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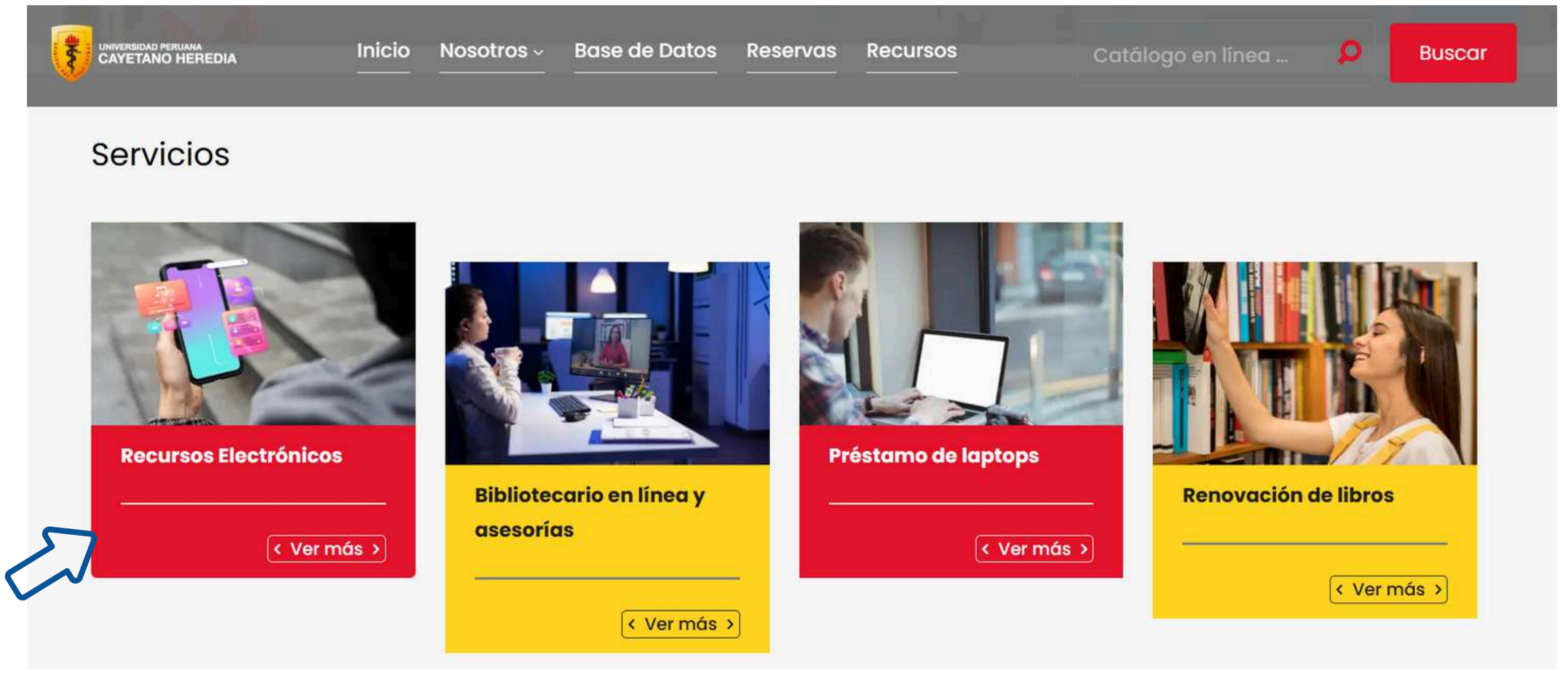

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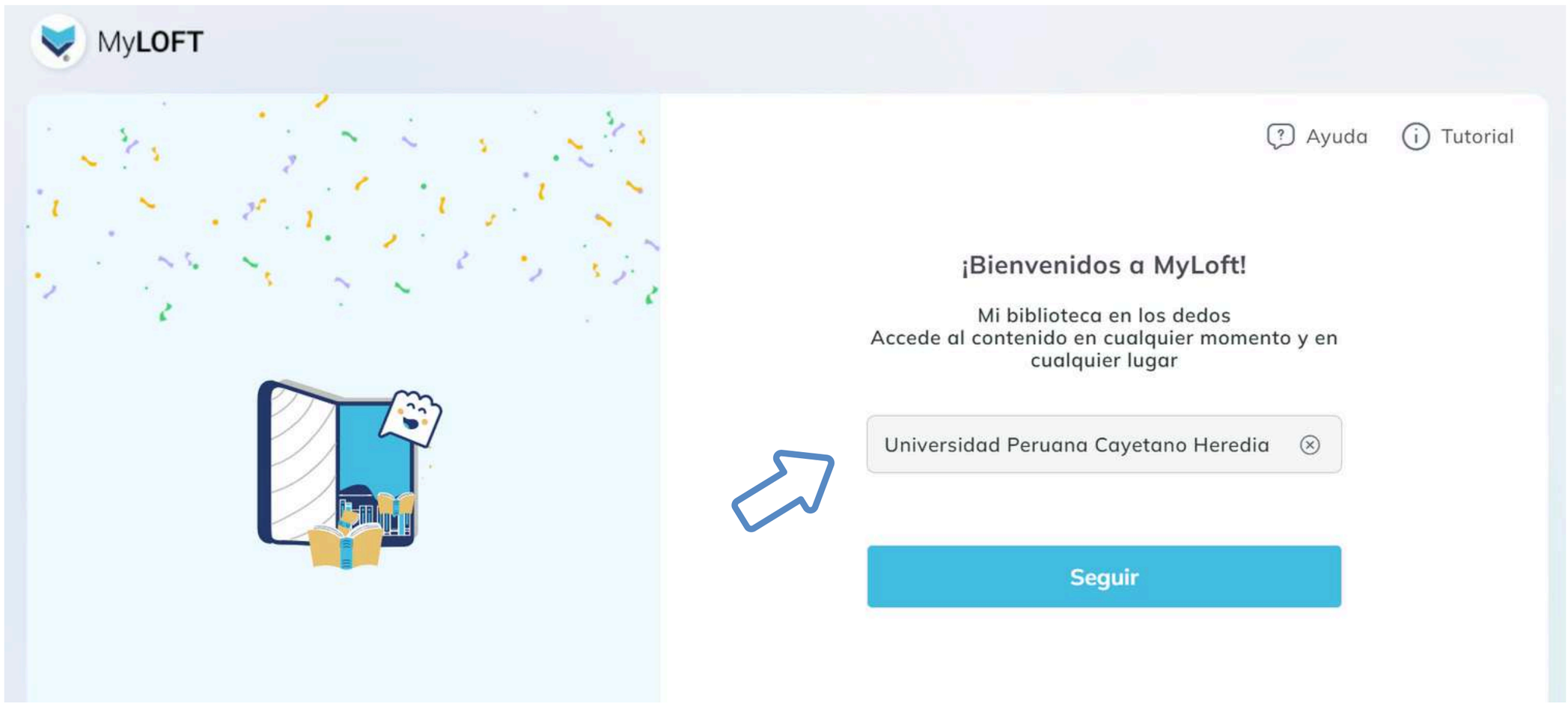

