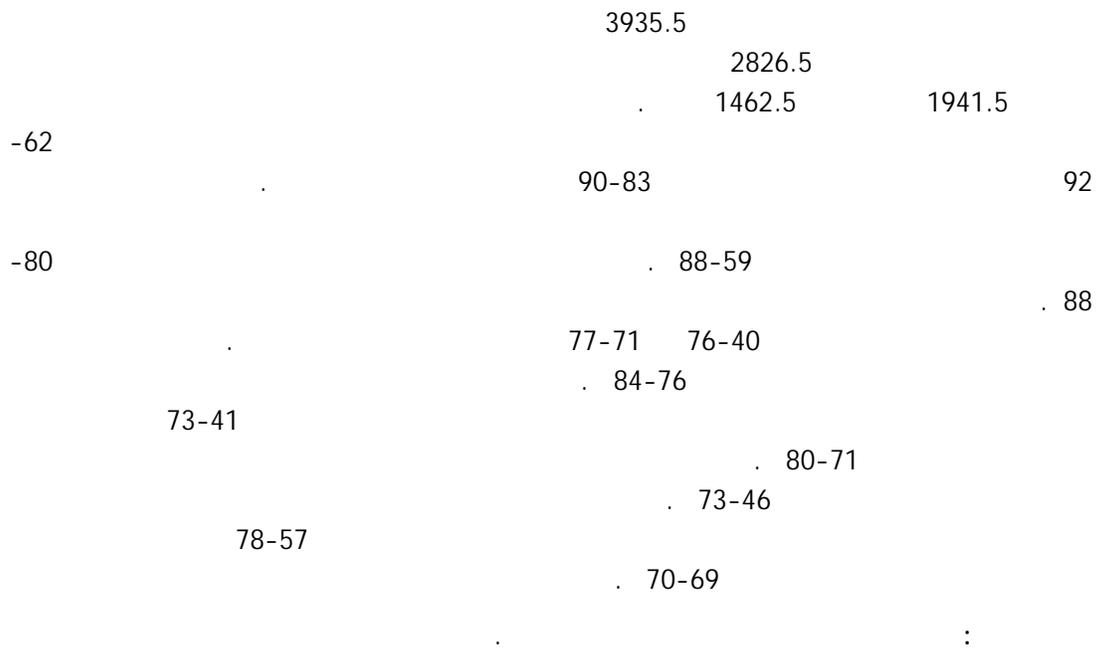


*



(2008))
 15573 3545
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.(2007

()

27

.(2003)

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555

60

25

.(1997)

Complete)

(Randomized Design (CRD)

.(Ott, 1984) 25

2006

12)

: (

.(1991)

2008

2007

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(10:1)

0.5

Medium	Reference
EtOH agar	Tsai <i>et. al.</i> 1998
Alcohol agar	Du Toit <i>et. al.</i> 2005
Chlorate medium	Du Toit <i>et. al.</i> 2005
Carrot agar	Leslie and Summerell 2006
Corn meal agar	Sørensen <i>et. al.</i> (2009), Dorrance <i>et. al.</i> 2005
Potato dextrose agar	Xu <i>et. al.</i> 2008
VP3	Al-Taher, 2008, Ali-Shtayeh <i>et. al.</i> 1986

48

37

(Colony Forming Units (CFU))

(Tortora *et. al.* 2004)

(Ben-Yephet *et. al.* 1997) (Ciotola *et. al.* 2000)

(Trigiano *et. al.* 2004)

218.25

0.555/

Two-Sample Test of)

(Proportion

(Computed Z values)

Z

0.555/ 177.03 - 168.25

1.645

(Critical Z value)

232.53 - 226.16

(Lind et. .($\alpha = 0.005$)

0.555/

.al. 2005)

10.28-10.11

8.43 - 8.01

134.33-73.45)

0.555/ 198.3-147.78)

(6-1)

(

10.86 -8.21

4-0)

- 5.65

.(

8.73

0.555/ 134.33-73.45

0.555/ 198.03-147.78

7.07-5.65

10.86

9.43-8.21

8.73

.(1)

