## EFFECTS OF THE S-MIC-O-BAC ON THE CONTROL OF ROOT ROT (*Phytophthora cinnamomi* Rands) IN AVOCADO TREES (*Persea americana* Mill. CV HASS) IN MICHOACÁN, MEXICO.

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The avocado root rot caused by Phytophthora cinnamomi Rands is one of the main disease in avocado trees. The objective of this work was: to determine the biological effectiveness of S-Mic-or-bac (Trichoderma reesi, Azosphyrillum spp, Bacillus suptiles, Pseudomonas florecens, Saccharomyces spp, Streptomyces spp.) in the Phytophthora cinnamomi control in avocado orchards. The investigation work was made in Araparícuaro, Michoacán. A completelyrandomized experimental design was used with 6 replications. The experimental unit was one tree. Evaluated treatments were: 1. S-Mic-or-bac 30 litres/tree. 2. S-Mic-o-bac 40 litres/tree. 3. S-Mic-o-bac 60 litres/tree. 4. S-Mic-o-bac 50 litres/tree + pollarding of the tree + 100 kg bovine manure. 5. Control (pollarding of trees). 6. Producing control (Ridomil 4E 2 ml l<sup>-1</sup> of water). Treatment applications were performed every three months, and a total of 5 applications were made for each treatment. The evaluated variables were: a) Certification of trees infected by Phytophthora cinnamomi. b) Roots growth dynamics in infected trees. c) Infection level in avocado roots. d) Fungi and bacteria populations in trees rhizosphere. Based on Tukey test at p=0.01, treatments 4., 2., 3. and 1. are statistically equal, with recovery level of tree of 100%,100%, 100%, 75% respectively. The worst treatments were those performed on 5. (control) and 6 (producing control).. The recovery rate on those treatments was 0% and 58%, respectively.