



Development of Ecologically compatible
Biopesticide for Controlling Plant Disease under
high Quality Crop Production System

:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

1998 . 12 . .

:
:
:
:
:
:
:
:

I.

.

1

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

2

1.

가

2.

가

3.

가

4.

5.

가

가가

6.

.

1

1.

가.

.

.

2.

가.

.

.

3.

가.

.

4.

가.

: , , , , , , .

.

:

.

가

3

2

1.

가.

chitin

chitin

2.

가.

3.

가.

4.

가.

5.

가.

6.

가.

7.

가.

가

3

1.

가.

2.

가.

1)

2)

3)

4)

.

1)

INDEX

3.

가

가.

.

.

4

1.

가.

가

2.

가.

가

3.

가.

4.

가.

.

5.

가.

가

.

.

IV.

1

1

1.

가

가.

1)

1996

1997

,

66

80

3197

.

,

가

1/10 TSA

.

1)

가 .

가

Pythium ultimum, *Rhizoctonia*

solani, Fusarium oxysporium 가 .
 2) 3211 *P. ultimum* 31 , *R. solani*
 365 , *F. oxysporium* 101 가
 , 16 3가
 가 .

1) (Double Layered Filterpaper)

3197

49

1) 3197
 34
 M45 가 16
 가 .

1) MIDI system

Bacillus Paeni-

bacillus

Pseudomo-

nas 44 MIDI system

Biolog system

2)

, , , ,
,

E-606, E-681, G-157, H210

B16, MC07, M45 *Pseudomonas*

Paenibacillus polymyxa E681 *Pseudomonas fluorescens* B16

2.

가.

1) L22 E681

, E681 200

, L22

가 7

2) 가 perlite talc L22

23 , bentonite 53

. xanthan gum L22 23 ,

17 , 20

3) 가

L22 E681

4) L22 E681 ,
가 105
.

5) L22 E681 XG
가 ,
가 가 .

1) *Lux gene* *P. fluorescens* L22
,
. *P. fluorescens* L22
P. fluorescens B16 가
P. fluorescens B16
가 .

1)
, *Ps. fluorescens* L22 *P. polymyxa* E681
,

SEM

2) E681 Immunofluorescence microscopy, confocal laser scanning microscopy (CLSM)

P. polymyxa E681

가

1) PGPR 가 8

94X01, CHa94, M45 가

3.

가.

1) *Paenibacillus polymyxa* E681 G157,

Pseudomonas fluorescens L22

15

가

2) 1997

1998

1996

3)

3 10

4)

7

E681

25%

5) E681

150

104 cfu/g root

Pseudomonas

B16

가

E681

가

가 361.12kg/10a

50 3.8kg/10a 39.5%

6) 1997

11

1998

5

1-3

E681

L22

5, 6%

28, 14%

1997

가

1)

. 50 L22
15 51%, E681 25 73%
, 2 3cm가 , 1 2

2)

L22 2 , E681 2.5 .

3) 1996 6

L22 30 40%, E681 170%

, 1997 8 L22 E681

40 50%

4) 50 E681 104

cfu/root , L22 10

103cfu/root 가

50 104cfu/root .

L22

E681 104 5cfu/root .

5) E681

L22 (*Phytophthora capsici*)

, E681

, L22 가 .

E681 L22

45 L22 E681

가 80%

1) Clay Vermiculite가

1 % PVA

M45 E681

Pot

40- 60%

2) 10cm

M45가 E681

가

가

3) 78 M45 , E681 76%, 92% 45%

가

E681 M45 74. 4kg/10a, 79. 5kg/10a

가 66. 8kg/10a 11. 3, 19%

4) 1998 5 9

E681

가 ,

가 .

가

- 1) 가 E681, G157, H210
 1 가 H210
 , . L22
 F29() .
- 2) H210, L22, F29 , 36
 22, 14,
 11% 가 .
 가
 가
- 3) 가 plate , 10
 , 가 benomyl
- 4) H210, L22 F29
 가 Pot
 , 21
 pot , H210 L22
 metal axyl , H210 L22
 가 .
- 5) 1998
 . H210, B16, L22, F29
 . H210 B6
 42.7, 35.6%

2

1. : 가가

가

2. : () ()

가

moni toring

() 2

3. :

가

4. : 1996 1998 22

2

: 2 (1997. 5, 1998. 12.)

: 2 (,), 2 (,)

2

1

1. Chi tin 40 *Rhizoctonia solani*

Fusarium oxysporum 6 .

2. 6

가 .

가 .

3. 6 chitin

#300, #385

F. oxysporum

R. solani

4.

chitinase -1, 3-glucanase

, 가 .

5. 2

, , peat

clay

80% 가 .

6-8g/kg

6.

가 ,

가

7.

200

8.

6

9.

가

70%

가 .

80%

가

(

).

가 32.4%
 가 ().
 17%, 27%
 , 10.7% .

10. #300

Paenibacillus hallasanae

2

1. :
 가 ,
 . 가 , , 가
 _____ .

2. : Fine International ()

3. :

4. : *Phytopathology* 89: 92-99 (1999)

‘ ’ 4 1 (1998) .

: 2 (1997. 6. 20, 1998. 8. 6)

: 4 , 1

3

1

(*Erwinia carotovora*) 가

Fusarium oxysporum 가 (Table 1-1).

(Table 1-5).

Bacillus amyloliquefaciens BL3, *Pseudomonas putida* Cha94, *Trichoderma harzianum* TM, *Phanerochaete chrysosporium* BL4 (Table 1-6).

가 *Fusarium oxysporum*

BL3, TM, Cha94

1045 가

BL3, Cha94, TM

(Fig. 2-5, Fig. 2-6).

Botrytis allii, *Aspergillus* sp. TM

BL3 (Fig. 2-7, Fig. 2-8). 가

Fusarium oxysporum

TM Cha94

. (Fig. 2-9, Fig. 2-10).

가 가 , Carboxyl methyl cellulose, Gum
xanthan, , , Talc, Bentonite, Vermiculater ,
BL3,

Cha94 , 가 1056
, TM : (8:2) 가
(Fig. 3-3 9).

가 ,
(Fig. 3-10).

2

가 ,

. 2

4

1

,
.
(Genus) ,
가 Da2 가
Actinomadura roseola . Da2 가
,
. 가 Chromatography
,
,
Daunomycin . Daunomycin
,
,
. *Actinomadura roseola* Da2
Daunomycin *in vitro* ,
가 ,
가 .

2

가

가 ,

,

. *Actinomadura roseola* Da2
Daunomycin 가

가

Metal axyl 가

.

,

(lead compound)

가 .

: 1 , 2 , 2

SUMMARY

Development of Ecologically compatible Biopesticide for Controlling Plant Disease under high Quality Crop Production System

Chapter 1. Development of microbial agents for seed treatment

Section 1. Collection and isolation of useful microbial agents and their identification

We attempted to isolate and develop the biocontrol agent that readily colonized all over the the rhizosphere of various crops from the seed to emerging root after the microorganisms inoculate to seed. The seed treatment of root colonizing biocontrol agents enable to deliver to beneficial microorganisms to whole root system very conveniently and much reduced amount of inoculum then soil treatment or foliar application.

1. Collection and isolates of beneficial microorganisms

The barley and wheat roots were collected from 66 different locations mainly from Kyeungsang-namdo and Chollanamdo. Total 3197 bacterial isolates were selected from the roots of barley and wheat on the basis of heat stable, low temperature growth and rapid growth in 1/10 TSA.

2. *In vitro* test for antifungal activity to some soil borne pathogens.

In vitro assay for antifungal activity of collected isolates to major soil born pathogens such as *Pythium ultimum*, *Rhizoctonia* and *Fusarium oxysporum* were made in 1/2 PDA plates. Among the 3197 isolates, 31 isolates were showed antifungal activity against *Pythium*, 365 isolates for *Rhizoctonia* and 407 isolates against *Fusarium*. Among them 16 isolates inhibit all of three fungal pathogens.

3. Assay for root colonizing ability of collected isolates

Primary screening for the root colonizing ability of collected isolates was conducted through Double Layered Filterpaper(DLF) method which developed in our laboratory. The collected isolates were mostly endospore forming bacteria and only a small portion of them were rhizosphere competent. Among the 3197 isolates, only 49 isolates were actively colonized on the cucumber root.

4. Assay for plant growth promoting ability of collected isolates

The plant growth promotion ability of the collected isolates were tested in pot experiments using cucumber seedling. We selected 34 isolates having plant growth promoting ability. Among them, 16 isolates showed superior to *Pseudomonas fluorescens* M45 which was selected as good plant growth promoting ability.

5. Identification of selected isolates

- a. Through the procedure of preliminary screening, we selected 52 endospore forming bacterial isolates. For the mass and rapid identification of bacteria, we employed MIDI system which classify and identify the bacterial on the basis of membrane bounded lipid component with computer aid data base. We classified the endospore forming bacterial into 11 different species of *Bacillus* and 1 of *Paenibacillus*. Besides, we identified 44 *Pseudomonas* isolates by Biolog system which classify the bacteria on the basis of nutrient utilization.
- b. Through laboratory and green house assays and screening tests, we selected endospore forming biocontrol agents E606, E681, G1157, and H210 and *Pseudomonas* sp. B16, M45, and MC07. These isolates are readily colonized on the root system of cucumber, sesame, pepper, and rice by seed treatment, enhanced the growth of these plants, and suppressed the soil born fungal disease. We applied *Paenibacillus polymyxa* E681 and *Pseudomonas fluorescens* B16 for the patent

Section 2. Seed treatment of microbial agents and root colonization

1. Development of techniques for seed treatment

- a. *P. fluorescens* L22 can not survive more than 7 days on cucumber seed when the bacteria were inoculated on the seed by soaking method. In contrary, *P. polymyxa* E681, a endospore forming bacterium, has a long shelf life as over 120 days.
- b. Powder formulation materials for delivering high population of rhizobacteria on seeds were adaptable to commercial planting procedures. Especially, bentonite and xathan gum enhanced survivability of L22 to 60, 30 days, respectively. Generally, powder formulation materials enhanced attachment of L22 and E681 on surface of cucumber seed compared to the treatment of soaking the seeds in bacterial suspension.
- c. The powder formulation seed treatment showed critical defect reducing root colonizing population density significantly compare to seed soaking treatment. The population densities of L22 and E681 in transferred to root from the treatment just seed soaking on root was much higher than that of these treatment.
- d. It was confirmed that the bacteria invaded and colonized inside of seed coat while the seeds were soaked in bacterial suspension, through the series experiments : seed surface sterilization and/or coat excised seed. Almost same number of bacteria that

on seed surface already invaded to inside of seed coat right after seed soaking. Invaded bacteria into seed coat colonized at inner plane of seed and proliferated until seed germination.

The population densities of L22 and E681 increased greatly inside of seed as well as surface of seed before emerging the radicle and the bacteria attached on emerging radicle affected directly on the initial population of newly emerging root.

- e. The coating with xanthan gum after soaking in bacterial suspension revealed the most effect on the survivability of L22 on the seeds and its root colonization efficiency. The optimum concentration of xanthan gum was 0.6% in total bacterial suspension for extension of survivability and root colonizing ability.

2. Searching of mechanism of root colonization

- a. The lux gene introduced bacteria, *Pseudomonas fluorescens* L22, readily colonized on the main and lateral roots of cucumber and the fibrous root of barley and were easily detected the location of root colonizing bacteria. The population density of L22 on the root was little less than wild type but it enhanced the seedling growth of cucumber better than parental strain.
- b. The cells of L22 and E681 inside of seed as well as on surface of seed scattered randomly at the first. At 6, 10hrs after seed treatment, cells of bacteria that were moved from endothelium

of seed to emerging radicle and increased abundantly on emerging radicle. The cells were arranged linearly toward elongation root axis. Through the observation of SEM, we had confidence that colonized cells of bacteria inside of seed moved directly to emerging root.

- c. The cells of E681 were found preferentially at the junction of epidermal cell, a microhabitat with enhanced exudation, humidity and mucigel. In addition to colonizing the root surface, strain E681 was also found inside the roots, where cells colonized the intercellular space between certain epidermal and cortical cell. Also some of cells were located at vicinity of emerged lateral root.
- d. The 8 isolates that finally selected as good plant growth promoting rhizobacteria were tested for the inhibitory effect on the anthracnose disease of cucumber. The isolate 94X01, Cha94 and M45 showed the possibility to inhibit the formation of anthracnose symptom on the cucumber leaf.

Section 3. Plant growth promotion and disease suppression by seed treatment of selected biocontrol agent.

1. Wheat and Barley

- a. The selected isolates *Paenibacillus polymyxa* E681, G157, and

Pseudomonas fluorescens L22 enhanced the seedling growth of wheat and barley significantly and the more seeds were germinated than that of untreated control.

- b. In year 1997, the enhancement of barley and wheat seedling growth was not significant because the temperatures during the winter time was so mild. However, we got the same results as 1996's experiment in this year, the much enhanced seedling growth and the more seedling stands were observed in treated plots than control.
- c. The fresh weight and plant height of barley seedlings that observed before and after overwintering showed significant increase compare to control. The number of tillers also showed much higher than control March 10, afterward.
- d. The seed treatment of beneficial bacteria brought the earlier heading and maturing of barley. The average heading date of test varieties was shorten by 7 days and the number of effective tillers was increased 25% more in comparison with control.
- e. Endospore forming bacteria E681 sustained bacterial population by 104 cfu/root up to 150 days after seeding but *Pseudomonas* B16 was not detectable after one month. The highest yield differences between E681 seed treatment and untreated control were observed. The yield was 361.2 Kg/10a in control and 503.8 Kg/10a in treatment.
- f. The same experiment conducted from November 1997 to May 1998, the heading date was reduced 1-3 days the yield increase was

only 5-6% more than control. This results may be attributed to mild winter and to many rainfalls during the heading and maturing season.

2. Hot pepper

- a. The selected bacterial isolates were treated to pepper seeds and planted in the plug nursery trays that running under the large commercial scale. The fresh weight of 50 days old pepper seedling that treated with L22 revealed 15-51% increasement in fresh and dry weight. The same seedlings treated with E681 showed 25-75% increasement in fresh and dry weight 2-3 cm higher in plant hight and 1-2 more in number of leaves.
- b. Number of flowers which direct related to fruit bearing was 2 more in L22 treated plots and 2.5 more in E681 treated plots.
- c. Accumulated yield of green pepper fruits harvested in the experimental field in 1996, the seed treatment of L22 resulted 30-40% yield increase and E681 treated plots showed up to 170% yield increase. Another experiment conducted in 1997, the yield increase of E681 and L22 treated plots were 40-50%.
- d. The population densities of L22 and E681 on the root of pepper plants cultivated in field sustained 1045 cfu/root up to harvesting time. The seed inoculation of L22 and E681 was sufficient to deliver the bacteria to whole root system and the population density reached 104 cfu/root by the time the seedlings are ready to transplant 50 days after seeling.

- e. E681 showed strong inhibition activity to *Phytophthora capsici* in vitro, however, L22 did not showed any activity. The two bacterial isolates were inoculated to pepper seeds and planted to farmer's field where the pepper had been cultivated previous years and the pathogens had accumulated. The both bacterial seed treatment successfully inhibited the *Phytophthora* blight the control effect was as high as up to 80%

3. Sesame

- a. The clay and vermiculite were good material for granular forming of sesame seed. They allowed the higher population density on the seed surface, root colonization and survivability of inoculated bacteria. The granule formation seeds with bacteria inoculation showed 40-60% increased germination rate in the pot and field experiments. The experimental field soil was heavily accumulated with soil borne pathogens by continuous cultivation of sesame.
- b. The plant height and length of pod attached region of bacteria treated sesame were 10cm longer than that of untreated control. The bacteria seed treated plots revealed much less occurrence of leaf spot disease and *phytophthora* root rot.
- c. After 78 days from seeding, the rate of healthy stands of control was 45% while M45 treated plot was 76% and E681 treated plots was 92%. The average yield of control was 66.8Kg/10a, M45 was 74.4Kg/10a and E681 was 79.5Kg/10a.

- d. In 1998, the granule formation seeds with bacteria inoculation were planted in farmer's fields, 18 different locations nationwide. The most of the bacteria treated plots showed higher plant height, the more pod number and length of head. But only 5 locations showed yield increase because the yield of farmer's field were not accessible and heavy rain fall during the harvest season.

4. Rice

- a. The isolate E681, G157, and H210 were selected to control the rice seedling disease and plant growth promotion. And L22 and F29 which showed good colonization on the rice root system were also used.
- b. The seed treatment of H210, L22, and F29 enhanced the germination rate of rice 22%, 14% and 11% respectively. The enhancement of rice germination by seed bacterization can be applied to direct sowing system where the rice seed are stressed by deleterious microorganisms and harmful environments.
- c. The bacteria treated seeds were placed on the moistened filter paper in petri plates and examined the inhibition of fungal pathogens which infected seeds inside previously. The bacteria H210, L22, and F29 showed the fungal inhibition almost like benomyl, the commercial fungicide.
- d. The bacteria treated seeds were planted in the soil collected from reclaimed sea land where the seedling stands was not

adequate every year, and the rate of seedling stand was observed.

The seeds treated with H210 and L22 enhanced the seedling stands more than control even metalaxyl treated plot, and those treatments accelerated the early germination.

- e. In 1998, the seeds treated with H210, B16, L22, and F29 were seeded and transplanted in Gyeongnam RDA experimental farm. The final yield of H210 and B16 treated plots showed 42.7% and 35.6% increase of average grain yield compared to untreated control.

Chapter 2. Development of microbial fungicide for controlling soil-borne plant disease

1. Results and their application

- a. Six bacterial isolates with strong chitinolytic activity antagonistic to *Rhizoctonia solani* and *Fusarium oxysporum* were obtained from soils.
- b. Several formulations with six isolates provided good protection against *Rhizoctonia* damping-off of radish and composts prepared with shrimp shell wastes and rice husk had also high suppressive effects against the disease.

- c. Two isolates, #300 and #385 with high chitinase activity were shown to inhibit mycelial growth of *Rhizoctonia solani* and *Fusarium oxysporum* strongly.
- d. Chitinase and -1,3-glucanase were produced by these two isolates and the mycelia of the pathogenic fungi were lysed during incubation in crude enzyme solution.
- e. A mixture of two strains in a ratio of 1:1 or 4:1 gave significantly better control of disease than each of the strains used individually. Several formulations were tested, and a zeolite-based chitosan-amended formulation provided the best protection against disease. Dose-response studies indicated that the threshold dose of 6g of formulations/ kg of potting medium was required for significant suppression of disease.
- f. For the mass culturing of the bacteria, a small amount of soybean meal, soluble starch and several inorganic nutrients were used for culture media.
- g. The formulation maintained the high population of the antagonists enough for the effective control of disease when stored for six months at room temperature or 4C.
- h. In several field tests, the formulation also provided a good control of sprout rot of potato by dipping of seed pieces, *Rhizoctonia* damping-off of onion by seed treatment or mixture of covering soil, powdery mildew of strawberry by soil treatment and an increase of seedling growth of melon.
- i. The isolate #300 was found to be indigenous to Korea and tentatively identified as a new species of *Paenibacillus* sp

Chapter 4. Development of microbial agents for post harvest diseases of horticultural crops

Section 1. Isolation of pathogens associated with postharvest decay and Monitoring of epiphytic microorganisms on onion and garlic

1. Fungal pathogens from onion bulb rot were identified as *Fusarium oxysporum*, *Aspergillus* sp. *Botrytis allii*, and those from garlic clove decay were *Fusarium oxysporum*, *Penicillium echinulatum*, *Stemphylium botryosum*, *Embellisia allii*. Among the pathogen, the most frequent and damaging was *Fusarium oxysporum* interestingly enough, no symptom by this pathogen appeared on onion and garlic plant during the growing season in the field plot suggesting characteristic quiescent infection until harvesting.
2. The influence of physical conditions on the growth of both isolates of *Fusarium oxysporum* were investigated for 9 days on PDA at different pH and temperature. Optimum range was at pH 6-7 and 20-25 °C, but slow to steady growth was still observed at low temperature of 10-15 °C, under the experimental condition.

3. Epiphytic microorganisms of onion and garlic plants were identified as *Bacillus*, *Sphingobacterium*, *Micrococcus*, *Pseudomonas*, *Morganella*, *Xanthomonas* by MIDI system. As onion and garlic epiphytes, *Bacillus* sp. (BW, BWW), *Micrococcus* sp. (BY), were predominant throughout the cultivation period, while the other strains were fluctuating apparently.

4. Based on the ability of predominant colonization on surface of onion and garlic plants and also on the antagonism against these pathogenic fungi, we have selected *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* BL3 and *Paenibacillus polymyxa* BL4, also included *Pseudomonas putida* Cha94 which has selected in our laboratory for biocontrol experiment previously, and antagonistic fungal isolate *Trichoderma harzianum* TM

Section 2. Feasibility of antagonistic microorganisms for the biocontrol potentials.

1. Three strains, BL3, BL4, Cha94 were screened for suppressive effects on conidial germination of *Fusarium oxysporum* from infected onion and garlic bulbs. Germination of conidia of both isolated was limited only to below 15% to 10%, compared to 95% to 100% under antagonist free condition at 28 for 11 hrs respectively.

2. After antagonistic bacteria and fungus were treated, the onion

and garlic roots were sampled monthly for monitoring the quantitative survival of population density. Among these antagonists, population density of BL3, Cha94, TM is consistently higher enough to maintain significant population at concentration of 10^4 – 10^5 cfu/g on onion roots from planting to harvesting, but BL4 survived only for two months. Cha94 and TM were able to survive remarkably well on garlic roots at concentration of 10^4 – 10^5 cfu/g until harvesting in the field plot.

3. *Trichoderma harzianum* TM was the most effective biocontrol agent against *Fusarium oxysporum* basal rot pathogen. Number of bulbs rotted were only less than 2 out of 50 bulbs per subsample as compared to 8 for untreated samples. Dry rot of clove garlic was prevented significantly at control value of 50% by biocontrol agents applied, but slightly less effective as compared to the control of value of 75% of onion bulb rot. *Trichoderma harzianum* TM was the best antagonist but its efficacy was not significantly different from other strains applied.

Section 3. Characters and biocontrol efficiencies of antagonists selected.

1. From October, 1997 to June, 1998, the repeated field experiment was conducted for assessing biocontrol efficiencies and the quantitative survival of introduced microbes. Among used

antagonists, population density of Cha94, TM was continually maintained with 1056 for cultivating periods, but population density of BL3, BL4 started to decline 10 days after planting. Similar results, with a few exceptions, were obtained with garlic experiment..

2. After garlic clove was wound inoculated with pathogens, *F. oxysporum* (dry rot), *S. botryosum* (purple spot), and followed by coating with three antagonists, Sprouting rate of garlic cloves in field plot was higher for plots treated with antagonists then for untreated plots and higher for intact acaly cloves then for descaled cloves.
3. Antagonists were formulated to dust by mixing them with stickers (Methyl Cellulose and Xanthan gum) and carrier materials (Vermiculite, Bentonite, Talc). Those dusts were either ampouled with vacuum or bottled with air, witch were stored at ambient temperature for 120-140 days. Populattion density for TM was consistently survived in sawdust-rice polish(8:2) fromulation and that for Cha94 was in methyl cellulose-talc formulation at the concentraion of 104 105 cfu/0.3g. BL3 was able to survive and maintain population density of 106 cfu/0.3g for all formulations. ie. least influenced by every combination of sticker and carrier materials. Storage under vaccum condition was not significantly different form that under aerobic condition in terms of survival of propaguales.

4. Seed germination in vitro was slightly lower for onion seeds treated with formulation dusts than for untreated onion seeds. However, in field trials, higher germination rate was obtained with BL3 and Cha94 formulated in CMC and Talc. The highest was TM formulated in sawdust and rice polish than any other antagonist formulations in vitro as well as in field trials.

Chapter 4. Development of natural fungicides originated from microorganisms

Section 1. Isolation of antagonistic actinomycetes

1. To isolate actinomycetes antagonistic to plant pathogenic fungi, soil samples were collected from caves and sea-shores in Korea. The 481 actinomycetes were isolated from the soil samples pre-treated by dry-heating.
2. *Streptomyces* isolates were rich in all the soil samples examined, representing more than 50% of total counts. Nocardiform actinomycetes were isolated at high rates of 6-18.8%. They were relatively rich in both cave and sea-mud soils rather than other rare actinomycete genera.

3. *Saccharomonospora* could be isolated only in 3 cave soil samples from Cheondong, Kosoo, and Nodong, but was not present in all the sea-mud soils examined. *Dactylosporangium*, *Saccharomonospora*, and *Streptosporangium* were very rare in both cave and sea-mud soils.
4. The 311 of 481 actinomycete isolates inhibited the mycelial growth of at least one of the tested fungi. The isolation rates of actinomycete antagonists from cave soils ranged from 45.7% to 78%, and those of sea-mud soils were from 59.1% to 66.0%. The 96 of 136 *Streptomyces* isolates from cave soils, and 93 of 133 isolates from sea-mud soils showed antifungal activity.
5. The proportion of antagonistic isolates of Nocardioform actinomycetes (13.6%) was lower than that of other genera. Among the actinomycetes from sea-mud soils, *Dactylosporangium* and *Streptosporangium* had highest proportions of actinomycete antagonists of 85.7% and 80%, respectively. The isolation rate of Nocardioform antagonist from sea-mud soils were 11.1% similar in the cave soils. *Streptomyces* strains showed higher antifungal activities against plant pathogenic fungi than did other rare actinomycete antagonists.

section 2. Development of microbial fungicide from actinomycetes

1. Among the antagonistic actinomycetes, the strain DA2 that produced antifungal metabolites active against some plant pathogenic fungi was identified as *Actinomadura roseola*, based on the analyses of morphological and physiological characteristics.
2. The antifungal activity of Da2 grown in 4 different kinds of media were examined by paper disk method. YMB and SSB were determined most proper medium for production of antifungal substance. The antifungal activity grown in YMB or SSB became increased after 7 days of incubation and reached highest peak at 13 days of incubation.
3. Application of antifungal active substance produced by Da2 to Phytophthora blight of pepper resulted successful disease control. 1000 ug/ml of the substance showed 82.6% of disease control efficiency and 500 ug/ml reached almost 40% of control efficiency.
4. The antibiotic Da2B that showed a strong antifungal activity was isolated from the culture broth and mycelial mats of *A. roseola* strain DA2 using various chromatographic procedures. The high resolution FAB mass and UV spectral data revealed that the antibiotic was an anthracycline having the formula C₂₇H₂₉N₁₀O₁₀ (M⁺H, m/z 527.1782).

5. On the basis of ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR and 2-D NMR correlation data, the antibiotic Da2B was confirmed to have the structure of an anthracycline antibiotic, daunomycin.

6. *In vitro* antimicrobial spectrum tests showed that the antibiotic Da2B had substantial inhibitory activity (10 g mL⁻¹ of MICs) against mycelial growth of *Phytophthora capsici* and *Rhizoctonia solani*. The antibiotic also showed antiyeast activity against *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* but the growth of *Candida albicans* was not affected.

7. Antibacterial activity was found only against Gram-positive bacteria. In the further evaluation of *in vivo* efficacy, application of the antibiotic Da2B effectively inhibited the development of *Phytophthora* blight in pepper plants. However, the control efficacy of the antibiotic against *Phytophthora* infection was somewhat less than that of metalaxyl. The antibiotic Da2B did not show any phytotoxicity on pepper plants even at 500 g mL⁻¹.

