

## Glomus spp.

	1*	1	3
	1164	2	8,
2	5600		281,
3	1756		10,
4	1756		8,

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### Benefits of the micorrhizal fungi *Glomus* spp. for grapevine nutrient uptake, biocontrol and microbial ecology

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#### SUMMARY

*Glomus* spp.

( ).

*Glomus* spp. is the largest genus of the arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi (AM). All of the species of this genus has abilities to form symbiotic relationships with plant roots. Depends of the density, this symbiosis could makes a significant contribution to the plant growth and nutrient uptake. The major effect of *Glomus* spp. on the nutrition is result from the hyphal transport of immobile mineral ions. It is important advantage especially for the slowly diffusing mineral ions such as phosphorus. The AM mycorrhizal fungi

*Glomus* spp.

spp. AM  
*Glomus* spp.  
*Glomus* spp.  
*Glomus* spp.,

*Glomus*  
(VAM),  
90%  
(Bonfante and Genre,  
2010).  
(Sylvia et al., 2005; Smith and  
Read, 2008),  
(Zhang et al., 2010; Yang et al., 2014).  
(Allen et al., 2003).

*Glomus* spp. has the ability to improve the root resistance to attack by pathogens, also to contribute positively to the soil structure and stability. Implementation of practices that favors their multiplication could be important aspect of viticulture management.

The studies in this review presented the mechanism of symbiosis and the beneficial effects of mycorrhizal fungi *Glomus* spp. on the grapevine growth, nutrient uptake, disease tolerance, soil fertility and microbial ecology.

**Key words:** grapevine, arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi, *Glomus* spp., nutrient uptake, biocontrol, microbial ecology

## INTRODUCTION

Arbuscular mycorrhiza (AM) is a symbiotic association between plant and fungi, in which the fungus hyphae penetrate into the cells of the roots of a vascular plants. This association is also known as vesicular-arbuscular mycorrhiza (VAM) due to the formation of vesicles (bladder-like structures) and arbuscules (branched hyphae) after colonization of root cells. Arbuscular mycorrhiza is the most common type of symbiotic association. It is assumed that up to 90% of the world's plant species have the ability to form a mycorrhizal relationship (Bonfante and Genre, 2010). This type of association increases the absorption surface area of the root and brings benefits of the plant in terms of water and nutrients (Sylvia et al., 2005; Smith and Read, 2008), and provides protection from biotic and abiotic stress factors (Zhang et al., 2010; Yang et al., 2014). Fungal hyphae are much thinner than plant roots and easily reach even limited surfaces in soil. The plants provide it sugars (carbon source) synthesized by photosynthesis (Allen et al., 2003). AM also brings significant environmental benefits as it leads to the improvement of ecosystem sustainability, maintenance and

(Wu, 2017).  
 (*Vitis vinifera* L.),  
 (Vivier and Pretorius, 2002; Balestrini, 2010)  
 (AM ) (Deal et al., 1971; Menge et al., 1983; Nappi et al., 1985; Cheng and Baumgartner, 2004; Oehl et al., 2009).  
*Glomus intaradices*, *Glomus macrocarpum*, *Glomus mosseae* *Paraglomus occultum* (Menge et al., 1983; Karagiannidis et al., 1997; Cheng and Baumgartner, 2004; Oehl et al., 2005).  
*Glomus*.  
*Glomus spp.*  
*Glomeromycetes*, *Glomeromycota* (Tulasne and Tulasne, 1844.).  
 85  
 (Kirk et al., 2008)  
*Glomus*  
 ( 1).  
 ),  
 AM  
 (Tamasloukht et al., 2003; Akiyama and Hayashi, 2006; Bücking et al., 2008; Bücking et al., 2012).  
*Glomus spp.*  
 (Bidartondo et al., 2002).

improvement of the soil structure, etc. (Wu, 2017).

European grapevine (*Vitis vinifera* L.) is one of the most economically important crops in the world, with widespread cultivation and high commercial value (Vivier and Pretorius, 2002; Balestrini, 2010).

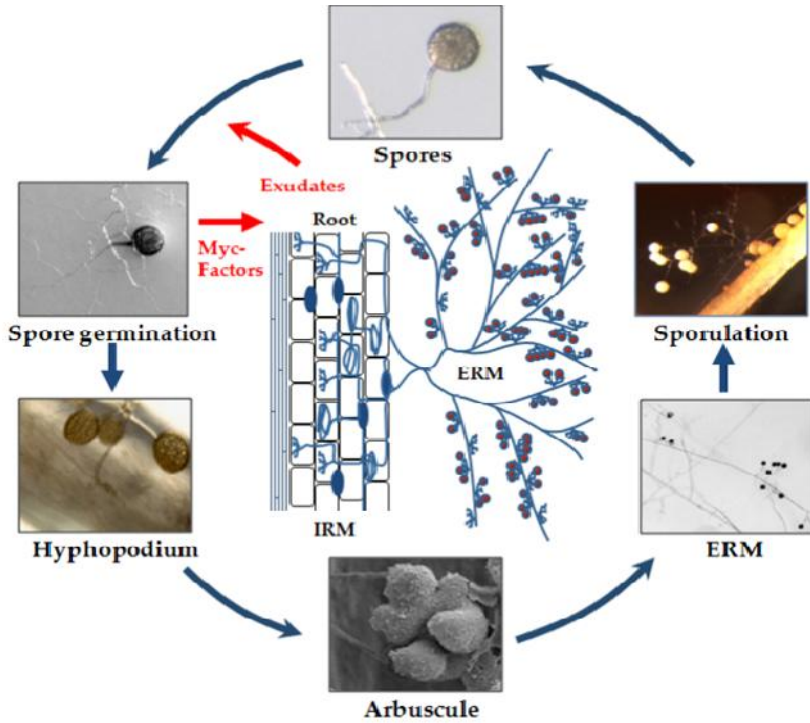
Plants in the vineyards are positively influenced by the soil arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi (AMF) (Deal et al., 1971; Menge et al., 1983; Nappi et al., 1985; Cheng and Baumgartner, 2004; Oehl et al., 2009). The most common AMF species reported from vineyard soils have been *Glomus intraradices*, *Glomus macrocarpum*, *Glomus mosseae* and *Paraglomus occultum* (Menge et al., 1983; Karagiannidis et al., 1997; Cheng and Baumgartner, 2004; Oehl et al., 2005).

Biology and ecology of the arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi from the *Glomus* spp.

#### *Characteristics and systematics*

*Glomus spp.* is the largest genus of arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi (AMF) belonging to the *Glomeromycetes* class, division *Glomeromycota* (Tulasne and Tulasne, 1844). Up to now, 85 species have been described, and all of them forms symbiotic relationships with plant roots (Kirk et al., 2008)

*Glomus* species are obligate biotrophs, dependended on their mycorrhizal association with plant roots to complete their life cycle and produce the next generation of spores (Figure 1). Spores are able to germinate without the presence of a host, but germination tube respond to root exudates (eg, strigolactones) that are capable of inducing pre-symbiotic growth of AM spores (Tamasloukht et al., 2003; Akiyama and Hayashi, 2006; Bücking et al., 2008; Bücking et al., 2012). They cannot be cultured in laboratory conditions without the presence of a host plant. AMF *Glomus* spp. are found in almost all terrestrial habitats, including arable land, deserts, grasslands, tropical forests, and tundras (Bidartondo et al., 2002).



.1.

**Glomus spp.**

**Fig.1. Life cycle and stage of development of Glomus spp. (Bücking et al., 2012).**

Glomus spp. (Jarstfer and Sylvia 1993). (Jarstfer and Sylvia, 1993; Beveret al., 1996; Brundrett et al., 1996). (An et al., 1990; Watson and Millner, 1996; Koske et al., 1997; Brundrett et al., 1999). AM

*Glomus* spp. must be grown in association with living plants to provide material for scientific purposes, practical applications, and taxonomic research. Mycorrhizal fungi are usually propagated using “pot cultures” where the inoculated plant is grown in sandy soil with a low level phosphorus content. These fungi can also be grown using aeroponics or root-organ cultures (Jarstfer and Sylvia, 1993). Spores isolated from soil are most commonly used (Jarstfer and Sylvia, 1993; Bever et al., 1996; Brundrett et al., 1996). Soil samples often contain spores of other species (An et al., 1990; Watson and Millner, 1996; Koske et al., 1997; Brundrett et al., 1999). Thus, soil fungal isolates are a mixture of fungi, dynamically changing over time. Production of living cultures of AM fungi is difficult and time consuming, and consequently, is the main factor limiting research activities and practical applications with these fungi (Dighton et

(Dighton et al., 2005).

