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Physiological character of Rhizobacteria as biostimulant and its ability to induction growth of in-vitro potato plant (*Solanum tuberosum L.*)

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Bacteria that colonize plant roots can be identified and characterized physiologically. This study aims to determine the physiological character of rhizobacteria as stimulation of plant growth. Rhizobacteria isolates from potatoes have various abilities in producing ACC deaminase, IAA, GA, fixing nitrogen, dissolving phosphate, producing siderophores and hydrogen cyanide. Isolates of *Bacillus niabensis*, strain PT-32-1, *Bacillus subtilis*, strain SWI16b, *Bacillus mojavensis*, strain JCEN3, *Bacillus subtilis*, strain HPC21, *Bacillus cereus*, and strain HY, *Bacillus moyavensis* UCMB 5075 and *Bacillus niabensis*, strain PT-32-1. These bacterial isolates have different abilities in spurring the growth of potato plants *in vitro*.

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