

# **USE OF SOIL AMENDMENTS TO CONTROL BACTERIAL WILT DISEASE IN POTATO**

By

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B.Sc.,Agric.Sc.(Plant Pathology ), Ain Shams University , 2003

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## ABSTRACT

**Mohamed Hamed El-Sayed Mahmoud Hagag: Use of Soil Amendments to Control Bacterial Wilt Disease in Potato. M.Sc. Thesis, Plant Pathology Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Ain Shams University, 2015.**

All tested isolates were typical identified as *Ralstonia solanacearum* according to morphological, cultural, physiological and biochemical characters. Also, these isolates gave positive reaction with indirect immuno-fluorescent (IF) and polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and were found to belong to biovar 2. Application of chemical amendments (Urea, Ammonium nitrate and ammoniated superphosphate) and organic amendments (Garlic, Cabbage and camphor, dry leaves) individually or their mixing reduced severity of potato wilt under greenhouse and field experiments compared to the control. Efficiency of tested amendments increased with increasing their application rates. In greenhouse experiments, chemical amendment was more effective than organic ones in disease control individual though mixing treatments was more effective than their individual applications. Meantime, urea as chemical amendment and dry garlic leaves as organic amendment either individual or after mixing, were the most effective. Under field conditions, the population of *R.solanacearum* in rhizosphere, crown, and potato tubers, along with severity of wilt were decreased and the potato yield was increased with mixing chemical and organic amendments compared to control. Mixing urea and dry garlic leaves was the most effective to reduce population of *R.solanacearum* and to increase the yield, but other mixing applications were moderately effective.

**Key words:** chemical and organic amendments, potato diseases, *Ralstonia solanacearum*. Urea, Ammonium Nitrate, Super Phosphate, Garlic, Cabbage, Camphor.

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# CONTENTS

|  | <b>Page</b> |
|--|-------------|
| <b>LIST OF TABLES</b>  | III         |
| <b>LIST OF FIGURES</b>   | V           |
| <b>INTRODUCTION</b>  | 1           |
| <b>REVIEW OF LITERATURE</b>  | 3           |
| <b>MATERIALS AND METHODS</b>   | 16          |
| 1 Diagnostic studies   | 16          |
| 1-1 Isolation of pathogenic bacterium from   | 16          |
| 1-1-1 Soil samples   | 16          |
| 1-1-2 Weed samples   | 16          |
| 1-1-3 Infected potato tubers samples   | 16          |
| 1-2 Identification of pathogenic bacterium   | 17          |
| 1-2-1 Pathogenicity tests on tomato and potato plants  | 17          |
| 1-3 Cultural and morphological characteristics   | 17          |
| 1-4 Biochemical characteristics  | 17          |
| 1-5 Detection methods  | 18          |
| 1-5-1 Immunofluorescence antibody stains (IFAS)  | 18          |
| 1-5-2 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)  | 19          |
| 2- Greenhouse experiment   | 21          |
| 2-1- Effect of different Chemical fertilizers only or mixed with<br>organic amendments under greenhouse conditions on: | 21          |
| 2-1-1- Population of <i>the pathogenic</i> bacteria  | 21          |
| 2-1-2-The plant growth parameters  | 22          |
| 3- Field experiment under natural infection  | 22          |
| 3-1- Effect of mixing between the chemical and organic<br>amendments under field conditions on:                        | 23          |
| 3-1-1- Population of the pathogenic bacteria   | 23          |
| 3-1-2- The plant growth parameter  | 23          |
| 4- Disease assessment for greenhouse and field expirment   | 23          |
| 3-3 The plant growth parameters  | 24          |
| 5- Sattistical analyses  | 24          |
| 6- Media used  | 24          |
| 6-1 King's medium B  | 24          |
| 6-2 Glucose nutrient agar medium   | 25          |
| 6-3 Semi Selective Medium of South Africa (SMSA)   | 25          |
| 7- Buffers used  | 26          |
| 7-1 Phosphate buffer (0.05 M)  | 26          |
| 7-2 Phosphate buffer (0.01 M)  | 27          |
| 7-3 Phosphate buffer saline (0.01 M)   | 27          |

