INTRODUCTION

Chrysanthemum (Dendranthema grandiflora Tzvelev syn. Chrysanthemum morifolium [Ramat.] Kitam) is one of the most commercially cultivated cut flowers worldwide, including in Indonesia. In the country, the production centers are located in Berastagi (North Sumatera), Solok (West Sumatera), Cipanas and Lembang (West Java), Ungaran (Central Java), Slemen and Kulonprogo (DI Yogyakarta), Batu and Pasuruan (East Java), Tomohon (North Sulawesi) and Malino (South Sulawesi) (Hayati et al., 2019). Chrysanthemum ranks as the most marketed cut flower in the domestic market, in line with the production increase in the last five years. The production was recorded 427.5 million stalks in 2014 and increased to 488.2 million stalks in 2018 following the increment of harvesting and planting area (Helmiatin & Susanty, 2019).

However, these positive trends have been still constrained by the poor physical quality of the flowers, especially for the traditional farmers. The pest and pathogen attacks, especially white rust, still become one of the main problems in improving cut flower productivity and quality (Nuryani et al., 2018). The disease is caused by the pathogenic fungus Puccinia horiana P. Henn (Basidiomycetes), limitedly hosted in 12 species, including Chrystanthemum and Nipponanthemum and Leucanthemella (O’Keefe & Davis, 2015; Zeng et al., 2013). The pathogen might infect the plant in most growth stages from the rooting process, young plants, and the flowering stage. The disease intensity and severity are depended on the plant genotype and environmental condition (Marwoto, 2012).

The application of antagonist microbes to control significant diseases on crops is an essential issue in the eco-friendly and sustainable agriculture of the chrysanthemum production system. The application of antagonist consortiums is expected to synergistically suppress the pathogen more effectively than a single microbe, thus increasing the marketable flower yield. The research is carried out to evaluate the single and combined application of antagonists C. ladosporioides and PGPRs, B. subtilis, and P. flourescens to control white rust in Chrysanthemum. The results show that there is no cumulative effect from the combination of biofungicide and the PGPR on disease suppression, disease incidence, and plant growth improvement than single antagonist treatments. Compared to synthetic fungicide, biofungicide and the PGPR treatments give higher parasitism intensity, though the values were negligible among the treatments. The lowest disease intensity is recorded from synthetic fungicide treatment. The improvement of flower quality due to biofungicide, PGPR, and synthetic fungicide treatments was found only on the longer vase life than untreated plants. Observation on the compatibility of antagonists with PGPRs are still needed to increase the effectiveness in controlling white rust in Chrysanthemum.

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
Antagonist microbes
Chrysanthemum
Consortium
White rust

Article History:
Received: October 7, 2021
Accepted: November 17, 2021

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ABSTRACT

The application of antagonist microbes to control significant diseases on crops is an essential issue in the eco-friendly and sustainable agriculture of the chrysanthemum production system. The application of antagonist consortiums is expected to synergistically suppress the pathogen more effectively than a single microbe, thus increasing the marketable flower yield. The research is carried out to evaluate the single and combined application of antagonists C. ladosporioides and PGPRs, B. subtilis, and P. flourescens to control white rust in Chrysanthemum. The results show that there is no cumulative effect from the combination of biofungicide and the PGPR on disease suppression, disease incidence, and plant growth improvement than single antagonist treatments. Compared to synthetic fungicide, biofungicide and the PGPR treatments give higher parasitism intensity, though the values were negligible among the treatments. The lowest disease intensity is recorded from synthetic fungicide treatment. The improvement of flower quality due to biofungicide, PGPR, and synthetic fungicide treatments was found only on the longer vase life than untreated plants. Observation on the compatibility of antagonists with PGPRs are still needed to increase the effectiveness in controlling white rust in Chrysanthemum.
2011; Hanudin et al., 2017; Wang et al., 2020). In severe attacks, the production loss might reach 80-100% without marketable flowers (Yusuf & Suhardi, 2016)

The use of synthetic chemicals still becomes the leading grower choice in handling the pathogen. However, in several countries, including Indonesia, there has no registered synthetic pesticide to handle specifically for white rust in Chrysanthemum (Yusuf et al., 2014). To cope with these situations, growers then tend to use various kinds of fungicide with inappropriate dosages, expecting the reduction of damages. The chemicals employ even in the absence of the symptoms and intensity of the diseases to assure the marketable flower quality. In long and frequent applications, these costly practices increased production cost, induced pathogen resistance, and made the chemicals no longer effective (Mahish & Ghrilzhare, 2017; Rahardjo et al., 2019; Singh & Vijay, 2011).

