

Original Research Article

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Molecular and Symbiotic Efficiency Characterization of Rhizobia Nodulating Bambara Groundnut (*Vigna subterranea* L.) from Agricultural Soils of Daloa Localities in Côte D'ivoire

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ABSTRACT

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Bambara groundnut (*Vigna subterranea* L. Verdc.) is an indigenous, drought-tolerant, underutilized African food legume, with the ability to fix atmospheric N₂ in symbiosis with soil rhizobial bacteria. Our work aimed to analyze the genetic diversity of 15 bacteria isolated from root nodules of Bambara groundnut coded RVC in Côte d'Ivoire and to evaluate their symbiotic characteristic in order to select the most efficient strains as biofertilizers. Molecular analysis of these isolates using 16S rRNA gene sequences revealed distinct evolutionary lineages related to the genus *Rhizobium* (80%), *Bradyrhizobium* (13.3%) and *Ensifer* (6.7%). Specifically, these isolates were very closed to *B. yuanmingense*, *Rhizobium* sp. A2Ec4, *Rhizobium* sp. HIN2, *R. alamii* CK-8, *R. sullae* SCAU26, *Rhizobium* sp. UFLA 02-232, *Rhizobium* sp. UFPI-38 and *Ensifer* sp. PZS-S05. The nodulation test showed significant differences (P<0.05) in nodule number (18 and 87/plant) and dry matter (21.67 and 289.33 mg/plant). Besides, the isolates RVC25, RVC50, and RVC13 exhibited the highest infectious capacity with a means of symbiotic effectiveness ranged from 42 to 83%. The isolate RVC25 was scored as highly effective (83%). Thus the strain RVC25 characterized as *R. alamii* was identified as having interesting symbiotic features to improve the Bambara groundnut production. Symbiotic parameters had a significant contribution to growth, health and yield of the host plant.

Introduction

Rhizobia are soil bacteria belonging to the groups of α , β and δ Proteobacteria (Chen *et al.*, 2003; Garrity *et al.*, 2003; Benhizia *et al.*, 2004). They are truly characterized by their capacity to form nodules on the roots and sometimes the stems of host plants generally

legumes and to grow on the isolation YEM medium (Vincent, 1970). Inside the nodule and in the bacteroids form and *via* the nitrogenase enzyme activity, they fix and reduce atmospheric nitrogen (N₂) to ammonia (NH₃) exploitable by the host plant (Dixon and Wheeler, 1986; Graham, 2008). Thus, these symbionts are widely used in the

agricultural and forestry system as bio-fertilizer and bio-re-mediator agents (Sayeda *et al.*, 2005). Their uses and benefits are well known in several regions of the world, especially in America (Torres-Júnior *et al.*, 2014), Europe (Rincón *et al.*, 2008), Asia (Ren *et al.*, 2011), Australia (Sessitsch *et al.*, 2002), North Africa (Maâtallaha *et al.*, 2002) and South Africa (Hassen *et al.*, 2014).

With the exception of Senegal (Sylla *et al.*, 2002) which is very advanced in this area, these beneficial bacteria are less known in West Africa and rarely applied as inoculums to improve the productivity of leguminous plants and the fertility of soils deficient in mineral nutrients. To develop this research theme in Côte d'Ivoire, we have started some investigations at the Jean Lorougnon Guédé University (UJLoG) in order to contribute to enhancing the native Rhizobia with local food legumes marginalized such as Bambara groundnut (*Vigna subterranea* L). So, we aim in this work to (i) consolidate our preliminary results (Geui *et al.*, 2019) by expanding our collection and confirming the symbiotic efficacy of the isolates and to (ii) identify by molecular method these Rhizobia nodulant *Vigna s.* in the localities of Daloa.

Materials and Methods

The isolation and authentication of the bacteria nodulating *Vigna subterranea* L. were conducted *in vitro* at the Jean Lorougnon Guédé University in Côte d'Ivoire. The symbiotic efficiency and genetic diversity tests of these isolates were carried out in the greenhouse and *in vitro* at the Faculty of Science of Mohammed V, Rabat, Morocco.

