

## Sample Abstract Form

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### **Development of IPM against *Rhizoctonia solani* in flower bulbs, including biocontrol and cultural improvement of soil suppressiveness**

G. Dijst<sup>1</sup>, P.J Oyarzun<sup>2</sup>, S.M. Neate<sup>3</sup>, M. De Bruijne<sup>1</sup> and T.D. Vatchev<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>DLO-Research Institute for Plant Protection (IPO-DLO), PO Box 9060, 6700 GW Wageningen, the Netherlands; <sup>2</sup>CIPP, Quito, Ecuador; <sup>3</sup>CSIRO Division of Soils, Adelaide, South Australia; <sup>4</sup>Plant Protection Institute, Kostinbrod Sofia, Bulgaria

In tulip and iris, *Rhizoctonia solani* AG 2-t causes severe sprout and bulb rot early in the season when the weather is cold. As the growing season warms, *R. solani* AG 4 infects the plant. Disease spreads to form patches that differ in size. Similar to some other soil borne fungal diseases, we expected that differences in soil suppressiveness would account for the differences in disease spread and should be taken into account for site-specific soil management and IPM. Objectives of this study, carried out at IPO-DLO, were to reduce inoculum production by cultural and biological means, to measure and improve the natural soil suppressiveness against disease spread and to predict risks.

To detect the target for control, production and survival of AG 2-t was monitored in the field and in storage during and between growth seasons.