Effect of the Introduction Time of *Trichoderma harzianum* into Soil on its Biocontrol Potential against *Meloidogyne javanica* on Tomato Plants under Greenhouse Conditions

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**A B S T R A C T**

The effect of the introduction time of *Trichoderma harzianum* into soil on its biocontrol potential against *Meloidogyne javanica* on tomato plants was evaluated in a greenhouse pot experiment. Seven introduction times (inoculations) of *T. harzianum* were tested. The fungus was added simultaneously and 5, 10 and 15 days, either before or after the infestation of tomato soil with *M. javanica* eggs. Plants inoculated with *M. javanica* alone, *T. harzianum* alone and non-treated plants served as controls. Results showed that all *T. harzianum* applications suppressed (*P* ≤ 0.05) *M. javanica* reproduction and the root damage of the tested tomato plants, while generally increased the tomato growth parameters. The time of the fungus application into soil was found to be very critical. The early applications of the fungus (5, 10 and 15 days before soil infestation with *M. javanica*) were the most effective.

**Keywords**
Application time, Biological control, *Trichoderma harzianum*, *Meloidogyne javanica*, *Solanum lycopersicum*

**Article Info**
Accepted: 16 April 2018
Available Online: 10 May 2018

**Introduction**

Tomato, *Solanum lycopersicum* L., is ranking first among the world vegetable cultivation, where it accounts for 16% of the world vegetable production (130 million metric tons/year) (FAO, 2015) unfortunately; tomato plants are attacked by many plant pathogens either in the fields or greenhouses. The most common of these pathogens are: *Verticillium*, *Fusarium*, tobacco mosaic virus, and the root-knot nematodes, *Meloidogyne* spp. (Anastasiadis. *et al.*, 2008). Root-knot nematodes, especially *M. javanica* The root-knot nematode, *Meloidogyne incognita*, is a sedentary endoparasitic plant pathogen with a broad host range. These nematodes are of considerable economic importance,
responsible for low crop yields and annual losses in tropical countries of 22% (Sasser, 1979). These parasites are the most prevalent in the country (Hussain et al., 2012; Kayani et al., 2012a, 2013) and accounts for growth impairment (Hussain et al., 2011a, Irshad et al., 2012; Maleita et al., 2012). Use of chemicals for nematode control, though very effective, cannot be adopted by the farmers in developing countries due to their high cost. In developed countries, nematicides are undesirable due to associated problems of residual toxicity, environmental pollution and public health hazards (Thomason, 1987). These factors are an impetus for the discovery of alternative methods for nematode control (Tzortzakakis and Petsas, 2003). One alternative to chemical nematicides is the use of biological control agents, either alone or integrated with other pest management strategies (Davies et al., 1991; Hussain et al., 2011b; Singh et al., 2012). Microbial pesticides rely upon the potential biochemicals synthesized by the microbs and it requires in small quantities often decomposing rapidly (Tian et al., 2007; Elyousr et al., 2010; Khan and Haque, 2011). Biopesticides are less toxic than chemical pesticides and safer to the beneficial microorganism, human and environment. In a number of instances, they have been proved as effective control agents in managing plant parasitic nematodes. In general, they have specific mode of action with a narrow range of targets. Since, they are slow acting upon the target organisms, they need relative critical application time which results in suppression of populations rather than their elimination (Elyousr et al., 2010). In biological control, many antagonists have shown efficacy against root-knot nematodes. Among these, the fungus Trichoderma harzianum has been found to be an effective bio control agent for the management of root-knot and other nematodes (Casas-Flores and Herrera-Estrella, 2007; López-Llorca et al., 2008; Hall- mann et al., 2009; Moosavi and Zare, 2012). This present study was conducted to determine the effects of the introduction time of T. harzianum into soil on their biocontrol potential against M. javanica on tomato under greenhouse conditions.

Materials and Methods

Sample collection

Fungal collection, isolation and maintenance

Soil samples were collected from seven different greenhouses located on farms in Riyadh, al muzahimiyah area the soil samples were taken from greenhouses which haven't been treated with any of the fungicide within the last 7 days. About 25 grams of top soil (after removal of 2 cm of soil surface) were collected in sterile cups, labeled with date and source of collection. The samples were transported to the laboratory and processed within 2 hours of collection (Babu et al., 2000).

For isolation from soil, serial dilution and pure plate technique was used. Dilution at 10\(^{1}\), 10\(^{2}\) and 10\(^{3}\), were subsequently spread onto Semi-selective Medium plates and incubated at 25 ± 1°C for 14 days (Gaugler and Bilgrami, 2004). The fourteen days old of fungal culture was cut into small plug of mycelium using sterile borer and transferred to a new plate of Potato Dextrose Agar (P.D.A.). Sub-culturing was repeated several times in order to get a pure culture. The pure cultures were maintained on P.D.A. plates at 4°C.

