP05-89C	2	237.5	23	31.5	141.7	
57	FLIP05-91C	1	235	27	30	101.7	
58	FLIP05-94C	2	235	23	30.5	116.7	
59	FLIP05-95C	1	240	27	34	135.0	
60	FLIP05-101C	3	236	20	29	46.7	
61	FLIP05-127C	2	241	19	32	126.6	
62	FLIP05-137C	1	237.5	22	27	163.3	
63	FLIP05-141C	1	234	27	28.5	116.6	
64	FLIP05-146C	2	234	21	35.5	146.6	
65	FLIP05-171C	2	235	25	36.5	151.6	
66	ILC533	6	240.5	20.75	10.615	36.9	
LSD	(5%)	2.48	3.08	2.66	6.78	82.542	
Mean		2.84	237.44	22.2	28.81	111.16	

See table 2 for abbreviations

2

FLIP04-34C FLIP05-37C
 45 30 ILC533 Kanouni *et al.*, 2009;)
 210 FLIP03-7C (Fraiedi, 2007; Yazdisamadi *et al.*, 2004
 ILC8262
 37/5 10 36
 FLIP02-61C 10 11 FLIP02-83 FLIP03-2C
 FLIP02-83 FLIP03-2C
 ILC8262 37/5 6/5 1
 27/5 17/5 (1)
 100 FLIP04-37C FLIP01-7C FLIP03-11C
 25 40 15 (6)
 (1) 32/5 FLIP02-85 FLIP02-84 FLIP05-39C
 2/5 2 21
 (-0/805**) 234
 241
 (0/481**) FLIP03-6C FLIP03-1C
 (4) (-0/477**) FLIP03-11C
 10 FLIP03-9C FLIP03-8C FLIP02-61C
 100 239 12
 (Farayedi, 2007) 30
 210



-1

Fig. 1. Variations in studied characteristics of chickpea lines

() : yld () : PHT () 100 : SW () : DP () : CTR ()
 CTR: Cold Tolerance Rate; DP: Days to Podding (day); SW: 100 Seed Weight (g); PHT: Plant Height (cm); yld: Yield (g/m²)

	85	70	3		41		
	19						100
FLIP05-171C	FLIP05-94C	FLIP05-89C		Malhotra (1991)	(Kanouni <i>et al.</i> , 2009)		
1							Singh &
		85					
FLIP05-38C		19		(Ward)			
	FLIP99-45C	FLIP05-81C					
				27	(2)		
75		6	4	FLIP03-5C	FLIP01-40C		
							FLIP02-69C

-4

Table 4. Correlation coefficients among the studied traits in chickpea lines

Characters	VP	CTR	DF	DP	DM	PHT	100SW
CTR	-0.805**						
DF	-0.005	-0.01					
DP	-0.106	0.168	0.199				
DM	-0.213	0.241	0.133	-0.037			
PHT	-0.024	-0.059	0.061	-0.031	-0.085		
100SW	0.313*	0.312*	0.12	-0.189	-0.097	0.04	
SY	0.481**	-0.477**	-0.141	0.102	-0.012	0.171	0.258**

* and ** significant at 5% and 1% levels, respectively

1 5

** *

See table 2 for abbreviations.

2

)

(

FLIP03-7C FLIP02-81C FLIP00-39C 14
 FLIP03-133C FLIP03-13C FLIP03-11C FLIP03-8C
 FLIP05-89C FLIP05-36C FLIP05-13C FLIP99-26C
 FLIP05-171C FLIP05-146C FLIP05-137C
 95 80 3 3
 141

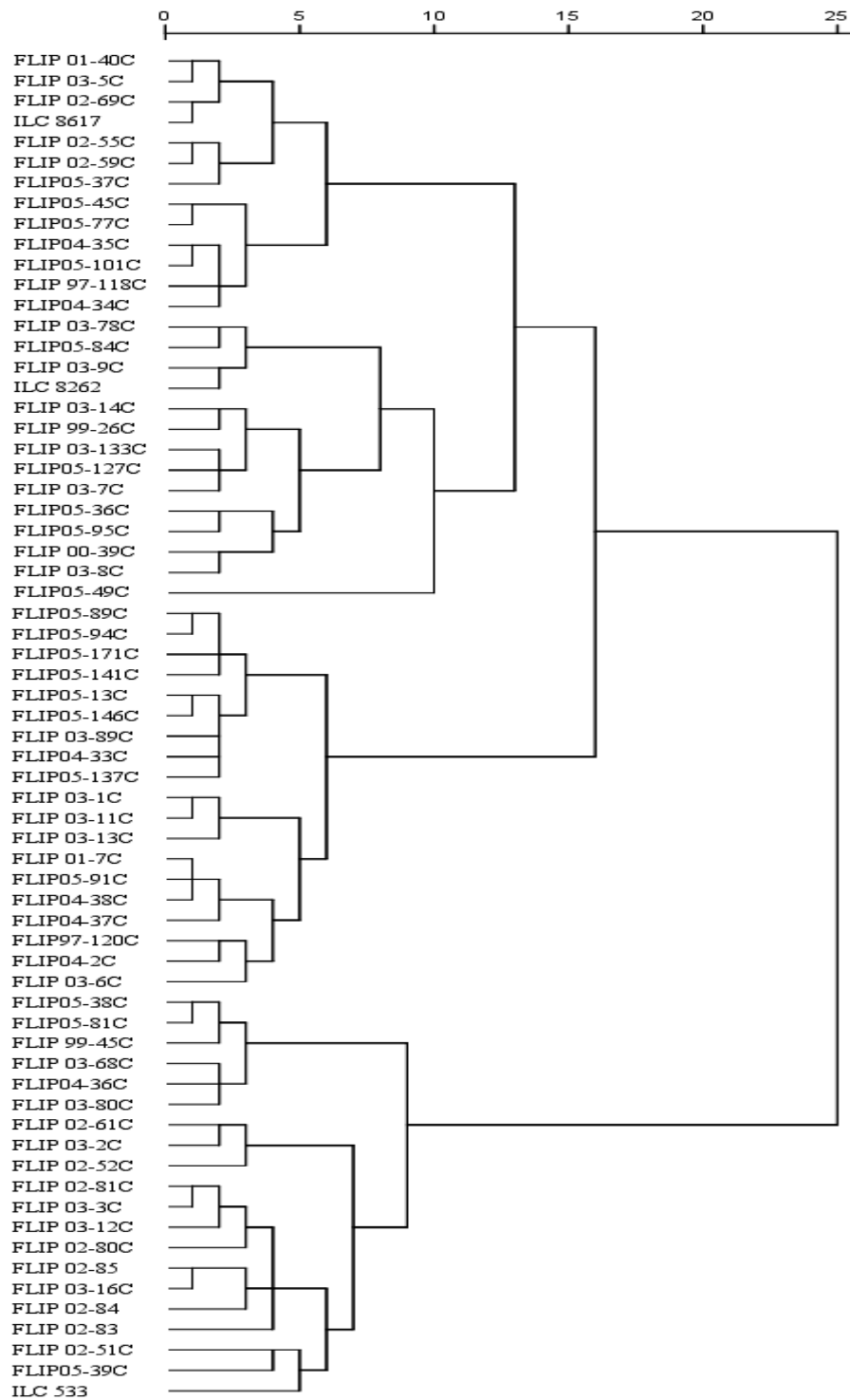
Farayedi (2007)

3

83

3

1190



Ward

-2

Fig. 2. Hierarchical cluster analysis of chickpea lines based on Ward's method using standardized means of traits and Euclidean distance measures

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Evaluation of cold tolerance in winter sowing of chickpea (*Cicer arietinum* L.) using morphological and phenological traits in Kurdistan region

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Abstract

Winter sown chickpeas produce more yields in comparison with spring type. This function is hampered by the sensitivity of the crop to low temperature. In order to study and identify high yielding and cold tolerant chickpea (*Cicer arietinum* L.) lines, 65 entries along with one susceptible check variety namely ILC533 were evaluated in a randomized complete block design (RCBD) with two replications during 2010-11 cropping season at Saral Agricultural Research Station of Kurdistan province, west of Iran. Cold tolerance was investigated via viability percentage and cold tolerance rate parameters. Analysis of variance revealed that there were significant differences among the lines for plant height, 100 seed weight, seed yield and cold tolerance rate. Significant negative and positive correlations were found among yield and cold tolerance rate and viability percentage, respectively. The cluster analysis, categorized the lines into three distinct groups. According to this study, 14 lines having 3 and less than 3 of cold tolerance rate, 80-95 viability percentage and more than 141g/m² seed yield recognized as superior lines for cold tolerance.

Key words: Chickpea, Cold tolerance, Viability percentage, Winter sowing

(Phaseolus vulgaris L.)

3 2 2 *1

-1
-2
-3

1389/10/25 :
1390/04/21 :

()

90 60 30) 1389 (25:75 50:50 75:25 90:10 100:0) (120 28

(P 0.01)

20
(Flowers & Yeo, 1995)

Hafsi *et al.*, (2007) .(Lakhdar *et al.*, 2009)

.(Dorri, 2008)

90

(1573)

.(Bagheri *et al.*, 2001)

.(Dorri, 2008)

.(Lakhdar *et al.*, 2009)

42

Lauer,)

57

29

.(1975

abdollahbeyk@gmail.com 09363346303 :

(Edwards & Burrows, 1988)

(*Cicer arietinum* L.)

(Lakhdar *et al.*, 2009)

El-Missery (2003) (Jat & Ahlawt, 2006)

(*Brassica oleracea*)

(*Spinacia oleracea* L.)

(Raychev *et al.*,

2001)

1

(*Helianthus annuus* L.)

(Rafiq & Nusrat, 2009)

(Krishnamoorthy & Vajranabhaiah, 1986)

(Oliva *et al.*, 2008) (*Tamarindus indica* L.)

(Atiyeh *et al.*, 2002)

(Atiyeh *et al.*, 2000)

(*Arachis hypogaea* L.)

(Mohanty *et al.*, 2006) (*Trifolium pretense*)

(Zaller, 2007) (*Lycopersicon esculentum* L.)

25:75 50:50 75:25 90:10 100:0

120 90 60 30

()

(Arancon *et al.*, 2004a)

(Frankenberger & Arshad, 1995)

(2700)

(Atiyeh *et al.*, 2000)

(Dorri, 2008)

(*Lactuca sativa* L.)

(*Capsicum annum* L.)

