

Response of Root Properties to Tripartite Symbiosis between Lucerne (*Medicago sativa* L.), Rhizobia and Mycorrhiza Under Dry Organic Farming Conditions

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Abstract: Problem statement: It is generally considered that root turnover is a major contributor to organic matter and mineral nutrient cycles in organic managed agroecosystems. **Approach:** This study designed to investigate whether microbial activity could affect on root properties of Lucerne in an organically managed field under dry weather conditions. The trial was laid out as a factorial experiment in the fields of the University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences, Vienna-Austria at Raasdorf in 2007. The experimental factors of Rhizobium (*Sinorhizobium meliloti*) and Arbuscular Mycorrhiza (AM) including *Glomus etunicatum*, *G. intraradices* and *G. claroideum* and irrigation levels were tested. **Results:** Results showed that increasing water deficit affected root dry weigh, specific root mass and root length significantly at 1% level and co-inoculation of rhizobium and mycorrhiza with irrigation increased all root parameters. Data's of variance analysis for mycorrhizal colonization showed that main effect of using mycorrhiza had significant effects on root parameters at 5 and 1% probability level at first and second harvest, respectively. Results of mean comparisons by Duncan's Multiple Range Test showed that mycorrhizal colonization was higher in the inoculated treatments by rhizobium, mycorrhiza and irrigated plots in both harvests. Double interaction of mycorrhiza and irrigation was higher in both harvests (37.05 and 65.73%, respectively). **Conclusion:** It can be suggested that the tripartite symbiosis of Rhizobium, AM and Lucerne can improve the performance of Lucerne in organic farming and under dry conditions. Such traits could be incorporated into breeding programs to improve drought tolerance especially in organic fields.

Key words: Lucerne, root properties, mycorrhizal symbiosis, rhizobium, organic farming

INTRODUCTION

Most researches have focused on aboveground traits, relatively little attention has been paid to belowground processes such as root dynamics. Root production and mortality appear to occur simultaneously during the year and the stocks of live and dead roots reflect only the end products of these products. In other words, root accumulation in agroecosystems is ultimately controlled by the magnitude of root growth and turnover rates in the system^[24,48].

In recent years, agriculture has entered a period of major change. With increasing interest in sustaining economically viable crop production with minimal environmental impacts, farming without synthetic fertilizers and pesticides (organic farming) has been widely adopted as an alternative agricultural

practice^[34,46]. Organic farming has to be self-sufficient in nutrients because the uses of chemical fertilizers are excluded. The cornerstone for soil fertility in organic farming is the use of those plants such legumes that are able to fix atmospheric N₂ and also remain residue in the soil. Lucerne (*Medicago sativa* L.) is an important fodder legume in organic farming systems, mainly under dry site conditions. This plant improves the yield and quality of following crops by fixing nitrogen from the air^[14,42], reduces diseases and weeds, increase soil organic matter contents and improves water infiltration^[16,38,44]. Also it has been well demonstrated that root production in such a plant like Lucerne found to be equivalent to, or greater than above-ground biomass^[15,20,33].

The amount of plant residues in the field has an important role to increase organic matter that improves soil fertility, microbial activity and water holding

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capacity and other benefits that is very useful especially in the organically managed fields. Root growth and distribution could affect both plant growth especially in the extreme conditions and also increasing soil organic matter after harvesting the plants. In addition to Carbon (C), roots residues contain amount of plant-available Nitrogen (N) and Phosphorus (P), which can be recycled in field application, naturally. It is hence of great interest to develop methods allowing a good knowledge of plant root spatial distribution to explore the best rooting configuration to optimize the competition for water and nutrients^[29]. Since, Water uptake depends on root size (length or mass), activity and spatial distribution, most existing research on roots has focused on morphology and growth. Mechanisms relating root distributions to their function can be determined by quantifying root length, diameter and associated surface area. This important information improves our understanding of root dynamics and associated functions in agroecological production systems.

Roots can respond to both internal^[32] and external controls (e.g., temperature, soil resources and water availability^[17]). Understanding the mechanisms of root tolerance to drought conditions may further our understanding of root morphological traits associated with drought tolerance. On the other hand, studies of root systems growing in the field have to include the possibility that symbiotic associations (mycorrhiza and rhizobia) can significantly modify the hydraulic behavior of roots, with respect to that described under laboratory conditions. Soil microbial activity is considered a main parameter in ecosystem functioning. Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi (AMF) is a mutualistic microsymbionts of about 90% of higher plants. Their well documented effect is the improvement of plant-water relations and increase water absorption^[10,23] and the enhancement of the uptake of phosphorus, as well as of other macro and micro elements, in sub-optimal situations^[7,47]. It was also well documented that AMF colonization and AM fungal activity is enhanced by rhizobium, resulting in better plant performance^[7,8,22,51]. AM fungi and *Rhizobium* spp. form an intimate association with leguminous plants, which is often termed the “tripartite symbiosis”. Plants benefit from this association in many ways including enhanced plant growth, yield and nutrient content especially N and P^[5,6]. In addition, research reports suggest that plant benefits derived from the tripartite symbiosis are superior to that of uninoculated control plants or that of plants inoculated with either AMF or rhizobium alone. Furthermore some reports suggest that differences between co-inoculations results are mediated by specific inter-endophyte interactions between

rhizobium strains and the different AMF species, which became evident under N-deficient conditions^[9,30].

