Biological Control of Onion Basal Rot Disease by Antagonistic *Trichoderma* spp.

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The antagonistic activity of *Trichoderma* spp. against *Fusarium oxysporum* is well known (Sivan and Chet, 1989). In the present study, an attempt was made to use *Trichoderma* spp. against *Fusarium oxysporum*, the soil borne pathogen causing basal rot disease in onion.

Trichoderma harzianum and T.viride were isolated from onion fields. The inhibition of mycelial growth of F.oxysporum by the antagonists was studied on PDA medium using co-culture technique. Three replicates were maintained. After three days of incubation, the radial mycelial growth in mm was measured. For soil amendment studies, about 500 g of field soil was inoculated with 10 ml of 10 day - old F.oxysporum culture on PD broth and incubated for 5 days. Healthy onion bulbs were surface sterilized with 0.1% mercuric chloride solution and sown. Disease severity index was calculated by counting the number

of infected plants after 30 days. To the infested soil, 10 ml of spore suspension $(1 \times 10^6 \text{ conidia/ml})$ of *Trichoderma* spp. was added at the time of sowing.

In co-culture test, both T.harzianum and T.viride inhibited the growth of F.oxysporum. T.viride showed inhibition zone of 9.5 mm and T.harzianum showed 9.2 mm. In the paper disc method, T.viride showed inhibition zone of 7.0 mm and T.harzianum showed 6.2 mm zone. Addition of Trichoderma to soil brought down the incidence and severity of the basal rot disease. The basal rot incidence was 40 per cent in T.viride and 38 per cent in T.harzianum soils. In untreated soil, the incidence was 90 per cent. Antagonism of Trichoderma sp. to F.oxysporum was also reported by earlier workers (Sivan and Chet, 1989; Mukhopadhyay, 1987). The data show that Trichoderma spp. can be used in the management of onion basal rot disease.

Key Words:

Trichoderma harzianum, T.viride, Fusarium oxysporum, onion basal rot

REFERENCES

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