DISTRIBUTION OF DIFFERENT SOIL ALGAL TAXA IN RELATION TO PHYSICO-CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SOIL AT GHARBIA GOVERNORATE

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Abstract

The algal flora of some cultivated soils in addition to edaphic and physicochemical characters of sols were extensively studied at four different locations in Gharbia Governorate during the period from April 1995 to March 1996. From the total count recorded (218 species) it was found that 143 species belong to cyanophyta, 60 species to chlorophyta, 13 species to Bacillariophyta and 2 species to Euglenophyta. The cyanophyta was frequently encountered constituting 65.5% of the total algal poulations of all soil samples, with predominance of filamentous oscillatoroid forms (Oscillatoria, Phormidium, Lyngbya and Nostoc). Unicellular and colonial coccoid forms mostly represented chlorophyta, constituting 27.5% of the total recorded algal population. The results also revealed that soil and algal variables varied markedly between locations. Thus, the most soil variables, soil moiture, organic matter, total organic nitrogen, carbonates, silt, clay, Na⁺, Ca⁺² and Cl⁻ ions) were correlated with cyanobacterial growth in the studied locations. Whereas, the occurance of Cholrophyta species was correlated with the most previously mentioned variables in addition to phosphorous. AT the same time, the growth of Bacillariophyta species was correlated with moisture content, pH value, carbonates, sulphates and phosphorous. While, euglenophytes were dependent on organic matter, silt, clay, total N, Na⁺ and K⁺ ions in their maintenance.

Introduction

Egyptain soil algal flora had been studied by El-Ayouty and Ayaad (1972) and Kobbia and El-Batanouny (1975) and they described some species related to Cyanophyta, Chlorophyta and Bacillariophyta. In addition, El-Kheir and Mekkey (1987) identified 49 Egyptian taxa belonging to Bacillariophyta, Cyanophyta, Chlorophyta and Xanthophyta. Recently, Ahmed (1994) represented the first attempt to survey the algal populations inhabiting some cultivated soils in upper Egypt.

The abundance of soil algae especially cyanobacteria on both cultivated and uncultivated soil is closely related to the amount of nessary mineral salts and water content of soil (Ohtani *et al.*, 1991). With favorable pH and moisture conditions, the nutrient content tends to determine the luxuriance of the algal flora and the number of species present (Hong *et al.*, 1992). Cyanobacteria are primarily photoautotrophic microorganisms, and cores through the soil show that they are usually located in the top layer of the soil and the density falls off very rapidly with depth (Fogg *et al.*, 1973) Rodrignez *et al.* (1990) recorded that

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cyanobacteria require Ca^{+2} as a macro-nutrient for growth and nitrogen fixation, but require Na^+ , CO^{+2} and molybdenum Mo^{+2} as a micronutrients.

Lukesova and Hoffman (1996) reported that green algal predominate on and in acid soils due, in part, to the inhibitory of other groups of algae to live at lower nutrient levels. However, diatoms in certain soils grow only where appreciable amounts of phosphate and nitrate are available (Ghosh, 1986). Furthermore, Hoffmann (1989) showed that cyanobacteria especially filamentous forms and diatoms are common in neutral to alkaline soils

Terresterial algae are resistant to low as well as to high temperature, and live in cold and hot desert soils (Hoffmann, 1989). Furthermore, the soil texture interferes in the selection and distribution of soil algae. The presence of fine particles in one type of soil more than the other leads to the availability of more total exposed surface in such soil over those possessing coarse soil particles (Salama *et al.*, 1973). Moreover, the fine particles of soil retain more moisture and more inorganic and organic nutrients needed by the algal growth as well as the plant growth.

This study was carried out to study the possible monthly changes in distribution and composition of algal flora in different type of cultivated soils in Gharbia Governorate. In addition, to study to what extent the algal flora affected by the physical and chemical characters of the different soil types

Materiales and methods

The study areas:

The area chosen for the present study is a part of the Nile Delta region of Egypt known as "Gharbia Governorate". It lies between 30° 30' and 31° 30' - altitude lines. Four locations (Samannoud, Zefta, Kafr-Elzayat and Tanta) were chosen for studying the seasonal fluctuation of soil algal distribution for a period of one year from April 1995 till March 1996. In relation to the distance from the water body (Nile River) and according to the soil type, each studied location was sampled into four stands A, B, C and D. Stands A were always the nearest to the river while stands D were always the most far inside the studied locations.

Soil sampling:

Soil sampling was carried out monthly from the sixteen stands for a period of one year from April 1995 till March 1996. Soil samples at each stand were collected from the surface down to a depth of 5cm since it has been established (Petersen, 1935; Fritsch, 1936) that at least in the agricultural plots, the algae on the soil surface are the same as those that may be found below. Samples were then brought immediately to the laboratory, spreaded over clean sheets of paper till air-dryness, and then mixed thoroughly together. They were sieved with 2mm sieve in order to get rid of debrisand, and then stored in air light plastic bags, ready for chemical analysis and isolation of algae (John, 1942; Salama and Kobbia, 1982).

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Cultivation and isolation of algae:

The following techniques were applied on air-dried soil samples for isolation and cultivation of the algae:

a- One gram of each soil samples was spread in the form of strips in Petri dishes containing sterile Z-medium (Staub, 1961). Three replicates of each soil samples were prepared. The dishes were then incubated at room temperature in a culture chamber provided with continuous fluorescent light $(5x10^{-3} \text{ Lux})$.

b- As described by Bold (1970), sterilized petri-dishes of 1.5-2cm deep and 9-10cm diameters. These were filled with the soil to about 1cm high. The soil was moistened thoroughly with sterile distilled water, then covered with chemically pure filter paper and the surface was plane with sterile spatula. The Petri-dishes were incubated at room temperature in a culture chamber and the filter paper was kept always moistened. The algal colonies were grols and then picked up, conted and identified. The identified species were then transferred to fresh solid Petri-dishes containing Z-medium and exposed to repeated subcultures several times. Algae were identified according to Desikachary (1959); Chapman (1962); Prescott (1962, 1970); Bold and Wynne (1985); Ashley *et al.*, (1985); Watanabe and Niiyma (1990) and Watanabe (1992).