( 4 m)  
(Virginia et al., 1986; Zajicek et al., 1986).

(Hepper, 1985; Brundrett and Kendrick 1990; Dighton et al., 2005).

(Halary et al., 2011; Halary et al., 2013).

( 1 2).

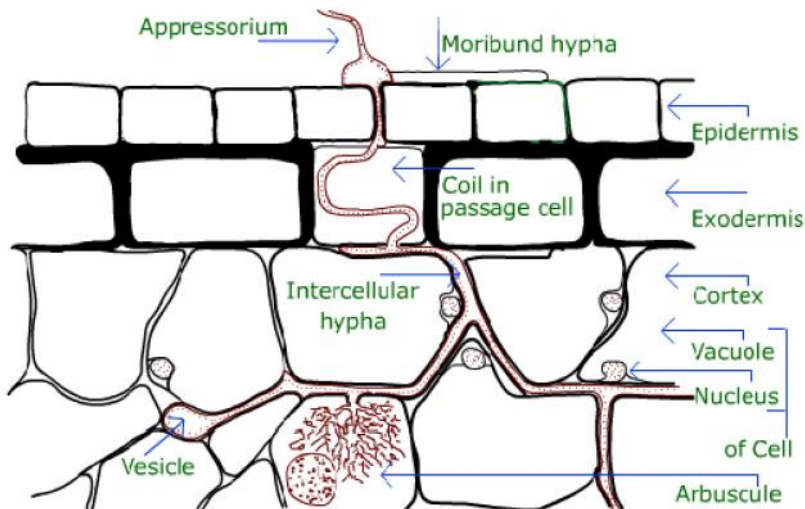
al., 2005). Mycorrhizal fungi spread usually concentrated on the surface layers of the soil but may occur at greater depths (up to 4 m) in arid ecosystems (Virginia et al., 1986; Zajicek et al., 1986).

Fungi must be active when root growth activity occurs, since roots have a limited period of susceptibility to colonization (Brundrett and Kendrick, 1990; Hepper, 1985; Dighton et al., 2005).

### *Life cycle and mechanism of symbiosis with plant roots*

*Glomus* species were considered to be propagated mainly asexual, although evidence of the presence of genes associated with meiosis (Halary et al., 2011; Halary et al., 2013).

Spores are produced at the tips of hyphae either within the host root or outside the root in the soil. Thought to be chlamydo spores. These spores germinate and the germination tube that is produced grows through the soil until it encounters the roots (Figure 1 and 2).



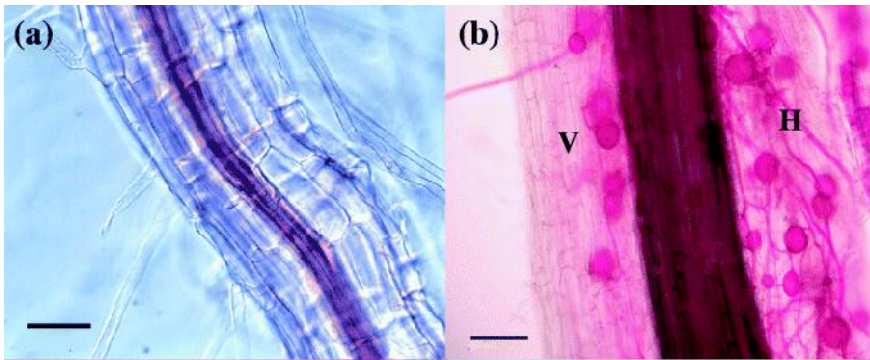
. 2.

**Fig. 2. Diagram of a typical colony of an arbuscular mycorrhiza showing the root and penetration by the fungus and their structures (<http://bugs.bio.usyd.edu.au>)**

AM (hyphopodium) – (epidermis) (cortex). (arbuscule). (PAM), *Glomus* (vesicle) – (3).

On the host root surface, AM fungi form a specific appressorium – hyphopodium. Fungal hyphae that occur from it penetrate into the root through the epidermis to the cortex. In the cortex, the hyphae enter into apoplasts and grow laterally along the root axis and penetrate the inner root cells to form branched arbuscule structures, which serve as places for the exchange of nutrients with the plant.

Arbuscules are formed inside the plant cells but they are surrounded by the folded cell membrane periarbuscular membrane (PAM) and remain in the apoplasts, without penetrating into the symplasts. Some species of *Glomus* also form vesicle – organs for storage of the root cells in the apoplasts (Figure 3).



3. *Ammophila arenaria*,

(AM). (a) ; (b) (V, ; , ); , 100 µm (de la Peña et al., 2006)

**Fig. 3. *Ammophila arenaria* roots stained with acid fuchsin to detect infection by arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi (AMF) and nematodes. (a) Uninfected root; (b) AMF colonization (V, vesicles; H, hyphae); Bar, 100 µm (de la Peña et al., 2006)**

(IRM) (ERM), . ERM IRM,

The mycelium that is formed within the root, the intraradical mycelium (IRM) differs morphologically and functionally from the extraradical mycelium (ERM), the mycelium that grows into the soil. The ERM absorbs nutrients from the soil and transfers these nutrients to the host root. The IRM on the other hand releases nutrients into the interfacial apoplast and

(  
ERM,  
(  
)  
(  
2) (Bücking et al., 2012).

*Glomus spp.* (  
)  
(  
*G. multiforum*, *G. pustulatum*, (Koske et al., 1986; Blaszkowski, 1994; Blaszkowski and Tadych, 1997).  
,  
(*G. motoroni*, *G. fuegianum*),  
(*G. corymbiforme*),  
(Bentivenga and Hetrick, 1991; Blaszkowski, 1995; Blaszkowski et al., 1998).  
Glomus

(  
*G. minimum*, *G. agregatum*), (Koske, 1985; Blaszkowski, 1991; Blaszkowski et al., 2000),  
(  
*G. remimoides*, *G. fuegianum*, *G. mosseae*), (Almeida and Schenck, 1990; Gerdemann and Trappe, 1994; Blaszkowski et al., 1998),

,  
*G. mosseae* G.  
*coronatum* (Giovannetti et al., 1991).

(Bidartondo et al., 2002)

- exchanges them against carbon source  
- (sugars) from the plant. The fungus uses  
- these carbon resources to maintain and  
- expand ERM, for cell metabolism (e. g.  
- uptake processes, nitrogen assimilation),  
- and for the development of spores  
- capable of initiating colonization of other  
- roots (Figure 2) (Bücking et al., 2012).

The surface of spores of *Glomus spp.* may be smooth (in most species) or differently ornamented (e. g., *G. multiforum*, *G. pustulatum*. (Koske et al., 1986; Blaszkowski, 1994; Blaszkowski and Tadych, 1997) Some species produce spores enveloped in a hyphal mantle consisting of interwoven (e. g., *Gl. mortonii*, *Gl. Fuegianum*) or dichotomously branched (*G. corymbiforme*) hyphae (Bentivenga and Hetrick, 1991; Blaszkowski, 1995; Blaszkowski et al., 1998). Most species of the genus *Glomus* produce spores singly in the soil. Other taxa form more or less compact spore aggregates (e. g., *G. minutum*, *G. agregatum* (Koske, 1985; Blaszkowski, 1991; Blaszkowski et al., 2000) or sporocarps (e. g., *G. coremioides*, *G. fuegianum*, *G. mosseae*) (Almeida and Schenck, 1990; Gerdemann and Trappe, 1994; Blaszkowski et al., 1998) consisting of spores and a peridium. The formation of the peridium may precede the spore origination or the peridium expands together with the developing spores, as e. g. in *G. mosseae* and *G. coronatum* (Giovannetti et al., 1991).

#### *Biodiversity and interaction in plant agroecology*

- The arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi  
- could provide many benefits for their  
- plant hosts, such as better nutrient  
- absorption, drought tolerance and  
- disease resistance. However, the  
- symbiosis is not mutualistic in all  
- circumstances and may often be  
- parasitic, with a detrimental effect on  
- plant growth. Rarely, some plant species  
- may parasitize on the fungi (Bidartondo et al., 2002). The mycorrhizal fungi affect  
- root growth, root exudates, nutrient

Fe, Mg, Zn, P.

