

Abstract

Wheat is major crop through the world and has major important macronutrients and carbohydrate, Nutrients supply for plants and crops during time is one of the major factors caused food security. Among them nutrients supply through chemical fertilizer has hazardous impact on natural environment. We attempt minimize this impact through biological fertilizer. Some climatic factors such as drought decrease nutrient movement and increase yield loss. In this experiment was conducted at Chah Nime and irrigation imposed as usual at soil-water, tiller-water, boot-water, grain-water and drought affect by removing these irrigations. Biologic fertilizer included *mosseae Glomus*, *G. intraradices* and non-application. The greatest grain and measured parameters was observed at control treatment. Among other treatments leaf number and tiller number per plant was significant and other parameters was not significant. In addition to, among biological fertilizer *Glomus intraradices* was superior.

Keywords: Wheat, Drought, Biological fertilizer, *mosseae Glomus*, *Glomus intraradices*



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Title

**Effects of mycorrhizal inoculation on the growth and yield
of wheat under deficit irrigation**

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