

heavy metals

Fructification

morphology

- - physiology

.(Baldrian, P., Gabriel, J., 1997)

nontoxic

Alternaria alternata,

Aspergillus niger, Chaetomium globosum,

Control medium

%

Fusarium subglutinans

morphological changes

Trichoderma viride

:

Slimy Substances ()

.(Tam, P.C.F, 1995)

biochemically accessible valence

)

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- -

-

Cytochromes (*)
iron-

respiration
sulphur proteins

electron transfer
(Kosman, D.J., 2003)

Pigments

(Isaac, S., 1997)

metabolic stress
(Isaac, S., 1997)

bio-available

(Kosman, D.J., 2003)

PH

Proliferation

Isaac,)

detoxification

(Fe⁺³)

(S., 1997

Coenzyme

enzyme activator

Symeonidis, A., Marangos, M.,)

Ribonucleotide

(2012

DNA

key enzyme

(Symeonidis, A., Marangos, M., 2012)

Integral component

Fe⁺³

aconitate-hydratase

metalloenzymes

Fe⁺²

Peroxidases

catalase

microbes

electron transfer

(Fe⁺²)

(Fe⁺³)

Anastassiadis, S;) mitochondria

chain

(et-al, 2007

(Symeonidis, A., Marangos, M., 2012)

Cytochrome(*) تعتبر من أكثر الإنزيمات المعدنية أهمية حيث تعمل على تسهيل نقل مصادر الإلكترونات من الجزيئات المختزلة reduced molecules مثل الكربون العضوي إلى الأكسجين.

After: Konhauser, K.O., Kappler, A., Roden, E.E.: Iron in microbial metabolisms, Elements, Vol.7, 2011, P. 89).

Cellular

Isaac, S.,) geochemical cycling of iron

(1997).

intracellular iron
Ferritin (*)

reductants

Reductases

.Mitochondria

Symeonidis,) Extracellular environment

(A., Marangos, M., 2012

- - -)

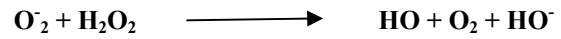
(

(-)

(-)

(Kehrer, J.P., 2000) (Haber- weiss)

Candida, : (Symeonidis, A., Marangos, M., 2012)



Aspergillus, Zygomycetes

hydroxyl

radicals

DNA

macromolecular

(Aisen, P., Enns, C., 2001)

(II,III)

Fe(II,III)

Chelation

antimycotic

Chelating agent

penetration area ()

Isaac,)

(S., 1997)

(*) Ferritin: هو بروتين تستخدمه أغلب الكائنات الحية لتخزين وتحرير release أو إطلاق الحديد.
(After: Konhauser, K.O., et-al, Op-cit, P.89.)

Aspergillus niger, *Alternaria alternate*, :
Fusarium subglutinans, *Chaetomium globosum* ,
Tricoderma viride.

: :

Inhibitors

Oak wood

Tannin

X.R.D *

Sandu, I.,)

Corrosive agents

Magnetite Fe₃O₄

Hematite Fe₂O₃

.(et-al, 2008

Iron oxide FeOOH

:

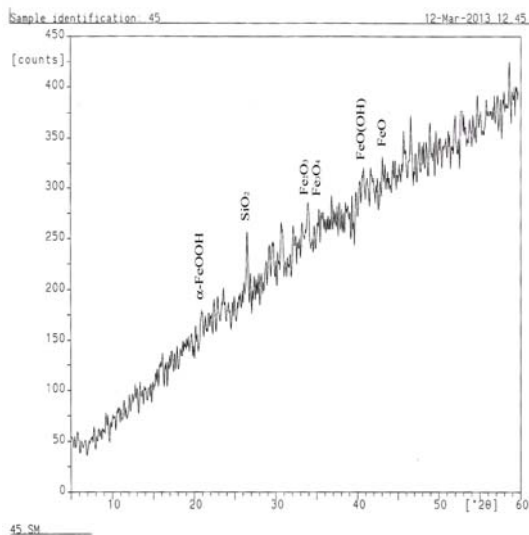
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-)

(

/)

(

" Philips "

*

(

(Diffractometer type: PW1840, Generator tension: 40KV,
Wavelength Alpha1: 1.54056A°, Start angle: 4.025, End
angle: 69.975, Maximum intensity: 67.24).