1

1. Vermicompost

	0/05	100	12	24	7
	72 48		()		
50				()	
					28
			1		
Mstat-C		100			2
				48	70
			0/001		
			(LA/RA)		(R/S)
					0/1
				10	
	(P 0.01)			40	
		120	100		30
(2)	10				10
	(P 0.01)				EC
					:(Sairam & Saxena, 2001)
	75 50		1- (40	=	/100)×100
(1)	(3)	1/5			
					:(Bian & Jiang, 2008)
	90 60 30				
		120			
		75			
					.(Chapman & Patt, 1982)

1. Leaf Area Meter
2. Root Analyser

(*Raphanus sativus* L.) (120)
 & AngLopez, 2010) (*Calendula officinalis* L.)
 Sallaku et) (*Cucumis sativus* L.) (Warman
 (al., 2009
 (Ganjeali et al., 2007)

-1

Table 1. Chemical characteristics of vermicompost

Organic mater (%)	Conductivity electrical (ds/m)	pH	C/N	P (%)	Ca (%)	K (%)	Na (%)	Total N (%)	Properties
35-40	40-60	8-8.5	12-16	1.5-2	3.8-4	0.9-1.5	0.6-0.9	1.3-1.6	Vermicompost

-2

Table 2. Mean comparison of characteristics related to bean root and shoot morphological, physiological and biochemical features at different salinity levels

Root calcium (g/100g Root dw)	Root potassium (g/100g Root dw)	Root sodium (g/100g Root dw)	Leaf calcium (g/100g Leaf dw)	Leaf potassium (g/100g Leaf dw)	Leaf sodium (g/100g Leaf dw)	Relative water content (%)	Membrane stability index (%)	Root/Shoot	Leaf area/ Root area	Salinity levels (mmol l ⁻¹ NaCl)
2.242c	5.222a	4.647c	3.557ab	5.772a	0.504d	74.5a	83.8a	0.505b	1.064b	0
2.205c	4.259b	5.854a	3.510b	5.711a	0.711c	70.7ab	69.7b	0.536b	1.160a	30
2.370ab	2.836c	5.642a	3.639ab	5.764a	2.543b	68.8ab	59.4c	0.523b	1.172a	60
2.358b	2.419 cd	5.201b	3.738a	5.747a	3.121a	65.5b	48.1d	0.706a	1.178a	90
2.476a	2.271d	5.618a	3.497b	5.408b	3.239a	54.0c	36.8e	0.701a	1.180a	120

(P 0.05)

Means in each column, followed by at least one letter in common are not significantly different statistically, using Duncans Multiple Range Test (P 0.05).

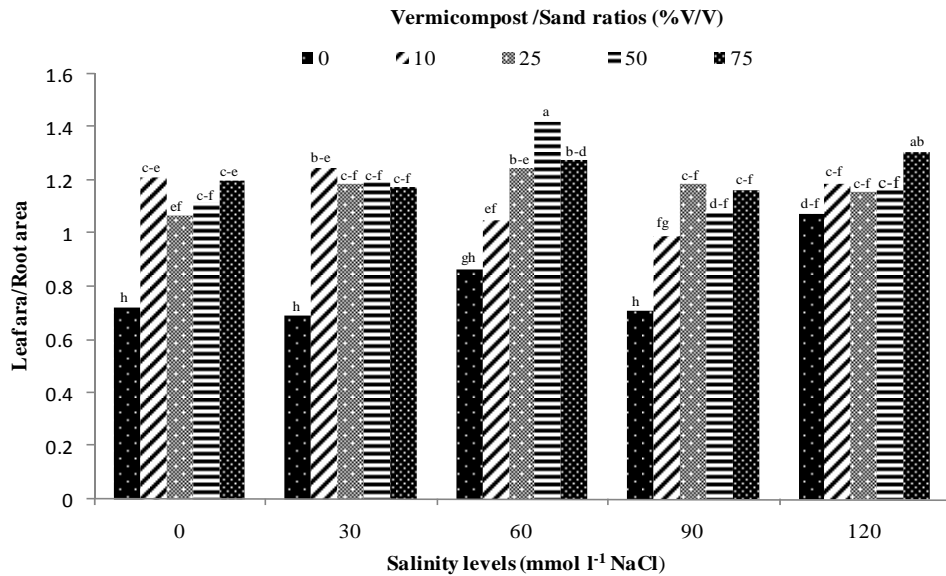


Fig. 1. Interaction between vermicompost and salinity on the leaf area/root area of seedling of bean
Columns with the same letter(s) are not significantly different at P = 0.05 probability.

p < 0/05

-1

2

R/S

McGinnis *et al.*, (2003)

(*Ocimum basilicum* L.)

R/S

Romero-Aranda *et al.*, (2001).

Cl⁻ Na⁺

IAA

IAA (Dunlap & Binzel, 1996)

(Rodriguez *et al.*, 1997)

(R/S)

(Sallaku *et al.*, 2009)

(*Fragaria xananassa* Duch.)

(P = 0.01)

R/S

(*Abelmoschus* (Arancon *et al.*, 2004b)

R/S

(*Gajalakshmi* & Abbasi, 2002) *esculentus* L.)

120 90

Atiyeh *et al.*,

(2)

(2000)

(P = 0.01)

R/S

(3)

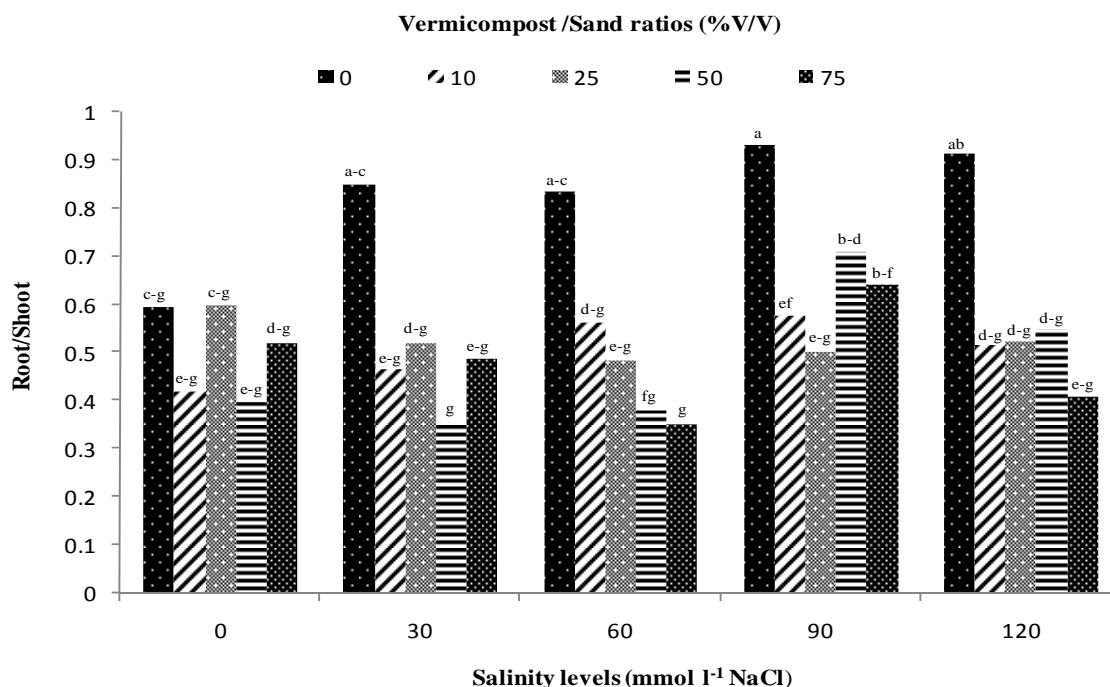
R/S

Table 3. Mean comparison of characteristics related to bean root and shoot morphological, physiological and biochemical features at different vermicompost concentrations

100/) (100/) (100/) (100/) (100/) (100/) (()	()	/	/	
Root calcium (g/100g root dw)	Root potassium (g/100g root dw)	Root sodium (g/100g root dw)	Leaf calcium (g/100g leaf dw)	Leaf potassium (g/100g leaf dw)	Leaf sodium (g/100g leaf dw)	Relative water content (%)	Membrane stability index (%)	Root/Shoot	Leaf area/ Root area	Vermicompost ratio (V/V)
2.177c	1.036c	6.248a	3.232c	2.690e	0.777e	70.0ab	53.6b	0.821a	0.813d	0
2.278bc	3.376b	5.107bc	3.322c	5.015d	1.693d	76.2a	72.7a	0.528b	1.138c	10
2.307b	4.089a	4.939c	3.890b	6.057c	2.513b	69.6ab	69.5a	0.525b	1.171bc	25
2.337b	3.254b	5.395b	3.409c	6.755b	3.159a	55.9c	49.3c	0.474b	1.227ab	50
2.551a	4.352a	4.274d	4.100a	7.691a	1.976c	69.4b	52.5bc	0.482b	1.226ab	75

(P 0.05)

Means in each column, followed by at least one letter in common are not significantly different statistically, using Duncans Multiple Range Test (P 0.05).



p 0/05

Fig. 2. Interaction between vermicompost and salinity on the Root/Shoot of seedling of bean
Columns with the same letter(s) are not significantly different at P 0.05 probability.

(Sabehat & Zeislin,

.1994) (P 0.01)

120

(75 50)

.(2)

25 10

.(P 0.01)

(75)

50

75

.(3)

3 .(P 0.01)

(P 0.01)

30

25 10

120

(54)

75

20

50

.(2)

.(P 0.01)

25 10

60

50

50

75

.(3)

120 90

(3)

10

90 30 60

25

50

75 50

25 10

)

120

(

Kaya et al, (2002) .

75

(

120)

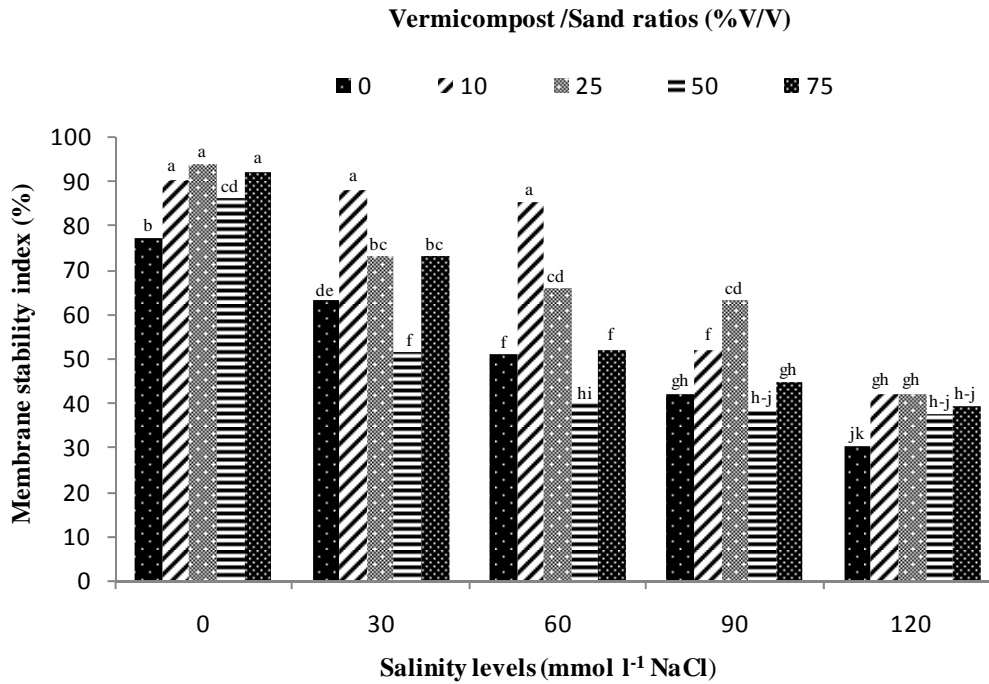
Singh et al, (2008)

