

## Evaluation of Bioagents and Biopesticides against *Colletotrichum lindemuthianum* and its Integrated Management in Common Bean

Bilal Ahmad PADDER, Prem Nath SHARMA, Renu KAPIL,  
Anju PATHANIA, Om Prakash SHARMA

CSK HP Agricultural University, Palampur-176062 (HP), Molecular Plant Pathology  
Laboratory, Department of Plant Pathology, India; [bapadder@rediffmail.com](mailto:bapadder@rediffmail.com)

### Abstract

Three bioagents (*Trichoderma viride*, *T. harzianum* and *Gliocladium virens*) and five biopesticides (Achook, Neemgold, Wannis, Spictaf and Neemazal) were evaluated under *in vitro* and *in vivo* conditions against *Colletotrichum lindemuthianum*. All the three antagonistic fungi caused significant inhibition of mycelial growth, maximum being with *T. viride* (69.21%) followed by *T. harzianum* (64.20%). Among the biopesticides tested at four concentrations, Wanis applied @ 1000 µl/ml caused maximum inhibition of 82.12 per cent followed by Spictaf (52.85%). *T. viride* and Wanis @ 1000 µl/ml were most effective in reducing the seed borne infection. Integration of bioagents with Bavistin showed that disease can be effectively managed with seed dressing either with Bavistin or biopesticide followed by foliar treatment with fungicide or biopesticide.

**Keywords:** bean anthracnose, biopesticides, disease management

### Introduction

Bean anthracnose caused by *Colletotrichum lindemuthianum* (Sacc. and Magn.) Bri and Cav. is a cosmopolitan seed borne disease. Infection of a susceptible cultivar in favourable conditions leading to an epidemic may result in 100% yield losses (Araya, 1989; Sharma *et al.*, 1994; Sharma and Sugha, 1995; Somavilla and Prestes, 1999; Fernandez *et al.*, 2000). Despite the availability of management practices like seed and foliar treatment with fungicides, crop rotation, use of certified seed and genetic resistance etc, bean anthracnose is still of regular occurrence in most of the areas. Best strategy to manage disease is planting resistant cultivars, which is most effective, least expensive and easiest for farmers to adopt. However, high pathogenic variability present in the pathogen population (Pastor-Corrales *et al.*, 1995; Sharma *et al.*, 1999; Mahuku and Riascos, 2004; Sharma *et al.*, 2007; Padder *et al.*, 2007) renders their use ineffective due to continuous breakdown of the resistance mainly in recommended cultivars with good agronomic and marketability traits (Sharma *et al.*, 1994; Kumar *et al.*, 1997).

In present day agriculture, farmers use integrated crop production strategies involving various inputs, practices and means of managing biotic and abiotic stresses. However, uses of chemicals dominate all other inputs, thus leads to degradation of the environment, development of fungicidal resistance along with their harmful effect on human beings and beneficial organisms. Bavistin being highly effective against the anthracnose is mostly used both for seed treatment and foliar sprays in high rainfall conditions which could create problem of fungicidal resistance in the pathogen in due course of time, it is important

to find out an alternative to avoid this risk. So, use of non chemical ecofriendly means of control i.e. biocontrol and biopesticides have emerged as a viable alternative under such conditions (Singh, 2006). The presence of naturally occurring microorganisms with antifungal property has been well recognized and documented, but very few of them have been studied extensively in case of bean anthracnose. These bioagents have been tested against an array of *Colletotrichum* species infecting many commercially important crop plants (Singh, 1985; Silva and Pascholati, 1992). Hence in the present study, biocontrol agents, biopesticides along with fungicide (Bavistin) were evaluated under *in vitro* conditions and their integration was studied under *in vivo* to evolve an effective management strategy.

### Materials and methods

#### *In vitro* evaluation of bioagents and biopesticides

Antagonistic activity of bioagents viz., *Trichoderma viride*, *T. harzianum* and *Gliocladium virens* against bean anthracnose pathogen was tested (local strains) on PDA using dual culture technique (Huang and Hau, 1976). Inhibition of pathogen by bioagent over control was calculated by using the formula as described by Vincent (1947).

