Nitrogen fixer - *Azospirillum*  

PSB - *Pseudomonas putida*

VESICLES OF ARBUSCULAR MYCORHIZAE FUNGI

Plate 1: Colony morphology of bioinoculants
Plate 2. a. Bioinoculant culture under Incubation  
b. Liquid culture after 3 days of incubation  
c. Sterilization of carrier materials  
d. Pouring the inoculum into double time sterilized composted coirpith (CCP)  
e. Mixing the bacterial bioinoculant with CCP  
f. Shade dried bioformulation is ready for application
Plate 8: Biocontrol activity of bioinoculants against tea fungal pathogens

a. Untreated control plate of wood rot pathogen 
   (*Hypoxylon serpens*)

b. PSB inhibited *H.serpens* by producing inhibition zone

c. Untreated control plate of branch canker pathogen
   (*Macrophoma theicola*)

d. Bioinoculants produced inhibition zone around its colonies
Plate 7: Enumeration of soil microflora

- Actinomycetes
- Azospirillum
- Phosphate solubilising bacteria
- Total bacteria
- Total fungi
- Pseudomonas
Plate 3: INM trial with BSS – 1 seedlings under nursery
   a. Establishment of BSS-1 seedlings in sand bed
   b & c. Seedlings under various INM treatments
Plate 9: Untreated control and INM treated BSS – 1 seedlings
a. Root biomass of untreated control plant and integrated treatment of 50% IOF + BF
b. Untreated and INM treated - Seedlings
Plate 4: INM trial with Clone - UPASI 9 under nursery

a. Planting of Vegetative propagative (VP) cuttings after tipping in rooting hormone
b. Planting stage of Single nodal cuttings
c. Incubation stage of VP single nodal cuttings
d. Establishment of VP cuttings
Plate 5: INM trial with young tea
   a. Field planting of grafting CR 6017 x UPASI 9 before initiation of INM trial
   b. Two years old of young tea field under INM practice
Plate 6: INM trial with mature tea
a. Pruning stage of Jessie seedlings block before initiation of INM trial
b. Second year field of mature tea from pruning under INM practice