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Mycorrhizal colonization level of winter wheat in conditions of differentiated mineral fertilization

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- Matured ecosystems are characterized by the existence of mycorrhizal hyphal networks, capable of interconnecting the radicular systems of plants.
- Most common associations of roots and fungi are mycorrhizas, vesicular – arbuscular type.

 By optimizing the food resources, mycorrhizas may decrease the inputs within the ecosystem.

Background / Concept

High Fertilization Experiment

Triticum aestivum – root system

Parameters – freq% (frequency)

- + int% (intensity) sys and frag
- + arb% (arbuscularity) sys and frag
- + cdeg% (colonnization degree)



24 Fertilization types

OUTPUT

Data clusterisation

Ordination methods

Forecast?



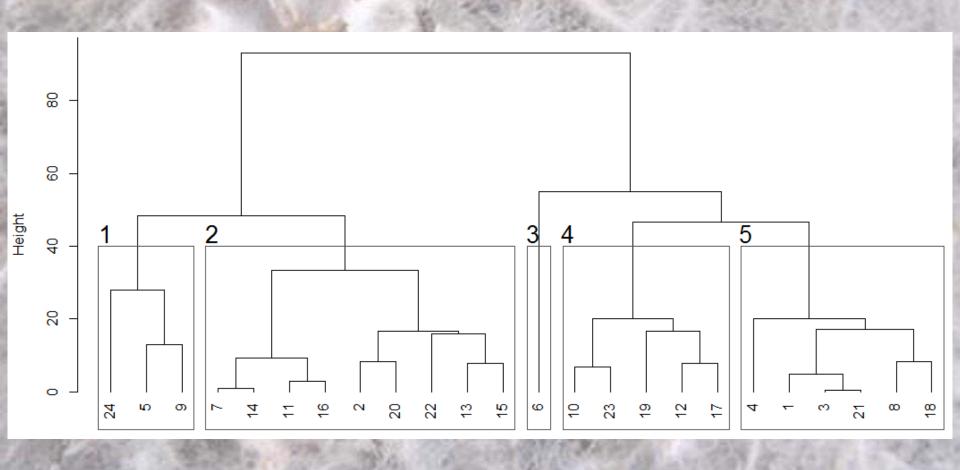
Materials and Methods

	Starter (kg ha ⁻¹)		Autun (kg ha	nn fertiliz a ⁻¹)	zation	Post-winter (kg ha ⁻¹)	Phasial fertilization (kg ha ⁻¹)	
Variant	Туре	Quantity	Na	Pa	Ka	Nv Pv	Nf Pf	
V1	N20P20K0	200	40	40	•		•	
V2	N20P20K0	400	80	80				
V3	N20P20K0	600	120	120				
V4	N18P46K0	86	15	40		24 (A.a)		
V5	N18P46K0	174	31	80		49 (A.a)		
V6	N18P46K0	258	46	120		74 (A.a)		
V7	N15P15K15	267	40	40	40			
V8	N15P15K15	534	80	80	80			
V9	N15P15K15	800	120	120	120			
V10	N20P20K0	400	80	80		67 (A.a)		
V11	N20P20K0	400	80	80		67 (Ca. A.a)		
V12	N20P20K0	400	80	80		67 32 (N27P13K0)		
V13	N20P20K0	400	80	80		67 (Urea)		
V14	N20P20K0	400	80	80		34 (A.a)	34 (A.a.)	
V15	N20P20K0	400	80	80		34 (Ca. A.a)	34 (Ca. A.a.)	
	NOODOOLO	400	00	00		34 16	34 16	
V16	N20P20K0	400	80	80		(N27P13K0)	(N27P13K0)	
V17	N20P20K0	400	80	80		34 (Urea)	34 (Urea)	
V18	N18P46K0	174	31	80		116 (A.a.)	, ,	
V19	N18P46K0	174	31	80		58 (À.a.)	58 (A.a.)	
V20	N18P46K0	174	31	80		116 (Ca. A.a)		
V21	N18P46K0	174	31	80		58 (Ĉa. A.a.)	58 (Ca. A.a.)	
V22	N20P20K0	600	120	120		67 (A.a.)		
V23	N20P20K0	600	120	120		34 (A.a.)	34 (A.a.)	
V24	N20P20K0	600	120	120		34 (Urea)	34 (Urea)	
	Commercial for	Active	ingredi	ent	Active ingredient	Active ingredien		
A.a am	monium nitrate (N - 34%); Ca	a. A.a	calcium	ammoni	um nitrate (N - 27%	6); Urea (N – 46%)	





