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ALTERNARIA LEAF SPOTS ON BANANA CAUSED BY ALTERNARIA ALTERNATA AND ITS CONTROL ON EGYPT

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ABSTRACT

Frequancy of isolated fungi associated with leaf spot on banana williams CV. recorded tha A. alternate follwed by T. harzianum, Nigrospora oryzae, A. niger, B. subtilis, Cladosporium musae, Curvularia lunata and P. fluorescens, in Giza, respectively. On other hand, on Williams CV. recorded by A. alternate, follwed by T. harzianum, N. oryzae, A. niger, B. subtilis, C. lunata and P. fluorescens, in El-Imbaba, El-Galaa, Badr, El-Shagah, and Shohada, Menoof, Bani-Sweef, respectively. banana Williams and Grandinain CVs. Followed by Maghraby and Paradaica cv.in Menoof follwed by Imbaba (Giza) and at least West Nobareya (El-Galaa), respectively. The highest disease severity of leaf spots was obtained by A. alternate was recorded the highest D. S. % Follwed by Curvularia lunata and Cladosporium musae, Nigrospora oryzae on banana (Williams, Grandinain Magkrabi and Paradaica CVs. Meanwhile, Aspergillus niger, Bacillius subtilis, P. fluorescens and T. harzianum were not recorded any symptoms on banana CVs.tissue culture transplants.

Disease severity % of *A. alternate* was the highest D.S. % on Grandinain and Williams CVs. in Menoof follwed by Giza, at least El-Glaa. On the other hand, Paradaica CV. was the lowest D.S. %. In El-Glaa, Menoof and Giza And Magkrabi CV. D.S. %. in El-Glaa, Giza and Menoof at 2014 and 2015. *A.alternate* leaf spot isolates of Giza 1 from Magkrabi was the highest of D.S. % follwed by Williams CV. Isolates from (Menoof, El-Shohada, El-Galaa, Badr, El-Shagah and El-wasta) by detached leaves and *A.alternate* leaf spot isolates of banana VSs. Williams CV. from (Menoof, El-Shohada, El-Galaa), (Giza 1 Magkrabi CV.), (El-wasta, Badr and El-Shagah Williams CV.) by banana tissue culture transplants.

The biocontrol agents significantly reduced the growth of A. alternata either by competition (over growing) or by antibiosis (exhibiting inhibition zones). It was noticed that maximum reduction in colony growth of A. alternata was observed in T. harzianum, P. fluorescens, B. subtilis (Bs37), S. marcescens and T. viride in compare with the control (0%). Sex Bio-agents were individually sprayed at concens i.e. 1200 and 1800 ppm in the three locations, i.e. Embaba (Giza); W.Nobareya and Behera. The lowest D.S. % of leaf spots P. fluorescens, T. harzianum, S. marcescens, T. viride and B. subtilis (Bs37) on Williams CV., T. harzianum, P. fluorescens, T. viride and B. subtilis (Bs37) on Magkrabi CV., T. harzianum, B. subtilis (Bs37), P. fluorescens, S. marcescens and T. viride on Paradiaca CV. and T. harzianum P. fluorescens, S. marcescens, T. viride and B. subtilis (Bs37) on Grandinain CV.

Fungicides *i.e.* Systhane-24. Sumi-8, Tilt-100 and Punch gave the highest reduction in growth of *A. alternata* at different concentrations. On the other hand,

Flint, Amstar-top, Bendazen, and Cuprio-top gave the lowest reduction of the fungus growth beginning of 100 ppm. Moreover, Acrobat cupper and Eubarin gave the least effect when it was used at 50 - 200 ppm.

Fungicides, *i.e.* Sumi- 8, Punch and Systhane – 24 were the most efficient followed by Tilt-100 and Flint at concentrations of 1000 ppm, compared with Amstar –Top, Bendazen were most efficient of D.S. % at 1000 ppm only on a (Williams), in Wady El-Molak, Abo-Homes and Tough at 2014 & 2015.

Kay words: Alternaria alternata, B. subtilis (Bs37), chmical Control, Host range Pseudomonads fluorescent, Serratia marcescens, Trichoderma harzianum, T. viride.