## II

|   |    |
|---|----|
| 7-4 Phosphate buffer tween  | 27 |
| 7-5 Phosphate buffer glycerol (0.1 M)   | 27 |
| 8- PCR protocol   | 28 |
| 8-1 PCR protocol (Patrik <i>et al.</i> , 2002)  | 28 |
| 8-2 Quantitative, Multiplex, Real-Time, Fluoro-genic PCR (Taq-Man) Assay                            | 29 |
| <b>RESULTS</b>  | 31 |
| 1- The disease symptoms   | 31 |
| 2- Isolation the causal agent   | 31 |
| 3- Identification of the causal agent   | 31 |
| 3-1 Pathogenicity test  | 31 |
| 3-2 Morphological and cultural characters   | 34 |
| 3-3 Biochemical characteristics   | 34 |
| 3-4 Serological and molecular tests   | 35 |
| 3-5 Determination of bacterial biovar   | 35 |
| 4-Disease control:  | 36 |
| 4-1 Greenhouse experiments (Artificial inoculation).  | 36 |
| 4-1-1- Effect of different Chemical fertilizers under greenhouse condition on: -                    | 37 |
| 4-1-1-1 Population of <i>R .solanacearum</i> in potato rhizosphere soil.                            | 37 |
| 4-1-1-2 Severity of potato bacterial wilt disease.  | 37 |
| 4-1-1-3 Potato growth Parameters  | 41 |
| 4-1-2- Effect of different organic amendments under greenhouse condition on: -                      | 42 |
| 4-1-2-1- Population of <i>R.solanacearum</i> in potato rhizosphere soil                             | 42 |
| 4-1-2-2- Severity of potato bacterial wilt disease  | 42 |
| 4-1-2-3- Potato growth Parameters   | 45 |
| 4-1-3 Effect of mixing between the Chemical and organic amendments under greenhouse condition on: - | 46 |
| 4-1-3-1- Population of <i>R .solanacearum</i> in potato rhizosphere soil                            | 46 |
| 4-1-3-2- Severity of potato bacterial wilt disease  | 47 |
| 4-1-3-3- Potato growth Parameters   | 50 |
| 4-2- Field Experiment under artificial inoculation condition  | 51 |
| 4-2-1- Effect of mixing between the chemical and organic amendments on                              | 51 |
| 4-2-2- Population of <i>R.solanacearum</i> in potato rhizosphere crown and tubers                   | 51 |
| 4-2-3- Potato yield under field condition   | 52 |
| <b>DISCUSSION</b>   |    |
| <b>SUMMARY</b>  |    |
| <b>REFERENCES</b>   |    |
| <b>ARABIC SUMMARY</b>   |    |

## LIST OF TABLES

| No. | Title   | Page |
|-----|---|------|
| 1.  | Isolation of pathogenic bacteria in soil, tubers and weeds plants samples collected from potato field, at different governorates, during growing season 2012-2014.  | 33   |
| 2.  | Morphological and cultural characters of the isolated bacterium from different sources  | 35   |
| 3.  | Effect of different chemical fertilizer, at different rates, on population of typical and atypical <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> forms in potato rhizosphere, under artificial inoculation conditions         | 38   |
| 4   | Effect of different chemical fertilizer treatments, at different rates, on the severity of potato bacterial wilt disease, after 40 and 60 days from planting, under artificial inoculation conditions         | 40   |
| 5.  | Effect of different chemical fertilizer at different rates on growth of potato plant parameter, under artificial inoculation conditions   | 41   |
| 6.  | Effect of different organic amendments, at different rates, on log population of typical and atypical <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> forms in potato rhizosphere soil, under artificial inoculation conditions | 43   |
| 7.  | Effect of different organic amendments, at different rates, on severity of potato bacterial wilt, after 40 and 60 days from planting, under artificial inoculation conditions.                                | 45   |



| <b>No.</b> | <b>Title</b>   | <b>Page</b> |
|------------|--|-------------|
| 8.         | Effect of different organic amendments at different rates on growth of potato plant parameter under artificial inoculation conditions  | 46          |
| 9          | Influence of interaction between chemical fertilizers and organic amendments at the rate (1.0 g/kg soil) on population of typical and atypical <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> forms in potato rhizosphere, under artificial inoculation conditions. | 48          |
| 10.        | Influence of interaction between chemical and organic amendments, at the rate (1.0 g/kg soil) on severity of potato bacterial wilt disease, after 40 and 60 days from planting, under artificial inoculation conditions                            | 49          |
| 11.        | Influence of interaction between chemical fertilizers and organic amendments, at the rate (1.0 g/kg soil) on plants growth parameters, under artificial inoculation conditions.  | 51          |
| 12.        | Effect of the mixing between Chemical fertilizers and organic amendments at different rates on Count of <i>R.solanacearum</i> in rhizosphere, crown and tuber samples, under natural infection conditions.   | 52          |
| 13.        | Effect of the mixing between Chemical fertilizers and organic amendments at different rates on severity of potato bacterial wilt disease and potato yield, under natural inoculation conditions  | 53          |