Similarity of mycorrhizal response to fertilization

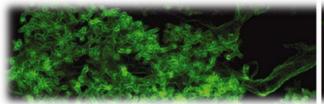


Results and Discussion

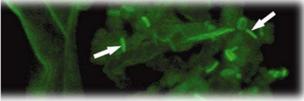


Similarity of mycorrhizal response to fertilization

Cluster	Variant	freq (%)	int SYS (%)	Int Fg (%)	arb Fg (%)	arb SYS (%)	Cdeg (%)
1	V5	93.33	64.50	69.11	37.00	23.87	60.20
	V9	100.00	69.17	69.17	32.84	22.72	69.17
	V24	90.00	56.00	62.22	26.22	14.68	50.40
2	V2	100.00	58.67	58.67	3.69	2.17	58.67
	V7	100.00	63.33	63.33	0.03	0.02	63.33
	V11	100.00	66.83	66.83	2.14	1.43	66.83
	V13	100.00	53.00	53.00	1.64	0.87	53.00
	V14	100.00	63.67	63.67	0.47	0.30	63.67
	V15	100.00	49.33	49.33	5.47	2.70	49.33
	V16	100.00	68.50	68.50	1.95	1.33	68.50
	V20	100.00	56.83	56.83	10.29	5.85	56.83
	V22	90.00	54.07	60.07	2.16	1.17	48.66
3	V6	83.33	40.97	49.16	38.53	15.78	34.14
4	V10	100.00	45.33	45.33	3.09	1.40	45.33
	V12	100.00	33.83	33.83	0.89	0.30	33.83
	V17	96.67	36.83	38.10	4.89	1.80	35.61
	V19	93.33	37.17	39.82	13.63	5.07	34.69
	V23	96 67	42 20	43 66	4.03	1.70	40.79
5	V1	90.00	30.97	34.41	0.00	0.00	27.87
	V3	86.67	29.23	33.73	0.71	0.21	25.34
	V4	76.67	22.17	28.91	0.00	0.00	16.99
	V8	93.33	21.50	23.04	0.71	0.15	20.07
	V18	86.67	23.57	27.19	1.70	0.40	20.42
	V21	86.67	29.00	33.46	0.54	0.16	25.13









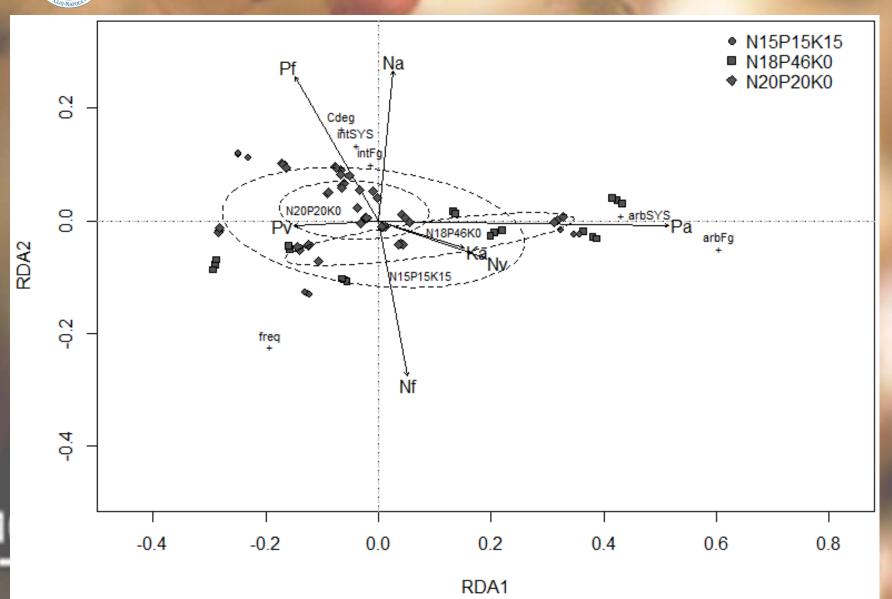
Correlation between colonization parameters and fertilization

