Evaluation of *Trichoderma* Isolates for Biological Control of Charcoal Stem Rot in Melon Caused by *Macrophomina phaseolina*

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**ABSTRACT**

*Trichoderma harzianum* (T39), *T. virens* (DAR74290), *T. viride* (MO), *T. harzianum* (M) and TrichterminB a commercial formulation of *T. harzianum*(Bi) were evaluated as potential biological agents for the control of charcoal stem rot in melon caused by *Macrophomina phaseolina*. Cell-free metabolites of *T. harzianum*(M), *T. harzianum* (T39) and *T. virens* (DAR 74290) inhibited growth of *M. phaseolina* completely in vitro and appeared to be fungicidal. *T. viride* (MO) inhibited fungal growth from 34.9% to 71%. *T. harzianum* (T39), *T. harzianum* (M), *T. virens* (DAR 74290), *T. viride* (MO) and *T. harzianum* (Bi) were tested for their ability to protect melon plants from disease caused by *M. phaseolina* in a glasshouse experiment. The percentage of stand plants with the antagonist alone or in combination with the pathogen was significantly (p<0.05) greater than in plants inoculated with the pathogen alone. The percentages for the stand plants in treatments were as follows: *T. harzianum* (T39), *T. harzianum* (M), *T. virens* (DAR 74290), *M. phaseolina*, *M. phaseolina* + *T. virens* (DAR 74290), *M. phaseolina* + *T. harzianum* (T39) and *M. phaseolina* + *T. harzianum* (M), at 95, 100, 97.5, 15, 64.25, 75.25 and 47.55 percent respectively. The percentage for the stand plant in the commercial Trichtermin B + *M. phaseolina* treatment (96.7%) was greater than for *M. phaseolina* alone (46.7%) and demonstrated the best result in the control of charcoal stem rot in melon.

**Keywords:** Biocontrol, Charcoal stem rot, Melon diseases, Soilborne pathogen, *Trichoderma*.

**INTRODUCTION**

Charcoal stem rot caused by the soilborne fungus *Macrophomina phaseolina* (Tassi) Goidanich is a serious disease of many cucurbit crops associated with drought stress. Charcoal rot affects all cucurbits. It is also major disease of melon in Iran and has been reported in different areas of Iran (Ershad, 1995). The crown leaves of infected plants turn yellow and wither and the veins may wilt and die, depending on the extent of infection. A green water-soaked lesion forms on the stem near ground level and may produce amber gumming. The lesion may extend 5-15 cm up the vein and, as it dries, the color changes to tan. Eventually, small black microsclerotia (and sometime pycnidia) form within the lesion giving it a dusty, charcoal appearance. There are a few effective measures for controlling the disease including maintaining optimal soil moisture to avoid plant stress and rotation of cucurbits with a small grain crop. Some newly released hybrids show a high level of vein decline. Fumigation has shown some success in the controlling charcoal rot caused by *Macrophomina phaseolina* (Nywall, 1989, Bruton et al.1987). Cucurbit should be well supplied with N, P and K and, in particular, with the minor elements to maintain a well-balanced soil fertility to encourage vigorous growth (Sinclair and Backman, 1989; Sherf and MacNab, 1986).
Biological agents could be an important component in the control of *M. phaseolina* if effective and reliable formulations are readily available, and could be integrated with chemical fungicides. The antagonistic activity of *Trichoderma* and *Gliocladium* species against plant pathogens has been studied extensively (Burgess and Hepworth 1996; Hjeljord et al., 2001; Krause et al., 2001; Sutton et al., 1997; Lumsden et al., 1996; Buns and Benson, 2000; Okhovat et al., 1996; Etebarian et al., 2000). A number of commercial formulations, based on *T. harzianum* and *T. virens* (formerly *Gliocladium virens*), are available for the control of soilborne and foliar disease in a range of horticultural crops (Harman et al., 1996; Lumsden et al., 1992; Samuels, 1996). *T. harzianum* isolate (T39) is the active ingredient of Trichodex, which is reported to control botrytis grey mold on a range of crops (Elad 1994; O’Neill et al., 1996a, b). *T. harzianum* has been evaluated for the control of charcoal stem and root rot of melon in Egypt (Khalifa and Lindel, 1995) but there is little information on the efficacy of *Trichoderma virens* and other isolates of *T. harzianum* against *M. phaseolina*.

