

## Original Research Article

### Comparative Evaluation of *in-vitro* Efficacy of Bioagent Culture Filtrates and Novel Chemical Compounds Against *Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *cubense*

#### ABSTRACT:

The Assam and North-eastern regions of India recognized as diverse repositories of wild and cultivated banana cultivars, confront a significant threat to banana varieties, Malbhog due to Fusarium wilt disease caused by *Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *cubense* (*Foc*). This study investigates the *in-vitro* bioefficacy of indigenous bioagents and new-generation chemical compounds against *Foc* to develop an integrated module subsequently, in line with the worldwide pursuit of environmentally conscientious and high-performance agricultural practices. In this study four bioagents viz., *Bacillus vallismortis*, *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*, *Trichoderma harzianum* and *Talaromyces pinophilus* were screened *in-vitro* against *Foc* revealed the highest efficacy of *B. vallismortis* with 68.22 % mycelial growth inhibition of *Foc* followed by *B. amyloliquefaciens* with (60.05%) and the least inhibition was exhibited by *T. alaromyces pinophilus* with (50.05%). To identify new generation chemical compounds, namely Propiconazole, Azoxystrobin, Tebuconazole + Trifloxystrobin were tested with a standard check Carbendazim wherein all the chemicals significantly inhibited the mycelial growth of the pathogen over control with Tebuconazole + Trifloxystrobin combination fungicide showing highest percent inhibition of 94% at 0.1% concentration followed by Carbendazim at 0.1%. Our study has identified potential microbial strain and chemical fungicide which can be further explored for development and exploration of bio-fungicide and chemical fungicide based bio-intensive integrated management of Fusarium wilt menace in malbhog banana in the region.

**Keywords:** Biocontrol, bio-fungicide, Chemical fungicide, *Fusarium* wilt, Malbhog banana

#### INTRODUCTION:

Bananas and plantains (*Musa* spp. Colla) within the order Zingiberales are significant tropical and subtropical food crops, crucial for the food industry, food security, and income (Zhang *et*

*al.*, 2005). The term "banana" encompasses various species or hybrids derived from *Musa acuminata* and *Musa balbisiana*. Globally, bananas rank high in export potential and palatability, trailing only rice, wheat, and maize in terms of gross value of output (Singh *et al.*, 2016). Cultivation dates back to 4000 BCE in New Guinea and is presently widespread across 150 countries, with major production in Asia, Latin America, and Africa, particularly in India and China. Other top producers include Ecuador, Brazil, the Philippines, Indonesia, Mexico, and Colombia, while major importers include China, the European Union, the United States, Canada, Japan, the Russian Federation, and the Near East countries (FAOSTAT, 2021).

Bananas, often termed a 'superfood,' are rich in essential minerals such as potassium, phosphorus, calcium, magnesium, and antioxidants, and provide 1-2.5% protein content, along with fibers, carbohydrates, and vitamins (Sarma *et al.*, 2020). The Assam and North-eastern region of India stands out as a diverse hub for wild and domesticated banana cultivars. Malbhog banana (AAB) is a popular indigenous cultivar in Assam, prized for its taste, high Total Soluble Solids (TSS), year-round availability, and market demand. However, *Fusarium* wilt disease, caused by *Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *cubense* Race 1, poses a threat to Malbhog banana with 30-60% incidence in Assam leading to the gradual replacement of the most valued cultivar by Cavendish varieties (Savani *et al.*, 2021; Kumari *et al.*, 2023). Chemical management is often the most relied method, but overuse of chemicals has posed a serious threat to the ecosystem warranting the need to identify safer chemicals and bioagents for agroecosystem (Bora *et al.*, 2023; Srivastava and Bora, 2023).

