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Effect of different bio-agents and plant extracts against the Sclerotinia rot of Mustard

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ABSTRACT : Two methods were used for test the effectiveness of pathogen. The inhibition of mycelial growth of the test pathogen by *Trichoderma viride and Trichoderma harzianum* was observed visually by clear cut demarcating zones between their respective mycelial growth. *Trichoderma viride* exhibited the maximum antagonistic activity and inhibition zone of 14.64 mm, followed by *Trichoderma harzianum* 15.74 mm. Results indicated that all the leaf extracts were significantly superior over the control in inhibiting the growth of the pathogen. However, garlic (*Allium sativum*) was most effective as it inhibited maximum growth of the fungus i.e. 72.22 per cent over control, followed by makoy (54.11%), neem (48.15%), pudina (44.44%) tulsi (37.04%) and madar (21.67%).

Key Words : *Brassica juncea* (L.), Sclerotinia rot, biological control.