CONTENTS

Chapter 1. General Introduction	55
Chapter 2. Development of microbial agents for seed treatment	61
Section 1. Selection of promising biocontrol agents and their identification	61
1. Collection and isolation of useful microbial agents	64
2. <i>In vitro</i> test for antifungal activity of collected isolats to soil borne pathogens	66
3. Assay for root colonizing ability of collected isolates	66
4. Assay for plant growth promoting ability of collected isolates	66
5. Identification of selected isolates	69
Section 2. Seed treatment of microbial agents and root colonization	71
1. Development of techniques for seed treatment	74
2. Mechanisms for root colonization	81
3. Screening for induced resistant against foliar disease	83
Section 3. Plant growth promotion and disease suppression by seed treatment of selected biocontrol agent	87
1. Growth enhancement and disease suppression in wheat and barley	90
2. Growth enhancement and disease suppression in hot pepper	97
3. Growth enhancement and disease suppression in sesame	103

4. Growth enhancement and disease suppression in rice -----	106
Chapter 3. Development of microbial fungicide for controlling	
soil-borne plant disease -----	119
Section 1. Introduction -----	119
Section 2. Contents and methods -----	123
Section 3. Results and discussion -----	133
1. Isolation and identification of antagonistic microorganisms	
to <i>R. solani</i> -----	133
2. Isolation of antagonistic microorganisms to <i>F. oxysporum</i>	
and the inhibition of mycelial growth -----	137
3. Measurement of suppressive effects of antagonistic microorganisms ---	139
4. Effect of storage temperature and periods on the suppressive	
effect of formulations -----	145
5. Population changes of antagonistic microorganisms	
in the formulations -----	146
6. Composting of agricultural wastes containing chitin for	
culturing chitinolytic microorganisms -----	149
7. Suppressive effects of composts with / without antagonistic	
microorganisms against the disease -----	150
8. Mechanism of suppression of the pathogens by antagonistic	
microorganisms -----	150
9. Field and greenhouse tests in commercial farming area -----	152
10. Survey of culture materials for the economical production	

of antagonistic microorganisms	155
Chapter 4. Development of microbial agents for post harvest diseases of horticultural crops	161
Section 1. Isolation of pathogens associated with postharvest decay and Monitoring of epiphytic microorganisms on onion and garlic	161
1. Isolation and Identification of Pathogens attributed to post-harvest diseases of onion and garlic	163
2. Isolation and Identification of epiphytic microorganisms from field plot	167
3. Screening <i>in vitro</i> for inhibitory activity against storage pathogens	168
section 2. Feasibility of antagonistic microorganisms for the biocontrol potentials	169
1. Effect of antagonistic bacteria on the conidial germination of <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>	171
2. <i>In vivo</i> application of selected antagonists	174
3. Monthly retrieval of epiphytic populations throughout growing period	174
4. Onion bulb or Garlic clove decay index	178
section 3. Characters and biocontrol efficiencies of antagonists selected	178
1. Field experiment was repeated	181

2. Effect of antagonistic bacteria for storage pathogens <i>in vivo</i> -----	182
3. Antagonist were formulated -----	183
4. Germination rate of onion seeds treated with formulation dusts -----	187
Chapter 5. Development of natural fungicides originated	
from microorganisms -----	191
Section 1. Isolation and characterization of antagonistic	
actinomyces -----	191
1. Isolation of antagonistic actinomycetes -----	194
2. Generic distribution of selected actinomycetes -----	195
3. Geographical generic distribution of selected actinomycetes -----	197
4. Antibiotic spectrum of selected actinomycetes -----	199
Section 2. Development of natural fungicides originated	
from antagonistic microorganisms -----	205
1. Identification of antagonistic actinomycetes -----	212
2. Conditions for mass production for antifungal substances -----	215
3. Suppression of phytophthora blight of pepper by antifungal	
substance produced by antagonistic actinomycetes Da2 -----	215
4. Partial purification of antifungal substances -----	216
5. Chemical structure of antifungal substance Da2B -----	219
6. Antifungal activity of Da2B and its suppressive effect on	
phytophthora blight of pepper -----	223

1	-----	55
2	-----	61
1	-----	61
	-----	64
	-----	66
	-----	66
	-----	66
	-----	69
2	-----	71
	-----	74
	-----	81
	-----	83
3	-----	87
,	-----	90

		-----	97
		-----	103
		-----	106
3		-----	119
1		-----	119
2		-----	123
3		-----	133
	<i>R. solani</i>	-----	133
	<i>F. oxysporum</i>		
		-----	137
		-----	139
		-----	145
		-----	146
	Chitin		
		-----	149
	가	-----	150
		-----	150
		-----	152
		-----	155

4		-----	161
1		-----	161
	,	-----	163
		-----	165
		-----	166
		-----	167
		-----	168
2			
	가	-----	169
		-----	171
		-----	173
		-----	174
		-----	174
	INDEX	-----	178
3	가		
		-----	178
	,	(97.10 98.6) -----	181
		-----	182
		-----	183

	-----	187
5	-----	191
1	, -----	191
	-----	194
	(Genus) -----	195
	, (Genus) -----	197
	Spectrum -----	199
2	-----	205
	-----	212
	-----	215
	Da2 가 -----	215
	-----	216
	Da2B -----	219
	Da2B -----	223

1

가

가

.

WTO

.

가

.

1

.

가

가

, 가가

.

가

.

가

가

2

가

가

가

Rhizoctonia solani, *Fusarium oxysporum*, *Pythium* spp., *Phytophthora* spp., *Sclerotinia* spp., *Verticillium* sp.

가

R. solani

*vali danyci*n,

flutolanil, pencycuron

가 . *Fusarium oxysporum*
Pythium spp. *Phytophthora* spp. 가

metal axyl 가 ,
가
가
가

가 , 1970

가

1992

가 (ESSD) '

Trichoderma harzianum *T. polysporum* BINAB

T(1988, E. R. Butts International,), *Gliocladium*

virens GlioGard(1990, W. R. Grace Co.,

), *T. harzianum* F-stop(1991, Kodak) *Bacillus*

subtilis KODIAK(1990, Gustafson,), *Pseudomonas*

fluorescens DAGGER(1990, Ecogen Inc., *Rhizoctonia*,

Pythium), *P. cepacia* BLUE CIRCLE(1990, Stine

Microbial Products,),

Streptomyces griseoviridis MYCOSTOP(1985, Kemira Oy

Biocontrol of Finland, *Fusarium* ,) .

1970

, ,
가 , ,
. ,
, , 가
.

3

가 . 가
가 .

1987 가

가 .
가

. 60, 50 (, 1996) ,
 (*Allium cepa* L.) (*Allium sativum*
 L) 가 .
 ,
 . 1) ,
 , , , 2)
 , 3)
 , 4)
 , ,
 , 5)
 , 가 , 6)

4

UR

가 .

(Lead compound)

.

,

.

,

가

.

,

가

.

2

1

1.

가

가

가

(Plant Growth Promoting Rhizobacteria)

가

Pseudomonas

가 가

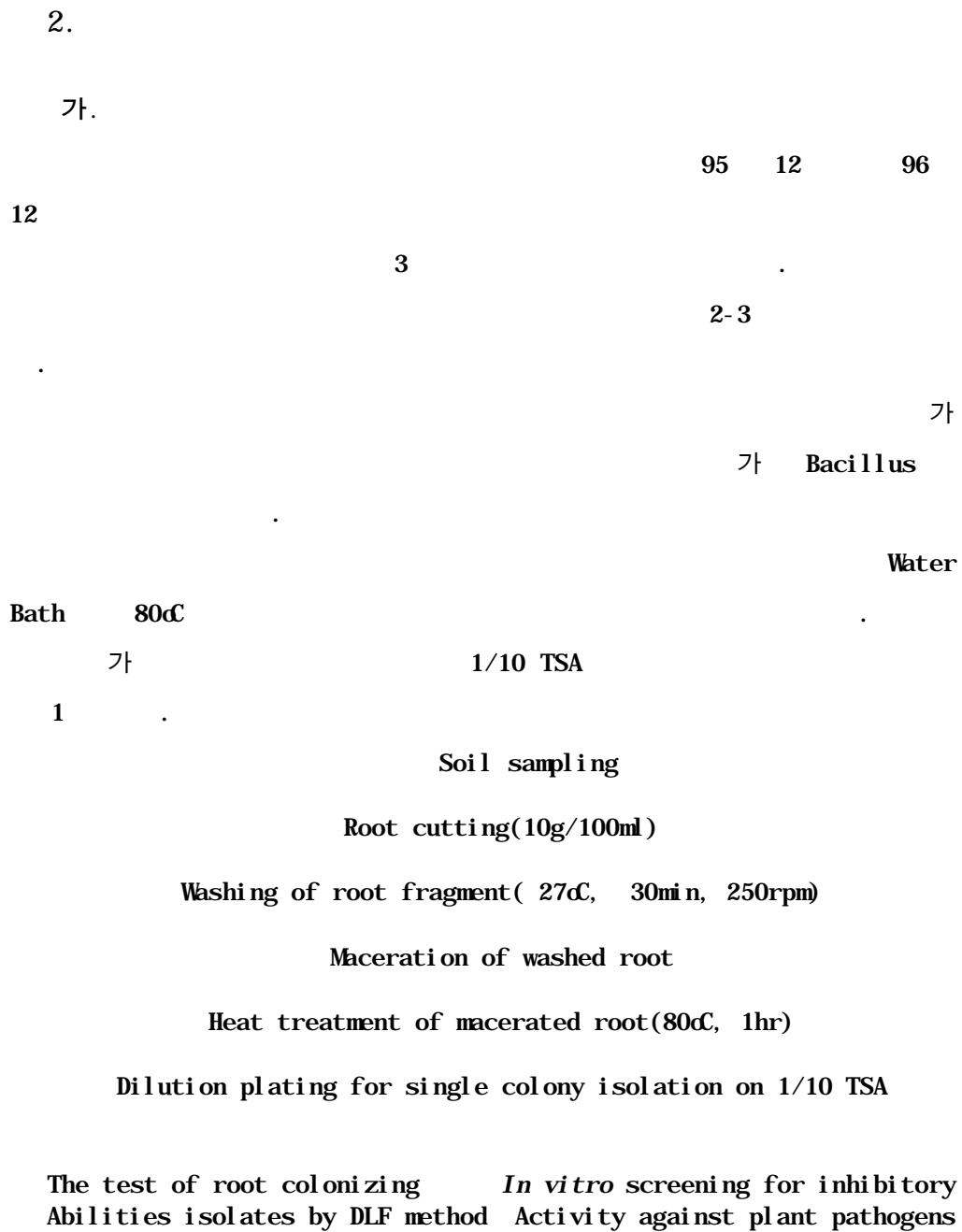


Fig 1. Procedure for isolation of endospore forming bacterial from wheat and barley root

1 Petri
 6 PDA 3
Pythium ultimum, *Rhizoctonia solani*, *Fusarium oxysporum*
Phytophthora capsici 1cm 가
 (沮止帶)

가 .

3,000

(DLF)

5

()

가 Petri

4

Ahmad & Baker ()

10

16X10X6 cm

5

2

10%

가

30

	52	가
44	Pseudomonas	. Bacillus
		Gas- Chromatography
	computer	Data Base
System	, Pseudomonas	가
	Biolog System	
3.		
가.		
1)		
		66
		80
	3197	.
		가
		가
	1/10 TSA	.
Table 1.	.	

Table 1. List of locations where the sample collected and corresponding numbers of endospore forming bacterial isolates

	31	-	60	-
	16	-	34	-
	8	-	50	1
	330	30	15	-
	19	1	50	6
	4	-	26	-
	45	-	40	-
	18	-	82	2
	27	2	691	47
	18	-	15	-
	9	2	60	-
	54	-	13	-
가	63	-	51	1
	18	-	12	-
	21	4	56	1
	35	1	49	3
	14	1	34	2
	49	8	8	-
	21	-	28	-
	21	1	42	1
	36	2	65	1
	103	9	16	1
	27	-	35	1
	167	11	10	-
	37	1	3	-
	58	4	61	1
	10	2	21	-
	20	1	5	-
	8	-	10	-
	10	3	8	-
	61	5	21	-
	30	-	92	1
	20	1		
	26	-		
			3197	158

2)

가 . 가

Pythium ultimum, *Rhizoctonia solani*, *Fusarium oxysporium* 가 . 3211 *P. ultimum*

31 , *R. solani* 365 , *F. oxysporium*

101 가 , 16 3가

가 (Table 2).

*Pseudomonas*가

Bacillus

3)

(Double Layered Filterpaper)

3197 49 (Table 3).

4)

3197

34

M45 가 16 가 (Table

4). 94
Pseudomonas 499
28 가

(Table 5).

Table 2. Screening of collected bacterial isolates for the inhibitory effects on the some fungal pathogens

Test No.	No. of isolates	Antifungal active isolates to			Representative isolates
		<i>Pythium</i>	<i>Rhizoctonia</i>	<i>Fusarium</i>	
1 series	79	0	6	9	-
2 series	189	0	11	14	-
3 series	161	1	26	34	C-224
4 series	198	0	16	44	-
5 series	733	9	69	-	E-225, E-257, E-606, E-681
6 series	29	0	14	-	-
7 series	555	10	194	-	G-149, G-157, G-316, G-453
8 series	457	1	7	-	H-309
9 series	520	8	16	-	I-293, I-297, I-338, I-470
10series	290	2	6	-	J-197, J-279
Total	3211	31	365	101	16

* The series means a batch of experiment

Table 3. Screening of collected bacterial isolates for root colonizing ability by seed treatment

Test No.	No. of Isolates	No. selected isolates *		Representative isolates
		Primary	2nd screen	
1 series	79	1	0	-
2 series	189	5	3	B-24
3 series	161	15	4	C-11, C64
4 series	198	14	7	D-107
5 series	733	13	6	E-606, E-681
6 series	29	0	0	-
7 series	555	11	9	G-157, G-177
8 series	457	28	7	H-24, H-210
9 series	520	45	11	I-270, J-244, I-242
10series	290	28	2	J-272, J-254, I-276
Total	3211	160	49	15

Table 4. Screening of collected endospore forming bacterial isolates for the plant growth promotion effects on cucumber

Test No.	No. of Isolates	No. selected isolates *		Representative isolates
		A group	B Group	
1 series	79	0	0	-
2 series	189	0	0	-
3 series	161	3	0	-
4 series	198	1	1	D-107
5 series	733	3	2	E-606, E-681
6 series	29	0	0	
7 series	555	4	2	G-157, G-177d
8 series	457	4	2	H-24, H-210
9 series	520	12	5	I-270, J-244, I-242, I-229
10series	290	7	4	J-272, J-254, I-276
	3211	34	16	15

* A Group : Enhanced the seedling growth of cucumber 10% more than control

B Group : Enhanced the seedling growth of cucumber 10% more than MC07 which was proved promising PGPR isolates

Table 5. Screening of some *Pseudomonas* isolate for the plant growth promotion.

Test No.	No. test Isolates	Selected Isolates		Representative Isolates	Test No.	No. of tested Isolates	Selected Isolates		Representative Isolates
		A	B				A	B	
1 series	20	10	-	-	14series	22	8	-	-
2 series	24	6	1	94B16	15series	6	4	1	94P01
3 series	22	-	-	-	16series	23	10	-	-
4 series	22	10	3	94D01	17series	18	6	-	-
5 series	22	2	-	-	18series	23	10	3	94S06, 94S18
6 series	22	3	-	-	19series	22	8	1	94T03
7 series	22	10	5	94G03, 94G17	20series	11	8	-	-
8 series	22	9	3	94H18	21series	23	4	2	94V13
9 series	22	15	2	94I18	22series	16	8	-	-
10series	22	16	-	-	23series	22	5	-	-
11series	21	8	2	94L03, 94L04	24series	6	3	-	-
12series	22	3	-	-	24series	25	3	3	CY06, Cha94, SH60
13series	19	9	2	94N04, 94N18					
						499	178	28	

* A group : Enhanced the seedling growth of cucumber 10% more than control
 B group : Enhanced the seedling growth of cucumber 10% more than MC07
 which was proved promising PGPR isolates

5)

96

MDI

system

Bacillus

Paeni bacillus

system . (Table 6, 7).

Table 6. Identification of endospore forming bacterial isolates collected from barley field by MDI system

Identified Name	No. of Isolates	Representative Isolates
<i>B. subtilis</i>	12	I-123, I-244, I-422, I-496
<i>B. amuloliquefaciens</i>	6	C-11, C-64, E-232
<i>B. cereus</i>	3	E-606, J-254, J-276
<i>B. pumilus</i>	5	D-107, J-240, J-246, J-270
<i>B. maceans</i>	5	I-166
<i>B. brevis</i>	1	I-229
<i>B. megaterium</i>	3	J-249, J-169, J-234
<i>B. atrohaeus</i>	2	I-495,
<i>B. pulvifaciens</i>	1	H-227
<i>B. laterosporus</i>	1	I-120
<i>B. pantothenicus</i>	2	C-165, D-126
<i>Peani bacillus</i>	11	E-681, I-458, G-157,
<i>polymyxa</i>		
	52	20

Table 7. Identification of Pseudomonads isolates collected from barley field using Biolog System and MDI System

Identified Name	No. of Isolates	Representative Isolates
<i>P. fluorescens</i>	34	MC07, 94B16, 94X01, 94M16, M15
<i>P. putida</i>	10	CY06, Pf3, Cha94, SH60, PI
Unidentified	1	94V13
	44	11

E- 606, E- 681, G- 157, H210

B16, MC07, M45 Pseudomonas

Paenibacillus polymyxa E681 Pseudomonas fluorescens B16

2

1.

가 가

가 .

가

가

가

가

lux gene
(scanning electron microscopy)
confocal laser scanning microscopy

2.

가.

가

Pseudomonas fluorescens L22 *Paenibacillus polymyxa* E681

(,)

가 perlite, bentonite, talc

, methyl cellulose(MC), carboxy methyl cellulose(CMC),

xanthan gum(XG) 20% xanthan gum

가

0.1% poly vinyl alcohol

0.1M MgSO₄ 1%

MC, CMC, XG

5 × 10⁸/ml

1

1) *lux*

Vibrio fischeri Luciferase kanamycin
 가 Transposon Tn4431
 . Tn4431 pUCD623 가 *E. coli* HB101 rifampin
 cin 가 *Pseudomonas fluorescens* B16 mating
 . Kanamycin rifampicin 가
 colony 22 . 22
 , 가
 Ahmad & Baker

2) Immunofluorescence microscopy, Confocal Laser Microscopy (CLSM)

Immunofluorescence stain *P. polymyxa* E681, *P.*
fluorescens L22 0.85% 3
 McFARLAND scale 2 (6×10^8 /ml .
 0.5ml Freund's
 complete adjuvant , 3 Freund's incomplete
 adjuvant . 3 3 (6 ×
 10^8 /ml) 5 . 13
 가 Immuno-diffusion test
 , *B. polymyxa* E681, *P. fluorescens* L22

210 가 . E681
 1 (1/1000) 2 , 0.05M
 PBS-T(PBS Twin-20 0.05% 가) 5 3 . 2
 (Goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC Conjugates, 1/1000) 1
 , 0.05M PBS-T 5 , 3 . Immuno- fluorescence microscopy,
 confocal laser scanning microscopy(CLSM)

3 PGPR 가 8
 . 2가 (,
) 5 × 10⁸ cfu/Me 15
 growth chamber 3 . 1
 2 1% water agar , *Colletotrichum*
Iagenarium 5 × 10⁶ 20μℓ 10 . 5

3.

가.

가

Pseudomonas fluorescens L22, *Paenibacillus polymyxa* E681

L22 E681

, E681

200

3 × 10⁴

L22

가

7

(Fig. 1).

가

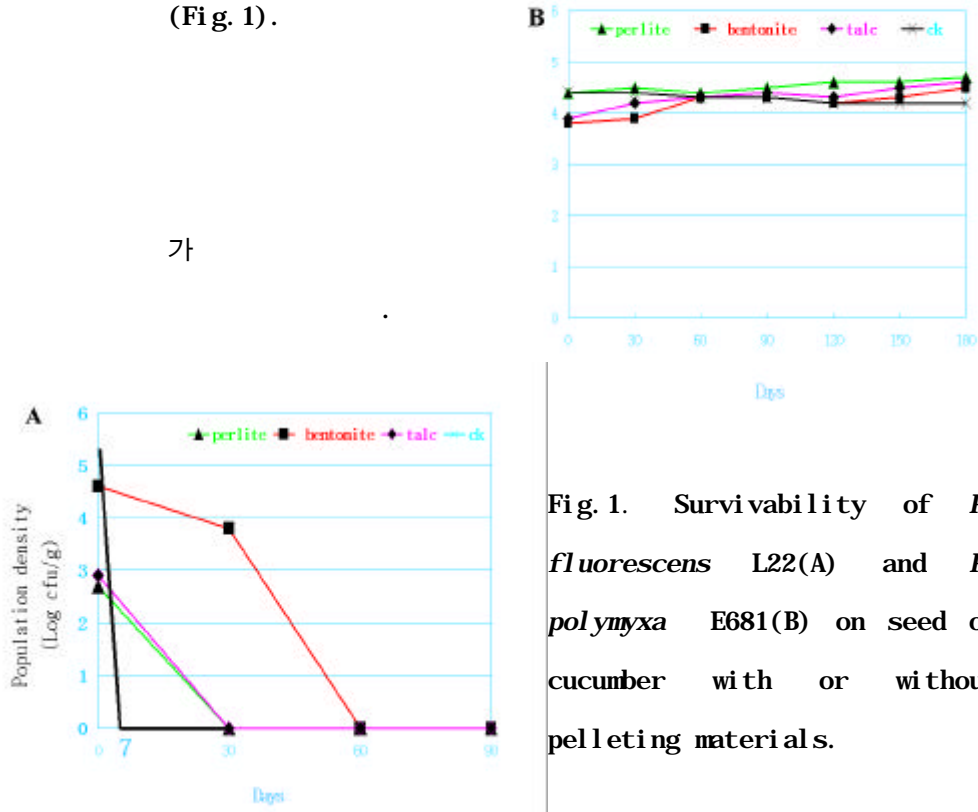


Fig. 1. Survivability of *P. fluorescens* L22(A) and *P. polymyxa* E681(B) on seed of cucumber with or without pelleting materials.

가 talc, bentonite, perlite , methyl cellulose(MC), carboxy methyl cellulose(CMC), xanthan gum(XG) . 가 L22 , perlite talc L22 23 , bentonite 53 . 가

(Fig. 2). , XG

23 , 17 , 20 .

가

L22, E681

(Fig. 3).

가

E681

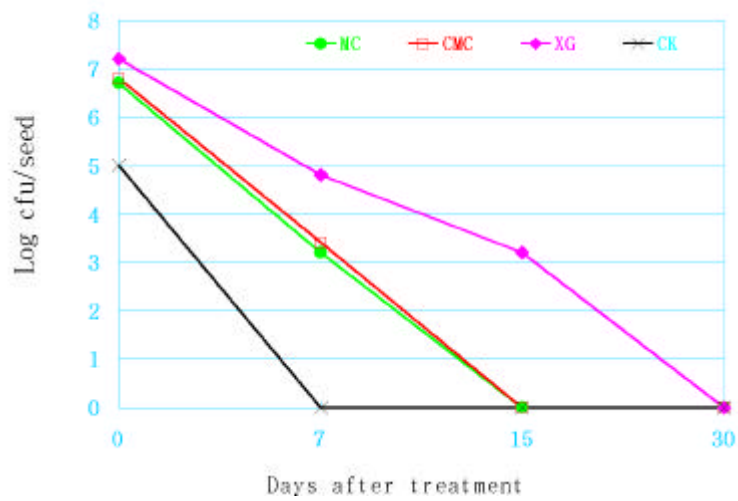


Fig. 2. Survivability of L22 on cucumber seed treated with various stickers.



Fig. 3. Root colonization of E681 on cucumber by seed coated with various pelleting materials

L22, E681

.

,

,

,

E681

(Table 1).

E681 10⁵cfu/seed

L22 10⁵cfu/seed,

,

가

10⁵

(Table 2).

(Fig. 4).

가

가

Table 1. Root colonizing population of *P. polynyxa* E681 from surface sterilized and nonsterilized seeds after the bacteria inoculated onto cucumber seed.

Crops	Seed surface sterilization	Population density on ($\times 10^4$ cfu/root tip)	
		Seed surface	Root
Cucumber	none	3.3	28
	sterile	-	240
Hot pepper	none	0.76	100
	sterile	-	370
Rice	none	5.0	5.4
	sterile	-	2.2
Sesame	none	0.33	17
	sterile	-	52

Table 2. Attached population densities on seed coat and their colonized population of *P. fluorescens* L22 and *P. polynyxa* E681 on the cucumber seed

Treatment	Population densities			
	Seed ($\times 10^5$ cfu/seed)		Root ($\times 10^5$ cfu/root)	
	L22	E681	L22	E681
Intact	42.01	0.33	15.21	2.82
Removed seedcoat	2.74	0.35	10.03	3.04

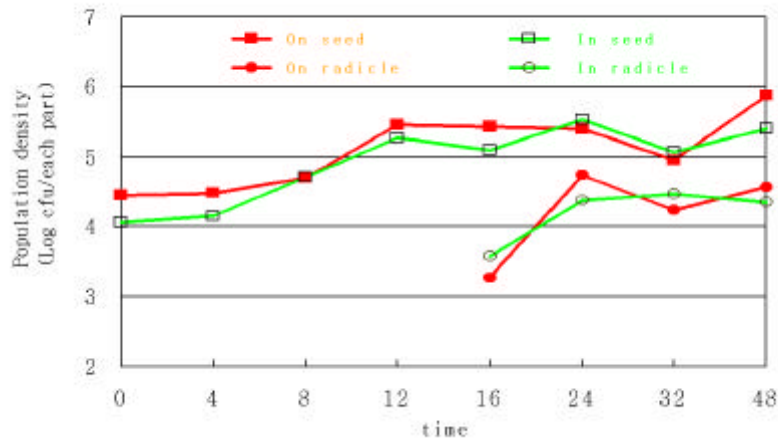


Fig. 4. Population change of *Paenibacillus polynyxa* E681 on/in emerging root of cucumber.

XG 가 . 2가
 가 Ahmad & Baker
 L22 E681 XG
 가 ,
 가 가 (Table 3, 4).

E681

, L22

Xathan Gur

Table 3. Population densities of *P. fluorescens* L22 detected from different part of cucumber root when the bacteria inoculated onto seed

root part	Treatment ($\times 10^6$ cfu/1-cm)			
	A	B	C	D
Top	100 b	1980 a	515 b	832 b
Middle	0.11 a	0.11 a	0 b	1.11 a
Tip	0.11 c	0.15 a	0 d	0.13 b

A: soaking itself, B: coating with XG after soaking, C: bacteria coated with XG, D: bacteria coated with XG after soaking

Table 4. Population densities of *P. polyxya* E681 detected from different part of cucumber root when the bacteria inoculated onto seed

Root part	Treatment ($\times 10^6$ cfu/1-cm)			
	A*	B	C	D
Top	658 a	629 a	451 b	389 b
Middle	3.4 a	0.73 b	1.4 b	0.46 b
Tip	0.07 c	1.52 b	0.26 c	2.19 a

A: soaking itself, B: coating with XG after soaking, C: bacteria coated with XG, D: bacteria coated with XG after soaking

1) lux

22

가

Ahmad & Baker

P. fluorescens L22

P. fluorescens

B16

가 (Table

5), *P. fluorescens* B16

가 (Fig. 5).

P. fluorescens L22

1/2 LB agar

16

ASA100

30

(Fig. 8).

Table 5. Spatial differences of population densities of *Pseudomonas fluorescens* B16 and bioluminescens mutant (L22) on the cucumber roots analyzed with Ahmad & Baker method

Isolate	Population density on root ($\times 10^4$ cfu/cm)		
	First 1 cm	4-5 cm (middle part)	Last 1 cm
B16	79.7	5.47*	0.81*
L22	81.3*	0.40	0.18

* Significantly different (P=0.05) in each column.

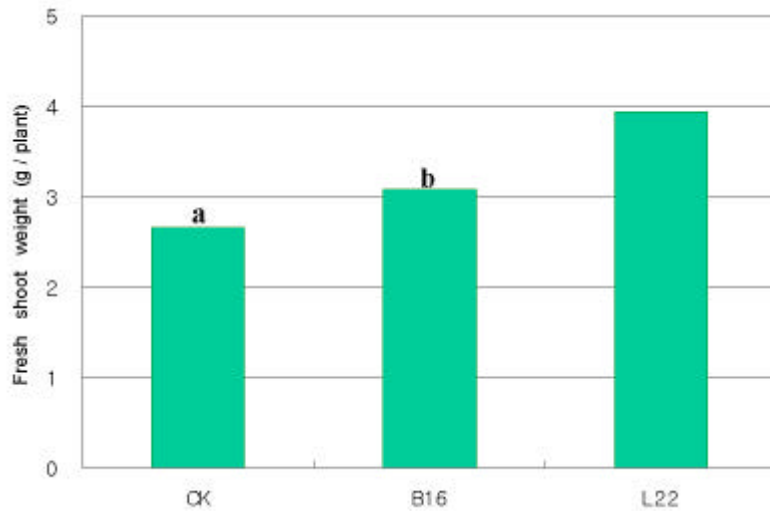


Fig. 5. Fresh shoot weight of cucumber at 15 days after seeding when the seeds were treated with *F. fluorescens* B16 (wild type) and L22 (bioluminescent mutant) in the pot soil. Values followed by the same letter do not differ significantly ($P=0.05$).

2) SEM

(SEM- Scanning Electronic Microscopy, JSN- 6400, JEOL Co. Japan)

. *F. fluorescens* L22 가 *F. polynyxa* E681 가 , .

. SEM

(Fig. 6, 7).

3) Immunofluorescence microscopy, Confocal Laser Microscopy(CLSM)

E681

Immunofluorescence microscopy, Confocal Laser Microscopy(CLSM)

. *B. polynyxa* E681

, 2

B. polynyxa E681

가

가

(Fig. 9)

3

PGPR 가

8

94X01, CHa94, M45 가

(Table 6).

