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Abstract: Foliar blight of wheat is one of the major diseases which incur huge loss and holds back the production of wheat. A comprehensive study was made during the Rabi season 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 on the occurrence, intensity and management aspect foliar blight of wheat. The surveillance made revealed that the foliar blight of wheat was prevalent in all places visited. The disease score varied from 13 to 68 in different localities. The maximum disease score of 68 was recorded from experimental plots of R.A.C., Kanke, and the least score (13) was recorded from Chianki during both the year. The study on distribution of pathogen indicated that *B. sorokiniana* was the major causal organism to incite the disease, followed by *A. triticina*. Mixed infections of these two pathogens were also recorded from the localities visited. The maximum infection of *B. sorokiniana* in the diseased samples was recorded in Ranchi. The least infection was recorded in Bokaro. In the morphological study of *B. sorokiniana*, the maximum conidial dimensions on living host and culture were recorded 114.0 X 25.3 μm and 110.0 X 22.4 μm, respectively. On the other hand, the minimum dimension on living host and culture were recorded as 37.2 X 13.0 μm and 33.0 X 12.5 μm respectively. An average of 5.5 septation was recorded in the living host whereas in culture an average of 6.15 septation was recorded in culture. The maximum conidial dimensions of *A. triticina* in living host was 125.3 X 30.2 μm and in culture, the dimension was 122.0 X 29.1 μm. The maximum dimension was to be 50.8 X 19.2 μm in living host and in culture it was 51.2 X 18.4 μm. In living host an average of 7.3 septation was observed, whereas in culture it was 5.2 only. Out of 140 entries, 79 showed resistant reaction against foliar blight and 33 moderately susceptible reaction, 4 susceptible genotypes and 22 genotypes showed highly genotypes. The screening was again done during the year 2008-2009 and the data recorded clearly revealed that out of 132 entries tested against foliar blight of wheat, 98 genotypes showed resistant reaction, 15 genotypes were found to be moderately susceptible, 3 genotypes showed susceptible reaction and 18 genotypes showed highly susceptible reaction. Low disease pressure prevailed throughout the season in both the years. The dual culture experiments on effect of different bioagents *T. harzianum* was most effective in inhibiting the growth of pathogen. In vitro evaluation of botanicals against the pathogen showed that complete inhibition could be achieved using garlic extract (5%) followed by Achook which inhibited 81.66 per cent growth of the pathogen. The spray of botanicals in field showed that garlic was most effective. The plots treated with garlic gave an average yield of 25.66 q/ha. Among fungicides, saaf, derosal and contaf completely inhibited the growth of the pathogen. In field condition against the foliar blight *T. harzianum* was most effective bioagent which inhibited 80.8 per cent of the disease whereas *Gliocladium virens* was least effective. The yield of wheat was maximum in plots treated with bioagents compared to the untreated one (check). Among fungicides, contaf and saaf proved to be the most effective against the disease. An average yield of 30.33 q/ha was obtained from plots treated with contaf and an average of 29.0 q/ha was obtained from plots treated with saaf.

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