RESISTANCE OF SPRING WHEAT TO FUSARIUM HEAD BLIGHT
AFTER THE APPLICATION OF EFFECTIVE MICROORGANISMS

Key words: biometric measurements, chlorophyll, Effective Microorganisms, Fusarium head blight, spring wheat

Summary

The aim of the study was to investigate the effect of the preparation of Effective Microorganisms on the incidence of Fusarium head blight in spring wheat in the field and to evaluate plant growth and development and chlorophyll content in leaves under the influence of biopreparation. Effective Microorganisms were applied into the soil and sprayed on plants. Furthermore, wheat was infected with spores of Fusarium spp. to induce FHB in order to determine the disease incidence and FHB index. Biometric parameters: the weight and length of aboveground and underground plant parts and chlorophyll a and b in leaves were determined. Studies showed significant efficiency of biopreparation in controlling Fusarium head blight in spring wheat. Most effective in the control of fungal pathogen was the application of biopreparation into the soil with spraying plants in spread stage, which caused a 80% reduction in the occurrence of induced disease. EM preparation had a beneficial effect on plant growth, especially in the early stages of development, whereas no significant effect of EM on leaf chlorophyll content was noted.