Table 6. Induced systemic resistance mediated by eight rhizobacteria strains against *Colletotrichum lagenarium* in two cucumber cultivars

strains	Mean total lesion number			
	Shinhugchinju		Shinpung	
	leaf 1	leaf 2	leaf 1	leaf 2
94B16	3.00	4.33	5.33	5.00
Cha 94	-	4.00	4.50	4.53
CY6	2.60	4.33	9.00	5.60
MC07	2.40	7.33	8.97	5.62
M45	1.00b	5.33	6.00	4.00
SH60	2.30	2.33	8.67	1.44
94X01	1.33b	4.00	8.00	1.38
94V13	2.27	-	-	-
CK	3.57	5.00	9.00	4.38

* Significantly different (P=0.05) in each column.

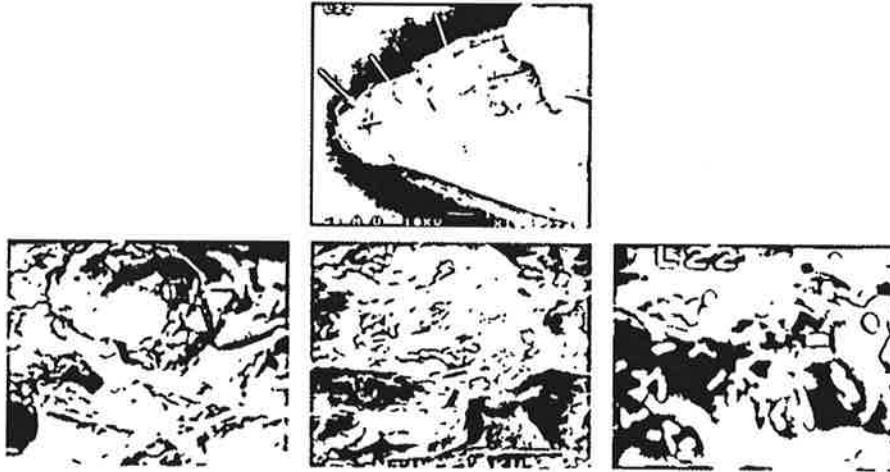


Fig.6. Scanning electron microscopic observation of L22 on cucumber seed 6hrs after seed inoculation. A,C: Cells of L22 on a endothelium of seed, B: Cells of L22 on a radicle

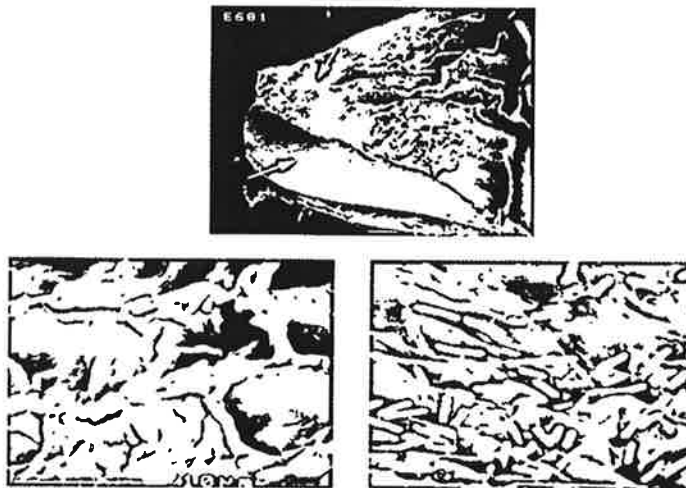


Fig. 7. Scanning electron microscopic observation of E681 on cucumber seed 6hrs after seed inoculation. A: Cells of E681 on a radicle, B: Cells of E681 on a endothelium of seed.

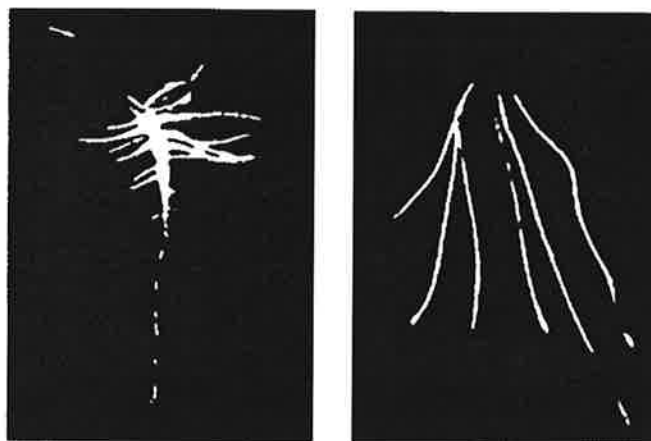


Fig. 8. In situ observation of lux gene introduced *P. fluorescens* L22 on the young cucumber root when bacteria were introduced through seeds. The plants were inoculated and incubated in the filter paper. The photographs were taken under dark condition ASA100 film with 30 min exposure. Left : cucumber root, right : barley root.

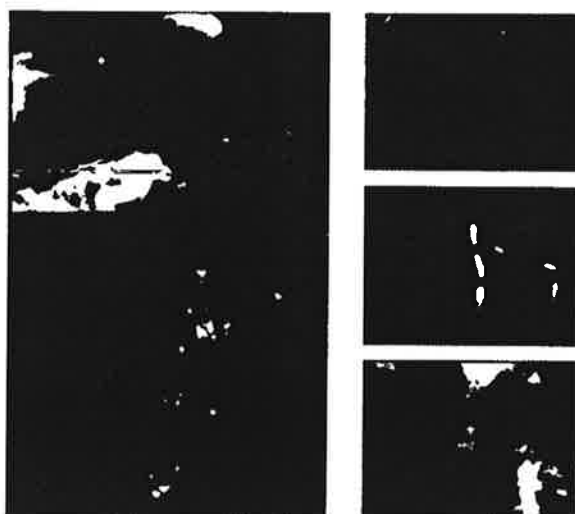


Fig. 9. Cells of *P. polymyxa* E681 on the surface and inside of root and lateral root that observe through immunofluorescence microscopy. I: overall view of lateral root emerging. II: Enlarge of each square field. A: cells of E681 locate around emergent site of lateral root. B, C: Cells of E681 on the surface of lateral root.

3

1.

가

, , , ,
.
, , , ,

2.

가.

가

P. polynuxa E681, G157

Fs. fluorescens B16

E681 L22

가

(,)

plug

. plug

50

가 가

1)

pot pot
12
5ml 23 . plate
3, 6 , 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 30 .

2)

P. polyxyxa E681 *Ps.*
fluorescens M45 , 0.1% PVA
5가 (talc, clay+talc, clay+vermiculite,
clay+peatross, clay+vermiculite) 100ml
. 1998
18 가

가 E681, G157, H210, B16, L22
1 pot 가 H210
F29 ()

1)

0. 1M MgSO₄

filter paper

petri plate

50

12, 24, 36, 48

2)

()

가

pot (15 × 20 × 10 cm)

100

28

21

3)

1997 5 ,

, , 7 , L22 25

24

5

(white tip)

24

21

. 1998 4

H210, L22

metal axyl

24

()

30 0. 25 n2

H210, B16, L22, F29 ()

, ,
,

3.

가. ,

1) ,

1996 *Faenibacillus polynyxa* E681 G157 *Pseudono*
nas fluorescens B16

15

, . 1997

1998

1996

가

(Fig. 1, Fig. 2). E681, G157, B16

,

.

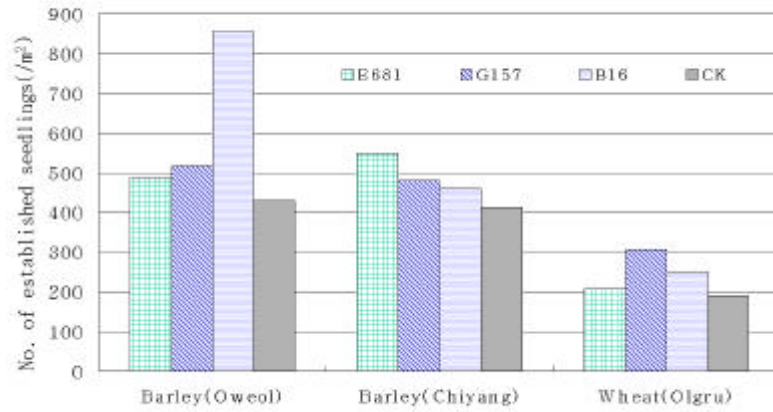


Fig. 1. Number of established seedlings of barley and wheat treated with *Ps. fluorescens* B16, *F. polynyxa* E681, and G157 in Gyeongnam RDA experimental field.

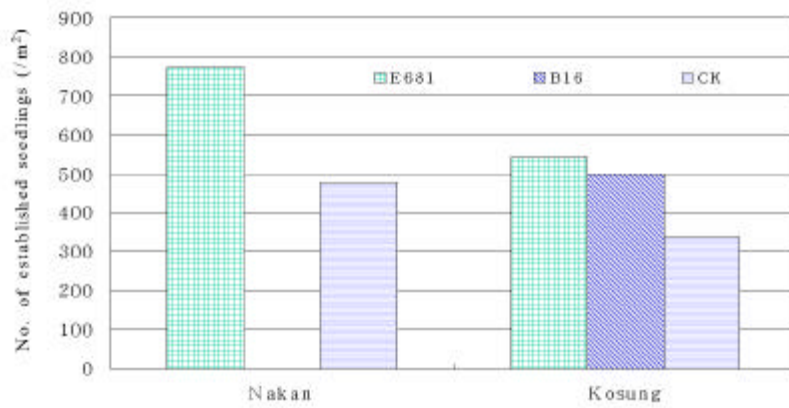


Fig. 2. Number of established seedlings of barley treated with *Ps. fluorescens* B16 and *F. polynyxa* E681 in Nakan and Kosung experimental fields.

2) ,

1996 1998 ,

. 1997

10

11

가

3)

1996

3 10

E681

25%

(Fig. 3). 1997

50%

가

,

1998

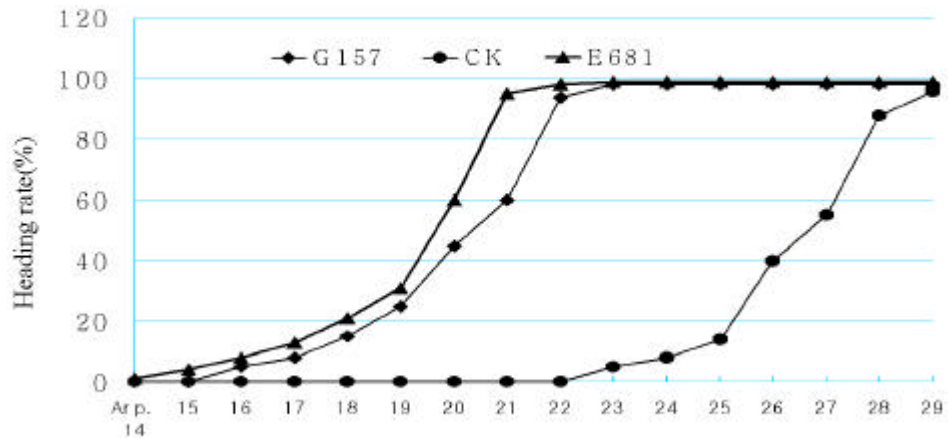


Fig. 4. Heading rate of barley treated with *P. polynyxa* E681 and G157 in Gyeongnam RDA experimental field (1997).

4) ,
 30 , 1g
 . E681 2.0 × 10⁴ cfu/root, G157 5.0
 × 10⁵ 1.0 × 10⁴ cfu/root L22
 1.0 × 10⁵ 1.0 × 10⁶ cfu/root (Fig.
 6).

Table 1. Effect of *P. polynyxa* E681 seed treatment on the yield production of winter barley (1997)

Treatment	Grain yield (Kg/10a)			Average
	I	II	III	
E681	554.88	452.75	503.75	503.79*
CK	382.25	386.06	315.13	361.15

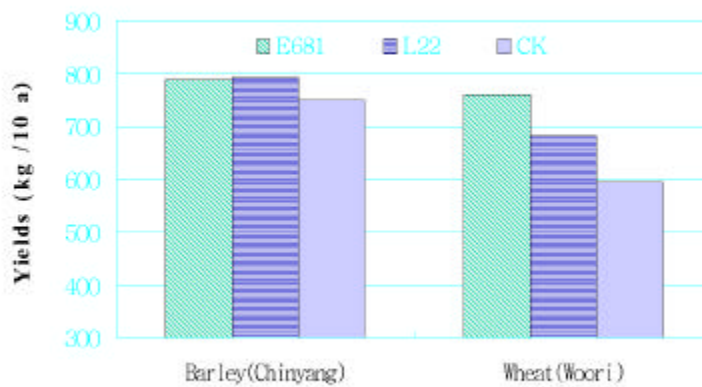


Fig. 7. Yield of barley and wheat treated with *Ps. fluorescens* L22 and *P. polynyxa* E681 in the field condition (1998).

1)

F. polynyxa E681 *Ps. fluorescens* L22

50 10

, 20

가

가

50

L22

15-51%, E681

25-73%

, 2-3 c

가

,

1-2

(Fig. 8, 9, 10, Table 2, 3).

L22 2 , E681

2.5

,

L22 27 cm², E681 36 cm²가

(Fig. 11)

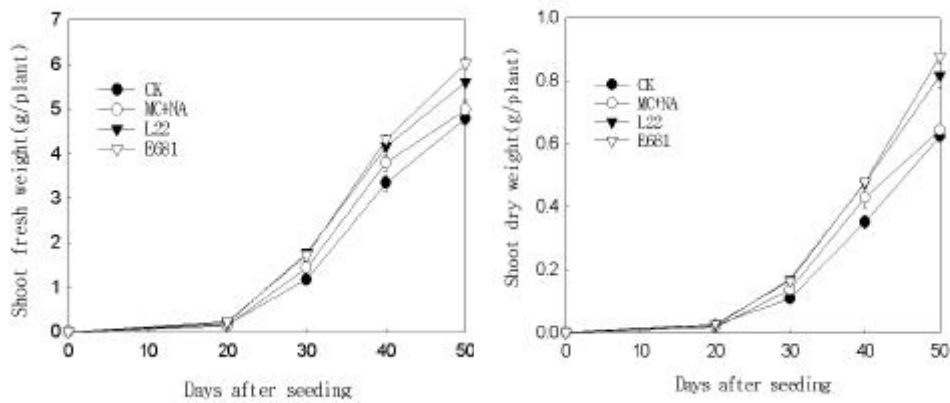


Fig 8. Enhancement of shoot weight of hot pepper by seed treatment of *Ps. fluorescens* L22 and *F. polynyxa* E681 in plug nursery. CK : not treated.

MC + NA : Seeds were treated with 1.0 μg / nicotinic acid in 1% methylcellulose solution. A : Fresh weight, B : Dry weight.

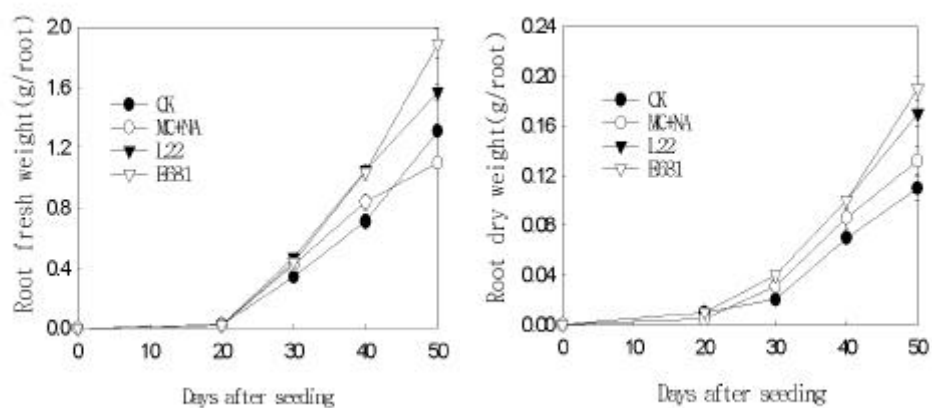


Fig 9. Enhancement of root weight of hot pepper by seed treatment of *Is. fluorescens* L22 and *F. polynya* E681 in plug nursery. CK : not treated. MC + NA : Seeds were treated with 1.0 μg / nicotinic acid in 1% methylcellulose solution. A : Fresh weight, B : Dry weight.

Table 3. Enhancement of number of leaf of hot pepper by seed treatment of *F. fluorescens* L22 and *B. polynya* E681 in plug nursery

Treatment	Number of leaf at days after seeding			
	20	30	40	50
L22	4.3 \pm 0.07	8.8 \pm 0.12	13.3 \pm 0.13	18.8 \pm 0.70
E681	4.8 \pm 0.06	8.5 \pm 0.29	13.5 \pm 0.29	18.3 \pm 0.48
MC + NA	4.1 \pm 0.13	8.2 \pm 0.23	12.3 \pm 0.07	16.5 \pm 0.13
Control	4.3 \pm 0.24	7.8 \pm 0.12	12.1 \pm 0.13	16.1 \pm 0.53

aMC + NA : Seeds were treated with 1.0 μg / nicotinic acid in 1% methylcellulose solution.

lcontrol : not treated.

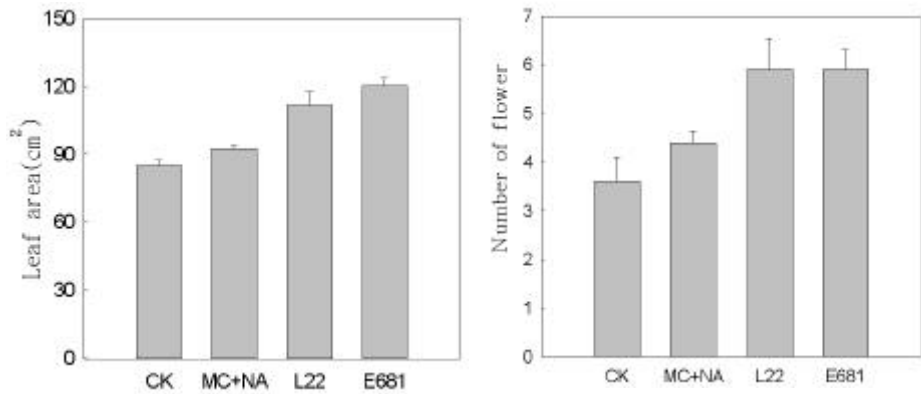


Fig 11. The increment of leaf area(A) and flower number(B) of hot pepper by seed treatment of *P. fluorescens* L22 and *B. polynyxa* E681 at 50 days old seedling. CK : not treated. MC + NA : Seeds were treated with 1.0 μg / nicotinic acid in 1% methylcellulose solution.

2)

50 E681 104
 cfu/root , L22 10
 103 cfu/root 가 20
 50 104 cfu/root .
 L22 E681 104
 5 cfu/root (Fig. 12).

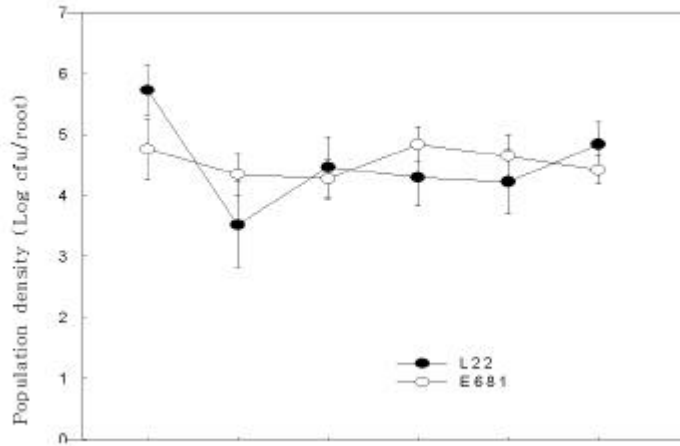


Fig. 12. Population density of *Ps. fluorescens* L22 and *F. polynya* E681 on root of hot pepper in plug nursery.

3)

1996	6		L22
30	40%, E681	170%	, 1997 8
	L22	E681	40 50%

(Fig. 13, Fig. 14).

가

가

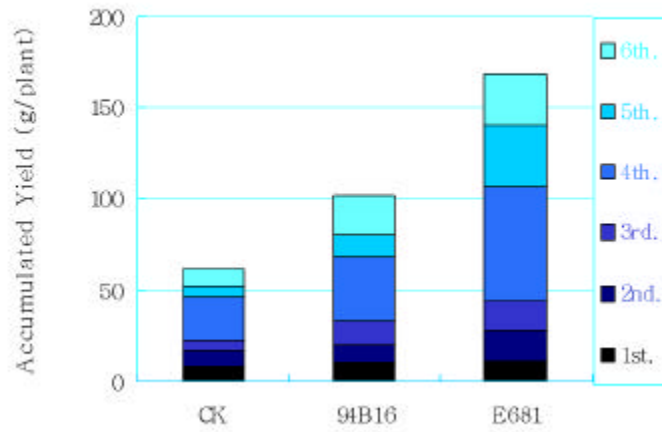


Fig. 13. Accumulated weight of green pepper fruits harvested the plants that the seeds were treated with *Ps. fluorescens* L22 and *P. polynyxa* E681, and untreated (1996).

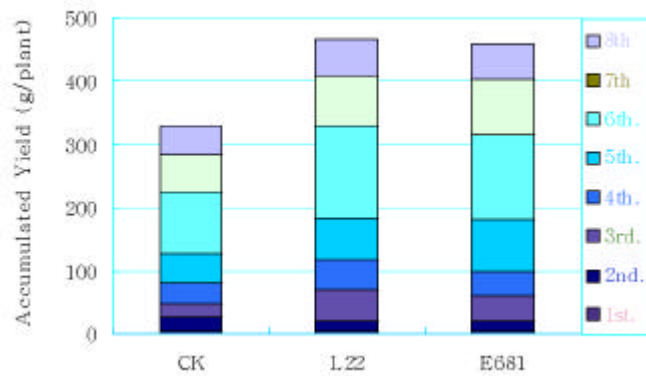


Fig. 14. Accumulated weight of green pepper fruits harvested the plants that the seeds were treated with *Ps. fluorescens* L22 and *P. polynyxa* E681, and untreated (1997).

1)

Clay Vermiculat e가

1 % PVA

Ps. fluorescens M45 E681 Petri plate

가 ,

Pot 가

M45 78%, E681 73%, 10.3% ,

40-60% (Table 4).

Table 4. Germination rate of sesame seeds coated with *Ps. fluorescens* M45 and *P. polynyxa* E681(1997)

Treatment	Petri plate(%)	Pot trial (%)	Field test(%)
M45	92.7	78	99
E681	94.0	73	98
CK	98.3	10.3	56.5

2)

1997

10cm

M45가 E681

가

가

78 M45 , E681 76%, 92%
 가 (Table 5). 1998 8
 . 가 18 가
 15 가 가 . 15 12
 10% 15 가
 . (Fig. 16, Table 6).

3)

E681 M45
 damping-off
 M45 79%, E681 92%, 22%
 (Fig. 17).

Table 5. Healthy stand of sesame by palletizing and seed treatment with *Ps. fluorescens* M45 and *F. polynyxa* E681 (1997)

Treatment	Untreated-CK	Pelleted-CK	M45	E681
Healthy stand(%)	24.7	40	76	92

Table 6. Enhancement of stem length, pod number, and yield of sesame with seed treatment of *P. polynyxa* E681 (1998)

Location of Farmer's Fields		Stem length (cm)		Pod number (per plant)		Yield (kg/10a)	
		CK	E681	CK	E681	CK	E681
Kyeongki	Yunchun	144	185	75	94	78	78
	Hwasung	111	123	63	75	-	-
	Ansung	130	128	62	66	60	65
	Pochun	148	145	70	74	65	67
Kangwon	Youngwol	105	121	52	66	-	-
Chungbuk	Unsung	115	125	78	91	-	-
Gyeongbuk	Kuni	124	138	61	79	-	-
	Kuni	124	140	93	96	38	43
Chungbuk	Gongju	149	175	60	87	86	94
Jungnam	Goksung	145	150	61	72	56	59
	Goksnng	128	134	54	57	-	-
	Hadong	105	103	57	75	-	-
Gyeongnam	Chinju	102	116	70	79	50	48
	Chinju	93	112	50	64	-	-
	Changwon	163	160	64	72	68	74

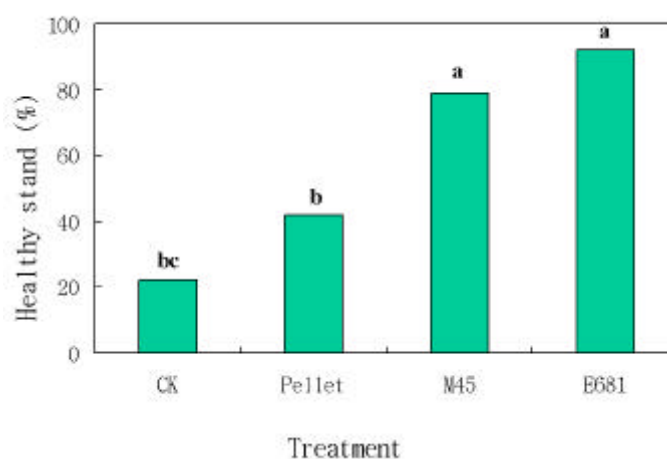


Fig. 17. Healthy stand of sesame that the seeds were pelletized and treated with by pelletizing and seed treatment with *Ps. fluorescens* M45 and *P. polynyxa* E681 2 months after seeding. Columns with the same letter are not significantly different at $p=0.05$ protected LSD.

4)
 1997
 E681 M45 74. 4kg/10a, 79. 5kg/10
 a 가 66. 8 kg/10a 11. 3, 19% (Table 7).
 1998 E681
 가 가
 8 5
 가 .
 (Table 6).
 .
 가 E681, G157, H210
 1 가 H210 ,
 L22
 F29 ()

Table 7. Yield increasing of sesame by pelletizing and seed treatment with *Pseudomonas fluorescens* M45 and *Bacillus polynya* E681 in field, GSNU research farm, Daegok, Chinju (1997).

Treatment	No. of capsules/plant wt / L(g)	Grain yield(Kg/10a)
CK	48	591. 4
Pelletizing-CK	67	606. 2
M45	57	635. 0 *
E681	58	634. 3 *
LSD(.05)	18. 9	15. 2

* indicates significant difference from the control (P=0.05)

1)

H210, L22, F29

, 36

22, 14, 11%

가 (Fig. 18).

가

가

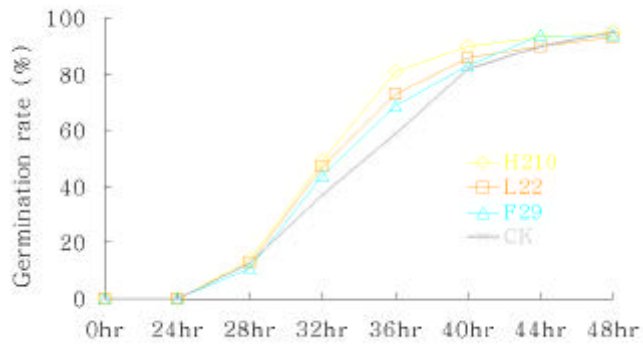


Fig. 18. Enhancement of early germination by the seed treatment with *Ps. fluorescens* L22, *P. polynyxa* H210, and F29 in Petri plate at 28 .

2)

plate 10

가

가

benonyl

(Fig. 19).

3)

H210, L22

F29

가

Pot (15 × 20 × 10 cm)

3

100

21

가

pot

H210 L22

metal axyl

, H210 L22

가

(Fig. 20, 21).

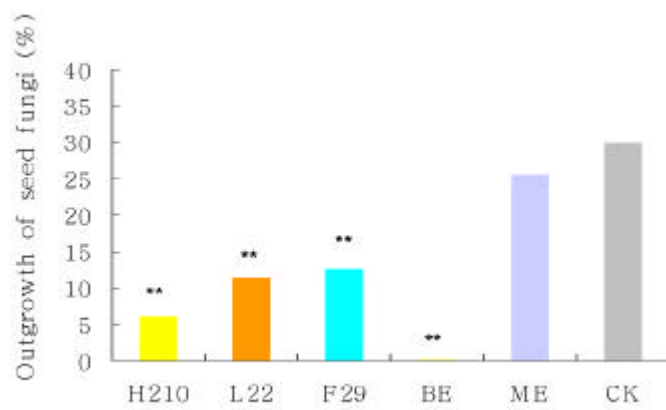


Fig. 19. Effect of bacterial seed treatment with *Ps. fluorescens* L22, *F. polynyxa* H210, and F29 on fungal outgrowth from rice seeds.