The climate of eastern Austria is stamped by dry summers. The resulting low water supply can considerably impair the BNF rate of legumes, mycorrhizal activity and their constructive effect on soil fertility. In a preceding study^[43], Lucerne proved to be the most efficient legume under this dry condition.

In the context of water availability, the influence of irrigation as a factor affecting root survival was considered in this research. This study hypothesized that root biomass and other roots traits are varied in the presence of microbial symbiosis and may these microbial activities could improve root traits under dry organic farming conditions.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Site description and weather conditions: The trial was located on the organically managed fields of the research station of the University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences, Vienna, in Raasdorf (Length: 16°35'32"E> width: 48°13'53"N> height: 151 m) in April 2007. Climate of this area is characterized by hot, dry summers with little dew and cold winters with little snow. The mean annual temperature is 9.8°C, the average precipitation 554 mm. Soil was Calcaric Phaeozems^[55] from Loess with a silty loam texture, organic carbon contents of 2.2% in the A horizon and a pH_{CaCl2} value of 7.6 in the topsoil. The soils are described in detail in Freyer *et al.*,^[21].

Treatment variants differ with respect to the inoculation and irrigation of Lucerne (Table 1). The seeding density was 25 kg ha⁻¹ in all cases, Lucerne cultivar was Sitel (Origin and maintainer: Netherlands/Barenburg Holland BV, Atationsstraat 40, 6678 AC, Oosterhout; thousand seed weight: 2.3 g).

The mean temperature in April 2007 (sowing trial) was 12.28°C, which was more than monthly average (9.7°C) and mean precipitation at this time was 0.80 mm which was very small amount precipitation in compare with monthly average (38.8 mm). Because of this dry condition and very low precipitation in mentioned time, sprinkler irrigation has been used for all treatments immediately after sowing.

Table 1: Treatment characters

Treatments	Rhizobia	Mycorrhiza	Irrigation
R ₁ M ₀ I ₀	+	-	-
R ₀ M ₁ I ₀	-	+	-
R ₁ M ₁ I ₀	+	+	-
R ₀ M ₀ I ₀	-	-	-
R ₁ M ₀ I ₁	+	-	+
R ₀ M ₁ I ₁	-	+	+
R ₁ M ₁ I ₁	+	+	+
R ₀ M ₀ I ₁	-	-	+

-: Without application +: With application

In the other months, May-September 2007 the temperature and precipitation were more or less same to the long term monthly average. Specially the precipitation most of the times was more than long term monthly average. The amount of precipitation from beginning of experiment until first harvest (12 April until 9 July) was 150.8 mm and from first harvest until second harvest (9 July-20 September) was 331 mm. It shows that we had a large amount of precipitation (481.8 mm) during the experiment.

Inoculation with Rhizobia and Mycorrhiza: The rhizobia used originated from the commercial inoculum collection of Becker Underwood Company with the trade name of Histick. The carrier material of inoculum's was sterilized peat based and contained minimum 2×10^9 viable cells of selected *Sinorhizobium meliloti* g^{-1} . Lucerne seeds of each plot ($30.56 \text{ g plot}^{-1}$) were inoculated with 6.5 g of rhizobium inoculum. Multispecific cultures of the AM species included *Glomus etunicatum*, *G. intraradices* and *G. claroideum* were produced by INOQ Agri company. The other characteristics of the inoculums are as follows: Carrier material, Vermiculite; Grain size: 1-2 mm; Specific weight: $570\text{-}610 \text{ g L}^{-1}$, pH: 5.7; Most Probable Number of propagules (MPN): 150 ± 9 . The inoculums were previously weighted for each mycorrhizal plot (850 g m^{-2}), spread congenial at the soil surface of each plot, then mixed with soil to 5 cm depth before sowing. After spreading and mixing mycorrhiza inoculum in the soil, Lucerne seeds sowed in the plots.

Irrigation: First irrigation has been done on 12 April 2007 for all the plots by sprinkler. After 7 weeks, irrigation for treatment was started. Five irrigations during the experiment and in each irrigation 12 mm plot^{-1} were used for irrigated plots.

Experimental design and statistical methods: The research was laid out by factorial experiment in the form of Complete Randomized Block Design (CRBD) with 4 replicates; also mean comparisons for all parameters have been done by Duncan's Multiple Range Test (DMRT). All variants were presented in each replicate ($8 \times 4 = 32$ plots). The area of each plot was $3 \times 3 \text{ m}$ (9 m^2). Within each Lucerne plot, part of the area was designed for yield measurements without any destruction till end of the project (Harvest 1 and 2). Following a 4-way ANOVA^[49] with the factors "AM inoculation", "*S. meliloti* inoculation", "irrigation" and "block", means of the interaction combinations were compared by DMRT.

Root sampling and root parameters: Roots of different treatments of Lucerne to investigate root parameters were taken at first and second harvest (H1: 09.07.2007 and H2: 20.09.2007), according to the development stage of the Lucerne crop at beginning of flowering. Using soil core method^[12,36] by an auger (10 cm diameter, 30 cm deep with 2 replicates per plot-one in row and one between rows).

