

ARBUSCULAR MYCORRHIZATION OF TINSA (*OUGEINIA OOJEINENSIS*) IN CENTRAL INDIA

R.K. VERMA¹, SONAM CHOURASIYA AND A.K. THAKUR
*Forest Pathology Division, Tropical Forest Research Institute,
Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh, India*
¹*Corresponding author: vermaramk@icfre.org*

ABSTRACT: An investigation was carried to study root colonization in *Ougeinia oojeinensis* (tinsa) by arbuscular mycorrhizal (AM) fungi and their spore population in rhizosphere soil of central India. For this study soil and feeder root samples were collected from 3 localities of Jabalpur and one locality of Mandla (Madhya Pradesh). Root colonization in this important tree ranges from 45 to 58%. The total AM fungi spores have a range of 105-230 spores per 100g air dried soil. Out of the spores extracted from soil twelve AM fungi were identified which include seven species of *Glomus*: *G. aggregatum*, *G. fasciculatum*, *G. geosporum*, *G. intraradices*, *G. macrocarpum*, *G. microcarpum* and *G. mosseae*, two species of *Gigaspora*: *G. decipiens* and *G. marginata*, two species of *Acaulospora*: *Acaulospora laevis* and *Acaulospora scrobiculata* and one *Scutellospora* species, *S. heterogama*.

Keywords: *Arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi, tinsa, rhizosphere, AM symbiosis, root colonization.*

Citation: Verma RK, Chourasiya S, Thakur AK (2014) Arbuscular mycorrhization of tinsa (*Ougeinia oojeinensis*) in central India. *Indian J Trop Biodiv* 22(2) : 205-209