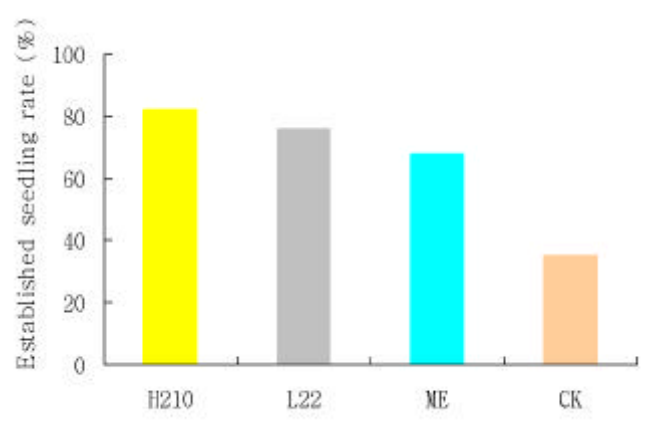


Fig. 20. Enhancement of established seedling rate by the seed treatment with *Ps. fluorescens* L22, *P. polynya* H210, metalaxyl in Seosan paddy soil.

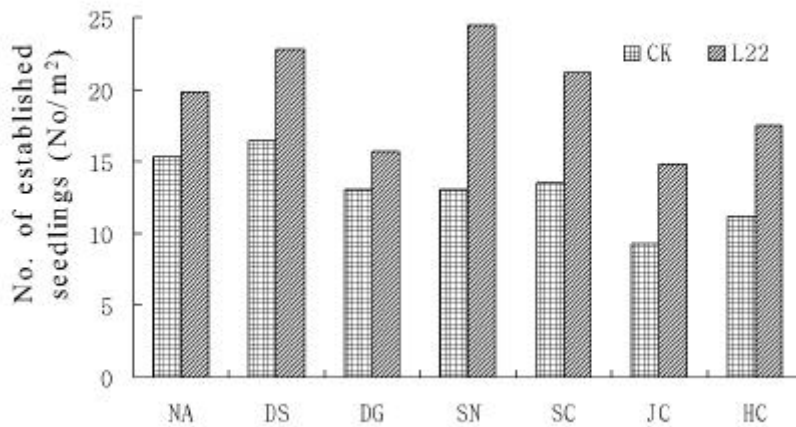


Fig. 22. Enhancement of established seedlings with variation of rice varieties by the seed treatment with *Ps. fluorescens* L22 in GSNU experimental paddy field. NA: Nong-an, DS: Dae-san, DG: Dong-gin, SN: Sar-nam, SC: Sinsunchal, JC: Jinbuchal, HC: Hwasuncha

1997 5 ,
 , , 7 . L22 25
 24 5
 24
 21 . 1998 4 30 H210, L22
 metal axyl 24 ()
) . 30
 0.25 π^2 . 1
 L22 (Fig. 22)
 가 1998 4 H210
 L22 metal axyl
 (Fig. 23). 1 가
 2 가
 .
 4)
 L22
 35.52 / π^2 83.47 / π^2
 가 (Fig. 24)

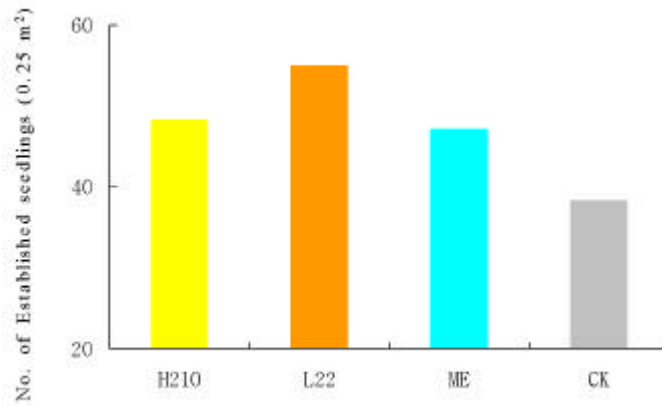


Fig. 23. Enhancement of established seedlings by seed treatment of *Ps. fluorescens* L22 and *P. polyxyxa* H210 in Seosan reclaimed paddy field.

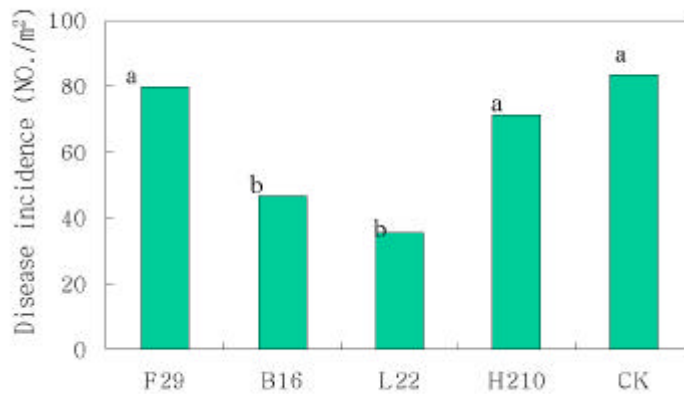


Fig. 24. Suppression of sheath blight of rice by seed treatment of *Ps. fluorescens* B16, L22, *P. polyxyxa* H210, and F29 in GSNU experimental field.

5)

1998 5 ,

. H210, B16, L22, F29

. H210 B16

42.7, 35.6%

(Table 8).

Table 8. Yields and yield components of rice by seed treatment of *Ps. fluorescens* B16, L22, *P. polynyxa* H210, and F29 in GSNU experimental field

Isolate	Panicle length (cm)	No. of panicle (n ²)	No. of grain (/panicle) (1,000/n ²)		Ripened grain (%)	Grain weight (g/1000)	Yield (kg/10a)
H210	21.10	334*	90	30.0**	93.26	24.57	668.7**
B16	19.96	342*	82	28.0**	92.07	24.61	635.4**
L22	20.26	295	84	24.8	93.46	24.91	576.9*
F29	20.20	290	86	24.9	93.70	24.42	570.6*
Control	20.10	240	86	20.6	92.92	24.43	468.5

*, ** ; Significant at 0.05 and 0.01 levels, respectively.



Fig. 5. Growth of barley treated with *Ps. fluorescens* B16, *P. polymyxa* E681, and G157 in Gyeongnam RDA experimental field (1997).



Fig. 10. Enhancement of early growth of hot pepper by seed treatment *Ps. fluorescens* L22 and *P. polymyxa* E681 in plug nursery.

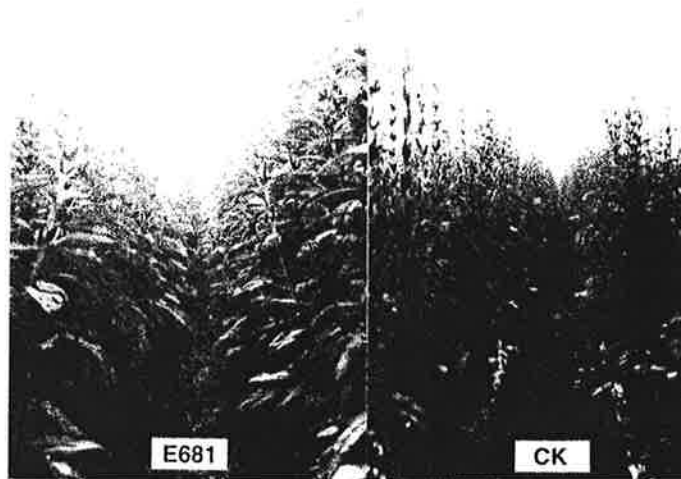


Fig. 16. Enhancement of sesame growth by seed treatment of *P. polymyxa* E681 in farmer's field (1997).

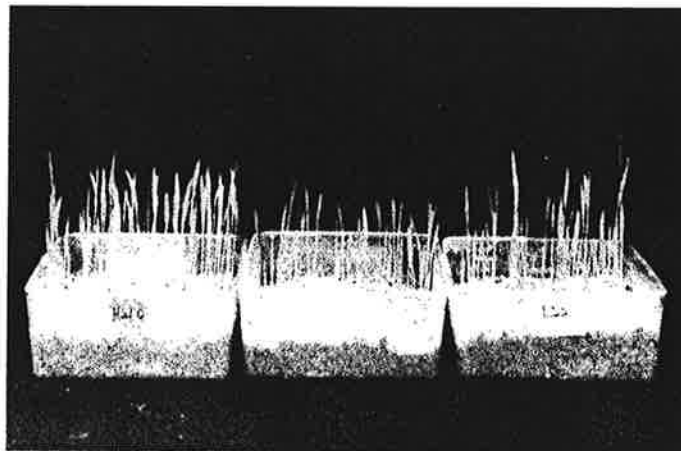


Fig. 21. Enhancement of established seedling rate by seed treatment of *Ps. fluorescens* L22 and *P. polymyxa* E681 in Seosan reclaimed paddy soil.

1. Abmus, B., Schloter, M., Kirchhof, G., Hutzler, P. and Hartmann, A. 1997. Improved In situ tracking of rhizosphere bacteria using dual staining with fluorescence-labelled antibodies and rRNA-targeted oligonucleotides. *Microb Ecol.* 33:32-40
2. Bae, Y. S., Kim, H. K., Park, C. S. 1990. An improved method for rapid screening and analysis of root colonizing biocontrol agents. *Korea J. Plant Pathology.* 6:325-332
3. Brown, M. E. (1974). Seed and root bacterization. *Annu. Rev. Phytopathol.* 12:181-197
4. Chao, W. L., Nelson, E. B., Harman, G. E. and Hoch, H. C. 1986. Colonization of rhizosphere by biological control agents applied to seeds. *Phytopathology* 76:60-65.
5. Chin-A-Voeng T. F. C., Bloemberg G. V., Van der Bij A. J., Van der Drift K. M. G., Schripsena J., Kroon B., Scheffer K. R., Keel C., Bakker P. A. H. M., Tichy H-V., De Bruijn F. J., Thomas-Oates J. E., and Lugtenberg B. J. J. 1998. Biocontrol by phenazine-1-carboxamide-producing *Pseudomonas chlororaphis* PCL1391 of tomato root rot caused by *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *radicis-lycopersici*. *Molecular Plant-Microbe Interaction* 11: 1069-1077.
6. Dackers. I. C. 1997. Isolation and characterization of novel rhizosphere colonization mutants of *Pseudomonas fluorescens* WCS365. Ph. D. Thesis. Leiden Uni. The Netherlands.

7. Hallnann, J., Quadt-Hallnann, A., Mahaffee, W. F. and Kloepper, J. W. 1997. Bacterial endophytes in agricultural crops. *Can. J. Microbiol.* 43: 895-914
8. Hurek, B. R., and Hurek, T. 1998. Life in grasses: diazotrophic endophytes. *Trends in Microbiology.* 6: 139-144
9. Kang, J. H. and Park, C. S. 1997. Colonization pattern of fluorescent pseudomonads on the cucumber seed and rhizoplane. *Korean J. Plant Pathol.* 13: 160-166
10. Kin, J. W., Choi, O. H., Kang, J. H., Ryu, C. M., Jeong, M. J., Kin, J. W. and Park, C. S. 1998. Tracing of some root colonizing *Pseudomonas* in the rhizosphere using *lux* gene introduction bacteria. *Korean J. Plant Pathol.* 14: 13-18
11. Kloepper, J. W. and Beauhamp, C. J. 1992. A review of issues related to measuring colonization of plant roots by bacteria. *Can. J. Microbiol.* 38: 1219-1932
12. Kloepper, J. W. and Schroth, M. N. 1981. Development of a powder formulation of rhizobacteria for inoculation of potato seed pieces. *Phytopathology* 71: 590-593
13. Mahaffee, W. F., Bauske, E. M., van Vuurde, J. W. L., van der Wolf, J. M., van den Brink, M., and Kloepper, J. W. 1997. Comparative analysis of antibiotic resistance, immunofluorescent colony staining and a transgenic marker (bioluminescence) for monitoring the environmental fate of a rhizobacterium. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, 63: 1617-1622

14. Maria-isabel ranos- gonzalez, Francise ruiz-cabello, Ingrid brettar, Federico garrido, and Juanl ranos. 1992. Tracking genetically engineered bacteria: Monoclonal antibodies against surface determinants of the soil. *Journal of bacteriology*. 174: 2978-2985
15. Park, C. S. and Kang, J. H. (1996). Colonizing pattern of seed-treated fluorescent Pseudomonads on the cucumber rhizoplane at the early growth stage. Pro. Int. Workshop on Biocontrol of Plant Pathogens held in Beijing China. 288-294
16. Quadt-Hallmann, A. Q., Hallmann, J. and Kloepper, J. W. 1997. Bacterial endophytes in cotton: location and interaction with other plant-associated bacteria. *Can. J. Microbiol.* 43: 254-259
17. Quadt-Hallmann, A., Benhanou, N. and Kloepper, J. W. 1997. Bacterial endophytes in cotton: mechanisms of entering the plant. *Can. J. Microbiol.* 43: 577-582
18. Raupach G. S. and Kloepper J. V., 1998. Mixtures of Plant Growth-Promoting Rhizobacteria Enhance Biological Control of Multiple Cucumber Pathogens. *Phytopathol.* 88: 1158-1164
19. Ryu, C. M 1998. Nature of root colonizing *Bacillus pcolynuxa* E681 and its effects on the growth of barley and sesame. Ms. D. Thesis. Gyeongsang National Uni. Korea
20. Schloter, M., Abmus, B. and Hartmann, A. 1995. The use of immunological methods to detect and identify bacteria in the environment. *Biotech. Adv.* 13: 75-90

21. Schloter, N., Borlinghaus, R., Bode, W. and Hartmann, A. 1993. Direct identification and localization of *Azospirillum* in the rhizosphere of wheat using fluorescence-labelled monoclonal antibodies and confocal scanning laser microscopy. *The Royal Microscopical Society*. 171:173-177
22. Suslow, T.V. and Schroth, M. N. 1982. Rhizobacteria of sugar beets: effects of seed application and root colonization of yield. *Phytopathology* 72:199-206
23. Taylor, A. G. and Harman, G. E. 1990. Concepts and technologies of selected seed treatments. *Annu. Rev. Phytopathol.* 28:321-339
24. Troxler, J., Berling, C. H., Moenne-locco, Y., Keel, C. and Defago, G. 1997. Interactions between the biocontrol agent *Pseudomonas fluorescens* CHA0 and *Thielaviopsis basicola* in tobacco roots observed by immunofluorescence microscopy. *Plant Pathology*. 46:62-71

3

1

가 ,
 가 .
 가 ,
 가 .
 가 .
 Rhizoctonia solani, Fusarium oxysporum, Fythium spp. Phytophthora spp. Sclerotinia spp., Verticillium sp. ,

가 .
 R. solani validamycin,
 flutolanil, pencycuron
 가 . Fusarium oxysporum,
 Fythium spp. Phytophthora spp. 가
 metalaxyl 가 ,

가
 가
 가

가 , 1970
 가 .

1992

가 (ESSD) ’

Trichoderma harzianum *T. polysporum* BINAB T(1988,
 E. R. Butts International,), *Gliocladium virens*
 GlioGard(1990, W. R. Grace Co.,), *T.*
harzianum F-stop(1991, Kodak) *Bacillus subtilis*
 KODIAK(1990, Gustafson,), *Pseudomonas fluorescens*
 DAGGER(1990, Ecogen Inc., *Rhizoctonia, Pythium*
), *F. cepacia* BLUE CIRCLE(1990, Stine Microbial
 Products,), *Streptomyces*
griseoviridis MYCOSTOP(1985, Kemira Oy Biocontrol of
 Finland, *Fusarium* ,) . 1970

가

가

가

가

가

Rhizoctonia

solani , *Fusarium oxysporum* .
R. solani 가 *Tricoderma*
spp. , *T. harzianum* *R. solani*
 . chitinase,
 -1,3-glucanase가 가 *R. solani* *F. oxysporum*
 가 .
T. harzianum *R. solani*
 serine protease가 mycoparasitism
 , 가
 .
R. solani *Bacillus subtilis*, *F.*
fluorescens *F. cepacia*
 가 가
 .
oxysporum . *F.*
 가 ,
Fusarium sp.
 .
R. solani *F. oxysporum*
 , 2가

· ,
, 가 ,
가 .

,
. 1 가
.

가 .
가
() .
, 가
가 가
가 ,
가

. 가
가 가
3 .

R. solani *F. oxysporum*

2

1.

가.

Chitin

R. solani *F. oxysporum*

5 g

45 Mℓ

28

20

0.1Mℓ

0.1% (w/v) colloidal chitin 가

28

4 6

. Colloidal chitin

0.1 TSA

10% glycerol

4

, 10%

glycerol

- 70

Hewlette Packard

(Microorganisms Identification System)

Potato dextrose agar (PDA), M523,

TSA

Fythium ultinun, *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *cucunerinun*, *Rhizoctonia*

solani AG4

. PDA

5 mm

disc

disc

가

28

2 7

R. solani AG4

2

mm

500 g

50 g,

50 MØ

2

3

3

PDA

R. solani

5 mm

cork borer

disc 10

28

2

1 2 mm

F. oxysporum

2.

가.

peat

moss (Bio-nix potting substratum, Seoul Agricultural material Co

Ltd.) 1 1 g (w/v) polyvinyl bag
 72 x 75 mm, 180 Mø polystyrene
 pot (,
 , 95%) 24 pot pot
 25 30 7
 , 0= , 1= 0 25% ,
 2= 26 50% , 3= 51 75% , 4= 76 100% pre-emergence
 damping-off 5 . (%) (1 x N1 +
 2 x N2 + 3x N3 + 4 x N4) / 4 x x 100

() 1 kg
 3 g (w/v) 10 cm ()
 , F1 summer long) 5 28 30
 .
 (%) (/) x 100 ,
 1-5 % (LSD) .

3.

R. solani, *F.*
oxysporum 가
 - 1, 3-glucanase chitinase
 . Perez-Leblic cell
 wall 1 Mø 1 mg 가 . 가 50 Mø

TSA 1

28 , 170 rpm 9

3 Ml

-20

2

가. - 1, 3- glucanase

- 1, 3- glucanase

Tweddell

DNS

1.5 Ml 12,000 rpm 10

1 Ml

(laminarin, 20 mg/Ml) 100 µl 40

1

300 µl

DNS

1 Ml

5

550 nm

glucose , 1 unit

1

µmole glucose

. Chitinase

Chitinase

10 mM sodium phosphate

(pH 5.8)

swollen chitin (25 mg/Ml)

1 Ml 12,000rpm

10

1 Ml

50

1

15

3,000 rpm 20

0.5 Mℓ potassium borate (pH 9.1) 0.1 Mℓ
 3
 3 Mℓ DMAB
 (p-di methy lani nobenzal dehyde) 37
 20 585 nm
 N-acetylglucosamine (NAGA)
 NAGA
 NAGA
 N-acetylglucosamine , 1 unit
 1 μmole N-acetylglucosamine

4.

가.

chitin
 6 (#300, #383, #386, #387, #601, #630)
 2 (#300, #385) (Table. 1). 0.5 TSA
 5 Mℓ 0.5TSB 1
 28 , 170 rpm 12
 500 Mℓ 0.5 TSB 3
 6,000 rpm 15
 2 3
 peat moss, zeolite vermiculite
 aluminium foil 4

50%

ED₀

peat

+

(RHC)

1:3

(v/v)

1

0, 1, 2, 4, 8 g

0, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 g/kg

3

pot

6

4

(#300, #383, #386, #601)

TSA

clean

bench

short wave length

UV

30 cm

1 가

28

50 ppm rifampicin, oxytetracycline,

nalidixic acid, streptomycin, kanamycin, ampicillin

가 TSA

100 ppm

가 가

100 ppm

가

PDA

가

TSA

가
가 TSB,
soybean flour, soluble starch, corn steep liquor, yeast extract,
sucrose, NaCl, K₂HPO₄, beef extract ,

5.

chitin

가
1 : 1 (v/v) (RHC) .
,
(RHM), (SDC),
(SDM)
50% 가

3 π, 2 m
 90 7
 14 , 2 1 2
 가 ,
 15 cm , 4

6. Chitin

Chitin
 0.1TSA colloidal
 chitin 가 . chitin
 (clear zone)

7. *Rhizoctonia solani*

R. solani
 2 , N523
 (sucrose 10.0 g, casamino acid 8.0 g, yeast extract 4.0 g, MgSO₄ ·
 7H₂O 0.3 g, agar 18 g / litre) 10 Mℓ
 - 0.1 Mℓ 28 overnight
 50 PDA
 PDA 가 PDB 7 *R. solani*

가 waring
 blendor (model 31BL91) , 0.1 Mø
 3 R.
 solani .

8.

가.

peat moss
 (Bio-nix potting substratum, Seoul Agricultural material Co Ltd.)
 가 , 가
 , 25% (v/v) .

가
 90 (RHC, RHM, SDC, SDM) 가
 ()
 0, 25, 50, 75% (v/v) 가 0% 가
 peat 가
 .
 가
 RHC , RHC
 peat , peat RHC 가 1 2 g 가
 potting , 가
 , RHC 가 ,

9.

가.

, 가

(100

) 10

(1997. 7. 14 - 9. 5, 1998. 7. 30 - 8. 27)

R. solani, Fusarium spp.

1998 9 4 - 9 27

8g/ kg

가

10g/kg

가

1997

200

3

1. *R. solani*

330

chitin

40

. chitin

Table 1

chitin

TSA

, #300, #383, #386, #387, #601, #630

chitinase

- 1, 3- glucanase

(laminarinase)

(Table 2).

PDA, M523

#300

5

R. solani, *F.*

oxysporum *Fythium ultimum*

(Table 3, 4).

4

Bacillus

thuringiensis, *B. nacerans*, *B. cereus*, *B. anyloliuefaciens*

2

(Table 2).

Table 1. Chitinolytic bacteria isolated from various soils and composts

Isolate	Locality	Chitinolytic Activity ^a	Growth Rate ^b	
			NCM	TSA
300	Chinju	++	++	++
301	"	++	+	+
304	"	++	+	+
310	"	+	+	+
311	"	++	+	++
312	"	+	++	++
313	"	+	+	++
321	"	+	+	+
335	"	+	+	+
336	"	++	++	++
337	"	+	+	++
340	"	++	+	++
343	"	++	+	++
348	"	++	+	++
350	"	+	+	+
352	"	+	+	+
353	"	++	+	+
355	Ahnsan	++	+	+
356	"	+	++	++
357	"	++	+	+
360	"	+	++	++
361	"	+	+	+
364	"	+	+	+
370	Suwon	++	+	++
371	"	+	+	++
374	"	++	++	++
378	"	+	+	++
379	"	+	+	++
380	Chinyang	+	++	++
381	"	++	+	+
382	"	+	+	+
383	"	+	++	++
384	"	+	++	++
385	"	++	+	+
386	"	+	++	++
387	Chinju	++	++	+
514	Ahnsan	+	++	++
515	"	+	+	+
516	"	+	+	+
601	Soonchun	+++	++	++
618	Ulleungdo	+	+	++
630	"	++	+	++

a. +; mild, ++; medium, +++; strong.

b. +; slow, ++; medium, +++; fast growth at 28 °C. NCM; minimal chitin media, composed of swollen chitin 0.05% (w/v), MgSO₄ · 7H₂O 0.5g, K₂HPO₄ 0.7g, KH₂PO₄ 0.3g, FeSO₄ · 7H₂O 0.01g, ZnSO₄ 0.001g, MnCl₂ 0.001g, pH 6.8, Agar 15g, D.W 1L; TSA; tryptic soy agar.

Table 2. Lytic activities of antagonistic bacteria to *Rhizoctonia solani* in liquid culture media

Isolate	Identification ^b	Lytic Activity ^a (U/Ml)		Chitosanolytic Activity ^c
		Laminarinase	Chitinase	
300	unidentified	0.09	0.08	+++
383	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>	0.03	0.07	-
386	<i>E. nacerans</i>	0.10	0.12	-
387	<i>E. cereus</i>	0.12	0.06	-
601	unidentified	0.05	0.03	-
630	<i>E. anlyliquifaciens</i>	0.07	0.04	++

a. Lytic activity was determined in liquid culture media containing *Rhizoctonia* cell wall as a sole carbon source. Enzyme unit defined: laminarinase (-1,3- glucanase); μ mole glucose/hr, chitinase; μ mole N-acetyl-D-glucosamine/hr.

b. Antagonistic bacteria were identified with the method of fatty acid analysis using Hewlett Packard Microorganisms Identification Device (MID).

c. Chitosanolytic activity was determined on 0.1 TSA media containing chitosan (0.25%, w/v): -; negative, +; mild, ++; medium, +++; strong.

Table 3. Mycelial growth inhibition of *Rhizoctonia solani* by antagonistic bacteria on various agar media

Isolate	Inhibition Zone (mm) ^a				
	0.1TSA	0.5TSA	PDA	M523	MCM
300	7	5	4	9	4.5
336	3	0	0	4	1
374	0	0	0	0	3
383	6	2	5	N.D	2
384	0	0	5	2	1
385	4	4	5	6	6
386	3	4	5	3	2
387	N.D	N.D	N.D	5	2
601	9	7	9	9	7
618	1	3	6	3	1
630	1.5	0	5	6	2

a. The mycelial growth inhibition was determined by the paired bioassay on various agar media 2-5 days after inoculation at 28 °C. TSA; Tryptic Soy Agar,

PDA; Potato Dextrose Agar, MCM; Minimal Chitin Media. N.D; not determined.

Table 4. Mycelial growth inhibition of soilborne plant pathogenic fungi by antagonistic bacteria

Isolate	Inhibition Zone (mm) ^a					
	M523			PDA		
	R. sol.	P. ult.	F. oxy.	R. sol.	P. ult.	F. oxy.
300	9	5	14	4	4	19
383	-	-	5	5	0	6
386	3	1	2	5	0	4
387	5	-	3	-	0	8
601	9	0	-	9	0	0
630	6	5	-	5	2	4

a. Growth inhibition was determined 3 days after simultaneous inoculation of fungi and antagonistic bacteria: -; not determined.

b. R. sol.; *Rhizoctonia solani*, P. ult.; *Pythium ultimum*, F. oxy.;

Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. *cucumerinum*.

2. *F. oxysporum*

R. solani 가 1 40
 2 가 10
 가 2 (#300, #385)
 PDA 0.1TSA 10 mm
 , , ,
 가 (Table 5, 6).
 chitinase, chitosanase -1, 3- glucanase
 (Table 7).

N523

(Table 8).

Table 5. Inhibition of mycelial growth of *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *cucumerinum* by different antagonistic bacteria

Isolate	Inhibition zone (mm)	
	PDA	0.1TSA
75	3.0	2.0
300	6.0	10.5
383	7.0	8.0
385	13.0	12.0
386	2.0	0.0
387	5.0	0.0
631	6.0	0.0
636	7.5	7.0
637	3.0	3.0
638	3.0	3.0
639	4.0	7.0
640	3.0	8.0

* The mycelial growth inhibition was determined by paired bioassay

test on PDA and 0.1TSA at 25 C.

Table 6. Inhibition of mycelial growth of *Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *cucumerinum*, *F. o.* f.sp. *nelonis* and *F. o.* f.sp. *lycopersici* by antagonistic bacteria

Isolate	Inhibition zone (mm)					
	F. o. c.		F. o. n.		F. o. l.	
	PDA	0.1TSA	PDA	0.1TSA	PDA	0.1TSA
300	7.5	12.0	13.0	8.0	11.0	7.0
383	6.0	7.0	6.0	7.0	3.0	4.0
385	9.5	13.5	8.0	4.0	5.0	0.0
601	0.0	0.0	4.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
635	8.0	7.0	1.0	5.0	0.0	3.0
636	9.5	9.0	12.0	5.0	5.0	3.0
639	6.5	7.5	7.0	4.0	4.0	4.0

Table 7. Enzyme activities in culture supernatants of some antagonistic isolates

Isolate	Total protein (ng)	Chitinase		Chitosanase		-1,3- glucanase	
		Tot. Act.	Sp. Act.	Tot. Act.	Sp. Act.	Tot. Act.	Sp. Act.
		(U)	(U/ng)	(U)	(U/ng)	(U)	(U/ng)
300	3.35	15.4	4.6	7.9	2.4	14.7	4.4
383	2.47	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0
385	4.05	14.1	3.5	3.5	2.6	1.2	0.3
601	0.56	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.1	0.7
635	2.67	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
636	2.80	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.9	0.7
639	2.77	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 8. Antifungal activity of culture filtrates of antagonistic bacteria #300 and #385 in various media

Media	Inhibition zone (mm)	
	#300	#385
PDNB	3.0	2.0
PPGS	3.0	4.5
SF	0.0	2.0
0.1TSB	0.0	4.0
TSB	3.0	2.0
KB	2.0	3.0
N523	4.0	6.0

3.

가.

6

(RHC) 가

R. solani AG4

가

47%

가

가

chitosan, TSB(tryptic soy broth)

가

가

가 가

.

(Table 9).

peat

vermiculite

,

80%

가

(Table 10).

peat

가

vermiculite

.