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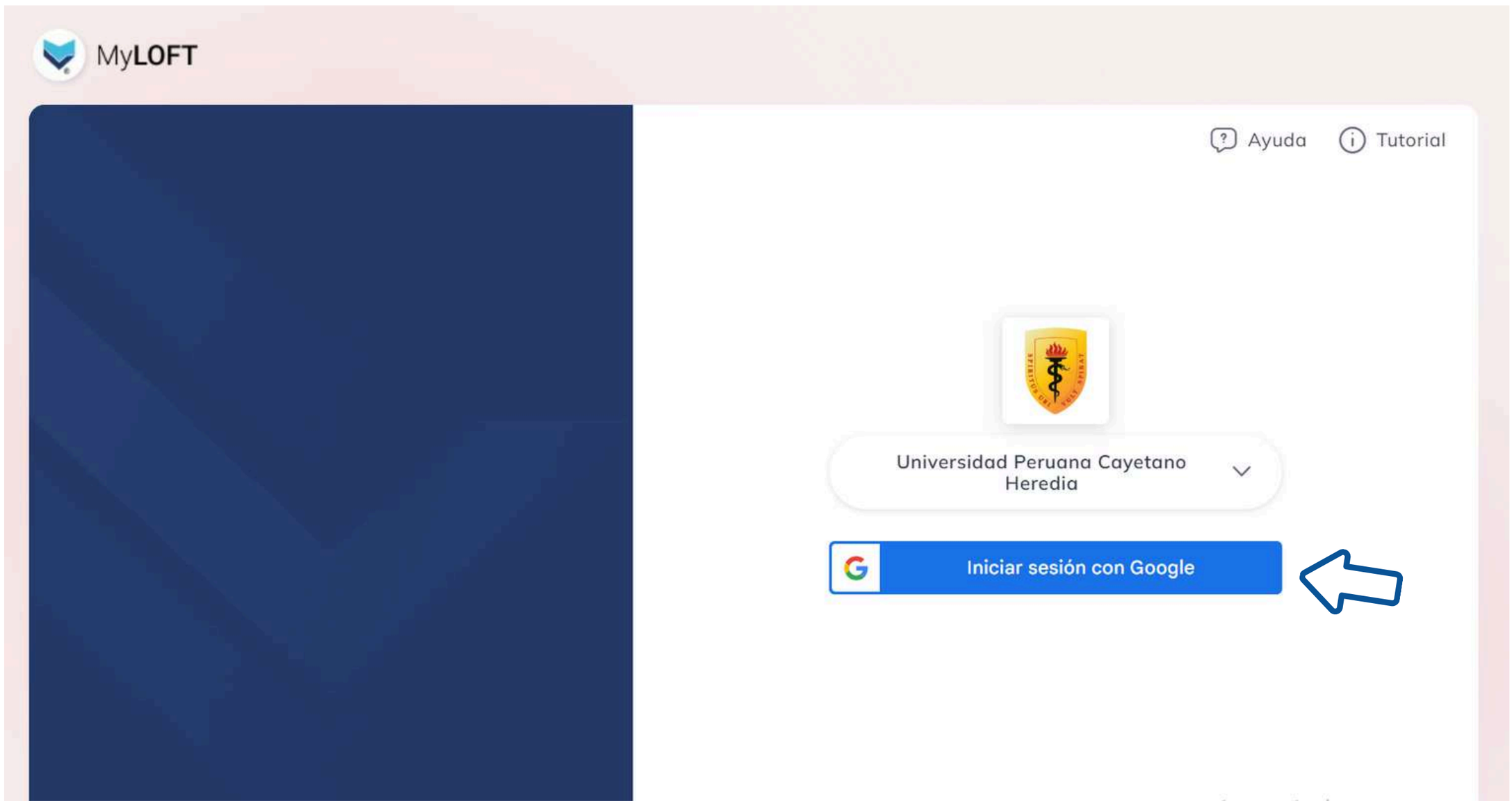

