Abstract

The present study was designed to identify Arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi of cotton rhizoshere in North Khorasan and the effect of Glomusfasciculatum fungus on Verticillium wilt of cotton was studied. Soil sampling in the September and October of 2012-2013 crop year was taken. After isolation of spores, identification was done keys were provided by the researchers. valid specieswereidentified, including Glomus deserticola, G. claroideum, G. badium, G. aggregatum, G. pansihalos, G. corymbiforme, G. versiforme, G. walkeri, G. caesaris, G. coronatum, G. aurantium, G. minutum, G. gibbosum, G. mosseae, G. xanthium, G. eburneum, G. drummondii, G. geosporum, G. verroculosum. The results showed that the most abundant species was G. aggregatum, with 19% and the lowest abundance belonged to G. geosporum with 1%. All identified fungi are new for cotton rhizosphere in Iran. G. badium G.pansihalos, G. walker, G. minutum, G. xanthium, G. drummondii, G. verruculosum species are reported for the first time from Iran. To study theeffect of G. fasciculatum on Verticillium wilt disease, an experiment ina completely randomized designwith fourtreatments and four replicationswas conductedingreenhouseconditions. For statistical analysis of data, SAS software and for the mean comparison Duncan test at 5% probability level was used. The results showed that G. fasciculatum increases some growth parameters of cotton plants significantly. Also disease index of Verticillium wilt was reduced 26% by this fungus.

Key words: Biological control, *Glomus*, intraction, Symbiosis, Verticillium wilt.



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Identification of arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi associated with rhizosphere in North Khorasan cotton and effect of Glomus fasciculatumon cotton Verticillium wilt

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