.(Bush, 1995)

75

(GA₃)

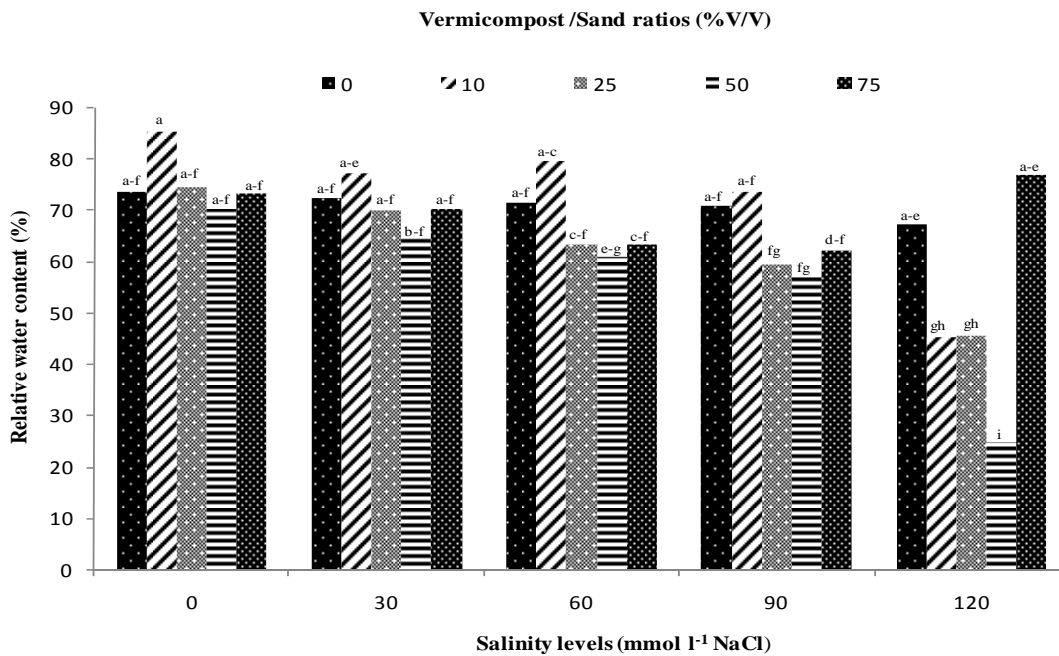
(*Lilium longiflorum* L.)



-3

p 0/05

Fig. 3. Interaction between vermicompost and salinity on the membrane stability index of seedling of bean
Columns with the same letter(s) are not significantly different at P 0.05 probability.



-4

p 0/05

Fig. 4. Interaction between vermicompost and salinity on the relative water content of seedling of bean
Columns with the same letter(s) are not significantly different at P 0.05 probability.

(120 90 60)

(Tester & Davenport, 2003)

(6)

Rafiq & Nusrat (2009)

75

(7)

K⁺

60 30

120 90

50

75

Na⁺

Hasegawa *et al.*, (Shabala, 2000)

K⁺

K⁺ Na⁺

(2000)

K⁺

Na⁺

(P 0.01)

120

(Kuchenbuch *et*

2/5

Hu Schmidhalter (2005).

al., 1986)

120

&

(2)

Osuagwu *et al.* (2010).

Ocimum gratissimum

(P 0.01)

75

75

50 10

(Hasegawa *et al.*,

75

.2000)

100

4/1)

(3)

(

(Cramer *et al.*, 1987)

(*Gossypium hirsutum* L.)

5

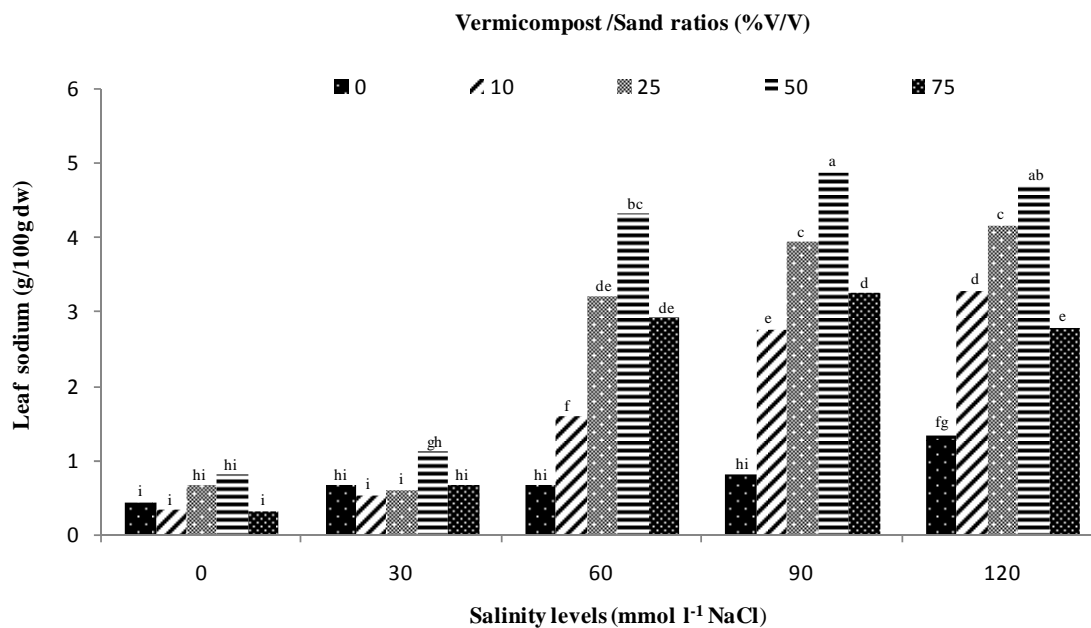
Na⁺/Ca²⁺

30

Na⁺

50

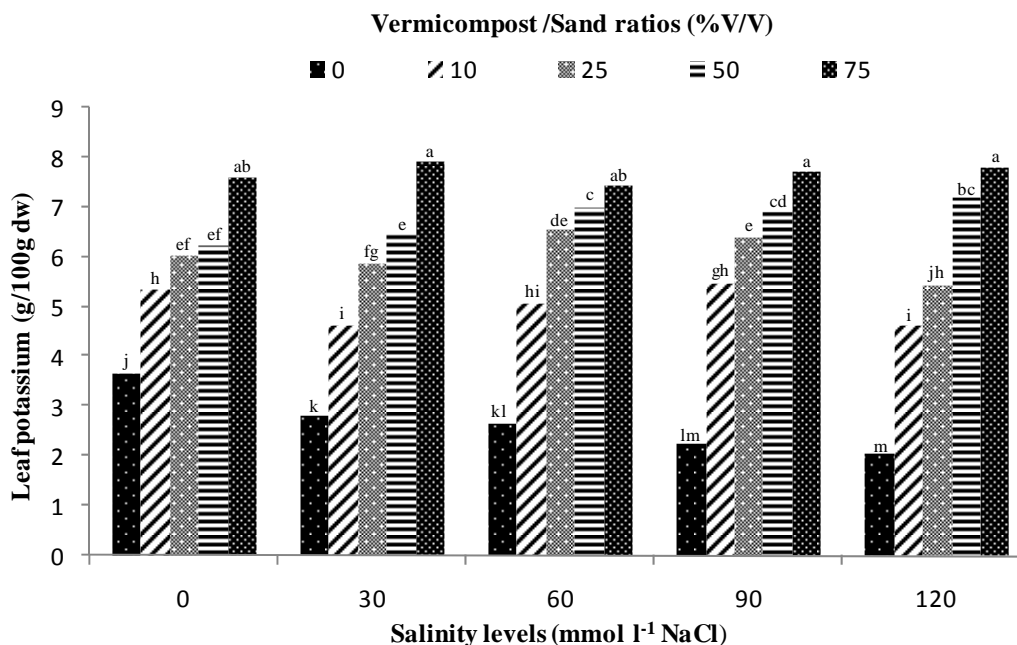
(Song & Fujiyama, 1996)



-5

p 0/05

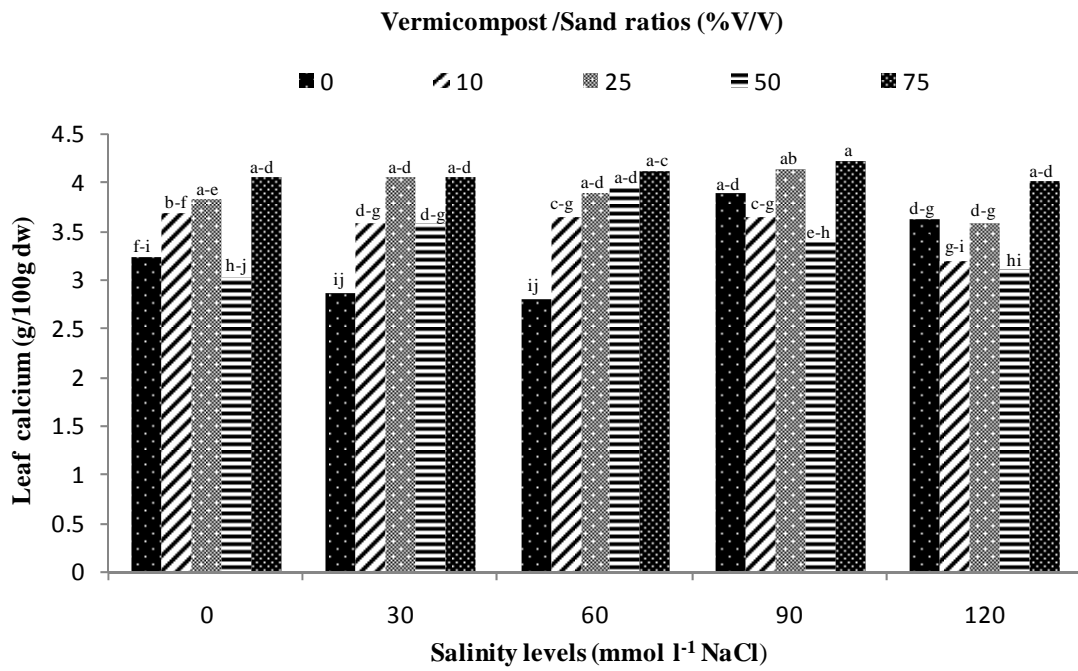
Fig. 5. Interaction between vermicompost and salinity on the leaf sodium of seedling of bean
Columns with the same letter(s) are not significantly different at P = 0.05 probability.



-6

p 0/05

Fig. 6. Interaction between vermicompost and salinity on the leaf potassium of seedling of bean
Columns with the same letter(s) are not significantly different at P = 0.05 probability.



-7

p 0/05

Fig. 7. Interaction between vermicompost and salinity on the leaf calcium of seedling of bean
Columns with the same letter(s) are not significantly different at P = 0.05 probability.

(Ilan, 1971) Serrano &)
Saleh *et al*, (2003) (Rodriguez-Navarro, 2001
(*Allium cepa* L.)