Carbendazim is the most preferred chemical option for banana growers in Assam. However, the recently proposed ban on the carbendazim group of fungicides warrants safer chemical molecules (The Gazette of India, 2020). Bio-intensive management strategies, incorporating soil antagonists like *Trichoderma* spp. and *Pseudomonas* spp., offer an alternative to chemical fungicides against a wide range of soil-borne pathogens (Bora and Bora 2020, Damodaran *et al.*, 2023; Saikia *et al.*, 2020). Integrated Disease Management (IDM) tools, considering the adverse effects of chemical fungicides on health and biodiversity, are recommended for a balanced and natural approach to disease control in agro-ecosystems (Bora *et al.*, 2022; Srivastava *et al.*, 2022) owing to their direct antagonism and induced resistance (Cheng *et al.*, 2020). Natural biological products with beneficial strains, such as beneficial soil microbes, and endophytes are being explored as new strategies against horticultural disease management (Chaudhary *et al.*, 2022; Taye *et al.*, 2023). Further research

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is needed to understand the functionality of bioagents, their mode of action, and the identification of antifungal metabolites to enhance the effectiveness of bio-control strategies against Fusarium wilt. With this background, our study aimed at identification of some native bioagents and new generation chemical molecules to design integrated module against the disease.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS:

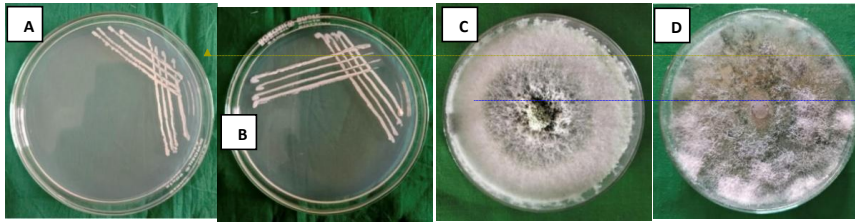
Different laboratory aspects of the experiment was performed in the Department of Plant Pathology, Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat. The experimental location Jorhat, geographically located at 26°44'N latitude and 94°19'E longitude with an elevation of 91m above mean sea level (MSL). It is situated in the Upper Brahmaputra Valley Zone (UBVZ) and experiences a sub-tropical humid climate with summer temperatures around 25-35°C during the months of May to August and winter temperatures ranging from 7-18°C from November to February.

### Microbial bioagents

Four potentially aggressive bioagents viz., *Bacillus vallismortis*, *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*, *Trichoderma harzianum*, and *Talaromycespinophilus* were collected from the Biocontrol Laboratory of the Department of Plant Pathology, AAU, Jorhat, Assam, India (Table 1, Figure 1). The bioagents previously identified and submitted to the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) gene Bank, were collected and preserved at 4±1°C for further use. Bacterial bioagents were grown utilizing Nutrient Agar (NA) (HIMEDIA-GM001-500G) media and incubated for 48 hours at 28±1°C. Fungal bioagents were grown in Potato dextrose agar (PDA) (HIMEDIA-MH096) and incubated for 72 hours at 28±1°C.

Table 1: List of bioagents with (NCBI) accession numbers

Sl. No	Bioagent	Gene Bank Accession Number
1	<i>Bacillus vallismortis</i> BaSv6	OM585584
2	<i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> BaSv11	OM232770
3	<i>Talaromycespinophilus</i> FKz09	ON148010
4	<i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> FKz10	MZ959806



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**Figure 1:** Pure Cultures of Bioagents

Figure 1: Pure ~~cultures~~ ~~cultures~~ of bioagents

- A. *Bacillus vallismortis*BaSv6
- B. *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*BaSv11
- C. *Trichoderma harzianum*FKz10
- D. *Talaromycespinophilus*FKz09

### Source of pathogen and preservation

The pathogen *Fusarium oxysporum*f.sp.*ubense*Race 1 previously isolated from malbhog banana (AAB Group), identified with race specific primer with NCBI GenBank accession No. OP090365 Foc\_AB02 (Baruah, 2022) was collected from the ~~the~~ Department of Plant Pathology, AAU, Jorhat, Assam, India. The pathogen was transferred to freshly prepared potato dextrose agar (PDA) media and incubated for 72 hours at 28±1 °C. The culture was finally preserved at 4±1 °C in the refrigerator for further use.