- -) PDA

)

(M40Y)

(

...
 :.
 - -) PDA
 / / (

UV-rays

(Joseph, E.; et-al, 2012)

mycelia growth

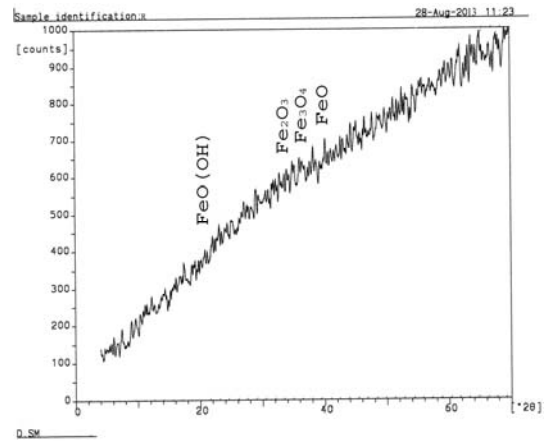
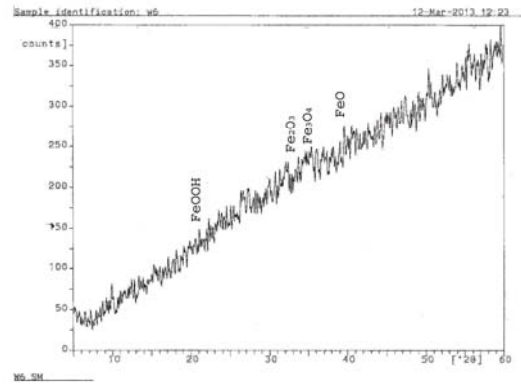
diameters

(Duncan,

.D.B.;1955)

()

(Joseph, E, et-al, 2012)



-: ()

Composition	
medium	
P D A (0)	200g. L ⁻¹ Potatos + 20 g. L ⁻¹ Dextrose + 15 g.L ⁻¹ agar
P D A (1)	P D A (0) +5 g. L ⁻¹ iron oxides
P D A (2)	P D A (0) +10 g. L ⁻¹ iron oxides
P D A (3)	P D A (0) +20 g. L ⁻¹ iron oxides

جدول ٢. يوضح أقطار النمو الميسليومي مقدرة بـ (mm) للظريات الخمسة المختيرة على الأوساط الغذائية المختبرية على ثلاثة نسب مختلفة من مركبات صمغ الحديب بالمقارنة بالمعيار الضابطة.

Fungi	Aspergillus niger		Alternaria alternata		Fusarium subglutinans		Chaetomium globosum		Tricoderma viride																				
	3 Days	7 Days	3 Days	7 Days	3 Days	7 Days	3 Days	7 Days	3 Days	7 Days																			
PDA (0)	30a	28a	31a	90a	88a	90a	20a	22a	21a	80a	75a	77a	48a	50a	51a	90a	89a	90a	41a	40a	42a	60a	62a	60a	90a	90a	90a	90a	90a
PDA (1)	27b	30a	33a	90a	90a	89a	11b	10b	0.9b	78a	80b	76a	46a	43b	42b	88a	90a	89a	32b	30b	25b	30b	30b	33b	90a	90a	90a	90a	90a
PDA (2)	26b	25b	21b	90a	86b	88a	10b	0.9c	0.8b	75b	80b	72b	45b	42b	42b	90a	89a	90a	22c	26c	28c	30b	28b	39c	90a	90a	90a	90a	90a
PDA (3)	18c	17c	17c	80b	75c	70b	15c	0.5d	0.9b	68c	68c	72b	52c	51a	47c	90a	90a	90a	21c	25c	27c	45c	37c	35a	90a	90a	90a	90a	90a

* (المتوسطات المشتركة في نفس الحرف تعتبر الاختلافات بينها غير معنوية عند مستوى معنوية ٥%).