The roots subsequently separated from soil by a hydro pneumatic elutriation system (Gillison's Variety Fabrication Inc., USA) through a sieve with a mesh of $760 \mu\text{m}$, both large and fine terminal roots collected carefully. The procedure was conducted cautiously to prevent supplementary root damage and losses. After cleaning the roots, roots were stored in the bottles with full of water in the refrigerator at 4°C for later analysis. The commercial software package WinRHIZO 4.1 (Regent Instruments Inc., Quebec, Canada, 2000) which works under windows software program and uses a skeletonization method for measuring the root parameters, has been used for determination of root parameters. WinRHIZO uses a non statistical method for measuring root morphology. This method first presented at the American Society of Horticultural Science meeting held in Montreal (Qc. Canada) in 1995^[3]. Optical scanners and digital cameras produce image files that are known as raster image. These images are made of an array of square pixels, a pixel (Picture Element) being the smallest element of an image. When an image is scanned at 600 dots per inch (dpi), every pixel is $1/600$ of an inch (or 0.042 m) in size. WinRHIZO uses the information contained in the image files to compute morphological measurements. The roots then spread out over a transparent, water filled tray (8 mm water depth). The try is then placed on the scanner bed and the roots are scanned. Large roots cut into small segments, this procedure decreases the number of root overlaps, which are considered to be the major error source in root length estimation^[13,28,45].

After measuring root length by WinRHIZO, specific root length (root length density- cm cm^{-3}) is calculated as length of root per unit volume of soil. Specific root length is preferred over specific root mass, because the formation of mycorrhiza is not directly related to weight of roots. Also, specific root mass (root mass density g cm^{-3}) is calculated as weight of root per unit volume of soil. Root surface area calculated from the measured diameter with simple trigonometric formula. Root Area Index (RAI) is calculated with the following formula at second harvest: $\text{RAI} = \text{Root surface area/soil surface area}$.

Mycorrhizal colonization (%) of roots is observed in the upper 0-30 cm of the soil profile. So, special care

is required in collecting smaller roots because they easily break away from the main roots. In order to evaluation mycorrhizal colonization in Lucerne roots, after separating lateral roots, Ink-vinegar method for staining of mycorrhizal roots has been used that already described by Vierheilig *et al.*^[54]. For quantification of colonized roots by AM fungi gridline intersection method has been used^[53]. After washing the roots and its studies, roots of each treatment dried at 70°C for 72 h in the oven and root dry weight (g m^{-2}) for each treatment is calculated. Dry weight of mycorrhizal roots (g m^{-2}), calculated by multiplying the estimated percentage of root colonization by the dry weight of roots.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Efficient water uptake is an important determinant of drought resistance and generally water uptake depends on root size (length or mass), root activity and spatial distribution. Extensive deep rooting often has been emphasized in relation to drought resistance^[37,52].

The tripartite association is relatively less well understood with respect to the factors that regulate it, compared to the rhizobium-legume symbiosis^[56]. A worldwide database of measurements of root profiles showed that the average root mass ranged from about 200 g m^{-2} for croplands to about 5000 g m^{-2} for forests and sclerophyllous shrubs and trees^[31]. In this research, root dry weight was on average 400 g m^{-2} at harvest 1 and 450 g m^{-2} at harvest 2. It increased from harvest 1 to harvest 2 because of root growth (Fig. 1a-c). AM inoculation and irrigation significantly increased root dry weight at both harvests (Table 2). Al-Karaki and Al-Raddad^[2] reported root dry weight and total root length of wheat genotypes were reduced by drought stress but plant inoculated with *G. mosseae* had higher root dry weight than non-mycorrhizal plants. Inoculation with rhizobium slightly increased root dry weight at the first and second harvest (Fig. 1a), but not

significantly (Table 2). Root development and distribution in soils are important for root-water and nutrient uptake studies in soil plant systems. In this way, AM inoculation may alleviate drought stress by enhancing water and nutrient uptake similar to the alleviating effects of AM on plant growth under extreme conditions^[18,40,41]. AM inoculation did not affect Lucerne root growth upon rhizobium inoculation significantly (Table 2). Still, root dry weight was higher in the rhizobium and AM treatment, relative to the control treatment at harvest 1 (Fig. 1a and b), indicating a slight positive interaction. Neither rhizobium inoculation nor rhizobium x irrigation interaction affected root weight significantly (Table 2). But increased root weight in rhizobium treated plots versus control plots on the non-irrigated plots at second harvest (Fig. 1c) showed a positive rhizobium inoculation effect only under non-irrigated conditions. In annual crops, flowering (anthesis) appears to be a particularly important developmental stage after which assimilates are required to fill the growing grain leaving little for roots. In this case, most legumes are much less determinate than cereals, with flowering and grain filling occurring over a more prolonged period so that the demand for assimilates by the grain increases gradually. In consequence the root mass of many legumes continues to increase during flowering and early grain filling.

It has been suggested that mycorrhiza are relatively more important to plant growth under dry conditions than when soil moisture is plentiful^[39]. Plant infected by arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi can tolerate and recover more rapidly from soil water deficit than uninfected plants^[1,11,25,27]. Root hairs are very efficient in increasing the root surface area, although their effect on uptake may not be proportional because of competition among them. Plants and fungi have developed symbiotic associations. They act, at least partly, in a similar way but are more efficient than root hairs and provide for transport from the soil to the root over much larger distances than allowed by diffusion.