Sampling site

Soil samples were taken at five sites comprising Bribouo, Toroguhé, Jean Lorougnon Guedé University, Zakoua and

Zépréguhé in the localities of Daloa in Côte d'Ivoire.

Isolation of bacterial strain from nodules

To enlarge our collection, five varieties of *V. subterranea* L. seeds (Figure 1) were used to trap the rhizobia in the different samples of the collected soil. The isolation and purification of native Rhizobia were conducted according to the method described by Maâtallaha *et al.*, (2002) and Geui *et al.*, (2019).

Bacterial DNA isolation

The total DNA of the 15 authenticated *Vigna* bacteria was obtained by extraction with Phenol-chloroform and with RNase treatment, from pure the cultures in phase of exponential growth in YEM medium. The isolation of pure DNA has carried out according to the Chen and Tsong-teh (1993) method in a volume of 300 µL of bacterial lysis buffer: (40 mM Tris acetate (pH 7.8), 1 mM EDTA, 1% SDS, 20 mM sodium acetate and RNase at 20 mg/ml) and 100 µL of 5M NaCl. After purification with the Phenol-Chloroform mixture (v/v), the pellet resulting from centrifugation was successively washed with 100% and 70% ethanol, then suspended in 55 µL of TE (pH 7.8, 10 mM Tris, 1 mM EDTA) and stored at -20°C. The quantity and quality of the DNA extract were evaluated using the NanodropTM Spectrophotometer at an absorbance of 260 nm (DNA) and 280 nm (Protein). The PCR amplification reactions were carried out using 20 ng of pure DNA from each bacterial isolate.

PCR amplification of the 16S-rRNA gene and sequencing

A universal primer pair, fD1 (5'-AGAGTTTGATCCTGGCTCAG-3') and rD1 (5'AAGGAGGTG ATC CAG CC-3')

(Weisburg *et al.*, 1991) was used to amplify the 16S rRNA gene. The final volume of the PCR reaction mixture was 25 μ L containing 12.5 μ L (2X) of myTaq Mix (BIOLINE), 1 μ L each pair of primers, 1 μ L (20 ng) of DNA extract and 9.5 μ L of PCR water without nuclease. The reaction mixture was incubated in a PCR thermocycler (multiGeneoptiMAX, Labnet) under the following temperature profile: initial denaturation at 95°C for 3 min, 35 cycles of denaturation at 94 °C for 1 min, annealing at 54°C for 45 s and extension at 72 °C for 2 min. 5 μ L of each PCR product was analyzed by electrophoresis on agarose gel (1% w/v) and migrated for 90 min at 70 volts. The visualization of the band was carried out with BET (10 mg/mL) under ultraviolet light using the ENDURO™ GDS.

Sequences alignment and phylogenetic analyses

The quality of the 16S gene sequences of each 15 bacterial isolate was verified using Chromas LITE version 2.1. The alignment of all the sequences was obtained using Unipro Ugene version 33 and corrected manually with geneDOC version 2.7 (Normand *et al.*, 1996). The most similar sequence for each different haplotype was searched in the GenBank database using the BLASTN program (Altschul *et al.*, 1990).

Including a representative of each haplotype detected in the previous analyses, we reconstructed either single gene or concatenated sequences phylogenies. A maximum likelihood (ML) approach using software MEGA version 6 (Tamura *et al.*, 2013), including the choice of the best model of molecular evolution (following the Akaike information criterion) implemented in MEGA, was applied. The Bootstrap support for each node tested with 1000 replicas was used to cluster the associated taxa and replicate.

Symbiotic efficiency characteristic

Confirmation of isolated rhizobia through nodulation test

Inoculation tests on sterile sand confirmed the nodulation capacity of the bacteria isolated from the Bambara groundnut. The 15 preselected isolates were subjected to this test applying the method of Amani *et al.*, (2019). Three replicate pots with seedlings inoculated by 1 mL of broth culture of each isolate were then transported to the glasshouse and left to grow under natural conditions. Three pots with N-free uninoculated plants served as a negative control, while 5 mM nitrate-fed plants served as a positive control.