0.555/ 266.25

:1

()		()							
46.34	21.78	2	3	4	5	5	6	3.31	1.98
266.25	218.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.86	8.73
232.53	168.21	0	0	0	2	2	2	10.11	8.01
158.46	108.97	1	1	2	3	3	4	8.34	6.41
190.3	130.91	0	0	1	3	2	3	8.65	6.89
167.4	105.06	0	1	2	3	3	4	8.37	6.18
147.78	73.45	1	2	2	4	4	6	8.21	5.65
226.16	177.03	0	1	1	1	2	2	10.28	8.43
198.03	134.33	1	1	2	2	1	3	9.43	7.07

2

(2)

3

%73

.%70-41

4

%92

%62

.(1)

%76

%40

%88-59

:2

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871 987 1009 1212 967 1123 1067 1211

287 344 589 765 233 344 512 789

984 1100 1228 1547 1229 1345 1766 1765

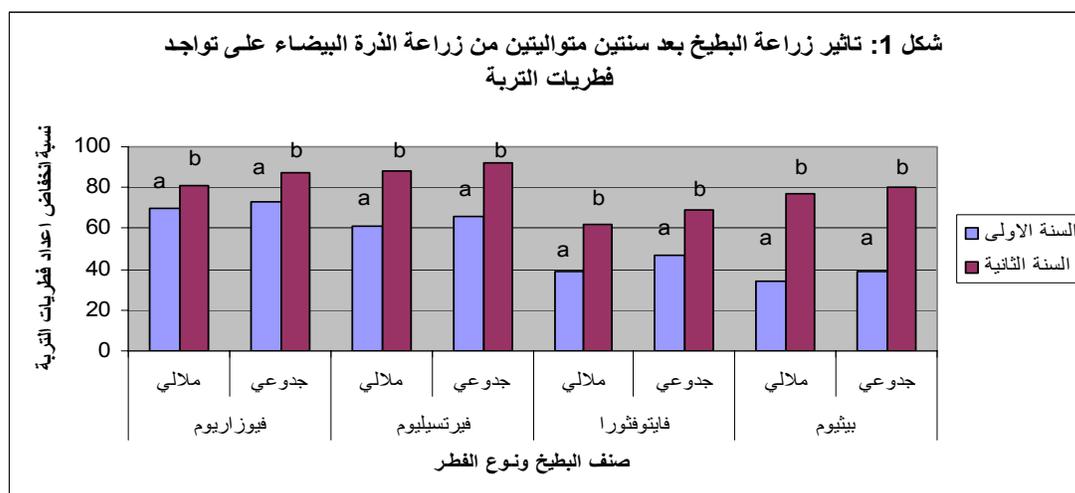