Five biopesticides viz., Neemgold, Achook EC, Wanis, Neemazal and Spictaf along with Bavistin 50WP as a standard check were evaluated under *in vitro* conditions at 4 different concentrations (250 ppm, 500 ppm, 750 ppm and 1000 ppm) using poison food technique. All the bioagents and a few biopesticides (Neemgold, Wanis and Spictaf) were evaluated at two different concentrations (750 and 1000 ppm) against seed borne infection of anthracnose

under pot culture conditions. Naturally infected seeds of common bean variety Jawala were dressed with spore mass slurry. The treated seeds were sown in iron trays filled with sterilized sand and incubated in growth chamber at  $22 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$  with 12 hour photoperiod with 90 per cent relative humidity for 48 hrs. Each treatment was replicated thrice. Seeds without treatment served as control. Efficacy of three biopesticides was tested at two different concentrations (750 ppm and 1000 ppm) against seed borne infection of bean anthracnose. Anthracnose affected seeds of Jawala variety were dipped in different concentrations of biopesticides for 5 minutes and sown in the trays having sterilized sand. The trays were incubated at  $22 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$  in growth chamber (Saveer Biotech) and the humidity was maintained above 90 per cent using humidifier. All the treatments were replicated thrice and seed treatment with Bavistin was kept as check. Data on disease severity and Incidence was recorded.

#### Integrated management of bean anthracnose

In field experiments, most effective biocontrol agent (*T. viride*) and biopesticide (Wanis @ 1000 ppm) were integrated with fungicide Bavistin and resistant cultivar Baspa, which possess high field resistance, was used as check. Field trials were laid at Mountain Agricultural Research and Extension Centre (MAREC) Sangla (Kinnaur) and in farmer's field at Ghiyaghi (Kullu) hotspots of bean anthracnose for consecutively 2 years. Seeds of highly susceptible local cultivars commonly grown by the farmers in Sangla and Ghiyaghi areas were used for experimentation purpose with a view to get maximum disease. Naturally infected seed was used for both the field trials. Two sprays of fungicide (Bavistin @ 0.1%) and biopesticide (Wanis @ 1%) were given at 45 and 60 days after sowing, respectively. Both the field trials were laid in Completely Randomized Block Design with three replications for each treatment. Size of plot at MAREC, Sangla was  $2 \times 2 \text{ m}^2$  while the size of plot at Ghiyaghi was  $2 \times 5 \text{ m}^2$ . Ten plants per treatment per replication were randomly selected for recording the data on disease severity and disease index following the formula of Mickwney (1923).

#### Results

Antagonistic activity of three bioagents (*Trichoderma viride*, *T. harzianum* and *Gliricium virens*) and five neem based biopesticides (Achook, Neemazal, Neemgold, Spictaf and Wanis) against *C. lindemuthianum* in dual culture and poisoned food technique is presented in Fig 1 and 2. All the three antagonistic fungi caused significant inhibition of mycelial growth ranging from 57.45 to 69.21 per cent. Maximum inhibition of mycelial growth was obtained with *T. viride* (69.21%) followed by *T. harzianum* (64.20%) though both were statistically at par with each other. Effect of biopesticides on mycelial growth of *C. lindemuthianum* revealed (Fig. 2) that almost all biopesti-

cides inhibited the mycelial growth over control, however, Wanis applied @ 1000  $\mu\text{l/ml}$  caused maximum inhibition of 82.12 per cent followed by Spictaf (52.85%) which was statistically at par with Achook (51.22%) and Neemazal (50.40%). Neemgold at 1000  $\mu\text{l/ml}$  was least effective. At 750  $\mu\text{l/ml}$  concentration. Wanis, Spictaf and Neemazal caused 43.04 to 53.98% inhibition of mycelial growth. However, Bavistin used as a check was most effective over all biopesticides in controlling the growth of the pathogen.