Efforts have been made to make the chrysanthemum production system more efficient and profitable. The use of natural enemies like mycoparasite is considered an alternative way to minimize the economic losses due to white rust and reduce the use of chemicals. Cladosporium Link is one of the most common genera of fungi that might compete to control that nutrient source or other environmental factors. It can also exhibit saprophytic fungi to exploit dead substrates or even enable to act as pathogenic fungi to penetrate their fungal hosts (Herrera et al., 2016; Traquair et al., 1984). On Puccinia horiana only Cladosporium uredinicola, C. sphaerospermum and Cladosporium sp. have been reported that inhibited the disease develop (Silber et al., 2014; Torres et al., 2017). The parasitic mechanism of Cladosporium was through the ability of Cladosporium hypha to envelop the teliospore of Puccinia and resulted in the morphological malformation and dysfunction of the spores (Torres et al., 2017).

The effectiveness of antagonists in suppressing the disease increases when they combine consortium with other synergistic antagonists (Köhrl et al., 2019). Several reports indicated the success of using microbiome consortium, such as Bacillus megaterium and Burkholderia cepacia to control root rot caused by Fusarium oxysporum f.sp radicis-lycopersici in tomato (Omar et al., 2006), a combination of B. firmus E65 and P. aeruginosa C32b to control bacterial blight disease in rice (Suryadi et al., 2013), and combination of P. flourescens and B. subtilis to control leaf blight in coconut (Johnson et al., 2017).

The research was conducted from January to December 2019, covering laboratory and greenhouse works. The experiments were carried out at the Indonesian Ornamental Crops Research Institute (IOCRI) with an altitude of 1100 masl. The chrysanthemum variety used was Puspita Nusantara which was known as a susceptible variety to white rust. The selected Cladosporium and PGPR isolates gave the highest suppression to white rust based on Yusuf et al.(2019) and Hanudin et al. (2017), respectively. The selected biofungicide with active ingredient Cladosporium and PGPR isolates has been tested in vitro for compatibility. The combination of Cladosporium and PGPR treatments for in vivo evaluation was presented in Table 1.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The research was conducted from January to December 2019, covering laboratory and greenhouse works. The experiments were carried out at the Indonesian Ornamental Crops Research Institute (IOCRI) with an altitude of 1100 masl. The chrysanthemum variety used was Puspita Nusantara which was known as a susceptible variety to white rust. The selected Cladosporium and PGPR isolates gave the highest suppression to white rust based on Yusuf et al.(2019) and Hanudin et al. (2017), respectively. The selected biofungicide with active ingredient Cladosporium and PGPR isolates has been tested in vitro for compatibility. The combination of Cladosporium and PGPR treatments for in vivo evaluation was presented in Table 1.

**Soil Preparation, Planting, and Plant Maintenance**

The area inside the plastic houses was hoed to clean the planting sites from weeds and other substances. Then, the soil was mixed adequately with 30 t/ha manure and 300 kg/ha NPK (15:15:15) fertilizers. The planting sites were then organized into 1 x 1.5 m beds, and the distance among beds was 60 cm. The planting beds were then poured with water to facilitate humidity before planting. Rooted cuttings were planted in beds with a density of 100 plants/m². All the plants were maintained in long-day conditions using 100 lux artificial lighting for 4 h every night until 30 days after planting. The plants were sprayed using Abamectin (Syngenta Co.
Wakiah Nuryani et al.: PGPR and Biofungicide on Chrysanthemum White Rust  ......................................................

Lati, Indonesia) once a week at the recommended dosage for insect pest prevention. Additional fertilizers were supplemented via top dressing using NPK (16:16:16) with the rate of 200, 300 dan 100 kg/ha 21, 42 dan 63 days after planting (DAP). Flower harvest was carried out when at least 70% of the total flowers on each bed were fully opened.

Treatment Application, Data Gathering, and Data Analysis

The suspension of biofungicide, PGPR, and combination of biofungicide and PGPR were made following (Hanudin et al., 2017). The experiment was arranged in randomized complete block design with three replicates. The biofungicide treatments were applied at 14 DAP at noontime (05.00 pm) by spraying the plants with suspension treatments using a semi-automated hand sprayer. The volume of suspension was arranged at 1000 ml per bed. The volume was increased to 1.500 ml per bed at 48 DAP. The treatment was applied weekly until 83 DAP.