B, N,

(Arya and Perelló, 2010; Ravichandra, 2014).

AM

(De Boer et al., 2005).

*Paenibacillus validus*,

*Glomus intraradices*,

(Hildebrandt et al., 2002; Bonfante and Anca, 2009).

(*Glomus intraradices*  
/*Glomus mosseae*),

- absorption, and the host's response to stressful environmental conditions such as fungal and nematode pathogens. There is still no evidence that AMF interact directly with the pathogens through antagonism, antibiotic or predation. Rather, they rely indirectly on plant-pathogen interactions. For example, it has been found that the nematodes most commonly attack plants with deficits in minerals such as B, N, Fe, Mg, Zn, P. Mycorrhiza has been shown to improve water transport in plants and reduce susceptibility to root diseases caused by fungi and nematodes. The histochemical analyzes of banana roots inoculated with mycorrhiza had been shown increased accumulation of total phosphorus, microelements, amino acids, phenols, proteins, insoluble carbohydrates and nucleic acids as compared to non-mycorrhizal roots (Arya and Perelló, 2010; Ravichandra, 2014).

The mycorrhizal relationships established between plant roots and soil fungi are a vital element in plant ecosystems. More and more experimental data suggest the hypothesis that bacteria, whether loosely or tightly associated with mycorrhizal fungi, represent the third component of the mycorrhizas. The study of microbial biodiversity suggests that mycorrhizal fungi influence the bacterial communities. Interactions between AM fungi and the bacteria imply both a beneficial effect of the fungi on bacterial growth and vice versa (De Boer et al., 2005). An interesting example is *Paenibacillus validus*, which supports the growth and sporulation of *Glomus intraradices* independently of the presence of the plant (Hildebrandt et al., 2002; Bonfante and Anca, 2009).

Some studies have shown that commonly in the mycorrhizal networks in plant communities there are several common fungi (e.g., *Glomus intraradices* and/or *Glomus mosseae*) which is associated with almost all plants present in a particular ecosystem, while others



(Öpik et al., 2003; 2006; Verbruggen et al., 2012; Heijden, 2015).

(cover crops)

(Guerra and Steenwerth, 2012; Tsvetkov et al., 2014).

AM (Baumgartner et al., 2005; Cheng and Baumgartner, 2005).

„AM“ (Leake et al., 2004).

(Cheng and Baumgartner, 2004).

AM

*Bromus hordeaceu L. sp. molliformis*

, *Medicago polymorpha L.*

spp.

*Glomus*

*Glomus* (Menge et al., 1983; Nappi et al., 1985; Schubert et al., 1988).

*Glomus spp.* ( 1)

are more specific within plant species interaction, but it is interactre with the fungi common species (Öpik et al., 2003; 2006, Verbruggen et al., 2012; Heijden, 2015).

The use of cover crops in the basic plantations is a widespread practice with a positive effect on soil properties, mainly in terms of mineral and organic content, water potential and microbiological characteristics (Guerra and Steenwerth, 2012; Tsvetkov et al., 2014).

Cover crops in vineyards have been found to increase populations of local AMF in grapevine roots and soil around them (Baumgartner et al., 2005; Cheng and Baumgartner, 2005). Overlap of grapevine and cover crop roots affects positively interactions between the plants and the mycorrhizal fungi, as it's formed general microbial networks by the so-called "AMF connections" (Leake et al., 2004).

Scientific evidence has been published about the direct transfer of nutrients from cover crops to grapevine plants (Cheng and Baumgartner, 2004). Some species of cover crops could be more effective than others in terms of the nutrients transfer of from the AM fungi to the plants. Probably, it is due to the accumulated symbiosis of different species of AMF and/or to the formation of the larger roots biomass. For example, the nitrogen transfer is significantly larger from the grass *Bromus hordeaceu L. sp. molliformis* to the grapevine as compared to the transfer from the legume *Medicago polymorpha L.* to the grapevine.

Applications and benefits of arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi *Glomus spp.* in viticulture

Most of AM fungi used in viticulture are from genus *Glomus spp.* (Menge et al., 1983; Nappi et al., 1985; Schubert et al., 1988). Up to now, many studies have been reported to prove the direct practical benefits of the mycorrhizations of the grapevine plants with *Glomus spp.* (Table 1).

Table 1. Benefits of AMF *Glomus* spp. for the viticulture

<i>Glomus</i> spp. / Benefits of AMF <i>Glomus</i> spp. for the viticulture	<i>Glomus</i> spp.	/ Source
( ) / Improved morphological parameters (number of leaves, shoot and root length)	<i>Glomus fasciculatum</i> , <i>G. mosseae</i> , <i>G. intraradices</i>	Borde et al., 2009; Belew et al., 2010; Ozdemir et al., 2010
/ Enhanced nitrogen uptake from organic and inorganic sources	<i>Glomus</i> spp.	Cheng and Baumgartner, 2004; Patrick et al., 2004
Increasing the tolerance to the salt stress	<i>Glomus</i> spp.	Belew et al., 2010
( ), (Fe) (Cu) Zn/ Improved uptake of difficult assimilable minerals such as P, Fe, Cu and Zn.	<i>Glomus</i> spp., <i>G. fasciculatum</i> , <i>G. mosseae</i> , <i>G. intraradices</i>	Ortas and Rowell, 2004; Borde et al., 2009; Ozdemir et al., 2010
/ Improvement of the photosynthesis and increasing of chlorophyll content in the leaves	<i>Glomus fasciculatum</i> , <i>G. iranicum</i>	Borde et al., 2009; Nicolas et al., 2015
- / Better development and acclimatization of grapevine cuttings and micro-propagated plants	<i>Glomus</i> spp., <i>G. mossae</i> , <i>G. intraradices</i> , <i>G. aggregatum</i> , <i>G. etunicatum</i>	Kara et al., 2011; Wu, 2017
, / Improving the tolerance to soil drought, stomatal conduction, transpiration levels	<i>G. etunicatum</i> , <i>G. macrocarpum</i> , <i>G. clarum</i>	Sylvia and Schenck, 1983; van Rooyen et al., 2004;
, <i>Rhizoctonia</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>Verticillium</i> , <i>Phytophthora</i> , <i>Pythium</i> <i>Aphanomyces</i> / Reducing the symptoms of damage caused by pathogenic fungi of the genera <i>Rhizoctonia</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>Verticillium</i> , <i>Phytophthora</i> , <i>Pythium</i> and <i>Aphanomyces</i>	<i>Glomus</i> spp.	Whipps, 2004; Pozo et al., 2009
, <i>Pratylenchus</i> <i>Meloidogyne</i> . / Reducing the harmful effects caused by parasitic nematodes such as <i>Pratylenchus</i> and <i>Meloidogyne</i> .	<i>Glomus</i> spp., <i>G. versiforme</i>	de la Peña et al., 2006; Li et al., 2010
, <i>Cylindrocarpon macrodidymum</i> <i>Ilyonectria</i> spp. / Increasing the resistance to grapevine trunk diseases caused by <i>Cylindrocarpon macrodidymum</i> and <i>Ilyonectria</i> spp.	<i>G. intraradices</i>	Petit and Gubler, 2006.
/ Increasing the tolerance to heavy metals	<i>Glomus geosporum</i> , <i>G. mosseae</i> , <i>G. claroideum</i>	Sambandan et al. 1992; Weissenhorn et al., 1993

*Effect on growth dynamics*

(Schubert et al., 1988; Biricolti et al., 1997; Linderman and Davis, 2001). Borde et al. (2009) reported that inoculated with *Glomus fasciculatum*

Many authors (Schubert et al., 1988, Biricolti et al., 1997, Linderman and Davis, 2001) have reported the improved growth of the grapevine plants due to mycorrhiza. Borde et al., (2009) reported that inoculated with *Glomus fasciculatum* grapevine plants significantly increased their growth rates

( ) 60 120  
 (50,84% 75,29%),  
 (22.91% 34.88%)  
 (10.99% 19.67%).  
*Glomus*  
 Ozdemir et al. (2010),  
*G. mosseae*  
 (*intraradices*), *G.*  
 (4).  
 AM  
 (Wu, 2017).  
 6: 3: 1,  
 3: 1: 1.