Physical analysis of soil:

1- Soil texture: Composition was determined using the Bouyoucus hydrometer method, whereby the percentage of sand, silt and clay were estimated (Piper, 1974).

2- Soil hygroscopic moisture content it was determined by oven-drying of a known weight (10 grams) air soil samples at 105C° until constant weight. The percentage of moisture content was calculated.

Chemical analysis of soil:

1- Organic matter:

The total organic matter of the air-dried soil samples was determined by loss-on-ignition at 450C° (Allen *et al.*, 1974).

2- pH value and electrical conductivity (EC):

The soil reaction (pH) and electrical conductivity (EC) were determined in a 1:5 soil- water extract. pH values were determined using WTW TYP E50 pH conductivity meter. Electrical conductivity was measured using WTW KLE I/T.

3- Inorganic elements:

The concentration of sodium (Na), potassium (K), calcium (Ca), magnesium (Mg) and phosphorus (P) were determined in soil extracts of 2.5% V/V glacial acetic acid. Na, K, and Ca were estimated as described by Allen *et al.*, (1974).

4- Total organic nitrogen:

Total organic nitrogen, was determined by digested solutions of air-dried soil samples were prepared using micro-kjeldahl apparatus. Indo-phenol blue method, adopted by Allen *et al.*, 1974, was used for total N determination using (4049 LKB Novasped) spectrophotometer.

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5- Inorganic nitrogen (as ammonium):

Ammonium (NH_4^+) was estimated using Indo-phenol blue method described by Allen *et al.*, (1974).

6- Inorganic nitrogen (as nitrates):

Nitrate was determined using sodium-Salicylate method (Deutsche Einheistverfahren Zur Wasser, Abwasser und Schlammunter Suchung (1960). 7- Determination of soluble chlorides, carbonates, bicarbonates and

7- Determination of soluble chlorides, carbonates, bicarbonates and sulphates:

These salts estimated by the method described in Allen *et al.*, (1974, 1989).

Statastical analysis:

The data were statistical analysed by using t-test (SPSS statistical PC program, 1997). Person correlation coefficient (r) and one way analysis of variance (ANOVA) were carried out using SPSS statistical PC program (1997).

Results

Qualitative distribution of soil algae:

The recorded algal flora inhabiting the soil samples were cyanophyta, chlorophyta, Bacillariophyta. As shown in Table 1 a total of 218 taxa (212 species) belonging to 70 different algal genera were identified. The algal community was quite diversified with cyanophyta 143 taxa (139 species), chlorophyta 60 taxa (60 species) and bacillariophyta 13 taxa (11 species) as the main algal group. Euglenophyta were represented only be two taxa belonging to 2 species.

Table 1: Number of genera, species and taxa per each algal group recorded withinthe different locations in Gharbia Governorate during the period from April 1995 toMarch 1996.

Division	No. of Genera	No. of species	No. of Taxa
Cyanophyta	24	139	143
Chlorophyta	39	60	60
Bacillariophyta	6	11	13
Euglenophyta	1	2	2
Total	70	212	218

Regarding the number of recorded algal taxa, location IV was found to be the richest one (289 taxa) followed by location III (269 taxa). Meanwhile, location II was in the third rank (267 taxa) (Table 2). However, the least number of taxa was relatively recorded within location I (229 taxa). It can be observed that, cyanophyta followed by chlorophyta formed the most dominant algal group Egyptian J. of Phycol. Vol. 4(1), 2003 -40 -

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in the studied locations. The largest number of cyanophytes was recorded within stand D of location IV (cultivated with wheat followed by rice then onion), while the lowest number was found at location I stand A (table 2). Nevertheless, stands IV D and ID (cultivated with clover, rice, then clover) were rich in chlorophyta, mean while the uncultivated stand IA was the poor one. Concerning, Bacillariophyta the greatest number of taxa was observed within location IV. However, two species of euglenophytes were found only at stands II A (cultivated with plant-egg, corn then clover) and IV D (cultivated with wheat, rice then onion).

			Alg	jae		
Localities	Stand	Cyanophyta	Chlorophyta	Bacillariophyta	Euglenophyta	Total
	Α	10	5	3		18
	В	42	14	4		60
Ι	С	54	16	3		73
	D	57	17	4		78
	Tot.	163	52	14		229
	Α	44	12	4	2	62
	В	54	14	3		71
II	С	45	14	4	1	64
	D	51	15	4		70
	Tot.	194	55	15	3	267
	A	59	16	2		77
	В	46	11	3		60
III	С	52	16	6		74
	D	43	12	3		58
	Tot.	200	55	14		269
	Α	48	15	7		70
	В	44	11	7		62
IV	С	45	14	6		65
	D	65	18	7	2	92
	Tot.	202	58	27	2	289

Table (2) Number of different algal taxa recorded within the different lacations (I, II, III &
IV) in Gharbia Governorate during the period from April 1995 to March 1996.