Table 2: Analysis of variance for measured traits

Mean Square (MS)														
SOV	df	RDW 1	RDW 2	MC 1	MC2	DWMR 1	DWMR 2	RL 1	RL 2	SRL 1	SRL 2	RLC1	RLC 2	RAI2
Replication	3	337.27	594.92	11.765	9.623	174.92	631.28	2075.97	381.15	0.0000	0.0000	580.77	228.58	3.55
Rhizobium	1	994.58ns	4974.28ns	21.61ns	58.40ns	901.29*	4699.59ns	11202.42**	24926.42**	0.0001**	0.002**	3218.17**	15604.66**	11.36ns
Mycorrhiza	1	4645.99*	7510.17*	64.64*	934.30**	3189.52**	35912.83**	71.67ns	22818.35**	0.000ns	0.002**	1284.36*	48700.66**	1.03ns
Irrigation	1	6683.41**	36904.33**	0.47ns	108.89ns	662.57*	25371.16**	18488.20**	35003.27**	0.001**	0.002**	2036.25**	24624.76**	41.46*
R*M	1	1507.28ns	130.85ns	0.11ns	46.34ns	115.24ns	93.905ns	330.05ns	2045.60ns	0.000ns	0.000ns	62.96ns	321.46ns	0.48ns
R*I	1	658.66ns	3575.41ns	3.03ns	535.22**	1.17ns	19637.90**	7643.12**	439.63ns	0.001**	0.000ns	496.07ns	5913.01*	33.58*
M*I	1	116.28ns	1867.67ns	21.42ns	76.97ns	546.48ns	2685.45ns	70.42ns	416.81ns	0.000ns	0.000ns	333.81ns	31.08ns	5.25ns
R*M*I	1	829.87ns	95.32ns	0.70ns	598.84*	192.93ns	10031.83*	366.86ns	28984.49**	0.000ns	0.002**	17.02ns	40295.59**	35.24*
Error	21	455.42	1335.49	8.98	58.65	151.82	1858.97	658.48	1998.60	0	0	257.60	1348.99	7.61
c.v.	-	5.24	7.67	8.58	12.75	8.66	14.95	6.44	9.63	6.44	9.63	11.53	13.06	19.99

* and **: Significant at 5 and 1% probability level, respectively, ns: Non-significant; RDW: Root Dry Weight, MC: Mycorrhizal Colonization, DWMR: Dry Weight of Mycorrhizal Roots, RL: Root Length, SRL: Specific Root Length, RLC: Root Length Colonized and RAI: Root Area Index at first (09.07.2007) and second (20.09.2007) harvest