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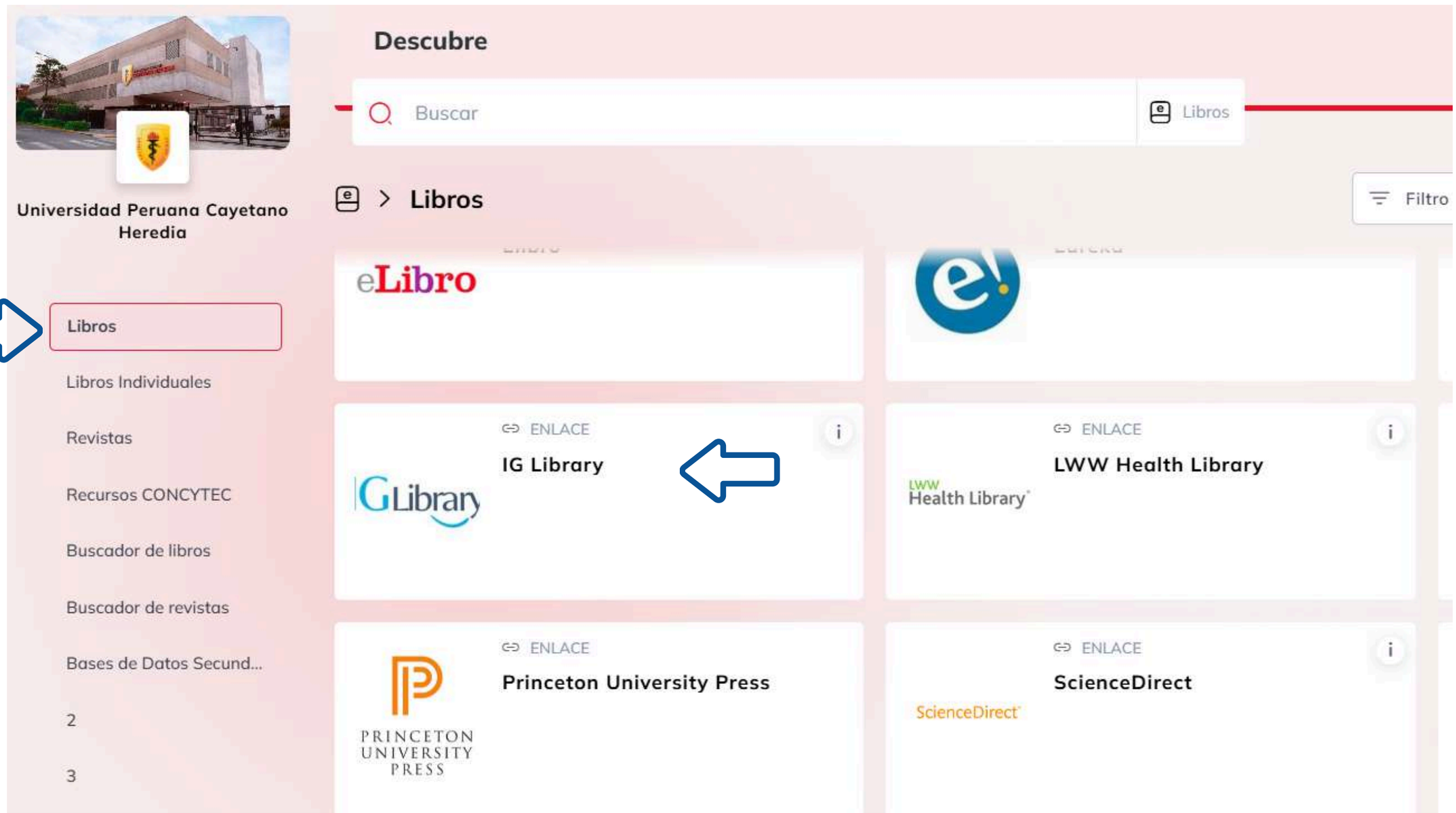