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(/)

Aspergillus niger

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()

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(/)

Alternaria alternata

()

Trichoderma viride

).

(

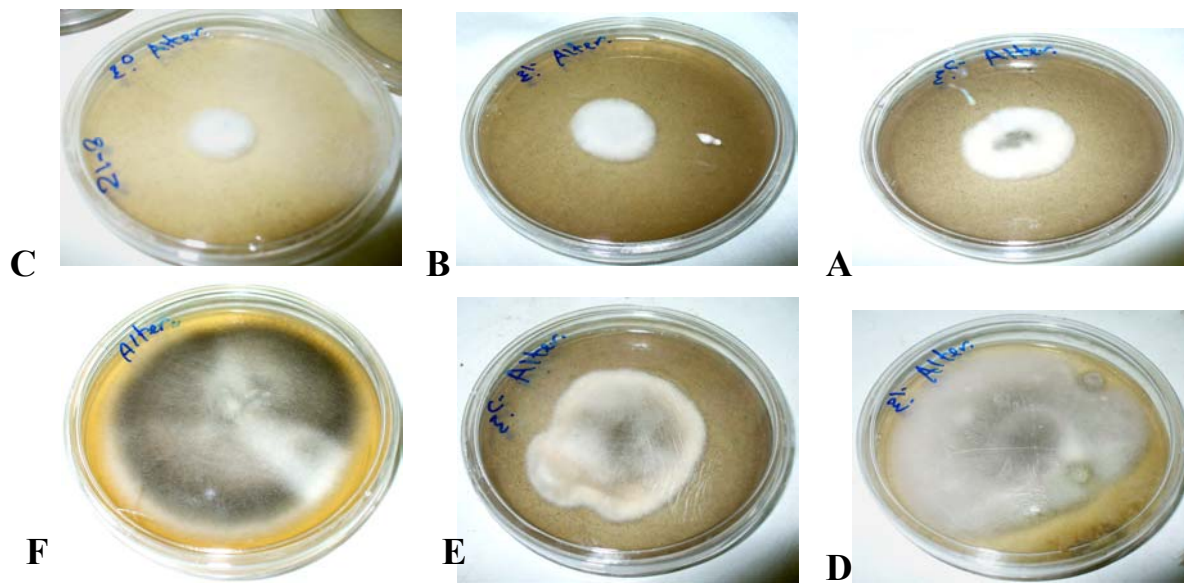
Fusarium subglutinans

().

:

().