453 522 766 820 611 349 752 981

1007 1322 1331 1644 1399 1640 1643 1879

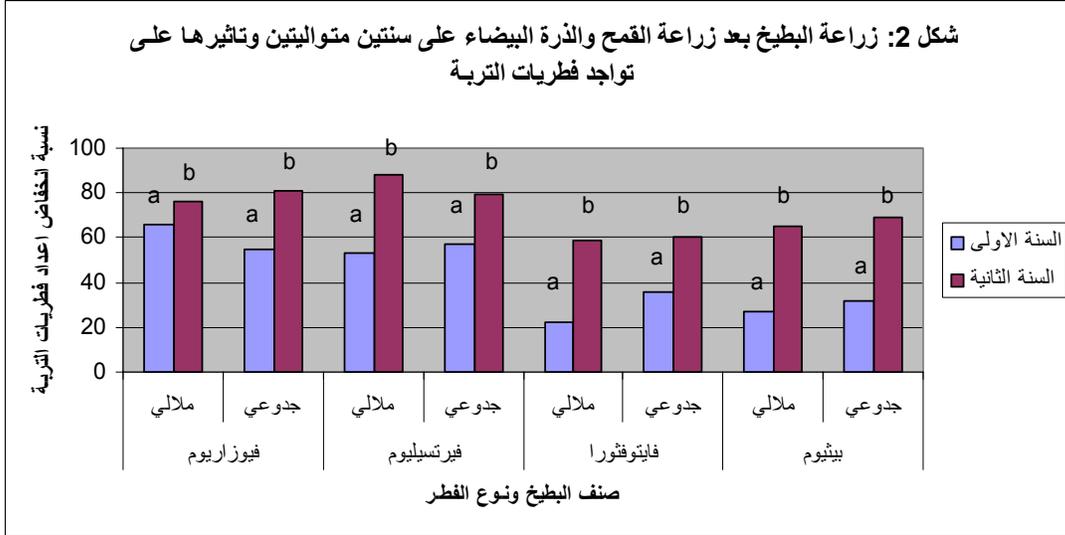
671 891 981 1011 863 784 1260 1255

1100 1288 1299 1711 1322 1534 1788 1887

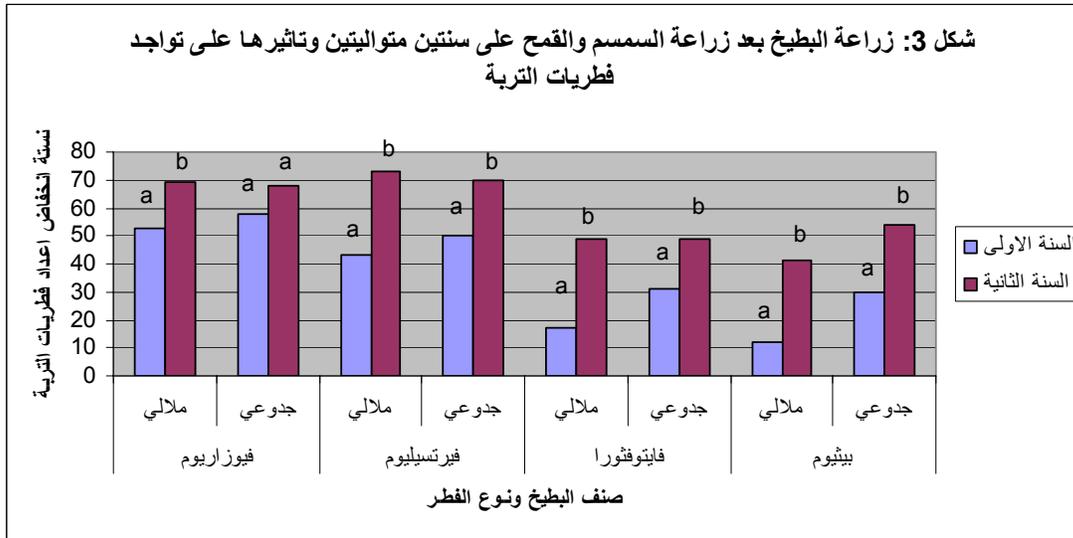
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
709	901	887	1078	911	688	1289	1411
911	1032	1007	1309	1190	1129	1667	1664
768	611	798	861	757	894	1123	1211
788	891	951	1176	954	926	1311	1411
611	544	711	781	755	712	871	954
832	811	1005	1220	1001	945	1256	1377
510	521	598	611	654	644	971	855
802	789	1233	1301	1023	1003	1276	1343
		713					
610	687	711		813	767	876	942
1434	1491	1907	1976	2798	2854	3876	3995