## LIST OF FIGURES

| No. | Title   | Page |
|-----|---|------|
| 1.  | Typical symptoms of Potato bacterial wilt disease naturally infected potato plant in field (A) and tubers (B, C and D) showing brown vascular discoloration and ooze in severe infection. | 32   |
| 2.  | <i>R.solanacearum</i> Colony morphology on King's B medium.   | 33   |
| 3.  | Colony morphology on SMSA semi selective medium of <i>R. solanacearum</i>   | 33   |
| 4.  | Pathogenicity test on potato (I) and tomato (II) plants, where (A) non-inoculated plants as the control, (B) inoculated plants.   | 34   |
| 5.  | Immunofluorescent antibody staining (IFAS) test, the apple green fluorescent of <i>R. solanacearum</i> cells were appeared.   | 36   |
| 6.  | PCR gel electrophoresis of <i>R.solanacearum</i> isolates using specific primer which show no differences.  | 36   |
| 7.  | Real time PCR to detected <i>R .solanacearum</i> isolates which showed typical curve over threshold.  | 36   |
| 8.  | Relationship between population of typical, atypical and total log count of <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> and different Chemical fertilizer, at different rates.                          | 39   |
| 9.  | Relationship between disease severity of bacterial wilt disease and different Chemical fertilizer, at different rates.  | 40   |
| 10. | Relationship between population of typical, atypical and total log count of <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> and different Organic fertilizer, at different rates.                           | 44   |
| 11. | Relationship between severity of potato bacterial wilt disease and different organic amendments, at different rates.  | 45   |
| 12. | Relationship between population of typical and atypical <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> forms and mixing between  | 49   |

| <b>No.</b> | <b>Title</b>   | <b>Page</b> |
|------------|--|-------------|
|            | chemical fertilizers and organic amendments at the rate (1.0 g/kg soil)  |             |
| 13.        | Relationship between severity of bacterial wilt disease and interaction between chemical fertilizers and organic amendments at the rate (1.0 g/kg soil). | 50          |

## INTRODUCTION

Potato Bacterial wilt disease caused by *Ralstonia solanacearum* phylotype II sequevar I (Tomlinson *et al*, 2011) is one of the important quarantine plant diseases as listed in A2 European Plant Protection Organization (EPPO, 2004) during exportation. Potato is one of the four worldwide major food crops after wheat, maize and rice. Integrated pest management (IPM) is the important approach in sustainable agricultural development, which have a role in reducing the crop losses, increasing productivity and minimizing contamination and health hazards (Nwilene *et al*, 2008).

Urea (200kg/ha), calcium oxide CaO (2t/ha), cowdung (10t/ha) and poultry manure (10t/ha) were used as soil amendment in field which affect the incidence of bacterial wilt (Kelaniyangoda *et al*, 1997). Urea (200 kg of N per ha) and CaO (5000 kg/ha) suppressed the survival of *R. solanacearum* (Michel and Mew, 1998). Mixing urea and calcium oxide at the rate of 80: 800 kg/rai reduced the artificial infested soil with  $2.83 \times 10^7$  CFU/ml of *R.solanacearum* bacteria (Vudhivanich, 2002). The effects of amending topsoil with three different levels (1, 5 and 10%) of Cocopeat, farmyard manure (FYM) compost and green compost were used to control bacterial wilt (Yadess *et al*, 2010). Different doses of Gypsum were tested on disease severity of *R.solanacearum* (Ajappalavara *et al*, 2008). Use of NPK fertilization (Messiha *et al*, 2007), Compost-amended (Ogai *et al*, 2009 and Alvarez *et al*, 1994), Mushroom compost (Chellemi *et al*, 1992) and Leaf juices of hemp-agrimony (*Eupatorium cannabinum*) have shown a good result against soil borne diseases (Kumar and Tripathi, 1991). Cruciferous plants as soil biofumigants (Gamliel and Stapleton, 1993), Ammonium sulfate, potassium sulfate, Urea and dried leaves of cabbage, camphor and garlic were used to control bacterial wilt in potato (Abd El-Ghafar and Abd El-Sayed, 2002). Camphor (*Cinnamomum camphora*) was used as soil fumigant (Chen *et a.*, 1988).

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caraway and lemon oils were tested against *R. solanacearum* (Farag, 2013).