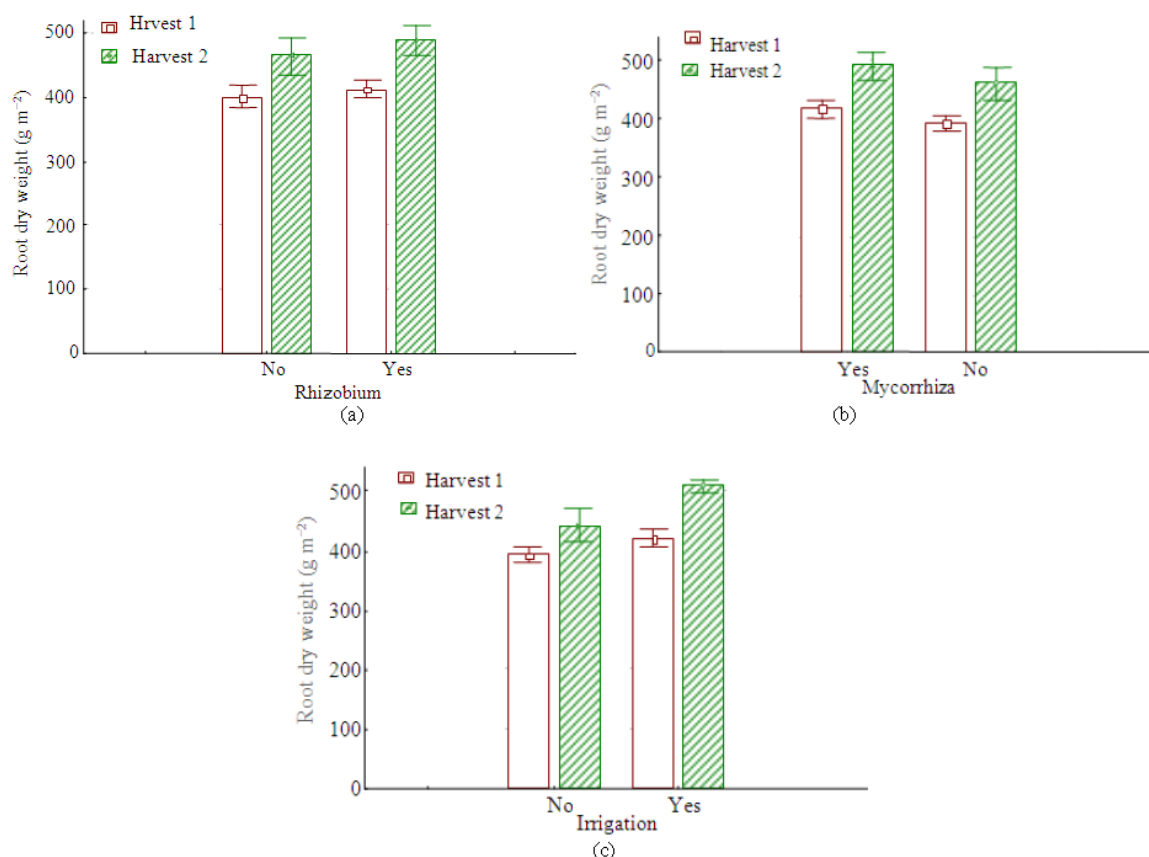


Fig. 1: Mean comparisons of main effect of rhizobium (a), mycorrhiza (b) and irrigation (c) on root dry weight at first (09.07.2007) and second (20.09.2007) harvest by Duncan's multiple range test ($p < 0.05$).

In this experiment, AM colonization varied from 33% in the non-inoculated treatment at harvest 1-66% in the AM treated plots at second harvest (Fig. 3a-c). AM inoculation significantly increased AM colonization at $p = 0.05$ and 0.01 at the first and second harvest, respectively (Table 2). At harvest 1, the effect of AM inoculation on mycorrhizal colonization was more pronounced on irrigation than on non-irrigated plots (Fig. 3c). This can be very favorable for higher water and nutrient uptake under stress conditions. At both harvests, the effects of AM on the non-irrigated plots were similar to the non-inoculated and irrigated plots. This indicates that AM and irrigation similarly affected AM colonization. The rhizobium \times irrigation interaction was significant at $p = 0.01$ only at the second harvest (Table 2). Rhizobium inoculation increased AM colonization on non-irrigated plots and had the opposite effect on irrigated plots (Fig. 3c). The triple interaction of rhizobium \times mycorrhiza \times irrigation also was significant (Table 2). The AM

colonization in treatment $R_1M_1I_1$ was higher than in all other treatments at both harvests. Data show that, at both harvests, the effect of AM with irrigation ($R_0M_1I_1$) was stronger than the effect of rhizobium with irrigation ($R_1M_0I_1$) (Fig. 4d). Generally, inoculation with mycorrhiza had a significant effect in all of evaluated parameters (except root length and specific root length) and according to their mean in second harvest its effect was higher than first harvest. There were only few significant differences between treatments. There is also evidence for alterations of root morphology in response to AM colonization, such as promotion of root elongation.

Frequently, increased formation of laterals and of fine roots has been observed which may be triggered by increased indole-3-butyric acid levels of infected roots. Also, increased cytokinin accumulation has been related to lateral roots formation in response to AM infection^[11]. Increase the number of putative AM infection sites and thereby promote AM colonization.