Morpho-agronomic characteristic of inoculated plants

Thirty-seven days after inoculation, the plants were uprooted to assess the effect of local rhizobia on the following agronomic parameters of *Vigna*: the lengths of the stem and roots, the fresh and dry weight of the aerial and root parts, the color of the leaves and roots (plant vitality and health).

Characterization of the symbiotic efficiency of bambara groundnut rhizobia

The evaluation of the symbiosis parameters was carried out by taking the following data: the number of nodules, the dry matter of the nodules, the dry matter of the roots and the dry matter of the aerial parts. Drying is carried out in an oven at 65°C for 72 hours.

The exploitation of the number and dry weight of the nodules made it possible to assess the infectivity and the air yield in dry matter to calculate the relative symbiotic efficiency (SEi) by comparing the biomass of each plant inoculated with the biomass of control plants fed with nitrogen.

The relative symbiotic efficiency was estimated according to the method of Chibeba *et al.*, (2018):

$$SE_i = (x/y) * 100$$

x = dry matter of inoculated plants; y = dry matter of plants supplied with 5 mM KNO₃.

The symbiotic efficiency was expressed in Relative index (IR) according to the mathematical formula of Cheriet (2016) comparing the dry biomass the aerial part of the plants inoculated with the controls without nitrogen:

$$RI = a/b$$

a = dry matter of the inoculated plants and y = dry matter of plants control

Statistical analysis

The data obtained were analyzed using R version 3.5.1 software (R Core Team, 2018) and reported as means of three replicates. One-way analysis of variance and Student-Newman-Keuls test were used to compare the number and dry matter of nodules, shoot dry matter and root dry matter of inoculated plant with rhizobia isolated from Bambara groundnut plants grown on different soils. Differences with P<0.05 were considered significant.

Results and Discussion

isolation of bacteria from bambara groundnut

A total of 15 bacteria were isolated from Bambara groundnut (*Vigna subterranea* L.) root nodules grown on five different soil samples. No bacteria were observed on the YEM medium inoculated with the water used in the final rinsing of the surface of the

nodule. The isolates morphologically resemble rhizobia and differ from each other in terms of appearance, shape, diameter and color of the colony. However, they form gummy colonies on the solid YM medium at 28°C. These isolates are fast-growing with a diameter of the colonies varying between 2 and 7 mm after 2 to 3 days of culture (Figure 2).

Phylogenetic analysis of the 16S-rRNA gene

The amplification *via* PCR of the genomic region of 16S rRNA of these 15 bacteria isolated from the *V. subterranea* L. nodules generated, on Agarose gel, a single DNA band of approximately 1500 bp. The sequencing of this band and the computer analysis of its data revealed genetic diversity among these native isolates. Identified, they are mainly composed of the genus *Rhizobium* (80%) followed by *Bradyrhizobium* (13.3%) then weakly by *Ensifer* (6.7%).

The phylogenetic tree representing different species of rhizobial reference strains including local isolates was built by the neighborhood (NJ). These local isolates were distinctly divided into six clusters (Fig. 3). Cluster I contains 2 reference strains and shows a genetic link between the 2 local isolates RVC45 and RVC11 with the species *Bradyrhizobium yuanmingense* and 3 isolates RVC50, RVC13 and RVC23 with the species *Rhizobium* sp A2Ec4.

Cluster II showed an intimate genetic relationship between the isolate RVC33 to the species *Rhizobium* sp. HIN2. Cluster III contains 2 groups of local isolates (a) RVC38 and RVC9 and (b) RVC47 and RVC34 well linked respectively to the *Rhizobium sallue* and *Rhizobium* sp UFLA species. In cluster IV, the local isolates RVC28, RVC6 and RVC12 were relatively linked to the species

Rhizobium sp UFPI. At the end, clusters V and VI separately contain the isolates RVC25 and RVC15 which have 100% similarity respectively with the species *Rhizobium alarii* CK and the species *Ensifer* sp PZS.