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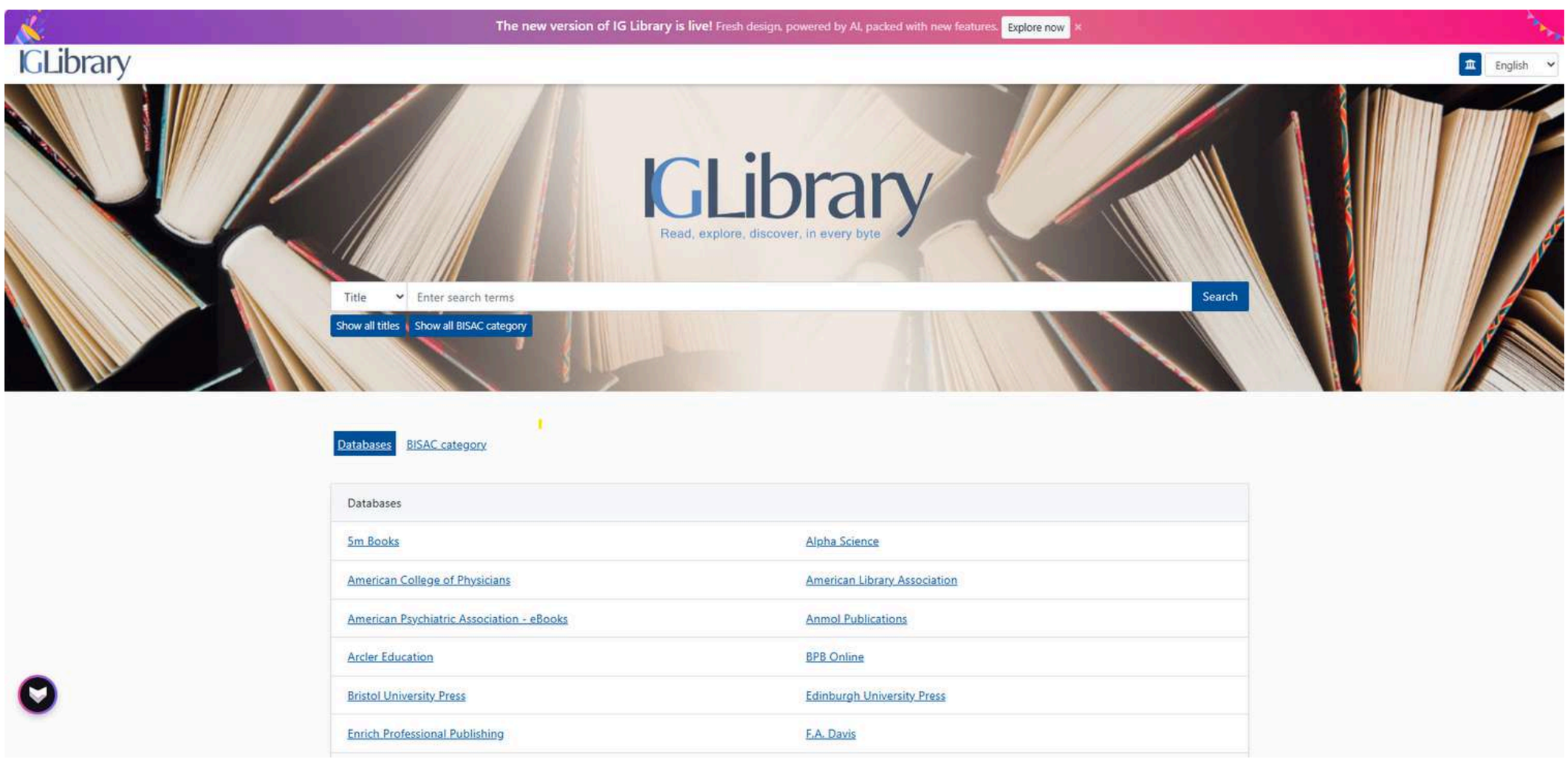

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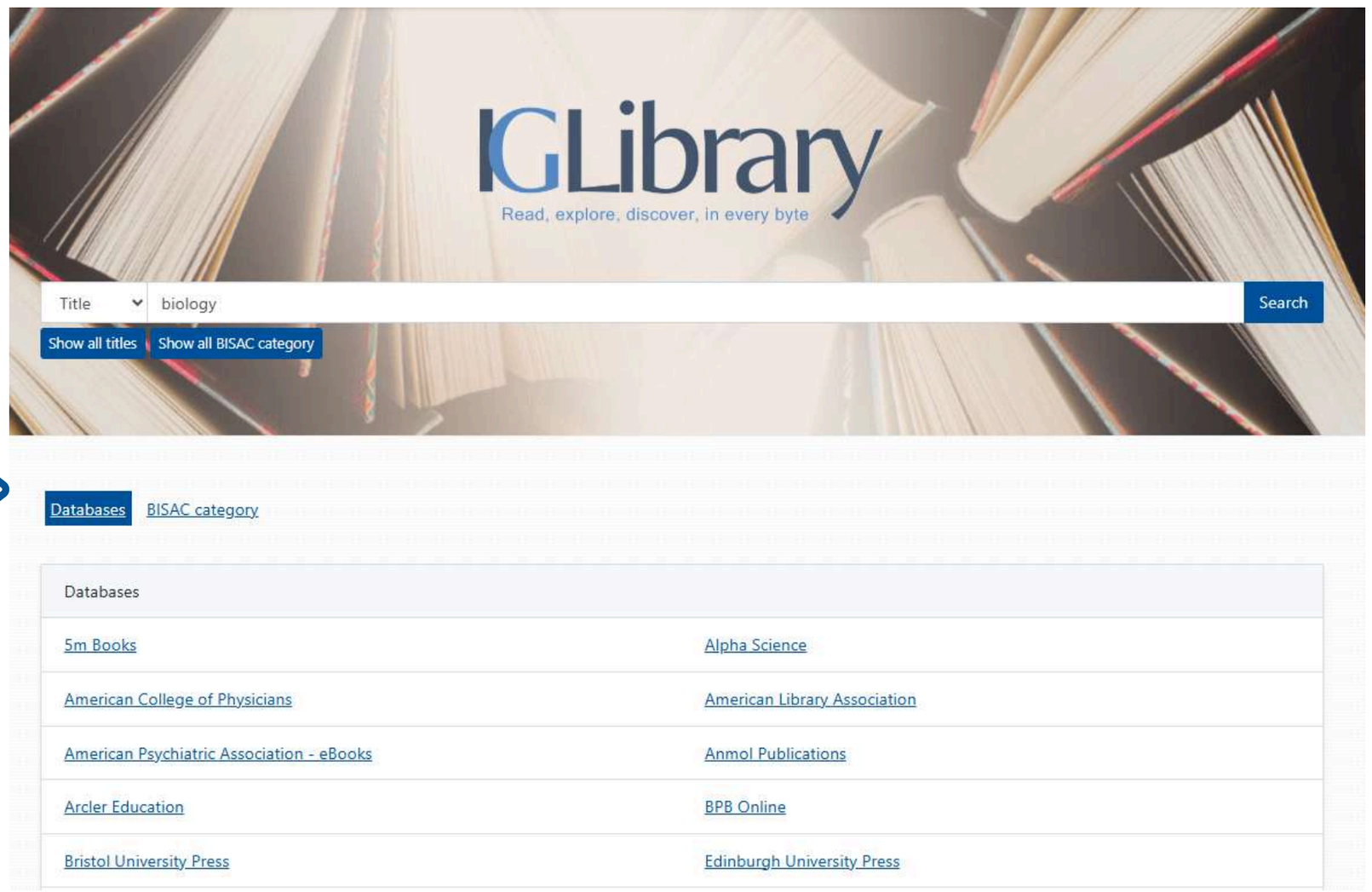

