

**STUDY ON GROWTH PARAMETERS OF POTATO BY USING
BIOCONTROL AGENT *TRICHODERMA VIRIDE* WITH FYM****Nidhi Lal**

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ABSTRACT

An attempt was made to study the bio-control efficacy of *Trichoderma viride* on growth parameter of potato crop. Three type of treatment soil treatment, seed treatment and foliar treatment in combination with farm yard manure were given. The result was recorded at sixty days after sowing and ninety days after sowing and at the time of harvest. The best result was recorded in soil treatment followed by foliar treatment and seed treatment in comparison with control. Therefore from present investigation it is concluded that an eco-friendly biopesticide *Trichoderma viride* is very easy to use and having no adverse effect on crops, people or animals and they can be applied to prevent and control several pathogenic fungi and grow healthy crop. The *Trichoderma viride* can be used as a bio-control agent as it is low cost and profitable dependent system and it also helps in conserving the natural resource.

KEYWORDS: *Trichoderma viride*, soil treatment, foliar treatment, seed treatment, pathogenic, fungibio-control, effect on growth parameter.

INTRODUCTION

India is fortunate enough to have vast diversity of land soil and agro climatic condition to grow various vegetable. Potato is the one of the most starchy food crops of the world. Today farmer are searching for resource efficient low cost and profitable dependent system, chemical pesticides when especially used indiscriminately have contaminated the environment . A number of plant diseases especially the soil and seed born could not be significantly controlled by chemical means and

gain the resistance from the chemicals. So the substitute is only to apply cultural and biological practices, biological control methods are alternative means of disease control and grow healthy crop, which are the otherwise unprotected because of the involved expenses. An ecofriendly biopesticides viz. *Trichoderma viride* product is very easy to use and having no adverse effects on environment (crop, people or animals).They can be applied to prevent and control several pathogenic fungi such as

Fuarium, Rhizoctania, Phythium, Phytophthora, Alternaria etc. and grow healthy crop.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Experimental site:

The experiment was conducted in the farm of Allahabad Agriculture Institute-deemed university Allahabad during the Rabi season of 2001-2002 and 2002-2003. Immediately after harvest of the kharif crop, the experimental field was ploughed 20-25 cm deep with soil turning plough. Cross ploughing and one planking was also done to obtain the good tilth fifteen centimeters deep furrows were opened with the help of bullock drawn furrows maker at the appropriate distance. Seed beds were prepared for respective treatment as per the lay out planned plot for each treatment 2 x 2 square meters. The seed variety selected for the study was Kufri Bahar. FYM: farm yard manure was given @ 30t/ha in selected plot and mixed well with the soil and was broadcasted uniformly in the soil.

TYPES OF APPLICATION

1. SEED TREATMENT

The seeds of potato were treated and then the seeds were spread on an airy and hygiene place. The uniform sized and well sprouted healthy tubers were collected for sowing.

2. SOIL TREATMENT

Little amount of soil was taken and treated. 15 cm deep furrows were made with the help of hoe. Treated soil was broadcasted informally in to the furrows. Seeds were placed in the furrows and were later covered with soil.

3. FOLIAR SPRAY

Foliar spray was given by hand sprayer till the leaves became thoroughly wet. This treatment

was given 30 days after sowing. This spray was repeated after 15 days of interval till February.

Detail of Treatments:-

- 1- T₁- soil application @ 3 Kg/ha+FYM
- 2- T₂- Seed application @ 200 g/500 tubers+FYM
- 3- T₃- Foliar application @ 2.5kg/ha+FYM
- 4- T₀- control

OBSERVATION ON PLANT GROWTH PARAMETERS

1. Shoot Length (cm) :- Shoot length was measured from the soil to the upper part of the plant at 60 and 90 DAS with the help of measuring scale.
2. Root Length (cm) :- Root length was measured at 60 and 90 DAS with the help of measuring scale.
3. Fresh and dry shoot weight (gm): Plants were randomly dug with underground plant portion and detached from root and weighed at 60 and 90 DAS. Then the same were dried at 60° C for 48 hours and weighted to record the shoot dry weight.
4. Fresh and dry root weight (gm):- Plants were randomly dug with underground plant portion and detached from shoot and root were weighted at 60 and 90 DAS. The same were dried at 60° C for 48 hours and weighted to record the root dry weight.
5. Number and Weight of potato tuber (gm) :- Three plants were randomly dug out and number & weight of potato tubers were recorded.
6. Potato Yield (q/ha) :- The tuber yield was recorded from each plot separately.

Effect of *Trichoderma viride* with FYM on growth parameters of potato

Treatment	Shoot Length (cm)		Root Weight (cm)		Fresh Shoot Weight (g)		Dry Shoot Weight (g)		Fresh Root Weight (g)		Dry Root Weight (g)		Number of potato tuber formation	Weight (g) of potato tuber	Yield (q/ha) of potato
	60 DAS	90 DAS	60 DAS	90 DAS	60 DAS	90 DAS	60 DAS	90 DAS	60 DAS	90 DAS	60 DAS	90 DAS			
T ₀ Control	46.78	51.87	5.04	5.24	33.03	43.77	3.92	5.58	1.51	2.30	0.34	0.53	At harvest	25.36	98.01
T ₁ Soil T.V.+NPK	60.33	80.43	9.59	10.20	68.73	73.11	7.62	8.47	4.80	4.87	0.50	0.85	8.83	37.27	251.70
T ₂ Seed T.V.+NPK	56.93	100.43	6.12	7.93	78.31	190.26	9.48	21.42	4.46	4.74	0.76	1.18	6.00	48.57	248.75
T ₃ Foliar T.V.+NPK	70.23	74.54	7.92	9.20	91.24	168.11	9.00	19.06	3.39	6.64	0.51	1.43	12.50	36.78	247.34

NPK – Nitrogen Phosphorus Potassium ; DAS – Days after sowing; T.V. – *Trichoderma Viride*

DISCUSSION

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The data recorded on growth parameters of *Trichoderma Viride*. Treated plot indicated that root length, fresh shoot weight, fresh root weight, dry shoot weight, dry root weight, number of potato, yield of potato were increased in treatment T₁ (FYM+soil T.V.). Whereas treatment T₃ (FYM+Foliar T.V.) increased shoot length. Significant increase in weight of potato in T₂ (FYM+ Seed T.V.). Kurzawska (1994) reported that *Trichoderma viride* had beneficial effect on potato growth. Pitala and Sivasupramaniam (1994) reported that potato tuber yield was highest with (NPK +TSP) treatment. Meena and Gupta (1996) also reported that tuber yield was highest with nitrogen management.

CONCLUSION

From all the above we can conclude that biocontrol agent when applied in combination with FYM had beneficial effect on potato growth.

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