The use of composts to suppress soilborne plant pathogens has been extensively reviewed by several authors (Deceuster and Hoitink, 1999; Mikhail *et al*, 2005 and Youssef, 2007) processed compost is used to develop marginal soils for crop production, and revegetate wasted and disrupted lands, prepare potting mixes, improve existing crop land, stimulate growth and suppress disease caused by soil-borne plant pathogen (Hoitink and Fahy, 1986 and Mays and Giordano, 1989). Application of organic amendments is an effective measure for controlling soil-borne disease (Farag, 1976; Baker, 1981; Huang and Huang, 1993 and Abd El-Ghafar *et al*, 2004). Bacterial wilt in tomato was suppressed in the poultry and farmyard manure added soil and higher microbial activity was likely responsible (Farag, 1976; Islam and Toyota, 2004). The suppression or enhancing effect of composts depend on their chemical and biological composition (Litterick *et al*, 2004) as well as on the pathogen involved (Termorshuizen *et al*, 2006).

The aim of this study was to isolate the causal organism from different samples collected from different governorates and it identified using traditional and modern methods. Also, some chemical and organic amendments individually or in combination were applied for controlling potato bacterial wilt disease under greenhouse and field conditions, and their effects on growth parameters of potato plants.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

### 1- The Host, Potato, *Solanum tuberosum*

#### 1-1- Origin and classification

The potato is an important tuberous crop and one of the four worldwide major food crops after wheat, maize and rice. Potato is native to South America then was transported and dispread to Europe by Spanish discovers then became one of main crops in Europe. Potato one of crops which has had a strong impact on the destiny of Irish people (**Abd El-Moneam, 1999**). Potato is an annual dicotyledonous plant that belonging to the Family, Solanaceae, Genus: Solanum. Wild potato species was reported in 16 countries, 88% of them in Argentina, Bolivia, Mexico, and Peru (**Robert and David, 2001**).

#### 1-2- Global production

Total world production reached to 368 million tons in 2013. China is the largest producers of potatoes in the world, where produce 88.9 million tons in 2013 then India 45.3 million tons (**FAO stat, 2013**).

#### 1-3- Production and exportation in Egypt.

Egypt ranked 14th country among the top potato producers worldwide (**FAO stat, 2013**) where produce 4.8 million tons in 2013. Potato entered Egypt during the reign of Muhammad Ali was not grown before. Second vegetable crop recorded for exportation after oranges.

Potato exportation was fluctuated increasing and decreasing Egypt's production of potatoes in 2011 reached to 464 thousand tons its values up to 1.5 billion pounds, reduced this production in 2012 to 287.6 thousand tons then returns grow up again to 678.62 thousand tons in 2014 Potato Brown Rot Project (**PBRB, 2014**).

#### 1-4- Potato diseases

Many of pathogenic agents infect potato, 38 species of fungi, 6 of bacteria, 68 of nematode, 128 of insects and mites, 23 viruses, 2 of mycoplasma, and one viroid are the most dispread in the world. The most famous diseases which cause problems in Egypt are (Early blight *Alternaria solani*, late blight *Phytophthora infestans*, Rhizoctonia canker

*Rhizoctonia solani*, and Verticillium wilt *Verticillium dahlia*) as fungal diseases, Bacterial wilt or brown rot *Ralstonia solanacearum* as a bacterial diseases, PVX, PVY, and PLRV as viral diseases (**Abd El-Moneam, 1999**).

## **2- *Ralstonia solanacearum* the pathogenic bacteria.**

*R.solanacearum* has a very diversity host range, geographic distribution, physiological properties, and genetic diversity, which impose a challenge for its nomenclature and taxonomy (**EPPO, 2004**).The first name assigned was *Bacillus solanacearum*, then *Pseudomonas solanacearum* (**Kelman, 1953**), *Burkholderia solanacearum* (**Yabuuchi et al, 1992**), and finally *Ralstonia solanacearum* (**Yabuuchi et al, 1995**). The bacterium was classically divided into 5 races and 6 biovars (**Buddenhagen et al, 1962; Hayward, 1964**) and recently the sequence of 16S-23S rRNA was used to phylogenetically divide it into 4 phylotypes, and the sequence of endoglucanase, hrpB, and ITS region used to divide it into sequevars (**Fegan and Prior, 2005**). In Egypt race 3 biovar (phylotype II sequevar 1) is the dominant race (**Tomlinson et al, 2011**).

### **2-1- General description around the pathogen- :**

*Ralstonia solanacearum* is gram negative, aerobic-Chemo-organotrophic rod with rounded ends and does not form spores capsules (**Kelman, 1953; Shekhawat et al, 1992**). The bacterial cells are motile but conflicting reports exist as the number of flagella present on a single cell. According to Berg's manual of determinative bacteriology (**Holt et al., 1994**) more than one flagellum occur, while authors such as (**Shekhawat et al, 1992**) described virulent isolates as non-motile and non-flagellate four polar flagella. Depending on the strain, the optimum temperature for growth varies between 27-37oC with maximum temperatures of approximately 39°C and 10 to 15°C respectively .

### **2-2- Pathogen classification:-**