

Original Research Article

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Efficacy of Different Bio Control Agents against *Meloidogyne incognita* and *Fusarium oxysporum* on Tomato

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ABSTRACT

Biological control is considered as new efficient method that becomes widely used for controlling plant parasitic nematodes, as aim to decrease the extent of environment degradation and the effect of the excessive toxic nematicides. So, this study was done to investigate the role of some bacterial genera as biocontrol agent against *Meloidogyne incognita*. The results of in pot house experiments indicated that, all tested bacteria have a greatly significant effectiveness for suppressing *M. incognita*. Pot house results showed that significantly increased (80.32 cm) plant height was recorded with *Pacilomyces lilacinus* followed by *Bacillus subtilis* (72.23 cm), *T. harzianum* (68.77 cm) and *P. chlamyosporia* (64.52 cm) over control. The effects of *T. viride*, *T. harzianum* and *Pacilomyces lilacinus* tills were though non-significant but superior over control (52.54 cm). Maximum root length (20.67 cm) was recorded with *Pacilomyces lilacinus* followed by *Bacillus subtilis* (17.63 cm) and *T. harzianum* (14.67 cm).

Keywords

Fusarium oxysporum,
Meloidogyne incognita, Bio control agents.

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Introduction

Tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum* L.) is one of the most popular vegetable crops grown in the world, next to potato. It is used as a fresh vegetable and also can be processed and canned as a paste, juice, sauce, powder or as a whole (Barone and Frusciante, 2007). The ripe fruits are good source of vitamin A, B and C which add wide varieties of colour and flavour to the food. Recently, it started gaining more medicinal value because of the antioxidant property of ascorbic acid and lycopene content (Anon, 2002). Tomatoes are parasitized by a number of pathogens, including *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp.

lycopersici (Sacc. W.C. Snyder *et al.*, 2003), the causal agent of fusarium wilt, is one of the most important pathogen of tomato (Jones *et al.*, 1982). Due to high temperature and humidity, *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *lycopersici* can cause significant damage. *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *lycopersici* is soil borne pathogen which can persist for many years in the soil without host. Most infections originate from the population associated with infected tomato debris. Healthy plants can become infected by *Fusarium oxysporum* if the soil, is infested with the pathogen (Farr *et al.*, 1989). Browning of the vascular tissue is

strong evidence of Fusarium wilt (Snyder and Hans, 2003). The Root knot nematode, *Meloidogyne Incognita* is important pest of vegetables in subtropical and tropical climates including India and inflicts significant yield losses (Akram and Khan, 2006). *Meloidogyne incognita* is the most dominant species accounting for 64 per cent of total population which is widely prevalent inflicting serious loss to tomato fruit yield (Sasser, 1980). The fungus also develops synergistic relationship with *Meloidogyne* species leading to root-knot wilt disease complex (Patel *et al.*, 2000).

Materials and Methods

The experiment was conducted in ten cm earthen pots containing 500 cm sterilized soil employing six bio-control agents viz, *Trichoderma viride*, *Trichoderma harzianum*, *Paecilomyces lilacinus*, *Pseudomonas fluorescence*, *Bacillus subtilis*, and *Pochonia chlamydosporia* were used in present studies. The fungus *P. lilacinus* and *Trichoderma viride* were isolated from the soils of J.N.K.V.V Jabalpur farm by sprinkling it on Petri plates containing sterilized Potato Dextrose Agar (PDA) medium. Both the organism were purified and maintained on PDA plants. The fungus *T. viride* was multiplied on wheat seeds. The seeds were boiled in water for half an hour and excess moisture was drained out. The boiled seeds of wheat were filled in polypropylene bags @ 500g seeds per bag and autoclaved at 1.05 kg/cm² for 20 minutes. After cooling the bags were inoculated with pure culture of *T. viride* and incubated at 24°C for 10 days. When sufficient growth was achieved the seeds along with fungus were mixed with the pot soil 2g/pot. Before mixing the fungus spore load was determined by haemocytometer. Similarly the fungus *P. lilacinus* was also isolated from the soil of J.N.K.V.V Jabalpur which was mass multiplied on wheat seeds following the technique described earlier and

at maximum growth spore load mixed with the pot soil @ 2 g per pot. Commercial formulations of *Pochonia chlamydosporia*, *Pseudomonas fluorescence* and *Bacillus subtilis* were obtained from Department of Nematology, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University with a spore load 2 x 10⁷/g soil colony forming units (CFU). These formulations were mixed with the pot soil @ 2g/pot. After mixing the test bio agents in to the soil infested with *Fusarium oxysporum* the pot soil was sprayed by freshly hatched and surface sterilized second stage juveniles of *M. incognita*. The population of root-knot nematode (2h /g soil) was determined by using method as described earlier. The soil with test bio agents and *M. incognita* was filled in ten cm earthen pots and sown with tomato seedling. Each treatment was replicated five times and randomized on glass house bench. The experiment was terminated 45 days after inoculation and observations on plant height, root length, shoot weight (fresh and dry), root weight (fresh and dry), number of galls, number of egg masses were recorded.

