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Fungi in biological control of parasitic plant

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ABSTRACT

Biological control is defined as the breeding and protection of organisms against other living organisms (Agrios, 1997). For example, some insects, such as the beetle *Smicronyx jungermannia* and *Melana gramyza* fly, Many insects were hired in the field of biological control to eradicate several jungles (Fowler *et al.*, 2012). Some species of bacteria have also been used to control the bush. CAMPERICO® is a bacterium bioherbicide, *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. Poae was developed and recorded in Japan as a biochemist of the *Poa annua* weed in Japan's golf courses (Charudattan, 2005). Viruses have also been used in biocontrol, such as the *Cucumber mosaic virus*, which affects certain types of viruses (Morrison *et al.*, 1998). For example, the Triketone herbicide was used as a natural extract from natural sources, a botanical plant-toxic vegetable product (Frost and his group, 2003) Al-Mohammadi (2001) found that the water extract of the sorghum halepense has a significant effect on the killing of the *cuscuta* that is present on the crop after 45 days of spraying. The fungus was also used in the biological control. Among the common fungi used in the biological control are the fungi *Alternaria* spp, *Colletotricum* spp, spp *Geotrichum* and *Fusarium* spp. And *Chysonilla* spp (Boyette *et al.*; 2012).