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Effects of cobalt treatment on growth of five legume species

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Key words Cobalt ,Legume species ,Pot experiment ,Growth ,Biological indexes .

Introduction Cobalt is one of the elements of vitamin B_{12} , which is important to animals and human beings. For some legume species, cobalt could promote the ability to fix nitrogen, increase the amount of root nodules, plus it could increase the content of nitrogen and phosphorus as well as the yield of seeds.

Materials and methods The materials are five common legume species , Medicago sativa, Trifolium repens, Lespedez a bicolor, Lotus corniculatus, A stragalus adsurgens. The effects of cobalt treatment on five legume species were studied in a pot experiment. First , young plants were grown in experiment dishes , then moved to the experimental pots which were treated with $CoCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$. The levels of Co were : 0, 50, 100, 200, 300, 500, 700 mg $.kg^{-1}$. Physiological and biological indexes were measured after 30-day treatment .

Results With 50 mg kg⁻¹, the values of plant height biomass and photosynthetic rates were higher than CK's (CK refer to the 0 mg kg⁻¹ Co treatment) while the values of plasmalemma permeability soluble sugar content, MDA content and activities of CAT were lower than CK's. The effects of 100 mg kg⁻¹ treatment were indefinite for some index values are higher than CK's, some are not. Say treatment of 200 mg kg⁻¹, the values of plant height biomass and photosynthetic rate are lower than CK's in relation to the values of relative plasmalemma permeability soluble sugar content, MDA content and activities of CAT are higher than CK's. When the treatment concentration come to above 200 mg kg⁻¹, the values of plant height, biomass and photosynthetic rate are continue decreasing, correspondingly, the values of plasmalemma permeability, soluble sugar content, MDA content and activities of CAT continue rising.

Conclusions The 100 mg kg^{-1} Co treatment promotes the growth of all five materials, while the effects of 100 mg kg^{-1} treatment did not show significant differences from CK's. The treatment of 200 mg kg^{-1} and above restricted the growth of the five materials, and the higher the treatment concentration, the more suppressive was the effects of the treatment.

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