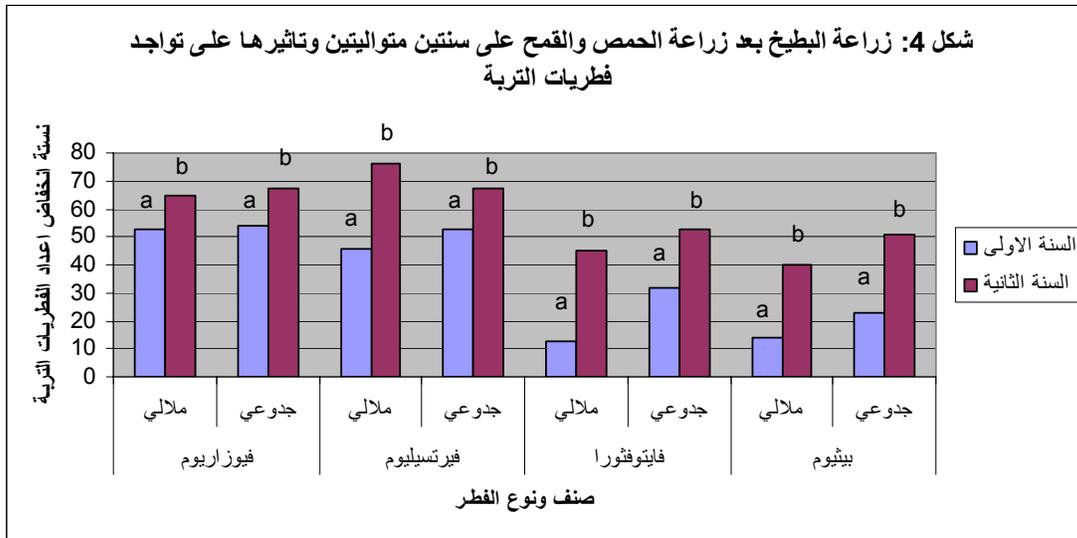
:



:



:



%78

%75

%64-57

5

(6)