Antagonistic activity of three bioagents viz., *T. viride*, *T. harzianum* and *G. virens* on seed borne infection of *C. lindemuthianum* tested under pot culture revealed that seed treatment with biocontrol agent had significant effect on seed borne infection as compared to check. Seeds treated with *T. viride* showed only 9.87 per cent seed borne infection as compared to 49.56 per cent in control causing 80.08 per cent reduction, followed by *T. harzianum* and *G. virens* which caused 74.88 and 68.34 per cent reduction though both were statistically at par with each other (Tab. 1). Three biopesticides viz., Neemgold, Spictaf and Wanis applied at 750 and 1000  $\mu\text{l/ml}$  concentration also showed similar effects on seed borne infection (Tab. 2). However, bavistin used as check caused maximum reduction of 88.91 per cent. Wanis applied @ 750  $\mu\text{l/ml}$  and 1000  $\mu\text{l/ml}$  showed maximum 74.65 and 81.95 per cent reduction in seed borne infection followed by Spictaf (57.32 and 64.15%). Most effective bioagent and botanical found effective under *in vitro* conditions were used to develop an integrated disease management module against bean anthracnose using *T. viride*, Wanis @ 1000  $\mu\text{l/ml}$  and Bavistin as seed treatment and foliar sprays. It is evident from the tab. 3 that majority of treatments used either alone or in combination caused significant reduction in disease incidence as well as terminal severity at both the locations. However, seed treatment alone was not as ef-