Symbiotic efficiency characteristic

Morpho-agronomic characteristic of inoculated plants

This study revealed, in general, a correlation between the morpho-agronomic parameters evaluated and a significant difference ($P < 0.05$) between inoculated plants, non-inoculated plants (without N) and plants fed with N. In fact, the inoculated plants mainly formed light brown roots compared to the dark brown roots of plants fed with N and the whitish roots of control plants without N (Fig. 4).

For the color of the leaves, the plants supplemented with N as well as those inoculated showed dark green leaves except the isolates RVC12, RVC15, RVC23, and RVC47 which produced light green leaves different from greenish colors induced by the non-inoculated control plants (Table 1). Plant vitality was positively correlated with leaf color. Inoculated plants and positive control plants (+N) were more vigorous compared to negative control plants (-N).

In contrary with morphological parameters related to the length of the stem, the fresh air and root weight which are substantially equal, the roots of the plants inoculated with the isolates RVC13, RCV25, RVC28, RVC38, RVC45, and RVC50 induced a longer root system than the roots of the plants fed with nitrogen. Furthermore, these results have shown that the fresh weight of the roots is more than that of the fresh air weight while the dry weight of the roots is less than the dry air weight except for plants fed in N.

Symbiotic efficiency of rhizobia nodulating bambara groundnut

The 15 bacteria trapped from 5 different soil samples were able to re-infect and reform functional nodules with plant of *V. subterranea*, variety Ci3, in various ways. No nodule was formed on the roots of the nitrogenous or non-nitrogenous control plants (Figure 5). These isolates induced a significant number of nodules varying from 18 to 87 nodules/plant, and dry matter varying from 21.67 to 289.33 mg/plant.

Thus, the isolates RVC25, RVC50, and RVC13 were found to be more infectious (Table 2). The indirect measurement of the contributions of nitrogen fixation *via* the dry matter of shoots and roots, varied considerably between the isolates tested. The shoot dry matter yield of host plant differed significantly among test isolates, with values ranging from 0.51 g/plant for isolate RCV28 to 1 g/plant for RVC25.

The shoot dry matter of inoculated plants was higher than the un-inoculated plant (N-free) and lower than N-fed plants. The relative index (RI) and the relative symbiotic efficiency (RE_i) evolved in the same direction as the differences observed in the nodulation and the yield in dry weight of the plants, varying from 42% for the isolates RVC45 and RVC28 to 83% for RVC25. Based on these criteria, 33% of the isolates were classified as low N₂ fixers (<50% RE); while 60% were nobly effective (50–80% RE_i). Only the isolate RVC25 was found to be highly effective (>80% RE_i) and identified as having interesting symbiotic characteristics (Table 2).

This study on the genetic and agronomic diversity of symbiotic and non-symbiotic bacteria in Bambara groundnut (*Vigna subterranea* L. Verdc) was necessary to fill the information gap on the biodiversity of

rhizobia nodulating this leguminous plant in the African soils, especially in the soil of Côte d'Ivoire.

We investigated the isolation of native rhizobia and proceeded to their genetic and symbiotic efficiency to select the most effective and compatible strains that can be used as biofertilizers.

Isolation of bacteria from bambara groundnut

A total of 15 bacteria were isolated from the root nodules of the Bambara groundnut inoculated with five soil samples. On solid YEM medium, these bacterial isolates forming gummy colonies with rapid growth

were phenotypically diverse in terms of appearance, shape, size and color of the colonies which evoke the rhizobia. It confirms the results reported by Ibny *et al.*, (2019) who revealed that the rhizobial isolates nodulating the Bambara groundnut in Africa showed a great morpho-physiological diversity, which varied from differences in size, shape and texture of the colonies.

Gnangui *et al.*, (2019) also reported that rhizobia isolated from the Bambara groundnut rhizosphere in Côte d'Ivoire had rapid growth. The authors like Grönemeyer *et al.*, (2014), Onyango *et al.*, (2015) and Ngo *et al.*, (2015) previously revealed the nodulation of the Bambara groundnut by both slow- and fast-growing *Bradyrhizobium* species.

