Abstract

Research was conducted in the Greenhouse section of the Central Experimental Research Support (SCSIE), University of Valencia, Spain. We used the tomato (Solanum lycopersicum L. cultivar ‘Amalia’) as a model crop whose seeds were disinfected prior to planting. Substrate a mixture of organic substrate and vermiculite (1:1) was used. Crop grown under controlled conditions of temperature and relative humidity. Glomus cubense was studied and it was inoculated into seed stage at 250 spores/mL of water in a final volume of 800 mL. The inoculation was performed once during experiment cycle. At 15 days of cultivation positions germinated were transplanted to pots containing organic substrate conical, vermiculite, and silica sand (1:2:1). Two treatments were studied following a completely randomized design: uninoculated control and inoculated to a total of 30 pots for each treatment. Evaluations were performed every 15 days until the flowering stage of cultivation and development indicators were evaluated vegetative and mycorrhizal functioning. Results showed capillary AMF inoculation in tomato plants under was effective as indicators studied by controlled conditions.

Keywords

Vegetable, arbuscular mycorrhizae, greenhouses, inoculation.