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Frequency of algal taxa occurrence: According to the frequency of occurrence represents the high occurrence of the following cyanophytes: *Calothrix marchia, Chroococcus minutus, Cylindrospermum muscicola, Lyngbya lagerheimii, L. Limnetica, L. nordgardii, Nostoc paludosum, Oscillatoria foreauii, O. angustissima, O. subbrevis, O. linetica, Phormidium ambignum and Ph. tenue.* On the other side, the most dominant species of chlorophyta among the different locations were: *Chlorella vulgaris, Chlorococcum humicola, Coelastrum microparum, Palmella mucosa* and *Selenastrum minutum.* Concerning Bacillariophyta, the dominant species of high occurrence were: *Achnanthes linearis, Navicula mutica, Nitzschia palea, Synedra ulna* and *S. ulna* var *impressa.* Mean while, rarly frequency of Euglenophyta was only recorded at two locations (II & IV).

The monthly variation in the number of algal taxa as they appeared in the different locations. Among all of the experimental period, the greatest number of the total algal taxa was recorded in location IV, especially during the period from July 95 to January 96. This location was followed by location III, where the maximum fluorishment was observed from August 95 to February 96 except October and November 96. However, the lowest number of total algal taxa was detected within location I from July to September 95. Mean while, the high, occurrence of algal taxa within location II was recorded during January, February and March 96. With regard to cyanophyta, location III was the richest with algal taxa, followed by location II, IV and I, respectively throughout the year (Table 3). The maximum number of algal taxa was observed within all locations, especially location IV D which was cultivated with corn during the period from June to September 95. Whereas, the lowest number of taxa was noticed in April and May 95 within location I, especially stand D (cultivated with clover).

Table 3 represents that chlorophytes were highly recorded within locations IV and III, while locations I & II were characterized by the lowest one. Chlorophyta-fluorished mainly during the period from Decmber 95 to February 96 within all locations, especially III which was cultivated with clover.

Bacillariophyta had the greatest number of the total algal taxa within location IV, followed by location II and finally location I. However, the lowest one was recorded with in location III. The algal taxa occurred most frequently during the period from September to November 95 for all studied locations except location III which fluorished mainly in September, November 95 and March 96. In addition, April and May 95 recorded another peak for algal fluorishment in location IV and abscence for Bacillariophyta within location I.

Concerning euglenophytes, only two species were found within two locations (II & IV) throughout the period from September to December within location II and during June and July in location IV.

Correlation between the number of algal taxa and soil variables:

The relationship between soil properties and the number of species of algal groups were correlated for different studied locations using the person

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correlation coefficient. Table 4 represented that cyanophyta species exhibited significant positive correlation with day, organic matter, total N and Ca⁺² in locations I and IV, whereas moisture, carbonates and bicarbonates were significantly correlated with location I only. However, only the total N was positively correlated with location II. On the other hand, a significant negative correlation was recorded with Ec, NO_3^{-2} , Na^+ , K^+ and Cl⁻ ions in location I. Chlorophyta species showed significant positive correlation with pH, moisture and carbonates in the different locations. Also, EC, silt, organic matter and Ca⁺² exhibited the same correlation in locations I and IV. Concerning Bacillariophyta species, pH, sulphate in location I and moisture, carbonates in locations I and II showed significant positive correlations. It could be observed that EC, S and NO_3^{-1} Na⁺, K⁺ and Cl⁻ ions were commonly of negative correlation with cyanophyta and chlorophyta. The total N was the only parameter which showed significant negative correlation with Bacillariophyta. For Euglenophyta species, Na⁺ recorded significant positive correlation, whereas a negative correlation was

The analysis of variance of the soil characters and algal number of species clearly indicated that many of these variables varied significantly between locations. The overall means comparison of location I (Table 5), showed highly significant variations for EC, Na^+ , NO^-_3 and Cl⁻ for stand IA, silt percentage for IB and organic matte content for ID. However, the number of algal species also of high significant relation with cyano-and chlorophyta in stand ID and Bacillariophyta in IB.

The F-value recorded for location II (Table 6) clarified that pH, phospherous, total organic N, NH_4 , Cl^{-} , CO_3^{-2} , HCO_3 and SO_4^{-2} contents exhibited insignificant variation between stands. This picture affected the F-value of the number of algal species recorded in this location since it was only significant for cyamophyta species.

Regarding to values recorded for location III (Table 7), stand D was characterized by higher contents of Na⁺, Ca²⁺ and Mg²⁺ ions (salinity) than the other stands. This was supported by a high EC value in addition to higher percentage of sand, organic matter and Cl⁻ ions.

Table 8 represents that stand D was the highest in silt, organic matter and Ca^{2+} contents. A highly significant variation was recorded for cyano-and chlorophyta number of species and most reflected also in stand D. Generally it could be observed that day, silt, sand, organic matter, EC, Na⁺, Cl⁻, K⁺, Mg²⁺ and NO₃⁻ exhibited highly significant variation for all tested locations and all the D stands were the richest in most of the measured soil variables.

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observed with NH₄.

