

# Dual Effect of *Azospirillum* Exopolysaccharides (EPS) on the Enhancement of Plant Growth and Biocontrol of Blast (*Pyricularia oryzae*) Disease in Upland Rice (var. ASD-19)

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## Summary

The dual effect of exopolysaccharides of *Azospirillum* isolates viz., A-17, A-18, A-26 and A-37 and certain ISR inducing chemicals viz., Salicylic acid, Jasmonic acid and Azibenzolar on the enhancement of plant growth and bio-control against blast disease in upland rice crop was studied under *in-vitro* condition.

It was observed that the application of EPS, collected from *Azospirillum* isolates, augmented the height of rice plant and reduced the blast disease incidence in upland rice to a higher level when compared to the application of ISR inducing chemicals alone. Eventhough, the application of ISR inducing chemicals was found to reduce the blast disease incidence, as in the case of purified EPS application of *Azospirillum* isolates, but did not augment the growth of rice plant and clearly revealed the absence of phytostimulatory activities of ISR inducing chemicals. The study on the optimization of different concentrations of purified EPS viz., 100, 200, 300 ppm on the blast disease incidence of rice revealed that the application of the same at 200 ppm concentration could effectively controlled the disease incidence to a higher level when compared to other concentration.

The results of the present study clearly revealed the dual effect of *Azospirillum* EPS on the enhancement of host plant growth as well as the bio-control against *Pyricularia oryzae* whereas the application of ISR inducing chemicals confined with reduction in blast disease incidence alone. Moreover, the *Azospirillum* EPS at a concentration of 200 ppm level could be optimized as effective one for the control of blast disease in upland rice.

**Key Words:** Dual effect, *Azospirillum* EPS, ISR inducing chemicals, Plant growth, Bio-control of blast disease.

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## Introduction

Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) is the staple food of more than 60 per cent of the world's population especially for the most of the people in southeast Asia and India. Among the rice growing countries in the world, India has the largest area under rice crop and ranked second in the production, next to China. In India, rice is grown under both upland and lowland conditions and out of 44 million hectare of rice cultivated area, 12 per cent of the same grown under rainfed upland condition. However, the production of upland rice has been volatile and the yield of the same is affected by a lot of biotic and abiotic factors including nutrition, temperature, water stress and disease incidence. Generally, large quantities of synthetic chemical fertilizers and pesticides are used to replenish the same. Recently, a biological approach of using plant growth promoting rhizobacteria (PGPR) was attempted to reduce the drastic effects caused by consistent use of synthetic chemical fertilizers and pesticides and to improve the productivity of upland rice crop. Moreover, the biological approach has a great potential in supplying 'N' nutrition and biocontrol of phytopathogens which eventually leads to sustainable production of rice grown under upland rice ecosystem. The blast disease, caused by *Pyricularia oryzae*, is one of the most destructive fungal disease of upland rice crop, causing a yield loss up to 90 percent. PGPR mediated Induced systemic

resistance (ISR) against blast pathogen seems to be a promising approach in the reduction of biological and environmental hazards posed by the application of synthetic chemical pesticides.

The occurrence of *Azospirillum*, as PGPR, in the rhizosphere of rice has been reported by many authors (Lakshmi *et al.*, 1977; App *et al.*, 1980; Baldani and Dobernier 1980; Thomas-Bauzon *et al.*, 1982; Rao *et al.*, 1983; Rao and Rajarammohan rao 1983; Nayak *et al.*, 1986; Dung *et al.*, 1988). *Azospirillum* exerted PGPR characteristics viz., N-fixation, hormonal interaction, improvement in root growth, solubilisation of nutrients, alleviation of salinity and biocontrol against phytopathogens in the host rhizosphere (Nadeem *et al.*, 2006; Gholami *et al.*, 2009). Hence, the development and deployment of this organism, as an agricultural bioinoculant, will be the suitable biological approach for the maximization of growth and yield in upland rice crop.

Neyra *et al.*, (1995) proposed the use of "EPS mediated *Azospirillum* bioflocs", as a delivery system, for the enhancement of growth and yield of crop plants under stress conditions, including, moisture and temperature. The effect of rhizobacterial EPS, as an elicitor of ISR, against phytopathogens of crop plants has already been reported Kyungseok *et al.*, (2008). Eventhough, many reports

suggested the positive role of *Azospirillum* inoculation in rice crop, the role of EPS-rich flocculated culture of *Azospirillum* application on the induction of systemic resistance (ISR) against *P. oryzae* in upland rice has not been studied, so far. The present investigation has been undertaken with an aim to elucidate the role of *Azospirillum* EPS, as an elicitor, on the induction of systemic resistance (ISR) against *Pyricularia oryzae* in upland rice crop.