Fungal identification

Morphological identification

Purified cultures (from seven days old fungal culture) of the isolated fungi were examined macroscopically and microscopically in order
to identify the strain on the basis of their morphological traits and cultural characteristics of the fungi such as mycelium growth, colony texture, spores production and other characteristics (Andrews, 2006). Microscopic examination for the purpose of identification was carried out by transferring a portion of the mycelium to clean microscopic glass slides. For better analysis of morphological characteristics, the slides were stained with Lactophenol blue solution to enhance contrast. The prepared slides were examined microscopically at 40× magnification.

Preparation of spore suspension of T. harzianum

Fifteen days before the experiment, the fungal was cultivated on P.D.A. media plates in order to produce viable spores in sufficient numbers to allow a range of tests to be conducted on spores of the same age and life history. Spore suspension was obtained by washing the ascospores that formed on the surface of plates with 11ml of 0.01% sterile Tween 20. The suspension was collected in a sterile 100 ml Erlenmeyer flask and loosened by shaking with sterile glass beads for 2 hr. The density of spore suspension was adjusted with 0.01% sterile Tween 20 to correspond to a final concentration of approximately 5 × 10⁷ spore/mL. The number of spores was quantified using a Neubauer counting chamber and a compound microscope (400×) (Chandra, 2006). The suspension is then filtered through gauze and stored in refrigerator at a temperature of 4 °C until use.

Collection of the nematode Meloidogyne javanica

Egg collection

Nematode eggs were extracted from heavily galled tomato roots originally obtained from a greenhouse cultured with tomato according to procedure described by Reimann et al., (2008). Galled roots were washed free from soil under tap water, cut into 1 cm pieces and macerated in a Waring blender at high speed for 20 s and collected in a glass bottle. Sodium hypochlorite (NaOCl) was added to a final concentration of 1.5% active chlorine to separate eggs from their surrounding gelatinous matrix (Figure 1). The bottle was shaken vigorously for 3 min and the suspension was thoroughly washed with tap water through a sieve combination (250, 100, 45 and 25 μm) to remove the NaOCl. Eggs were collected on the 25 μm sieve and washed with tap water into a beaker and used directly for assay after an aliquot was removed to estimate the number of eggs per milliliter.

Nematode juvenile collection

Eggs were surface disinfested with sodium hypochlorite as described above and washed with sterile filtered 1% sodium Thiosulfate for 3 minutes followed by sterile water for 5 minutes the eggs were then transferred for hatching onto nylon screens (30-μm-pore size) in sterile water. J2 that passed through the filter within 72 hrs were collected and used immediately for assays.

Nematode identification

Nematode identification was performed by experts from the Laboratory of Department of Plant Protection, King Saud University. Based on morphological and morph metrical characteristics, specimens were identified as the root-knot nematode, Meloidogyne javanica.

Study site

The laboratory work was carried out in department of Plant Protection, King Saud University. The experiment was carried out
during the period from October 2017 to January 2018.

**Plant’s temperature conditions in greenhouse experiments**

The experimental plants were kept in the greenhouse where the temperature was ranged from 30 ± 2º C during the day to 22±2º C during the night.

**Type of tomato used**

Tomato of Newton coated seeds type medium hybrid was purchased from the local Agricultural Company in Riyadh city.

**Soil mixture preparation**

Soil, sand and compost were collected from agronomy farm at Riyadh city composted and mixed well in a ratio of 6:2:1 respectively (Johnson and Curl, 1972). The mixture was autoclaved at 121ºC for 15 minutes at 15 psi. The sterilized soil was allowed to cool at room temperature and used for filling the plastic tray and pots used for seedlings.

**Preparations of pots**

Plastic pots of 1000 cm³ were cleaned, washed, dried up properly and sterilized with 70% ethanol. Each pot was filled with 1000 g of sterilized soil mixture for later use. Data were statistically analyzed using analysis of variance (ANOVA), and treatments means were separated by protected Fischer’s least significant difference (LSD) using SAS.

**Results and Discussion**

**Shoot and root fresh weight**

*Trichoderma harzianum* increased significantly (P< 0.05) root and shoot fresh weight, whether introduced after or prior (5, 10 and 15 days) to nematode inoculation, compared to inoculation with nematode alone (Table 1 and Figure 1). However, effects of the fungus introduction after (5 and 10 days) to nematode inoculation were not different (P ≤ 0.05). Similarly, introduction of *T. harzianum* at all times reduced the number of galls/plant (Table 2). However, such reduction of galls was greater when the fungus was introduced 15 days before to nematode inoculation. Reduction number of egg mass/plant of *M. javanica* was greater when the fungus was introduced 15 days before to nematode inoculation. However, such reduction number of galls/plant and number of egg mass/plant was obtained (P ≤ 0.05) by *T. harzianum* at all times of the fungus introduction compared to nematode alone (Table 2 and Figure 2).