Month	Stud			Cyanophyta				Chinrophyta			Bacilbriotht		31			Englenophyta			Total No. of	a gue observed	
	. 1	I	п	Ш	IV	I	п	ш	IV	I	п	ш	IV	I	П	ш	IV	I	П	ш	IV
5	A	2	9	10	8	1	4	3 2 4	4	-	-	:	2 3 3 2 10 2 3 3	1	1	:	1	3	13 13	13	14
April 95	BCDT	10	10	10	9	2 2 4	2 3 3		4	1	22	1	3	1	-	526	-	12	15	15	15 15 18
P.	D	11	10	7	12	4	3	4	4		- 4	-	2		•		•	15	13	11 49	18
	A	33	38 10	35 7	8	9	12	13 3	3	-	-		2	-	-	-	-	3	54 13	10	62 13
8	B	10	10	6	10	2	2	2	3	1	2		3	:	-	•	•	12	14	8	16
May	D	9	12 11	11 10	7 10	1	4	5	3		1	1	-				1	10	17 14	17 14	13
34.4	B C D T A B C D T A B C D T A	29	43 12 11	34 10	35	7	12	14	12	-	3	1	8	•	-	-	•	36	58 16	49	13 13 55 14 11
8	B	4 9	12	10	35 10 8	1 2 4	223	2	4 3	1	2	:	2	1	1	:	1	6 12	16	13 13	14
June 95	C	14	9	13	11	4	3	2	2	V.	1	1	2	24	-	1.51	•	18	13	16	15
5	P	17	12	13	15	4	3	2	5	-	-	- 1	2	•	-	-	1	21	15	15	21 61 14
	A	44 3	44	47	44	11 2 4	10 1	9 1	14	2	3	:	- C	-	-	-	-	4	57 17	57 14	14
8	B	10	14	15	11	2	1	1	1	1	2		2	8 . .	-	520	-	13	17	16 15	14
を	CD	20 21	11 12	11 10	11 21	6	32	2	1 6	i	:	2	1	1	1		2	24 28	14 14	12	12 29 69
	Т	54	52	49	55	12	7		10	3	3	3	2		-	-	2	69	62	57	69
5	AB	3	11 13	16 12	11 10	1 2	2	5 2 2	32	i	ī	1 2	2	:	:	:	:	4	13 15	19 16	14 14
Ang. 95	č	18	12	13	11	2	2	3	1	-	î	2			-			21	15	18	12
R	C D T	19	11 47	12 53	22	7	1	3	8 14	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	27	12 55	16	33
	A	50 3	13	15	22 54 13	13	6	10	4	2	2 1	6	3 5 2 3 2 4	•	1	•	-	66 6	18	69 17	33 73 19
8	В	13	14	12 10	11	2	2	23	23	2	1	2	3	1	-		-	17	17 12	16 15	16
Sep.	BCDT	15 19	9 12	10	11 24	*** ** 9	2 2 3 2 9		3	1	i	2 2 1	2	5	3	2	1	19 23	12	15	15
2120.14		51	48	51	24 59	9	9	2	14	5	4	6	11		1	-	-	65	62	65	16 15 32 84 19
2	AB	3	11	9 10	11 9	2	3	4	4	2 3	2	1	4 2 2 10	1	:	:	:	7	16 15	14 15	19
Oct. 95	č	10	8	9	10	5	4	4	4	ĩ	2	2	2		1			16	15	15	16
ð	CDT	12	9	9	16	3 5 3	3	5	3 14	1	1	2	2		-	-	-	16	13 59	16	21
	A	36	39 9	37	46	2		3	3	1	6	-	4	-	1			56	16	60 18	19
8		9	8	9	10	2 4	334	4	3	3	-	1	2	.e-1	-	200		16	15	14	15 12
No Y. 95	BCD	10	9	10 9	8 12	4	4	4	4	2	3	1	3	:	-	-	1	13	15 13	14 12	12
	TA	33	35	41	40	14	2 12 4	16 8	16	5	6	1	9	-	1		-	<u>52</u> 7	<u>54</u> 16	58 25	65 18
	A	4 9	9 10	16	11 9	14 3 4	4 4	8	4	2	3.	1	9 3 3 1 3	13452	-	~~~	-	7	16 14	25 16	18 16
c. 95	ĉ	10	8 10	11	10	3	4	5	5	2		:	1	5	î	:	1	17		17	16
Dec	BCDT	10	10	12	10 14	5 5 17	3	4	6	2	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	17	15 15	16	16 23 73 17 15
	T	33 4	37	50 15	44	17	15	23 7	19	6	7	1 2	10	-	1	•	· ·	56 7	60 17	74 24	73
36	AB	10	12	10	8	3	3 5	6	3	2	3	•	4	.e. 1				15	18	16	15
Ian.	C D T	10	10	12 9	9	6	4	7	4	1	2	1	2	1	-	•	-	17	16	20	15
<u> </u>		33	12 45	46	11 37	16	5 17	24	16	6	3	4	13	-	-	-	-	55	20 71	14 74	15 19 66 13
38	A	3	11	16	8	2	4	6	3	1	3	2	4 4 2 3 13 2 1			0.50	-	6	18	24	13
b.96	BC	10 7	10	9 10	7	3	3	4 5	4	3	1	2 2	2	1	1		:	16 11	14 15	15 17	12
Rb.	D	9	10	8	14	4	4	3	5	1	3		1940 - C		-		-	14	17	11	19
	TA	29 4	41	43	39 6	12	15	18	15	6	8	6	5		-	•		47	64 20	67 18	59 10
36	в	9	13	11	6	3	4	4	3	2	2	-	1	•	-	-	:	14	17	15	10
Mar.	CD	10	10	11	10	3	3	4	3	:	2	-	2	-	-	•	•	13	15	15	15
-	D	11 34	11 45	10 46	13 35	3	4	2	4	2	2	1	1	•	•	•		16 49	17 69	13 61	18 53
Tot	-	414	515	532	485	143	143	170	170	47	61	38	90		4		3	650	725	740	790

Table (3) Monthly variations in the number of soil algal taxa of locations I, II, IIIand IV during the period from April 1995 to 1996.

