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Effect of *Golmus mosseae* on various host to record shoot, root length and plant dry weight

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ABSTRACT

Mycorrhizal fungi were species that intimately associate with plant roots forming a symbiotic relationship with the plants providing sugar for fungi and fungi providing nutrients such as phosphorus to the plants. Mycorrhizal fungi accumulate phosphate and transport large quantity of phosphate within their hyphae release to plant cell in root tissue. The present investigation entitled as effect of *Glomus mosseae* on various host to record shoot, root length and plant dry weight was conducted at Plant Pathology Section, College of Agriculture Nagpur, for mass multiplication of VAM ten different host was taken for study such as follows guinea grass *(Panicum maximum*), para grass (*Urochloa mutica*), napier grass (*Pennisetum purpureum*), marvel (*Dichanthium annulatum*), wheat (*Triticum aestivium*), sorghum (*Sorghum bicolar* L.), maize (*Zea mays* L.), bajara (*Pennisetum typhoideum*), pea (*Pisum sativum* L.), uninoculated control. Out of the ten host guinea grass (*Panicum maximum)* responded as most suitable host showing highest shoot length *i.e.* 86.33 cm, root length 38.00 cm and plant dry weight as 3.03 g. It was observed that plants having higher AM colonization showed AM production showing a positive correlation. They not only stimulate AM development but also accelerate root and shoot growth. The plant have longest root length and were highly colonized as compared to control.

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