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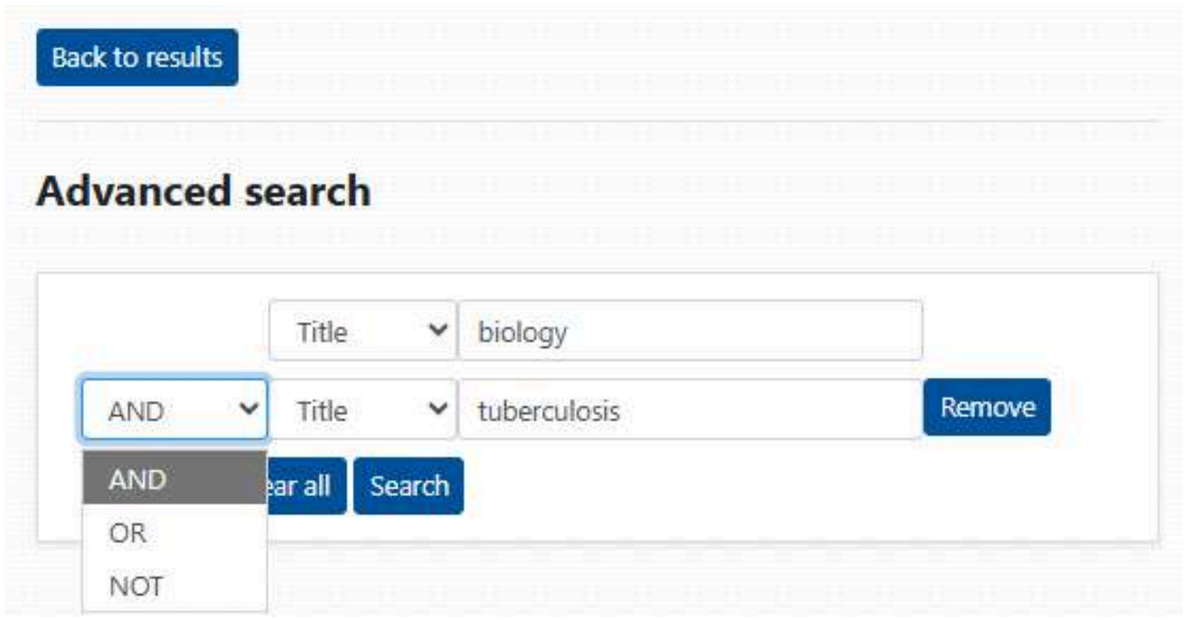

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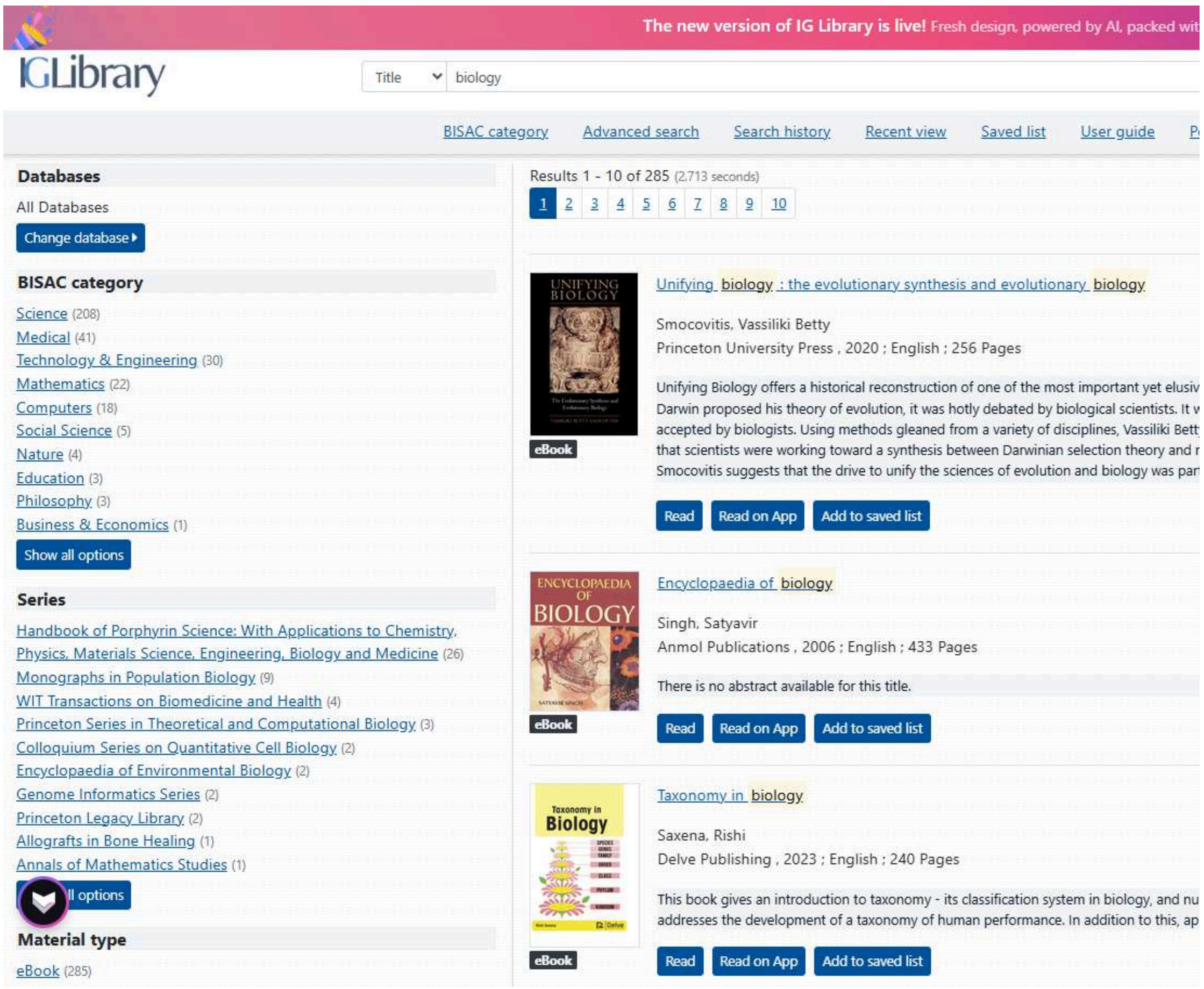