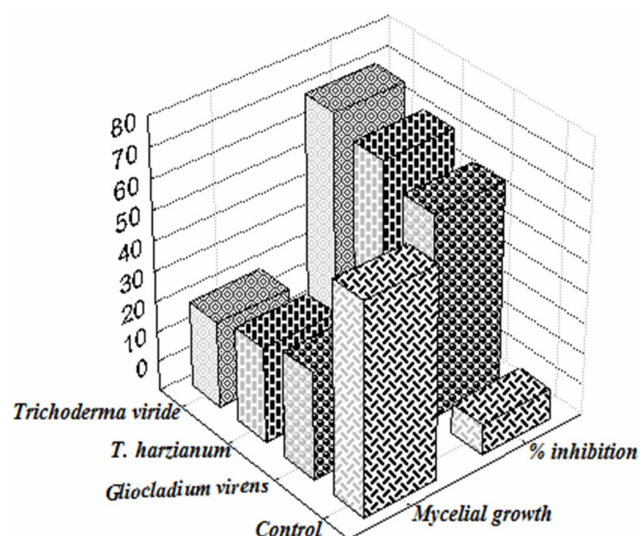


Fig. 1. Effect of bioagents on mycelial growth of *C. lindemuthianum*

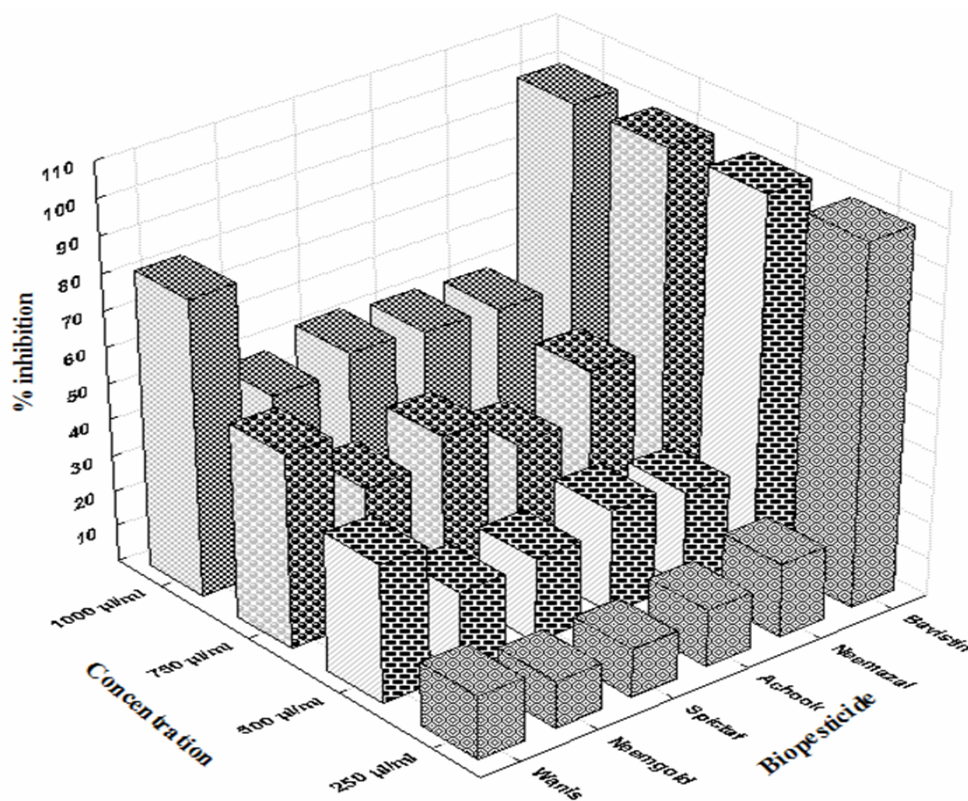


Fig. 2. Effect of biopesticides on mycelial growth of *C. lindemuthianum*

Tab. 1. Effect of bioagents on seed borne infection of *C. lindemuthianum* \*

Bioagents	% seed borne infection	% inhibition
<i>Trichoderma viride</i>	9.87 (18.31)	80.08
<i>T. harzianum</i>	12.45 (20.66)	74.88
<i>Gliocladium virens</i>	15.69 (23.33)	68.34
Control	49.56 (44.47)	-
C.D (p = 0.05%)	2.64	

\* Average of three replications; Figures in parentheses are arc sine transformed values

Tab. 2. Effect of biopesticides on seed borne infection of *C. lindemuthianum*\*

Treatment	% seed borne infection		% inhibition	
	750 µl/ml	1000 µl/ml	750 µl/ml	1000 µl/ml
Neemgold	27.42 (31.56)	24.54 (29.68)	48.02	51.22
Spictaf	22.56 (28.34)	18.91 (25.72)	57.32	64.15
Wanis	13.37 (21.44)	9.52 (17.95)	74.65	81.95
Bavistin	5.85 (13.99)	5.85 (13.96)	88.91	88.91
Control	52.75 (46.57)	52.75 (46.57)		
CD= (p = 0.05%)	2.19	2.22		

\*Average of three replications; Figures in parentheses are arc sine transformed values

Tab. 3. Integrated management of bean anthracnose under field conditions

Treatments	Location I			Location II		
	% Disease incidence	% Disease severity**	Yield/plot (q/ha)*	% Disease incidence	% Disease severity	Yield/pot (Kg)*
Seed treatment with bioagent <sup>a</sup>	63.10 (52.59)	33.30 (35.24)	1.27	25.64 (30.42)	17.47 (24.71)	4.68
Seed treatment with biopesticide <sup>b</sup>	59.70 (50.60)	32.07 (34.49)	1.38	24.97 (29.98)	16.21 (23.74)	4.77
Seed treatment with fungicide <sup>c</sup>	60.71 (51.18)	32.85 (34.97)	1.26	21.22 (27.43)	14.14 (22.05)	4.83
Seed treatment with bioagent + spray with biopesticide	45.11 (42.36)	26.19 (30.78)	1.30	16.63 (24.07)	9.31 (17.76)	4.94
Seed treatment with bioagent + spray with fungicide	43.37 (41.19)	23.11 (28.73)	1.43	14.06 (22.02)	9.07 (17.52)	5.25
Seed treatment with biopesticide + spray with fungicide	40.23 (39.36)	20.72 (27.08)	1.79	12.09 (20.35)	7.86 (16.28)	5.10
Seed treatment and spray with fungicide	39.33 (38.84)	18.84 (25.72)	1.83	10.45 (18.86)	7.77 (16.18)	5.13
Control	82.45 (65.23)	47.59 (43.62)	0.73	63.47 (44.29)	34.73 (28.89)	2.98
Check (Baspa)	0.00 (0.85)	0.00 (0.85)	2.74	0.00 (0.85)	0.00 (0.85)	5.45
CD = (p = 0.05%)	2.91		0.44	3.73	2.47	0.56

