Isolation and identification of antagonistic fungi on coffee leaf rust in the Dieng highlands of Banjarnegara, Indonesia

Publons ID	(not set)
Wos ID	WOS:001079405800001
Doi	10.1186/s41938-023-00718-8
Title	Isolation and identification of antagonistic fungi on coffee leaf rust in the Dieng highlands of Banjarnegara, Indonesia
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Publish Date	JUL 22 2023
Journal Name	EGYPTIAN JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL PEST CONTROL
Citation	
Abstract	a:3:{i:0;s:620:"Background Coffee is an important plantation crop in Indonesia. The coffee cultivation process was disrupted due to the fungus Hemileia vastatrix which causes rust disease. Biological control has the potential to suppress disease development. The diversity of antagonistic fungi such as Trichoderma in nature is very abundant, so it is necessary to explore and find Trichoderma which has the potential as a biological agent in controlling coffee leaf rust. The research aimed to obtain antagonist fungi that have the potential as biological agents in controlling coffee leaf rust naturally in the coffee plant ecosystem.";i:1;s:221:"Result Morphology of a local antagonist fungus isolate, coded TBK1, was identified as Trichoderma atroviride which had the potential to naturally control coffee leaf rust by H. vastatrix through a mycoparasitic mechanism.";i:2;s:169:"Conclusion In the Dieng Plateau, Banjarnegara Indonesia, an antagonistic fungus as a biological agent, T. atroviride, was found to control H. vastatrix coffee leaf rust.";}
Publish Type	Journal
Publish Year	2023
Page Begin	(not set)
Page End	(not set)
lssn	1110-1768
Eissn	2536-9342
Url	https://www.webofscience.com/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:001079405800001
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