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Chakraborty, Usha; Chakraborty, Bishwanath

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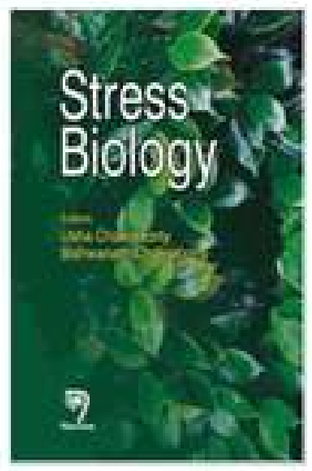

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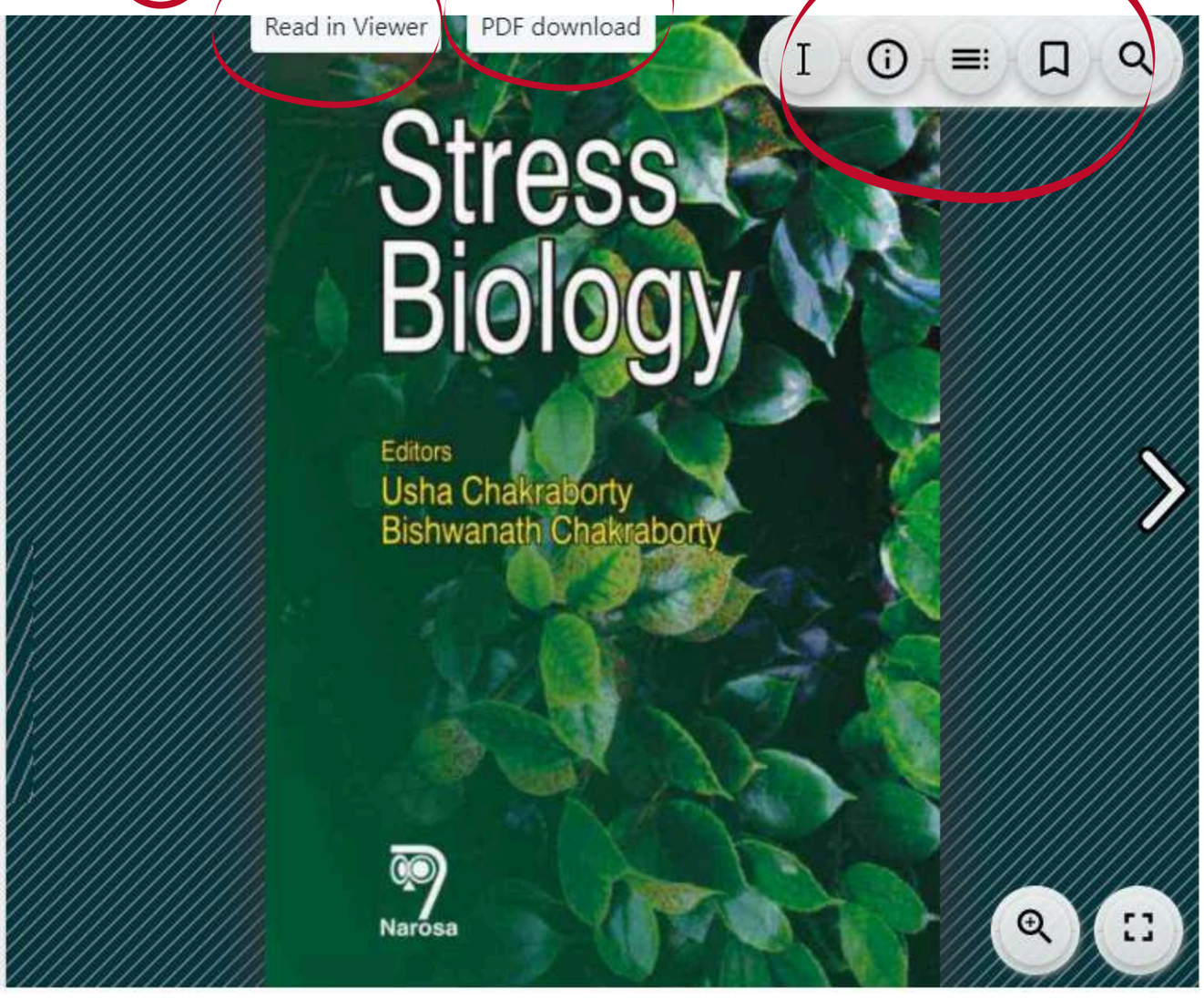