The experimental parameters included plant growth and lower quality, disease intensity, pustule number, disease development, the intensity of parasitism. Disease intensity was determined based on 10% plant samples of each bed and carried out at 21, 35, 49, 56, 63 dan 77 DAP. The scale and damage criteria for determining disease intensity were following Yusuf & Suhardi (2013) as presented in Table 2.

The disease intensity was calculated using the formula 1.

\[ I = \frac{\sum (v \times n)}{(Z \times N)} - 100\% \]

Where : 
- \( I \) = Intensity of white rust (%); 
- \( v \) = Scale of the observed damage; 
- \( n \) = number of infected plants categorized in the respected damage scale; 
- \( Z \) = highest scale of the observed damage

Table 1. Combination of Cladosporium and PGPR treatments to control white rust in Chrysanthemum under plastic house condition.

| Treatments code(s) | Description | Concentration (g/ml/l) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| CT                  | Biofungicide with an active ingredient of *Cladosporium* sp applied solely | 2 g |
| CB                  | Biofungicide with an active ingredient of *Cladosporium* sp applied in combination with *B. subtilis* | 2 g |
| CP                  | Biofungicide with an active ingredient of *Cladosporium* sp applied in combination with *P. florescens* (Pf) | 2 g |
| CBP                 | Biofungicide with an active ingredient of *Cladosporium* sp applied in combination with *B. subtilis* and *P. florescens* (Pf) | 2 g |
| BT                  | Biofungicide with an active ingredient of *B. subtilis* applied solely | 10 ml |
| PT                  | Biofungicide with an active ingredient of *P. florescens* (Pf) applied solely | 10 ml |
| FSP                 | Synthetic fungicide with an active ingredient of Pyraclostrobin 250 EC | 1 g |
| K                   | Water (control) | |

Table 2. Scale and damage criteria of white rust (*Puccinia horiana* Henn) infection on Chrysanthemum.

| Scale | Damage Criteria |
|-------|-----------------|
| 0     | Not infected (symptomless) |
| 1     | Very low, infection detected only on lower plant leaves, and the intensity not exceed 5% of the total leaf area. |
| 2     | Low, infection detected on lower plant leaves, and the intensity ranges 5-10% from the total leaf area. |
| 3     | Medium damage, infection detected on middle and lower plant leaves, and the intensity ranges 10-20% from total leaf area. |
| 4     | Heavy damage, infection detected on upper, middle and lower plant leaves and the intensity ranges 20-40% from total leaf area. |
| 5     | Very heavy damage, infection detected on upper, middle and lower plant leaves and the intensity was more 40% from total leaf area. |
Several pustules were observed at 21, 42, 63, and 84 DAP on the 5 leaves at the middle of the stem. A number of pustules represented the dynamic disease development. The intensity of parasitism was observed on 10% plant samples per bed. Five leaves per plant were randomly selected, and the number of parasitized pustules was observed. The parasitized pustules were characterized by the existence of growing whitish-grey Cladosporium hypha covering the pustule dome. The observation was carried out at 21, 35, 49, 63, 77, and 91 DAP. In every observation, the leaves from different plants were selected for the basis of measurement. Intensity of parasitism was calculated using formula 2.

\[ P = \frac{a}{b} \times 100\% \]

Where: \( P \) = intensity of parasitism (%); \( a \) = number of parasitized pustules; \( b \) = number of observable pustules.

Flower quality was determined through flower diameter, flower thickness, vase life, and flower stalk length. The grade criteria of Chrysanthemum cut flower from the basis of stalk length were categorized as: A (stalk length > 80cm), B (60-80 cm), C (40-60 cm), and D (stalk length < 40 cm). All the gathered data were analyzed using ANOVA, and mean comparisons were carried out based on LSD (α ≤ 5%).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Disease Intensity

The intensity of white rust on chrysanthemum plants was varied among the biofungicide, PGPR, biofungicide-PGPR combinations, and synthetic fungicide treatments at 21 DAP (Table 3). The lowest disease intensity was observed at combined Cladosporium + Pf, and the highest was at single Pf. The disease intensity increased at 35 and 49 DAP in almost all treatments. During this period, the highest disease intensity was observed at the control (water) treatment, and the value showed negligible differences with the rest treatments. The disease intensity on the biofungicide Cladosporium treatments on both single and combination with PGPR was relatively less varied at 49, 63, 77 up to 91 DAP. The lower and stable disease intensity during 63 to 91 DAP was detected at synthetic fungicide treatment.