The objective of this investigation was to evaluate the potential of some isolates of *Trichoderma* for the biological control of *M. phaseolina*.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Fungal Isolates**

*T. virens* isolate (DAR 74290) (formerly *Gliocladium virens*), isolated from capsicum in south Australia was obtained from E. Scott in the Department of Applied Molecular Biology at the University of Adelaide. This isolate inhibited the growth of *Sclerotium rolfsii* and *Phytophthora erythroseptica* under *in vitro* and glasshouse conditions (Na Lampang, 1994; Etebarian et al., 2000). *T. harzianum* (T39) was isolated from Trichodex (Makhteshim Chemical Works, supplied by Abbot Australasia pty Ltd. New South Wales, Australia) with the supplier’s permission (Etebarian et al., 2000). *T. harzianum* (M) (isolated from mushrooms in Hamedan), *T. harzianum* (Bi) (isolated from commercial Trichodermin B (Talphighe Daneh, Co. Iran)) and *Trichoderma viride* (MO) (formulated by Talphighe Daneh Co.) were obtained from Dr. Rohani of Bu-Ali Sina University, Hamedan. For the laboratory experiments, *T. viride* (MO) was isolated from formulated *T. viride* (MO). The *Trichoderma* species were maintained on potato dextrose agar (PDA). The *Macrophomina phaseolina* used in this study was isolated from diseased melon plants from the Garmsar area of Iran and maintained on PDA. The pathogenicity of the *Macrophomina phaseolina* isolate was proved on the Garmsar melon cultivar. All cultures were incubated at 25°C in darkness.

**Effect of Trichoderma Species on Mycelial Growth of M. phaseolina In vitro**

Dual culture (Dennis and Webster, 1971b) and cellophane overlays (Dennis and Webster, 1971a) were used to study the antagonist effects of the *Trichoderma* isolates on *M. phaseolina*. All antagonist-pathogen combinations were examined on 10-15ml of PDA (Sivasithamparam et al., 1979) in 9-cm petri dishes, with four replicate plates per treatment. For dual cultures, a mycelial plug (5 mm in diameter), taken from actively growing, 3-day-old colonies of *M. phaseolina* or *Trichoderma* isolates placed 5 cm apart on the agar. For the control treatments, a plug of sterile PDA medium was used instead of the antagonist. For cellophane overlays, cellophane membranes (Australia cellophane Victoria) 9 cm in diameter, were boiled in distilled water, then interleaved with filter paper and autoclaved before being placed on the agar medium. One 5-mm diameter plug of each of the *Trichoderma* isolates growing on PDA was placed on the centre of each cellophane membrane. For control treatments, a plug of sterile PDA medium
was used instead of the antagonist. The cellophane membrane and adhering fungus, or agar plug, were removed after two days (Etebarian et al. 2000). A plug of *Macrophomina phaseolina* was placed on the agar in the centre of the plate. The Plates were incubated at 25°C in the dark. for seven days when colony diameters were measured. The surface area of the colonies of *F. graminearum* was recorded daily, compared with the controls and the percentage inhibition of growth was calculated. The pathogen colony diameter was the average of two measurements with a ruler and the area was calculated. The percentage of growth inhibition was calculated using the formula \( n = \frac{(a-b)}{a} \times 100 \) where \( n \) = % growth inhibition, \( a \) = the colony area of uninhibited *M. phaseolina* and \( b \) = the colony area of treatment. Where *M. phaseolina* did not grow, the inoculum plug was transferred to fresh PDA to determine if the diffusible metabolites were fungicidal or fungistatic.