(evaluated at 60 and 120 days after inoculation) relative to uninoculated control plants in terms of leaf number (50.84% and 75.29%), shoot length (22.91% and 34.88%) and root length (10.99% and 19.67%).

Different *Glomus* species could influence differently on the grapevine organs. Results reported by Ozdemir et al. (2010) show that *G. mosseae* have a greater effect on stem growth parameters (increase in dry weight), whereas *G. intraradices* has an effect on root growth parameters. In greenhouse conditions, the mycorrhizal species strongly support the growth of grapevine seedlings (Figure 4).

This trend could be explained by the stimulating effects of AMF on root growth due to improved uptake of nutrients from the host plant (Wu, 2017). In addition, different types of mycorrhizae had different growth under different substrates. Seedlings, growing in a mixture of sand, soil and organic matter in ratio of 6: 3: 1 by volume, accumulate a higher dry weight than those growing in a mixture of soil, sand and peat at ratio of 3: 1: 1 by volume.



4. *Glomus* spp. (Wu et al., 2017).

Fig. 4. Effects of different mycorrhizae species on micropropagated grapevines

Kara et al. (2011)  
*Glomus* spp.  
 Mycosym®  
 (G. *intraradices*) MycoApply® (G. *mossae*, G. *intraradices*, G. *agregatum* G. *etunicatum*),

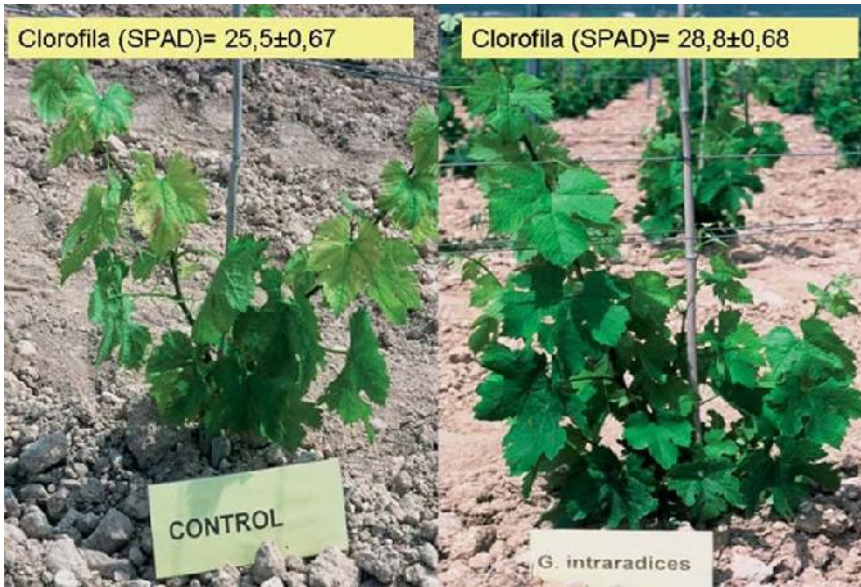
Kara et al. (2011) also reported positive effects of *Glomus* spp. application in the rooting stage and development of grapevines mature cuttings. The authors used two commercial AM preparations, such as Mycosym® (G. *intraradices*) and MycoApply® (G. *mossae*, G. *intraradices*, G. *agregatum* and G. *etunicatum*), tested

41 B

*G. intraradices* 60%

on young plants of different varieties of grapevines and the rootstock 41B in greenhouse conditions. The daily growth rate of the mycorrhizated with *G. intraradices* plants was reported to be 60% higher than uninoculated controls. In the second stage of the experiments in field conditions, vegetative growth parameters were observed such as shoots length and relative chlorophyll content in the leaves where again the mycorrhizated plants significantly exceed the controls with respect to the tested parameters (Figure 5).

( 5).



5.

Merlot,

SO4

*Glomus intraradices*. (Nieto et al., 2012).

**Fig. 5. Differences in growth and chlorophyll content between non-inoculated varieties of Merlot varieties, grafted on SO4 and mycorrhized ones with *Glomus intraradices*.**

(Nieto et al., 2012).

Studies on the effect of mycorrhizal inoculation on non-specific grafting problems indicate that it significantly improved the affinity and growth dynamics of grafted plants (Nieto et al., 2012).

*Improving the absorption of nutrient elements*

Many authors report a positive

*Glomus* spp.

(Bavaresco and Fogher, 1996; Schreiner, 2003; Aguin et al., 2004; Karagiannidis et al., 2007; Almaliotis et al., 2008).

*G. intraradices* P Zn

*G. Mossae* (Ozdemir et al., 2010).

*iranicum*,

(Nicolas et al., 2015).

Mn Fe Zn

(Karagiannidis and Nikolaou, 1999).

*Glomus* ( ), (Fe) (Cu), (Ortas and Varma, 2007; Schnepf et al., 2008; Borde et al., 2009).

(Smith and

effect of AMF *Glomus* spp. on the nutrients uptake and respectively on the yield and grape quality (Bavaresco and Fogher, 1996; Schreiner, 2003; Aguin et al., 2004; Karagiannidis et al., 2007; Almaliotis et al., 2008).

A study of grapevine rootstocks, inoculated with different *Glomus* species, showed that *G. intraradices* increase the accumulation of P and Zn mostly in the leaves, while in case of mycorrhization with *G. mossae* - the concentration of the same elements was found to be higher in the stems (Ozdemir et al., 2010).

Two-year study of the fruit-bearing Crimson grapevines varieties vineyards under both drip irrigation conditions and inoculation with *G. iranicum* showed that as early as the first year, optimal colonization of the roots of experimental plants has been achieved. Increased yield, improved water utilization efficiency, photosynthesis, starch accumulation and nutrient uptake, especially P, K and Ca, have been reported. In the second year, the positive effect of applied mycorrhizal fungi continued, but with a weakening tendency.

The authors recommend regular monitoring of root colonization and re-inoculation for long-term sustained and efficient outcomes (Nicolas et al., 2015).

A strong reverse correlation between root colonization and soil phosphorus has been established. Vineyards with high mycorrhizal colonization showed a higher concentration of Mn in leaves and leaf petioles, Zn- in leaf petioles and Fe- in leaves (Karagiannidis and Nikolaou 1999).

Arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi from the genus *Glomus* increased the accessibility of certain essential nutrient elements from the host plant such as phosphorus (P), iron (Fe) and copper (Cu), which are considered to have slow mobility in the soil (Ortas and Varma, 2007; Schnepf et al., 2008; Borde et al., 2009). The main advantage for the feeding of mycorrhizated plants is the transport of slow-moving mineral ions through the hyphae. (Smith and Gianinazzi-Pearson, 1988). Fungal

Gianinazzi-Pearson, 1988).  
 N -  
 (Johansen et al., 1992; Hodge et al., 1998; Mäder et al., 2000)  
 (Hawkins et al., 2000; Aristizabal et al., 2004),  
 (Cheng and Baumgartner, 2004; Patrick et al., 2004).

hyphae take up and transport N to hosts from inorganic N sources (Johansen et al., 1992; Hodge et al., 1998; Mäder et al., 2000) and organic nitrogen sources (Hawkins et al., 2000; Aristizabal et al., 2004), which significantly increasing the uptake of nitrogen from the grapevine plants (Cheng and Baumgartner, 2004; Patrick et al., 2004).

*Increasing tolerance to water deficit*

*Glomus* (Nikolaou et al., 2003; Schreiner, 2003; Schreiner and Linderman, 2005; Schreiner, 2007).  
*Glomus* – *G. macrocarpum*, *G. clarum* *G. etunicatum*,  
 (Sylvia and Schenck, 1983).

The tolerance to water deficit is one of the many advantages of the interaction of grapevine plants with *Glomus* (Nikolaou et al., 2003; Schreiner, 2003; Schreiner and Linderman, 2005; Schreiner, 2007). Three species of *Glomus*- *G. macrocarpum*, *G. clarum* and *G. etunicatum*, showed significant tolerance to soil drought (Sylvia and Schenck 1983). In many cases, spores of different species showing different infectivity under drought conditions, such as *Glomus mosseae* and *G. deserticola* which showed better infectivity than *G. fasciculatum* (Wu et al., 2013). The inoculation of fruit-bearing grapevine plants with *Glomus iranicum* greatly reduces the effects of water stress, improves photosynthesis and yield, and accelerates ripening of the fruit in dessert variety "Crimson" (Nicolás et al., 2015; Lisek et al., 2016).