## Materials and methods

### Preparation of inoculum

Four efficient *Azospirillum* isolates viz., A-7, A-18, A-26, A-37, isolates from the rhizosphere of upland rice var. ASD-19, were used in the present study. All the *Azospirillum* isolates were grown separately in synthetic malate broth (Day and Dobereiner, 1976) supplemented with 0.05 per cent yeast extract (W/V) in a shaking bath at  $30 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$  for 24 hr. Then, the medium was centrifuged at  $5000 \times g$  for 10 min to harvest the log phase cells and the pellets washed three times with 0.1 M phosphate buffer (pH 6.8), finally, the cells were resuspended in the same buffer to a cell concentration of  $1 \times 10^9$  CFU/mL by measuring the OD at 420 nm and used as inoculum.

### EPS production

Minimal salts medium (Neyra and Van Berkum, 1977) was used for the present study together with addition of 8mM fructose and 0.5mM  $\text{KNO}_3$ , as sole carbon and nitrogen source (Sadasivan and Neyra 1985). Each one ml culture of *Azospirillum* isolate ( $1 \times 10^7$  CFU/mL) was added to 100ml of fructose medium dispensed in 250ml Erlenmeyer flask and incubated at  $30 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$  for 5 days under shaking condition (250rpm) in a rotary shaker.

After the incubation period, the EPS produced by individual *Azospirillum* isolate were extracted and purified according to Kyungseok *et al.*, (2008) and used at different concentrations viz., 100, 200, and 300 ppm.

### Preparation of ISR inducing chemicals

ISR inducing chemicals viz., salicylic acid, jasmonic acid and Azibenzolar (Himedia, India) at a level of 0.01 percent concentration were used.

### Treatments

The following treatments viz., ISR inducing chemicals at 0.01 percentage concentration and *Azospirillum* EPS at 200 ppm concentration were used for assessing the biocontrol ability against *Pyricularia oryzae* whereas the optimization of different concentration of *Azospirillum* EPS on the blast disease incidence was tested at 100, 200 and 300 ppm concentration levels.

### Preparation of growth chamber

The growth chamber was a desiccator (12 x 10 cm) consisting of two parts. The lower part was filled with Weaver's medium and upper part contained stainless steel wire mesh (mesh size 3 mm) supports. The lid was placed over the cotton and the chamber was closed before sterilization. The growth chamber was sterilized by autoclaving.

After the sterilization of growth chamber, fifty germinated rice seeds with coleoptile (2 cm high) were transferred aseptically onto the stainless steel wire mesh and incubated for 10 days. The growth chamber was maintained under 14 h day and 10 h night cycle and the temperature ranging from  $24^\circ\text{C}$  at

night to  $32^\circ\text{C}$  around noon. By this time, the rice roots yielded many lateral roots, well spread in the Weaver's medium maintained at the lower part of the growth chamber.

### Challenge inoculation of rice plant with *Pyricularia oryzae*

*P. oryzae* AU-1 (provided by Dept. of plant pathology Annamalai university) was maintained in oat meal agar (OMA) medium and used for the challenge inoculation purpose. Thick spore suspension of the same was prepared with sterile distilled water from 10 day old culture maintained in OMA medium and strained through double layer muslin cloth so as to get a free suspension of conidia. The population was adjusted with the help of Haemocytometer and a spore suspension with optimum spore concentration ( $50,000$  spore $^{-1}$ ) was prepared.

Then, the spore suspension was added with few drops of Tween-80 which increased the adherence capacity of the spores and acts as a sticker. The spraying of spore suspension was done under proper humid condition. Control plants were also sprayed with sterile distilled water.

After one week of challenge inoculation the blast disease incidence was enumerated with a score chart of 0-9 grades devised by International Rice Research Institute (1980). The statistical analysis was carried out according to Gomez and Gomez, (1984).

## Result and Discussion

The dual effect of the Purified EPS of *Azospirillum* isolates viz., A-7, A-18, A-26 and A-37 and ISR inducing chemicals, namely, salicylic acid, jasmonic acid and azibenzolar on the growth and *Pyricularia oryzae* disease incidence in rice was studied under *in vitro* condition (Table 1).

It was observed that the EPS application of each *Azospirillum* isolate was found to enhance the plant height and reduced the disease incidence in upland rice var. ASD-19. Interestingly, the application of EPS, collected from the *Azospirillum* isolates, augmented the height of rice plant and reduced the disease incidence to a higher level when compared to the application of ISR inducing chemicals. Eventhough, the application of ISR inducing chemicals was also found to reduce blast disease incidence as in the case of purified EPS application of *Azospirillum* isolates but did not augment the growth of the rice plant. The results of the present study clearly revealed the absence of phytostimulatory activities of these chemicals. The results of the present study also suggested the dual effect of *Azospirillum* EPS on the augmentation of growth of the host plant as well as the reduction in disease incidence whereas, the ISR inducing chemicals confined with reduction in blast disease incidence alone. Usharani, (2005) reported the phytostimulatory and biocontrol effect of *Pseudomonas fluorescens* against *Pyricularia oryzae* in lowland rice. Bahat-Samet *et al.*, (2004) reported the phytostimulatory effect of *Azospirillum* EPS on wheat. The results of the present study clearly revealed the dual effect (Phytostimulatory and biocontrol) of *Azospirillum* EPS and in conformity with the earlier findings of Bahat-Samet *et al.*, (2004) and Usharani, (2005).