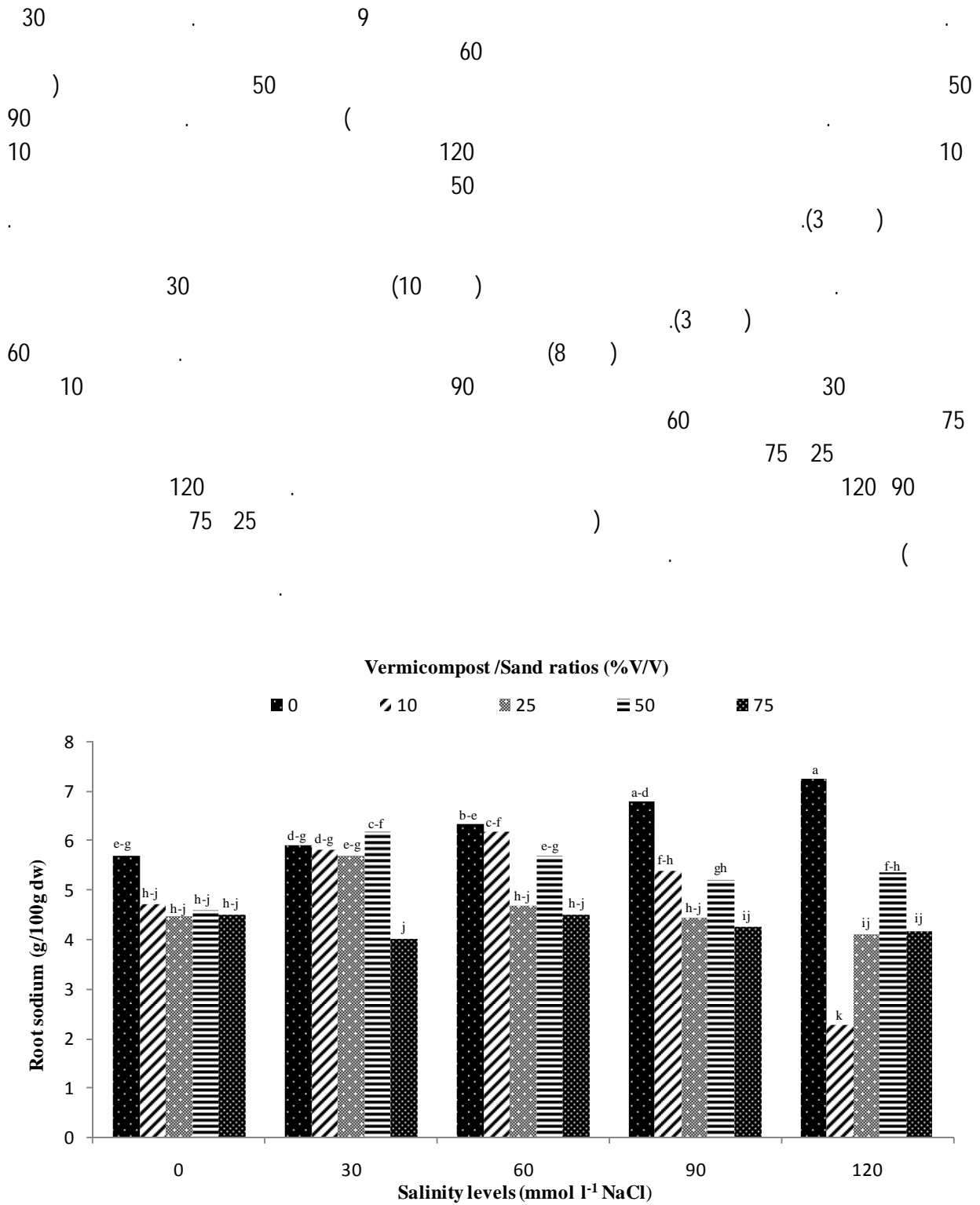
Lakhdar *et al*, (2008) .

(P = 0.01) Basker *et al*, (1993)

30 (Walker & Bernal, 2008)

(2) (Raschke, 1975)

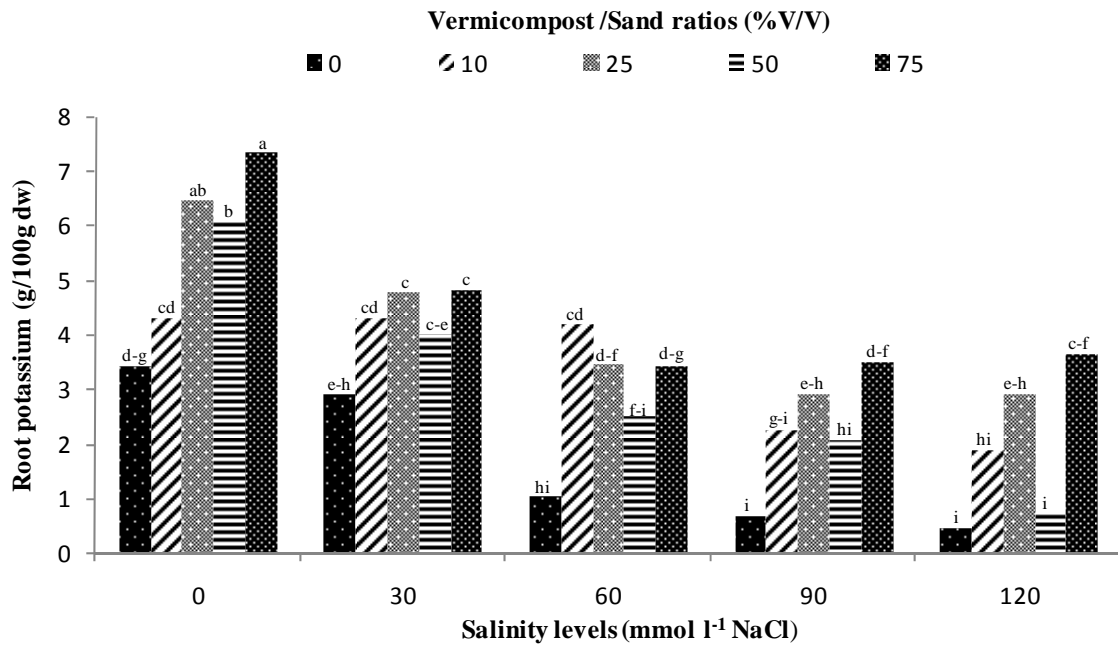
(P = 0.01)



-8

p 0/05

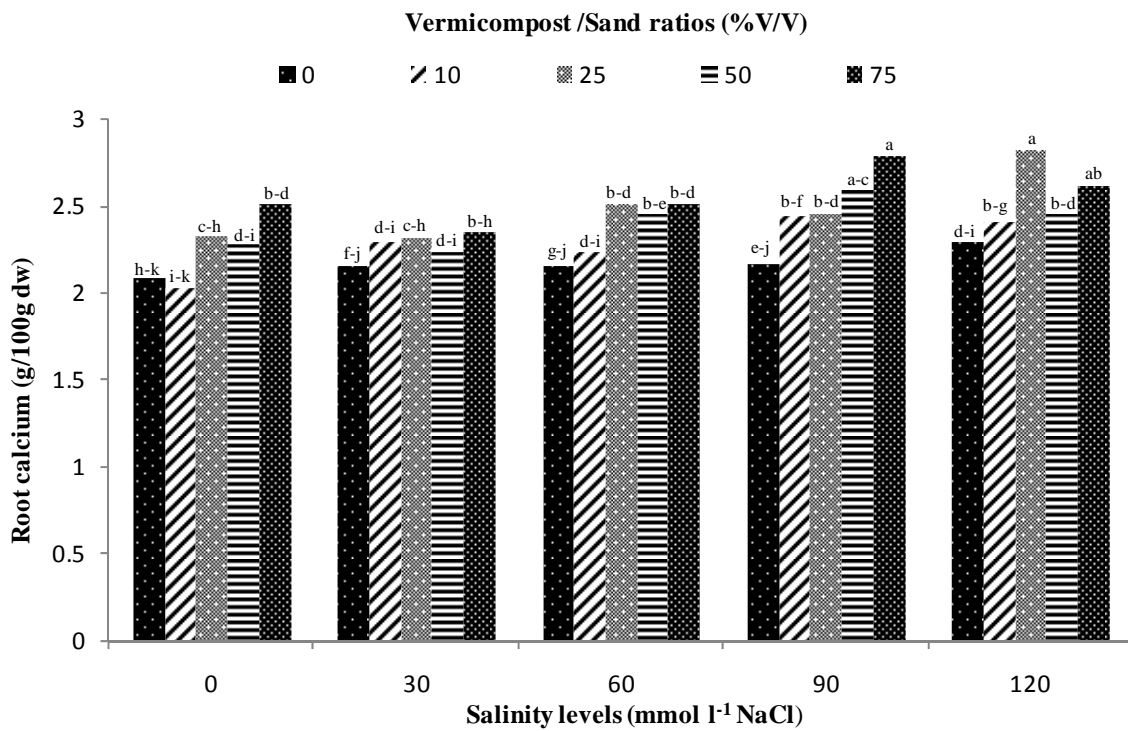
Fig. 8. Interaction between vermicompost and salinity on the root sodium of seedling of bean
 Columns with the same letter(s) are not significantly different at P 0.05 probability.



-9

p 0/05

Fig. 9. Interaction between vermicompost and salinity on the root potassium of seedling of bean
Columns with the same letter(s) are not significantly different at P 0.05 probability.



-10

p 0/05

Fig. 10. Interaction between vermicompost and salinity on the root calcium of seedling of bean
Columns with the same letter(s) are not significantly different at P 0.05 probability.

25 10
 50) 50
 (75
 (75

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Interactions of vermicompost and salinity on some morphological, physiological and biochemical traits of bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.) seedlings

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Abstract

Vermicompost can improve physicochemical traits of soil having desirable effect on plant growth and development due to its structural traits and having macro and micro nutrients, plant growth regulators and favorable microorganisms. In order to investigate the effect of interactions between ratios of vermicompost and saline stress on some morphological, physiological and biochemical traits of *Phaseolus vulgaris* L. cv. Light Red Kidney cultivar, an experiment was conducted in randomized complete block design with three replications at the Research Greenhouse, Faculty of Agriculture, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, in 2010. The treatment levels were considered including five volumetric ratios of vermicompost and sand (0:100; 10:90; 25:75; 50:50 and 75:25) and four saline levels including 0.00 (control), 30, 60, 90 and 120 mM NaCl. Bean seeds were cultured in plastic pots, the seedlings being sampled 28 days later. The results showed that vermicompost under stress and without stress had significant effect ($P < 0.01$) on all traits including ratio of leaf area/root area, root/shoot ratio, membrane stability index, relative water content, amounts of sodium, potassium and calcium found in leaf and root tissues. In this experiment, vermicompost caused increase in potassium and calcium intake and decrease in sodium intake, in saline stress, due to its structural traits and the materials it. Therefore, it seems that vermicompost can ameliorate undesirable effects of salinity on bean seedlings.

Key words: Nutrient elements, *Phaseolus vulgaris* L., Salinity stress, Vermicompost

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(Vicia fabae L.)