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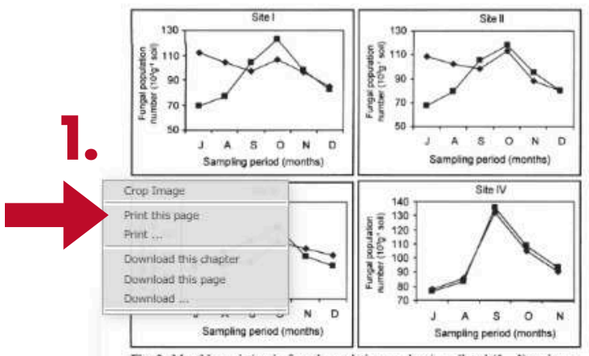

Fig. 2: Monthly variation in fungal population number in polluted (♦—♦) and non-polluted (■--■) paddy field soil

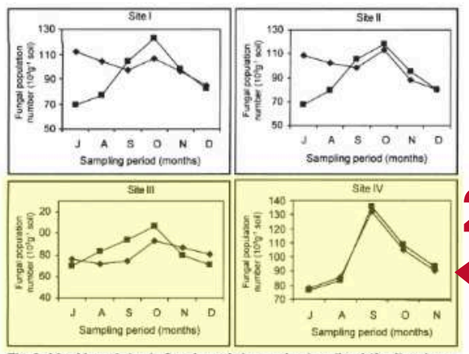

Fig. 2: Monthly variation in fungal population number in polluted (♦—♦) and non-polluted (■--■) paddy field soil

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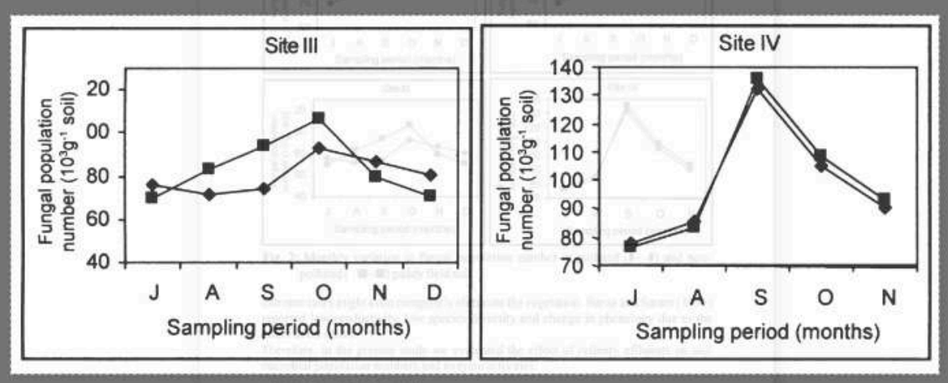

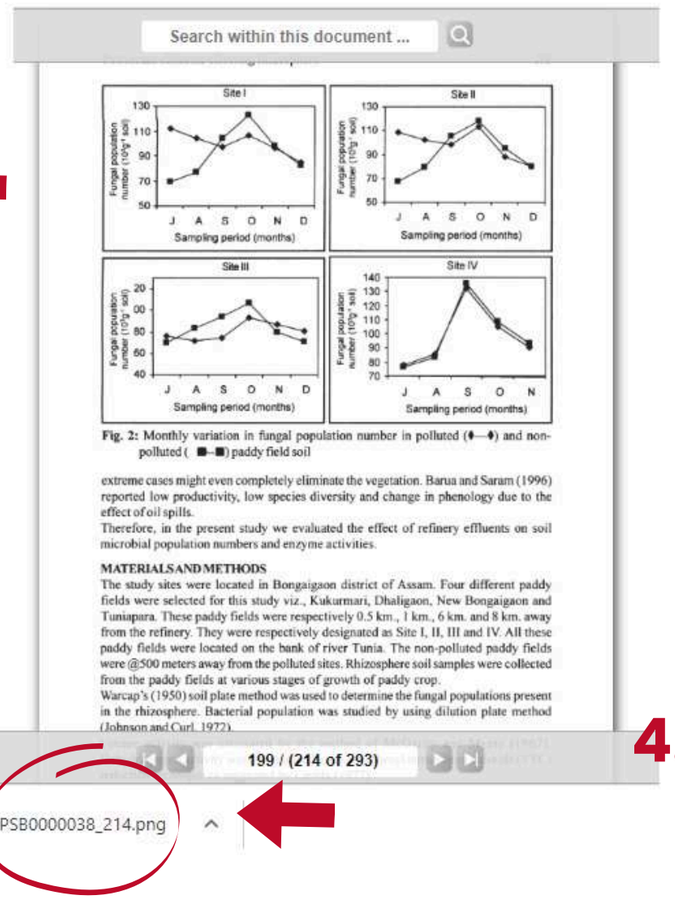

Fig. 2: Monthly variation in fungal population number in polluted (♦—♦) and non-polluted (■--■) paddy field soil

extreme cases might even completely eliminate the vegetation. Barua and Saram (1996) reported low productivity, low species diversity and change in phenology due to the effect of oil spills.

