



## Dr. Mathimaran Natarajan

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Research gate: <https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Natarajan-Mathimaran>

### Potential areas for PhD supervision:

- Ecophysiology
- Agroecology
- Natural Resource Management
- Microbial Ecology
- Sustainable Development
- Climate change

### Supervising experience:

- 3 PhD (only co-supervised)
- 5 MSc

### Employment history in last 5 years:

- December 2021 – present - Associate Professor, Dept. of Ecology & Environmental Sciences, Pondicherry University, India
- November 2019 – November 2021 – Principal Scientist & Head, Biocentre, Puducherry, M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation, India
- May 2014 - October 2019 - Research Associate at University of Basel, Switzerland

### Membership of professional association:

None

### Education – since bachelor degree:

2002-2006:PhD (Natural Sciences) - Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH), Zürich, Switzerland

1999-2001:MSc (Agricultural Microbiology) - University of Agricultural Sciences, GKVK, Bangalore, India

1994-1998: BSc (Agriculture) - Agricultural College & Research Institute, Tiruchirappalli, India

## Selected recent papers:

1. Rate of hyphal spread of arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi from pigeon pea to finger millet and their contribution to plant growth and nutrient uptake in experimental microcosms. Schutz, L., K. Saharan, P. Mader, T. Boller and N. **Mathimaran**. (2022). *Applied Soil Ecology* 169. (IF: 5.5; NAAS: 10.05).
2. Spatial arrangement and biofertilizers enhance the performance of legume – millet intercropping system in rainfed areas of southern India. Singh D, **Mathimaran N**, Sekar J, Prabavathy VR, Perisamy P, Raju K, Rengalakshmi R, King IO, Thimmegowda MN, Manjunatha BN, Bhavitha NC, Savitha MS, Bagyaraj DJ, Maeder P, Boller T, Kahmen A. (2021). *Frontiers in Sustainable Food Systems*, section Crop Biology and Sustainability. doi: 10.3389/fsufs.2021.711284 (IF: 5; NAAS: 11).
3. Deciphering the Role of Trehalose in Tripartite Symbiosis Among Rhizobia, Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi, and Legumes for Enhancing Abiotic Stress Tolerance in Crop Plants. Sharma MP, Grover M, Chourasiya D, Bharti A, Agnihotri R, Maheshwari HS, Pareek A, Buyer JS, Sharma SK, Schütz L, Mathimaran N, Singla-Pareek SL, Grossman JM and Bagyaraj DJ (2020). *Front. Microbiol.* 11:509919. doi: 10.3389/fmicb.2020.509919. (IF: 6.06; NAAS: 11.6)
4. Intercropping Transplanted Pigeon Pea With Finger Millet: Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi and Plant Growth Promoting Rhizobacteria Boost Yield While Reducing Fertilizer Input. Mathimaran N, Jegan S, Thimmegowda MN, Prabavathy VR, Yuvaraj P, Kathiravan R, Sivakumar MN, Manjunatha BN, Bhavitha NC, Sathish A, Shashidhar GC, Bagyaraj DJ, Ashok EG, Singh D, Kahmen A, Boller T and Mäder P (2020) *Front. Sustain. Food Syst.* 4:88. doi: 10.3389/fsufs.2020.00088. (IF: 5; NAAS: 11).
5. Deep-rooted pigeon pea promotes the water relations and survival of shallow-rooted finger millet during drought—Despite strong competitive interactions at ambient water availability. Devesh Singh, Natarajan Mathimaran, Thomas Boller and Ansgar Kahmen. *PLoS ONE*. 2020. e0228993. (IF: 3.75; NAAS: 9.24).
6. Bioirrigation: A common mycorrhizal network facilitates water transfer from pigeon pea to finger millet under drought. Devesh Singh, Natarajan Mathimaran, Thomas Boller and Ansgar Kahmen. *Plant and Soil*. 2019. Volume 440, 1–2, 277–292. (IF: 4.99; NAAS: 10.1)
7. Finger Millet Growth and Nutrient Uptake Is Improved in Intercropping With Pigeon Pea Through “Biofertilization” and “Bioirrigation” Mediated by Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi and Plant Growth Promoting Rhizobacteria. Saharan K, Schütz L, Kahmen A, Wiemken A, Boller T and **Mathimaran N**. *Frontiers in Environmental Science*. 2018. 6. Article 46. (IF: 5.4; NAAS: 10.58)

## Google Scholar

Citations 1257  
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