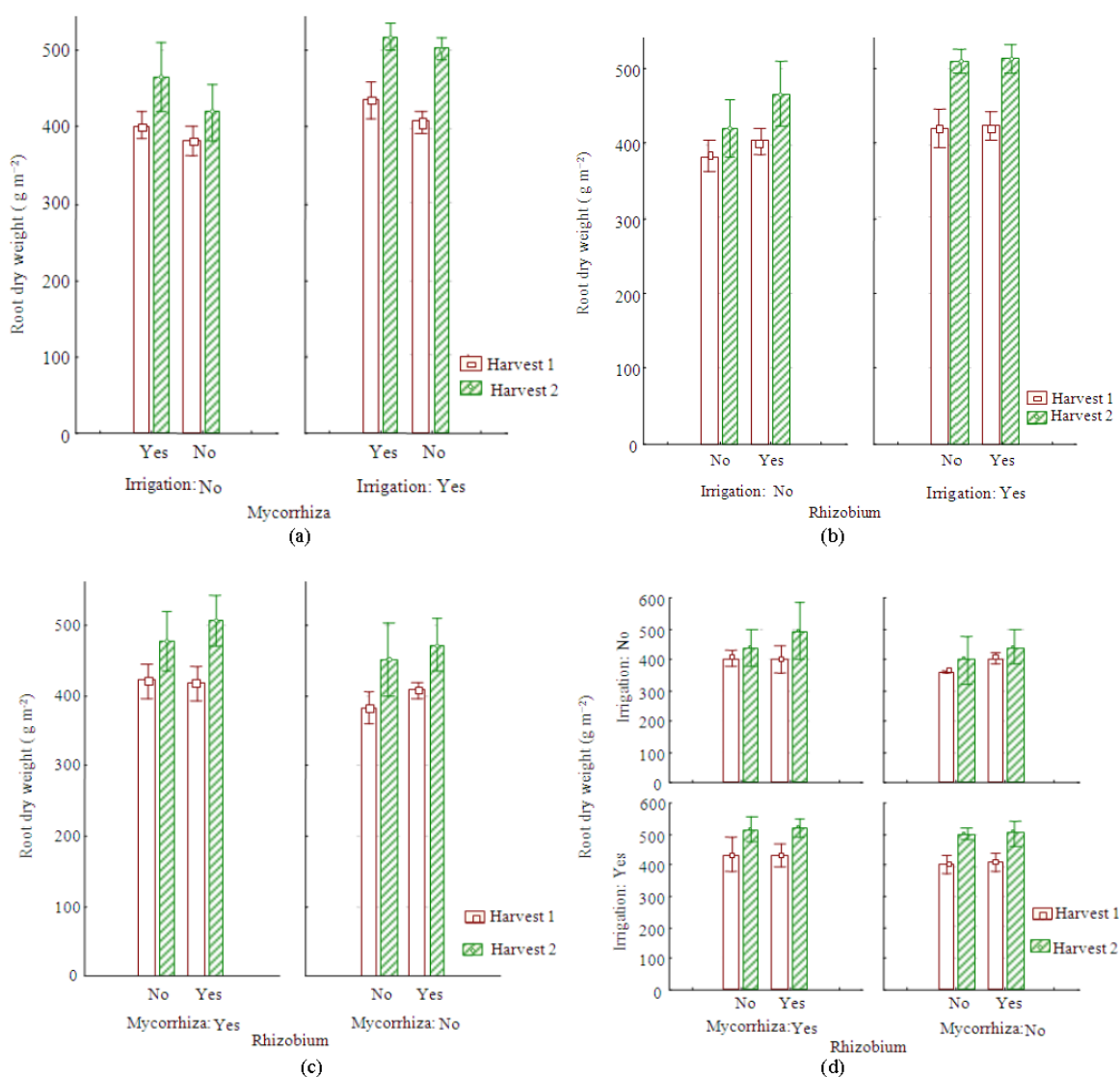


Fig. 2: Mean comparisons of double interaction effect of mycorrhiza × irrigation (a), rhizobium × irrigation (b), rhizobium × mycorrhiza (c) and triple interaction of rhizobium × mycorrhiza × irrigation (d) on root dry weight at first (09.07.2007) and second (20.09.2007) harvest by Duncan's multiple range test ($p < 0.05$).

The main effect of rhizobium at the first harvest, the main effect of AM at the second harvest, the main effect of irrigation at both harvests and the triple interaction of rhizobium × AM × irrigation at the second harvest on mycorrhizal colonization were significant (Table 2). It shows that broadcast of fungal mycelia ameliorate the absorption of nutritional elements by root system and through this process AM create an interaction with internal tissues of root system producing additional water absorption system. Also, a variety of mechanisms may help ameliorate drought stress in mycorrhizal plants thereby enhancing plant

recovery after drought. For example, mycorrhizal fungi sometimes increase root length density or alter root system morphology, enabling infected plants to explore more soil volume and extract more water than uninfected plants during drought^[19,35]. In the second harvest the amount of root weight was 3148-3747 kg ha⁻¹ and in both harvests R0M0 resulted in the lowest amount. In first harvest all the treatments were in the same group but in the second harvest treatments R₀M₁ and R₁M₁ resulted in higher relative to the other treatments, producing the amount of 3610 and 3747 kg ha⁻¹ yield, respectively.

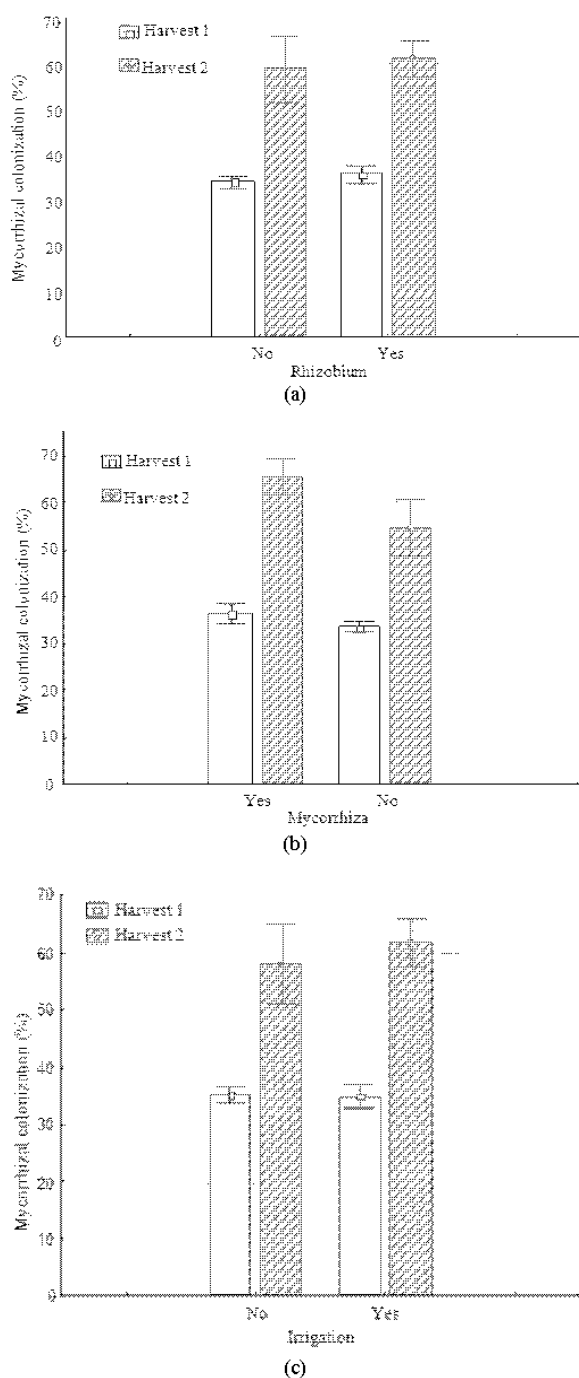


Fig. 3: Mean comparisons of main effect of rhizobium (a) mycorrhiza (b) and irrigation (c) on mycorrhizal colonization at first (09.07.2007) and second (20.09.2007) harvest by Duncan's multiple range test ($p < 0.05$)