In terms of disease suppression compared to control, the treatment of synthetic fungicide showed the most effectiveness (Table 3). While among the biofungicide and PGPR treatments, the degree of suppression was varied. The expected better disease suppression on the combination of biofungicide Cladosporium + PGPR was not detected. Among the single and combination treatments of biofungicide Cladosporium and PGPR, the highest suppression on white rust was detected on the single biofungicide Cladosporium and PGPR treatments. This condition indicated that higher synergistic effects of Cladosporium and PGPR were less detected when applied in combination. A similar situation was also reported by Prayitno (2017) when applying bacterial consortium on the bioremediation of oil-polluted soil.

The Average Number of Pustules and Disease Development

The dynamic disease development represented by the number of pustules was also varied among the treatments in every 14 days observation. In general, the number of pustules increased from 21 to 42 DAP (Table 4). The increment continued up to 63 DAP in most all treatments with different rates. The highest increment was detected on the treatments of single biofungicide Cladosporium (CT), and the value was even higher than the control. The decrease rate in pustule formation was found only on the treatment of synthetic fungicide (FSP). Up to 84 DAP, the rate of pustule formation decreased in all treatments.

Based on the dynamic disease development, the treatments of biofungicide Cladosporium, PGPR, and combination of biofungicide Cladosporium + PGPR were less effective in suppressing disease development during 21 to 63 DAP compared to synthetic fungicide, which had the lowest pustule formation rates. These conditions inferred that the applied antagonists were not able to inhibit the development pathogenic fungus *P. horiana*. Aside from the growing period needed, the capability of the antagonists in suppressing the disease was determined by the adaptation of the antagonists on the targeted plant parts. When the antagonists could not adapt to the targeted sites, the antagonists could not utilize the source of environmental factors to grow optimally to parasitize the pathogenic fungus (Heydari & Pessarakli, 2010).
Intense on Parasitism

The capability of antagonists *Cladosporium* sp. and PGPR (*B. subtilis* and *P. flourescens*) on suppressing white rust disease was represented in the intensity of parasitism as presented in Fig. 1. In general, the intensity of parasitism on each treatment was varied along with the plant growth period. During 21 to 35 DAP, the intensity of parasitisms in most treatments was decreased, except in a single application of biofungicide *Cladosporium* (CT) and *P. flourescens* (PT). The intensity of parasitisms increased at 49 DAP and then sharply decreased at 63 and 77 DAP in all treatments. In the harvesting period (91 DAP), the intensity of parasitism increased in all treatments with different rates.

In general, the single and combined applications of biofungicide *Cladosporium* and PGPR showed higher intensity of parasitism than synthetic fungicide at 49 DAP. These conditions inferred that the synergistic effects of biofungicide and PGPR were less detected, the single parasitic effect of the antagonist was still naturally occurred. The phenomena were observed on the lower intensity of parasitism in the treatment of combined biofungicide and PGPR, yet higher than synthetic fungicide when applied in a single treatment up to 91 DAP (Fig. 1). Any author has never reported the combined application of *Cladosporium* sp. with *B.*
subtilis and P. flourescens in any crop so far. Thus, these findings are considered the first report related to these antagonists’ compatibility characteristic when applied in combination to control white rust in chrysanthemums. Different effectivity of antagonists in suppressing the disease when applied in single and combination was also reported Rosyidah et al. (2013)) when applying Trichoderma viride, Streptomyces sp. and P. flourescens ton control bacterial wilt R. solanacearum in potato.

**Plant Growth and Flower Quality**

Plant height, flower stalk length, flower diameter and vase life of chrysanthemum cv. Puspita Nusantara treated by various treatments of biofungicide, PGPR and synthetic fungicide are presented in Table 5. In general, the treatment of biofungicide Cladosporum, PGPR, combined biofungicide Cladosporium + PGPR, and synthetic fungicide have given negligible effect on plant height, flower stalk length, and flower diameter, except on vase life. On vase life, the treatment of single Cladosporium (CT), a combination of biofungicide Cladosporium + P. flourescens (CP), and a combination of biofungicide Cladosporium + B. subtilis + P. flourescens (CBP) gave significant longer vase life than control.

