

Original Research Article

<https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2018.709.372>

Effect of Different Physiological Parameters on the Growth of *Alternaria cucumerina* var. *cyamopsidis* (Rang. and Rao)

Suresh Kumar¹, Ashok Kumar Meena¹ and Prabhu Narayan Meena^{1,2*}

¹College of Agriculture, Department of Plant Pathology, Swami Keshwanand Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner- 334 006, Rajasthan, India

²ICAR-Central Research Institute for Jute and Allied Fibres, Barrackpore, Kolkata, 700 120, India

*Corresponding author

ABSTRACT

Keywords

Alternaria cucumerina var. *cyamopsidis* (Rang. and Rao), Carbon sources, Nitrogen sources, Temperatures and pH and Czapek'sdiox agar

Article Info

Accepted:

20 August 2018

Available Online:

10 September 2018

Clusterbean [*Cyamopsis tetragonoloba* (L.) Taub], is a drought resilient leguminous crop grown on sandy soils of arid and semi-arid regions. Clusterbean is infected by several fungal, bacterial and viral diseases but *Alternaria* blight disease caused by *Alternaria cucumerina* var. *cyamopsidis* (Rang. and Rao) considered as one of the most devastating diseases in the guar growing areas of Rajasthan. The main aim of this study was to know the effect of different carbon sources, various nitrogen sources, different range of temperatures and pH on the biochemical and physical dynamics with Czapek'sdiox agar basal medium under *in vitro* conditions against *Alternaria cucumerina* var. *cyamopsidis*. Maximum mycelial growth was observed on glucose (85.00 mm) followed by maltose (61.66 mm), dextrose (59.66) as compared to sucrose used as control (89.66 mm). Similarly, maximum mycelial growth was observed by applying potassium nitrate (78.00 mm) as nitrogen source. In case of temperature, maximum mycelial growth (88.66 mm) was observed at 30°C followed by (34.00 mm) minimum mycelial growth at 20°C. Among all the tested over a wide range of pH 5.0 to 9.0, maximum mycelial growth (89.33 mm) was observed at pH 6.0 and minimum mycelial growth (37.33 mm) at pH 9.0 respectively.

Introduction

The clusterbean [*Cyamopsis tetragonoloba* (L.) Taub], bushy annual herb have a deep rooted system, is a resilient and drought resilient leguminous crop grown on sandy soils of arid and semi-arid regions. Clusterbean is also popularly known as *Guar*. It is a very hardy and drought tolerant crop. Its deep penetrating root enables plant to utilize available moisture more efficiently and

thus find better scope for rainfed cropping. The crop survives best even at moderate salinity and alkalinity. There is no other legume crop so hardy and drought tolerant as clusterbean and hence suitable for cultivation in arid and semi-arid tracts of Rajasthan. Clusterbean is being grown in India since ancient time. Although believed to be of African origin (Vavilov, 1951), it was domesticated centuries ago in the North-Western region of the Indo Pakistan sub-

continent (Hymowitz, 1972). Tender green *guar* pods are important source of nutrition to human being and animals. It is grown for different purposes viz., vegetable, green fodder, green manure and production of seeds and used as a concentrate for animals and for extraction of gum, mainly present in the seed endosperm, provides a useful raw material for a wide range of industrial products (Joshi and Arora, 1993). Seeds of clusterbean contain 28 to 33 per cent gum and it is used in almost all types of industries viz., textile, paper, petroleum, pharmaceuticals, food processing, cosmetics, mining, explosives and oil drilling etc. Besides these, it increases fertility of soil by fixing considerable amount of atmospheric nitrogen. *Guar* gum and its derivatives are in great demand all over the world. Clusterbean is grown in India, Pakistan, Indonesia, America, Italy, Mexico, Brazil and South Africa. India is the leading country in the world concerning area and production of *guar*, where it occupies 55.8 lakh hectares with annual production of 27.51 million tonnes of seed (Anonymous, 2015–16). India produced 82 per cent of total *guar* production in the world followed by Pakistan 15.6 per cent and 2.4 per cent USA, Brazil and others. In India, this crop is mostly grown in the state of Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Rajasthan occupies 47.8 lakh hectares area with production of 22.23 million tonnes with productivity of 465 kg ha⁻¹ (Anonymous 2015–16). It has potential productivity of about 1500 kg ha⁻¹. In Rajasthan, it is mainly grown in Barmer, Churu, Sriganganagar, Nagaur, Jalore, Sikar, Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jhunjhunu, Hanumangarh and Alwar districts. The production of *guar* has been low and static mainly because of its cultivation under rainfed areas, marginal and sub-marginal lands, mixed cropping, low fertility status of soil and inadequate adoption of plant protection measures. Although numbers of varieties with stable yield have been released