*Glomus mosseae*  
*G. deserticola*  
*G. fasciculatum* (Wu et al., 2013).  
*Glomus iranicum*

The mechanisms of tolerance to drought remain under-explored. Valentine et al. (2006) performed experiments with one-year old, inoculated with AMF grapevine plants, cultivated under greenhouse conditions, exposed to a 4-week drought period. Although, drought stress has led to a decline of the AM colonization, the proline levels and biomass of the mycorrhizated plants were observed higher than the controls during the drought period. The photosynthetic response of the mycorrhizated plants during droughts is linked with increased leaf mass, improved electron transport, and higher activity of the enzyme RuBisCO

"Crimson"( Nicolás et al., 2015; Lisek et al., 2016).

. Valentine et al. (2006)

AM

4

RuBisCO

(Ribulose-1,5-bisphosphate carboxylase/oxygenase),  
 . ,  
 -  
 , Van Rooyen et al. (2004),  
 ,  
 ,  
*G. etunicatum*

Belew et al. (2010),  
*G. fasciculatum* 5  
 -  
 -  
 . *Glomus*  
 , *Glomus geosporum* (Sambandan et al., 1992), *Glomus mosseae* (Weissenhorn et al., 1993; Turnau et al., 2001), *Scutellospora dipurpurascens* (Del Val et al., 1999; Wu, 2017)  
 -  
 ,

*Glomus* spp.  
 -  
 (Sylvia and Williams, 1992; Hooker and Black, 1995; Pozo et al., 2009).  
 ,  
 ,

*Rhizoctonia*, *Fusarium*, *Verticillium*,  
*Phytophthora*, *Pythium* *Aphanomyces*  
 (Whipps,  
 2004; Pozo et al., 2009). Petit and Gubler (2006)  
*G. intraradices*  
 ,  
*Cylindrocarpon*  
*macrodidymum* *Vitis rupestris* cv. St. George  
 .  
 ,

(Ribulose-1,5-bisphosphate carboxylase/oxygenase) that is associated with the first stage of carbon - fixation. These results demonstrated that the mycorrhizated grapevine plants manage to use water more efficiently during the water deficit. In addition, Van Rooyen et al. (2004), found that the stomatal conductance, transpiration levels and water potential of the xylem of *G. etunicatum* mycorrhizated young grapevine plants are increasing during drought conditions.

*Increasing the tolerance to salt stress and heavy metals*

Belew et al. (2010), reported improvements of growth dynamics and salt stress tolerance in 5 grape rootstocks inoculated with AMF *G. fasciculatum* as compared to the control plants. A number of authors reported that inoculation with AMF of genus *Glomus* spp. such as *Glomus geosporum* (Sambandan et al., 1992), *Glomus mosseae* (Weissenhorn et al., 1993; Turnau et al., 2001), *Scutellospora dipurpurascens* (Del Val et al., 1999; Wu, 2017) can significantly increase the tolerance of fertile grapevine plants to soils contaminated with heavy metals.

*Increasing the tolerance to biotic stress*

*Glomus* spp. enhances the plant resistance to abiotic and biotic stresses (Sylvia and Williams, 1992; Hooker and Black, 1995; Pozo et al., 2009). The most studies on the protection against diseases caused by soil phytopathogenic fungi showed a reduction of the incidence of damage symptoms, caused by the genera *Rhizoctonia*, *Fusarium*, *Verticillium*, *Phytophthora*, *Pythium* and *Aphanomyces* in the mycorrhizated plants (Whipps, 2004; Pozo et al., 2009) . Petit and Gubler (2006) investigated on the effect of *G. intraradices* over grape black foot disease caused by the fungus *Cylindrocarpon macrodidymum* on *Vitis rupestris* cv. St. George under controlled conditions. Eight months after the

<p><i>intraradices</i></p>	<p>inoculation with the pathogen, mycorrhizated plants developed significantly less leaf and root symptoms than non-mycorrhizated plants. Results from this study suggest that pre-planting applications of <i>G. intraradices</i> may help preventing black foot disease in the nursery and in the vineyard. It was found that vineyards inoculated with <i>Glomus intraradices</i> were less susceptible to grapevine trunk diseases caused by <i>Ilyonectria</i> spp. (Jones et al., 2014).</p>
<p><i>Glomus intraradices</i></p>	<p>Reducing of harmful effects caused by parasitic nematodes such as <i>Pratylenchus</i> and <i>Meloidogyne</i> (de la Peña et al., 2006) is common in mycorrhizated plants.</p>
<p><i>Ilyonectria</i> spp. (Jones et al., 2014).</p>	<p>Li et al. (2010), reported, that grapevines inoculated with <i>G. versiforme</i> significantly increased their tolerance to endoparasite root-knot phytonematodes <i>Meloidogyne incognita</i> (Lisek et al., 2016).</p>
<p><i>Pratylenchus</i> <i>Meloidogyne</i> (de la Peña et al., 2006). Li et al. (2010),</p> <p><i>G. versiforme</i></p> <p><i>Meloidogyne incognita</i> (Lisek et al., 2016).</p>	<p>Other benefits of mycorrhizal fungi <i>Glomus</i> spp. in the wine sector</p> <p>Currently, the use of chemical pesticides that inhibit plant pathogens is widespread in the wine sector, and the growth of plants is stimulated by synthetic fertilizers. These procedures reduce the microorganism biodiversity in the soil and reduce the overall quality of the plants.</p> <p>While the tolerance of different pathogens to pesticides is growing, soil degradation leads to a decline in yield and quality. One of the main reasons is to reduce the density and/or disappearance of natural soil mycorrhizal fungi.</p> <p>They are in turn associated with other useful soil microorganisms known to increase the absorption surface of the root system, causing improved nutrition and growth of the plant as a whole, as well as increasing the tolerance of plants to pathogens (Schreiner and Bethlenfalvai, 1995).</p>
<p><i>Glomus</i> spp.</p>	<p>Innovations in plant production are</p>
<p></p>	<p></p>
<p>a</p>	<p></p>
<p></p>	<p></p>
<p>(Schreiner and Bethlenfalvai, 1995).</p>	<p></p>



needed to create plants that are more tolerant to common pathogens and are more efficient in using natural soil resources (mineral elements, water, etc.) in all phases from planting material up to the vineyard (Tsvetkov et al., 2014).

In the past decade, numerous studies have been carried out on the impact and effects of the organic against the conventional soil microbial dynamics system (Mäder et al., 2000a; Ryan and Graham, 2002; Purin et al., 2006; Freitas et al., 2011). The results show that mycorrhizal fungi contribute significantly to the optimum nutritional status of young plants both in the nursery phase and in the vineyard. Another important result is the bio-protective effect of the genus *Glomus* against soil fungal pathogens (Vierheiling et al., 2008).

Moreover, soil fungal pathogens are considered to be one of the main causes of soil depletion in vineyards, and the additional mycorrhizal inoculation of vines is recommended as a biotechnological alternative to the conventional system to deal with this problem (Nogales et al., 2008).

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## CONCLUSIONS

In order to reduce the negative effects on the environment, and to increase soil fertility, agrarian policies at European and world level envisage limiting the use of chemical substances for both fertilization and plant protection. In controlled mycorrhization, it is possible significantly improve the growth dynamics of grapevines in greenhouse and field conditions. Early inoculation of grapevines in the production phase can subsequently contribute to the optimal development of these plants in the vineyard, especially in the case of deficiency of natural arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi and / or when certain biotic and abiotic stress conditions are established.

*Glomus spp.*,

- This leads to less chemical inputs, and the quality and long-term results prevail over the intensification of production. The mycorrhization must be seen as a major factor in soil fertility and in improving the yield and health status of the grapevines.
- These effects lead to environmental protection as they reduce the inputs of chemical inputs such as fertilizers and / or phytosanitary products.

- Future progress in the knowledge of the interactions soil - grapevine – AMF *Glomus spp.*, the identification of markers associated with induced resistance, as well as the generation of predictive models for the result of these interactions will have important practical implications for biological control and integrated management of grapevine nurseries and production plantations.