Table 9. Efficacy of bacterial formulation treatment in the suppression of Rhizoctonia damping-off of radish

Treatment ^b	Disease Severity (%) ^a	
	- RHC	+ RHC
Ant. Bact.	24.7	24.5
Ant. Bact. + Chitosan	-	-
Ant. Bact. + TSB	-	-
Ant. Bact. + Chitosan + TSB	27.6	19.1
Chitosan	39.4	27.3
Control	45.1	35.9
LSD(.05)	16.3	

a. Disease severity was determined 7 days after simultaneous treatment of 1 g soil inoculum and antagonistic formulation. The severity was rated as follows; 0= healthy, 1= 0-25% diseased, 2= 26-50% diseased, 3= 51-75% diseased and 4= 76% completely girdled or pre-emergence damped-off.

b. Ant. Bact.; antagonistic bacterial suspension, TSB; Tryptic Soy Broth.

Table 10. Effect of bacterial formulation treatment against Rhizoctonia damping-off of radish

Treatment ^a	Disease severity (%) ^b		
			Mean
PF	25.3	11.8	13.2
VF	34.4	48.6	41.5
RHC + PF	13.2	6.6	9.9
RHC + VF	36.8	62.5	49.7
RHC	28.1	20.8	24.5
Control	57.3	62.9	60.1
LSD(.05)	13.0		

a. PF; antagonistic bacteria formulated in peat, VF; antagonistic bacteria formulated in vermiculite, RHC; rice husk compost.

b. The disease severity (%) was determined 7 days after co-application of PF (2g/) and soil inoculum (1g/) and rated as follows: 0= healthy, 1= 0-25% diseased, 2= 26-50% diseased, 3= 51-75% diseased, 4= 76%

completely girdled or pre-emergence damped-off.

F. oxysporum 가
 #300, #385 , 1
 #300 가
 (Fig. 1). 2
 가 (Fig. 2). Peat+antagonists (PA), zeolite+antagonists (ZA),
 peat+antagonists+chitosan (PAC), zeolite+antagonists+chitosan (ZAC)
 PAC ZAC가 20% 70%
 , 6g/kg 20%
 ZAC (A)
 15 가
 9 가 (Fig
 3).

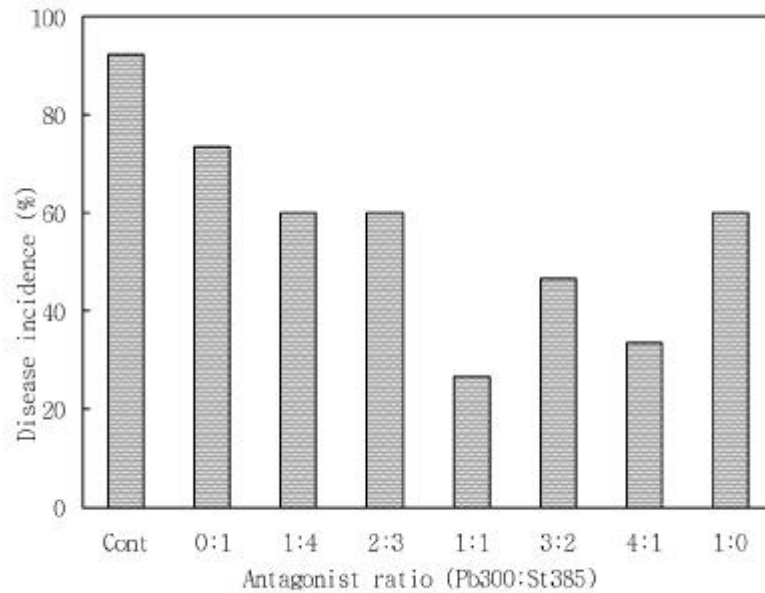


Fig. 1. Effect of mixing *Faenibacillus* sp. 300 (Pb300) and *Streptomyces* sp. 385 (St385) in different ratios on suppression of *Fusarium* wilt of cucumber. Bacteria were grown separately in tryptic soy broth on a rotary shaker for 96 h at 30C, mixed to give the appropriate ratio of each strain and fifteen ml of a suspension was added to 1 kg of potting medium infested with *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *cucumerinum*. Cucumber plants were grown for 30 days and the incidence of disease was calculated by counting the number of plants showing typical disease symptoms. Potting medium alone served as control (Cont). Bars with a different letter differ according to a least significant difference test ($P < 0.05$).

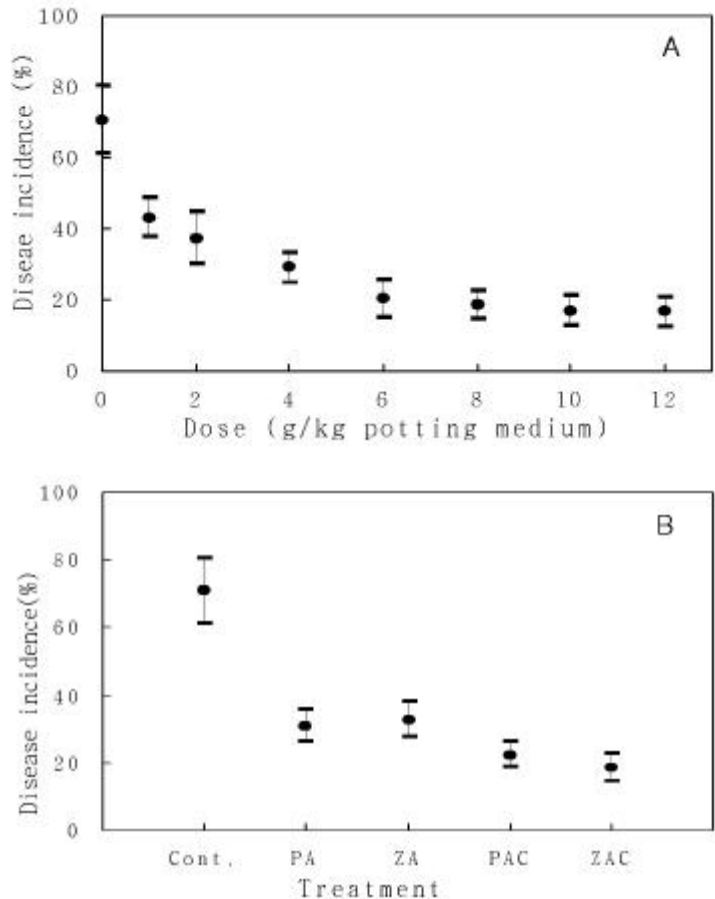


Fig. 2. Effects of peat- and zeolite-based formulations of *Paenibacillus* sp. 300 and *Streptomyces* sp. 385 incorporated into pathogen infested potting medium on suppression of *Fusarium* wilt of cucumber. A, Levels of mean wilt incidence in response to different dosages of antagonist formulations. B, Mean wilt incidence in response to different antagonist formulations. Formulations were prepared by mixing 4 g Canadian peat moss or zeolite with 10 ml of a mixed cell suspension (1:1) of two antagonists, with or without chitosan. PA, peat plus antagonists; PAC, peat plus antagonists plus chitosan; ZA, zeolite plus antagonists; ZAC, zeolite plus antagonists plus chitosan. Bars indicate 95% confidence limits.

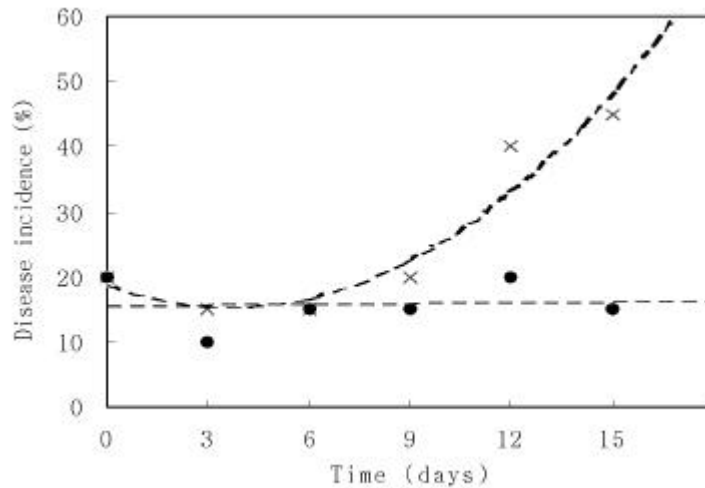


Fig. 3. Effect of time of planting in pathogen-infested potting medium amended with cell suspension A and formulation ZAC on the suppression of Fusarium wilt of cucumber. Cucumber seeds were planted 0 to 15 days after addition of the antagonists in to the potting medium and the disease incidence was calculated by counting the number of plants showing typical disease symptoms. A = mixed cell suspension (1:1, v/v) of *Paenibacillus* sp. 300 and *Streptomyces* sp. 385, ZAC = zeolite-based antagonist formulation prepared by mixing zeolite (4 g) with 10 ml of mixed cell suspension of the two antagonists amended with 0.25% (w/v) chitosan. Data are from a single representative test and are the mean of five replicates per treatment.

4.

가.

6 4
62 가 18% 62%
80% 가 (Fig. 4).

#300 #385 ZA, ZAC
45 , 90 , 180
6 가
ZAC 가 가 (Fig. 5).

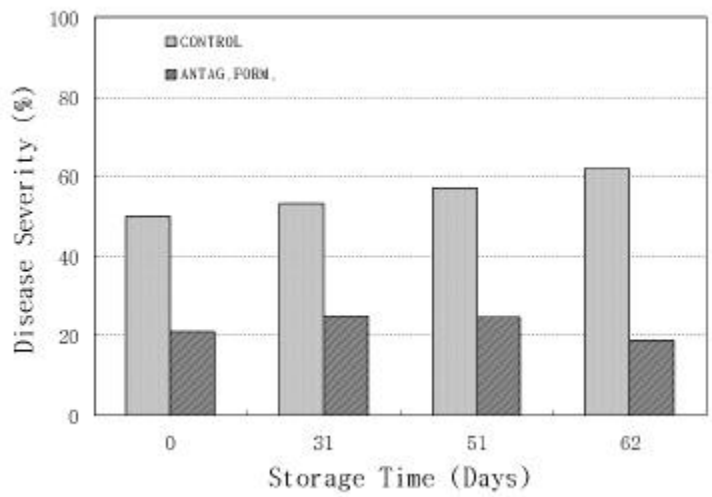
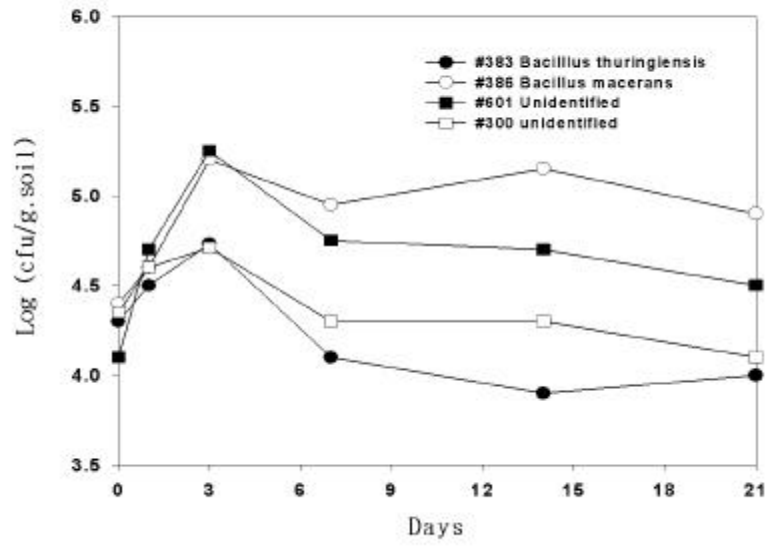


Fig. 4. Effect of antagonists formulations of 6 isolates stored at 4C on the suppression of Rhizoctonia damping-off of radish.



3

#386 #601

#300, #383

(Fig. 6). 3

가 가

가

가

가

Fig. 6. Changes in population densities of antagonistic bacteria in the rhizosphere of radish at different intervals after introduction bacterial formulations in to potting medium infested with *Rhizoctonia solani*. Radish seeds were planted simultaneously with antagonists treatment. Two g of bacterial formulation was added to 1 liter of soil (w/v).

4
 가 8 가
 , 8 가 가 ,
 chitosan 가 ZA ZAC 가
 가 (Fig. 7).

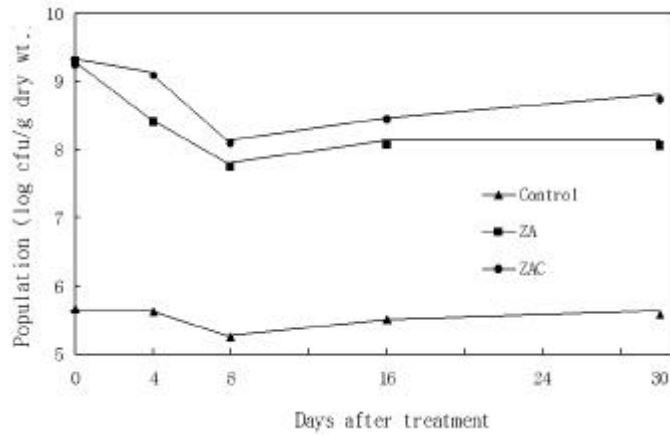


Fig. 7. Changes in population densities of chitinolytic bacteria in the

rhizosphere of cucumber at different intervals after introduction of ZA (zeolite plus antagonists) and ZAC (zeolite plus antagonists plus chitosan) formulations in to potting medium infested with *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *cucumerinum*. Potting mix alone served as control. Cucumber seeds were planted 4 days after antagonists treatment. A different letter represent significant differences in the population size among treatment means at a sample time according to a least significant difference test ($P < 0.001$). Data are from a single representative test and are the mean of three replicates per treatment.

6. Chitin

Chitin

가

chitin

(Fig. 8). 4가

chitin

가

3

108 cfu/g soil

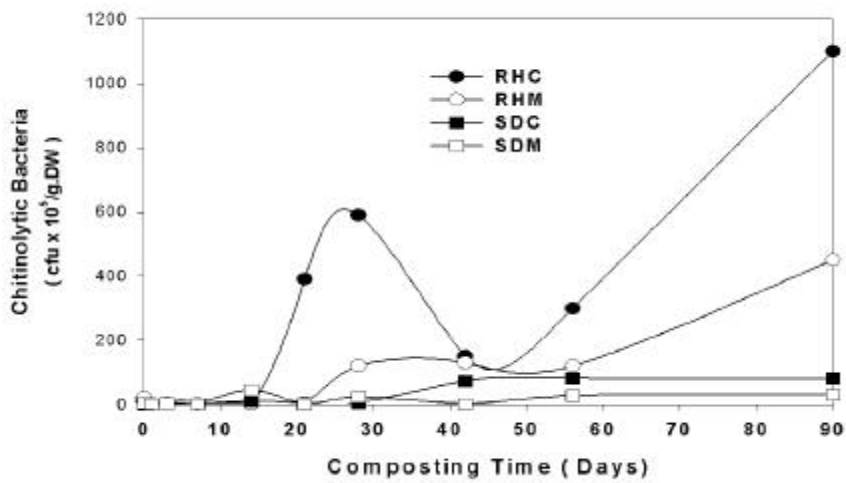


Fig. 8. Population changes of chitinolytic bacteria in composts during composting of various agricultural wastes. RHC; rice husk and shrimp shell wastes, RHM; rice husk and pig manure, SDC; sawdust and shrimp shell wastes, SDM; sawdust and pig manure.

7. 가

가 RHC가 50-60% 가
(Table 9, 10). 6
, 가 가
25% 가 .

8.

#300, #385
chi ti nase, -1, 3- glucanase
phenyl column
. #300
#385 (Fi g. 9).
#300 chi ti nase #385
(Fi g. 9). 가

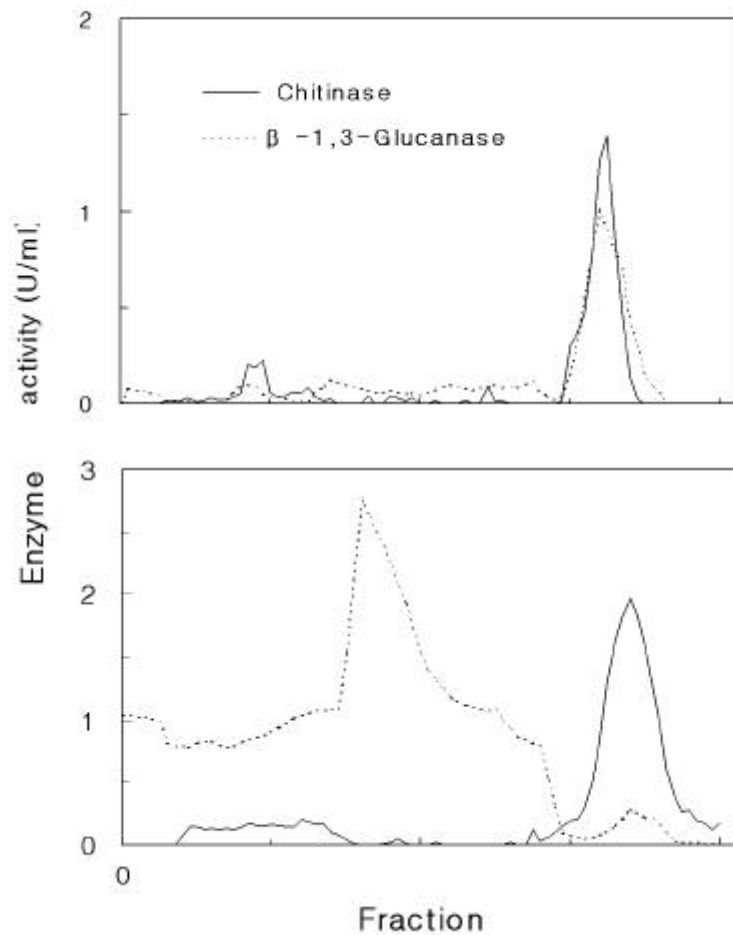


Fig. 8. Fractionation of the chitinases (—) and β -1,3-glucanases (----) on a phenyl -Toyopearl column. A, *Faenibacillus* sp. 300, and B, *Streptomyces* sp. 385. Enzyme activity in all figures is in U/ml. One unit of chitinase activity was defined as the amount of enzyme that liberated 1 M N-acetyl-D-glucosamine per hour at the defined conditions. One unit of β -1,3-glucanase activity was defined as the amount of enzyme that liberated 1 M of glucose per hour at the defined conditions.

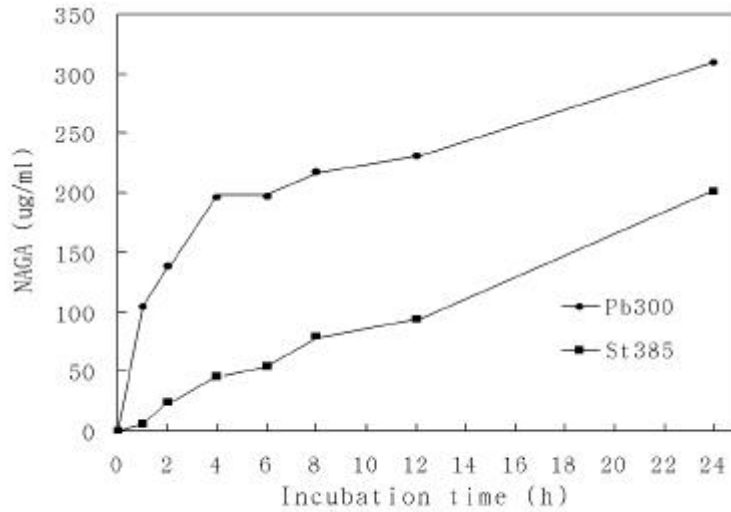


Fig. 9. Release of N-acetyl-D-glucosamine(NAGA) from a living cell wall preparation of *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *cucumerinum* by partially purified enzyme fractions of *Faenibacillus* sp. 300 (fractions 64-67) (Pb300), and *Streptomyces* sp. 385 (fractions 68-71) (St385) showing high chitinase activity. Ten ml of a mycelial suspension was mixed with an equal volume of partially purified enzyme solution by phenyl-Toyopearl column chromatography and incubated at 37C.

9.

1, 2

3

()

가. 가
 가 3-4 가
 . 1997 , 1998 2 2
 가 1997
 1998 70% 66.5% (Table 11).
 가 .

Table 11. Efficacy of the microbial product treatment in
 controlling Fusarium sprout rot of potato in Cheju fields

Year	Treatment	Disease Incidence (%)	Control Value (%)
1997a	Seed dipping	9.3	69.8
	Soil incorporation	8.8	71.4
	Control	30.8	-
1998b	Seed dipping	15.0	66.5
	Control	44.8	

a 1997. planting: 7. 14, disease survey: 9. 5.

b 1998. planting: 7. 30, disease survey: 8. 27.

(: *Rhizoctonia solani*)

8g/ kg

. 68.8% 가

50

79.9%

(Table 12).

가

가

10g/kg

Table 13

가

Table 12. Efficacy of the microbial product treatment in controlling Rhizoctonia damping-off of onion seedlings in nursery bed soils

Year	Treatment	Disease Incidence (%)	Control Value (%)
1998	Seed coating	5.8	79.9
	Covering soil mixture	9.0	68.8
	Control	28.8	-

* Test: 1998. 9. 4 - 9. 27, Chang-young Onion Experimental Station

Table 13. Efficacy of soil incorporation of the microbial product in inducing disease resistance to powdery mildew of strawberry under greenhouse condition (1998)

Treatment	Infected Fruits (%)					Mean	Control Value (%)
	2/28	3/9	3/13	3/18	3/25		
Soil incorporation	0.0	36.5	24.8	27.4	55.1	28.8	32.4
Control	0.0	54.4	51.9	44.5	62.3	42.6	-

(Table

14).

Table 14. Effect of microbial product treatment on the growth of muskmelon seedlings

Treatment	Growth (cm)		(kg/ea)	Sugar index
	Height	Leaf width		
Soil mixture	14.2	7.9	1.86	18.0
Control	12.1	6.2	1.68	17.7

* Treatment rate: 6g product/ kg soilless potting medium (Ball co.).

* Growth was measured one month after mixing.

10.

가

Table 15

5가

. 5가

Fig. 10

TSB, SMF1, SMF2

가

24

108

cfu/ml

가

SMF2

Table 15. Ingredients of culture media for mass culture of antagonists

Media	TSB	SMF1	SMF2	SMF3	SMF4
Ingredient	Dextrose 2.5	Dextrose 5	Crđ. sucrose 3	Corn steep liq. 3	Corn steep liq. 1.5
(g/L)	Soytone 3.0	Yeast ext. 4	Yeast ext. 1.5	Yeast ext. 1.5	Crđ. sucrose 1.5
	Tryptone 17.0	Beef ext. 1	Sol. starch 3	Sol. starch 3	Yeast ext. 1.5
	NaCl 5.0	Sol. starch 20	SMF 3	SMF 7	Sol. starch 3
	K ₂ HPO ₄ 2.5	SMF 25	K ₂ HPO ₄ 0.1	K ₂ HPO ₄ 0.1	SMF 7
		K ₂ HPO ₄ 0.1	NaCl 2	NaCl 2	K ₂ HPO ₄ 0.1
		NaCl 2			NaCl 2

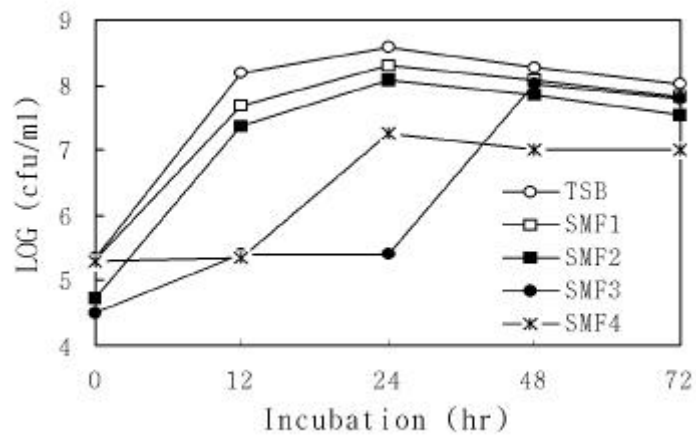


Fig. 10. Comparison of population changes of antagonistic bacteria in various growth culture media.

1. Agrios, G. N. 1988. *Plant Pathology*. pp. 803 Academic press, Inc., New York.
2. Sneh, B., Burpee, L., and Ogoshi, A. 1991. *Identification of Rhizoctonia Species*. American Phytopathological Society, St. Paul, Mn. 67 pp.
3. Korean Society of Plant Pathology. 1994. Proceedings of International Symposium on Biological Control of Plant Diseases. 102 pp.
4. . 1992. /
5. Campbell, R. 1989. *Biological control of microbial plant pathogens*. pp.218. Cambridge Univ. Press, Cambridge.
6. . 1993. .
7. Cook, R. J. and Baker, K. F. 1983. *The Nature and practice of biocontrol of plant pathogens*. pp. 539. Am. Phytopathol. Soc., St. Paul, Minn.
8. Baker, K. F. 1970. Types of Rhizoctonia diseases and their occurrence. pp.125 - 133 in: *Rhizoctonia solani, Biology and Pathology*. J. R. Parneter, Jr., ed. University of California press, Berkeley. 255pp.
9. Elad, Y., Chet, I., Boyle, P., and Henis, Y. 1983. Parasitism of *Trichoderma* spp. *Rhizoctonia solani* and *Sclerotium rolfsii*-

- scanning electron microscopy and fluorescence microscopy. *phytopathol.* 73: 85 - 88.
10. Benhamou, N., and Chet, I. 1993. Hyphal interactions between *Trichoderma harzianum* and *Rhizoctonia solani*: Ultrastructure and cytochemistry of the mycoparasitic process. *phytopathol.* 83: 1062 - 1071.
 11. Diane Valois., Karine Fayad., Tharcisse Barasubite., Marie Garon., Claude Dery., Ryszard Brzezinski., and Carole Beaulieu. May. 1996. Glucanolytic actinomycetes antagonistic to *Phytophthora fragariae* var. *rubi*, the causal agent of Raspberry root rot. *Appl. Env. Microbiol.* p. 1630 - 1635.
 12. Anna P. Vionis., Frank Niemeyer., Analia D. Karagouni., and Hildgund Schrenpf. May. 1996. Production and processing of a 59-Kilodalton exochitinase during growth of *Streptomyces lividans* carrying pCHI012 in soil microcosms amended with crab or fungal chitin. *Appl. Env. Microbiol.* p. 1774 - 1780.
 13. Lorito, M., Di Pietro, A., Hayes, C. K., Woo, S. L., and Harman, G. E. 1993. Antifungal, synergistic interaction between chitinolytic enzymes from *Trichoderma harzianum* and *Enterobacter cloacae*. *Phytopathol.* 83: 721 - 728.
 14. Russell J. Tweddell, Suha H. Jabaji-Hare, and Pierre M. Charest. Feb. 1994. Production of chitinase and -1,3-glucanase by *Stachybotrys elegans*, a mycoparasite of *Rhizoctonia solani*. *Appl. Env. Microbiol.* p. 489 - 495.
 15. Leonid Chernin, Zafar Ismailov, Shoshan Haran, and Ilan Chet.

- May. 1995. Chitinolytic *Enterobacter agglomerans* antagonistic to fungal plant pathogens. *Appl. Env. Microbiol.* p. 1720 - 1726.
16. Larkin, R. P., Hopkins, D. L., and Martin, F. N. 1996. Suppression of Fusarium wilt of watermelon by nonpathogenic *Fusarium oxysporum* and other microorganisms recovered from a disease-suppressive soil. *Phytopathol.* 86: 812 - 819.
 17. Paulitz, T. C., and Baker, R. 1984. Biological control of Fusarium wilt of cucumber with nonpathogenic isolates of *Fusarium oxysporum* and strains of *Pseudomonas putida*. (Abst.)
 18. Sutton, J. C., and Peng, G. 1993. Manipulation and vectoring of biocontrol organisms to manage foliage and fruit diseases in cropping systems. *Annu. Rev. Phytopathol.* 31: 473 - 493.
 19. Deborah, R. Fravel. 1988. Role of antibiosis in the biocontrol of plant diseases. *Annu. Rev. Phytopathol.* 26: 75 - 91.
 20. David, M. Weller. 1988. Biological control of soilborne plant pathogens in the rhizosphere with bacteria. *Annu. Rev. Phytopathol.* 26: 379 - 407.
 21. Papavizas, G. C., and Lunsden, R. D. 1980. Biological control of soilborne fungal propagules. *Annu. Rev. Phytopathol.* 18: 389 - 413.
 22. Leong, J. 1986. Siderophores: their biochemistry and possible role in the biocontrol of plant pathogens. *Annu. Rev. Phytopathol.* 24: 187 - 209.
 23. Howell, C. R., and R. D. Stipanovic. 1979. Control of *Rhizoctonia solani* on cotton seedlings with *Pseudomonas*

- fluorescens* and with an antibiotic produced by the bacterium. *Phytopathol.* 69: 480 - 482.
24. Kraus, J., and Lopper, J. E. 1992. Lack of evidence for a role of antifungal metabolite production by *Pseudomonas fluorescens* Pf-5 in biological control of *Pythium damping-off* of cucumber. *Phytopathol.* 82: 264 - 271.
 25. Lewis, J. A., and Papavizas, G. C. 1987. Permeability changes in hyphae of *Rhizoctonia solani* induced by germling preparations of *Trichoderma* and *Gliocladium*. *Phytopathol.* 77: 699 - 703.
 26. Silo-Suh, L. A., Lethbridge, B. J., Raffel, S. J., He, H., Clardy, J., and Handelsman, J. June. 1994. Biological activities of two fungistatic antibiotics produced by *Bacillus cereus* UW85. *Appl. Env. Microbiol.* p. 2023 - 2030.
 27. Sneh, B., and Henis, Y. 1972. Production of antifungal substances active against *Rhizoctonia solani* in chitin-amended soil. *Phytopathol.* 62: 595 - 600.
 28. Schirnbock, M., Lorito, M., Wang, Y. L., Hayes, C. K., Arisan-Atac, I., Scala, F., Harman, G. E., and Kubicek, C. P. Dec. 1994. Parallel formation and synergism of hydrolytic antibiotics, molecular mechanisms involved in the antagonistic action of *Trichoderma harzianum* against phytopathogenic fungi. *Appl. Env. Microbiol.* p. 4364 - 4370.