Table.1 Morpho-agronomic characteristic of inoculated plants

Plant inoculated	Root color	Leaf color	Plant Vitality	Root Length (cm /Pl)	Stem length (cm/Pl)	Aerial fresh weight (g /Pl)	Root fresh weight (g/Pl)
N-	W	3	+	18.83±4.09 c	14.97±3.15 a	2.08±0.62 bc	3.17±0.72 b
RVC6	LB	5	+++	24.26±0.57 bc	16.80±1.66 a	4.00±0.70 b	4.21±0.30 b
RVC9	LB	5	+++	24.36±0.57 bc	16.90±1.66 a	4.11±0.70 b	4.30±0.30 b
RVC11	LB	5	+++	26.87±2.48 b	16.60±1.56 a	2.53±0.68 b	3.32±0.79 b
RVC12	LB	4	++	21.17±5.49 bc	16.86±2.00 a	3.69±0.90 b	4.83±1.78 b
RVC13	LB	5	+++	32.53±1.88 a	18.03±0.59 a	3.45±1.46 b	5.45±2.94 ab
RVC15	W	4	++	25.77±2.63 bc	16.90±1.49 a	2.90±0.80 b	3.69±0.71 b
RVC23	LB	4	++	26.07±1.38 bc	16.37±1.56 a	2.58±0.68 b	3.36±0.79 b
RVC25	LB	5	+++	33.03±1.88 a	18.53±0.59 a	3.95±1.46 b	5.96±2.92 a
RVC28	LB	5	+++	34.30±1.37 a	19.37±1.95 a	2.53±0.84 b	6.09±0.31 a
RVC33	LB	5	+++	25.90±2.92 bc	17.83±1.86 a	3.40±0.43 b	4.52±0.65 b
RVC34	LB	5	+++	23.97±0.57 bc	16.50±1.66 a	3.71±0.70 b	3.90±0.30 b
RVC38	LB	5	+++	32.83±1.88 a	18.33±0.59 a	3.75±1.46 b	5.76±2.92 ab
RVC45	LB	5	+++	33.30±1.30 a	18.57±2.13 a	2.77±0.72 b	5.39±0.33 ab
RVC47	W	4	++	26.10±2.92 bc	18.03±1.85 a	3.60±0.44 b	4.72±0.65 b
RVC50	LB	5	+++	34.63±1.11 a	19.63±2.09 a	2.93±0.83 b	6.50±0.33 a
N+	DB	5	+++	22.37±5.06 bc	19.70±2.90 a	8.47±3.06 a	7.87±4.88 a

Values indicate mean values (±SD); different letters indicate significant differences within a row or column at P<0.05 according to the Newman-Keuls test. LB : light brown, DB : Dark brown, W : whitish, 5: dark green, 4 : light green, 3 : greenish, + : weak vitality, ++ : middle vitality, +++ : good vitality

Table.2 Nodulation and symbiotic effectiveness of Rhizobia nodulating *V. subterranean*

Plant inoculated	Shoot dry matter (g/Pl)	Root dry matter (g/Pl)	Nodule number	Nodule dry matter (mg/Pl)	Relative index	Symbiotic effieience relative (%)
N -	0.46±0.10 bc	0.22±0.03 a	0	0	1	38
RVC6	0.60±0.32 b	0.32±0.18 a	20.00±5.86 f	25.00±2.64 i	1,30	50
RVC9	0.67±0.34 b	0.35±0.15 a	23.00±5.86 ef	40.00±5.00 ghi	1,46	55
RVC11	0.52±0.10 bc	0.27±0.11 a	18.00±6.66 f	21.67±4.04 i	1,13	43
RVC12	0.71±0.20 b	0.48±0.27 a	19.00±4.16 f	27.67±7.09 i	1,54	59
RVC13	0.90±0.56 ab	0.45±0.23 a	67.00±6.65 b	148.33±12.34 c	1,96	74
RVC15	0.59±0.11 b	0.29±0.12 a	27.00±5.57 ef	58.00±7.5 f	1,28	49
RVC23	0.61±0.09 b	0.27±0.10 a	24.00±1,50 ef	50.67±2,35 gf	1,33	50
RVC25	1,00±0.56 a	0.50±0.27 a	80.00±10.02 a	289.33±17.92 a	2,17	83
RVC28	0.51±0.13 bc	0.37±0.16 a	39.00±5.51 de	80.0±3.00 e	1,11	42
RVC33	0.71±0.13 b	0.46±0.08 a	26.00±6.03 ef	31.33±6.03 hi	1,54	59
RVC34	0.59±0.30 b	0.34±0.16 a	20.00±5.85 f	36.00±7.53 ghi	1,28	49
RVC38	0.87±0.41 ab	0.41±0.19 a	54.00±ç.60 c	123.33±11.59 d	1,89	72
RVC45	0.51±0.13 bc	0.37±0.17 a	46.00±5.51 dc	116.00±6.00 d	1,11	42
RVC47	0.63±0.16 b	0.42±0.09 a	32.00±8.65 ef	48.67±6.50 gfh	1,37	52
RVC50	0.61±0.13 b	0.44±0.22 a	87.00±9.16 a	266±4.00 b	1,33	50
N +	1.21±0.49 a	0.56±0.29 a	0	0	2,63	100