### Chemical fungicides

Commercial grade four different new generation chemicals viz., Propiconazole, Azoxystrobin, Tebuconazole+Trifloxystrobin, and Carbendazim were collected from the market for further *in-vitro* test against the pathogen *Foc*.

### *In-vitro* bioefficacy assay of bioagents against *Foc*

The interaction and *in vitro* antagonistic potential of different bioagents against pathogen *Foc* were assessed. Fungal bioagents isolated by Saikia, 2022 viz., *Trichoderma harzianum* and *Talaromycespinophilus* were tested on PDA media by the dual culture plate technique (Dennis and Webster, 1971). Mycelial plugs (5 mm in diameter) were collected from actively growing regions with a sterilized cork borer; fungal bioagent and pathogen were placed 4 cm apart on the 9cm Petri plates at the opposite ends and allowed to grow at 28±1°C. The pathogen *Foc* was also grown as a monoculture on their respective media and

served as a control. Similarly, bacterial bioagents viz., *Bacillus vallismortis*, and *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*, were evaluated for their antagonistic effect against the pathogen by dual culture method (Utkhede and Rahe, 1983). Mycelial disc from seven-day-old culture was placed at the centre of the PDA media for *Foc* pathogen at  $28 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$  for two days. The bacterial antagonist was inoculated on four sides of the pathogen, 1 cm away from the periphery of the plate. Incubation was done at  $28 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$  for 72 hours. A monoculture plate of the pathogen was maintained as a control. The *in vitro* dual culture treatments were replicated five times with a completely randomized design (CRD). The growth of the isolates was monitored and observations were recorded at intervals of 24, 48, and 72 hours after inoculation. Radial growth of the treated fungal pathogens was measured and percent inhibition (PI) was calculated against the control plate. The percent inhibition was calculated using the formula as suggested by Vincent (1927):

$$PI = \{(C-T)/C\} \times 100$$

Where:

C = radial growth of the pathogenic fungus in control

T = radial growth of the pathogenic fungus in the presence of an antagonist

PI = Percent Inhibition

#### ***In vitro* assay of different chemicals against *Fusarium oxysporum* f. *sp. cubense***

The efficacy of chemicals viz., Propiconazole, Azoxystrobin, Tebuconazole+Trifloxystrobin, and Carbendazim were evaluated against the pathogen *Fusarium oxysporum* f. *sp. cubense* (*Foc*) at two different concentrations i.e., 0.1% and 0.2% for the *in-vitro* assay assessed by poisoned food technique (Nene and Thapliyal, 2000). A total of 8 treatments including the chemicals with the pathogen as absolute control and Carbendazim, the widely used and recommended fungicide was used as a control check with each treatment replicated five times and was designed in a completely randomized design (CRD). The poisoned food technique was used where the media was poisoned by the chemicals to get 0.1 and 0.2% concentrations.

The medium was supplemented with streptomycin sulphate @50ppm to prevent bacterial contamination. Medium without any test chemical was maintained as control. Each Petri plate was inoculated with a culture disc (5 mm diameter) from a week-old pure culture of *Foc* under laminar airflow and incubated in a BOD incubator at  $28 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$  till full growth was

observed in control. The related efficacies of the chemicals were estimated by measuring the radial growth in treatment and control plates

Observation of colony diameter of the pathogen was recorded when control plates were fully covered with the mycelium of the tested pathogen. Percent inhibition of the mycelial growth was calculated as per the method by Vincent (1927).