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1390/09/22 :
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1388-89

10 25 10

40 60

0/6 0/4 0/2

40

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0/6

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10

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24)

.(Sabbaghpour, 2004)

.(Al-Rafae *et al.*, 2004)

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(Ahmadi, 2011)

Iturbe-Ormaetxe *et al.* (Jaskulski & Jaskulska, 2011)
al., (1998)

Lascano *et al.*, (1998) (Chagas *et al.*, 2008) 10

(Monks *et al.*, 2004)
0/84 0/44
0/54
80

(Wilson & Smith, 2002)

(Ross & Lembi, 1992)

(8)

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(Modaraye Mashhoud *et al.*, 2005)

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(Bond & Bollich, 2007)

60 40 50

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0/6 0/4 0/2

Griffin & Boudreaux,)

15

40 60

Stahlman *et al.*, (2010) (2011

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50 40 30

جدول ۱- تجزیه واریانس صفات ارزیابی شده در تیمارهای آزمایشی در گیاه باقلا رقم برکت

Table 1. Analysis of variances in evaluated values of experimental treatment in *Vicia faba* L. var. Barekat

روز تا برداشت Days to Maturity	عملکرد پروتئین Protein Yield	عملکرد دانه Seed Yield	وزن صدانه 100seeds Weight	تعداد دانه در گلخانه Seed no. per Plant	طول غلاف Pods Length	تعداد غلاف در بسته Pods on Stem	درجه آزادی df	منبع تغییرات Source of Variances
0.000001 ^{ns}	^{ns} 216.9	^{ns} 4758.4	^{**} 53.01	^{ns} 0.01	^{ns} 0.06	^{ns} 0.46	2	Block
^{**} 104.5	^{**} 3546.1	^{**} 40105.8	^{**} 272.15	^{**} 0.14	[*] 0.48	^{**} 23.61	20	Treatment
^{**} 109	^{**} 177730	^{ns} 1228.6	^{ns} 0.11	0.067 ^{ns}	^{ns} 0.17	^{ns} 6.06	1	Cont/App
^{**} 22.04	^{ns} 3408	^{ns} 1425.2	^{ns} 0.23	^{ns} 0.08	^{ns} 0.18	^{ns} 6.6	1	Cont/App in 10 th Mehr
^{**} 55	^{**} 30890	^{ns} 249.3	^{ns} 0.27	^{ns} 0.0001	^{ns} 0.37	^{ns} 0.01	1	Cont/App in 25 th Mehr
^{**} 19.56	^{**} 55918	^{ns} 38950	^{ns} 1.07	^{ns} 0.29	^{ns} 0.1	^{**} 5.8	1	Cont/App in 10 th Aban
0.08	263.8	1993.7	14.38	0.05	0.25	2.93	40	Total Error
0.38	9.5	7.11	3.03	4.03	3.49	8.56	-	C.V (%)

ns: غیر معنی دار * و **: معنی دار در سطوح احتمال 5٪ و 1٪

100	()	()	300	20	24	50	75	50	30	150	150
50	15	15	15	14	14	15	15	15	150	50	150
9/1	SAS	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

19 SPSS LSD 5

10 25

21/2 22/25

17/1 10

(2)

(Ahmadi, 2011)

40

0/6

(5)

0/6

60

0/2

25

14/7

جدول ۲- تجزیه واریانس صفات ارزیابی شده در تیمارهای آزمایشی در گیاه باقلا رقم برکت

Table 2. Analysis of variances in evaluated values of experimental treatment in *Vicia faba L. var. Barekat*

روز تا برداشت Days to Maturity	عملکرد پروتئین Protein Yield	درصد پروتئین Protein Percent	عملکرد دانه Seed Yield	وزن صدانه 100seeds Weight	غلظت Seed no. per Plant	تعداد غلاف Pods on Stem	درجه آزادی df	منبع تغییرات Source of Variances
0.05 ^{ns}	2464 ^{ns}	0.00005 ^{ns}	45571 [*]	68.7 ^{ns}	0.02 ^{ns}	1.51 ^{ns}	2	بلوک
247.71 ^{**}	7300.3 [*]	0.004 [*]	15226.8 ^{**}	1236.3 ^{**}	0.37 [*]	135.4 ^{**}	2	تاریخ کاشت
100.95	1539.6	0.0007	10475.1	11.7	0.03	3.11	4	خطای عامل اصلی
690.88 ^{**}	31180.8 ^{**}	0.002 ^{**}	298762.1 ^{**}	1037.4 ^{**}	0.03 ^{ns}	5.1 ^{ns}	1	زمان مصرف
0.027 ^{ns}	9397.4 ^{**}	0.001 ^{**}	70423.1 ^{**}	167.5 ^{**}	0.58 ^{**}	5.9 ^{ns}	2	مقدار مصرف
160.16 ^{**}	617.6 [*]	0.0002 ^{ns}	5195.5 [*]	75.04 [*]	0.06 ^{ns}	1.22 ^{ns}	2	تاریخ کاشت × زمان مصرف
66.5 ^{**}	90.99 ^{ns}	0.0001 ^{ns}	680.7 ^{ns}	13.7 ^{ns}	0.04 ^{ns}	15.91 ^{**}	4	تاریخ کاشت × مقدار مصرف
14.88 ^{**}	405.6 [*]	0.00006 ^{ns}	2651 ^{ns}	10.4 ^{ns}	0.15 ^{**}	26.44 ^{**}	2	زمان مصرف × مقدار مصرف
1.88 ^{**}	38.5 ^{ns}	0.0001 ^{ns}	1258.1 ^{ns}	4.2 ^{ns}	0.028 ^{ns}	6.87 ^{ns}	4	تاریخ کاشت × غلظت × زمان مصرف
0.04	119.6	0.0001	1071.3	15.30	0.23	3.05	30	خطای عامل فرعی
0.09	6.69	3.74	6.24	3.13	4.02	8.66	-	ضریب تغییرات (درصد)

ns: غیر معنی دار * و ** : معنی دار در سطوح احتمال 5٪ و 1٪

	.(4)	115/4		0/6	25
			.(5)	13/7	
10		100	.(Ahmadi, 2011)		
100			0/6		
	100	25			
		10			
40					
130/8		100			25
60					10 10
	.(4)		25		.(3)
	0/2 0/4				
126/03	127/07				
		100	25		
	0/6				10
.(4)	100				
			.(Ahmadi, 2011)		
		x			
100		.(2)			
60		(108/8)			
.(5)	10				
		100			
		60	0/2		
.(Griffin & Boudreaux, 2011)					0/6
	Wilson & Smith (2002)		.(4)		
					60
100					100
			100		
	100				
			10		100
.(Jaskulski & Jaskulska 2011)			10		131/2

		27/58	40					
		24/3	60					
				(4)				
(1)								
	10					716/4	25	
	60		10				(4)	
30/96					0/6		0/6 0/2	
					23/4			
					(6)	0/6		
	(1)						100	
		28/7						
		26/9				0/4 0/2		
		(3)		25				40
						824/7 830/7		
							0/6	10
						399/6		60
					(6)			

(Ramzanpour et al., 2007)

							623/7	
								652/3
						25		
		(1)					782/6	40
	0/2	25			60		10	
283/8		40		(5)			469/4	
10								
			0/6					60
	112/5		60					
		(1)			(2)			
					(4)			10

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Table 3. Comparisons means of evaluated values of experimental treatment in *Vicia faba* L. var. Barekat

() Days to Maturity (day)	() Protein yield (g/m ²)	() Protein percent (%)	() Seed yield (g/m ²)	100 () 100seed weight (g)	Seed no. per plant	() Pods length (cm)	Pods on Stem	Treatment at three dates of sowing
233 a	186.6 a	28.7 a	652.3	124.6	3.8	14.7	19	Control
228 b	168.6 b	26.9 b	623.7	124.8	3.7	14.1	20.1	Desiccant app.
								2 Oct 10
239.3 a	175.8	26.9	653.2	130.7	3.9	15.1	18.2	Control
235.5 b	160.7	25.6	622.4	131.1	3.7	14.2	21.2	Desiccant app.
								17 Oct 25
232.3 a	203.1 a	28.2 a	720.4	128.3	4	14.4	21.5	Control
226.3 b	191.4 b	26.6 b	716.3	127.8	3.9	14.3	22.2	Desiccant app.
								1 Nov 10
227.3 a	180.7 a	30.9 a	583.3	114.6	3.65	14.8	17.4 a	Control
223.3 b	153.4 b	28.7 b	532.4	115.4	3.64	13.9	17.0 b	Desiccant app.

5 LSD

Means by the uncommon letter in each column and treatment are significantly different according to LSD tests ($p < 0.05$).

-4

Table 4. Comparisons means of evaluated values of experimental treatment in *Vicia faba* L. var. Barekat

() Days to Maturity (day)	() Protein yield (g/m ²)	() Protein percent (%)	() Seed yield (g/m ²)	100 () 100seed weight (g)	Seed no. per plant	() Pods length (cm)	Pods on Stem	Date of sowing
235.5 a	160.7 ab	25.5 b	622.4 ab	131.2 a	3.74 b	14.2	21.2 a	2 Oct 10
226.27 b	191.4 a	26.62 a	716.4 a	127.8 b	3.93 a	14.3	22.25 a	17 Oct 25
223.72 c	153.5 b	28.67 a	532.4 b	115.4 c	3.64 b	13.96	17.05 b	1 Nov 10
								() Application time
226.7 b	144.5 b	24.3 b	594.3 b	118.7 b	3.8	14.1	19.85	60
230.2 a	192.6 a	27.58 a	698.1 a	130.8 a	3.74	14.16	20.46	40
								(Kg.ha ⁻¹) Concentration of usage
230.5 a	189.9 a	27.92 a	680 a	126.03 a	3.93 a	14.3 a	20.1	0.2
228.3 b	171.2 b	26.91 b	634.7 b	127.07 a	3.81 b	14.2 ab	19.6	0.4
226.6 c	144.5 c	26.06 c	556.4 c	121.3 b	3.58 c	13.98 b	20.74	0.6

5 LSD

Means by the uncommon letter in each column and treatment are significantly different according to LSD tests ($p < 0.05$).