Values indicate mean values (±SD); different letters indicate significant differences within a row or column at P<0.05 according to the Newman-Keuls test



Figure.1 Seeds of different varieties of *Vigna subterranea* L. Varieties and growing cycles of A (CI1:105J), B (CI6:120J), C (CI5:120J), D (CI3:105J) and E (CI2:120J)



Figure.2 Morphological characteristics of bacteria isolated from *V. subterranea* L. nodules

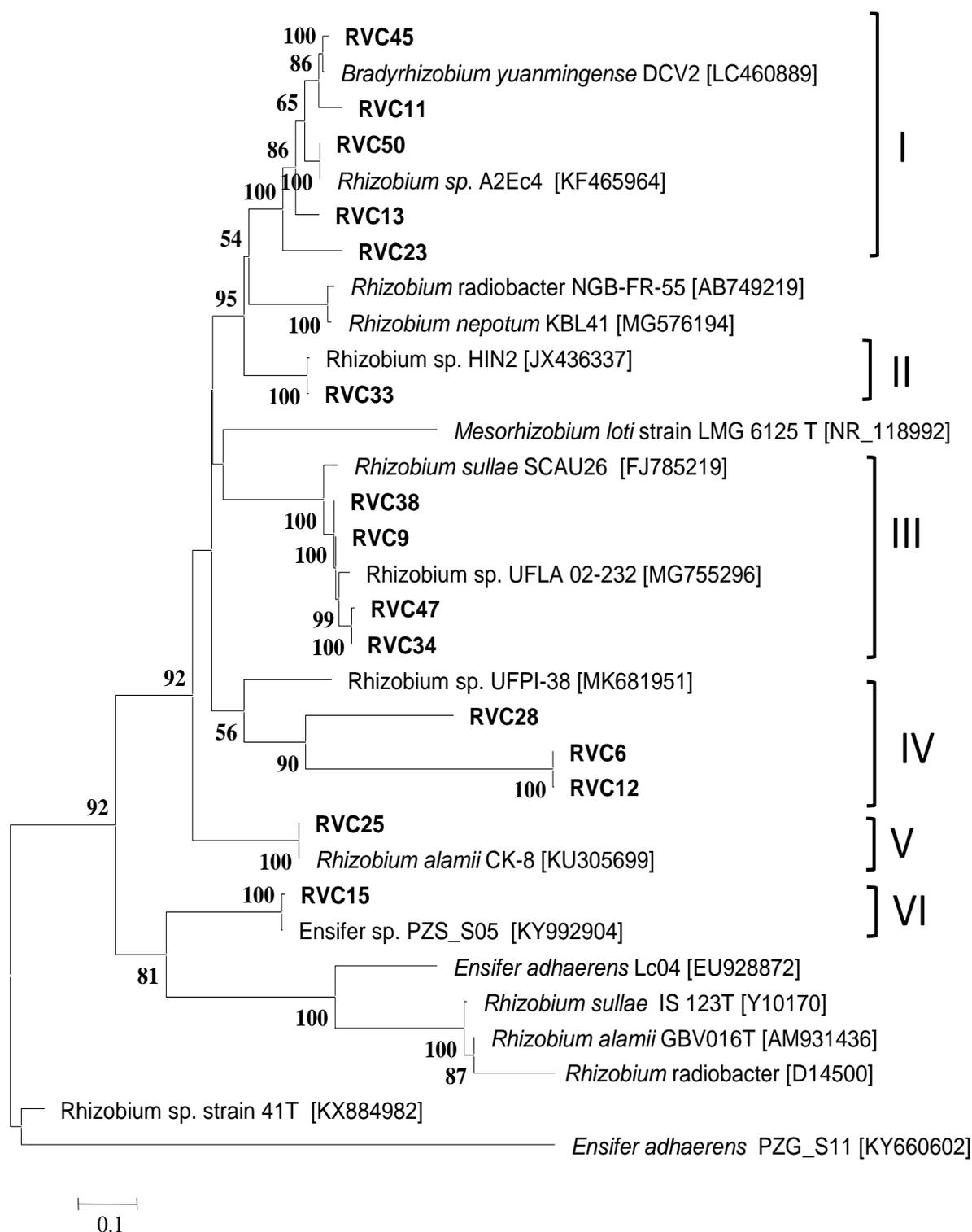


Figure.3 Phylogenetic tree based upon the 16S rRNA sequences obtained by the neighbor-joining method. The tree shows the phylogenetic positions of local Bambara groundnut rhizobia isolated from this study (marked in fat) to reference type strains of different rhizobial species. The tree was tracked according to the bootstrap method (100) (100 Rep)



