

Pengaruh Plant Growth Promoting Rhizobacteria (PGPR) Dan Pupuk Hayati Mikoriza Terhadap Produksi Dan Mutu Benih Jagung (*Zea mays* L). *The effectiveness of plant growth growth bacteria (PGPR) and the mikoriza biological fertilizer of the production and quality of the corn seed (zea mays)* Advisor : **Ir. Moch Bintoro, MP, Examiner : **Dr. Ir Nantil Bambang Eko S., Msi, Maria Azizah S.P, M.Si****

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ABSTRACT

*The increase in the production and quality of corn seeds is strongly influenced by fertilization activities. Fertilization activities are currently still constrained by dependence on chemical fertilizers. For this reason, it is necessary to add treatments in the form of biofertilizers such as Plant Growth Promoting Rhizobacteria (PGPR) and Mycorrhizal Biological Fertilizers to increase the production and quality of the corn seeds produced. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of PGPR and mycorrhizal biofertilizers on the production and quality of corn (*Zea mays* L) seeds. The experimental design used was a factorial randomized complete block design (3x3). Two treatment factors that were tested were PGPR factor (P) and mycorrhizal biological fertilizer (M). P factors include: P0 = without PGPR, P1 = PGPR 10 ml/liter, and P2 = PGPR 20 ml/liter; while the M factors include M0 = no mycorrhizal biofertilizer, M1 = 10 g/plant, and M2 = 20 g/plant. Each treatment combination was repeated 3 times with the number of plants in each experimental unit was 17 and the observation sample in each experimental unit was 9 plants so that there were 216 plants observed. The results showed that 20ml/l; are capable of the best effect by producing the best with seed production of 4.42 ton/ha. The biological fertilizer of mikoriza 10gr provides the best best possible effect with 4,49 ton.*