The Evaluation of efficiency of biocontrol strains of *Erwinia herbicola* and *Pseudomonas fluorescens* againts pear fire blight disease

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Fire blight caused by the bacteriun *Erwinia amylovora* , is a serious disease of pome fruits in many parts of the world. *E. amylovora* causes evolutive necrosis. Indeed, *E. amylovora* can invade the whole tree solely by internal progression through the host tissues, thus , a single infection can potentially kill a tree. This disease is especially destructive to pear, apple and qunice trees. Recently in the northwerstern provinces of Iran (Azarbayjan, Zanjan, Qazvin and Tehran), fire blight is devasting over thousands ha of pear, quince and apple orchords. The purposes of this studies were to isolate potential biocontrol agents of pear blight disease. Strains of *E. herbicola,* and *P. fluorescens* were isoloted from infected pear trees in Sohailieh orchards, Karaj. The efficiency of these strains to produce antibiotics againts *E. amylovora* were evaluted on there in - vitro and in - vivo conditions. The results of this study indicate that strains Eh202 and Pf103 have ability to produce antibiotics againts *E.amylovora* at *in-vitro* condition, also in immature pear fruit assay, and in pear seedlings inoculation assay. The incidence of fire blight on blossoms of pear trees was reduced by about 60% with application of bacterial suspension in field.