### Statistical analysis

CRD was employed for *in-vitro* studies and pot experiments for statistical analysis of the data. The data were collected for statistical analysis by Fisher's method of analysis of variance. The significance of variance among the data was analyzed by calculating the "F" value and comparing it with the tabulated value of "F" at a 5% level of probability as given by Snedecor and Cochran (1971) in the SAS Software. The percentage values were converted after Gomez and Gomez, 1984, and transformed by the angular transformation. The treatment means were compared among themselves by calculating critical difference (CD) as follows:

C.D. at 5% = S. Ed  $\times$  t<sub>0.05</sub> or error degrees of freedom

Where the standard error of differences (S. Ed) of the mean was calculated by using the formula:

$$S. Ed. (\pm) = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times \text{error mean square}}{\text{No. of replication}}}$$

Where, S. Ed. = Standard error of the difference

And t<sub>0.05</sub> is the table value of ~~students~~ 't' obtained at the 5% level of probability.

The significance and non-significance of the treatments at a 5% probability level were calculated by multiplying the S. Ed with the appropriate tabulated value for error degrees of freedom. The significance and non-significance of the treatments at a 5% level of probability were calculated by multiplying the S.Ed. with the appropriate tabulated value for error degrees of freedom.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS:

#### Antagonistic study of selected bio-agents against *Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *cubense* by dual culture technique

The study on the efficacy of bio-agents on the growth of *Foc* (diameter in cm) was recorded at 3 intervals of 24, 48, and 72 hours of inoculation of *Foc* which varied significantly with

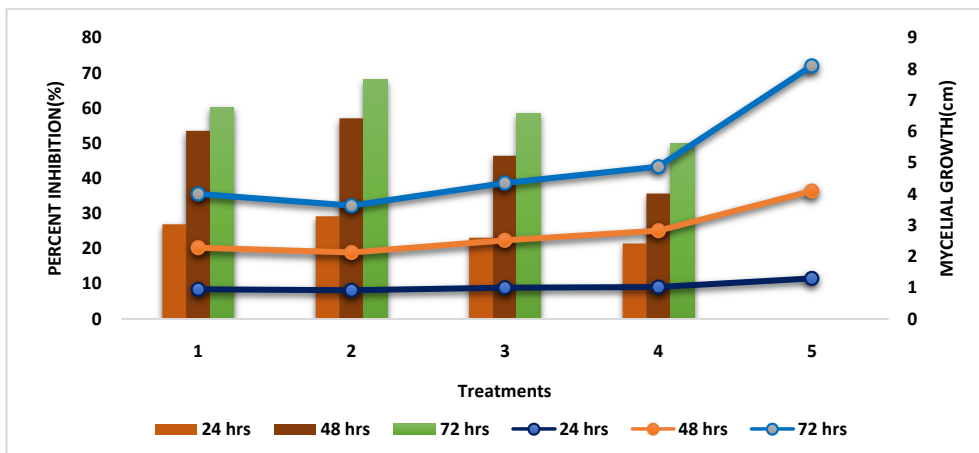
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that of control at all intervals (Table 2 and Figure 2). The observation was recorded up to the full growth of *Foc* observed under control. After 72 hours of inoculation, the growth of *Foc* was 1.50 cm with inhibition of 68.22% under *Bacillus vallismortis* which differed significantly from all other treatments. The effect of *B. vallismortis* was followed by *B. amyloliquifaciens* with a growth of 1.72 cm with 60.05% inhibition. Thereafter *B. amyloliquifaciens* was followed by *T. harzianum* with growth of 1.83 cm at 58.51% inhibition and lastly *T. pinophilus* with 2.05 cm at 50.05% inhibition. Out of all the tested bioagents, *Bacillus vallismortis* showed 68.22 % growth inhibition of *Foc*, and the least inhibition was exhibited by *Talaromycespinophilus* with 50.05%.