Table 5. Comparisons means of evaluated values of experimental treatment in *Vicia faba* L. var. Barekat

Days to Maturity (day)	Protein yield (g/m ²)	Protein percent (%)	Seed yield (g/m ²)	100seed weight (g)	Seed no. per plant	Pods length (cm)	Pods on Stem	Treatment	
								Application time	Date of sowing
234.0 b	130 d	24.56	525.8 e	127.5 b	3.71	14.12	20.76	60	2 Oct 10
237.0 a	191.5 b	26.64	716.3 b	134.9 a	3.79	14.28	21.58	40	
223.6 e	170.2 c	26.14	650.1 a	120.3 c	4.0	14.31	21.76	60	17 Oct 25
229.0 c	212.6 a	27.11	782.6 a	135.4 a	3.86	14.3	22.76	40	
222.8 f	133.4 d	28.34	469.4 f	108.8 d	3.69	13.93	17.04	60	1 Nov 10
224.7 d	173.6 c	29.0	595.4 d	122.1 c	3.6	14.01	17.07	40	

Days to Maturity (day)	Protein yield (g/m ²)	Protein percent (%)	Seed yield (g/m ²)	100seed weight (g)	Seed no. per plant	Pods length (cm)	Pods on Stem	Treatment	
								Concentration (kg.ha ⁻¹)	Date of sowing
238.0 a	183.6	26.63	686.7	132.2	3.95	14.23 a-d	19.2 bcd	0.2	2 Oct 10
235.0 b	162.7	25.6	630.8	131.9	3.83	14.05 b-d	21.1 abc	0.4	
233.5 b	136.0	24.57	549.7	129.4	3.46	14.32 a-c	23.2 a	0.6	
228.5 d	210.3	27.63	760.2	129.5	4.12	14.7 a	23.43 a	0.2	17 Oct 25
226.0 e	198.8	26.9	737.6	131.1	3.9	14.51 ab	20.77 abc	0.4	
224.3 g	165.2	25.35	651.3	122.9	3.77	13.7 d	22.57 ab	0.6	
225.0 f	176.0	29.52	593.2	116.4	3.71	13.98 b-d	17.77 cd	0.2	1 Nov 10
224.0 g	152.2	28.23	535.8	118.2	3.72	14.01 b-d	16.93 d	0.4	
222.2 h	132.2	28.27	468.2	111.8	3.5	13.91 cd	16.47 d	0.6	

Days to Maturity (day)	Protein yield (g/m ²)	Protein percent (%)	Seed yield (g/m ²)	100seed weight (g)	Seed no. per plant	Pods length (cm)	Pods on Stem	Treatment	
								Concentration (kg.ha ⁻¹)	Application time
229.0 c	164.0 c	27.20	603.8	119.2	4.01 a	14.39	20.44 ab	0.2	60
226.3 e	143.8 d	26.16	549.2	121.2	3.89 ab	14.06	20.11 ab	0.4	
225.0 f	125.9 e	25.67	495.0	116.1	3.5 e	13.91	19.04 b	0.6	
232.0 a	215.9 a	28.66	756.3	132.8	3.84 bc	14.22	19.87 ab	0.2	40
230.3 b	198.7 b	27.64	720.2	132.9	3.74 cd	14.32	19.09 b	0.4	
228.3 d	164.1 c	26.46	617.8	126.6	3.66 d	14.04	22.44 a	0.6	

5 LSD

Means by the uncommon letter in each column and treatment are significantly different according to LSD tests (p< 0.05).

0/2 (2) 40 25 212/6

215/9 40

60 0/6 10 10 60

(5) 125/9 60

60 0/6 153/5 10

(7) 100

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Table 6. Comparisons means of evaluated values of experimental treatment in *Vicia faba* L. var. Barekat

Days to Maturity (day)	Protein yield (g/m ²)	Protein percent (%)	Seed yield (g/m ²)	100 seed weight (g)	Seed no. per plant	Pods length (cm)	Pods on Stem	Treatment			
								(Kg.ha ⁻¹) Concentration	() Application time	Date of sowing	
239.3 a	175.8 e-i	26.93 c-g	653.3 d-f	130.7 bcd	3.95 bc	15.12 a	18.16 f-h	-	-	2 Oct	10
232.3 e	203.1 b-d	28.2 b-e	720.4 b-d	128.3 c-f	4 b	14.44 a-f	21.46 c	-	-	17 Oct	25
227.3 h	180.8 d-g	30.96 a	583.4 f-i	114.6 i	3.65 e-f	14.79 a-c	17.4 gh	-	-	1 Nov	10
237.0 b	150.2 ij	25.7 f-h	585.6 f-i	128.3 c-f	3.98 bc	14.25 b-g	19.8 c-g	0.2	60		
233.0 d	125.9 jk	24.56 hi	525 ij	127.4 c-g	3.84 b-e	13.81 e-g	21.13 c-e	0.4	60		
232.0 e	111.2 k	23.4 i	474.9 j	126.6 c-g	3.3 h	14.28 b-g	21.33 cd	0.6	60	2 Oct	10
239.0 a	216.9 a-c	27.56 c-f	787.8 ab	136.1 ab	3.93 bc	14.21 b-g	18.6 d-h	0.2	40		
237.0 b	196.8 c-e	26.63 d-h	736.7 b-c	136.3 ab	3.81 b-e	14.28 b-g	21.06 c-e	0.4	40		
235.0 c	160.8 f-i	25.73 f-h	624.5 e-f	132.1 abc	3.62 e-g	14.36 a-g	25.06 ab	0.6	40		
226.0 i	186.7 d-f	27.1 c-g	689.6 c-e	121.3 g-h	4.26 a	14.86 ab	24.33 ab	0.2	60		
223.0 l	172.1 e-i	26.43 e-h	650.4 d-f	124.1 f-g	3.94 bc	14.27 b-g	21.2 c-e	0.4	60		
221.6 m	151.9 h-j	24.9 g-i	610.4 fg	115.3 h-i	3.81 b-e	13.8 e-g	19.73 c-g	0.6	60	17 Oct	25
231.0 f	283.8 a	28.16 b-e	830.7 a	137.7 a	3.99 b	14.52 a-e	22.53 bc	0.2	40		
229.0 g	225.6 ab	27.36 c-f	824.8 a	138.1 a	3.84 b-e	14.74 a-d	20.33 c-f	0.4	40		
227.0 h	178.5 d-h	25.8 f-h	692.2 c-e	130.4 b-e	3.73 c-f	13.61 g	25.4 a	0.6	40		
224.0 k	154.9 g-j	28.8 a-d	536.2 h-j	108.1 j	3.8 b-f	14.04 b-g	17.06 gh	0.2	60		
223.0 l	130.6 jk	27.53 c-f	472.3 jk	112. ij	3.88 b-d	14.08 b-g	18 f-h	0.4	60		
221.3 m	114.5 k	28.7 a-e	399.6 k	106.2 j	3.38 gh	13.65 fg	16.06 h	0.6	60	1 Nov	10
226.0 i	197.1 c-e	30.23 ab	650.2 d-f	124.6 d-g	3.63 e-g	13.92 d-g	18.46 e-h	0.2	40		
225.0 j	173.8 e-i	28.93 a-c	599.3 f-h	124.3 d-g	3.55 fg	13.94 d-g	15.86 h	0.4	40		
223.0 l	150 ij	27.83 c-f	536.7 g-j	117.3 hi	3.62 e-g	14.16 b-g	16.86 h	0.6	40		

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LSD

Means by the uncommon letter in each column and treatment are significantly different according to LSD tests (p< 0.05).

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Table 7. Stepwise regression analysis of protein yield by other evaluated traits

Collinearity Statistics					
Adjusted R square	VIF	Tolerance	B	Traits	Model
0.876	1	1	-71.49 ns	Inception	1
			0.284**	Seed yield	
0.996	1.01	0.99	-1618.58**	Inception	2
			0.273**	Seed yield	
0.997	1.01	0.99	5928.73**	Protein percent	3
			-1744.28**	Inception	
			0.267**	Seed yield	
0.997	1.29	0.77	6080.02**	Protein percent	3
			0.983*	100seed weight	

1 5

:** * ns

ns: none significant; *: Significant at =0.05; **: Significant at =0.01

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Determination of effect of concentration and application time of paraquat desiccant on grain yield and yield components of faba bean (*Vicia fabae* L.) in different planting dates

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Abstract

Faba bean is one of the proper crops for cultivation in Guilan climate conditions in rotation with rice. One of the limiting factors in development of cultivating this plant is late maturity and synchronizing of its ripening with rice transplanting. To investigate the effect of planting date, timing and consumption rate of paraquat herbicide on the ripening, grain yield and some of the agronomic traits of *Vicia faba* L. (*var.* Barekat), a split factorial experiment was conducted in a complete randomized block design with 21 treatments and three replications at Rice Research Institute of Iran (Rasht) in 2009-2010 cropping season. Experimental treatments were three planting dates of 2 and 17 October and 1 November as main factors, consumption rate of paraquat in three levels of 0.2, 0.4 and 0.6 Kg.ha⁻¹ of active ingredient and two application times of grain moisture content of 40% and 60% for pods in one third of plant bottom as sub plots as well as three control treatments of the planting dates of 2 and 17 October and 1 November. The results showed that there is not statistical difference between the use of desiccant and control in grain yield and yield components. Although, the use of desiccant had negative effects on protein percent and protein yield. Among the studied treatments, maximum grain and protein yields were obtained in planting date of 17 October, consumption rate of 0.2 and 0.4 Kg.ha⁻¹ of active ingredient in application time of 40% of grain moisture with average of 830.7 and 824.8 g/m², respectively. Planting date of 2 October, consumption rate of 0.6 Kg.ha⁻¹ of active ingredient in application time of 60% of grain moisture had the lowest grain and protein yields. Maximum and minimum growth duration were obtained for control treatment in planting date of 2 October with average of 239 days and planting date of 1 November, spraying in the step of 60% of grain moisture and concentration of 0.6 Kg.ha⁻¹ of paraquat active ingredient with average of 221 days, respectively. Based on the obtained results, it seems that consumption of the desiccant had no negative effect on grain yield and can be used for early harvesting faba bean. Planting date of 17 October, consumption rate of 0.4 Kg.ha⁻¹ of active ingredient in application time of 40% of grain moisture reduced the growth duration (4 days) and is recommended as better treatment.

Key words: Desiccant solution, Early maturity, Paddy fields, Protein yield, Stepwise regression

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Fusarium solani

4 3 *2 1
 -4 2 1
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 1391/03/27 :
 1391/10/09 :

Fusarium solani

F. solani 30 11
 ERIC RAPD DNA
 9
 (OPA 13) RAPD ERIC DNA

Fusarium solani :

Moeini & Ahmadi nejad . (1998) (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.)
 1374-75 (1998) *Phaseolus*
 1386 . (Broughton *et al.*, 2003)
 4/7 57/2 2/8 95/3
Rhizoctonia solani *Macrophomina phaseolina*
Fusarium solani f.sp. *phaseoli* *Pythium* spp.
F. solani f.sp. *phaseoli*
 (1386) 54/2 (Naseri & Moradi, 2008) (Nderitu *et al.*, 1997)
 (1387) 86 (Naseri & Marefat, 2011)
F. oxysporum *M. phaseolina* *R. solani*
 (Naseri & Moradi, 2008)

45371-38791 :

rhemati@znu.ac.ir 02415154053 :

		<i>F. solani</i> (teleomorph= <i>Haematonectria haematococca</i>)	
	RAPD ISSR		
		87	
19	(Baghaee Ravari <i>et al.</i> , 2007)	(Burgess <i>et al.</i> , 1992; Kolattukudy & Gamble, 1995)	
	RAPD	<i>F. solani</i>	
	<i>F. solani</i> f. sp. <i>phaseoli</i>	(Booth, 1971; Gerlach, 1981; Zaccardelli <i>et al.</i> , 2008)	
	ITS		
	(Achenbach <i>et al.</i> , 1997)		
			(PCR)
			(Clulow <i>et al.</i> , 1991; McDonald, 1997)
	<i>F. solani</i>	(El-Fadly <i>et al.</i> ,	
			2008)
			ERIC-PCR
		(Mehta <i>et al.</i> , 2002)	
		ERIC	<i>F. solani</i> 44
	11 1388		RFLP
(1)		(Godoy <i>et al.</i> , 2004)	
		<i>F. solani</i>	140
		RAPD-PCR	RFLPs
		(Morid <i>et al.</i> , 2009)	
		<i>F. solani</i> f.sp. <i>pici</i>	DNA
			RAPD
PDA			
()	()	39)	18
(25°C +1)			(Hasanzadeh <i>et al.</i> , 2008)
			<i>F. solani</i>
<i>F. solani</i>		(WA) -	rDNA
(PDA) - -			rDNA
	(CLA) -		(Brasileiro <i>et al.</i> , 2004)
	(Leslie & Summerell, 2006)		<i>F. solani</i>