%71

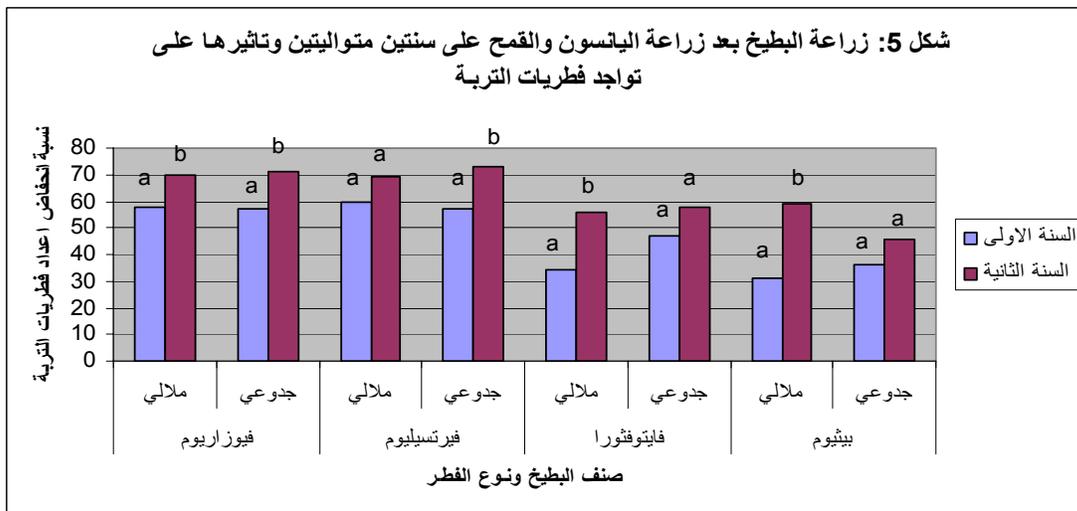
%73

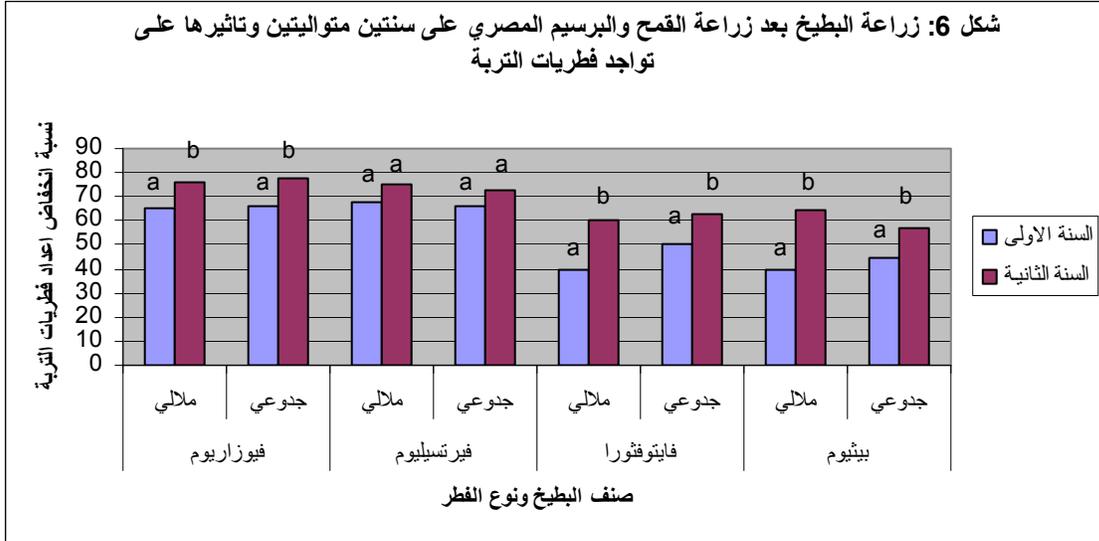
%77

%79

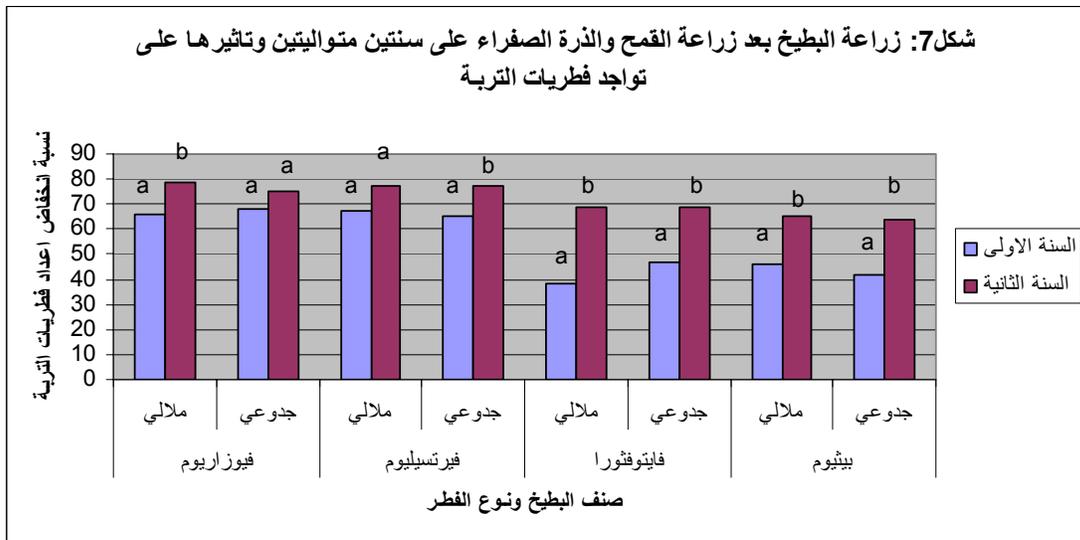
%58-46

(7) %69-64





:

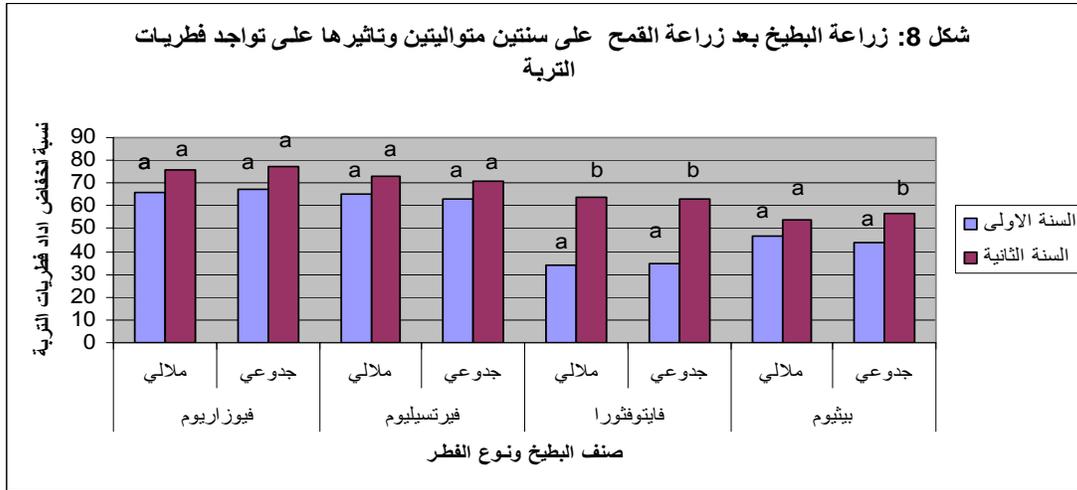


:

71-77%.

54-64%

(8).



:

1941.5

1462.5

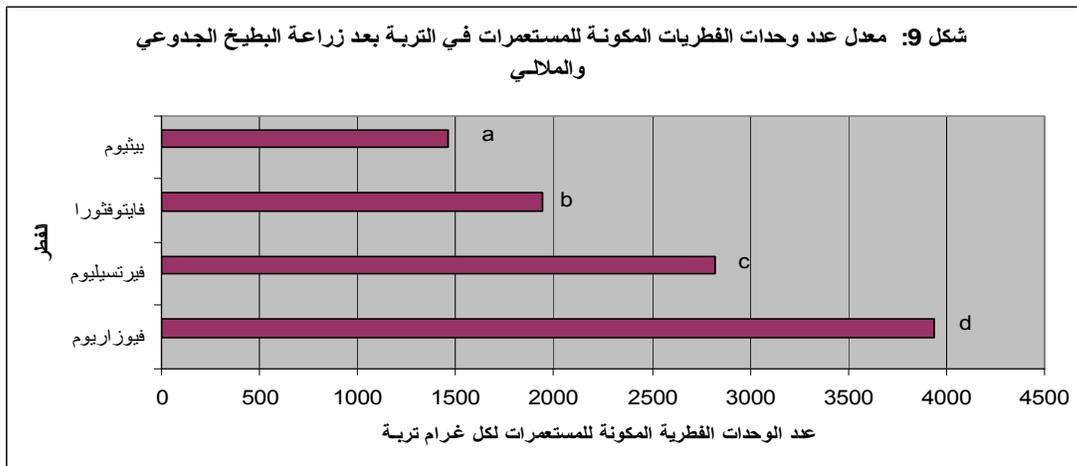
(8-1)

9

3935.5

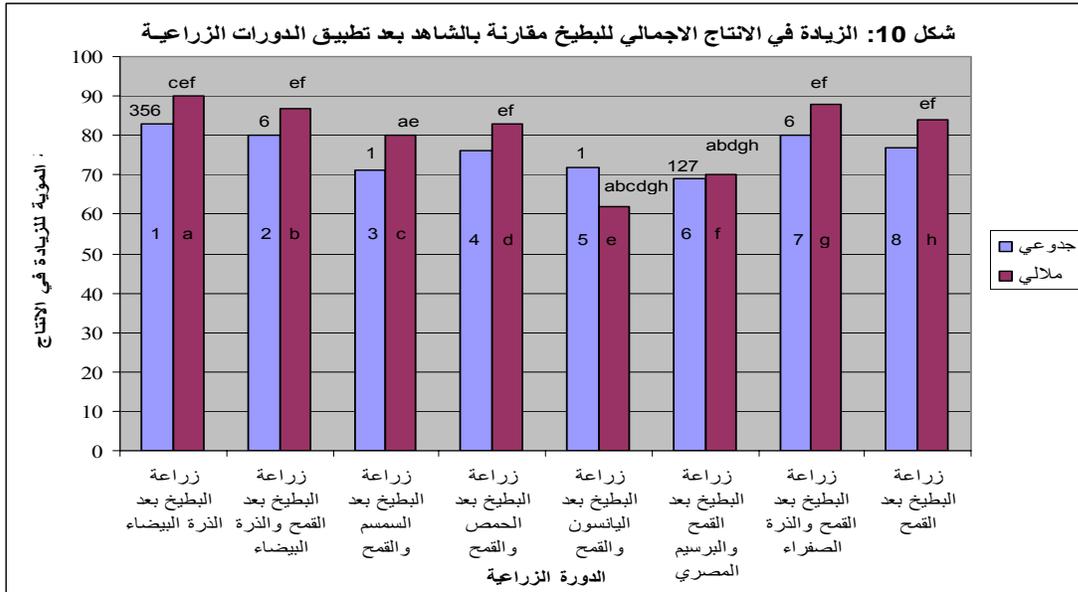
(9)