Table 2. *In vitro* efficacy of different bioagents against *Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *cupense* in dual culture assay

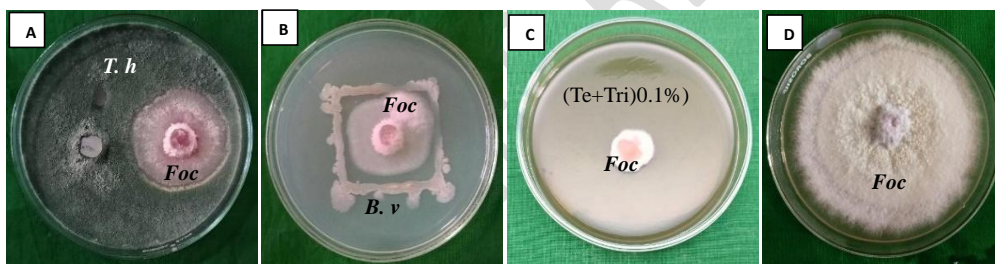
Sl. no.	Treatments	Mycelial growth (cm)*		Percent (%) inhibition over control
		72(hrs)	72(hrs)	
1	<i>Bacillus amyloliquifaciens</i>	1.72	60.05	
2	<i>Bacillus vallismortis</i>	1.50	68.22	
3	<i>Trichoderma harzianum</i>	1.83	58.51	
4	<i>Talaromycespinophilus</i>	2.05	50.05	
5	Control	4.00	0	
	SE(±d)	0.0132		
	CD ( p =0.05)	0.297		

\*Mean of five replication



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**Figure 2:** Graphical representation of effect of bioagents on *Foc* mycelial growth(cm) and percent inhibition over control(%) at 24 hours interval



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**Figure 3:** Inhibition of *Fusarium oxysporum* sp. *cubense* (*Foc*) by most effective bioagents and chemicals

- A) *T. harzianum* (*Th*) + *Foc*
- B) *B. vallismortis* (*B.v*) + *Foc*
- C) (Tebuconazole + Trifloxystrobin) 0.1% (*Te+Tri* 0.1%) + *Foc*
- D) Control (*Foc*)

The antagonistic bacterium *B. vallismortis* and *B. amyloliquifaciens* exhibited 68.22 and 60.05 percent higher inhibition than other bioagents *Trichoderma harzianum* and *Talaromyces spinophilus* when compared against *Foc* control plate suggesting their superiority. Earlier Kaur *et al.* (2015) also established *Bacillus* spp. working against the growth of *Foc* and the species was also effective against fruit rot of King Chilli up to 83.22%

(Saikia *et al.*, 2022). *Bacillus velezensis* YEBBR6 and *Bacillus licheniformis* were found effective against *Foc* with percent inhibition of 63.3% and 77.59% (Ravi *et al.*, 2022; Yadav *et al.*, 2021). *Bacillus* spp. a multi-functioning bacteria acting as a bioagent, and plant growth enhancer and is known for its wide range of secondary metabolites (Bora *et al.*, 2024). The pathogen inhibition by both species was mainly attributed to antimicrobial metabolites, antibiotics that might have led to morphological deformities, and disintegration of fungal cells (Bora and Bora, 2021). The fungal antagonist *T. harzianum* exhibited an inhibition percentage of 58.51% and that of *T. pinophilus* was 50.0 % similar to the earlier results (Kumari *et al.*, 2014; Tian *et al.*, 2021). The inhibition zone developed suggested the presence of diffusible non-volatile compounds with an antagonistic effect. *Trichoderma* spp. are well-established antagonists with excellent efficacy against a wide range of fungal and bacterial phytopathogens (Mukherjee *et al.*, 2013) with varied modes of action *viz.*, mycoparasitism, competition for space and nutrition, antibiosis or action of secondary metabolites or elicitation of plant [defense/defence](#) mechanisms in inhibition (Bora *et al.*, 2023).