(/ 25 ×10⁶)
 10)
 6 GENSTAT (1:1:1)
 30 35 25 15 5 ±2 °C PDA *F. solani* 14-25°C (4×3×4)
 2007 Excel () V₂ 10⁶
 .(Abawi *et al.*, 1990)
و DNA
 20 DNA
 PCR *F. solani*
 Liu *et al.*, (2000)
 ERIC RAPD
 25 DNA (2) 5 -0
 RAPD-PCR (Naseri & Moradi, 2008)
 13 () DFS Master Mix (2x) =0
 () 3 DNA 1 -10 =1
 7/6 1/4 10-25 =2
 45 94°C 25 -50 =3
 94°C 50-75 =4
 34°C 75-100 =5
 72°C 72°C
 6 GENSTAT
 DNA 12/5DFS Master Mix(2x)
 () Primer 2/5
 PCR (10)
 30 95°C 9 *F. solani*
 94°C
 65°C 52°C
 65°C 16
 PCR)
 NTSYSpc 2.02e UPGMA (

Fusarium solani

-1

Table 1. Morphological characteristics of *Fusarium solani* isolates obtained bean from Zanjan Province

Region of sampled	Colony colour	Microconidia (μm)	Macroconidia (μm)	Isolate
Kheirabad -	Pale pink - ()	7.5x 2.5	45.5x4.1	Z ₁
Amidabad -	Cream -	7.5 x 2.5	42.5. x4.2	Z ₂
Amidabad -	Cream -	7 x 2.5	42.5 x 4.2	Z ₃
Kheirabad -	Pale pink - ()	7.5 x 2.5	47.5 x 4.8	Z ₄
Kheirabad -	Pale pink - ()	10 x 2.7	45 x 4.6	Z ₅
Kheirabad -	Yellow -	8x 3	44 x 4.6	Z ₆
Hidaj -	Cream -	6.2 x 2.5	37.5 x 4.1	Z ₇
Nasirabad -	White -	8.7 x 2.7	38 x 3.4	Z ₈
Nasirabad -	Cream -	7.5 x 2.4	37.5 x 3.4	Z ₉
Kheirabad -	Cream -	7.7 x 2.5	44 x 4	Z ₁₀
Sonbolabad -	Cream -	5.7 x 2.7	37 x 3.2	Z ₁₁
Soltanieh -	Yellow -	11.2 x 3	45 x 4.2	Z ₁₂
Saeenghaleh -	Yellow -	9x 3.7	47.5 x 5	Z ₁₃
Kheirabad -	Pale pink - ()	8x 3	42.5 x 4.8	Z ₁₄
Khorramdarreh -	Cream -	5.6 x 2.5	36 x 3.4	Z ₁₅
Kheirabad -	Pale pink - ()	7.7 x 2.7	44 x 4.2	Z ₁₆
Amidabad -	Pale pink - ()	7 x 2.8	37.5 x 4.2	Z ₁₇
Nalbandan -	White -	12 x 3.7	50 x 5.4	Z ₁₈
Kheirabad -	Cream -	7.9x 2.5	44 x 4.5	Z ₁₉
Kheirabad -	Pale pink - ()	7.5 x 2.5	40 x 4.4	Z ₂₀
Kheirabad -	Cream -	8x 3.2`	46.5 x 4.4	Z ₂₁
Hidaj -	White -	7.5 x 2.5	42.5 x 4.6	Z ₂₂
Nasirabad -	White -	11.2 x 3.7	47.5 x 5	Z ₂₃
Nasirabad -	Cream -	8.7 x 3	45 x 3.8	Z ₂₄
Kheirabad -	Pale pink - ()	8 x 3.5	45 x 4.5	Z ₂₅
Sonbolabad -	Cream -	5.5 x 2.5	38 x 3.2	Z ₂₆
Nalbandan -	Cream -	6.2 x 2.7	35 x 3	Z ₂₇
Khorramdarreh -	Cream -	7 x 2.5	40 x 3.7	Z ₂₈
Yoosofabad -	Cream -	7 x 2.5	42.5 x 4.8	Z ₂₉
Kheirabad -	Yellow -	7.5 x 2.7	45 x 4.2	Z ₃₀

Fusarium solani

ERIC-PCR RAPD

-2

Table 2. Name and sequence of RAPD and ERIC-PCR primers used for study of genetic diversity of *Fusarium solani* isolates in Zanzibar province

(5'-3')	Sequence of primer	Primer	Name
	GATAACGCAC	RCO9	1
	CAGGCCCTTC	OPA-01	2
	CAAACGTCGG	OPA-19	3
	TGCGCCCTTC	OPB-05	4
	GTGCCTAACC	OPG-06	5
	GGGCGGTACT	OPL-12	6
	AGCGTCACTC	OPN-13	7
	CAGCACCCAC	OPA-13	8
5'ATGTAAGCTCCTGGGGATTACAC3'	5'AAGTAAGTGACTGGGGTGAGCG 3'	ERIC1	9
		ERIC2	

13/33

13/33

()

F. solani

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()

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PDA CLA

.(3)

.(1)

Fabaceae

32/5 -50×3-5

.(2)

.(1)

5 -12× 2/5 -3/9

.(3) (p<0.001)

Nelson *et al.*, 1983; Lesli & Summerell, 2006)
 .(Gerlach & Nirenberg, 1982;

(p<0.05)

(p<0.05)

.(Nelson *et al.*, 1983; Nirenberg, 1989)

63

(p<0.05)

87 111 66

.(Kolattukudy & Gamble, 1995)

23/33

PDA

50:

9 (Román-Aviles *et al.*, 2003)
FSP

Fabaceae

()

FSP

(FSP)

(Aoki *et al.*, 2003)

(Abawi, 1989; Hall, 1996)

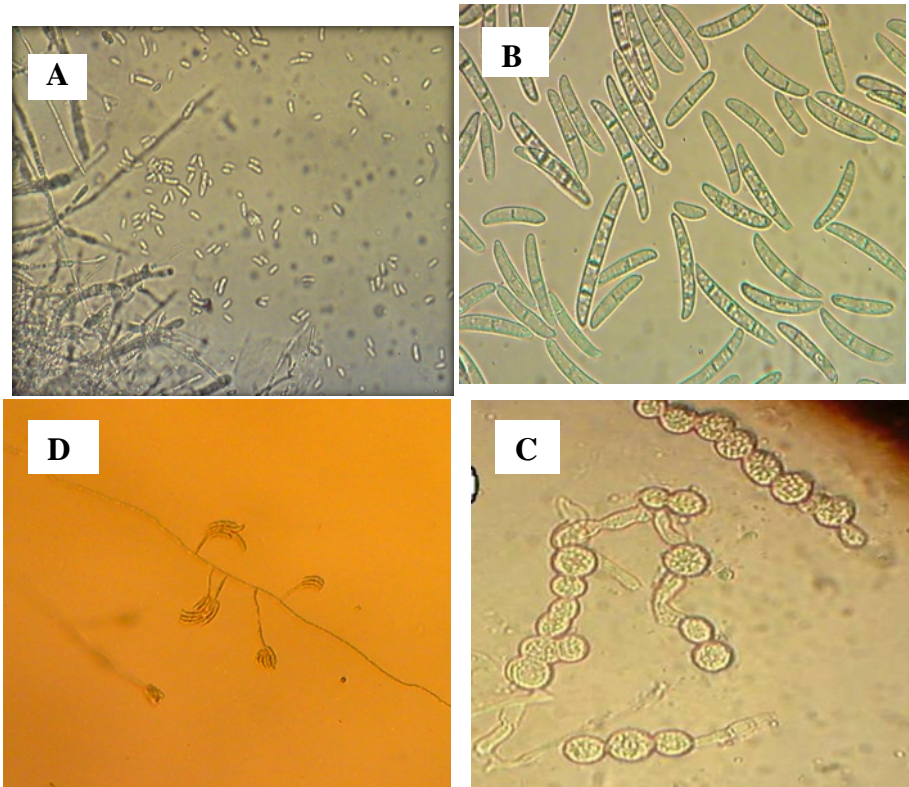
F. solani f.sp. *phaseoli*

Naseri & Marefat

(2011)

(Leslie & Summerell, 2006)

F. oxysporum



CLA

Fusarium solani

-1

:D

:C

:B

:A

Fig 1. Microscopic characteristics of *Fusarium solani* on CLA culture medium; A: Abundant microconidia; B: Macroconidia; C: Single and catenulate chlamydospores; D: Macroconidia on conidiophores



9 -2
 :D :C :B :A :I :H :G :F :E *Fusarium solani* 10

Fig. 2. Disease symptoms of *Fusarium* root and crown rot on nine plants inoculated with 10 isolates of *Fusarium solani*, under greenhouse conditions; A: Fababean, B: Chickpea, C: Lentil, D: Pinto bean, E: White bean, F: Red bean, G: Sainfoin, H: Alfalfa, I: Healthy wheat plant

(2006
F. solani (30 25 °C)
 (Burgess *et al.*, 1994) 25°C
 25 15 (4) 5°C
 35
 (Kumar Gupta *et al.*, 2010) 28°C *F. solani*
 40 35 25 30 20°C
 25°C *F. solani* *F. solani* 30
 (Kausar *et al.*, 2009)
 Leslie & Summerell,)

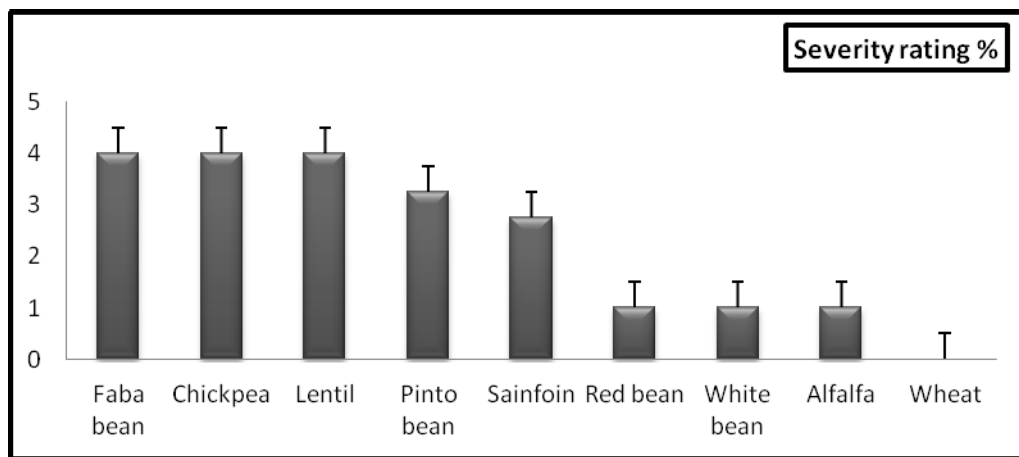
27°C

25°C

(Van Bruggen *et al.*, 1986)