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### Mineral elements uptake and dry matter accumulation in mycorrhizated nursery plants Gisela 6/Van

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#### SUMMARY

The aim of the study is to

- investigate the influence of different
- mycorrhizal fungi on the absorption of minerals and accumulation of dry matter in nursery fruit plants Gisela 6 / Van. The accumulation of dry matter was analyzed twice during the vegetation period (May and October). Parallel analyzes were conducted regarding the mineral uptake and distribution of six major macro- and microelements (N, P, K, Ca, Mg, Fe) from the experimental plants. Obtained results shows that concerning fresh weight *Glomus* variant overrun Control 1 with 14,47% and Control 2 with 22,60%.

In case of the dry weight the same

21,93% 27,13%.  
*Glomus* *Trichoderma*  
 N Fe, *Glomus* – *Trichoderma* –  
 Mg.  
 K Ca,  
 : *Glomus*  
*intraradices*, *Trichoderma harzianum* T22,

percentages are even more – 21,93% and 27,13% respectively.

We could noticed also that the variants, including mycorrhizal fungi *Glomus* and *Trichoderma* demonstrated more fresh and dry biomass accumulation ability in scion parts of the plant which is very important for good development of the grafted variety.

Both two variants shows also best mineral uptake rates: the variant *Glomus* – in N and Fe accumulations, *Trichoderma* – in Mg ones.

Concerning K and Ca mineral elements uptake all experimental plants showed very close accumulation rates, in framework of standard deviation.

**Key words:** *Glomus intraradices*, *Trichoderma harzianum* T22, fruit nursery, mineral elements uptake in plants, dry matter accumulation

## INTRODUCTION

(Pigna et al., 2014).  
 (Carrillo et al., 2016).  
 (Castillo et al., 2008).  
 ( P, Cu, Zn Ca)

Mycorrhizae are symbiotic associations between soil fungi and the roots of the plants. They promoting the absorption of water and nutrients through an extensive network of hyphae which allowing plants to explore larger volumes of soil (Pigna et al., 2014). They also stimulate the plant's defense mechanisms against biotic and abiotic stresses (Carrillo et al., 2016). The use of beneficial biological interactions such as the mycorrhizal activity offers a natural way of improving plant nutrition and the successful establishment of crops. (Castillo et al., 2008). Increased growth rates in mycorrhizal plants have most often been attributed to increased nutrient uptake. Either mycorrhizal fungi appear to increase nutrient acquisition, especially for elements that are immobile in soils, because inorganic ions diffuse slowly (such as P, Cu, Zn, and Ca) or when (like both N and P) they are present in complex

( N P)  
 (Mondragon-Valero et al., 2017).  
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 (Smith and Smith, 2011; Beltrano et al., 2013; Jiang et al., 2013).

(Malik et al., 2017; Saxena et al., 2017).  
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 (Bavaresco et al., 2011; Viera et al., 2017).

Gisela 6 / Van.

organic forms (Mondragon-Valero et al., 2017). Nowadays, mycorrhizal fungi have been widely used in agriculture, horticulture, and forestry programs, as well as for environmental reclamation, to increase crop yield and health and to limit the application of agrochemicals (Smith and Smith, 2011, Beltrano et al., 2013, Jiang et al., 2013).

Mycorrhizal symbiosis is considered an important method to aid the cultivation of field crops, even under high salinity or in areas prone to water or nutrient deficiencies (Malik et al., 2017; Saxena et al., 2017). While the artificial infection is effective in the nurseries, some problems have not yet been solved, such as the difficulty to produce a large amount of commercial pathogen-free product, the scarce knowledge on the host-fungus interactions, the likely competition with the soil borne fungi, the impossibility to sterilize the nursery soil (Bavaresco et al., 2011; Viera et al., 2017).

The aim of the study is to investigate the influence of different mycorrhizal fungi on the absorption of minerals and accumulation of dry matter in nursery fruit plants Gisela 6 / Van.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

In vitro obtained and mycorrhizated (Table 1) Gisela 6 rootstocks were produced by SME Fitotechniki- Greece in framework of EC FP7 SITINPLANT project. It was planted in the Bulgarian project experimental field (Sliven region). The rootstocks were grafted 5 months after planting with certified buds from cherry variety "Van" by T-budding (10 cm from the soil level, with one-bud scions) (Hartman et al., 1997) (Figure 1).

In vitro  
 ( 1) Gisela 6  
 SME Fitotechniki-Greece  
 K FP7  
 SITINPLANT.  
 ( 5 ).  
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 (10 cm ) (Hartman et al., 1997)( 1).

1.

Gisela 6/Van

Table 1. Mycorrhizations of the experimental plants Gisela 6/Van

Substances/Субстанции (abbreviation/аббревиатура)	Quantity/Количество per plant/на растение (g)	Type of application/Начин на приложение
(TP)- Triatum P®- KOPPERT ( <i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> T 22)	0,27	liquid culture течна култура
(TG)- Triatum G®- KOPPERT ( <i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> T 22)-granules	1,5	прах
(AG)- Aegis®- ITALPOLLINA ( <i>Glomus intraradices</i> )	2,0	прах



1. Gisela 6/cv.Van

( a - - )

Fig. 1. Gisela 6/cv.Van experimental nursery plants (May-June-July-September-November)

Analysis of fresh/dry matter accumulation and mineral elements uptake were done at the start and at the end of plant vegetation of the grafted plants in nursery cycle. It was destroyed and analyzed tree individual plants (replications) per each experimental variant. Every plant is separated to four parts (samples): rootstock root, rootstock upper part, variety shoot, variety leaves (A, B, C, D). Fresh/dry matter accumulation analyses have done for each plant part (sample). Average values of the plant fresh/dry matter accumulation of 1 plant were calculated as aggregate amount of average values of each plant parts (samples) (A+B+C+D). FW/DW ratios were present as coefficients, obtained by dividing of average plant fresh weight to average plant dry weight. Each sample was analysed for mineral uptake of six basic macro and microelements (N, P, K, Ca, Mg, Fe) by the methods described by Penkov et al. (1981).

FW / DW

(A, B, C, D).

(A + B + C + D).

(N, P, K, Ca, Mg, Fe), Penkov et al.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Control 1 14,47%  
Control 2 22,60%.  
21,93% 27,13%.  
Trichoderma  
Glomus  
( 2, 3).

Obtained results shows that concerning fresh weight Glomus variant overrun Control 1 with 14,47% and Control 2 with 22,60%. In case of the dry weight the same percentages are even more- 21,93% and 27,13% respectively. We could noticed also that the variants, including mycorrhizal fungi Glomus and Trichoderma demonstrated more fresh and dry biomass accumulation ability in scion parts of the plant which is very important for good development of the grafted variety (Table 2, Table 3).

2. ( )  
**Table 2. ccumulation fresh/dry matter (start of vegetation)**

Variant Вариант	Fresh Weight (g) Свежо тегло					Dry Weight (g) Сухо тегло					FW/DW ratio съотношение
	A	B	C	D	Plant Растение	A	B	C	D	Plant Растение	
Trichoderma	48,62	8,64	32,72	52,58	142,56	20,02	4,94	12,53	24,11	61,60	2,314
Glomus	74,61	10,78	29,44	46,58	161,41	31,98	6,02	11,03	21,79	70,82	2,279
Control Sifinplant	78,50	24,05	26,78	50,92	180,25	33,62	15,12	10,03	18,07	76,84	2,346
Glomus + Trichoderma	62,67	12,32	32,52	47,79	155,40	28,48	7,02	12,69	21,01	69,20	2,245
Control Nursery	71,24	10,32	30,41	50,50	162,47	29,97	6,03	12,02	22,79	70,81	2,294

3. ( )  
**Table 3. ccumulation fresh/dry matter (end of vegetation)**

Variant Вариант	Fresh Weight (g) Свежо тегло					Dry Weight (g) Сухо тегло					FW/DW ratio съотношение
	A	B	C	D	plant	A	B	C	D	plant	
Trichoderma	77,89	17,71	53,22	38,59	187,41	32,98	8,79	28,39	18,58	88,74	2,111
Glomus	78,13	42,10	53,51	44,28	218,02	40,51	24,20	27,32	18,53	110,56	1,972
Control Sifinplant	76,72	46,38	32,51	30,81	186,42	34,85	25,68	14,49	11,29	86,31	2,159
Glomus + Trichoderma	76,10	31,32	36,79	26,87	171,08	28,28	20,97	23,29	11,47	83,01	2,061
Control Nursery	87,32	28,42	31,71	21,30	168,75	43,51	15,50	13,52	8,03	80,56	2,094

LEGEND: A-ROOTSTOCK ROOT; B-ROOTSTOCK UPPER PART (up to grafting point); C-VARIETY SHOOT; D-VARIETY LEAVES; PLANT=A+B+C+D  
ЛЕГЕНДА: А-КОРЕН НА ПОДЛОЖКАТА; В-НАДЗЕМНА ЧАСТ НА ПОДЛОЖКАТА (ДО МЯСТОТО НА ПРИСАЖДАНЕ); ЛЕТОРАСТ НА СОРТА; Д-ЛИСТА НА СОРТА; РАСТЕНИЕ=A+B+C+D

Glomus (4):  
Trichoderma – N Fe,  
Ca  
Mg.

