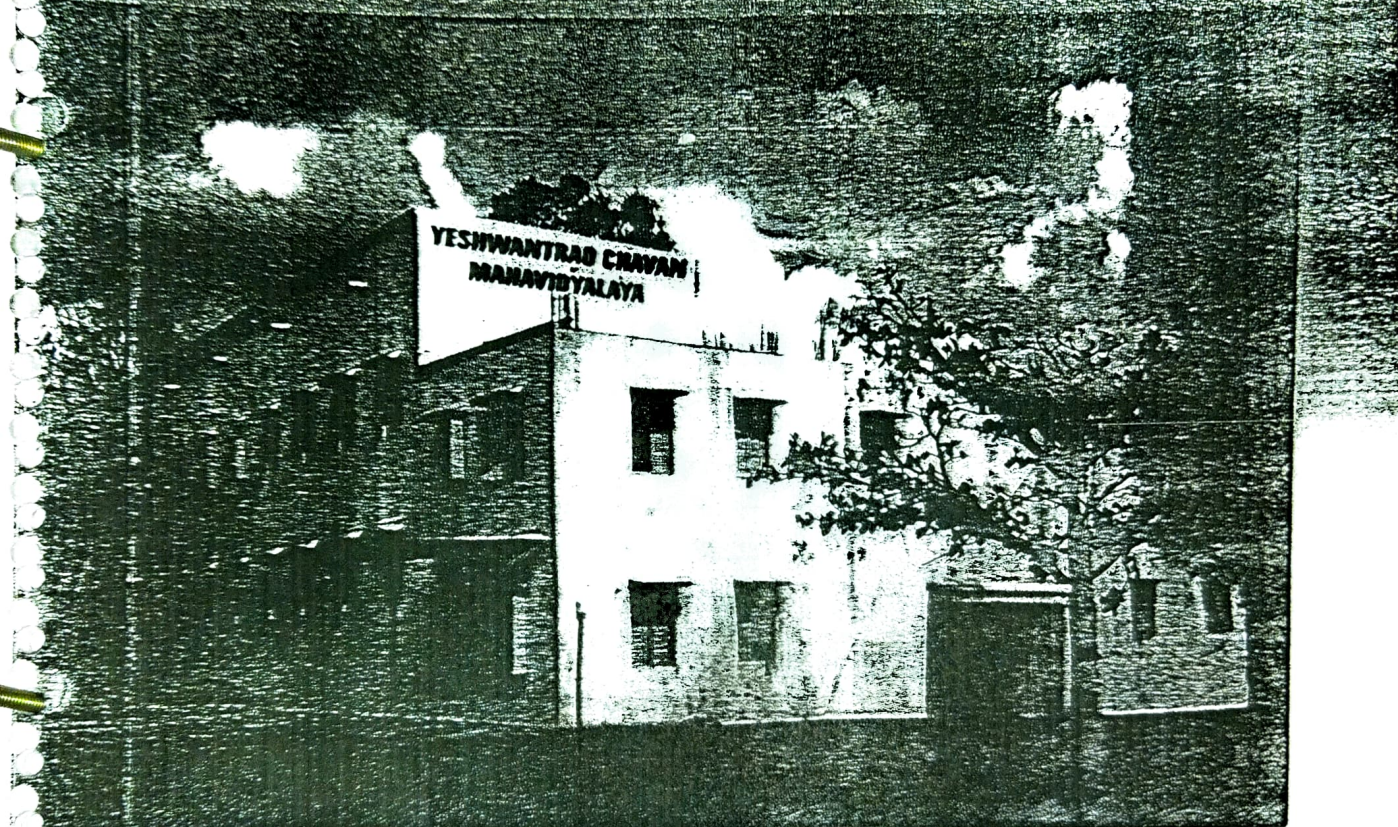


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11	DIVERSITY OF AIRBORNE FUNGI IN OMERGA TAHSIL DISTRICT OSMANABAD (M.S) D.A Kalshetti , C.S Suryawanshi and R.V. Ghodke.	45
12	UVB TOLERANCE MECHANISMS IN MEDICINALLY IMPORTANT PLANT SIMAROUBA GLAUCA: ENZYMATIC ANTIOXIDANT SYSTEM Patil Sarika S. and D. K. Gaikwad	50
13	STUDY OF SOME PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PARAMETERS OF 'TERNA PROJECT', TER, TQ.& DIST. OSMANABAD (M.S.). J. N. Shamraj , Shinde A. R. and Linge A. S.	57
14	ISOLATION, CHARACTERIZATION OF <i>TRICHODERMA</i> ISOLATES FROM DIFFERENT SOIL OF AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT (MS). Pathan Nilofar , R. J. Sawant , S. M. Sukte and S. R. Kale	63
15	AQUATIC FLORAL DIVERSITY AT NATHSAGAR WATER RESERVOIR (PAITHAN) - MAHARASHTRA Prakash B. Jadhavar and P. B. Papdiwal	66
16	TAXONOMY AND DIVERSITY OF TRAMETES FROM THE MARATHWADA, (MAHARASHTRA INDIA) U. K. Raibhole	70
17	AN ASSESSMENT OF AQUATIC MACROPHYTES BIODIVERSITY FROM BINDUSARA RIVER OF BEED S. K. Jogdand and S. A. Khedkar	73
18	TISSUE CULTURE STUDIES IN CELOSIA ARGENTEAL.VAR.ARGENTEA Sachin Nirpane and Narayan B Pandhure	77
19	POLLUTION CONTROLLING AQUATIC PLANT SPECIES FROM SALIM ALI LAKE,AURANGABAD Sangeeta Ahuja and Narayan Pandhure	81
20	STUDIES ON PHYSIOLOGY OF SOYBEAN SEEDS (GLYCINE MAX L. MERRILL) BY APPLYING TOOL OF ACCELERATED AGING TEST FOR VIGOUR ASSESSMENT Sanjay Pathare and Rajendra A. Satpute	85

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ISOLATION, CHARACTERIZATION OF *TRICHODERMA* ISOLATES FROM DIFFERENT SOIL OF AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT (MS).

Pathan Nilofar¹, R. J. Sawant¹, S. M. Sukte² and S. R. Kale³

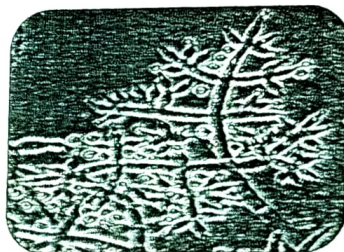
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ABSTRACT