(Abawi, 1989)

F. solani

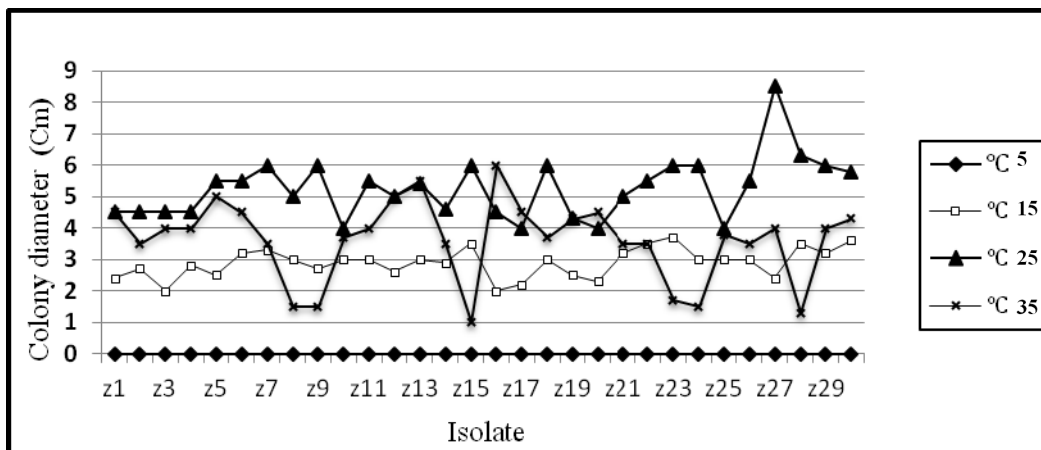


Fusarium solani

9

-3

Fig. 3. Comparison of mean disease severity on nine plants inoculated with *Fusarium solani* under greenhouse conditions



Fusarium solani

-4

Fig. 4. Colony diameter of *Fusarium solani* after six days incubation in four different temperatures

9

-3

Table 3. Analysis of variance for Fusarium root-rot disease severity on nine plants

S.O.V.	(d.f.)	(S.S.)	(M.S.)	F (pr)
Host	8	60.666	7.5833	< 0.001 *
Error	18	11.333	0.6296	
Total	26	72.000	26	

* Significant at p<0.01

ERIC-PCR RAPD-PCR DNA

OPA-13

23 30

17

(3)

RAPD

3000

F. solani

400

DNA

11

75

F. solani

RAPD-PCR

(B₂ B₁ A₁)(Jana *et al.*, 2003)

ERIC-PCR

(Brasileiro

et al., 2004; Baghaee Ravari *et al.*, 2007; Morid *et*

DNA

al., 2009)

20 ERIC

6000 350

30

28

F. solani

RAPD

(3)

RAPD

ERIC-PCR

10

75

F. solani

13

DNA (Li *et al.*, 2003) *F. solani*
 (O'Donnell & Gray, 1995; Suga *et al.*, 2000) ()
 phaseoli

glycines

F. solani

F. solani

F. solani

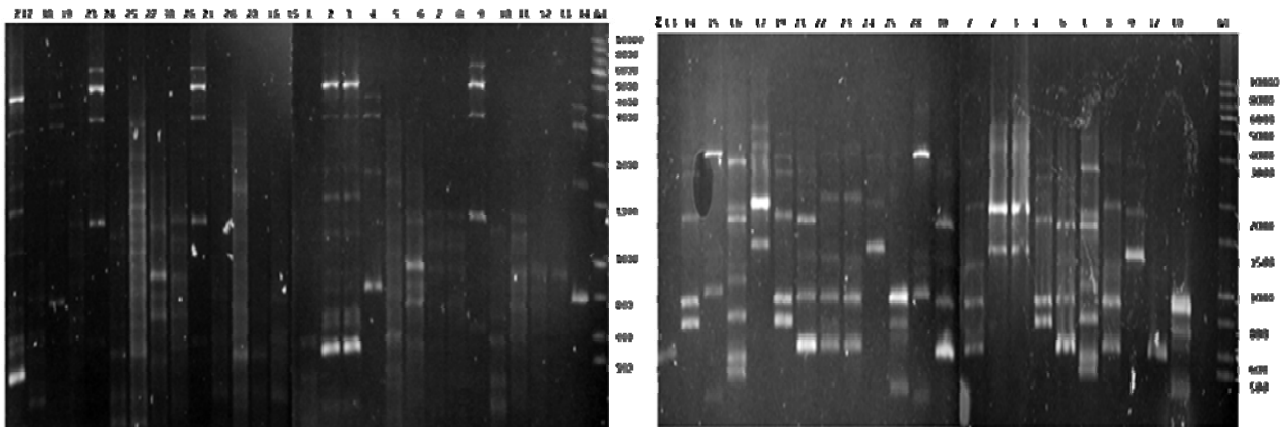
PCR

(ERIC
0/04

RAPD

F. solani

(6)



() RAPD-PCR

Fusarium solani

DNA

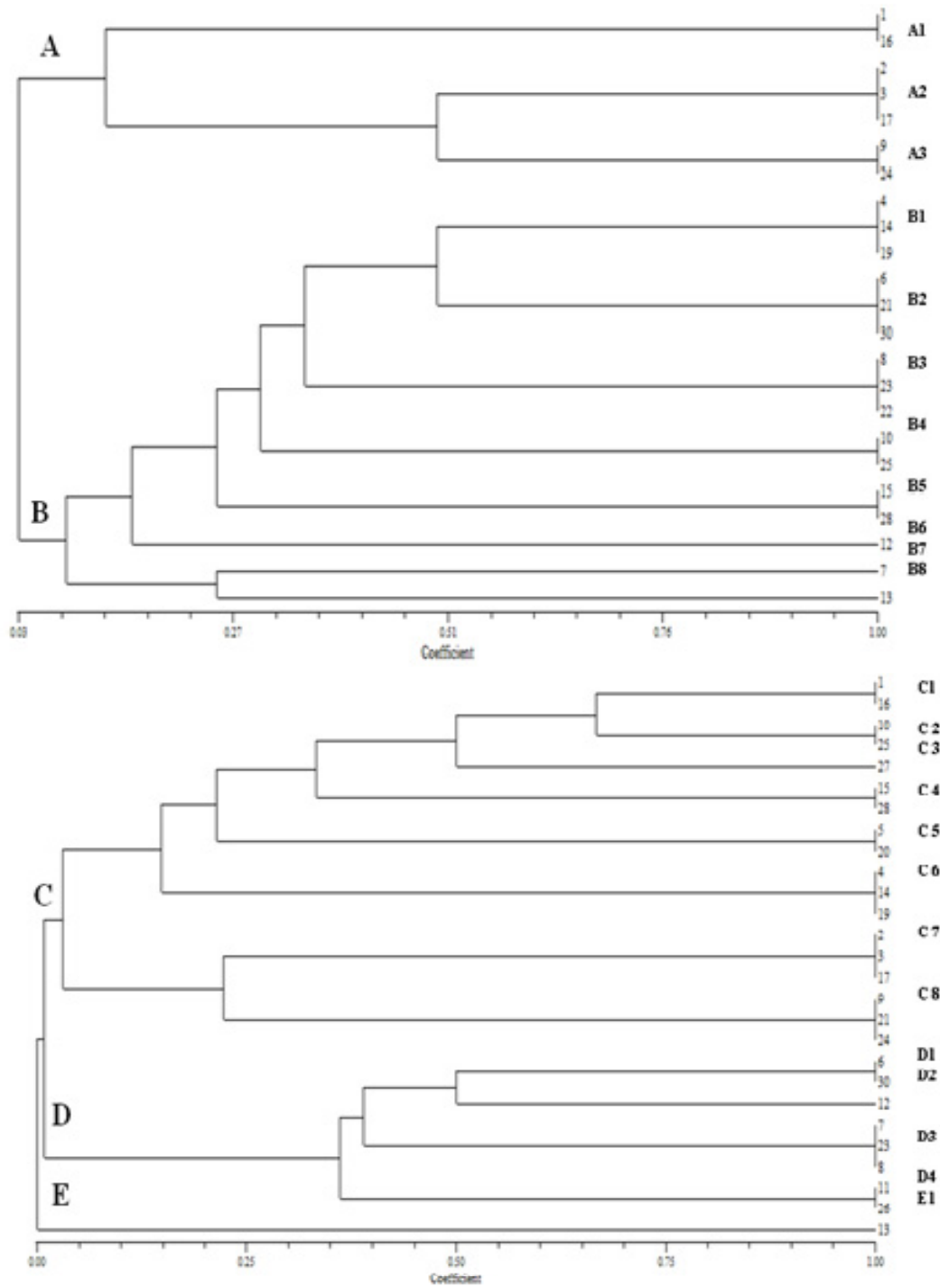
-5

() ERIC-PCR

500bp

M

Fig. 5. DNA fingerprinting of *Fusarium solani* isolates from bean plants using RAPD-PCR (right) and ERIC-PCR (left)
 Lane M: High range DNA Ladder (0.5 to 10 kbp linear scale, Jena Bioscience)



Fusarium solani

UPGMA

NTSYS

- 6

() ERIC-PCR ∩ () RAPD-PCR

Fig .6. Dendrogram obtained by UPGMA using NTSYS ver. 2.1 for the *Fusarium solani* isolates based on molecular data from RAPD-PCR (up) and ERIC-PCR (down)
The line below the dendrogram represents the similarity index.

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Genotypic, phenotypic and pathogenicity variation of *Fusarium solani* isolates, the causal agent of bean root rot in Zanjan province

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Abstract

Bean root rot caused by plant pathogenic fungus, *Fusarium solani*, is considered one of the most important diseases of bean in the world and in Iran. Because of economic importance of bean and the lack of information on population diversity of the pathogen in Zanjan province, a research was conducted to study phenotypic, genotypic and pathogenicity variation of pathogen isolates and to assess pathogen host range among several commonly cultivated crops in the studied region. Plants with disease symptoms were sampled from 11 fields of province and totally 30 isolates of *F. solani* were obtained. After disease proving, host range experiment and phenotypic investigations, polymerase chain reaction (PCR) was conducted on total DNA by using RAPD and ERIC primers. The results showed no significant difference in pathogenicity of isolates, but there was phenotypic and genotypic diversity among them. Among 9 inoculated plants including wheat, alfalfa, white bean, red bean, pinto bean, sain foin, faba bean, lentils and chickpea, only wheat showed no disease symptoms. DNA fingerprinting patterns from both molecular markers demonstrated high genetic diversity of isolates on bean in Zanjan. However RAPD PCR based on using single primer (OPA 13) produced more reliable products, but grouping based on this marker was considerably consistent with grouping based on ERIC marker. There was no association between geographic regions and genetic groups. Also there was no consistency between phenotypic and genotypic diversity of isolates.

Key words: Bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.), *Fusarium solani*, Genetic diversity, Host range

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