- Both two variants shows also best mineral uptake rates (Table 4): the variant Glomus – In N and Fe accumulations, Trichoderma- in Mg ones. Concerning K and Ca mineral elements uptake all experimental plants showed very close accumulation rates, in framework of standard deviation.

#### 4.

**Table 4. Mineral elements uptake of experimental plants**

Variant Вариант Months Месеци	Plant dry matter accumulation Акумулиране на сухо вещество от растението (g)		N (g) /per plant/ /на растение/		P (g) /per plant/ /на растение/		K (g) /per plant/ /на растение/		Ca (g) /per plant/ /на растение/		Mg (g) /per plant/ /на растение/		Fe (ppm) /per plant/ /на растение/	
	Rootstock Подложка	Scion Присадка	Rootstock Подложка	Scion Присадка	Rootstock Подложка	Scion Присадка	Rootstock Подложка	Scion Присадка	Rootstock Подложка	Scion Присадка	Rootstock Подложка	Scion Присадка	Rootstock Подложка	Scion Присадка
June юни	24,96	36,64	0,459	0,843	0,065	0,095	0,105	0,348	0,459	0,956	0,052	0,216	26,01	10,66
October октомври	41,77	*46,97	0,731	1,127	0,108	0,122	0,228	0,460	0,744	*1,310	0,084	*0,258	62,74	*13,90
June юни	38,00	32,82	0,844	0,820	0,087	0,089	0,193	0,283	0,684	0,721	0,080	0,187	30,48	9,65
October октомври	*64,71	45,85	*1,372	*1,137	*0,142	*0,128	*0,298	*0,550	*0,874	1,225	*0,104	0,238	*76,88	13,71
June юни	48,74	28,10	0,897	0,759	0,107	0,073	0,200	0,266	0,751	0,618	0,068	0,174	33,92	9,91
October октомври	60,53	30,78	1,090	0,892	0,139	0,111	0,248	0,280	0,829	1,040	0,085	0,206	75,78	12,59
June юни	35,50	33,70	0,618	0,807	0,089	0,092	0,124	0,292	0,618	0,674	0,060	0,199	30,35	9,98
October октомври	49,25	34,76	0,975	0,976	0,137	0,111	0,241	0,355	0,768	0,838	0,074	0,251	62,25	13,87
June юни	36,00	24,81	0,679	0,694	0,082	0,060	0,158	0,198	0,644	0,689	0,061	0,129	38,70	8,44
October октомври	49,01	30,55	0,980	0,825	0,132	0,089	0,240	0,299	0,789	0,852	0,074	0,159	67,19	11,27

Legend/ : experimental variants/

Trichoderma	Glomus	Control SITINPLANT	Glomus+Trichoderma	Control Nursery
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## CONCLUSIONS

- Our studies showed that mycorrhiza treatments have a positive effect on mineral uptake and dry matter accumulation of Gisela 6/Van nursery plants. The fungal inoculations promoting plant growth, biomass accumulation and mineral nutrients absorption and could

Gisela 6 / Van.

make an important contribution to further fruit plants development.

The implementation of mycorrhizal fungi in the nursery cycle seems to be a promising technique, but further studies are necessary in order to have better understanding of plant-soil-microorganisms (natural soil-borne and supplied) interactions and how to keep effective the artificial inoculums along the plant life cycle.

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## (*Vitis vinifera* ssp. *sylvestris*)

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### Affinity and growth dynamic of selected wild grape form (*Vitis vinifera* ssp. *sylvestris*) grafted on different rootstocks

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#### SUMMARY

- Biodiversity loss is a major problem
- in viticulture worldwide. The last report of the Eighth Session of the Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Plant Genetic Resources
- showed that only 8-9 percent of the available world varieties are used for grape and wine production (FAO, 2016).
- Principal way to the resolution of this growing problem is the improvement of the grapevine genetic and breeding programs by effective use of the genetic potential of unexplored local biodiversity (EC, 2013).
- In the case of wild grape, another significant problem is the loss of already tagged individual forms due to climate change, urbanization or change the status of their natural habitats. This assumes finding ways for initial preservation and

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( 75 % 91 %).

S<sub>4</sub>

: *Vitis vinifera* ssp. *Sylvestris*,

propagation by in vitro cultures and include adopted individual accessions in genebanks and ampelographic collections.

The purpose of this study is to explore the affinity and dynamics of growth of selected and reproduced form wild grape grafted on four different rootstocks suited to the conditions of Bulgaria. The results show a relatively good affinity of wild grape to all tested rootstocks (ranging from 75% to 91%).

With regard to the dynamics of growth of the grafted plants, the rootstock SO<sub>4</sub> received best comprehensive results in terms of growing parameters and mature-year shoots yield.

**Key words:** *Vitis vinifera* ssp. *Sylvestris*, grapevine genetic resources, agrobiodiversity, biodiversity conservation

15

200 000

(EC, 2012).

10 000

35 66%

21 2000

15 2010 . (Anderson and Ariel, 2013).

(Carimi et al., 2012; Biagini et al., 2016).

## INTRODUCTION

The viticulture contributes by approximately €15 billion annually to the EU economy and is responsible for more than 200,000 direct job positions (EC, 2012). Despite the above mentioned economic and global importance, the genetic potential in grape remains undiscovered with about 10,000 grape varieties worldwide from which only 35 account for 66% of the vineyards. The trends in the past decade are even more disturbing – almost half the world's plantings were accounted to 21 varieties in the year 2000, and to only 15 in 2010 (Anderson and Ariel, 2013). Many local, both autochthonous and newly bred, varieties may be lost as their commercial potential is ignored which is reducing drastically the grapevine genetic biodiversity (Carimi et al., 2012; Biagini et al., 2016).

Within species richness and diversity of the different biotypes, wild

et al., 2006; Oceta et al., 2007),  
 (Tsvetkov et al., 2006; Oceta et al., 2008), by selection  
 of forms with increased resistance to  
 biotic and abiotic stress and other  
 economically valuable qualities that are  
 important for the genetics and breeding  
 (Arroyo-Garcia and Revilla, 2013, Cantos  
 et al., 2017).

grapes are natural prerequisite for  
 enrichment of the gene pool (Tsvetkov et  
 al., 2006; Oceta et al., 2008), by selection  
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The purpose of this study is to  
 explore the affinity and dynamics of  
 growth of selected and reproduced form  
 wild grape grafted on four different  
 rootstocks suited to the conditions of  
 Bulgaria.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

*Vitis vinifera* L. ssp.  
*sylvestris* ( -1)  
 2004  
 (369 m  
 ) ( 1).

It was selected a suitable wild-type  
 form of *Vitis vinifera* L. ssp. *Sylvestris* (T-  
 1), discovered in 2004, at the foot of the  
 southeastern Rhodope Mountains, in the  
 region of the Thracian sanctuary, near the  
 village of Tatul (369 m above sea level)  
 (Figure 1).