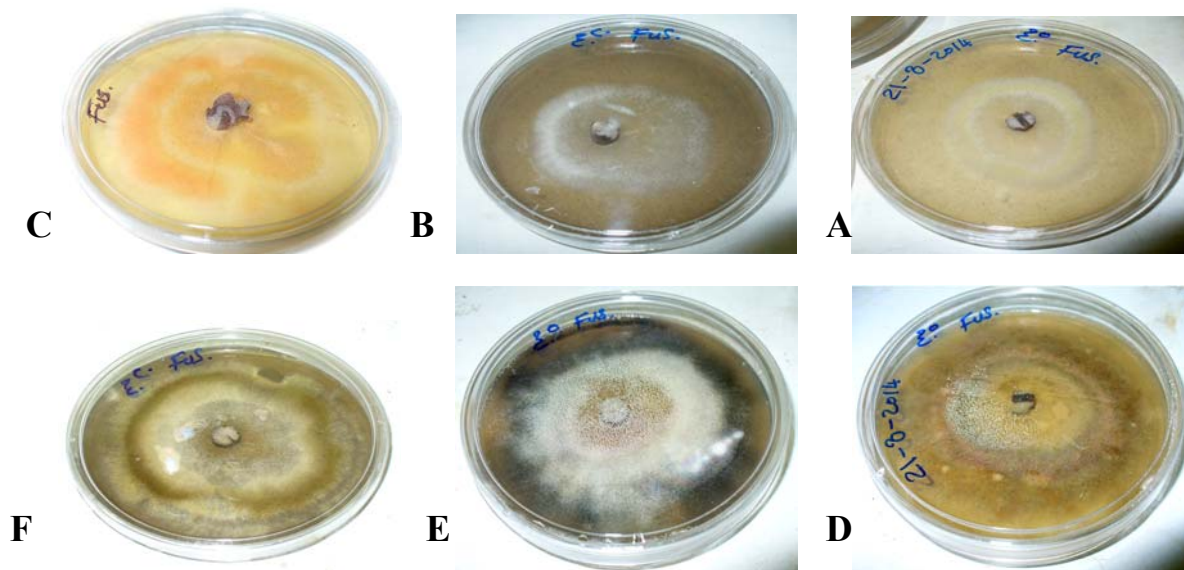
Chaetomium globosum



Alternaria alternata

D, E, F

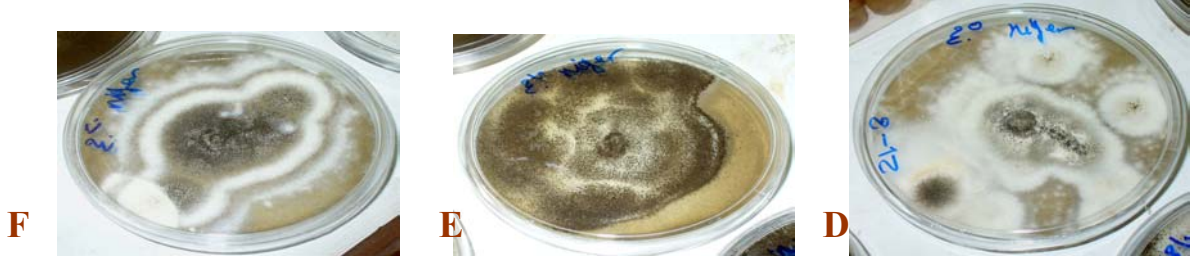
A, B, C : F



Fusarium subglutinans

D, E, F

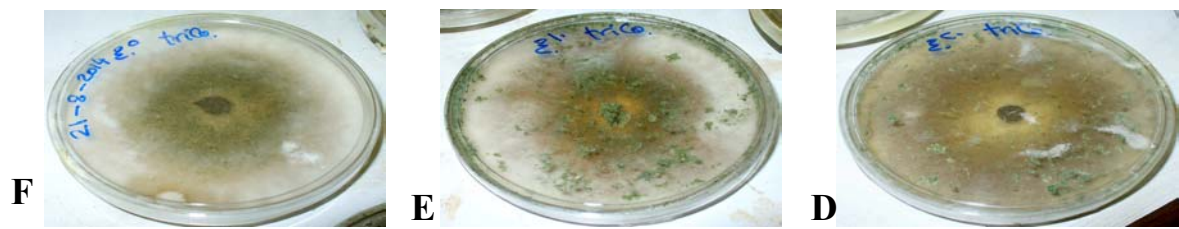
A, B : C



Aspergillus niger

D, E, F

A, B, C :



Tricoderma viride

D, E, F

A, B : C

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SUMMARY**An Experimental Study to Evaluate the Effect of Different Concentrations of Iron Rust Compounds on the Growth and Morphology of some Wood Degrading Fungi**

Yassin E. Zidan; Maisa M.A. Mansour; Nesrin M.N. El Hadidi; Wael A.A. Abo Elgat

This study aims to identify the extent of some types of wood-degrading fungi growing in the presence of different concentrations of iron oxides. In addition to the identification of changes that can occur on the rate of growth and morphological shape of the fungi in this case, through the results that have been obtained we can note that there have been some changes in growth rates, as well as some morphological changes, which vary depending on the type of fungus and the degree of concentration of iron oxides added to the environment. These aspects were represented in a decrease in growth

rates compared to the control samples, as in the case of fungi *Alternaria alternata*, *Chaetomium globosum*, *Aspergillus niger*. While no significant differences in growth rates appear at the same time with different proportions of iron oxides in the case of *Fusarium subglutinans*. While no significant differences were found in the growth rates of *Tricoderma viride* as affected by iron oxides concentrations and grown media composition.

Key words: Rust component, Iron, Fungi, Wood, Degradation, Morphological shape.