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/No. of I II species 0.27 0.12 PH 0.27 0.12 EC -0.75** 0.16 Silt 0.06 -0.18 Clay 0.74** 0.23	E			Chlorophyta	phyta			Bacilla	Bacillariophyta			Euglenophyta	ophyta	
0.27 -0.75** 0.06 0.74**		N	-	=	Ħ	N	-	п	Ħ	N	I	=	Ħ	N
-0.75** 0.06 0.74**	0.11	60:0-	0.45**	0.37**	0.34*	0.36*	0.31*	0.23	0.12	0.20	1	0.00	1	-0.04
0.06 0.74**	-0.17	0.20	-0.57**	0.04	-0.11	0.36*	-0.17	0.27	-0.16	0.21	I	0.20	I	0.00
0.74**	0.00	0.58**	-0.12	0.05	0.07	0.43**	0.25	-0.20	0.16	-0.14	I	-0.14	I	0.27
	0.27	0.50**	0.58**	-0.19	0.28	0.37**	0.18	-0.16	0.18	-0.16	I	-0.14	I	0.23
Sand -0.08 0.05	-0.04	-0.53**	0.11	0.03	-0.11	-0.40**	-0.25	0.24	-0.18	0.15	I	0.18	I	-0.24
Moisture 0.46** -0.09	0.00	-0.28	0.46**	0.47**	0.50**	0.26	0.34*	0.55**	0.12	0.08	I	0.15	I	-0.21
O.M. 0.68** -0.07	-0.34*	0.41**	0.67**	0.17	0.05	0.46**	0.20	0.21	0.07	0.06	I	0.01	I	0.20
Carbonates 0.32* -0.15	-0.17	0.22	0.39**	0.28*	0.40**	0.52**	0.33*	0.38**	00.0	0.23	I	-0.04	I	-0.08
Bicarbonates 0.39** 0.07	-0.16	0.15	0.45**	0.08	0.16	0.10	0.16	0.26	-0.26	-0.12	I	-0.16	I	0.15
Total N 0.60** 0.33*	-0.02	0.38**	0.18	-0.32*	-0.45**	-0.15	-0.13	-0.30*	0.08	-0.03	I	0.05	I	0.26
NO ₃ -0.67** 0.20	0.15	-0.19	0.49**	00:0	-0.46**	-0.10	-0.19	0.11	0.03	0.09	I	0.14	I	-00.0
NH4 0.24 0.01	-0.23	-0.17	0.12	-0.16	-0.11	-0.16	-0.08	-0.24	0.05	-0.06	I	-0.35*	I	-0.14
P -0.07 -0.04	-0.07	-0.24	0.39**	0.36*	0.16	0.07	0.25	0.48**	-0.20	-0.21	I	-0.13	ł	-0.02
Na ⁺ -0.74** 0.06	-0.08	0.54**	-0.63**	-0.07	-0.29*	0.24	-0.05	0.11	-0.17	-0.16	I	0.04	I	0.29*
K ⁺ -0.33* 0.15	-0.09	0.17	-0.26	-0.18	-0.18	0.06	-0.02	0.10	-0.21	-0.13	I	0.07	I	0.22
Ca ⁺² 0.64** 0.02	-0.25	0.32*	0.46**	0.23	-0.21	0.44**	0.24	0.06	-0.14	-0.23	I	-0.13	I	0.12
Mg ⁺² 0.19 -0.11	0.12	0.09	0.09	0.08	-0.13	-0.09	-0.07	-0.07	0.02	0.10	I	-0.10	I	-0.03
Sulphate -0.24 0.04	0.05	0.24	-0.06	0.09	0.03	0.10	0.33*	0.17	0.21	0.16	I	0.16	I	0.02
CI -0.62** 0.08	-0.13	0.38**	-0.48**	0.21	-0.07	0.56**	-0.19	0.03	-0.11	0.23	I	0.15	I	0.09

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Loca	tion	Lo	cation I (S	Samanno	ud)	Maar I C D	E li
Sub - lo	ocation	Α	В	С	D	Mean ± S. D	F-value
Soil	Clay	20.7	20.8	20.7	20.8	20.79 ± 0.09	6088.5***
Texture	Silt	22.9	31.1	26.2	20.9	25.31 ±4.44	1.2E+07***
(%)	Sand	56.5	48.0	52.9	58.2	53.91 ±4.47	1.3E+07***
Moisture Co	ontent (%)	3.65	5.56	5.72	6.55	5.371 ±1.23	12.25***
Organic Ma	tter (%)	5.70	10.12	11.92	13.52	10.31 ±3.37	109.3***
pH value		7.39	7.88	7.85	7.93	7.760 ±0.25	5.95***
EC (mmhos/	cm)	4.13	0.61	0.36	0.43	1.380 ±1.83	343.5***
Na (mg/g)		8.17	4.42	2.38	2.83	4.450 ±2.63	96.83***
Ca (mg/g)		8.51	12.67	14.1	14.7	12.50 ± 2.81	19.76***
K(mg/g)		1.05	0.86	0.59	0.69	0.799 ±0.19	6.29***
Mg (mg/g)		2.98	3.61	4.16	3.90	3.664 ±0.51	4.98***
P(mg/g)			0.96	1.21	0.98	0.975 ±0.19	1.17
Organic N(n	ng/g)	5.99	5.18	6.83	5.87	5.970 ±0.67	8.13***
NH ₄ (mg/g)		0.24	0.30	0.32	0.33	0.300 ±0.04	2.08
NO ₃ (mg/g)		18.2	3.13	1.24	0.87	5.868 ±8.30	63.22***
CL (%)		0.95	0.066	0.039	0.042	0.275 ±0.45	24.1***
C0 ₃ (%)		0.002	0.014	0.013	0.016	0.011 ±0.01	6.64***
HCO ₃ (%)		0.08	0.129	0.127	0.137	0.118 ± 0.02	5.87***
S0 ₄ (%)		1.38	1.172	1.023	1.238	1.200 ±0.15	2.82*
Cyanophyta		3.33	10.08	11.83	13.08	9.583 ±4.855	23.28***
Chloropbyta	1	1.50	2.67	3.58	4.17	2.979 ±1.480	13.17***
Bacillarioph	yta	0.53	1.67	0.50	1.17	0.979 ± 0.956	4.88***

