Stress Induced Phosphate Solubilization by Fungi *Aspergillus awamori* bxq33110 Isolated from Green House Soils in South Korea

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ABSTRACT

A fungal strain, capable of solubilizing insoluble phosphate under diverse temperature, pH and salt conditions was isolated from a green house soil in South Korea. Based on 18S rRNA analysis, the strain was identified as Aspergillus awamori bxq33110. The strain showed maximum phosphate solubilization in AYG medium (525 µg/ml) followed by NBRIP medium (515 µg/ml). The strain solubilized $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$ to a greater extent and rock phosphate and FePO₄ to a certain extent. However AlPO₄ solubilizing ability of the strain was found to be very low. Glucose at the rate of 2% (561µg/ml) was found be the best carbon source for Aspergillus awamori bxq33110 to solubilize maximum amount of phosphate. However, no significant difference (P \leq 0.05) in phosphorus solubilization was found between 1% and 2% glucose concentrations. (NH₄)₂SO₄ was the best nitrogen source for Aspergillus awamori bxq33110 followed by NH₄Cl and NH₄NO₃. The pH 7, temperature 30°C and 5% salt concentration (674 µg/ml) were found to be the optimal conditions for insoluble phosphate solubilization. However, strain Aspergillus awamori bxq33110 was shown to have the ability to solublize phosphate under different stress conditions viz 30-40°C temperature, 7-10 pH and 0-10% salt concentrations indicating it's potential to be used as bio-inoculants in different environmental conditions.

Keywords: Phosphate solubilization, Aspergillus awamori bxq33110, bio-inoculants

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