الأيت

(هُ وَ الذِي أَنزل مِن السَماء ماءَ فأخرَجنا به نبات كُل شَيء فأخرَجنا مِنه خضرا نخرج منه حبّا مُتراكبا ومن النُخل من طلعها قنوان دانيت وجنات من أعناب والرينتون والرُمان مشتبها وغير مُتشابه انظروا إلى ثمره إذا أثمر وينعبه إنّ في ذلِكُمْ لآيات لقوم يؤمنون.

صدقالله العظيم

سورة الأنعام

الآية (99)

DEDÎCEITÎON

I would like to dedicate this work

my father, my mother, my sister, my brothers ,teachers , my friend with my love

And also to staff member of the department of plant protection collage of Agricultural studies, Sudan University of Science and technology (SUST)

Modather Abdurrahman

EIGNO9114EDGEEMENTS

I would to thank Allah, the most gracious and the most merciful, who gave me life, health knowledge and patience to complete this research.

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Abstract

The study were conducted in plant protection Department, College of Agricultural Studies ,Sudan University of Science and Technology (SUST), in November 2015 in vivo and in vitro, Wilt is an important disease of potato crop causing significant reduction in yield. In the present study, the pathogenic fungus was isolated from infected plant parts (debris plant) and identified based on morphological and cultural characters as solani f. sp.eumartii. to evaluate Fusarium the effects of , rgel (Solenostemma argel) powder, Mycorrihzae fungi and Fungicide (Apronstar) 42 in green house against *Fusarium* solani f. sp.eumartii in potato crop. The result obtain plant height high was (58cm), when soil was treated with fungicide (Abronstar 42), with argel, (56.8cm) and Mycorrihzae (51.5cm) but the lowest plant height was attend when the soil was treated with Fusarium (27.2cm). The shoot ,roots dry weight and yield increased by applied Argel (10g,19g,5g,12g and 20g) and Mycorrihzae (14g,3g,12g,3g and 23g) to sterilized soil compared with the control (4g,2g,2g,1g,and 10g). The chemical control method was found to be the best among all methods used against wilt disease of potato . where chemicals could be combined with botanicals and or biological methods. Such strategy may decrease rate of the fungicides and consequently cost and increased environmental safety.

ملخص البحث

أجريت هذه الدراسة في المعمل والبيت المحمي في قسم وقاية النبات – كلية الدراسات الزراعية – جامعة السودان للعلوم والتكنولوجيا في نوفمبر م2015.

مرض الزبول من الامراض الهامة في محصول البطاطس التي تسبب نقص حاد في الانتاجية. في هذه الدراسة تم عزل الفطر المسبب المرضي من بقايا وأجزاء النبات المصابة تم التعرف علي الفطر علي اساس الصفات المورفولجية والمزرعية علي انة فطر .*Fusarium solani f* علي الفطر علي مساس الصفات المورفولجية والمزرعية علي من بقايا وأجزاء النبات المصابة تم التعرف *Fusarium solani f*. أجريت هذه الدراسة لتقيم تأثير بدرة نبات الحرجل باضافة بدرة مسحونة من اوراق الحرجل للتربة المعقمة وفطر المايكورايزا ومبيد الابرونستار 42 في تجارب البيت المحمي ضد فطر الفيوزيرم سولاني في محصول البطاطس .

عند إضافة المبيد الفطري الابرونستار 42 في تجارب البيت المحمي كان متوسط اعلي طول نبات هو (58سم) وعند اضافة الحرجل كان (56.8سم) والمايكوريزا كان (5.15سم). وكان اقل طول نبات هو (27.2سم) وزالك عند معاملة التربة بفطر الفيوزيرم. الوزن الجاف (للمجموع الجذري والخضري) والانتاجية ازدادوا عند اضافة الحرجل والمايكوريزا للتربة المعقمة مقارنة مع الشاهد. . الحرجل (10 جم، 19جم، 5جم، 12جم، 20جم) والمايكورايزا (14جم، 3جم 12جم، 3جم، 23جم). الكنترول (4جم ،2جم ،2جم ،1جم، 10جم). وجد ان طرق المكافحة الكيميائية هي الافضل من كل الطرق المستخدمة ضد مرض الزبول في محصول البطاطس.

علاوة علي ذلك ، تعتبر طرق المكافحة الأحيائية والنباتية ايضاً واعده. كل النتائج ادت الي تطبيق استراتيجية المكافحة المتكاملة وهي استخدام المبيدات الكيميائية متحدة مع المكافحة باستخدام المستخلصات النباتيه او الطرق الحيوية . هذه الاستراتيجية تؤدي الي نقصان معدل المبيدات الفطرية وبالتالي بتكلفتها وزيادة سلامة البيئة

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