4

- 1) , ,
- , 2)
- , 3)
- , 4)
- , 5) 가
- , 6)

1

1.

1996 2

1995 8

2.

가.

1995 8 1996 2 , ,

1% NaOCl 1
water agar 28
water agar
potato-dextrose agar(PDA, Difco)

Fusarium oxysporum, Aspergillus sp.
Penicillium sp. , pH PDA pH 4 8, 5,
10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35

1996 2 5 7-10 , ,
9M 0.1M MgSO4
30 rotary shaker(200 rpm, KMC) shaking
NA, PDA 28

MIDI system(Microbial Id. Inc, U. S. A)
system
TSBA (Pancreatic digest of

casein, 17g; Pancreatic digest of soybean meal, 3g; Sodium chloride, 5g; Dipotassium Phosphate, 2.5g; dextrose, 2.5g; Agar, 20g; per 1 liter distilled water) 28 24 .

step 1. 24 , loop 3mm x 100mm tube .

step 2. reagent#1(sodium hydroxide, 45g; methanol, 150ml; deionized distilled water, 150ml) 1.0 ± 0.1ml 5-10 vortex 100 ± 2 water bath 10 .

step 3. tube 2.0 ± 0.1ml reagent#2(6.0N hydrochloric acid, 325 ml; methanol, 275ml) 5-10 vortex 80 ± 1 water bath 10 .

step 4. tube reagent#3(hexane, 200ml; methyl-tert butyl ether, 200ml) 1.25 ± 0.1ml 10 - .
가 .

step 5. reagent#4(sodium hydroxide, 10.8g; deionized water, 900ml) 3.0 ± 0.1ml 5 , .

100

1/2PDA

28

9mm diameter

clean zone .

3.

가. ,

1996

가

Table 1.

(*Fusarium oxysporum*)

가

2

(*Fusarium oxysporum*)

가 가

가

3 (*Penicillium* sp.

Stenphylium sp. *Enbellisia* sp.)

Table 1. Degree of each pathogens attributed to rotting of onion bulb and garlic clove

Pathogens	onion bulb	garlic clove
<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>	++++	++++
<i>Aspergillus niger</i>	++	-
<i>Botrytis allii</i>	++	-
<i>Penicillium hirsutum</i>	-	++
<i>Stenphylium botryosum</i>	-	++
<i>Enbellisia allii</i>	-	+

Fusarium oxysporum pH 6-7, 25 가
 , *Penicillium* 15, 20 , *Aspergillus* pH
 30, 35 (Table 2., Table 3. Table
 4)

Table 2. Mycelial growth of *F. oxysporum* on potato dextrose agar in 9-days incubation at different pH and Temperature

pH	Temperature()					
	10	15	20	25	30	35
4	-	19*	39	55.6	65	78
5	-	17	46	61.5	67.5	84
6	-	18.5	49	65.5	81.5	84
7	-	17.5	48.5	52	84	84
8	-	13	38.5	76	76	84

* diameter(mm)

Table 3. Mycelial growth of *Penicillium* spp. on potato dextrose agar in 6-days incubation at different pH and Temperature

pH	Temperature(Pen/Pen \bar{a})					
	4	10	15	20	25	30
4	37/35*	53.5/51	74.5/66.5	72/61	37/37.5	12/17.5
5	37/36	50/47	74/64.5	75.5/73	39.5/38	11.5/18
6	37/32.5	52/45	73/69	78/84	40.5/38.5	13.5/23
7	35/32	50/47	72.5/70	78/75	41/45	15/22.5
8	37/31	54/48	65/77.5	78.5/77.5	40.5/48	17.5/24

* diameter(mm) a : *Penicillium* sp. 1, 2

Table 4. Mycelial growth of *Aspergillus* sp. on potato dextrose agar in 6-days incubation at different pH and Temperature

day	Onion/Garlic									
	pH					Temperature()				
	4	5	6	7	8	10	15	20	25	30
3	21*/29	22/30	29/30	32/33	31/22	9/9	10/9	22/24	31/32	34/31
6	39/54	49/53	59/53	62/67	62/44	10/10	23/21	38/55	66/56	52/57
9	57/76	74/71	81/79	76/82	79/60	20/19	32/44	72/79	90/79	79/77

* diameter(mm)

Bacillus spp. 가 (BN), *Micrococcus* sp., *Rathayibacter* sp. , *Sphingobacterium* 가 . *Penicillium* spp. 가 가 . *Bacillus* spp. (BW, BWM), *Micrococcus* sp. *Rathayibacter* sp. 가 , *Sphingobacterium* sp. (Table 5).

Table 5. List of isolated epiphytic microbes from onion and garlic plant

Colony Morphology	Scientific name
BDY	<i>Sphingobacterium multivorum</i>
BW	<i>B. thuringiensis</i> , <i>B. nacerans</i> , <i>B. anyloliuefaciens</i>
BY	<i>Micrococcus luteus</i> , <i>Rhizobacter tritici</i>
BWW	<i>B. punilus</i>
PS	<i>Pseudomonas marginalis</i> , <i>P. chlorophilus</i>
BS	<i>Morganella morganii</i>
FB	<i>Aureobacterium multivorum</i>
FVG	<i>Fenicillium</i> spp.
BB	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>
BAC	<i>Xanthomonas maltophilia</i>

Bacillus

Bacillus anyloliuefaciens, *B. nacerans*, *B. punilus*

B. polynyxa, *Trichoderma* spp.

가 , 가

(MDI)

(Table 6).

Table 6. *In vitro* antagonism of selected microorganisms against pathogen of onion and garlic in storage

antagonists		<i>Aspergillus</i> sp. (onion)	<i>Lotrytis</i> sp. (onion)	<i>Fusarium</i> sp. (onion)	<i>Stenphylium</i> sp. (garlic)	<i>Penicillium</i> sp. (garlic)	<i>Fusarium</i> sp. (garlic)
<i>Bacillus</i>							
	<i>amyloliquefaciens</i>	+++	++++	++	+++	+++	++
	AB-3						
<i>B.</i>	<i>anyloliquefaciens</i>	+++	++++	+++	+++	+++	++
	AB-5						
<i>B.</i>	<i>anyloliquefaciens</i>	++	+++	+++	+++	++	++
	AB-6						
<i>B.</i>	<i>anyloliquefaciens</i>	++++	++++	++	++++	+++	+
	D-122						
<i>B.</i>	<i>anyloliquefaciens</i>	+++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++
	I-294						
<i>B.</i>	<i>anyloliquefaciens</i>	-	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++
	J-279						
<i>B.</i>	<i>anyloliquefaciens</i>	+++	+++	+++	++	++	++
	G-451						
<i>B. circulans</i>	J-80	++	+++	++	+++	++	+
<i>B. nacerans</i>	D-89	+++	++++	+++	+++	+++	+
<i>B. nacerans</i>	AB-2	++	++++	++	++	++	++
<i>B. polynyxa</i>	G-453	++	++++	++++	+++	++++	++++
<i>B. polynyxa</i>	E-225	++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++
<i>B. polynyxa</i>	I-450	++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++
<i>B. polynyxa</i>	I-433	+	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++
<i>B. pantothenicus</i>	D-126	-	-	+++	+++	+++	+
<i>B. pumilus</i>	AB-7	+	++	+++	+++	++	++
<i>B. pulvifaciens</i>	H-227	-	+	-	-	-	-
<i>B. subtilis</i>	C-21	++	++++	+++	+++	++	+
<i>Pseudomonas putida</i>	Cha94	-	+	-	+	+	-
<i>Trichoderma</i> spp.	1	+++	++++	++++	++++	+++	++++
<i>Trichoderma</i> spp.	2	++	++++	+++	++++	++++	++++
<i>Trichoderma</i> spp.	3	+++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++

Table 1-6.

Pseudomonas putida Cha94
 (*Fusarium oxysporum*)
F. oxysporum

2

가

1.

3 ; *Pseudomonas putida* Cha 94, *Bacillus anyloliuefaciens* BL-3, *B. polynyxa* BL-4, *Trichoderma harzianum* TM
 ()

2.

가.

(*Pseudomonas putida* Cha94, *Bacillus*

anyliquesfaciens BL-3, *B. polynyxa* BL-4) PDB 3Mℓ 28 24, 48
 , 5 × 10⁵/Mℓ *Fusarium oxysporum* hole
 slid glass 28 30

4
 (97 6)
 (Rifampicin. 50ppm) 1g

(), ()
 , , , ,
 BL3, BL4, Cha94, TM
 (BL3, BL4, Cha94) PDB 28
 (8000rpm) pellet 0.1M MgSO₄ , TM PDA
 28

107-8
 1 (96. 11. 4), (96. 10. 10)

, 가 97. 8. 23
 , 97. 8. 23 4

; *Fusarium oxysporum*(basal rot), *Botrytis allii*(nect rot), *Aspergillus* sp. (nect rot), ; *Stenphylium botryosum* (purple spot) .

. INDEX

INDEX

. *Botrytis allii*,
Aspergillus niger

(1×10^7 - 8) 28

INDEX

. INDEX

0-4

0. No

neck rot, 1. Slight internal infection of neck rot, 2. Mild internal infection of neck rot, 3. Moderately advanced infecion and decay of bulb, 4. Severely advanced neck rotting and decay of bulb. .

3.

가.

3 (Cha94, BL3, BL4) 가

, 가 11

10%

. BL3 BL4

. (Fi g. 1, 2)

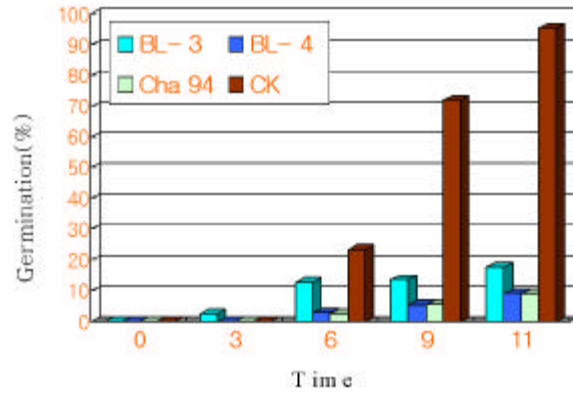


Fig. 1. Effect of antagonistic bacteria, *Bacillus anlyoliquefaciens* BL-3, *B. polynyxa* BL- 4, *Pseudomonas putida* Cha 94, on suppression of conidial germination of *F. oxysporum* , basal rot pathogen of onionbulbs infected

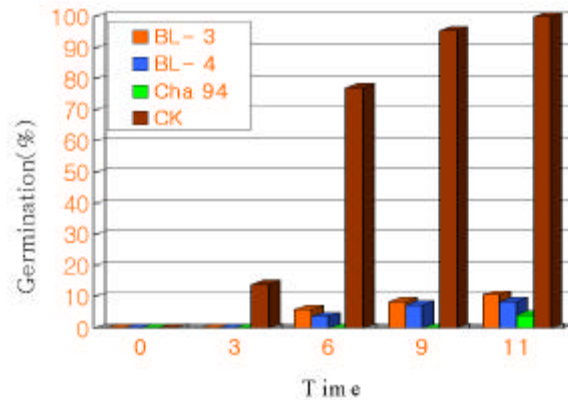


Fig. 2. Effect of antagonistic bacteria, *Bacillus anlyoliquefaciens* BL-3, *B. polynyxa* BL- 4, *Pseudomonas putida* Cha 94, on suppression of conidial germination of *F. oxysporum*, dry rot pathogen of garlic cloves infected

107 8

가 BL4

Cha94, BL3, TM

104-5

(Fig. 3).

가 BL4

가

104 5

BL3

가

가 가

(Fig.

4).

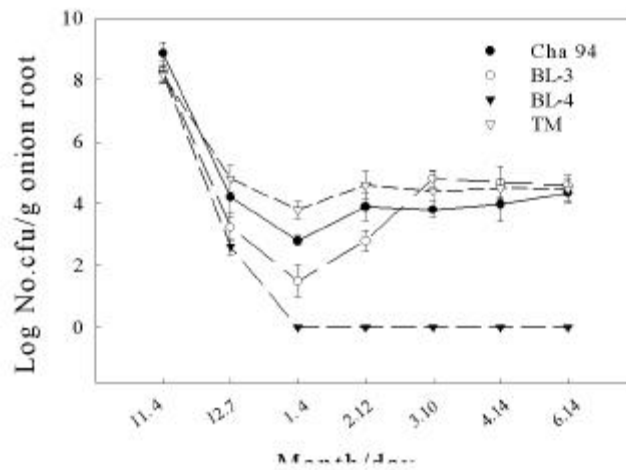


Fig. 3. The population density of treated antagonists from onion root during cultivating period. Cha 94, *F. putida*; BL-3, *B. anyloliquefaciens*; BL-4, *B. polynyxa*; TM, *Trichoderma harzianum*

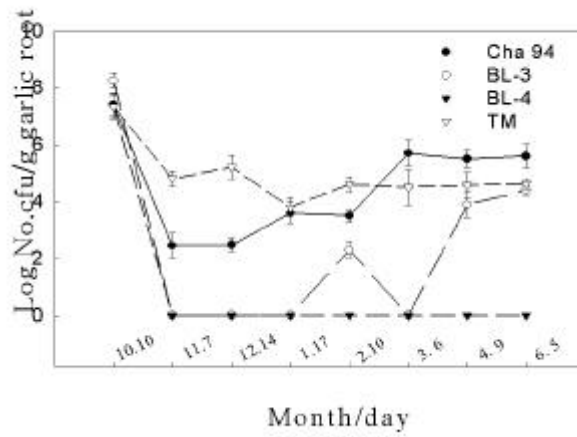


Fig. 4. The population density of treated antagonists from garlic root during cultivating period. Cha 94, *F. putida*; BL-3, *B. anlyoliuefaciens*; BL-4, *B. polynyxa*; TM, *Trichoderma harzianum*

97, 98

50

97

가

98

가

98 6 10

(Fig. 5, 6)

가

F. oxysporum

Neck rot TM, BL3
 TM 가 가
F. oxysporum 가
 TM, BL3 . (Fig. 7, 8, 9, 10).

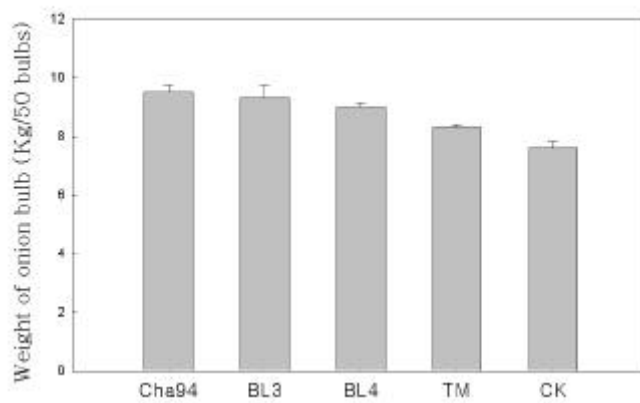


Fig. 5. Effect of onion yield by treating antagonists and planting in field trial

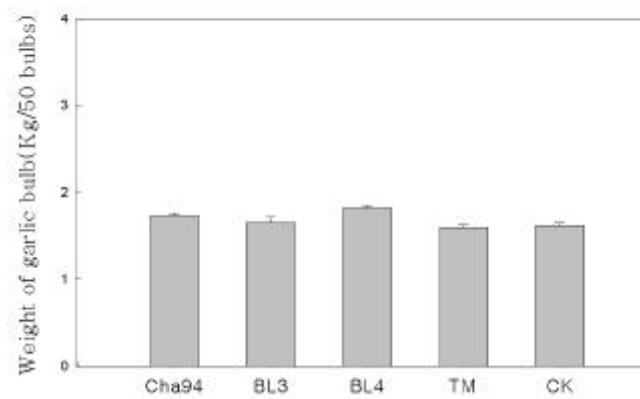


Fig. 6. Effect of garlic yield by treating antagonists and planting in field trial

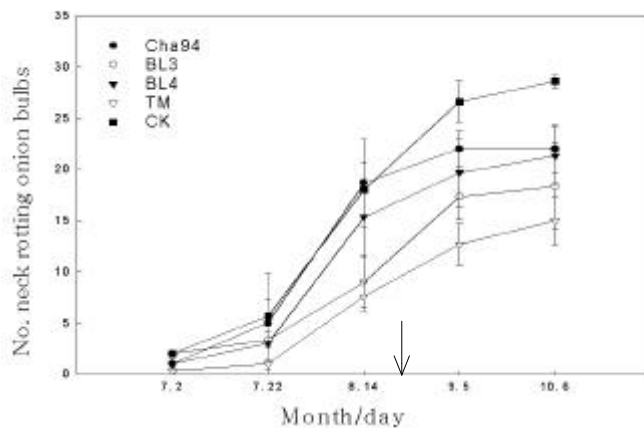


Fig. 7. Accumulated number of neck rotted onion bulbs throughout storage period; indicates the date(Aug. 23) when onion package stored under ambient temperature were moved to cold storage at 4

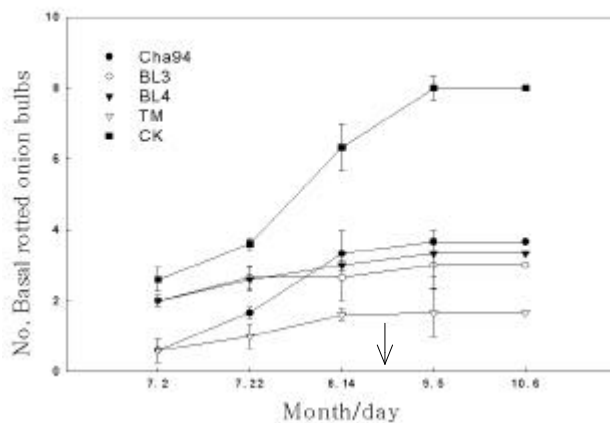


Fig. 8. Accumulated number of basal rotted onion bulbs throughout storage period; —> indicates the date(Aug. 23) when onion package stored under ambient temperature were moved to cold storage at 4

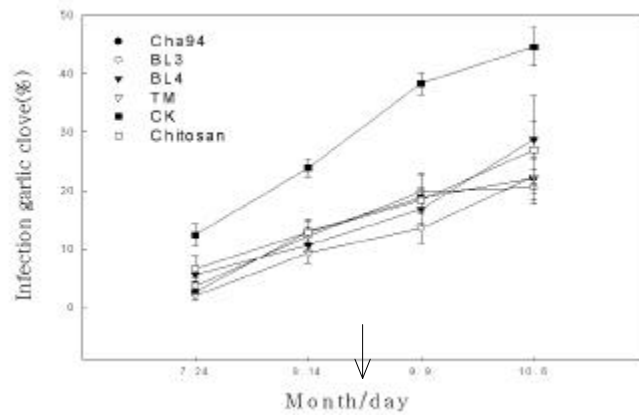


Fig. 9. Accumulated percent of dry rotted garlic cloves infected with *F. oxysporum*; →, indicates the date(Aug. 23) when garlic package stored under ambient temperature were moved to cold storage at 4

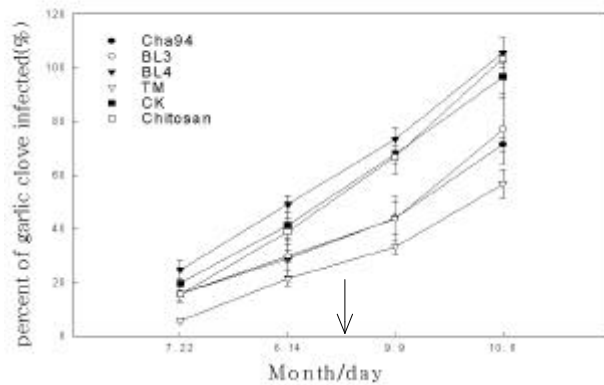


Fig . 10. Accumulated percent of garlic cloves infected by *Fenicillium echinulatum*, *Stenphylium botryosun*, *Enbellisia llii*; → indicates the date(Aug. 23) when garlic package stored under ambient temperature were moved to cold storage at 4

. INEDX

1.5 Index *Botrytis*

sp., *Aspergillus* sp. 가 (Fig. 11).

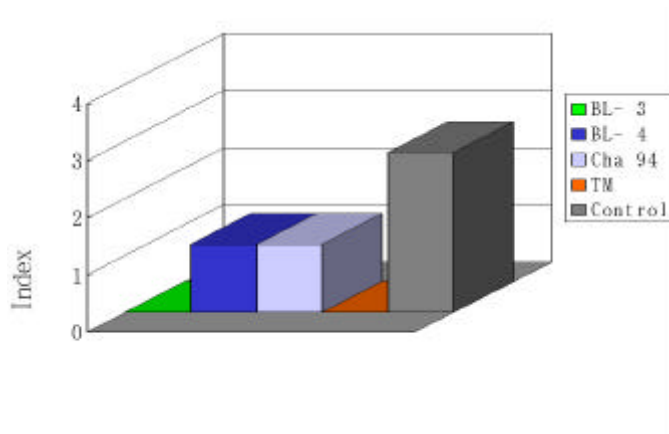


Fig. 11. Effect of microorganisms on protection of post-harvest onion bulbs from neck rotting when the microbial suspension were sprayed upon harvesting

3 가

1.

가 ,

pling

2.

가.

P. putida(Cha94), *B. anlyliquefacience* (BL3), *B. polynuxa*(BL4) PD
 broth, *Trichoderma harzianun*(TM) PDA 3, 5 0.1M
 MgSO4 (:), (:)
 1 (97. 11. 10,
 97. 10. 11). 3 , 15

(*Fusarium oxysporun*), purple spot(*stenphylum
 botryosun*) 가 ()
Penicillum sp. 2 (TM,
 Cha94 BL3, TM, BL3)

TM(*Trichoderma harzianum*) , : (8:2)
 3 ,
 10⁴conidi a/Mℓ TM 10Mℓ 1
 pellet PEG 60%
 . TM(*Trichoderma harzianum*) , :
 (8:2), PEG 3가 ,
 BL3(*Bacillus anlyoliquefacience*), Cha94(*Pseudomonas putida*) 500Mℓ
 PDB (8000rpm) pellet 20%
 CMC(Carboxy Methyl Cellulose), MC(Methyl Cellulose), XG(Gum Xanthan)
 1:1 4 Talc, Bentonite(Ben),
 Vermiculater(Ver) 2 3
 .
 가 ,
 1cm, 8cm Ampoule
 Cha94,
 BL3 0.3g, TM 0.1g PDA, KB, TSM(*Trichoderma*
 selective medium) .

coating ,
 . coating 2
 0.1 0.2% PVA(Poly vinyl alcohol)
 BL3, Cha94 가 Talc가
 , BL3-CMC-Talc, BL3-MC-Talc, BL3-XG-Talc, Cha94-CMC-Talc,

Cha94-MC-Talc, Cha94-XG-Talc, TM : =8:2
 pelleting .

3.

가. , (97. 10 - 98. 6)

Cha94 TM 104 5 BL3 BL4
 가 (Fig. 1, 2).

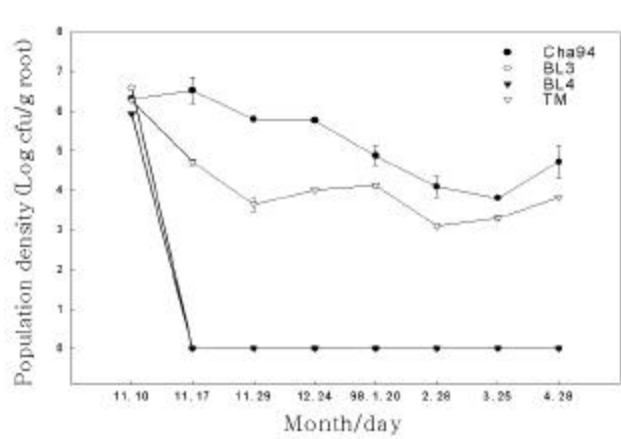


Fig. 1. The population density of treated antagonists from onion root during cultivating period

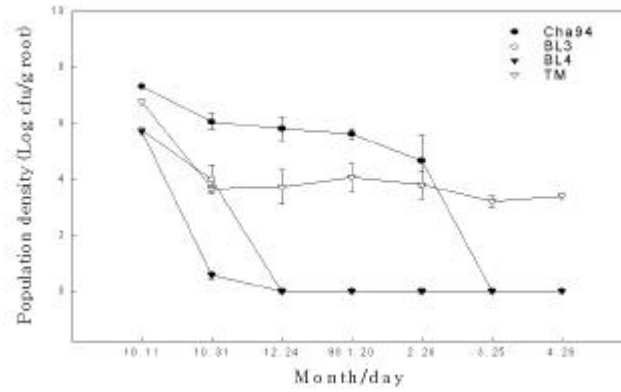


Fig. 2. The population density of treated antagonists from garlic root during cultivating period

(Table 1, 2).

, Dry rot TM, purple spot Cha94

. Penicillium

TM,

BL3가

Table 1. Sprouting rate of garlic cloves with either dry rot or purple spot after spraying antagonist in field trial.

Treatment	Sprouting percentage(%)	
	Dry rot	purple spot
TM	92.5	58.3
Cha94	NTa	71.7
BL3	83.3	NT
CK	75.0	60.8

a; Not tested

Table 2. Effect of antagonist in the sprouting of garlic clove after inoculating *Fenicillum* sp. in field trial.

