



***STUDY OF COMPOST FERTILIZER DOSAGE TO
MYCORRHIZAL INDIGENOUS SPORE MULTIPLICATION
FROM PULE PANDAK HABITAT IN POT CULTURE WITH
Z.mays HOST¹⁾***

**Septi Sulistyaning U¹⁾
Sulandjari²⁾, Widyatmani Sih Dewi²⁾**

ABSTRACT

Mycorrhizal indigenous spore multiplication from habitat pule pandak in pot culture used compost fertilizer was so important to do as spore preparation for ex situ conservation of pule pandak. The experiments aimed to know which compost dosage and number of indigenous mycorrhizal from pule pandak habitat in pot culture that able to produce best number of spore mycorrhizal and spore effectiveness of mycorrhizal to Zea mays as host plant. The experiments were conducted using factorial CRD method with two factors (compos dosage and giving of number mycorrhizal). The results showed that interaction between the dosage of compost fertilizer 3,7ton/hectare with a giving number mikoriza 30 spores each pot to produce highest spore density that is 43 spores. Use 30 spores each pot giving the most effective spore, it showed by length of roots, crown dry mass, root dry mass, and shoot length of Z.mays.

Key word: Pule Pandak, mycorrhizal, compost, pot culture

¹⁾Student of Agroteknologi

²⁾Lecture of Agroteknologi