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Effect of *Bradyrhizobium*, VA mycorrhiza and fertilisers on seed composition of groundnut

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Summary

A field experiment was carried out to investigate the effect of *Bradyrhizobium* and mycorrhizal (*Glomus* sp.) inoculation compared to adding urea and super phosphate on proximate composition, *in vitro* protein digestibility (IVPD) and tannin content of groundnut. The results showed that mycorrhizal inoculation and/or superphosphate significantly ($P \leq 0.05$) increased both oil and protein content of groundnut seeds. Bradyrhizobium and/or nitrogen fertiliser significantly ($P \leq 0.05$) increased protein content and significantly decreased the oil content. *Bradyrhizobium* and/or mycorrhizal inoculation significantly ($P \leq 0.05$) increased the ash, crude fibre, IVPD and tannin content. Biological and chemical fertilisers significantly ($P \leq 0.05$) increased IVPD. Superphosphate fertilisers significantly ($P \leq 0.05$) increased the tannin content. The moisture content was not affected by any treatment.

Key words: *Bradyrhizobium*, groundnut, mycorrhiza, proximate analysis, tannin