Effect of rhizobium on root length, specific root length and root length colonized in both harvests had

significant differences and in the second harvest all of these parameters were higher than first year. Effect of rhizobium on dry weight of mycorrhizal root was significant only in first harvest at 5% probability level and in second harvest it was higher than first harvest and was not significant. This increasing is regarded to growing the roots between time duration of first harvest until second harvest and also increasing mycorrhizal colonization during this period.

Extensive, deep rooting often has been emphasized in relation to drought resistance^[26,37,52]. Irrigation in all of the parameters (except mycorrhizal colonization) had significant effect at 1% probability level. Effect of double interaction of irrigation \times rhizobium on mycorrhizal colonization and dry weight of mycorrhizal root was significant at second harvest and for root length and specific root length in first harvest. These results show that effects of these two parameters together are higher than their individual effect for mentioned parameters. There is not a unique relation between the rate of water uptake from a given soil layer and the root length density in that layer. The relation changes as the soil dries and as the root system grows, ages and senesces. Water affects root growth in many ways. Schnek and Jackson^[50] found that the root depth of vegetation was more strongly related to mean annual precipitation. Also, water uptake depends on root size (length or mass), root activity and spatial distribution. Effect of triple interaction of irrigation \times rhizobium \times mycorrhiza on mycorrhizal colonization, dry weight of mycorrhizal root, root length, specific root length and root length colonized was significant only in second harvest. Changing of root architecture and specific root length of plants by AM colonization is described by Auge^[4]. The best combination of treatments for dry weight of mycorrhizal root were triple interaction of irrigation \times rhizobium \times mycorrhiza and double interaction of irrigation \times mycorrhiza with means in second harvest. For root length the best combination of treatments was triple interaction of irrigation \times rhizobium \times mycorrhiza the lowest one belongs to control treatment (without irrigation, rhizobium and mycorrhiza). Results of mean comparisons by Duncan's multiple range test showed that root area index was higher when rhizobia and mycorrhiza used individually in compare with their dual application. Effect of double interaction of rhizobium \times mycorrhiza on root area index ranged from 13.147 (R_0M_0) to 14.697 (R_1M_1). Effect of double interaction of rhizobium \times irrigation on this parameter varied from 11.040-14.509 and R_0I_0 was at the lowest group. In double interaction of mycorrhiza \times irrigation all of treatments were at the same group.