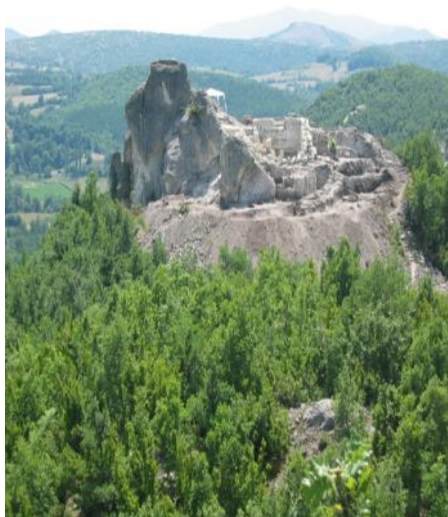


Fig. 1. Thracian sanctuary nearby v. Tatul

(Genov et al., 2006; Kamenova et al., 2007)  
 (Dzhambazova et al., 2009)

After initial phytopathological (Genov et  
 al., 2006; Kamenova et al., 2007) and  
 molecular (Dzhambazova et al., 2009)

et al., 2011), 2 (Dincheva analyzes, and microvinification (Dincheva et al., 2011), two buds mature cuttings were taken, which were rooted and included as starting specimens in the grapevine genebank of Agrobinoinstitut-Sofia. They are used as a source for initial explants for in vitro insertion and micropropagation. A limited number of adapted in vitro plants are planted in a field for primary replication and inclusion in breeding programs. For the comparative studies on affinity and influence on growth dynamics, it was used grapevine plants, obtained by grafting of mature shoots of T-1 pre-propagated material on approved in practice grapevine rootstocks: two clones (102 and PT) of the SO4 rootstock (*V. berlandieri* x *V. riparia*, sel. Oppenheim 4), 41 B clone 195 (*V. vinifera* cv. Chasselas x *V. berlandieri*) and Fercal clone 262 (BC1 x 333 EM).

(1979), Lilov (1979) Babrikov (1979) and Radulov et al. (1992). For the production of the experimental plants, a well-established technology for the production of grapevine planting material by cartonage method of Experimental Station of Viticulture and Wine-growing-Septemvri was applied (Tsvetkov et al., 2007) (Figure 2).

(Tsvetkov et al., 2007) ( 2).

analyzes, and microvinification (Dincheva et al., 2011), two buds mature cuttings were taken, which were rooted and included as starting specimens in the grapevine genebank of Agrobinoinstitut-Sofia. They are used as a source for initial explants for in vitro insertion and micropropagation. A limited number of adapted in vitro plants are planted in a field for primary replication and inclusion in breeding programs. For the comparative studies on affinity and influence on growth dynamics, it was used grapevine plants, obtained by grafting of mature shoots of T-1 pre-propagated material on approved in practice grapevine rootstocks: two clones (102 and PT) of the SO4 rootstock (*V. berlandieri* x *V. riparia*, sel. Oppenheim 4), 41 B clone 195 (*V. vinifera* cv. Chasselas x *V. berlandieri*) and Fercal clone 262 (BC1 x 333 EM).

Studies concerning adaptation, the affinity and the dynamics of growth were carried out by standard methods, described by Babrikov (1979), Lilov (1979) and Radulov et al. (1992). For the production of the experimental plants, a well-established technology for the production of grapevine planting material by cartonage method of Experimental Station of Viticulture and Wine-growing-Septemvri was applied (Tsvetkov et al., 2007) (Figure 2).

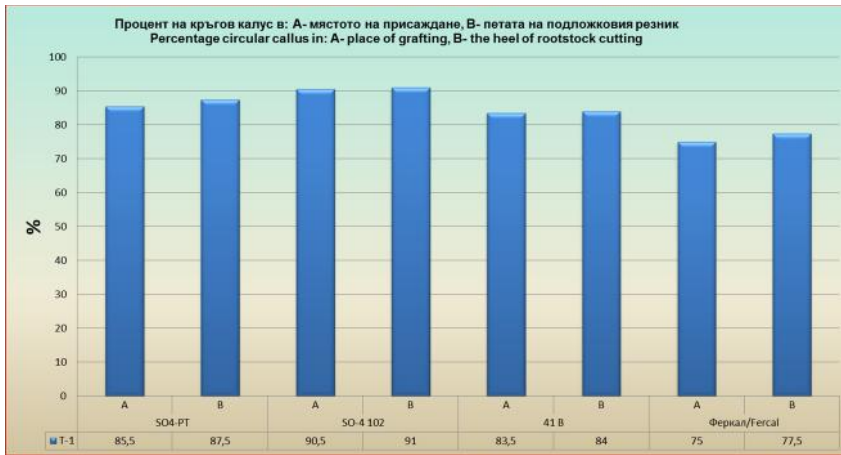


**Fig. 2. The wild grape ( -1): natural habitat – in vitro micropropagation – first pre-propagation – grafted on grapevine rootstock – planting of grafted plants**

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results show a relatively good affinity of wild-type grapevine (T-1) to all tested rootstocks (percentage of circular callus ranging from 75% to 90.5% at the place of grafting and 77.5% to 91%, at the heel of rootstock cutting, respectively) (Figure 3).

( 90,5 %  
77,5% 91% –  
) ( 3).



. 3.

Fig. 3. Affinity and callus formation of the grafted plants

(Gokbayrak et al., 2007).  
, S<sub>4</sub> .102  
( 1)  
( 4).

The lower percentage callus formation obtained with the Fercal rootstock variant is analogous to similar affinity studies of the same rootstock to different commercial varieties of grapevines (Gokbayrak et al., 2007). Regarding the growth dynamics of the grafted plants, the best complex results were obtained in the rootstock S<sub>4</sub> cl. 102 with respect to the growth indicators (Table 1) and one-year maturity increase (Figure 4).

Future experiments are under way to study the impact of different rootstocks on the quantity and quality of fruits and to improve the yield of genotype with a balanced preservation of the quality characteristics. Part of the presented study have been discussed and approved as examples of innovative practices for sustainable use of grapevine biodiversity for improving the breeding qualities and tolerance to

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 (EIP-AGRI), 25-  
 26.10.2016,  
 (<https://ec.europa.eu/eip/agriculture/en/content/diseases-and-pests-viticulture>).

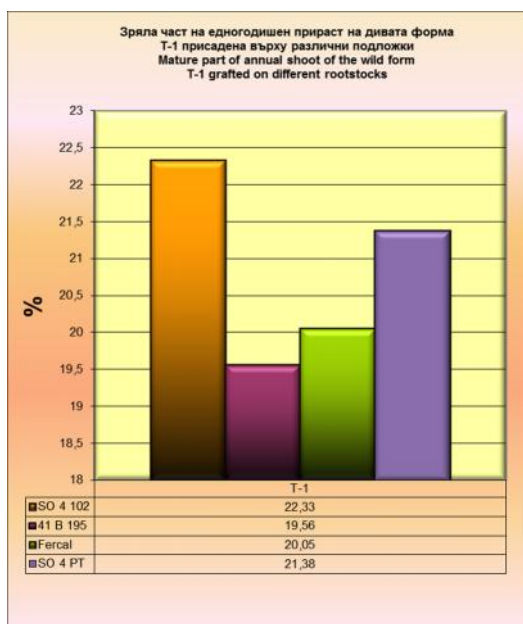
stress factors at the First Working Meeting of European Experts on Focus Group 23 "Pests and diseases in viticulture" of the European Innovation Partnership for Agriculture (EIP-AGRI), 25-26.10.2016, Porto, Portugal (<https://ec.europa.eu/eip/agriculture/en/content/diseases-and-pests-viticulture>).

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**Table 1 / Figure 4. Growth dynamic and mature part of annual shoots of the grafted plants**

Variants	Rooted grapevines (%)	Number of stepping roots (1mm) (thickness over 1 mm)	Average length of 1 root (cm)	Number of shoots (per 1 plant)	Average length of annual shoot (cm)	Average thickness of annual shoot length (mm)
SO4 PT/T-1	84	12,6	19,2	2	81,60	3,76
41B 195/T-1	76	12,8	17,8	2	66,36	3,44
Fercal/T-1	68	12,5	16,5	2	51,84	3,22
SO4 102/T-1	92	13,1	19,7	2	82,76	4,09

Legend: T-1 - Tracian sanctuary wild grape form, rootstocks: SO 4 (*V. Berlandieri* x *V. Riparia*), 41 B (*V. vinifera* x *V.berlandieri*), Fercal (*Berlandieri* Colombar) 333 (*Cabernet Sauvignon Berlandieri*).



## CONCLUSIONS

- |    |   |  |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | - | 1. The results show a relatively good affinity of wild grape to all tested rootstocks  |
| 2. | - | 2. The lower percentage callus formation obtained with the Fercal rootstock variant is analogous to similar affinity studies of the same rootstock to different commercial varieties of grapevines |
| 3. | - | 3. Regarding the growth dynamics of the grafted plants, the best complex results were obtained in the rootstock S 4 cl. 102 with respect to the growth indicators and one-year maturity increase   |

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