Therefore, in the present study we evaluated the effect of refinery effluents on soil microbial population numbers and enzyme activities.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study sites were located in Bongaigaon district of Assam. Four different paddy fields were selected for this study viz., Kukurmari, Dhaligaon, New Bongaigaon and Tuniapara. These paddy fields were respectively 0.5 km., 1 km., 6 km. and 8 km. away from the refinery. They were respectively designated as Site I, II, III and IV. All these paddy fields were located on the bank of river Tunia. The non-polluted paddy fields were @500 meters away from the polluted sites. Rhizosphere soil samples were collected from the paddy fields at various stages of growth of paddy crop.

Warcap's (1950) soil plate method was used to determine the fungal populations present in the rhizosphere. Bacterial population was studied by using dilution plate method (Johnson and Curl, 1972).

4.

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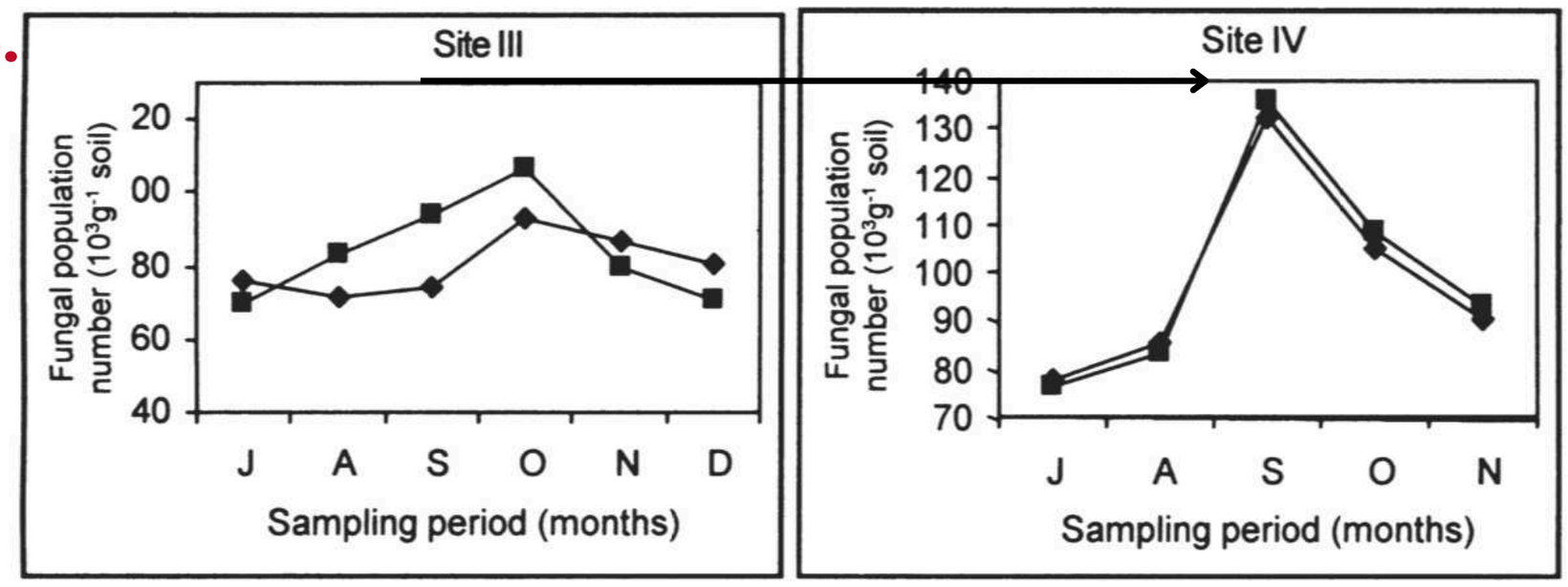

Fig. 2: Monthly variation in fungal population number in polluted (♦—♦) and non-polluted (■--■) paddy field soil

EVOLUTION AND SURVIVAL OF PLANTS IN HIGH STRESS ENVIRONMENTS THROUGH ADAPTIVE FUNGAL SYMBIOSIS

Although the time frame required for plant adaptation to environmental stresses is unknown, the adaptive proce ...ılated by the plant genome. that fungal endophytes contribut ...for the adaptation of plants to biotic and abiotic stresses. ...*lletotrichum species* from sub-tropic agricultural plants indi ...ıptions could convert pathogens to nonpathogenic mutualist ...dies revealed that pathogenic *Colletotrichum* species have the ability to express mutualistic lifestyles by colonizing and conferring disease resistance in asymptomatic hosts. Our geothermal environmental studies revealed that the survival of both a plant host (*Dichanthelium lanuginosum*) and a fungal endophyte (*Curvularia sp.*) is dependent on symbiotically conferred thermotolerance (Redman *et al.*, 2002). Analysis of a fungal endophyte (*Fusarium sp.*) isolated from a salt spray community plant revealed that the symbiont was responsible for drought and salt tolerance. The host range of symbiotic fungi is greater and individual symbionts may colonize and confer stress tolerance to genetically unrelated plant

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