INTRODUCTION

Leguminous crops is considered one of the important crops in the A.R.E and all over the world. Its importance comes from the high value and level of protein found in the seed which used for human and animal consumption.

Leguminous crops are subjected to suffer from several diseases which affect the quality and quantity of total seed production. These diseases caused by several soil organisms. Several studies were done to control these diseases with different methods such as chemical control. On the other hand, several ecological problems induced by chemical control. So, many studies were done to use biological agent in the biological control. But, biological control of soil-borne plant pathogen is still needs to several studies to be practically used on a large scale under field condition. So, these studies were planned to study the fungi flora associated with some legume seeds and isolation of pathogenic fungi from diseases plants. Also, these studies were to investigate the effectiveness of certain antagonistic microorganisms against some pathogenic fungi of some leguminous crops in vitro and in vivo.

These studies were carried out to investigate the ability of Trichoderma harzianum, Bacillus subtilis and Streptomyces as biocontrol agents of the following pathogens, Sclerotium rolfsii, Sclerotinia sclerotiorum, and Trichothecium roseum in broad bean and chickpea.

Different techniques were used to test the antagonistic microorganisms in these studies.