

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF SOME PATHOGENIC FUNGI CONTAMINATED IRRIGATION WATER IN THE FIELDS OF THE FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE.

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ABSTRACT

This research was conducted to study the effectiveness of the fungus *Trichoderma* in reducing the severity of the disease and increase the growth of some growth standards tomato seedlings infected with fungi isolated from water sources for irrigation fields, Faculty of Agriculture. The results of isolation, diagnosis, there are 16 fungal genera, and the results show that the estimated pathogenicity test using cabbage seeds In a growth chamber of tomato seedlings that All the isolated fungi from water sources at showed different percentage levels of death treatment of *Trichoderma* sp showed to west death percent on cabbage seeds and tomato seedling before and after emergence at 14 , 20 , 4.2% respectively . Plastic house results showed that *Trichoderma* sp. Alone protect tomato seeds the death while *Diplococcium* and *Rhizoctonia* induced the highest death ratio before emergence at rate of 48.3 and 57.4% respectively while in after emergence the *Rhizoctonia* treatment showed highest death ration 33.8 % .All treatment recorded reducing significantly the high of plant root size, root weight, root dry weight and disease severity as compared with *Trichoderma* sp treatment which induced the plant characters at rate of 32.63 cm , 6.11cm³ , 0.459 gm. and 1.117 gm. respectively and reduced the disease severity . Treatment oh *Trichoderma* sp with all pathogenic fungi gave the best treatments in all vegetative characters compared with pathogenic fungi treatments .

Key words: Well's Water , Marin Fungi , Biological Control .