The interactive effect of phosphorus and nitrogen on "in vitro" spore germination, root growth and mycorrhizal colonization.

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The effects of P and N amendement and its interactions on spore germination, root growth and colonized root length by Glomus etunicatum were studied "in vitro" in RiT - DNA transformed roots of Anthylis vulneraria. Three N media concentrations (5, 10 and 50 mg. 1⁻¹) at a constant P level (2 ml. 1⁻¹) and three P media concentrations (2, 10 and 20 mg. 1⁻¹) at a constant N level (5 mg, 1⁻¹) were utilized as treatments. Bécard & Fortin (1988) medium was used as a basal medium for root growth and colonized root length, and water / agar (0,8 %) media was the control for spore germination. Spore germination of Glomus etunicatum at low P level was supressed by N addition in relation to the control media, and at low N level addition of P estimulated spore germination, but no significant difference (p < 0.05) was observed between the control and the addition of 20 mg. l^{-1} of P. Total root length was stimulated by N addition at low P level, but no significant difference (p < 0.05) was observed between 10 and 50 mg. 1⁻¹ of N. P addition at low N level media also stimulated total root growth, and a significant difference (p < 0.05) was observed among P concentrations. Colonized root length by Glomus etunicatum increased significantly (p < 0,05) with P additions at low N levels. Under low P level no significant differences were found between 10 and 50 mg. 1⁻¹ of N. These results demonstrate that the interaction between P and N affects spore germination, root growth and colonized root length in different ways.

Key words: Mycorrhiza - spore germination - root colonization - Glomus etunicatum.

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