Results and Discussion

The pot experiment on the management of *M. incognita* and *F. oxysporum* a disease complex was conducted under glass house conditions and the data is presented in the table 1. The data indicated that significantly increased (80.32 cm) plant height was recorded with *Pacilomyces lilacinus* followed by *Bacillus subtilis* (72.23 cm), *T. harzianum* (68.77 cm) and *P. chlamydosporia* (64.52 cm) over control. The effects of *T. viride*, *T. harzianum* and *Pacilomyces lilacinus* tills were though non-significant but superior over control (52.54 cm). Maximum root length (20.67 cm) was recorded with *Pacilomyces lilaceous* followed by *Bacillus subtilis* (17.63 cm) and *T. harzianum* (14.67 cm). Rest of the treatment were observed to be inferior to *Pacilomyces lilacinus* but significantly

superior over control (11.47 cm). On fresh weight basis maximum shoot weight (8.12 g) was recorded with *Paecilomyces lilacinus* followed by *Bacillus subtilis* (7.60 g), *T. harzianum* (5.79 g) and *P. chlamydosporia* (5.48 g). These treatments were significantly superior over rest of the treatments and control (3.08 g). Similar trend was noted with fresh weight of root where *Paecilomyces lilacinus* showed its efficacy over control and rest of the treatments. The root weight in this treatment was noted to be 0.69 g. The effect of *Paecilomyces lilacinus* and *Bacillus subtilis* remained at par but significantly superior over control (0.47 g).

Similarly on dry weight basis maximum (0.77 g) shoot weight was recorded with *Paecilomyces lilacinus* which was significantly superior over rest of the treatments and control (0.41 g). Dry weight of root showed similar results where maximum (0.26 g) root weight was noted with *Paecilomyces lilacinus* followed by *Bacillus subtilis* (0.24 g), *T. harzianum* (0.18 g) and *P. chlamydosporia* (0.17 g). Minimum weight was recorded with control (0.11 g).

Number of galls was significantly and drastically reduced in *Paecilomyces lilacinus* (12.80) as against control where maximum (38.33) galls were recorded. *Bacillus subtilis* recorded 18.14, *T. Harzianum* (24.11) and *P. chlamydosporia* (25.84) galls per plant on an average basis. Rest of the treatments were inferior over these but superior over control. Minimum egg masses/gall (19.35) were noted with *Paecilomyces lilacinus* followed by *Bacillus subtilis* (20.56) against maximum egg masses (34.13) in control. Rest of the treatments were inferior over these but superior over control.

The data presented in the table indicated that *Paecilomyces lilacinus* significantly increased the growth parameters of the tomato viz.,

plant height, root length, fresh and dry weight of shoot and roots with significant decreases in the number of galls and final nematode population. These results are in accord with the findings of Latha *et al.*, (2000) who observed increase in growth parameters and decrease in nematode multiplication of *Heterodera cajeni* in presence of *Macrophomina phaseolina* on *Vigna mungo*. Similar result has also been observed by Verma *et al.*, (2005). *P. lilacinus* has been reported to produce peptidic antibiotic viz; lilacin and paeciloxitin that are toxic to nematode (Verma *et al.*, 2005)

Bacillus subtilis and *T. harzianum* showed its efficacy in reducing the nematode galling and enhancing the growth characters of the tomato. These findings have also been supported by the result shown by Siddiqui and Mohmood (1995) on chickpea with *M. incognita* and *M. Phaseolina*, Poornima *et al.*, (2007) on banana with *Fusarium oxysporum* and *Helicotylenchus multicinctus*. Sharon *et al.*, 2001 reported that *Trichoderma harzianum* reduced galling of root-knot nematode *Meloidogyne javanica* on tomato plants. Spiegel and Chet (1998) used different *Trichoderma* isolates against the root knot nematode *M. javanica*, and the results showed that a decrease in root galling index as well as eggs per gram of root.

In conclusion, *Paecilomyces lilacinus* significantly increased the growth of the tomato viz., plant height, root length, fresh and dry weight of shoot and roots with significant decreases in the number of galls and final nematode population. *Bacillus subtilis* was also noted to be superior and took second rank in improving the plant growth and reduced nematode population. The nematode pathogenic fungus *Paecilomyces lilacinus* and *Bacillus subtilis* were found to have a significant effect in reducing galls and enhancing plant growth.

Table.1 Efficacy of different bio control agents against *Meloidogyne incognita* and *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *Lycopersici* on plant growth parameters

S. No.	Treatments	Plant Height (cm)	Root Length (cm)	Fresh weight (g)		Dry weight (g)		No of Galls/ Plant	No of egg Mass/plant
				Shoot	Root	Shoot	Root		
1	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	72.23	17.63	7.60	0.67	0.74	0.24	18.14	20.56
2	<i>Pochonia chlamydosporia</i>	64.52	13.70	5.48	0.62	0.57	0.17	25.84	24.24
3	<i>Trichoderma harzianum</i>	68.77	14.67	5.79	0.65	0.63	0.18	24.11	21.65
4	<i>Trichoderma viride</i>	60.05	13.70	4.15	0.61	0.56	0.13	29.70	28.22
5	<i>Paecilomyces lilacinus</i>	80.32	20.67	8.12	0.69	0.77	0.26	12.80	19.35
6	Control	52.54	11.47	3.08	0.47	0.41	0.11	38.33	34.13
	S.E(m)±	1.12	1.36	1.05	0.01	0.04	0.01	1.37	1.62
	CD at 5 %	3.492	4.237	3.294	0.038	0.152	0.36	4.292	5.048

Mean of three replications.

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