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Plant growth promoting *Rhizobacteria*

Muhammad Ahsan Altaf
Hainan University, China

The search for microorganisms that recover soil fertility and improve plant nourishment has persistent to interest responsiveness due to the increasing price of chemical fertilizers. The purpose of this experiment with chili was to determine (1) if reduced rates of fertilizer with PGPR will increase plant growth, development, and yield which were comparable with recommended doses of the fertilizer and (2) the lowest level to which fertilizer could be reduced when PGPR was used. The microbial inoculants used in the experiment were a combination of plant growth-promoting rhizobacteria (PGPR), a formulated PGPR product. Results indicated that 75% (N100% P75% K100%+PGPR) of the suggested inorganic fertilizer rate with PGPR produced plant growth, enlargement, and yield that were statistically comparable with 100% fertility without PGPR. When PGPR was used in combination with reducing the level of fertilizer 75% of the recommended rate, the helpful effects were typically not reliable; however, PGPR was used with 80% fertilizer (NK recommended dose) regularly produced the same yield which was comparable with full fertilizer rate without inoculant.

ahsanaltaf8812@gail.com