

Effect of intercropping on the fungicides of foot and collar rot in soybean

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ABSTRACT

Effect of intercropping on the incidence of foot and collar rot disease in soybean. 9 crops, there each among the cereals, pulses, and oilseeds as intercrops along with soybean as a sole crop to see their effect on incidence of the disease. Diseased soybean plants exhibiting typical symptoms of foot and collar rot were collected from the field research experiment at the site and samples were placed in a clean bell jar at room temperature (22-28°C) in the laboratory. The diseased specimens were examined in the laboratory. The influence of root exudates from these crops was studied on the biology of pathogen and its known antagonist *Trichoderma harizanum in vitro*. The incidence of foot and collar rot in soybean was greatly reduced by employing intercrops such as maize, sorghum and pearl millet.

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