**Effect of Trichoderma Species on Incidence of Charcoal Stem Rot in Melon**

The ability of Trichoderma species to reduce incidence of stem and melon root rot in a glasshouse was investigated. The isolate of *M. phaseolina* was grown on potato-dextrose-agar (PDA) after seven days, and pieces of culture about 5 x 2 cm in size were transferred to 125ml Erlenmeyer flasks containing an autoclaved sand-corn meal medium (110g sand, 6g corn meal, 20ml sterile H₂O) and incubated at 25°C for 30 days. Thirty days later, 100 ml of *M. phaseolina* inoculum was transferred to fresh PDA to determine if the diffusible metabolites were fungicidal or fungistatic.

**Effect of Trichodermin B and Formulation of T. viride(MO) on Incidence of Charcoal Stem Rot in Melon**

The autoclaved potting mix in 20 cm diameter plastic pots was inoculated with *M. phaseolina* and prepared as above, or left uninoculated, and 10 seeds of Garmser cultivar were sown in each pot. The antagonist was added at a rate of 2g/Kg (following the commercial formulation) to potting mix to give 3 x 10⁴ CFU g⁻¹ at inoculation. The population of *Trichoderma* in Trichodermin B or the formulation of *T. viride* (MO) was 1x10⁷ CFU g⁻¹. For the determination of CFU in potting mix, the weight of soil in each pot was determined and CFU was calculated. There were three
replicate pots per treatment. Treatments comprised: uninoculated control; *M. phaseolina* alone; *T. viride*(MO) alone, *M. phaseolina* plus *T. viride*(MO) and *M. phaseolina* plus Trichodermin B. Plant were maintained in the glasshouse at temperatures ranging from 20 to 30°C during April and May without any supplementary lighting. Treatments were arranged in a completely randomised design and the percentage of stand plants was determined at ten-days intervals as above. The data obtained 4 weeks after inoculation was used for analysis.

**Statistical Analysis**

Data on the percentage reduction in area growth and the percentage of plants surviving were subjected to arcsin square root transformation. Analysis of variance was performed and the means were separated using Duncan’s multiple Range Test at p<0.05 (Little and Hills, 1978).

**RESULTS**

Effect of *Trichoderma* Isolates on Mycelial Growth of *M. phaseolina* In vitro

*T. harzianum* (T39), *T. harzianum* (M) and *T. virens* (DAR 74290) inhibited mycelial growth of *M. phaseolina* in a dual culture. Mycelial growth of the pathogen was reduced by 48.6%, 57% and 56.6% by *T. harzianum* (T39), *T. harzianum* (M) and *T. virens* (DAR 74290), respectively. *T. viride*(MO) reduced the growth of the pathogen by 19.2%. In cellophane technique, no growth of of *M. phaseolina* occurred overlaid with *T. harzianum* (M), *T. harzianum* (T39) and *T. virens*(DAR 74290) seven days after inoculation of the pathogen. Furthermore, the plugs of pathogen failed to grow when transferred to a fresh medium. *T. viride*(MO) inhibited growth of *M. phaseolina*, by 71% in terms of colony area, seven days after pathogen inoculation (Table 1).

**Biological Control of *M. phaseolina* on Melon in a Glasshouse Test**

The percentage of healthy plants inoculated with the antagonist alone or in combination with the pathogen was significantly (p<0.05) greater than in plants inoculated with the pathogen alone. The percentage of plants surviving 8 weeks after treatments with *M. phaseolina* plus *T. virens* (DAR, 74290), *M. phaseolina* plus *T. harzianum* (T39) and *M. phaseolina* plus *T. harzianum* (M) were 64.3%, 75.3% and 47.6%, respectively (Table 2). *M. phaseolina* was isolated from all inoculated plants showing symptoms but not from the one control pots treated with *T. harzianum* (T39) alone or *T. virens* (DAR.

