EFFECT OF INDIGENOUS MYCORRHIZA AND Rhizobium ON PEANUT (Arachis hypogea) GROWTH

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ABSTRACT

Research effect of indigenous mycorrhiza from sampling locations Petong Village District Tanah Merah Bangkalan and Rhizobium given to peanut (Arachis hypogea) do in laboratory Botany, Biology ITS Surabaya from September 2010 until September 2011. Propagation indigenous mycorrhizal is done by the host's maize within 2 months, and obtained spores of Glomus sp. and Gigaspora sp. Peanut was grown with seven different treatment: addition of indigenous mycorrhizae, mikofer mycorrhizae, Rhizobium, Rhizobium + indigenous mycorrhiza, dung, SP-36, and control during 100 days. Each treatment were observed several parameters, plant height, dry weight, pod weight, nodule, and percent mycorrhiza infection. The results showed that the treatment of indigenous mycorrhiza + Rhizobium has no effect on growth (plant height, dry weight, and root nodules) and development of plants (peanuts pod weight) but only give effect on the mycorrhiza infection percentages with 55% infection.

Key words: indigenous mycorrhiza ; Petong village ; Bangkalan; Rhizobium ; Arachis hypogea