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ABSTRACT

This research was carried out for studying the possibility of controlling early blight disease in tomato. The variety chosen was Peto 86. Two fungicides were tested. These were : Bifidan and Ivory M 72 WP in season 2004 – 2005 in Shambat Agricultural Research Station field .

The two fungicides were applied at three different doses (concentrations) , i.e proposed dose and $\pm 25\%$.

The results showed that the use of the two fungicides at the three different concentrations used resulted in variable reductions in the disease incidence and in the disease severity and in increasing the yield. When I applied the Bifidan fungicide was applied at the concentration of 0.375ml/L resulted in the highest yield of 1.2 Ton

/fed.and in the least percentage of discarded fruit of 27.4 % . While the use of Ivory M 72 WP at the least dose resulted the highest percentage of healthy fruits .

The proposed does for Bifidan (0.5 ml/l) proved to be efficient in combating disease incidence and proved to be efficient in combating the disease severity.

ملخص الأطروحة

هذا البحث أجرى حول امكانية مكافحة مرض اللفحة المبكرة الذي يسببه فطر *Alternaria solani* في محصول الطماطم الصنف المختار هو Peto 86 باستخدام مبيدين فطريين هما البيافيدان وايفورى WP72M . واجريت هذه التجربة في الحقل الذي يتبع لمحطة بحوث شمبات في موسم 2004-2005 .

تم اختيار مبيد البيافيدان وايفورى WP72M بثلاثة تركيزات مختلفة لكل وتم قياس فعالية هذه التركيزات في تقليل نسبة حدوث المرض وشدة الاصابة وزيادة الانتاجية .

اوضحت النتائج أن استخدام المبيدين عند بعض التركيزات ادت الى تقليل نسبة حدوث المرض ، شدة الاصابة وكذلك ادت الى زيادة الانتاجية عند استخدام مبيد البيافيدان عند اقل تركيز (0.375 ml/L) اعطى اعلى انتاجية 1.2 طن / فدان واقل نسبة للثمار المصابة وهى 27.4 % سجلت عند استخدام نفس التركيز للمبيد .

عند استخدام مبيد ايفورى WP72M في اقل تركيز (6.4 g/L) اوضحت النتائج انه أعطى أعلى نسبة للثمار السليمة .

واثبت مييد البايفيدان أن الجرعة الموصى بها (0.5 ml/L) ذات فعالية في تقليل نسبة المرض وان نفس التركيز لنفس المبيد اثبت فعالية في تقليل شدة المرض .