Abstract
The antagonistic effect of a native isolate of Trichoderma spp., was evaluated for Sclerotium rolfsii Sacc. control, under in vitro and glasshouse conditions, at the North Region of Guerrero State. Twelve Trichoderma spp. native isolates were obtained (2 from Santa Teresa and 10 from Tlaxmalac, Gro), of which six were selected (Tcn-4, Tcn-5, Tcn-6, Tcn-7, Tcn-8 and Tcn-11) by the cellophane paper method. Under in vitro conditions, the percentage of inhibition varied from 10.0 to 94.4%; it was registered using the paired cultures technique, antagonism class two with isolate Tcn-11, in these conditions the growth of the plant pathogen was inhibited and decreased its development over the 80% of the medium culture surface in the Petri box. The native strain Tcn-11 morphologically and genetically identified as T. harzianum Rifai was evaluated under glasshouse conditions and compared with a strain collection (Thzcf-12) and a commercial fungicide at three inoculation times. The plant pathogen S. rolfsii was not sufficiently aggressive to cause death of the peanut plant; however, negative effects were observed on plant development and seed production. The strains Tcn-11 and Thzcf-12 were able to contribute to the development of the peanut plant and to help protect it from infection of S. rolfsii in a more efficient way than the fungicidal pentacloronitrobenzene (PCNB).

Keywords
Arachis hypogaea L., glasshouse, identification, antagonism, native isolates, Guerrero.

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