## Biological control of sheath blight disease in two major rice genotypes by *Trichoderma viride* (TV 1) and *Pseudomonas* fluorescens (PF 1) under old alluvial zone of West Bengal

 $Rakesh \, Yonzone^1, Bimal \, Das^1, Surajit \, Kundu^1, Maimom \, Soniya \, Devi^2 \, and \, Amiya \, Biswas^3$ 

Received July 2, 2017 and Accepted September 28, 2017

ABSTRACT: Sheath blight caused by Rhizoctonia solani is economically one of the important disease affecting rice production worldwide including India. An experiment was conducted under field condition to test the bioefficacy of the two bioagents viz., Trichoderma viride (TV 1) and Pseudomonas fluorescens (Pf 1) in two rice genotypes i.e., Swarna (MTU 7029) and Gotra Bidhan 1 for controlling sheath blight of rice. Of the various treatments, Trichoderma viride (TV 1) when used as seed + soil + spray treatment showed maximum reduction of disease incidence in both the rice genotypes (70.18% in Swarna (MTU 7029) and 82.50% in Gotra Bidhan 1, respectively). Also this combination of treatments showed maximum reduction in disease severity i.e., 70.18% and 85.86% in both the genotypes. Moreover, this combination also acted as plant growth promoter there by increasing the number of effective tillers/hill (14.33 and 13.67), plant height (74.30 and 75.30 cm), number of filled grains/panicle (185.67 and 186.67), test weight (22.07 and 22.95 gm) and finally yield of the crop (45.13 and 44.73 q/ha). P. fluorescens (Pf 1) when used as seed + soil + foliar spray also reduced the disease incidence by 57.15% and 56.86% and disease severity by 74.70% and 77.96% in both the rice genotypes with final yield of 44.72 and 44.62 q/ha. Thus the results of our studies indicated that seed + soil + foliar spray of Trichoderma viride (TV 1) could be an effective delivery system for controlling the sheath blight of rice thereby promoting its growth.

Key Words: Sheath blight, Rhizoctonia solani, Trichoderma viride, Pseudomonas fluorescens.