\* Average of three replications; a = *T. viride*; b = Wanis; c = Bavistin; \*\* Disease severity on pods; Figures in parenthesis are arc sine Transformed values

fective as combination of seed treatment along with foliar sprays. Minimum disease incidence and severity of 39.33 and 18.84 per cent was recorded in plots when bavistin was used both for seed treatment and foliar sprays. However, it was statistically at par with biopesticide seed treatment and foliar sprays with fungicide (40.23 and 20.72%). Cultivar Baspa which possesses high field resistance did not show any infection. There was significant effect of disease on yield per plot.

Field trial conducted in Ghiyaghi (location II) area showed almost similar trend of disease (Tab. 3). However, incidence and severity values were significantly low as compared to Sangla. Minimum incidence (10.45%) and severity (7.77%) was recorded in seeds treated with Bavistin and followed by sprays of fungicide which was statistically at par with seed treatment with biopesticide followed by spray with Bavistin (12.09 and 7.86%). Seed treatment alone with biocontrol agent, biopesticide and fungicide showed high incidence and severity ranging from 21.22 to 25.64 and 14.14 to 17.47 per cent, which were statistically at par with each other. The maximum yield per plot was recorded in Baspa check (5.45 Kg) which was at par with the plots having seed treatment with biocontrol agent, biopesticide or fungicide followed by foliar spray either with Bavistin or biopesticide.

## Discussion

Excessive use of chemicals in plant disease management has resulted in number of problems related to fungicide resistance, damage to non target flora and fauna and other useful organisms along with hazardous effects of residue on environment have become the main concern of scientists at present (Singh, 2006). Bean anthracnose a cosmopolitan seed borne disease can effectively be controlled if the healthy or treated seed is used for planting. Hence, in the present investigation biocontrol and biopesticide approaches were evaluated along with fungicide/chemical to evolve ecofriendly module for its management. In the present investigation all the three biocontrol agents viz., *T. harzianum*, *T. viride* and *G. virens* significantly inhibited the mycelial growth and seed borne infection of *C. lindemuthianum*. Antagonism with *Trichoderma* species against an array of phytopathogens has been reported by many workers (Dennis and Webster, 1971; Mortuza, 1997; Kumar and Satyavir, 1998; Kaur et al., 2006). Most of them have been reported to produce volatile and non-volatile compounds that inhibit the growth of fungal phytopathogens. Besides, production of various antibiotics along with large number of volatile secondary metabolites plays an important key role in biocontrol (Vey et al., 2001). The capacity shown by these bioagents to overgrow colonies of *C. lindemuthianum* and coil around its hyphae suggests hyphal interaction mechanism. Hyperparasitism along with the production of secondary metabolites and antibiotics might have attributed in inhibition of mycelial

growth and seed borne infection, as the *Trichoderma* species either added to the soil or applied as seed treatment, grow rapidly along with the developing root system of the treated plant (Harman, 2000; Howell et al., 2000; Adebajo and Bankole, 2004).

Among various biopesticides (Neemgold, Neemazal, Wanis, Achook and Spictaf) Wanis applied @ 1000 µl/ml inhibited the mycelial growth and seed borne infection significantly over control. Similar effects of *Azadirachta indica* extracts have also been observed by Amadioha and Obi (1998) against *C. lindemuthianum*. Similarly spraying of *Ocimum sanctum* and citrus lemon extracts reduced the bean anthracnose infection under glass house conditions (Amadioha, 1999). Wanis containing monoterpenes as active ingredient might have attributed for the control of pathogen whereas other biopesticides contain Azadiractin as active molecule reported to possess antifungal properties against many plant pathogenic fungi.