Treatment	Sprouting percentage(%)	
	scaly clove*	scaled clove**
TM	71.7	63.3
BL3	63.3	65.0
CK	63.3	63.3

* garlic cloves with intact scale

** garlic cloves that scale was removed

가 TM, BL3, Cha94

(30)

(Fig. 3 9). BL3 가 $1 \times 10^{5-7}$
 , Cha94 MC-Talc 가
 . TM : (8:2) $1 \times 10^{4-5}$
 가
 가

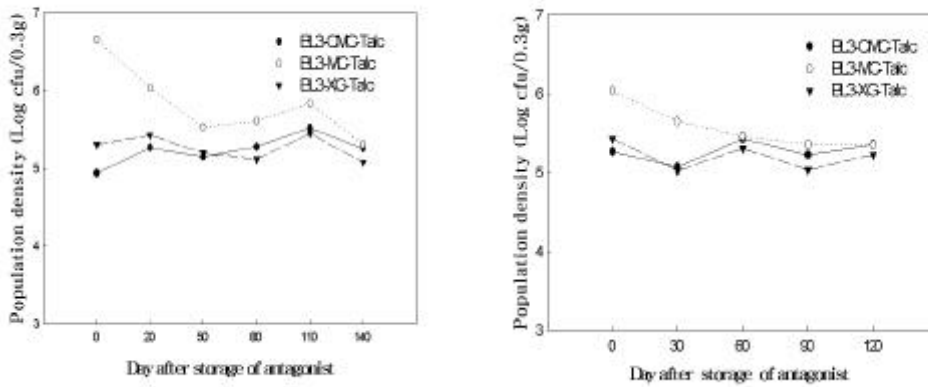


Fig. 3. The population density of BL3-Talc during storage period (Left : aerobic condition , right : anaerobic condition)

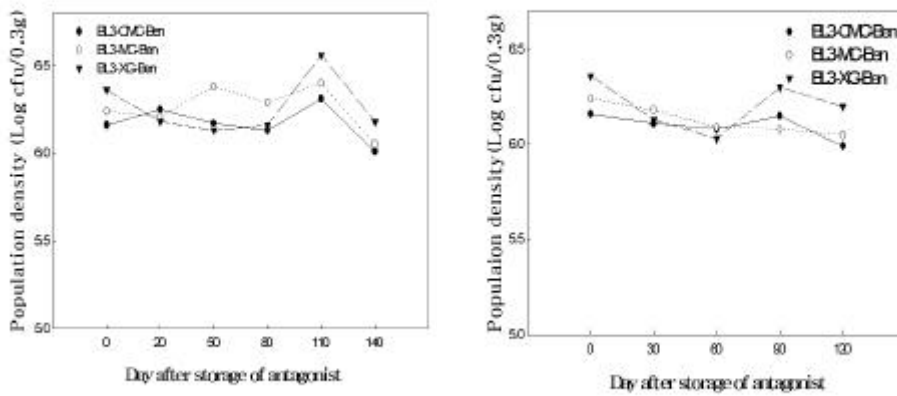


Fig. 4. The population density of BL3-Ben during storage period (Left : aerobic condition , right : anaerobic condition)

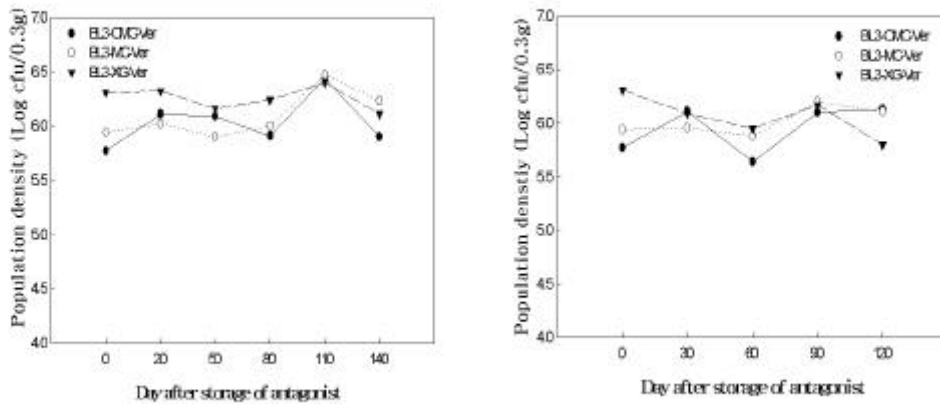


Fig. 5. The population density of BL3-Ver during storage period (Left : aerobic condition , right : anaerobic condition)

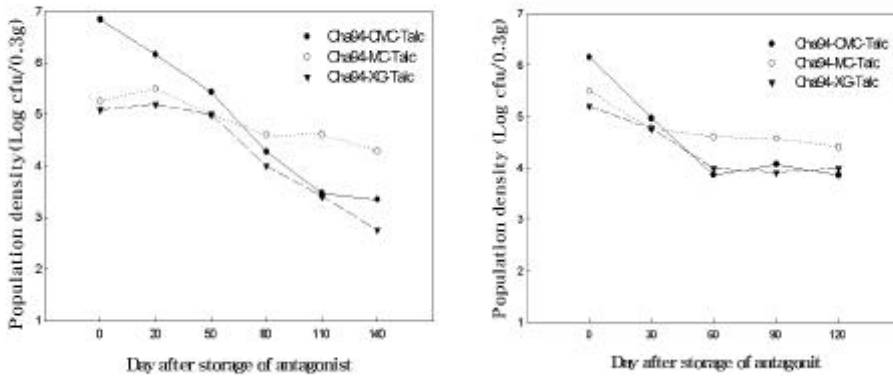


Fig. 6. The population density of Cha94-Talc during storage period (Left : aerobic condition , right : anaerobic condition)

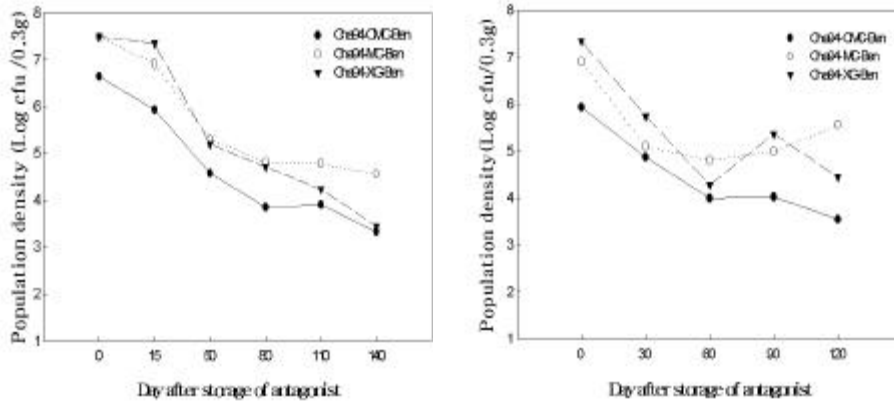


Fig. 7. The population density of Cha94- Ben during storage period (Left : aerobic condition , right : anaerobic condition)

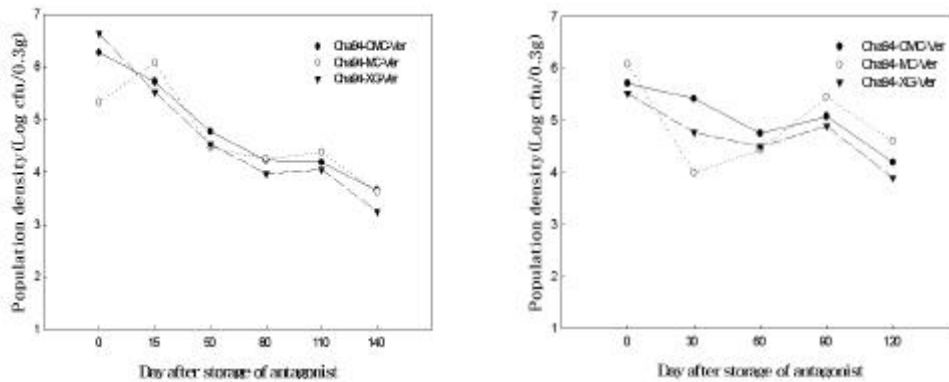


Fig. 8. The population density of Cha94- Ver during storage period (Left : aerobic condition , right : anaerobic condition)

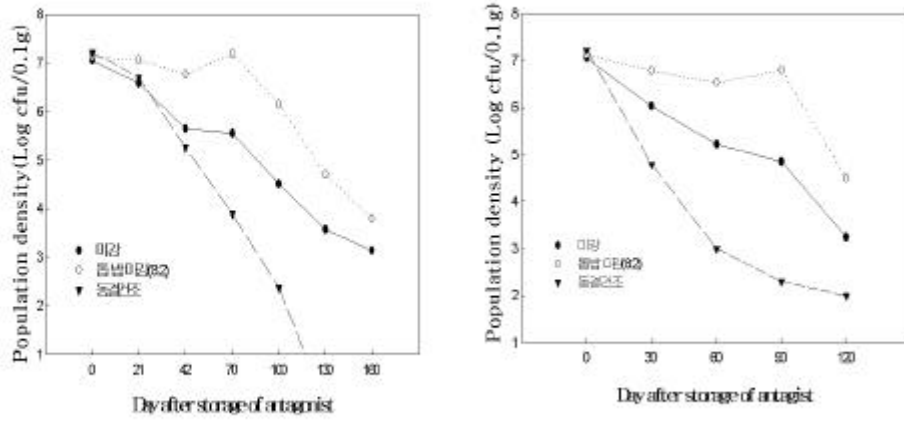


Fig. 9. The population density of *Trichoderma harzianum* during storage period (Left : aerobic condition, right: anaerobic condition)

CK
 TM(:) CK 가 .
 CK
 Cha94 CMC 가 , TM 가
 가 .
 (Fig. 10).

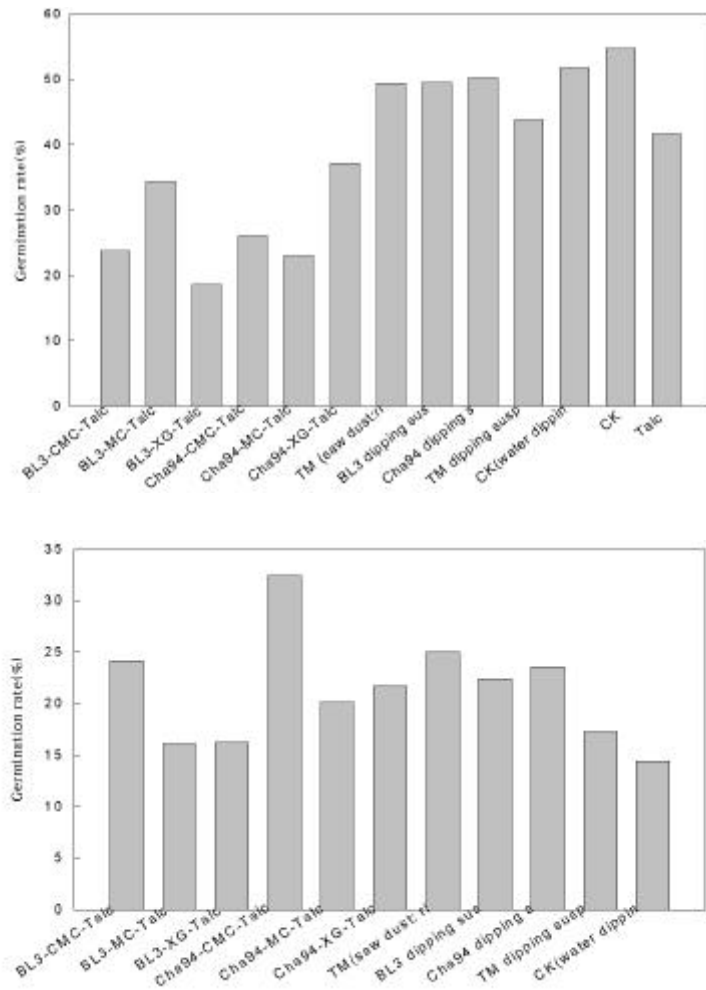


Fig. 10. Germination experiment of onion seed pelleted with appropriate material mixed with antagonists.

(up : in laboratory , down : in field trial)

1. Abawi. G. S., & J. W. Lorbeer. 1971. Population of *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *cepae* in Organic Soil in New York. *Phytopathology* 61:1042-1048
2. Abawi. G. S., & J. W. Lorbeer. 1971. Pathological Histology of Four Onion Cultivars Infected by *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *cepae*. *Phytopathology* 61:1164-1169
3. Anies, A. 1915. The Temperature Relations of some Fungi causing Storage Rots. *Phytopathology* 5:11-19
4. Bertolini, P., & S. P. Tian. 1996. Low-temperature biology and pathogenicity of *Fenicillium hirstum* on garlic in storage. *Postharvest Biology Technology* 7: 83-89
5. Cho, W. D., W. G. Kin., & H. M. Kin. 1995. Fungi Associated with Storage Diseases of Garlic. *RDA. J. Sgri. Sci.* 37(2):325-329
6. Chung. H. D. 1982. Control of Onion Bulb Rot During Low Temperature Storage by Post-Harvest Fungicide Treatment. *J. of the Korean Society for Horticultural Science(CAB Abstracts)* 23(2):109-121
7. Kin, H. K., & Hyeong J. J. 1988. Influence of Rhizosphere Antagnists on Supression of Cucumber Wilt, Incressed Cucumber Growth and Density Fluctuation of *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *cucunerium* Owen. *Korean J. Plant Pathol.* 4(1):10-18
8. Kloepper, J. W. . & N. N. Schroth. 1981. Development of a Powder Formulation of Rhizobacteria for Inoculation of Potato Seed Pieces. *Phytopathology* 64:590-592

10. Knudsen, G. R., D. J. Eschen., L. M. Dandurand., & Z. G. Vang. 1991. Method To Enhance Growth and Sporulation of Pelletized Biocontrol Fungi. *Appl. Envi. Microbiol.* Oct.:2864-2867
11. Madue, R. B., & A. H. Presly. 1977. Infection of Onions by *Botrytis allii*. *Annals of Applied Biology*(CAB Abstracts) 85(1): 165
12. Presly. A. H., 1985. Studies on *Botrytis* spp. Occurring on Onions(*Allium cepa*) and Leeks(*Allium porrum*). *Plant Pathology*
13. Pusey, P. L., & C. L. Wilson. 1984. Postharvest Biological Control of Storn Fruit Brown Rot by *Facillus subtilis*. *Plant Disease* 68:753-756
14. Schwartz, H. F., & S. K. Mohan. 1995. Compendium of Onion and Garlic Diseases. APS Pres pp. 54
15. Shah-Smith, D. A., & R. G. Burns. 1996. Biological control of damping-off of sugar beet by *Pseudomonas putica* applied to seed pellets. *Plant Pathology* 45:572-582
16. Snalley E. B., & H. N. Hansen. 1962. *Fenicillium* Decay of Garlic. *Pathopathology* 52:666-678
17. Sumner, D. R., R. D. Gitaitis., J. D. Gay., D. A. Snittle., B. W. Naw., E. W. Tollner., & Y. C. Hung 1997. Control of Soilborne Pathogenic Fungi in Fields of Sweet Onion. *Plant Disease* 81:885-891
18. Vidhyasekaran, P., K. Sethuraman, K. Rajappan., & K. Vasunathi. 1997. Powder Formulation of *Pseudomonas fluorescens* to Control Pigeonpea Wilt. *Biological control* 8:166-171
19. Vidhyasekaran, P., & Muthanilan, N. 1995. Development of formulations of *Pseudomonas fluorescens* for control of chickpea wilt. *Plant Dis.* 79:782-786

5

1

1.

3 2가
aminoglycosides, anthracyclines,
glycopeptides, -lactams, macrolides, nucleosides, peptides,
polyenes, polyethers, tetracyclines
(Goodfellow et al.,
1988; Suzuki et al. 1994).

가
(Okami and Hotta 1988; Bushell, 1983; Cheetan, 1987).

가 (Huck et al., 1991;
Jensen and Fenical, 1994; Jiang and Xu, 1996; Suzuki et al., 1994;
Xu et al. 1996). Hayakawa (1988)

가
Streptomyces
(Hayakawa and Nonomura 1987). *Micrononospora Rhodococcus*

(Rowbotham and Cross, 1977).

가 *Streptonyces*가
가
(Huck et al., 1991; Nolan and Cross, 1988).
phenol

Streptonyces
가 *Micrononospora*, *Microbispora*,
Streptosporangium, *Dactylosporagium* *Actinonadura*
(Hayakawa et al., 1991a; Hayakawa et al., 1991b; Hayakawa and Nonomura, 1987; Hayakawa et al., 1995).

(Ahn and Hwang, 1992; Crawford et al., 1993; Filnow and Lockwood, 1985).

(Suzuki et al., 1994; Huck et al., 1991).

2.

가. pH

5 (, ,

, , 가) (,

, , ,) ,

pH .

(rare actinomycetes) Hayakawa (1991)

. 7

air-dry 110cC dry heating .

0.01% benzethonium chloride ,

nalidixic acid leuconycin humic acid vitarine agar

, 30cC 4 . 가

Bennett`s agar .

가 , Bergey's

Manual of Systematic Bacteriology Vol. 4 (Willians et al., 1989)

Bennett ,

(genera) (Schaal, 1985; Shirling and Gottlieb, 1966).

(*Alternaria nali*,
Colletotrichum gloeosporioides, *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp.
lycopersici, *Magnaporthe grisea*, *Phytophthora capsici*, *Rhizoctonia solani*)

가 가
가

3.

가.

5

5

(Fig. 1).

5

7.3

8.3

pH 6.6

8.3

pH

(Table 1).

가 가

humic acid-vitamine (HV)

Streptomyces

nalidixic acid가

가

HV

7

28

가

가

(Huck et al., 1991;

Shomura, 1993; Suzuki et al., 1994; Wakisaka et al., 1982).

Streptomyces, Nocaria Micrononospora

(Cross, 1981),

가

가

(Kim et al., 1996; Steele and

Stowers, 1991).

(Genus)

Streptomyces

가

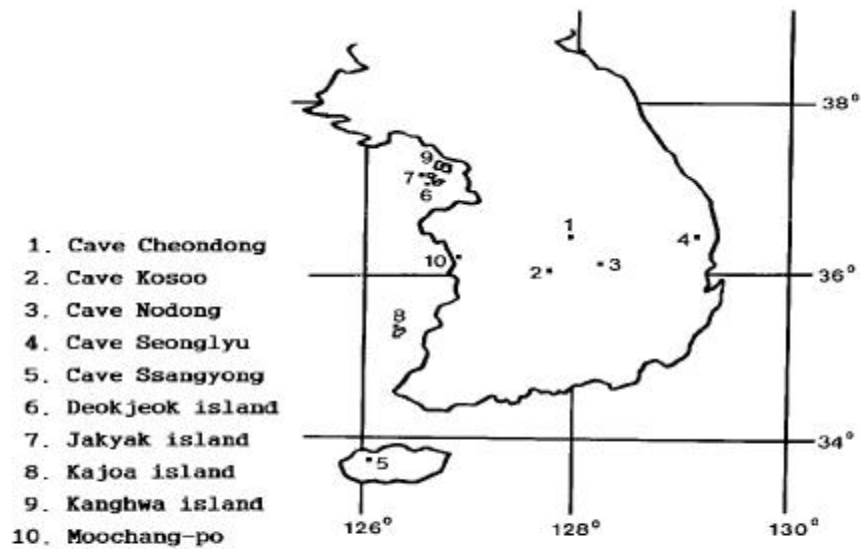


Fig. 1. Sampling areas for isolating actinomycetes antagonistic to plant pathogenic fungi in Korea.

Micrononospora Rodococcus, Streptosporangium

(Table 2).

Table 1. Characteristics of soil samples collected from 10 sampling locations for the isolation of actinomycetes in Korea

	Sampling sites	Soil pH	Soil type
Cave soil	Cheondong	7.4 - 7.7	Red-yellow clay, brown soil
	Kosoo	7.1 - 7.3	Yellow-brown soil
	Nodong	6.6 - 6.9	Red-brown clay soil
	Seonglyu	8.1 - 8.3	Dark brown soil
	Ssangyong	7.0 - 7.2	Light-brown sandy soil
Sea-mud soil	Deokjeok	7.8 - 8.1	Light gray clay
	Jakyak	7.7 - 8.1	Light gray clay
	Kajoa	7.5 - 8.0	Light gray clay
	Kanghwa	7.3 - 7.6	Light gray clay
	Moochang-po	7.6 - 8.3	Light gray clay

Streptomyces 48% 62%

50-59%

가

Nocardiform 6-18.8%

가

Nocardiform

. *Saccharonospora* , ,

. *Dactylosporagium*,

Saccharonospora Streptosporangium

가

, *Streptomyces* 60%

80-90%

(Suzuki et

al., 1994; Xu et al., 1996). *Micrononopora*

, 가 *Nocardiform* 가

(Jiang and Xu, 1996; Suzuki et al., 1994).

(1996)은 다른 종류의 희귀방선균에 비해 *Nocardioform*과 *Micromonospora* 속 방선균이 동굴토양에 다수 존재하는 것으로 보고하였다. 본 연구에서 *Nocardioform* 방선균이 동굴토양 뿐 아니라 갯벌토양시료에서도

Table 2. Generic diversity of actinomycetes isolated from caves and sea-mud soils in Korea

Sampling sites	Number of isolates							Total no. of isolates
	Sm ^a	Mc	No	Dc	Sa	Sp	Ot	
Cave soil								
Cheondong	26	4	5	1	2	1	7	46
Kosoo	31	1	1	2	3	4	8	50
Nodong	24	2	3	3	0	3	15	50
Seonglyu	29	2	8	0	2	1	6	48
Ssangyong	26	3	5	3	0	4	8	49
Total	136	12	22	9	7	13	44	
Sea-mud soil								
Deokjeok	26	4	4	0	0	2	8	44
Jakyak	28	4	2	2	0	2	11	49
Kajoa	27	2	9	1	0	0	9	48
Kanghwa	27	5	3	1	0	3	8	47
Moochang-po	25	0	9	3	0	3	10	50
Total	133	15	27	7	0	10	46	

^a Abbreviations represent actinomycete genera as follows: Sm, *Streptomyces*; Mc, *Micromonospora*; No, *Nocardioform* actinomycetes; Dc, *Dactylosporangium*; Sa, *Saccharomonospora*; Sp, *Streptosporangium*; Ot, Others.

*Streptomyces*에 이어 가장 많이 분리되었다.

다. 길항 방선균의 분리지역별, 속(Genus)별 분포

6

5 mm

(Table 3). 481 가

311 가

78%, 74%,

77.1% , 59.1% 66.0%

Huck (1991)

A.

nali, *M. grisea*, *F. capsici*

61.6%, 51.5%, 57.5%

, *Colletotrichum*

gloeosporioides *Rhizoctonia solani*

21.2% 13.2% ,

(Table 4),

Streptomyces

136

83

133

92 가

Saccharonospora

85.7%가

, *Nocardiform*

13.6% *Micronospora* (75%),

Dactylosporangium (66.7%),

Streptosporangium (61.5%)

가 *Dactylosporangium*

Streptosporangium

85.7% 80%

Nocardiform

11.1%

6가

가

가

Huck (1991) M3
10% , M3
proline, humic acid, asparagine vitamins 가
40% .
485 가 311 가
, 66.4% 60.9% (Table 3).
HV Huck (1991)
HV Hayakawa (1987) *Actinonadura*,
Dactylosporangiun, *Micrononospora*, *Microbispora*, *Streptosporangiun*
HV 가 ,
가
(Steele and Stowers, 1991).
가
가
spectrum

길항방선균 가운데 항균효과가 양호한 균주들의 식물병원진균에 대한

Table 4. Proportions of antifungal isolates in each actinomycete genus from cave and sea-mud soils

Actinomycete genus	No. antifungal isolates/ no. total isolates						Percent of antagonistic isolates ^b
	Am ^a	Cg	Fo	Mg	Pc	Rs	
Cave soil							
<i>Streptomyces</i>	83/136	22/136	58/136	77/136	96/136	19/136	70.6
<i>Micromonospora</i>	4/12	0/12	5/12	9/12	7/12	1/12	75.0
Nocardioform	1/22	1/22	2/22	3/22	1/22	0/22	13.6
<i>Dactylosporangium</i>	4/9	0/9	6/9	6/9	4/9	0/9	66.7
<i>Saccharomonospora</i>	1/7	0/7	1/7	6/7	3/7	0/7	85.7
<i>Streptosporangium</i>	5/13	1/13	3/13	6/13	8/13	0/13	61.5
Others	20/44	8/44	11/44	36/44	9/44	7/44	81.8
Sea-mud soil							
<i>Streptomyces</i>	92/133	11/133	71/133	93/133	93/133	16/133	69.9
<i>Micromonospora</i>	8/15	2/15	6/15	8/15	8/15	0/15	53.3
Nocardioform	3/27	1/27	3/27	1/27	0/27	0/27	11.1
<i>Dactylosporangium</i>	5/7	0/7	3/7	4/7	6/7	0/7	85.7
<i>Saccharomonospora</i>	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0.0
<i>Streptosporangium</i>	5/10	1/10	4/10	8/10	5/10	0/10	80.0
Others	24/46	15/46	24/46	29/46	27/46	10/46	63.0

^a Plant pathogenic fungi : Am, *Alternaria mali*; Cg, *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*; Fo, *Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *lycopersici*; Mg, *Magnaporthe grisea*; Pc, *Phytophthora capsici*; Rs, *Rhizoctonia solani*.

^b Percents of actinomycete isolates which shows antifungal activity against at least one of plant pathogenic fungi were calculated from total isolates of each actinomycete genus.

항균spectrum을 Table 5에 제시하였다. 길항방선균 311개 균주 가운데 36개 균주가 최소한 1개이상의 식물병원진균에 대해 10 mm이상의 저지원을 형성하였다. 36개 균주 가운데 29개의 균주가 *Streptomyces*속으로 동정되

었다. *Micromonospora* 균주KG13, *Streptosporangium* KH19,

Table 5. Antifungal spectra against six plant pathogenic fungi of the representative actinomycete antagonists from cave and sea-mud soils

	Inhibition zone length (mm) of mycelial growth					
	<i>Am</i> ^a	<i>Cg</i>	<i>Fo</i>	<i>Mg</i>	<i>Pc</i>	<i>Rs</i>
<i>Streptomyces</i>						
SL 3-1	12	4	5	11	6	0
SL 4-2	0	0	16	0	18	0
SL 11	12	7	0	10	0	0
SL 12	10	0	11	4	10	0
CD 4-1	4	8	5	4	10	10
CD 5-1	10	0	7	10	0	0
CD 6	10	0	6	12	12	0
CD 12	14	0	0	10	14	0
CD 22	0	0	11	4	10	0
ND 25	13	0	9	17	7	5
ND 36-1	15	0	0	15	12	12
ND 211	12	0	0	12	12	0
KS 810	19	0	0	22	5	5
KS 1-2	17	0	7	20	12	13
KS 478	9	0	0	14	8	0
KD 463	14	0	0	12	0	0
SY 5	9	12	8	7	8	2
SY 12	12	0	14	3	0	0
SY 17	0	10	15	0	0	0
SY 26	10	0	8	9	19	0
SY 32	0	15	12	16	8	15
KH 8-1	0	0	20	7	10	0
JY 23	13	0	0	11	0	11
JY 28	14	0	0	10	12	0
JY 29	14	0	0	0	12	10
DJ 10	4	0	0	12	11	0
DJ 31	15	4	4	8	4	0
MC 27	10	0	4	4	12	0
KG 1	10	0	0	12	12	0
<i>Micromonospora</i>						
KG 13	0	0	0	20	0	0
<i>Streptosporangium</i>						
KH 19	12	0	11	11	8	0
<i>Dactylosporangium</i>						
KH 26	10	0	7	10	14	0
JY 22	12	0	0	10	4	0
Others						
Da 2	12	15	12	16	22	12
KG 8	14	0	12	4	14	0
KG 39	11	7	8	12	12	0

^a Plant pathogenic fungi used in this test: *Am*, *Alternaria mali*; *Cg*, *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*; *Fo*, *Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *lycopersici*; *Mg*, *Magnaporthe grisea*; *Pc*, *Phytophthora capsici*; *Rs*, *Rhizoctonia solani*.

Dactylosporangium KH26, JY22

Da2, SL32, KG8, KG39

가

가

4.