 Table 5: Overall means of the physical, chemical and algal flora characteristics of soil samples at different stands of Location I¹

1 Values in a row followed by * = significant difference at P \leq 0.05, ** == P \leq 0.01, ***=P \leq 0.005 according to F - test

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Loc	cation	I	Location 1	I(Zefta)		
Sub -	location	Α	В	C	D	Mean ± S. D	F-value
Soil	Clay	18.3	19.8	17.9	17.9	18.45 ±.89	646205***
Texture	Silt	16.8	20.4	20.7	19.9	19.46 ±0.79	2.4E+06***
(%)	Sand	64.9	59.8	61.5	62.2	62.09 ±.122	3.6E+06***
Moisture C	Content (%)	6.32	5.88	6.39	5.85	6.111 ±.283	0.665
Organic M	atter (%)	10.6	11.6	9.61	9.35	$10.29 \pm .039$	4.595**
pH value		7.78	7.84	7.92	7.97	7.876 ±.083	0.648
EC (mmho	EC (mmhos/cm)		0.61	0.49	0.43	0.727 ±.444	38.8***
Na (mg/g)	Na (mg/g)		2.62	3.92	3.99	3.544 ±.636	3.38*
Ca (mg/g)		11.2	12.3	14.8	11.9	12.57 ±.533	4.24**
K(mg/g)		1.07	1.00	0.57	0.58	0.804 ±.269	7.85***
Mg (mg/g)		2.98	4.10	4.01	4.38	3.687 ±.612	8.96***
P(mg/g)		0.88	0.69	0.69	0.67	0.732 ±.098	0.847
Organic N	(mg/g)	5.32	6.15	6.71	4.67	5.710 ±.895	0.929
NH ₄ (mg/g))	0.28	0.28	0.26	0.29	$0.280 \pm .015$	0.323
NO ₃ (mg/g))	7.81	5.79	1.39	0.91	3.974 ±.372	7.68***
CL(%)		0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.036 ±.006	2.25
CO ₃ (%)		0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.013 ±.001	0.211
HCO ₃ (%)		0.12	0.104	0.10	0.11	0.110 ±.009	0.702
S0 ₄ (%).		1.19	1.23	1.12	1.02	1.142 ±.096	0.943
Cyanophyt	a	11.25	11.33	9.83	10.67	10.771 ±1.692	3.36*
Chlorophy	ta	2.92	2.67	3.42	2.92	2.979 ±1.021	1.26
Bacillariop	hyta	1.67	0.92	1.42	1.08	1.271 ±1.026	1.20
Euglenoph	yta	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.083 ±0.279	1.47

Table 6: Overall means of the physical, chemical and algal flora characteristics of
soil samples at different stands of Location II^1

1 Values in a row followed by * = significant difference at P \leq 0.05, ** == P \leq 0.01, ***=P \leq 0.005 according to F - test

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L	ocation	Loca	ation III	(K. Elzay	yat)	Mean ± S.D	E malara
Sub	- location	Α	B	С	D	Mean ± S.D	F-value
Soil	Clay	20.7	19.8	20.9	19.8	20.20 ±0.541	201918***
Texture	Silt	22.9	26.6	25.2	18.9	23.42 ±0.317	9.9E+06***
(%)	Sand	56.5	53.6	53.9	61.2	56.29 ±3.948	2.1E+06***
Moisture	Content (%)	5.11	4.46	5.33	6.51	5.353 ±0.855	3.36*
Organic 1	Matter (%)	5.22	7.68	11.03	13.61	9.385 ±3.689	63.8***
pH value		7.80	7.86	7.85	7.81	7.834 ±0.029	0.123
EC (mmh	nos/cm)	0.32	0.28	0.32	2.72	0.910 ±1.205	818.3***
Na (mg/g)	2.92	1.77	2.01	6.46	3.289 ±2.169	38.74***
Ca(mg/g)		6.04	8.65	8.72	14.2	9.395 ±3.419	71.45***
K(mg/g)		0.88	0.85	0.90	1.12	0.940 ±0.123	2.01
Mg (mg/g	Mg (mg/g)		3.50	3.55	4.29	3.820 ±0.368	2.97*
P(mg/g)			1.18	1.35	1.77	1.348 ±0.301	2.27
Organic 1	Organic N(mg/g)		5.42	5.17	4.83	5.250 ±0.332	0.222
NH ₄ (mg/	/g)	0.19	0.21	0.29	0.29	0.240 ±0.053	3.73*
NO ₃ (mg/	/g)	1.36	1.20	1.38	2.34	1.573 ±0.521	1.53
CL(%)		0.07	0.027	0.035	0.234	0.091 ±0.097	23.05***
CO ₃ (%)		0.01	0.012	0.01	0.012	0.010 ± 0.002	0.306
HCO ₃ (%)	0.09	0.093	0.101	0.128	0.102 ±0.019	7.43***
SO ₄ (%)		1.12	1.039	1.18	1.52	1.215 ±0.213	2.10
Cyanoph	yta	12.83	10.33	10.92	10.25	11.083 ±2.439	2.16
Chloroph	yta	3.92	3.08	4.08	3.08	3.542 ±1.663	1.15
Bacfllari	ophyta	0.67	0.75	1.17	0.58	$\textbf{0.792} \pm \textbf{0.824}$	1.31

