

Center for Smart Agriculture Course: Organic Farming



Rhizobium



Azotobacter

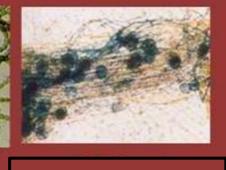
Azospirillum



PSM







Topic: Characteristics of fungal biofertilizer



Vesicular Arbuscular Mycorrhiza (VAM)

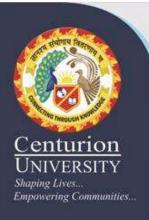
The term mycorrhiza as taken from

Greek language meaning

'fungus root'. term was

coined by Frank

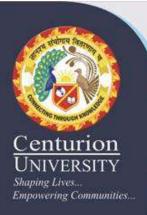
in 1885

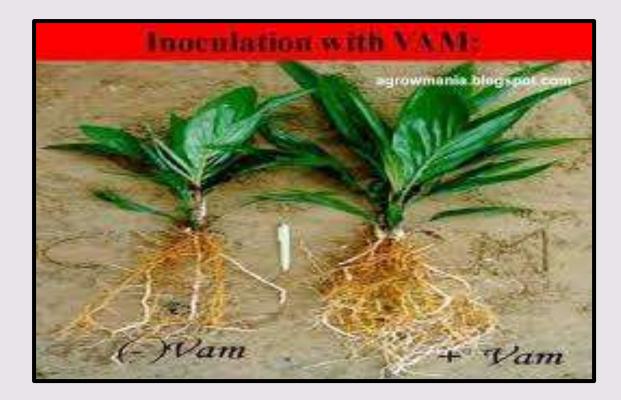


The mycorrhiza is a mutualistic association between fungal mycelia and plant roots.

VAM is an endotrophic (live inside) mycorrhiza formed by aseptated phycomycetous fungi. VAM help in **nutrient transfer** mainly

of phosphorus, zinc and sulfur.





Inoculation with VAM

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Mycorrhizae is the symbiotic association between plant roots and soil fungus of the 7 types of mycorrhizae,

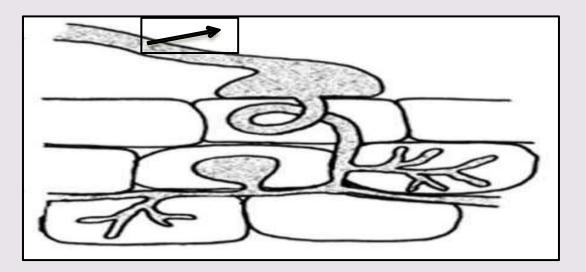
- VAM plays a great role in inducing plant growth.
- VAM are symbiotic entophytic soil fungi, which colonize the roots of approximately 80% plants.
- The VAM hyphae also help is retaining moisture around

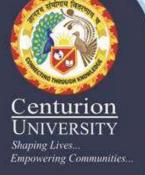
the root zone of plants

• It increases the resistance to root borne or soil borne pathogens and Nematodes.



- They also mobilize different nutrients like Cu(copper), K(potassium), Al(aluminum), Mn(manganese), Fe (iron)and Mg (magnesium) from the soil to the plant roots.
- They posses vesicles (sac like structure) for storage of nutrients and arbuscular for funneling them into root system.





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Mechanism of Action

- The VAM forms an association with plant roots.
- It penetrates in the root
 cortex and spreads around the roots of the plant.
- As the name indicates, they posses sac like structure called **vesicules** which stores phosphorus as phospholipids.
- The other structure called arbuscule helps bringing the distant nutrients to the vesicules and root.



THANK YOU