Figure.4 N-free plant (N-), N-fed (N+) and inoculated plant (RVC25) of *V. subterranea*

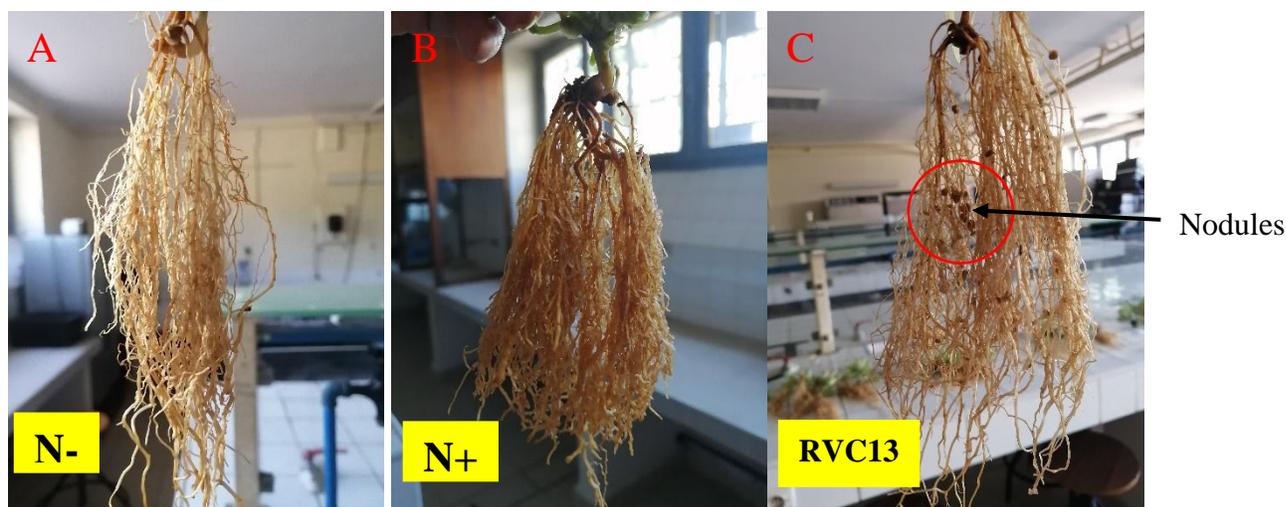


Figure.5 Root systems of N-free plant (A), N-fed plant (B) and inoculated plant (C) of Bambara groundnut

Phylogenetic analysis of the 16S-rRNA gene

The computer analysis of the sequences of the 16S RNA band (1500 Pb) allowed the construction of a phylogenetic tree and the distribution of the 15 bacteria isolated from the nodules of Bambara groundnut into six distinct clusters. These isolates presented a great genetic diversity and grouped respectively with various reference strains, in

particular *Bradyrhizobium yuanmingense*, *Rhizobium* sp. A2Ec4, *Rhizobium* sp. HIN2, *Rhizobium alarii* CK-8, *Rhizobium sullae* SCAU26, *Rhizobium* sp. UFLA 02-232, *Rhizobium* sp. UFPI-38 and *Ensifer* sp. PZS-S05.