 Table 7: Overall means of the physical, chemical and algal flora characteristics of soil samples at different stands of Location III¹

1 Values in a row followed by * = significant difference at P \leq 0.05, ** == P \leq 0.01, ***=P \leq 0.005 according to F - test

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Location		Location	IV (Tai	nta)		Mean±S.D	F-value
Sub - locati	on	Α	B	С	D		
Soil	Clay	18.1	17.2	21.4	22.2	19.72 ±2.439	3.9E+06***
Texture	Silt	21.6	21.3	23.6	24.9	22.86 ±1.739	1.9E+06***
(%)	Sand	60.3	61.5	54.9	52.9	57.42 ±4.161	1.1E+06***
Moisture C	ontent (%)	6.13	6.35	7.56	7.54	6.894 ±0.762	1.45
Organic Ma	atter (%)	10.2	10.8	12.6	14.7	12.09 ±2.033	30.11***
pH value		7.88	7.77	7.93	'7.95	$7.881 \pm .0812$	0.579
EC (mmhos	s/cm)	0.79	0.59	0.51	0.83	0.678 ±0.155	7.03***
Na (mg/g)		3.20	2.09	4.18	5.17	3.660 ±1.319	21.73***
Ca (mg/g)		13.5	10.3	10.9	17.9	13.15 ±3.473	22.3***
K(mg/g).		1.09	0.75	1.19	1.07	1.023 ±0.189	5.67***
Mg (mg/g)	Mg (mg/g)		4.01	4.29	3.85	3.941 ±0.282	1.95
P (mg/g)		0.79	1.14	1.57	1.31	1.204 ±0.325	7.24***
Organic N(mg/g)	4.95	7.12	6.58	6.90	6.390 ±0.983	0.927
NH ₄ (mg/g)		0.24	0.33	0.29	0.26	0.280 ±0.039	2.76*
NO_3 (mg/g)		5.29	3.24	1.49	1.05	2.770 ±1.934	6.41***
CL(%)		0.06	0.04	0.041	0.08	0.055 ±0.019	12.81***
CO ₃ (%)		0.01	.008	0.018	0.02	0.015 ±0.007	4.72**
HCO ₃ (%)		0.12	0.11	0.116	0.14	0.120 ±0.012	2.63
SO ₄ (%)		1.29	1.10	1.08	1.34	1.204 ±0.134	0.959
Cyanophyta	a	9.75	9.00	9.67	15.33	10.938 ±3.675	14.29***
Chiorophyt	a	3.58	2.83	3.08	4.83	3.583 ±1.318	7.60***
Bacillariopl	hyta	2.00	2.17	1.58	1.75	1.875 ±1.299	0.461
Euglenopby	rta	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.063 ±0.320	1.94

Table 8: Overall means of the physical, chemical and algal flora characteristics of soil samples at different stands of Location IV^1

1 Values in a row followed by * = significant difference at P \leq 0.05, ** == P \leq 0.01,

***= $P \le 0.005$ according to F - test

Discussion

The role of edaphic factors and physico-chemical characters of the sopil is very important, not only in determining and distributing the macrovegetation and plant communities, but also the soil microorganism. The surveyed area shows an interesting and wide range of variation in both environmental conditions and algal flora distribution. Hoffmann (1989) reported that edaphic factors and soil characters together with some specific features within the algal organisms themselves constitute the main factors responsible for the existence of algae in soils. The present study showed that the majority of algal species from all sites are related to Cyanophyta, especially oscillatoroid species. Out of 218 species of algae identified, 143 species belong to Cyanophyta and 60 to Chlorophyta and 13 to Bacillariophyta and 2 species belong to Euglenophyta.

The presence of numerous Cyanophyta members as compared to other types of soil algae is a matter of tolerance and adaptability (Brock, 1973 and Metting, 1981). The organisms were found to fluorish at pH values of more than 7 and they are intolerant to low pH conditions. Metting, 1981 and Aziz *et al.*, 1991).

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The pH values in all studied locations were more than 7 this might partially explain the wide distribution of Cyanobacteria being represented in all locations than the other algal groups. However, it was noticed from the correlation studies that though pH values of the all locations were positively correlated with Cyanophyta growth but this correlation was not significant. This may implicate that factors other than pH value might affect the distribution of Cyanophyta between locations. On the other side, the widespread of cyanophycean members in the different locations studied with relative high abundance than the other algal groups, may be due to mainly to the cellular structure of such organisms. Such assumption is in conformity with the finding of (Melting, 1981) who reported the ability of cyanobacteria to survive under variable and even adverse conidtions. The presence of higher algal populations, specially cyanobacteria in location IV may be attributed to the presence of high contents of organic matter, carbonates, Ca^{+2} , Na^{+} , and total organic N, which reflect their significant positive effect on the growth and multiplication of the soil algal flora. These results are in agreement with those observed by Salama and Kobbia (1982).

Concerning the Chlorophyta species found in the surveyed areas, the showed significant positive correlation with moisture content, organic matter and carbonate contents in the soil as the prime factors for their growth and distribution. Chlorella vulgaris, Chloroococcum humicola and Coelastrum microporum, which appeared to be the most frequently observed and abundant green algae, have predilection for organic materials and moisture as essential factors for their growth. These observations are in conformity with the findings of Kobbia and El-Batanouny (1975) Kobbia and Shabana (1988) and Ahmed (1994). The distribution pattern of diatoms, as revealed in this investigation was of significant positive correlation with pH value, carbonates, sulfaes, phosphorous and moisture content, which reflect the importance of these soil parmateres for their growth. The most elaborated species were Synedra ulna impressa, Nitschia pale. Navicula mutica and Achnanthus linearis which tend to flourish in soils of relatively high pH values and considerably high total soluble salts. Such correlation was confirmed earlier by Metting (1981). In this connection, Dey and Ghosh (1986) reported that diatoms of certain soils grow only where appreciable amount of phosphorous and nitrates are available.