Param	Na	Pa	Ка	Nv	Pv	Nf	Pf	N20P20	N18P46	NPK15
freq	0.33**	0.02	0.17	-0.04	0.22	-0.16	0.16	0.36**	-0.53***	0.19
int SYS	0.29*	0.19	0.12	-0.04	-0.04	-0.28*	0.29*	0.19	-0.29*	0.11
int Fg	0.27*	0.23	0.09	-0.03	-0.08	-0.28*	0.27*	0.15	-0.22	0.08
arb Fg	-0.01	0.44***	0.24*	0.08	-0.16	-0.12	-0.10	-0.38***	0.35**	0.09
arb SYS	0.04	0.41***	0.33**	0.01	-0.15	-0.16	-0.09	-0.36**	0.28*	0.16
Cdeg	0.29*	0.15	0.14	-0.05	-0.01	-0.27*	0.29*	0.22	-0.34**	0.14

*** - p val<0.001; ** - p val<0.01; * - p val<0.05



Mycorrhizal response to fertilization gradients







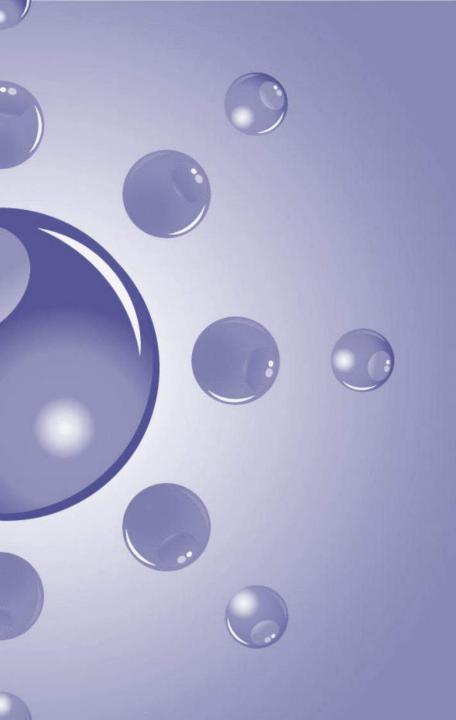
• Fertilization with reduced nitrogen and phosphorus doses act to a drastic reduction in the percentage of arbuscules formed in the root cortex, along with the reduction of operational efficiency of mycorrhizal symbiotic mechanism.

• The highest values of the colonization parameters were recorded in variants fertilized with products that contains a greater quantity of phosphorus than nitrogen (N18P46), but only at a level of phosphorus above 80 kg/ha (a.i.) and an additional mineral nitrogen fertilization at the end of winter.





- Mineral fertilization of winter wheat with high doses of phosphorus applied at sowing favors the development of mycorrhizal intra-radicular hyphal networks, and provides a high efficiency of symbiosis especially in the case of phasial fertilization with nitrogen at the end of winter.
- Mycorrhizal are strongly influenced by the synergistic effect of starter fertilizer type and phasial fertilization, phosphorus being restrictive to active stages of colonization and nitrogen for maintaining the level of colonization.



Thank you for attention