The effect of Purified EPS of *Azospirillum* isolates viz., A-7, A-18, A-26 and A-37 at different concentrations, viz., 100, 200 and 300 ppm on the blast disease incidence of rice was studied under *in vitro* condition (Table- 2).

Table – 1: Response of *Azospirillum* exopolysaccharides (EPS) and ISR inducing chemicals on the enhancement of growth and blast disease incidence (*Pyricularia oryzae*) in rice.

Treatment	Plant Height(cm) ***	Disease incidence (%) a, b
Control	14.21 ± 1.00	82.50 ± 1.21
<b>ISR inducing chemicals**</b>		
Salicylic acid	15.00 ± 0.31	20.12 ± 0.45
Jasmonic acid	14.12 ± 0.45	20.43 ± 0.11
Azibenzolar	14.00 ± 0.16	21.12 ± 0.33
Purified EPS (A-7) *	23.12 ± 0.11	19.80 ± 0.14
Purified EPS (A-18) *	20.06 ± 0.31	18.80 ± 0.39
Purified EPS (A-26) *	21.16 ± 0.42	20.00 ± 0.18
Purified EPS (A-37) *	24.12 ± 0.36	19.10 ± 0.14

\* EPS collected from minimal medium of Neyra and Van Berkum (1977) supplemented with 0.1% pectic acid and 0.005 % after KNO<sub>3</sub> after 48 hr of incubation. Purified EPS was prepared according to Kyungseok et al.(2008).

\*\* at 0.01 per cent

\*\*\* 20<sup>th</sup> DAS

a. Disease incidence estimated 7 days after challenge inoculation with *Pyricularia oryzae*

b. Values are mean of three replications ± SD

Table – 2: application effect of *Azospirillum* EPS at different concentrations on blast disease incidence in rice

Treatment	Concentration of EPS (ppm)	Disease incidence* <sup>a</sup> (%)	statistics <sup>b,c</sup>
Control	–	78.8 ± 1.04	-
Purified EPS from (A-7)	100	17.3 ± 0.42	e
	200	16.3 ± 0.31	f
	300	16.0 ± 0.11	f
Purified EPS from (A-18)	100	20.3 ± 0.18	a
	200	19.2 ± 0.12	b
	300	19.0 ± 0.16	b
Purified EPS from (A-26)	100	18.8 ± 0.39	c
	200	17.8 ± 0.22	d
	300	17.6 ± 0.45	d
Purified EPS from (A-37)	100	15.5 ± 0.13	g
	200	14.5 ± 0.21	h
	300	14.3 ± 0.44	h

\*EPS collected from minimal medium of Neyra and Van Berkum (1977) supplemented with 0.1% pectic acid and 0.005 % after KNO<sub>3</sub> after 48 hr of incubation and Purified EPS was prepared according to Kyungseok et al.(2008).

<sup>a</sup>Disease incidence estimated 7 days after challenge inoculation with *Pyricularia oryzae*

<sup>b</sup>Values followed by different letters are significantly differed at 5 % level according to student't' test

<sup>c</sup>Values are mean of three replications ± SD

It was found that the application of purified EPS, collected from each *Azospirillum* isolate, was found to reduce the blast disease incidence in rice to a higher level when compared to control plants. Among the different concentrations of EPS, the application of purified EPS at 200 ppm level reduced the blast disease incidence to a level on par with 300 ppm level of EPS application. However, a marked variation was observed between 100 and 200 ppm level of EPS application regarding the blast disease resistance in rice. The study clearly revealed the importance of *Azospirillum* EPS application at 200 ppm level on the effective reduction of blast disease incidence in rice.

Kyungseok et al. (2008) studied the different concentration of purified EPS of *Burkholderia gladioli* IN-26 against *Colletotrichum orbiculare* and optimized 200 ppm as effective concentration for the biocontrol of *Colletotrichum orbiculare* in cucumber. However, there were no earlier

reports regarding the biocontrol effect of *Azospirillum* EPS at different concentrations, available against *P.oryzae*. The results of the present study clearly revealed the optimization of *Azospirillum* EPS (200 ppm) for the effective biocontrol of *Pyricularia oryzae* incidence in rice and the subject needs further elaborate reserach.

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