![Intensity of parasitism of biofungicide, PGPR, combination biofungicide + PGPR, and synthetic fungicide on white rust disease in Chrysanthemum.](image)

**Fig. 1.** Intensity of parasitism of biofungicide, PGPR, combination biofungicide + PGPR, and synthetic fungicide on white rust disease in Chrysanthemum.

**Table 5.** Plant growth and flower quality of chrysanthemum cv. Puspita Nusantara is treated by various biofungicide, PGPR, and synthetic fungicide treatments

| Treatment code(s) | Plant height 1) (cm) | Flower stalk length 1) (cm) | Flower diameter 1) (cm) | Vase life 1) (days) |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| CT                | 81.65               | 86.28                       | 6.02                   | 9.5 a             |
| CB                | 84.10               | 90.13                       | 5.85                   | 9.25 ab           |
| CP                | 80.75               | 83.70                       | 6.12                   | 9.65 a            |
| CBP               | 83.52               | 111.2                       | 6.12                   | 9.65 a            |
| BT                | 81.20               | 86.05                       | 6.77                   | 9.05 ab           |
| PT                | 81.42               | 85.75                       | 6.12                   | 9.4 ab            |
| FSP               | 84.47               | 89.85                       | 6.62                   | 9.2 ab            |
| K                 | 78.45               | 86.65                       | 6.67                   | 8.85 b            |
| CV (%)            | 5.54                | 18.92                       | 6.44                   | 4.15              |

Remarks: 1) Values in the same column and different letters differ significantly under LSD (α ≤ 5%).
Compared to control, fewer variations on plant growth performance and flower quality on Chrysanthemum under different biofungicide, PGPR, and synthetic fungicide treatments indicated that the applied treatments gave minimum direct effect on the plant growth improvement. The expected chain effect of biofungicide and PGPR application to plant growth performance through the minimum white rust attacks was not confidently established. The effects of biofungicide and PGPR application on white rust intensity, disease development, and parasitism as shown in Table 3, Table 4 and Fig. 1, respectively, were insignificant compared to control. The trends were unstable until 91 DAP. With biofungicide and PGPR, the plant growth improvement was expectedly achieved from the less physical damage on the plant part, especially the leaves due to less pathogen attack and development (Harman et al., 2021)on, and within them. Some of these endophytically colonize plant roots. The colonization of roots by certain symbiotic strains of plant-associated bacteria and fungi results in these plants performing better than plants whose roots are colonized by only the wild populations of microbes. We consider here crop plants whose roots are inhabited by introduced organisms, referring to them as Enhanced Plant Holobionts (EPHs, thus increasing the physiological integrity of the plant to grow optimally. The plant growth improvement can also be derived from the symbiotic relationship between PGPR (B. subtilis and P. flourescens) and the host plant (Ranadev et al., 2019). While so far, antagonist Cladosporium sp. has been reported effective only in disease suppression, yet no evidence on its symbiotic and other direct action on plant growth promotion (Chaibub et al., 2020).

CONCLUSION

Single and combined application of biofungicide Cladosporium sp. and PGPR (B. subtilis and P. flourescens) give negligible effects on white rust attacks. The highest disease suppression of this treatment is 23.8% and lower than that of synthetic fungicide treatments that reached 52%. The application of synthetic fungicide also has lower pustule formation rates during the entire plant growth period. Only in the intensity of parasitism, the biofungicide and PGPR treatments give apparent effects than a synthetic fungicide. Biofungicide and PGPR treatments also have fewer effects on plant growth and flower quality improvement. Only the treatment of single bioactive fungicide of Cladosporium (CT), bioactive consortium of biofungicide Cladosporium + P. flourescens (CP), and a consortium of biofungicide Cladosporium + B. subtilis + P. flourescens (CBP) give longer vase life than control. Observation on antagonists' compatibility with PGPRs is still needed to increase the effectiveness in controlling white rust in Chrysanthemum.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors would like to express their thank and high appreciation to the Director of The Indonesian Agency for Agricultural Research and Development (IAARD). Through the Center for Horticultural Research and Development (ICHORD), the Indonesian Ornamental Crops Research Institute (IOCRI) that financed, gave suggestions, criticisms in the planning and implementation of research. The authors also wish to thank the following personals; Mr. Muhidin, Ade Sulaiman, and all those who helped and worked during the research and report.

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