Concerning euglenoid species, they were found only in location II (stands A, C) and in location IV (stand D), which were characterized by high content of organic matter, NH_4^+ content and total soluble salts especially Na^+ , K^+ and Ca^{2+} ions. These findings might indicate a response to organic and inorganbic contents of the soil and were in accordance with those observed by Pringsheim (1950), Kobbia and Shabana (1988) and Ahmed (1994).

The soil texture may also interfere in selecting and distributing soil algae. Its importance comes from the fact that the presence of fine particles ($\geq 2.50\mu$ in diameter) in one type of soil more than the other, leads to the availability of more total exposed surfaces in such soil over that possessing coarse soil particles (Cano Egyptian J. of Phycol. Vol. 4(1), 2003 - 50 -

et al., 1997). The results obtained in this study are in agreement with these findings, where location IV, especially stand D, which characterized by high silt and clay soil fractions, supported higher algal populations than the other three locations of Gharbia Governorate. Although location I was also characterized by high content of silt and clay soil fractions, it exhibited the lowest algal species numbers recorded. This may be due to the high salinity level (EC= 1.4mmhos/cm) found in this location. Even in the presence of other promotive factors such as organic matter, CO_3^{2-} , and Ca^{2+} ions, which showed positive significant correlation with the algal growth in this location.

In this study it was noticed that there was a significant positive correlation between total organic nitrogen and Cyanophyta growth in location I and location IV and with available nitrogen (as NO^3) in location II. Yjese findings may be interpreted in the light of multiple reasons. The most important one is the addition of N^2 fertilizers by the farmers during crop cultivation, especially rice have an inhibitory effect on N^2 fixing species of Cyanobacteria; Mandal *et al.*, 1993a, b,c). Another reason is that the most dominant Cyanophycean members were the oscillatoriod forms, not the N^2 fixing species, which are not capable of nitrogen fixation. In addition, the high salinity recorded in location I that might depress the nitrogen fixation process (Rogers and Reynaud 1979).

Although there are similarities in the edaphic factors and physicochemical characters of the studied locations, I, II, III and IV of Gharbia Governorate as shown from their corresponding means, they show dissimilarities between the abundance and type of algal populations exist. This phenomenon is most probably associated with certain vegetation inhibiting the different locations (Salama and Kobbia, 1982). It should be mentioned that, there were some soil factors, such as HCO_3^{-2} , K^+ , Mg^{+2} , NH_4^+ , NO_3^- and P contents, which exhibited different significant correlation among different locations for the same algal group or even among different algal groups in the same location. These factors were not found to be a prime ones affecting distribution of different algal groups and was merely contributing to those that showed significant controlling effect on algal growth between locations.

Generally, this survey revealed that members of Cyanobacteria and coccoid green algae represented the predominant forms. Such observations are in confirmation with the findings of Kobbia and Shabana, (1988) and Ahmed, (1994). Another conclusion could be mentioned that organic matter, moisture and carbonates content of soil samples seemed to be the major controlling factors affecting the growth and distribution of algae in the studied locations. These results are in consistence with those reported by Kobbia and Shabana, (1988) and Ahmed, (1994).

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الملخص العربى

توزيع أجناس الطحالب المختلفة وعلاقتها بالخواص الفيزيائية والكيميائية لتزيع أجناس الطحالب المختلفة وعلاقتها بالخوابية

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تم دراسة الفلورا الطحلبية لبعض أنواع التربة المزروعة بالنباتات المختلفة بالاضافه إلى الخواص الفيزيائية والكيميائية للتربة في أربع مواقع مختلفة من محافظة الغربية. وامتدت الدراسة من أبريل 1995 إلى مارس 1996 . وقد تم تعريف 218 نوع منها 143 نوع تنتمي إلى السيانوبكتريا و60 نوع من الطحالب الخضراء و13 نوع من الدياتومات ونوعين من الطحالب اليوجيلينية. وكانت السيانوبكتريا هي الأكثر انتشارا في معظم الأماكن المدروسة وقد مثلت 6.65% من مجموع التجمعات الطحابية الموجودة في عينات التربة حيث كانت الأنواع الخيطيه هي الأكثر شيوعا (أوسيلاتوريا- فورميديم – لينبيا ونوستوك) . أما الطحالب الخضراء فقد مثلت بالأنواع وحيده الخلية والمستعمرات الكروية وكونت 27.5% من مجموع التجمعات الطحابية التي تم تسجيلها .

وأظهرت نتائج تحليلات التباين لمتغيرات التربة والطحالب لكل موقع عن اختلافات واضحة . حيث كان محتوي الرطوبة ، المواد العضوية المحتوي الكلي للنتروجين. الكربونات الطمي الطين بالإضافة إلى محتوي أيونات الصوديوم والكالسيوم والكلوريدات من أهم عناصر التربة التي ارتبطت بنمو السيانوبكتريا في الأربع مواقع المدروسة. وارتبط ظهور الطحالب الخضراء مع معظم عناصر التربة السابقة بالاضافة إلى الفوسفور.

وفي نفس الوقت ارتبط نمو الدياتومات بمحتوي الرطوبة للتربة قيمة الرقم الهيدروجين ، أملاح الكربونات، الكبريتات والفوسفور في حين اعتمد نمو الطحالب البوجلينيه علي محتوي المادة العضوية ونسبة الطمي والطين والنيتروجين الكلي بالإضافة إلى أملاح الصوديوم والبوتاسيوم .

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