which can be grown well under rainfed conditions but these varieties are susceptible to an array of phytopathogenic fungal, viral and bacterial diseases (Anonymous, 1999).

The production and productivity of clusterbean in terms of grain and fodder is highly affected by a number of phytopathogenic fungal and bacterial diseases viz., Bacterial blight (*Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *cyamopsidis*), Alternaria blight (*Alternaria cucumerina* var. *cyamopsidis*), Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum capsici* f. sp. *cyamopsicola*), Curvularia leaf spot (*Curvularialunata*), Charcoal rot/Damping off (*Macrophomina phaseolina*), Dry root rot/Leaf blight (*Fusarium solani* and *Rhizoctonia solani*), Myrothecium leaf spot (*Myrothecium roridum*), Powdery mildew (*Oidiopsis taurica*) and Wilt (*Fusarium caeruleum*). Among the diseases, Alternariabligh is a destructive fungal disease caused by *Alternaria cucumerina* var. *cyamopsidis*, which is a major foliar disease of clusterbean in Northern India (Rangaswami and Rao, 1957). This disease alone has been reported to be responsible for reduction in yield by 55.76-58.70 per cent under artificial epiphytotic conditions (Gupta, 1994). The disease appears year after year in mild to severe form, since the pathogen is seed borne in nature (Sowell, 1965). Alternaria blight is a major disease in North India. In early stages of infection, the water soaked spots appear on leaf blade which later turn greyish to dark brown with concentric zonation, demarcated with light brown lines inside the spot on the under surface. The lesions are light to greyish brown. In severe infection several spots coalesce together involving a major portion of the leaf blade. In such cases, the leaflet becomes chlorotic and usually drops off. If the plants are infected in the early stages of the growth then there may not be any flowering and pod formation. The maximum severity of the blight takes place between

bloom and pod setting. Higher yield losses (43-78 %) were recorded when leaves were infected at seedling stage than at old stage (Sharma, 1983). The time of appearance as well as intensity of *Alternaria* blight varies from variety to variety, area to area, one crop season to other and climatic conditions. In changing climatic conditions the pathogen grows very fast and appears early during cropping season. These environmental factors directly and indirectly favour the sporulation and perpetuation of diseases and hamper the production in all the clusterbean growing areas especially in rainfed condition. Keeping in view the importance of *Alternaria* blight disease of clusterbean caused by pathogen *Alternaria cucumerina* var. *cyamopsidis*, the present investigations were carried out to unravel the effect of carbon sources, various nitrogen sources, different range of temperatures and pH dynamics on mycelial growth of *Alternaria cucumerina* var. *cyamopsidis*.

Materials and Methods

Alternaria blight affected leaves of clusterbean were collected from Research Farm, College of Agriculture, SKARU, Bikaner. The pathogen was isolated from diseased leaves on Potato Dextrose Agar (PDA) and purified by using single spore isolation technique (Riker and Riker, 1936). Pure culture was maintained and stored in refrigerator at 5°C for further studies. The different physiological studies were evaluated *in vitro* against *Alternaria cucumerina* var. *cyamopsidis* by following Poisoned Food Technique (Schmitz, 1930).

