

**EVALUATION OF SOME NEW EGYPTIAN COMMERCIAL
BIOFERTILIZERS, PLANT NUTRIENTS AND A BIOCIDES
AGAINST *MELOIDOGYNE INCOGNITA* ROOT KNOT
NEMATODE INFECTING SUNFLOWER**

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Abstract

Six new commercial Egyptian bio-fertilizers (BF) viz., Nitrobien, Rizobactrein, Serealin, Phosphorine, Microbien bluegreen; and five new commercial Egyptian plant nutrients (PN) viz., Nuftarein, Potassein F, Citrein, Kotangein and Kapronite as well as Nemaless a new biocide were tested at three different rates (on base lower rate, recommended rate and higher rate) for the control of *Meloidogyne incognita* and improvement of sunflower cv. Giza 101 under greenhouse conditions at $35 \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$. All the tested products significantly reduced ($P \leq 0.05$ and/or 0.01) the numbers of juveniles in soil, females, egg masses, the rate of nematode build-up, gall formation on roots and consequently gall and egg mass indices. The highest suppression in the nematode populations, galls and its build-up was achieved with seed coating by Rizobactrein followed by Phosphorine and Nitrobien as biofertilizers while, the least reduction was obtained by using Nemaless as a biocide followed by blue-green algae as biofertilizer. Different plant nutrients, Kapronite as soil amendment and Kotangein as seed coating showed better effect in reducing the previous nematode stages followed by Potassein F and Citrein whereas Nuftarein as foliar spray nutrient was the least effective.