Furthermore, Gnanoui *et al.*, (2019) isolating rhizobia in the Bambara groundnut rhizosphere in Côte d'Ivoire have shown that these bacteria, based on the sequencing results

of the 16S RNA gene, phylogenetically were contained 3 main groups, including *Rhizobium* sp, *Rhizobium pusense* and an unidentified cluster. However, Ibny *et al.*, (2019) have shown that the Bambara groundnut is generally nodulated in African soils by various species of *Bradyrhizobium*. Other research has shown that the soil of Côte d'Ivoire contains a genetically polymorphic reservoir of local rhizobia capable of effectively nodulating various leguminous plants including *Glycine max* L (Amani *et al.*, 2020)

Symbiotic efficiency of rhizobia nodulating bambara groundnut

A large variability infective capacity of the strains was highlighted in this study. Such variability was related to the genetic diversity of isolates test revealed by 16S RNA gene phylogenetic tree.

It confirms the results reported by Guei *et al.*, (2019) and Ibny *et al.*, (2019) which authenticated rhizobiums from Bambara groundnut. This study revealed a large variable infectious capacity of the strains of *V. subterranea* L.

This variability in symbiotic efficiency is linked to the genetic diversity of these strains revealed by the phylogenetic tree of the 16S RNA gene. This information is consistent with results reported by Guei *et al.*, (2019) and Ibny *et al.*, (2019) who respectively identified and authenticated the rhizobia associated with Bambara groundnut in Côte d'Ivoire. Indeed, the inoculation of each plant was done with 1 mL of bacterial broth induced the average number and dry matter of nodule per plant varying respectively from 18 to 87 and 21,67 to 289,33 mg. however, Kumari *et al.*, (2010) authenticated the rhizobia isolated from *Indigofera* species and reported that the average number of nodule

varied depending on species. These differences in nodulation and dry weight yield of the plants were accompanied by marked variations in the relative symbiotic efficacy of the isolates tested. Various authors have found strong correlations between aboveground biomass, root biomass and the number and mass of nodules (Fausta, 2013; Ibny *et al.*, 2019).

According to some authors, it does not have, in general, correlations between the symbiotic parameters (Maâtallah *et al.*, 2002; Belay and Fassil, 2010; Guei *et al.*, 2019). For the legume of *V. subterranea* L., this study showed the opposite revealing a correlation between the morpho-agronomic parameters studied and a significant difference between inoculated plants, non-inoculated plants (without N) and plants fed with N. Symbiotic characteristics had a significant contribution to the growth, health and yield of the host plant. In fact, plants inoculated with native bacterial strains exhibiting interesting symbiotic characteristics have generated good morpho-agronomic results in host plants. The soil of the Daloa localities in Côte d'Ivoire is full of rhizobial bacteria capable of infecting and nodulating the legume of *Vigna subterranea* L. The 15 isolates obtained have variously improved the nodulation and yield of the inoculated plants under glasshouse conditions. Genetic analysis using the 16S RNA gene sequencing revealed that these isolates belong to the rhizobia, in particular to *Bradyrhizobium yuanmingense*, *Rhizobium* sp. A2Ec4, *Rhizobium* sp. HIN2, *R. alamii* CK-8, *R. sullae* SCAU26, *Rhizobium* sp. UFLA 02-232, *Rhizobium* sp. UFPI-38 and *Ensifer* sp. PZS-S05. In order to conduct a deep assessment of the symbiotic efficacy of the promising isolates, additional studies will be conducted in the field and climate change conditions to confirm the potentials of the rhizobial candidates for mass inoculums production.

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