Biochemical dynamics

Effect of carbon sources

To find out the effect of various carbon sources on mycelial growth of *Alternaria*

cucumerina var. *cyamopsidis*, the sucrose content of basal medium, Czapek's dox agar was substituted by adding different sources of carbon on equivalent basis (12.63 g in 30 g of sucrose). Inoculated Petri dishes containing basal medium supplemented with different carbon sources were incubated at 28±2°C for 7 days and the mycelial growth was recorded. Carbon sources used were: glucose (C₆H₁₂O₆), dextrose (C₆H₁₂O₆), fructose (C₅H₁₂O₆), maltose (C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁) and sucrose (C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁) as control. Three replications were maintained for each treatment. The average colony diameter of *A. cucumerina* was observed after 7 days.

Effect of nitrogen sources

Effect of different nitrogen sources were studied on the growth of *Alternaria cucumerina* var. *cyamopsidis*, sodium nitrate of basal medium, Czapek's dox agar medium was substituted by adding different sources of nitrogen on equivalent basis (329 mg in 2 g of sodium nitrate). The inoculated Petri dishes containing basal medium supplemented with different nitrogen sources were viz; urea, ammonium chloride, potassium nitrate, ammonium nitrate and sodium nitrate as control, incubated at 28±2°C for 7 days and observation for mycelial growth of fungi was recorded. Three replications were maintained for each treatment. The average colony diameter of *A. cucumerina* was observed after 7 days.

Physiological dynamics

Effect of temperature

It is a well-known phenomenon that the different range of temperature considerably influences the biochemical activity of pathogens. The influence of temperature on mycelial growth of *A. cucumerina* of clusterbean isolate was determined on PDA at

20 °C, 25 °C, 30 °C, and 35 °C. Mycelial bit from the actively growing three days-old cultures were placed in the centre of Petri dishes and three replications were incubated in incubator maintaining five different temperature levels. Three replications were maintained for each treatment. The average colony diameter of *A. cucumerina* was observed after 7 days.

Effect of hydrogen ion concentration (pH)

Effect of different hydrogen ion concentration on the growth of fungus was studied on growth medium at different pH levels i.e. 5.0, 6.0, 7.0, 8.0 and 9.0. The initial pH of the basal medium before autoclaved was adjusted with a difference of 0.5 using N/10 NaOH or N/10 HCl. After autoclaving, the pH was again tested. The inoculated Petri plates were incubated at 28±2°C for 7 days. Three replications were maintained for each treatment. The average colony diameter of *A.cucumerina* was observed after 7 days.

Results and Discussion

Effects of different physiological and biochemical dynamics were evaluated on the mycelial growth of *A. cucumerina*. The results reveal that mycelial growth of *A. cucumerina* was different on Czapek's Dox Agar basal medium with different carbon sources. Maximum mycelial growth was observed on glucose (85.00 mm) followed by maltose (61.66 mm), dextrose (59.66) compared to sucrose used as a control (89.66 mm) and the minimum mycelial growth (58.33 mm) was observed on fructose after 7 days inoculation. The growth was gradually increased after inoculation of active fungus culture with all the carbon sources. The fructose containing medium supported less growth of mycelium in same conditions (Table 1). Ramjegathesh and Ebenezar (2012), reported that maximum mycelial

growth were recorded with maltose (8.82 cm) followed by glucose (8.67 cm), sucrose (8.29 cm) and fructose (7.83 cm), while the carboxy methyl cellulose had the minimum mycelial growth (7.39 cm) compared to control which are very similar and conformity with the our results on different carbon sources. Similarly, Nallathambi and Thakore (2004) reported that when maltose was used as a carbon source in the basal medium, it favored significantly highest mycelial growth of *A. alternata* followed by sucrose that was also harmony to our studies. Pallavi and Gupta (2013) showed the phosphate solubilisation activity of *Pseudomonas lurida* at different carbon sources and revealed that glucose activated the maximum phosphate solubilisation activity 10th day at 10⁰C followed by maltose at 7th day at 10⁰C. *A. cucumerina* was grown on different nitrogen sources containing Czapek's dox agar basal medium.

