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## Study of Telluric Fungal Microflora in Two Stations of the Region of Biskra Algeria

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We proceeded to an organic-physico-chemical study on the micromycètes of the soil, the important factors of the fertilization of the telluric biotope, in four sites of the region of Biskra (M'ziraa-soil cultivates by the open cultures, Biskra-cultivated soil by cereal, Tolga-old-palm trees, Doucen-young palm trees), thanks to two soil sampling (in December and April) in course of two years 2014-2015/2015-2016.

A statistical analysis of the data collected by means of an ACP demonstrates that the first year exposed to: *Aspergillus* sp and yeast *Rhodotorula* sp are very dominating in all sites, except Biskra which it occupied by *Mucor* sp [very xerophilous].

However, the second year of sampling is characterized by a dominance of *Rhodotorula* sp (halophilous et hygrophilous) and *Aspergillus* sp (halophilous, xérophilous) in Biskra site during winter sampling.

Therefore, in April sampling there are a high density of the species *Mucor* sp and *Aspergillus* sp in Biskra site, and by *Aspergillus* sp at M'ziraa site, then we can concluding that the genus of *Aspergillus*, *Rhodotorula* and *Mucor* contains the very abandoned micromycètes (phytopathogens and biofertilizers) in calci-magnésic soils into the region of Biskra.

**Keywords:** *Aspergillus* sp, *Rhodotorula* sp, Tolga, Doucen, Biskra.