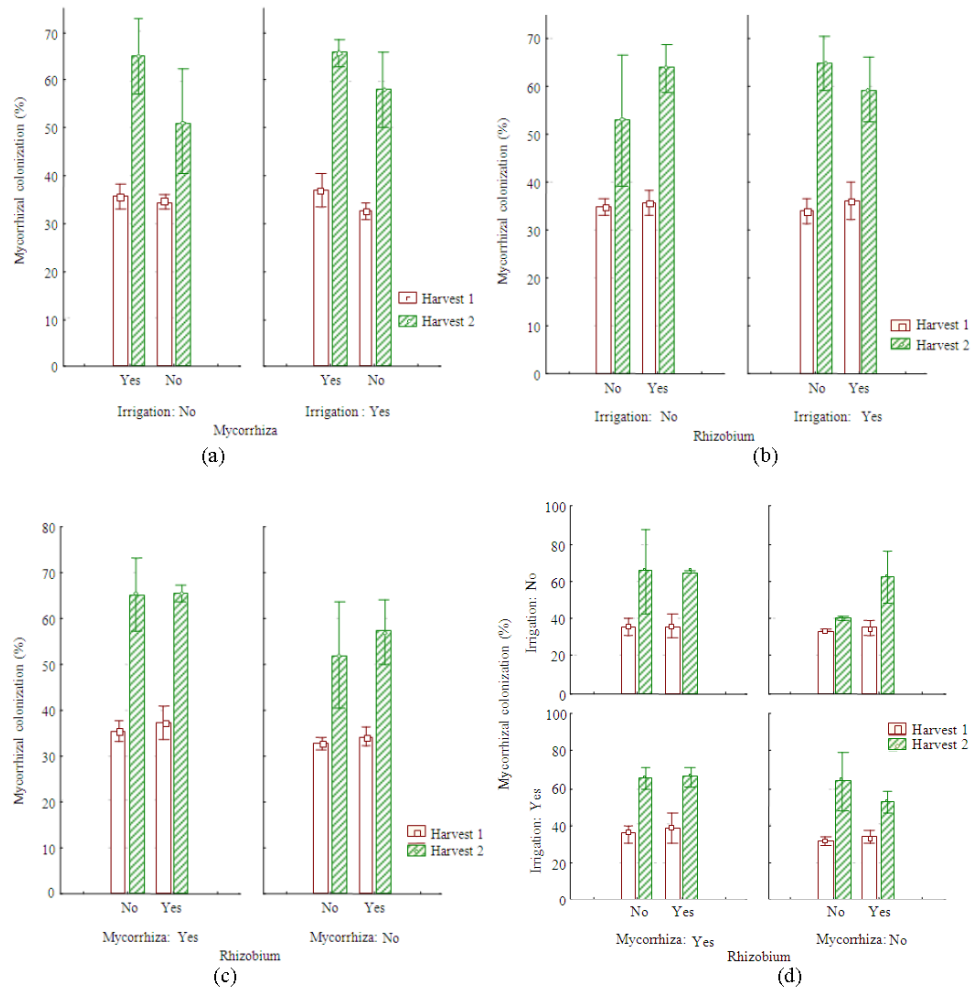


Fig. 4: Mean comparisons of double interaction effect of mycorrhiza x irrigation (a), rhizobium x irrigation (b), rhizobium x mycorrhiza (c) and triple interaction of rhizobium x mycorrhiza x irrigation (d) on mycorrhizal colonization at first (09.07.2007) and second (20.09.2007) harvest by Duncan's multiple range test ($p < 0.05$)

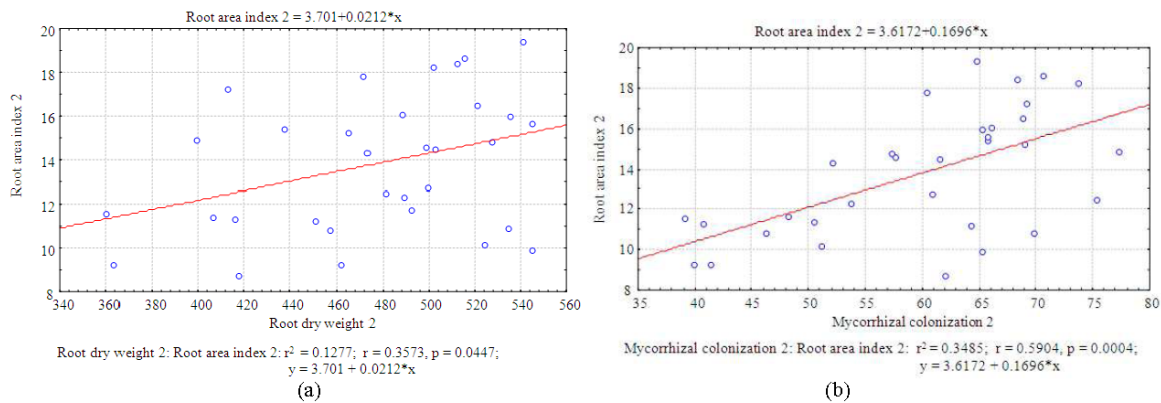


Fig. 5: Correlation between root area index with root dry weight (a) and mycorrhizal colonization (b) at second (20.09.2007) harvest

Effect of irrigation was higher than the effect of using mycorrhiza. In triple interaction of rhizobium \times mycorrhiza \times irrigation, root area index was higher than other treatments. Root area index had a positive and significant correlation with Mycorrhizal Colonization (MC) and Root Dry Weight (RDW) (Fig. 5a and b).

CONCLUSION

The amount of remaining roots and its distribution change in conventional and organic fields and also under different extreme condition such as dry condition. In agricultural systems, below ground complementarily between root systems is now considered as a key issue for a successful exploitation of soil resources. In conclusion, Lucerne rhizosphere structure especially in the organic field is highly dynamic and influenced by different factors such as the plant age, water availability and the type of bio-inoculant. There is distance-related effect of the root on the bacterial community of the root-adhering rhizosphere soil was more influence than the one of the rhizoplane/endorhizosphere by modifications in its soil environment, such as an increase in fertilizer input. Also, the results showed that rhizobium and mycorrhiza as two beneficial microorganisms do not have any competition and can improve synergistically the plant resistance to environmental impacts but it was observed that the main effect of each treatment had a powerful and significant effect on most evaluated parameters in compare with their interactions. Because roots are not distributed uniformly with respect to the distance from the plant, the position from which a sample is taken is important if results of different treatments are to be compared. Results showed that increasing water deficit affected root dry weigh, specific root mass and root length significantly at 1% level and co-inoculation of rhizobium and mycorrhiza with irrigation could increase all root parameters. Data's of variance analysis for mycorrhizal colonization showed that main effect of using mycorrhiza had significant effects on root parameters at 5 and 1% probability level in first and second harvest, respectively. Results of mean comparisons by Duncan's multiple range test showed that mycorrhizal colonization was higher in R1, M1 and I1 treatments than R0, M1 and I1 treatments in both harvests. Double interaction of MII1 was at the highest group in both harvests (37.05 and 65.73%, respectively). Root area index had a positive and significant correlation with Mycorrhizal Colonization (MC) and root dry weight (RDW). Therefore, it is crucial to consider compatibility between rhizobium and mycorrhiza community not only for enhanced

productivity, but also for the enhanced survival and establishment of legumes growing in less than ideal environmental conditions.

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