The results depicted from table 1 revealed that maximum mycelial growth was observed by applying potassium nitrate (78.00 mm) as nitrogen source followed by ammonium nitrate (32.33 mm), ammonium chloride (26.00mm) and urea (24.00 mm minimum) as compared to sodium nitrate used as a control (88.66). Among all the tested nitrogen sources, urea was found as least supportive to the mycelial growth of *Alternaria cucumerina* var. *cyamopsidis*. The present findings are in accordance with the studies of Ramjegathesh and Ebenezar (2012), they concluded that potassium nitrate produced the maximum mean mycelial growth (9.00 cm) followed by sodium nitrate (7.32 cm) and ammonium molybdate (6.18 cm), while thiourea had minimum mean mycelial growth (2.63 cm) in *A. alternata*. Similarly, Rajmane and Korekar (2012) reported that sodium nitrate was the best nitrogen source followed by calcium nitrate for *A. alternata* causing post-harvest disease of mango fruits that also corroborated to our findings.

The mycelial growth of *Alternaria cucumerina* var. *cyamopsidis* was studied by incubating Petri dishes at different temperature levels ranging from 20°C to 35°C. Maximum mycelial growth (88.66 mm) was observed at 30°C. Minimum mycelial growth (34.00 mm) was observed at 20°C. There was a significant difference among the different temperature levels *e.i.* 25°C (68.66 mm) followed by 35°C (50.66 mm). Decreasing trend of mycelial growth of test fungus was observed at 35°C temperature (Table 2). These results show the maximum growth at 30°C, which are very much similar and conformity with the results concluded by Singh and Prasada (1973), they reported that 30°C as the optimum temperature for mycelial growth of *Alternaria cucumerina* var. *cyamopsidis* followed by 20, 25 and 35°C. Khare *et al.*, (2012) observed that the best growth and maximum sporulation of the pathogen occurred at 25°C. Lowest growth without any sporulation was observed at 15°C, and the growth was completely inhibited at 30°C. Similarly, Chohan *et al.*, (2015) observed maximum growth of *A. solani* at 25°C (7.50 cm) on PDA medium at 6.5 pH (8.34 cm) under continuous light condition (9.00 cm) that studies also supported to our findings.

The mycelial growth rate of *Alternaria cucumerina* var. *cyamopsidis* of clusterbean isolate was measured at pH levels ranging from 5.0 to 9.0. The findings results revealed that hydrogen ion concentration also affected the growth of *Alternaria cucumerina* var. *cyamopsidis*. Maximum mycelial growth (89.33 mm) was observed at pH 6.0 and minimum mycelial growth (37.33 mm) at pH 9.0. Decreasing trend of mycelial growth of test fungus was started from pH 7.0 to 9.0 (Table 2). The results are very much similar and conformity with the results concluded by Hubballi (2010) that the growth of *A. alternata* was maximum in pH range of 6.0- 6.5 and

temperature range of 25 - 30°C. Khare *et al.*, (2012) concluded that the best growth and good sporulation occurred at pH 6.0 and pH 7.0. Poor growth with fewer spores was observed at pH 5.0 and very little growth with no sporulation at pH 8.0 and pH 9.0, that also harmony to our studies. Gupta *et al.*, (2013) also found that the pH 6.5 was the best, followed by 7.5 and good at 5.5, and 8.5. It was also observed that pH 4.5 was poor, followed by 3.5 and 9.0 for mycelial growth of *Alternarialini*. In changing climatic conditions there is lots of genetic variability exist in the pathogens. So, it is important to understand the morphological, physical and biochemical dynamics that helpful in management of several devastating diseases. Hence, it can be concluded from the results of the present investigation that *Alternaria cucumerina* var. *cyamopsidis* grown best on glucose (carbon source), Potassium nitrate (nitrogen source), 30°C temperature and pH 6.0.

Acknowledgement

The authors are grateful to the Head of the Department, Plant Pathology, College of Agriculture, SKARU, Bikaner for providing the support to undertake the investigation.

