

Evaluating The Efficiency Of Bio-Fertilizing Fungus A Traichodarma Spp And System
Load Using Chemical Fertilizer Material Paas In The Growth And Yeild Tomato
Lycopersicon Esculentum Mill

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Abstract

Factorial experiment was conducted at scientific research station of horticulture & Landscape department, agriculture college, Diyala university, Iraq during 2015-2016 seasons. The objective of the experiment was to evaluate effects of two factors, adding trichoderma spp as bio-fertilizing with two levels (with and without inoculation) of trichoderma spp fungus and chemical fertilizer material absorbing by sodium poly acrylate sestym with five levels (0, 1, 1.5, 2, and 2.5) gm per plant on growth and yield of tomato lycopersicon esculentum mill). Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD) used with three replication. Biofertilization treatment B1 was superior result in dry weight (114) gm.plant⁻¹, leaf area (497) cm².leaf⁻¹, fruit of plant (4.3) kgm. plant⁻¹ and the chemical fertilizing treatment F4 was superior in dry weight (135) gm.plant⁻¹, chlorophyll content rate (58.37), leaf area (509.8) cm².leaf⁻¹, fruit diameter (6.8) cm. frute and fruit of plant (4.8), replication which