Summary
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The present investigation was carried out to select the most efficient VAM fungus for inoculating different medicinal plants in the nursery and in field. Further studies were made to understand the interaction between VAM fungi and bioinoculants viz., *Trichoderma viride* and *Aspergillus awamori* and their consequential effect on growth of different medicinal plants namely *Phyllanthus amarus*, *Solanum viarum* and *Vetiveria zizanioides*.

In a preliminary pot experiment, two VAM fungal 'solates' *Glomus mosseae* and *Glomus fasciculatum* from the culture collection, maintained in the Department of Botany, Bangalore University, Bangalore. In general, inoculation with VAM fungi along with phosphate solubilizer improved plant growth and nutrition. But, the response of plants varied with different treatments. *Phyllanthus* plants best to inoculation with *G. fasciculatum* and *Aspergillus awamori*. *Glomus fasciculatum* was found to be superior in enhancing the growth and nutrient uptake of *Phyllanthus awamori* and *Solanum viarum*. Vetiver plants
responded best to dual inoculation with \textit{Glomus mosseae} and \textit{Trichoderma viride} when compared to other inoculants.

Inoculation with such microbial consortium will result in healthy, vigorous growth and increase in plant nutrients. Further, this technology being simple can be adopted easily by medicinal plant growers especially for nursery.