References

- Anonymous, 1999, Annual Report of All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Arid-Legumes. RAU, Bikaner, pp.140.
- Anonymous, 2015-16, Directorate of Agriculture. Agriculture Statistics. Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur.
- Chohan, S., Perveen, R., Mehmood, M. A., Naz, S. and Akram, N., 2015, Studies on morpho-physiological, management and screening of tomato germplasm against *Alternaria solani*, the causal agent of tomato early blight. *Dep.Patho.Pak.* 17(1): 111-118.

- Gupta, P. P., 1994, Assessment of yield losses in different genotypes of clusterbean against important diseases. *Annual Report of All India Coordinated Research Project of Arid Legumes*. pp. 1-14.
- Gupta, S. L., Rizvi, G. and Pajwar, M. S., 2013, *Alternarialini* causes blight disease on linseed: Its growth response on different parameters. *Adv. Life Sci.* 2(2): 64-66.
- Hubbali, M., Nakkeeran, S., Raguchander, T., Anand, T. and Samiyappan, R., 2010. Effect of environmental conditions on growth of *Alternaria alternata* causing leaf blight of noni. *World J. Agri. Sci.* 6(2): 171-177.
- Hymowitz, T., 1972. The trans-domestication concept as applied to guar. *Econ. Bot.* 26: 49-60.
- Joshi, U. N. and Arora, S. K., 1993, Recent advances in guar gum chemistry and utilization –A Review. *Forage Res.* 19: 31-328.
- Khare, K. B., Otanga, R. R. N., Achwanya, O.S. and Otaye, D. O., 2012, Effect of media, pH and temperature on growth and sporulation of *Cercosporazea-maydis*, the causal agent of grey leaf spot of maize. *Inter. J. Food, Agri. Veterinary.* 2(2): 87-90.
- Nallathambi P. and Thakore, B. L., 2004, Effect of nutrients and pH on the growth and toxin production by *Alternaria alternata* causing fruit rot in ber. *Indian J. Mycol. Pl. Pathol.* 34: 683-686.
- Pallavi K. P. and Gupta P. C., 2013, Effect of different carbon and nitrogen sources on solubilization of insoluble inorganic phosphate by psychrotolerant bacterial strains. *The Bioscan.* 8(4): 1299-1302.
- Rajmane, S. D. and Korekar, S. L., 2012, Impact of carbon and nitrogen sources on pectinase production of post-harvest fungi. *Curr. Botany.* 3(3): 01-03.
- Ramjegathesh, R. and Ebenezar, E. G., 2012, Morphological and physiological characters of *Alternaria alternata* causing leaf blight disease of onion. *Int. J. Pl. Pathol.* 10(7): 01-11.
- Rangaswami, G. and Rao, A.V., 1957, *Alternaria* blight of clusterbean [*Cyamopsis tetragonoloba* (L.) Taub]. *Indian Phytopathol.* 10: 13-18.
- Riker, A.J. and Riker, R. S., 1936, Introduction to research on plant diseases. Jhon and Swift Co., Inc., New York.
- Schmitz, H., 1930, Poisoned Food Technique. 2nd Edn., Industry of Engineering Chemical, London, USA. pp. 333-361.
- Sharma, S. R., 1983, Effect of fungicides on the development of *Alternaria* blight and yield of clusterbean. *Indian J. Agric. Sci.* 53 (11): 932-935.
- Singh, S. and Prasada, R., 1973, Physiology and control of *Alternaria cyamopsidis*, the incitant of blight disease of guar. *Indian J. Mycol. Pl. Pathol.* 3 (1): 33-39.
- Sowell, P.G., 1965, The effect of seed treatment on seed borne pathogens of guar. *Pl. Dis. Reprtr.* 49: 895-897.
- Vavilo, N. I., 1951, The origin, variation, immunity and breeding of cultivated plants. *Chron. Bot.* 13: 364.

How to cite this article:

Suresh Kumar, Ashok Kumar Meena and Prabhu Narayan Meena. 2018. Effect of Different Physiological Parameters on the Growth of *Alternaria cucumerina* var. *cyamopsidis* (Rang. and Rao). *Int.J.Curr.Microbiol.App.Sci.* 7(09): 2993-2998.
doi: <https://doi.org/10.20546/ijemas.2018.709.372>