Results of integrated disease management experiments including use of fungicide, biocontrol agent, biopesticide and resistant variety revealed that seed treatment and spray with fungicide (Bavistin) was most effective in reducing the incidence and severity of the disease followed by seed treatment with biopesticide (Wanis) and spray with fungicide. Hegde et al. (2001) evaluated biocontrol agent *P. fluorescens* along with fungicides under green house conditions against chilli and observed that *P. fluorescens* significantly decreased the seedling mortality in chilli which was at par with Captan. Joshi and Tripathi (2002) investigated the cultural, biological and chemical methods of management to control *C. capsici* on urd bean and reported that *T. harzianum* and *G. virens* effectively controlled the anthracnose disease under field conditions. Esfahani and Bak (2004) reported that seed treatment of potato with *T. harzianum* not only reduced the black dot disease incited by *C. coccodes* but also increased various plant growth factors including the yield. In this study seed treatment with biocontrol agent was not effective which could be due to least rhizosphere colonization as the bioagent to be effective must colonize rhizosphere beyond 2cm depth from the seed for proliferate or to a concentration that exceeds the initial population coated on the seed (Ahmad and Baker, 1987; Harman, 2000; Howell, 2003). In the present investigation an attempt was made to devise integrated disease management with the aim to reduce fungicide resistance in the pathogen. However, for development of such a module large number of *Trichoderma* species are to be isolated from the rhizosphere of beans and their screening along with the exploitation of phylloplane microorganisms.

## References

- Adebajo, A. and S. A. Bankole (2004). Evaluation of some fungi and bacteria for biocontrol of anthracnose disease of cowpea. Journal of Basic Microbiology 44:3-9.
- Ahmad, J. S. and R. Baker (1987). Competitive saprophytic

