CONCLUSIONS
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1. *G.virens* (Uduma isolate) was identified as the most effective antagonistic fungus of the stem bleeding pathogen, *T. paradoxa* based on its superiority in inhibiting *T.paradoxa* in *in vitro*, *in vivo* and in soil among the different fungi tested. It can be used in the biological control programmes of stem bleeding disease of coconut.

2. Carbendazim and tridemorph were found to inhibit *T. paradoxa* at very low concentrations in *in vitro* and hence these two systemic fungicides can be used in the field trials for the control of stem bleeding disease. Since carbendazim and tridemorph were also found to be highly inhibitory to the antagonistic fungi of *T. paradoxa* in *in vitro*, application of these fungicides in the field may be restricted to coconut palm through root feeding and wound dressing to avoid suppressive effect on antagonistic fungi.

3. Neem cake, mahua cake, pongamia cake and groundnut cake were identified as beneficial oil cakes which can be employed in the biological control programmes against *T. paradoxa* because of their capacity to inhibit *T. paradoxa*, and at the same time to support the growth of majority of the antagonistic fungi of *T. paradoxa* in *in vitro* studies.
4. Rice bran + Neem cake (1:1 w/w) was identified as the best substrate for mass production of all the four antagonists of *T. paradoxa* viz., *G. virens*, *T. harzianum*, *T. viride* and *T. hamatum*. This mixed substrate can be used for large scale multiplication of the antagonists for soil application in the biological control programmes of stem bleeding disease.

5. In the disease management trials, the treatment with tridemorph 4% RF and WD + coal tar sealing + soil application of *G. virens*, neem cake, FYM and NPK fertilizers showed the lowest disease index and the highest yield followed by the treatment with carbendazim 5% RF and WD + coal tar sealing + soil application of *G. virens*, neem cake, FYM and NPK, eventhough statistically significant differences were not observed between the two treatments. However, taking into consideration the better translocation, of tridemorph in coconut stem, tridemorph was preferred to carbendazim in the disease management programmes against stem bleeding disease.