Horticultural crops, cash crops, cereals and vegetables usually cultivated traditionally in Ahmednagar district (MS). *Trichoderma* spp. are soil inhabiting filamentous fungi. The various disease occurred in growing seasons, which accounts for losses of the crop yield, and therefore has great economic impact. *Trichoderma* isolates is a biocontrol agent, innovative, cost effective and eco-friendly approach for the control of wide range of fungal disease in all types of crops. The present investigation was carried out in an attempt to isolation three isolate of *Trichoderma* from sandy loam, silt loam, clay loam, Black cotton soil and soil desert sandy soils of Ahmednagar district (MS).



KEY WORDS: *Trichoderma*, PDA medium, Conidia.

INTRODUCTION:

Alexander M (1961), stated that *Trichoderma* species are cosmopolitan fungi, frequently present in all types of soil, manure and decaying plant tissues. Their dominance in soil may be attributed to their diverse metabolic capability and aggressive competitive nature (Elad Y, 2000). Montoya-Gonzalez AH et al. were obtained three *Trichoderma* isolates from sandy soils collected at the "Gran Desierto de Altar" in the northwest of Mexico and characterized by morphologic and molecular analyses as *Trichoderma harzianum*, *Trichoderma asperellum* 12-2 and *Trichoderma asperellum* BP60. Horticultural crops, cash crops, cereals and vegetables usually cultivated traditionally in Ahmednagar district (MS). The disease is enhanced by temperatures and it is especially important in soils with low organic matter, high plant densities and minimal crop rotations. According to the growers, the disease in the valley of San Luis Rio Colorado has increased from 2008 to 2014 growing seasons, which accounts for losses of up to 15% of the crop yield, and therefore has great economic impact (Montoya-Gonzalez et al; 2016). Fungi from the genus *Trichoderma* spp. have a long history of successful control of plant diseases (Benitez T et al; 2004.)

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The sandy loam, silt loam, clay loam, Black cotton soil and soil desert sandy soil samples collected from Ahmednagar districts (Maharashtra State). The soil samples were made from five cm depth. The