

سومین همایش ملی کنترل بیولوژیک در کشاورزی و منابع طبیعی ۱۳۹۸ و ۱۳۹۴



تاثیر Trichoderma harzianum به عنوان عامل بیوکنترل جدایه های توکسین زا و غیر توکسین و Trichoderma harzianum عامل بیماری بلایت فوزار یومی سنبله

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Effect of *Trichoderma harzianum* as biocontrol agent of toxigenic and non-toxigenic isolates of *Fusarium graminearum* causing wheat head blight disease

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Fusarium head blight (FHB) is one of the most important diseases of small grain cereal crops in the world, caused by several species of Fusarium, especially F. graminearum. This fungus produces a collection of trichothecenes such as deoxynivalenol and nivalenol that are harmful to human and animal health. In this research, antagonistic effects of 5 Trichoderma harzianum isolates (BI, T7, T14, T8 and T5) against 4 toxigenic and non-toxigenic isolates of Fusarium graminearum were investigated in vitro. In order to investigate the control effect of T. harzianum isolates on mycelial growth of the pathogen in vitro, the antagonistic isolates were evaluated for competitive saprophytic ability, inhibition effects of volatile metabolites and culture filtrates on F. graminearum in a completely randomized design with four replications. Maximum percentage of inhibition against toxigenic producing isolates (FH1 and FH12) based on competitive saprophytic ability belonged to the isolate T7 with 65.9%. Also, the isolate BI had the highest inhibitory effect of volatile metabolites and culture filtrates with 73.1% and 89.5%, respectively. Maximum percentage of inhibition against non-toxigenic producing isolates (FH11 and FH27) based on competitive saprophytic ability belonged to the isolate BI with 72.3%. Also, the isolate BI had the highest inhibitory effect of volatile metabolites and culture filtrates with 75.7% and 91.6%, respectively. In overall, the isolate BI had maximum inhibitory effect on toxigenic and nontoxigenic isolates of F. graminearum and statistical analysis revealed no significant differences in the rate of inhibition against toxigenic and non-toxigenic isolates in the 5% probability level. It seems that secretion of nonvolatile compounds is the most important antagonistic mechanism of T. harzianum against this pathogenic fungus.

Keywords: Biological control, *Trichoderma harzianum*, *Fusarium graminearum*