### Table 1. Effect of *Trichoderma* isolates on mycelial growth of *M. phaseolina* 7 days after inoculation in vitro.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatments</th>
<th>Cellophane technique, % growth inhibition</th>
<th>Dual culture, % growth inhibition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>T. harzianum</em> (T39)</td>
<td>100 a</td>
<td>48.6 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>T. harzianum</em> (M)</td>
<td>100 a</td>
<td>57.1 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>T. virens</em> (DAR74290)</td>
<td>100 a</td>
<td>56.6 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>T. viride</em>(MO)</td>
<td>71 b</td>
<td>19.2 b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data are the means of 4 replicates, the percentage growth inhibition was calculated using the formula n = (a-b)/a *100 where n = % growth inhibition, a = colony area of uninhibited control and b = colony area of treatment. Data were subjected to arcsin square root transformation before analysis. Means within columns followed by the same letters do not differ significantly at p<0.05 according to Duncan's Multiple Range test.
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74290) alone in which a few plants had wilted, possibly due to nutrient deficiency.

**Effect of Trichodermin B and Formulation of T. viride(MO) on Control of Charcoal Stem Melon Rot in Glasshouse Condition**

The percentage of healthy plants surviving inoculation with *M. phaseoli* alone was significantly less than with *M. phaseolina* plus *T. harzianum* Bi (Trichodermin B) and *T. viride* (MO)+pathogen (p<0.05). There were no significant differences between the uninoculated control, Trichodermin B plus *M. phaseolina* and Trichodermin B alone (Table 2).

**DISCUSSION**

Cell free metabolites produced by *T. harzianum* (T39), *T. virens* (DAR74290) and *T. harzianum* (M) completely inhibited growth of *M. phaseolina* and appeared to be fungicidal. The *T. virens* (DAR 74290) isolate used in this study had previously been shown to produce gliotoxin (Na Lampang, 1994). Gliotoxin has been shown to be the major antibiotic inhibitory to *Pythium ultimum* and *Rhizoctonia solani* produced by *T. virens* in a soil-free culture (Lumsden *et al.* 1992). *T. virens* has also been shown to produce endochitinase, which acted synergistically with gliotoxin to inhibit the germination of conidia of *Botrytis cinerea* (Di Pietro *et al.*, 1993). Isolates of *T. harzianum* are known to produce a range of antifungal antibiotics (Ghisalberti and Sivasithamparam, 1991) and enzymes (Lorito *et al.*, 1994) whereas the strain (T39) is not identified as a producer of inhibitory compounds (Etebarian *et al.*, 2000). Results indicated that cell free metabolites produced by *T. viride* (MO) reduced the colony area of *M. phaseolina* by 19.2 and 34.9% in the dual culture and cellophane methods, respectively. It may be due to the slow growth of *T. viride* (MO), since the diameter of the *T. viride* (MO) colony before removing the cellophane membrane was