#### ***In vitro* screening of new-generation fungicides**

Four different new-generation chemical fungicides were evaluated singly against *Foc* to find out the *in vitro* efficacy in inhibiting the growth of the fungus. The results presented in Table 3 and Figure 3 show all the chemicals significantly inhibited the mycelial growth of the pathogen over control.

Table 3. *In-vitro* efficacy of different chemicals against mycelial growth of *Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *cubense*

<b>Treatments</b>	<b>Mycelial growth (cm)*</b>	<b>Percent inhibition over control (%)</b>
T1: Propiconazole (0.1%) + <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>	1.00	88
T2: Propiconazole (0.2%) + <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>	0.80	91
T3: Azoxystrobin (0.1%)+ <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>	1.67	82
T4: Azoxystrobin (0.2%)+ <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>	1.05	88
T5: Tebuconazole+Trifloxystrobin (0.1%) + <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>	0.64	94

T6:	Tebuconazole+Trifloxystrobin (0.2%) + <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>	0.00	100
T7:	Carbendazim(0.1%) + <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>	0.62	93
T8:	Control	9.00	-
	SE(±d)	0.042	
	CD ( p =0.05)	0.089	

\*Mean of five replication

Among the fungicides tested, Tebuconazole+Trifloxystrobin exhibited the highest inhibition of 100% and 94 % at concentrations of 0.2% and 0.1% respectively followed by Carbendazim (0.1%) with percent inhibition of 93% on mycelial growth of the pathogen over control. Azoxystrobin and Propiconazole showed percent inhibition of 88% and 91% respectively at 0.2% concentration.

Mishra *et al.* (2019) carried out *in-vitro* screening of commonly used commercially available potential systemic fungicides (Topsin M and Carbendazim) against *Fusarium oxysporum* F. sp. *lycopersici* at three different concentrations (50 ppm, 100 ppm, and 200 ppm) which revealed that Carbendazim at 200 ppm has the strongest antifungal potential. Earlier Niwas *et al.* (2020) evaluated the fungicides viz. carbendazim, azoxystrobin, and propiconazole *in-vitro* against *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *cubense* where the results revealed that among the fungicides used, carbendazim @ 500 and 750 ppm significantly inhibited the mycelial growth of *Foc* followed by azoxystrobin. While in another study by Somu *et al.* (2014) reported the control of *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *cubense* (*Foc*) upto up to 100% by the usage of Carbendazim, Carboxin, Propiconazole and Benomyl. Azoxystrobin showed a moderate growth inhibition in conformity. New generation chemicals viz., Propiconazole is known to have inhibitory function in fungal cell membrane ergosterols formation, through the blockage in the action of 14- $\alpha$ -sterol demethylase (Gupta *et al.*, 2013). Azoxystrobin and other Strobilurins cause blockage of electron transport and inhibit mitochondrial respiration. Tebuconazole is a demethylase inhibitor (DMI) interfering in the cell-building process and Trifloxystrobin obstructs respiration in plant pathogenic fungi. Carbendazim restricts the biosynthesis of DNA during fungal cell division (Singh *et al.*, 2016).

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, our study highlights the efficacy of native bioagents (*Bacillus* spp., *Trichoderma*, and *Talaromyces*) and new-generation chemical fungicides (Propiconazole, Azoxystrobin, Tebuconazole + Trifloxystrobin, and Carbendazim) against *Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *cubense*. *Bacillus vallismortis* showed outstanding biocontrol potential with 68.22% growth inhibition. Propiconazole, especially at 0.2%, demonstrated 100% inhibition among the chemicals tested. This study has identified bioagents *Bacillus* spp. and chemical Propiconazole as management options. However, field study coupled with a basic understanding of the compatibility of the bioagent and chemical, in-depth biocontrol mechanism identifying bioactive metabolites, and finally development of a bio-intensive module combining both the control options can provide a sustainable solution on a real-time basis against *Foc* in banana. Further, developing a consortium of all the effective microbes could address the fusarium wilt in organic production systems as well as new sustainable green technology.

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