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RESEARCH PAPER

Efficiency of microsymbiont in relation to salt stress in teak seedling

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Abstract : Seedlings of *Tectona grandis* L. were planted under different salinity levels *viz.*, normal soil (<4 ECe soil), saline soil (4-8 Ece) and highly saline soil (8-12 Ece) and seedlings were inoculated with *Azotobacter* + vesicular-arbuscular mycorrhizal (VAM) fungi, *Azospirillum* (AS) + vesicular-arbuscular mycorrhizal (VAM) fungi and combination of all three *i.e. Azotobacter* +VAM+AS. Experiment was repeated for two years and data recorded on growth parameters *i.e.* shoot length, collar diameter, leaf area were increased at 4 months interval (4th, 8th and 12th month) under each trail and biomass estimated at the end of experiment by recording shoot, root fresh and dry weight. Triple inoculation (*Azotobacter*+*Azospirillum*+VAM) significantly and positively influenced the growth and biomass of teak seedlings as compared to duel inoculation and uninoculated seedlings under salt stress conditions.

Key Words : Teak seedlings, Microsymbiont, Salt stress

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