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatments</th>
<th>% seedling surviving</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uninoculated control</td>
<td>100 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>T. harzianum</em> (T39)</td>
<td>95 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>T. harzianum</em> (M)</td>
<td>100 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>T. virens</em> (DAR 74290)</td>
<td>97.5 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>M. phaseolina</em></td>
<td>15 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>M. phaseolina</em> + <em>T. virens</em> (DAR 74290)</td>
<td>64.3 b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>M. phaseolina</em> + <em>T. harzianum</em> (T39)</td>
<td>75.3 b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>M. phaseolina</em> + <em>T. harzianum</em> (M)</td>
<td>47.6 c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 2. Effect of Trichoderma isolates on stem and root rot in melon (*M. phaseolina)*.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatments</th>
<th>% seedling surviving</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uninoculated control</td>
<td>83.3 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>T. viride</em> (MO)(formulated)</td>
<td>63.3 b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichodermin B</td>
<td>83.3 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>M. phaseolina</em></td>
<td>46.6 b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>T. viride</em> (MO) + <em>M. phaseolina</em></td>
<td>63.3 b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichodermin B + <em>M. phaseolina</em></td>
<td>96.6 a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data are the means of 4 replicates, Means within columns followed by the same letters in each section of the table, do not differ significantly at p<0.05 according to Duncan’s Multiple Range test. Trichodermin B and *T. viride* (MO) was formulated by Talphighe Daneh Co, but *T. viride* (MO) is not commercial (CFU = 10^7). *a* as compared with control.
1.75 cm and those of *T. harzianum* (T39) and *T. virens* (DAR74290) were 5 cm and 4.5 cm, respectively. *Trichoderma* species were added to the potting mix as colonised wheat bran, a food base previously found to be suitable for *Trichoderma* species (Elad et al., 1980) and *T. harzianum* Bi and *T. viride* (MO) were applied as a commercial formulation. The population of the antagonist was approximately $3 \times 10^4$ CFU per g of potting mix. This population is close to the $10^5$ CFU g$^{-1}$ considered by Adams (1990) to be necessary to achieve control. However, Hadar et al. (1960) added $5 \times 10^3$ and $1 \times 10^4$ conidia of *T. harzianum* per gram of air-dried soil. Lewis and Papavizas (1987) found that a three- and eight-day-old inoculum of *T. harzianum* in wheat bran inhibited *R. solani* in soil more effectively than did a 15- or 40-day-old inoculum. The effect of the age of the inoculum and means of application on the ability of *T. harzianum* (T39), *T. virens* (DAR 74290), *T. viride* (MO), *T. harzianum* (M), *T. harzianum* Bi to control stem rot in melon should be investigated. In this investigation, the antagonists were applied at the time of planting to soil which had been infested one-day previously and it would be of value to examine the effects of infesting the soil both earlier than and at the time of planting. A biological control product which was effective when applied at the time of planting would be more likely to be accepted by growers than one which required additional cultivation. Information on the timing of infection of melon by *Macrophomina phaseolina* and also the effect *Trichoderma* species on the sclerotia of the pathogen in the field is required to optimise the application of the biological control agent.

In conclusion, the *Trichoderma* isolates and formulated products tested here reduced disease severity in melon plant seedlings in the glasshouse. Future research will involve studies of the mechanisms involved. These isolates warrant further investigation for their ability to stem melon rot, especially in the field.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The financial support of the Vice Chancellor for research, University of Tehran, is gratefully acknowledged. The technical assistance of Maryam Nabizadeh is also appreciated.

**REFERENCES**

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ارزیابی جدایی‌های Trichoderma در کنترل یولولوئیکی ساق سیاه خربزه دراسر Macrophomina phaseolina

حسن رضا اعتباران

چکیده

T. T.viride(MO) . T. virens( DAR74290) ، Trichoderma harzianum (T39) ، جدایی‌های ( T. harzianum Bi) و محصول نجاتی تریکودرمن harzianum (M) سیاه خربزه که عامل آن قارچ Macrophomina phaseolina می‌باشد، موردازیابی قرار گرفت. مواد تریکودرمن ممکن کنترل در M. phaseolina 5/97، 71/25، 25/75، 55/55، 75/47، 7/96 درصد رشد قارچ در گیاهان نشان داد که درصد گیاهان زنده در تیمارهای تریکودرمن تنها با همراه با قارچ عامل بیماری بهطور قابل ملاحظه‌ای بیشتر از تیماری بود که فقط با قارچ عامل بیماری تلقیح شده بود (0.05). درصد گیاهان زنده در M. phaseolina +T. harzianum (M) 7/96 درصد در تیمار TrichoderminB+ M. phaseolina مشاهده شد که با تیمار شاهد غیرآلوده به بیماری نفcoat معنی داری نداشت.