- ability and cellulytic activity of rhizosphere-competitive mutants of *Trichoderma harzianum*. *Phytopathol.* 77:358-362.
- Amadioha, A. C. and V. I. Obi (1998). Fungitoxic activity of extracts from *Azadirachta indica* and *Xylopiya aethiopica* against *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*, agent of passion fruit anthracnose. *Summa Phytopathologica* 24:180-183.
- Amadioha, A. C. (1999). Evaluation of some plant extracts against *Colletotrichum lindemuthianum* in cowpea. *Archives of Phytopathology and Plant Protection* 32:141-149.
- Araya, C. M. (1989). La antracnosis del frijol (*Phaseolus Vulgaris* L.) en Costa Rica. *Manejo Integrado de Plagas (Costa Rica)* 13:83-91.
- Dennis, C. and J. Webster (1971). Antagonistic properties of species groups of *Trichoderma* III. Production of volatile antibiotics. *Transactions of British Mycological Society* 51:363-369.
- Esfahani, A. N. and A. M. Bak (2004). Biological and cultural control of black dot disease of potato. *Journal of Science and Technology of Agriculture and Natural Resources* 8:193-207.
- Fernandez, M. T., M. Fernandez, A. Casares, R. Rodriguez and M. Fueyo (2000). Bean germplasm evaluation for anthracnose resistance and characterization of agronomic traits. A new Physiological strain of *Colletotrichum lindemuthianum* infecting *Phaseolus vulgaris* L. in Spain. *Euphytica* 114:143-149.
- Harman, G. E. (2000). Myths and dogmas of biocontrol: Changes in perception derived from research on *Trichoderma harzianum* T-22. *Plant Dis.* 84:377-391.
- Hegde, G. M., K. Srikant and S. Kulkarni (2001). Seed treatment to control damping off of chilli caused by *Colletotrichum capsici* (Syndow) Butler and Bisby. *Karnataka Journal of Agricultural Science* 14:829-830.
- Howell, C. R., L. E. Hanson, R. D. Stipanovic and L. S. Puckhaber (2000). Induction of terpenoid synthesis in cotton roots and control of *Rhizoctonia solani* by seed treatment with *Trichoderma virens*. *Phytopathology* 90:248-252.
- Howell, C. R. (2003). Mechanism employed by *Trichoderma* species in the biological control of plant diseases: The history and evolution of current concepts. *Plant Dis.* 87:4-10.
- Huang, H. C. and J. A. Hau (1976). Penetration and infection of *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* by *Coniothyrium minitans*. *Can. J. Bot.* 54:406-410.
- Joshi, D. and H. S. Tripathi (2002). Cultural, biological and chemical control of anthracnose of Urdbean. *Mycology and Plant Pathology* 32:52-55.
- Kaur, M., O. P. Sharma and P. N. Sharma (2006). *In vitro* effects of *Trichoderma* species on *Colletotrichum capsici* causing fruit rot of chilli (*Capsicum annum* L.) *Indian Phytopath.* 59:243-245.
- Kumar, A. and Satyavir (1998). Evaluation of biocontrol agents against red rot (*Colletotrichum falcatum*) of sugarcane. *Association of Applied Biologists* 72-73 pp.
- Mahuku, G. S. and J. J. Riascos (2004). Virulence and molecular diversity within *Colletotrichum lindemuthianum* isolates from Andean and Mesoamerican bean varieties and regions. *Eur. J. Plant Pathol.* 110:253-263.
- Mickinney, H. H. (1923). Influence of soil temperature and moisture on infection of wheat seedling by *Helminthosprrium sativum*. *Journal of Agricultural Research* 26:195-217.
- Mortuza, G. (1997). Effect of antagonists, alum and ultraviolet irradiation on major fruit rots of banana (*Musa sapientum* L.). College Languna, April 1997.
- Padder, B. A., P. N. Sharma, O. P. Sharma and V. Kapoor (2007). Genetic Diversity and gene flow estimates among five populations of *Colletotrichum lindemuthianum* across Himachal Pradesh-a North -Western state of India. *Physiological and Molecular Plant Pathology and Molecular Plant Pathology* 70:8-12.
- Pastor-Corrales, M. A., M. M., Otoya, A. Molina and S. P. Singh (1995). Resistance to *Colletotrichum lindemuthianum* isolates from Middle America and Andean South America in different common bean races. *Plant Dis.* 76:63-67.
- Sharma, P. N., A. Kumar, O. P. Sharma, D. Sud and P. D. Tyagi (1999). Pathogenic variability in *Colletotrichum lindemuthianum* and evaluation of resistance in *Phaseolus vulgaris* in the north-western Himalayan region of India. *J. Phytopathol.* 147:41-45.
- Sharma, P. N., B. A. Padder, O. P. Sharma, A. Pathania and P. Sharma (2007). Pathological and molecular diversity in *Colletotrichum lindemuthianum* across Himachal Pradesh-A north-western state of India. *Austr. Plant Pathol.* 36:191-197.
- Sharma, P. N., O. P. Sharma and P. D. Tyagi (1994). Status and distribution of bean anthracnose in Himachal Pradesh. *Himachal journal of Agricultural Research* 20:91-96.
- Sharma, P. N. and S. K. Sugha (1995). Management of bean anthracnose through chemicals. *Indian Phytopathol.* 48:304-307.
- Silva, S. R. D. A. and S. F. Pascholati (1992). *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* protects maize plants under green house conditions against *Colletotrichum graminicola*. *Z Pflanzkrankheiten and Pflanzenschutz* 99:159-167.
- Singh, H. B. (2006). *Trichoderma*: A boon for biopesticide industry. *Mycology and Plant Pathology* 36:373-384.
- Singh, R. S. (1985). Use of *Epicocum purpurescena* as an antagonist against *Macroobomina phaseolina* and *Colletotrichum capsici*. *Indian Phytopathol.* 38:258-262.
- Somavilla, L. L. and A. M. Prestes (1999). Identification of *Colletotrichum lindemuthianum* pathotypes occurring in some bean production regions of Rio Grande do Sul. *Fitopatologia Brasileira* 24:416-421.
- Vey, A., R. E. Hoagland and T. M. Butt (2001). Toxic metabolites of fungal biocontrol agents. *Fungi as biocontrol agents: Progress, problems and potential.* Butt TM, Jackson C, Magan N, eds. Pp 311-346. CAB International, Bristol.
- Vincent, J. M. (1947). Distortion of fungal hyphae in the presence of certain inhibitors. *Nature* 159:350.