The introduction of *T. harzianum* to *M. javanica* - infested soil at or prior to nematode inoculation increased host growth and suppressed nematode reproduction compared to controls. Our results support previous reports on the efficacy of different species and isolates of *Trichoderma* against *Meloidogyne* spp. (Mascarin *et al.*, 2012; Pandey *et al.*, 2003; Siddique *et al.*, 2001). The suppressive effects of *T. harzianum*, reported in this study, on nematode number of galls/plant and number of egg mass/plant are strong evidence that considerable parasitism was occurring. Our results indicate that time of the fungus introduction into the soil proved to be very important. Greater control effects were achieved when *T. harzianum* was introduced 15 days after to soil infestation with the nematode. Similar evidence was previously reported. The extra time given to *T. harzianum* was very advantageous to have an established fungal population. A similar conclusion was suggested by Al-Hazmi *et al.*, (2008) working with the nematode-trapping fungus of *Arthrobotrys conoides* against *M. incognita* on corn.
**Table 1** Effect of the inoculation time with *Trichoderma harzianum* on the root and shoot fresh weights of tomato plants infected with *Meloidogyne javanica*, 60 days after inoculation

| Treatment                                             | Root fresh weight (g) | Shoot fresh weight (g) |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| *T. harzianum* + *M. javanica* at the same time       | 25.84 b               | 32.50 bc               |
| *T. harzianum*, 5 days before *M. javanica*           | 22.65 cd              | 31.94 bc               |
| *T. harzianum*, 10 days before *M. javanica*          | 24.55 bc              | 32.45 bc               |
| *T. harzianum*, 15 days before *M. javanica*          | 29.26 a               | 38.10 a                |
| *T. harzianum*, 5 days after *M. javanica*            | 22.02 de              | 29.98 c                |
| *T. harzianum*, 10 days after *M. javanica*           | 21.65 de              | 23.94 d                |
| *T. harzianum*, 15 days after *M. javanica*           | 20.00 fg              | 23.16 d                |
| *T. harzianum* alone (control)                        | 25.22 b               | 32.86 b                |
| *M. javanica* alone (control)                         | 19.06 g               | 22.34 d                |
| Non-inoculated plants (free control)                  | 29.90 a               | 35.98 a                |

Data are means of four replicates. Means, in each column, followed by the same letter(s) are not significantly different according to Fischer’s protected least significant difference (LSD) test (P ≤ 0.05)

**Table 2** Effect of the inoculation time with *Trichoderma harzianum* on the number of galls and egg masses developed by *Meloidogyne javanica* on tomato roots, 60 days after inoculation

| Treatment                                             | Number of galls/plant | Number of egg masses/plant |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| *T. harzianum* + *M. javanica* at the same time       | 50.25 de              | 14.00 ef                    |
| *T. harzianum*, 5 days before *M. javanica*           | 52.25 de              | 16.20 e                     |
| *T. harzianum*, 10 days before *M. javanica*          | 55.00 d               | 18.00 e                     |
| *T. harzianum*, 15 days before *M. javanica*          | 21.00 e               | 5.00 f                      |
| *T. harzianum*, 5 days after *M. javanica*            | 73.25 d               | 28.20 d                     |
| *T. harzianum*, 10 days after *M. javanica*           | 109.75 c              | 38.4 c                      |
| *T. harzianum*, 15 days after *M. javanica*           | 171.25 b              | 58.20 b                     |
| *T. harzianum* alone (control)                        | -                     | -                           |
| *M. javanica* alone (control)                         | 511.75 a              | 208.00 a                    |
| Non-inoculated plants (free control)                  | -                     | -                           |

Data are means of four replicates. Means, in each column, followed by the same letter(s) are not significantly different according to Fischer’s protected least significant difference (LSD) test (P ≤ 0.05)
Although *M. javanica* caused considerable crop damage to tomatoes in Saudi.

Our results conclude that time can be an important factor in success of fungal biocontrol agent. Results showed that when *T. harzianum* isolate are introduced into soil at or prior to nematode inoculation they can be more effective in managing *M. javanica* because they need certain time to be established in soil.

All *T. harzianum* treatments significantly decreased the number of galls and egg amasses developed by *M. javanica* on tomato plants.

All *T. harzianum* treatments significantly increased the root and shoot fresh weights of tomato plants infected with *M. javanica*.

Infestation of soil with *T. harzianum*, 15 days before the inoculation with *M. javanica* was
the best treatment in controlling M. javanica on tomato and increasing plant growth.

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