

## EFFECT OF PESTICIDES ON THE EFFICACY OF BIOCONTROL AGENTS IN THE CONTROL OF ROOT ROT AND ROOT KNOT DISEASE COMPLEX OF OKRA

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### Abstract

*In vitro* test, *verticillium chlamydosporium* was found more tolerant against Carbendazim, PCNB, Benomyl, Topsin-M and Captan as compared to *Paecilomyces lilacinus*. *V.chlamydosporium*, *P.lilacinus*, Benomyl and Topsin-M were found more effective than Carbofuran in the control of *Meloidogyne javanica* root knot nematode on okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus*(L.) Moench). *V.chlamydosporium* and *P.lilacinus* also significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) reduced the infection of root infecting fungi viz., *Macrophomina phaseolina*, *Rhizoctonia solani* and *Fusarium solani* as compared to untreated control. Combined use of Benomyl with Topsin-M was found more effective in controlling infection of *M.javanica*, *M.phaseolina* and *F.solani* than use of Carbofuran with fungicides. All the fungicides reduced the efficacy of biocontrol agents in controlling root rot-root knot infection on okra.