2826



:

%72
 %62
 %83
 %90
 -69
 %70 (10)
 %88-87
 %80
 %84-83
 %77
 %80
 %71
 (10)



Banchero and Altier (1996)

3784 - 1518

)

.(1997

.(2008

)

%60-50

.(Agrios, 1997)

30-25

Macroconidia

Microconidia

Chlamydo spores

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.(1994

%10

.(Gashgari and Al-Hazmi, 2006)

.(1991

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.(1997

.(Agrios, 1997)

(2004) Trigiano et. al.

.(Navas-Cortés, et. al. 2008)

(1996) Agrios

.(Discalzo 1996, Kawamura Göker, 2007, 2005

Growth Tech Communications)

Rousk et. al. .(1996

4.5 (2009)

.(1994)

.(Sullivan 2004)

Fitter)

(and Garbaye 1994

.(1994 : Agrios, 1997)

(2000)

(2003) Loon and Bakker)

(2008))

(Li and Alexander 1986)

(1996))

(1994))

1991 44-39 (1)11

2008 ,

142-133 .

1999 .40-30 () 1994

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2006 () 1997 -

2007 188 -179

-75 - 2006/2005 - 1993

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192-191 - - 26
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1996
429-407 .1
2000 2003
249-243 132-117
1999
-479 2000
.480 :

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The use of Crop Rotation to Control The Soil-Borne Fungi Causing Vascular Wilt of Watermelon in the Plain of Sanoor, Palestine

Hazem Sawalha *

ABSTRACT

A field experiment was carried out in the plain of Sanoor (Sahel Sanoor) to quantify the soil-borne fungi causing vascular wilt of watermelon and to study the efficiency of various crop rotations to control this disease. Estimation based on the colony forming units per a gram of soil, showed that the unit counts were 3935.5, 2826, 1941.5 and 1462.5 for *Fusarium*, *Verticillium*, *Phytophthora* and *Pythium*, respectively. The maximum efficiency of fungi suppression was achieved when watermelon was planted after sorghum cultivation for two successive years. Such rotation gave 62-92% reduction in the studied soil fungi and increased crop production of watermelon by 83-90%. Crop rotation including planting sorghum or maize after wheat in two successive years gave significant reduction in fungal counts ranged from 59-88%. Also, these rotations increased watermelon productivity from 80-88% when it was planted in the third year. In addition, planting watermelon after two years of planting chickpeas and wheat or planting wheat for a couple of successive years achieved 40-76% and 71-77% reduction in the soil fungi, respectively. These rotations increased watermelon production from 76-84%. Also, the crop rotation which included planting sesame in the first year and wheat in the second year reduced the soil fungi from 41-73% and increased watermelon production from 71-80%. Furthermore, planting watermelon after anise in the first year followed by wheat in the second year caused a reduction in the studied fungi by 46-73%. Planting watermelon after 2-years crop rotation between wheat and clover by which the former was planted in the first year followed by latter in the second year suppressed fungi by 57-78% and increased production by 69-70%.

Keywords: Vascular wilt, Crop rotation, Watermelon, Soil-borne fungi.

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Received on 15/6/2009 and Accepted for Publication on 7/12/2009.