1. Ahn, S. J. and B. K. Hwang. 1992. Isolation of antibiotic-producing actinomycetes antagonistic to *Phytophthora capsici* from pepper-growing soils. *Korean J. Mycol.* 20, 259-268.
2. Bushell, M. E. 1983. Search and discovery of novel microbial metabolites, pp. 1-6. In M. E. Bushell (ed.), *Progress in industrial microbiology*, vol. 17. Elsevier, Amsterdam.
3. Bheetam, P. S. J. 1987. Screening for novel biocatalysts. *Enzyme Microb. Technol.* 9, 194-213.
4. Crawford, D. L., J. M. Lynch, J. M. Whipps, and M. A. Ousley. 1993. Isolation and characterization of actinomycete antagonists of a fungal root pathogen. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* 59(11), 3899-3905.
5. Cross, T. 1981. Aquatic actinomycetes: A critical survey of the occurrence, growth and role of actinomycetes in aquatic habitats. *J. Appl. Bacteriol.* 50, 397-423.
6. Filnow, A. B., and J. L. Lockwood. 1985. Evaluation of several actinomycetes and the fungus *Hypochoytrium catenoides* as biocontrol agents of *Phytophthora* root rot of soybean. *Plant Dis.* 69, 1033-1036.
7. Goodfellow, M., Williams, S. T., and Mordarski, M. 1988. Actinomycetes in biotechnology. Academic Press, London, 501 pp.
8. Hayakawa, M., K. Ishizawa, and H. Nonomura. 1988. Distribution

- of rare actinomycetes in Japanese soils. *J. Ferment. Technol.* 66(4), 367-373.
9. Hayakawa, M., T. Kajiura, and H. Nonomura. 1991a. New methods for the highly selective isolation of *Streptosporangium* and *Dactylosporangium* from soil. *J. Ferment. Bioengin.* 72(5), 327-333.
 10. Hayakawa, M., T. Sadakata, T. Kajiura, and H. Nonomura. 1991b. New methods for the highly selective isolation of *Micrononospora* and *Microbispora* from soil. *J. Ferment. Bioengin.* 72(5), 320-326.
 11. Hayakawa, M., Y. Monose, T. Kajiura, T. Yamajaki, T. Tanura, K. Hatano, and H. Nonomura. 1995. A selective isolation method for *Actinonadura viridis* in soil. *J. Ferment. Bioengin.* 79(3), 287-289.
 12. Hayakawa, M., and H. Nonomura. 1987. Efficacy of artificial humic acid as a selective nutrient in HV agar used for the isolation of soil actinomycetes. *J. Ferment. Technol.* 65(6), 609-616.
 13. Huck, T.A., N. Poster, and M.E. Bushell. 1991. Positive selection of antibiotic-producing soil isolates. *J. Gen. Microbiol.* 37, 2321-2329.
 14. Jensen, P. R., and W. Fenical. 1994. Strategies for the discovery of secondary metabolites from marine bacteria : Ecological perspectives. *Annu. Rev. Microbiol.* 62(1):249-253.
 15. Jiang, C.L., and L.H. Xu. 1996. Diversity of aquatic actinomycetes in lakes of the middle plateau, Yunnan, China. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* 62(1), 249-253.
 16. Kim, C.Y, O.S. Kwon, P.K. Kim, D.J. Park, D.H. Lee, and C.J. Kim. 1996. Distribution pattern of soil actinomycetes at natural caves. *Kor. J. Appl. Microbiol. Biotechnol.* 24(5), 534-539
 17. Nolan, R.D., and T. Cross. 1988. Isolation and screening of actinomycetes, p.1-32. In Goodfellow, M., Williams, S.T., and

- Mordarski, M. (ed.), *Actinomyces in Biotechnology*. Academic Press, London.
18. Okami, Y. and K. Hotta. 1988. Search and discovery of new antibiotics. *In* Goodfellow, M., Williams, S.T., and Mordarski, M. (eds.), *Actinomyces in Biotechnology*, pp.33-67. Academic Press, London.
 19. Rowbotham, T.J., and T. Cross. 1977. Ecology of *Rhodococcus corprophilus* and associated actinomyces in freshwater and agricultural habitats. *J. Gen. Microbiol.* 100, 231-240
 20. Schaal, K.P. 1985. Identification of clinically significant actinomyces and related bacteria using chemical techniques, p. 359-381. *In* M. Goodfellow and D. E. Minnikin (ed.), *Chemical methods in bacterial systematics*. Academic Press, London.
 21. Shirling, E.B. and D. Gottlieb. 1966. Methods for characterization of *Streptomyces* species. *Int. J. Syst. Bacteriol.* 16, 313-340.
 22. Shomura, T. 1993. Screening for new products of new species of *Dactylosporangium* and other actinomyces. *Actinomycetol.* 7(2), 88-98.
 23. Steele, D.B. and Stowers M.D. 1991. Techniques for selection of industrially important microorganisms. *Ann. Rev. Microbiol.* 45, 89-106.
 24. Suzuki, K., K. Nagai, Y. Shimizu, and Y. Suzuki, Y. 1994. Search for actinomyces in screening for new bioactive compounds. *Actinomycetol.* 8(2), 122-127.
 25. Wakisaka, Y., Y. Kawamura, Y. Yasuda, K. Koizumi, and Y. Nishimoto. 1982. A selective isolation procedure for *Micrononospora*. *J. Antibiot.* 35(7), 822-836.
 26. Williams, S.T., M.E. Sharpe, J.G. Holt, R.G.E. Murray, D.J. Brener, N.R. Krieg, J.W. Mouldar, N. Pfennig, P.H.A. Sneath, and J.T. Staley. 1989. *Bergey's manual of systematic bacteriology*, Vol. 4. William & Wilkins, Baltimore.

27. Xu, L. H., Q. R. Li, and C. L. Jiang. 1996. Diversity of soil actinomycetes in Yunnan, China. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* 62(1), 244-248.

2

1.

가

가 ,

blastici din S

Magnaporthe grisea

(Takeuchi et al., 1957). Blastici din S

, kasuganycin,

validarycin A, polyoxins mildiorycin

(Godfrey, 1994; Knight et al., 1997).

-methoxyacrylates azoxystrobin

kresoxim-methyl strobilurin (Anke

et al., 1977; Godfrey, 1994), feniclonil fludioxonil (Nyfeler and

Ackermann, 1992) pyrrolnitrin .

가

Gopalanycin (Nair et al., 1994), tubercidin (Hwang et al., 1994; Hwang and Kim, 1995), ranurycin-type (Hwang et al., 1996)

가

aminoglycosides, anthracyclines, glycopeptides, -lactams, macrolides, nucleocides, peptides, polyenes, polyethers, tetracyclines 가

(Goodfellow et al., 1988; Suzuki et al. 1994).

가

(Okami and Hotta 1988;

Bushell, 1983; Cheetan, 1987).

Actinonadura

가

가

가

Streptomyces

(Lavroba et al., 1972;

Preobrazhenskaya et al., 1975; Athalye et al., 1981).

Actinonadura

(Cross, 1981;

Lawson and Davey, 1972).

Actinonadura

maduramicin (Tsou et al., 1984), esperacins (Konishi and Okai, 1991), pradimicins (Fukagawa et al., 1993; Saito et al., 1993)

가 ,

Da2 ,

가 ,

in vitro

2.

가.

가

Da2

Da2

6가 ISP

tryptone-yeast extract agar (TYEA, ISP1), yeast malt extract agar (YMA, ISP2), oatmeal agar (OA, ISP3), inorganic salts starch agar (ISSA, ISP4), glycerol asparagine agar (GAA, ISP5), peptone-yeast extract agar (PYEA, ISP6) . Da2

30 14

Da2

di aminopimelic acid (DAP)

ISSA

14

Da2

가

. 가

Da2

DAP

thin layer chromatography (TLC)

. Da2

, 가

cellulose coating TLC plate

. plate

aniline-phthalate reagent

. Da2

menaquinone

C18 reverse phase column(SynetriPrep C18

column, 7 μ m, 7.8x300, Waters)

HPLC system

Bergey's manual
(Williams et al., 1989) Schaal (1985), Shrling Gottlieb(1966)

Da2 가

Da2 가

4가

paper disk

yeast malt extract broth (YMB, maltose 10.0g, yeast extract 4.0g, glucose 4.0g in 1 liter of distilled water, pH 7.3), oatmeal broth (OB, oatmeal 20.0g, FeSO₄ 7H₂O 0.1g, MnCl₂ 4H₂O 0.1g, ZnSO₄ 7H₂O 0.1g in 1 liter of distilled water), glycerol asparagine broth (GAB, glycerol 10.0g, L-asparagine 1.0g, K₂HPO₄ 1.0g, FeSO₄ 7H₂O 0.1g in 1 liter of distilled water), soluble starch broth (SSB, soluble starch 20g, CaCO₃ 2.0g, (NH₄)₂SO₄ 2.0g, K₂HPO₄ 1.0g, MgSO₄ 7H₂O 1.0g, MnCl₂ 4H₂O 0.1g, in 1 liter of distilled water, pH 7.2)

4 3

XAD-16 resin

methanol

Da2 가

Da2가

XAD-16 resin

methanol acetone

evaporator

0, 10, 100, 1000 μg/ml

0.05% Tween20 가 , 1 .
 24 , (*Phytophthora capsici*) 105
 zoospores/ml . 24
 (disease severity) 가 . 0 5
 scale 가 (1-
 , 2- 30-50% , 3-
 50-70% , 4- 70-90% , 5-
).
 . Da2 가
 XAD-16 resin 10 liter methanol
 4 liter actone , Fig. 1
 . XAD-16 C18
 resin flash chromatography . C18 resin
 loading 100% H₂O 100% MeOH step gradient column
 elution . fraction
 . fraction , ethyl
 acetate MeOH step gradient silica gel flash chromatography
 fraction Sephadex LH-20 column
 chromatography(2.6 x 95 cm) . Sephadex LH-20
 gel filtration 100% methanol eluent 0.15 ml
 . fraction Shodex gel
 filtration column (KW-8025) HPLC . gel
 filtration HPLC C18 column(7.8 x 300
 mm, symmetry C18, Waters) reverse phase HPLC
 . Elution actonitrile:water (10:90, v/v)

acetonitrile:water (60:40, v/v)까지 30분간의 linear gradient system을 사용하였고 UV detector를 사용하여 232nm의 파장에서 검출하였다.

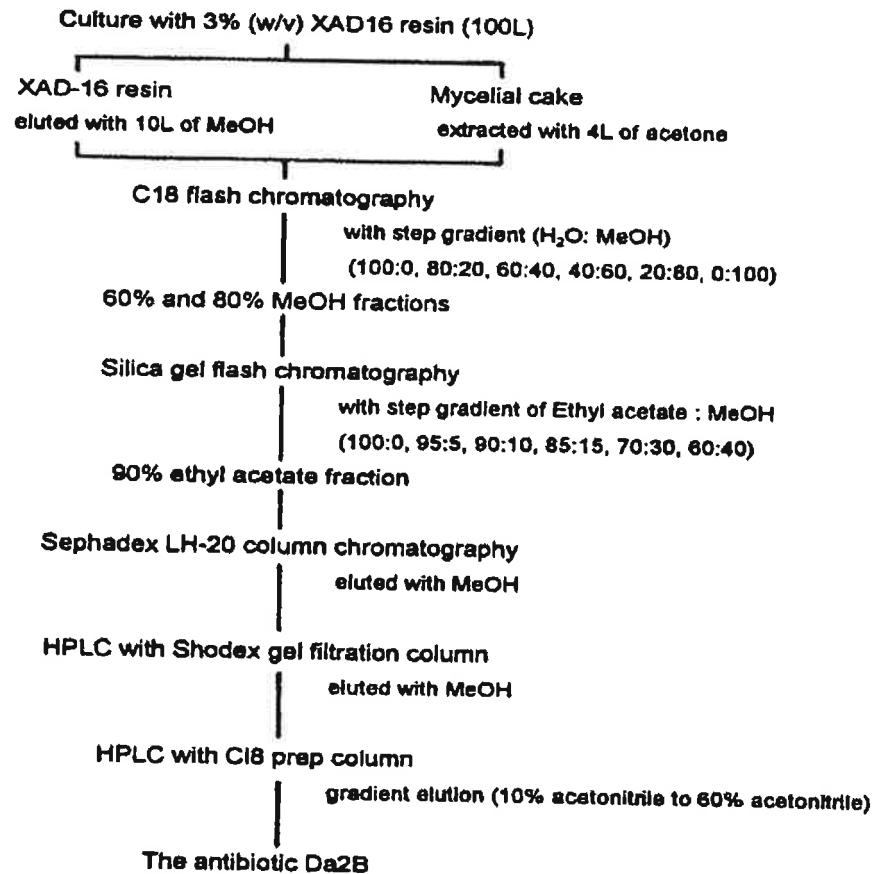


Fig. 1. Purification procedures of antibiotic substances Da2B from culture extracts of antagonistic actinomycete strain Da2.

마. 항균물질 Da2B의 화학구조 결정

Beckmann DU650 spectrophotometer을 사용하여 methanol상에서의 순화된 항균물질 Da2B의 UV spectrum pattern을 조사하였다.

Da2B Bruker AMX
 500 NMR spectrometer
 Da2B CD₃OD ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR
 DEPT spectroscopy
 2 dimensional NMR
 spectra CD₃OD DEPT spectroscopy ¹H-¹H, ¹H-¹³C
 COSY spectroscopy, ROESY spectroscopy Da2B
 high
 resolution mass spectroscopy JEOL HX 100A-HX100A
 Tandem mass spectrometer(Kontron instrument) fast atom
 bombardment mass spectrum
 spectrum Da2B
A. roseola strain Da2가 Da2B
 Da2B 가
 24-well microtiter dish (Greiner)
 serial dilution assay well PDB
 Da2B 0, 0.1, 0.5, 1, 10, 50 μg/ml well
 (10⁶ cfu/ml), (10⁴ cells/ml)
 plate 28. C shaking incubator 3-4 well
 (MIC) 가
 Da2B
 metal axyl
 Da2B metal axyl 10, 50, 100, 500 μg/ml

가
 1 (105
 /ml) (di sease
 severi ty)

3.

가.

Da2 6가 ISP
 (Table 1). Da2 YMA, OA, PYEA, Bennett
 10 OA
 . OA

Table 1. Cultural characteristics of antagonistic actinomycete strain Da2 obtained from sea-mud soil

Medium	Growth	Aerial mycelium	Reverse color	Diffusible pigment
Tryptone-yeast extract agar (ISP 1)	Moderate	Poor White to pale pink	Pale violet	none
Yeast malt extract agar (ISP 2)	Good	Poor White to pale pink	dark violet	none
Oatmeal agar (ISP 3)	Good	Moderate White to pink	pale pink to red violet	pale violet
Inorganic salts starch agar (ISP 4)	Poor	Poor White	white to pale pink	none
Glycerol asparagine agar (ISP 5)	Poor	None	brownish red	none
Peptone-yeast extract iron agar (ISP 6)	Good	None	brownish red to violet	none
Bennett's medium	Good	None	pink	none
Nutrient agar	Moderate	None	pale pink	none



Fig. 2. Scanning electron microscopy of spore chains of the actinomycete strain Da2 cultured on oatmeal agar for 14 days. Bar represents 1 μ m.

가 가 .
 Da2 *Streptomyces*
 . Da2
 (Fig. 2). Da2 0.7
 0.9 μ m straight slightly bented type
 8-10 가 . DAP
 , Da2 ,
 meso-form DAP 가 . Da2
 aniline-phtalate reagent arabinose
 xylose spot spot madurose가
 . Menaquinone , Da2 major menaquinone
 MK-9(H4, H6, H8) , MK-9(H2) MK8- (H8), MK10- (H4)
 . Da2 *Actinoandura*

Nocardiosis, *Saccharothrix*, *Streptomyces*, *Nocardia*,
Microtetraspora . *Actinomadura*
 Da2 가 가
 (Table 2). , nitrate reduction
 test positive , esculin, gelatin, hypoxanthine, starch,
 tyrosine testosterone , casein
 xanthine 가 .
 , , Da2
Actinomadura roseola strain Da2 .

Table 2. Morphological and biochemical characteristics of the actinomycete strain Da2

Characteristic	Strain Da2	<i>Actinomadura roseola</i> ^a
Morphological character		
Fragmentation of substrate mycelium	— ^b	—
Spore chain	straight or slightly bent	Straight
Spores per chain	8-10 spores	short or long spore chain
Inter spore pad	—	—
Spore morphology	elliptical, warty	elliptical, folded
Cultural character		
ISP2	AM ^c	pink
	SM	brown-red
	SP	—
ISP3	AM	pink-violet
	SM	red-brown
	SP	—
ISP4	AM	—
	SM	red, scarce
	SP	—
Physiological character		
Diagnostic amino acid	meso-DAP	meso-DAP
Characteristic sugar	madurose	madurose
Mycolic acids	ND	—
Predominant menaquinone	MK-9 ^d (H ₄ ,H ₆ ,H ₈)	MK-9(H ₄ ,H ₆ ,H ₈)
Reduction of nitrate	+	+
Hydrolysis of		
Casein	—	—
DNA	ND	—
Esculin	+	+
Gelatin	+	+
Hypoxanthine	+	+
Starch	+	—
Testosterone	+	+
Tyrosine	+	+
Xanthine	—	—

^a Data were obtained from Bergey's Manual of Systematic Bacteriology (Williams et al., 1989).

^b Symbols: +, present; -, absent; ND, not determined.

^c Abbreviations are AM: aerial mycelium, SM: substrate mycelium, and SP: soluble pigment.

^d MK-9(H₄) means menaquinones having four of the nine isoprene units hydrogenated.

Da2가
 , glycerol asparagine broth(GAB), yeast-malt extract
 broth(YMB), soluble starch broth(SSB), oatmeal broth(OB) 4가
 paper disk ,

YMB SSB 7 (Fig. 4).

YMB SSB 13 가

가

pH 가

pH 가 가 .

Da2 , SSB 13

100 liter . 13 XAD-16

resin methanol acetone 16.7g

Da2 가

Da2가

(Fig. 5).

6

, 1000 μ g/ml

disease severity 0.7 , . 10 μ

g/ml disease severity

, 100 μ g/ml

. 1000 μ g/ml

가 82.6% , 100 μ g/ml

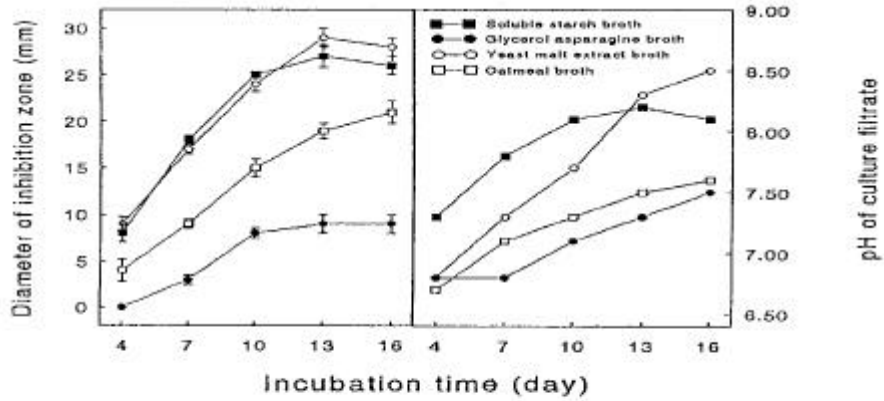


Fig. 4. Antifungal activity against *Phytophthora capsici* of one ml-culture filtrates of antagonistic actinomycete strain Da2 produced in different culture media. Vertical bars represent standard deviations.

40% 가 가 . Da2가
in vitro
 screening
 가 , *in vitro* *in vivo*
 vivo 가 .
 screening
 (Fawcett and Spencer, 1970).

XAD-16 resin 10 liter methanol
 4 liter acetone , Fig. 1
 . XAD-16 C18
 resin flash chromatography . fraction , MeOH 60%
 80% fraction . fraction
 silica gel flash chromatography , 90% ethyl
 acetate fraction . 90% ethyl acetate fraction

은 Sephadex LH-20 column (100% methanol)을 통해 부분순화하였다 (Fig. 6). 200개의 fraction중에 67번 fraction부터 85번 까지의 fraction에서 역병균에 대한 군사생장 억제효과를 나타냈다. 항균활성을 보인 fraction을 모아서 Shodex gel filtration column (KW-8025)을 사용한 HPLC과정을 수행하였다. Eluent로 100% methanol을 사용하여 분당 2 ml의 유속으로 분취한 결과, 12.7분대에서 elution된 peak에서 항균활성이 확인되었다(data

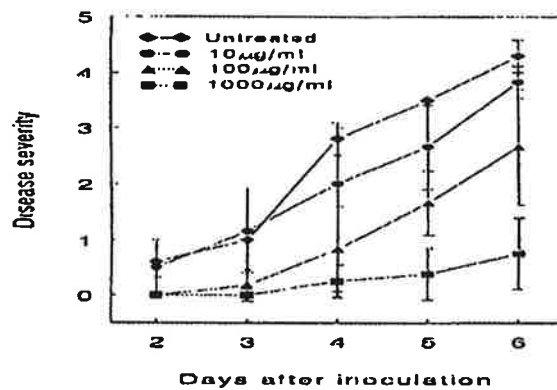


Fig. 6 Effect of XAD-16 eluates of culture extracts of antagonistic actinomycete strain Dn2 at different concentrations on the disease development in pepper plants inoculated with *Phytophthora capsici*. Vertical bars represent standard deviations

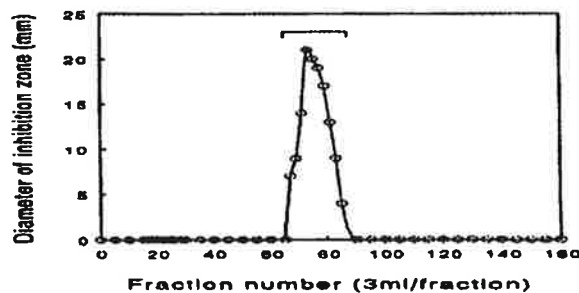


Fig. 6. Sephadex LH-20 column chromatography of the active fractions obtained from silica gel flash chromatography. The active fractions were concentrated *in vacuo* and chromatographed on Sephadex LH20 column (26 x 950 mm) with methanol at a flow rate of 0.15 mL min⁻¹. All fractions were bioassayed for the antifungal activity against *Phytophthora capsici*. Bar represents the pooled active fractions

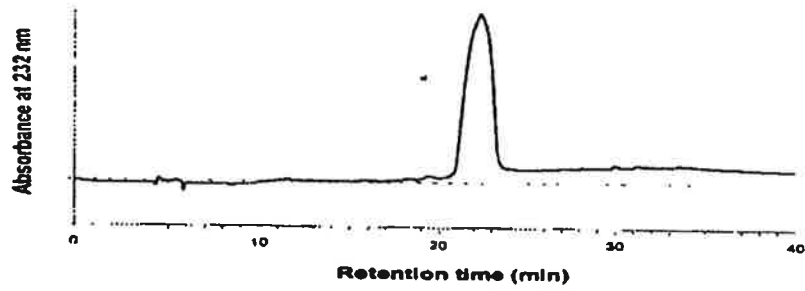


Fig. 7. High performance liquid chromatogram of the antibiotic Da2B purified from preparative HPLC procedures. The chromatogram was conducted with a Gilson HPLC system (SymetryPrep C18 column, 7 μ m, 7.8x300, Waters) using a solvent system (linear gradient of 10% acetonitrile to 80% acetonitrile). Elutions were monitored at 232 nm.

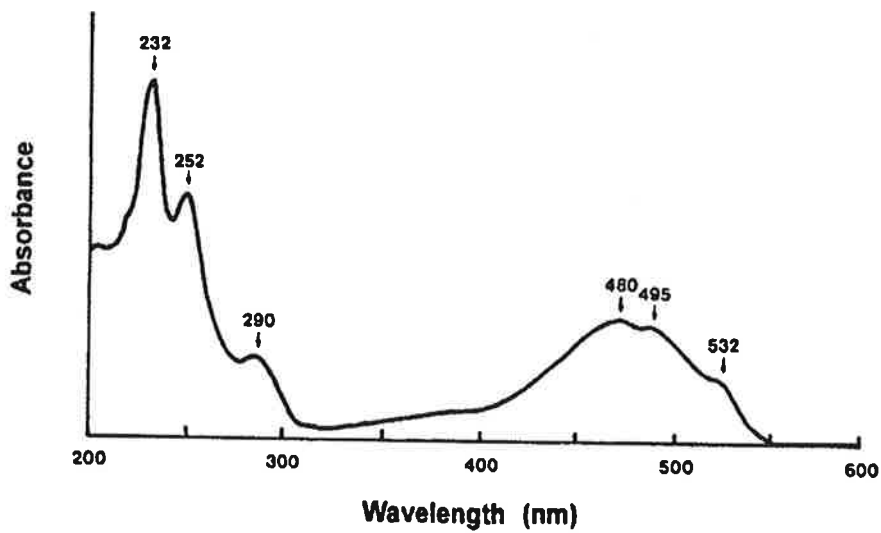


Fig. 8. UV absorption spectrum of the antibiotic substance Da2B.

미 제시). Gelfiltration HPLC를 통해 부분순화된 항균성 물질은 C18 column을 이용한 reverse phase HPLC를 통해 완전순화하였다. 10% acetonitrile부터 60% acetonitrile까지의 linear gradient system에서 분취된 peak 가운데 22.1분대의 peak와 24.9분대의 peak가 역병균 (*Phytophthora capsici*)에 대해 군사생장 억제 효과를 나타내어, 각각을 Da2B와 Da2A로 명명하였다. 그 중 항균물질 Da2B가 완전순화되어, HPLC상에서 단일peak로 나타났다 (Fig. 7). 분취용 HPLC system을 이용하여 분리한 항균활성 peak를 모아서 농축한 후 8.7 mg의 붉은색의 항균활성물질 Da2B를 얻었다. 순수분리한 항균활성물질 Da2B의 UV spectrum pattern을 methanol상에서 알아본 결과, 232nm의 파장에서 최대흡광도를 나타내었으며, 252nm와 290nm 근처에서 두 번의 shoulder peak를 나타냈다 (Fig. 8).

마. 항균성물질 Da2B의 화학구조 결정

항균성물질 Da2B을 고해상도 FAB mass spectroscopy로 알아본 결과, $C_{27}H_{29}NO_{10}$ (분자량 527.1782)의 분자식을 갖고 있는 것으로 확인되었다. 항균성물질 Da2B의 1H (Fig. 9), ^{13}C (Fig. 10)와 DEPT NMR spectra를 분석하여 23개의 수소와 27개의 탄소를 확인하였다 [carbons: 2 개의 CH_3 , 3개의

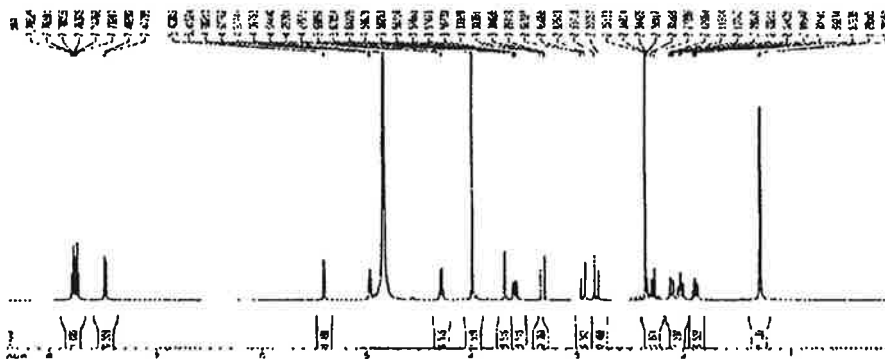


Fig. 9. The 1H NMR spectrum of the antibiotic Da2B in CD_3OD .

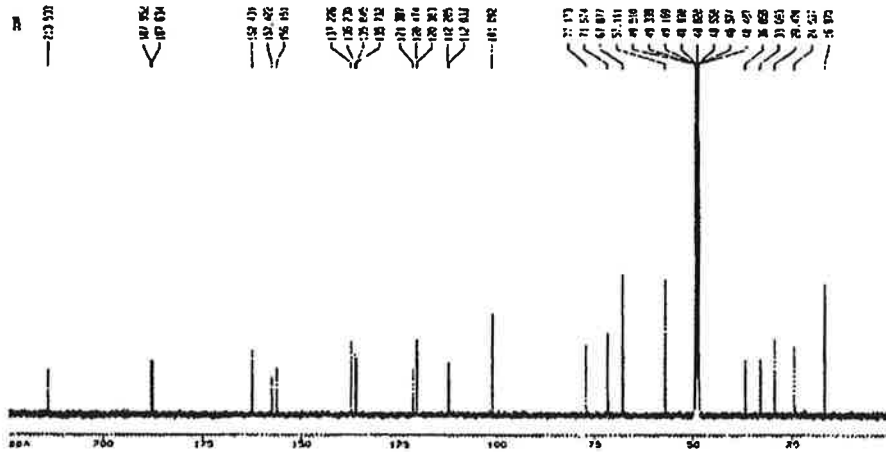


Fig. 10. The ^{13}C NMR spectrum of the antibiotic Da2B in CD_3OD .

CH₂, 9개의 CH, 13의 C (3개의 C=O)] (Table 3). Carbon NMR spectrum에서 67.9 ppm에 위치한 peak는 2개의 탄소peak가 겹쳐있음을 DEPT experiment결과를 통해 확인하였다. H,H-COSY NMR experiment와 HMQC, HMBC, ROESY spectral data를 종합하여 볼 때 항생물질 Da2B는 한 개의 daunosamine부분과 한 개의 trisubstituted benzenoid부분, CH₂-C-CH₂-CH unit, 한 개의 methoxy와 acetyl group을 갖고 있었다 (Fig. 11). 한 개의 acetyl group 과 두 개의 quinoid carbonyl 탄소의 존재는 213.6, 187.6, 188.0 ppm에서의 3개의 carbonyl carbon signals를 통해 확인하였다. 187.6 ppm위치의 quinoid carbonyl 탄소는 7.80 ppm의 trisubstituted benzenoid 수소와 연관되어 있음이 HMBC 결과를 통하여 확인되었다 (Fig. 11). Methoxy group은 162.4 ppm의 trisubstituted benzenoid 탄소와 연결되어있고, CH₂-C-CH₂-CH unit의 밀단수소는 135.7과 135.9 ppm의 aromatic 4차 탄소와 HMBC상에서 연결되어 있었다. Daunosamine부분의 α

-configuration은 ROESY data를 통해 확인하였다 (H-1의 coupling constant는 br d, $J = 3.3$ Hz). 또한 ROESY결과를 분석한 결과, daunosamine 부분이 aglycone과 연결되어있음을 알 수 있었다 (Fig. 11). Aglycone의 7번 수소는 5.42 ppm의 anomeric proton (H-1')과 연결되어있다. 다양한 2-D NMR correlation 실험결과를 통해 항균활성물질 Da2B는 anthracycline계 항생물질인 daunomycin과 동일한 구조를 갖고 있음을 확

Table 3. NMR spectral data of the antibiotic Da2B (^1H at 500 MHz and ^{13}C at 125 MHz in CD_3OD)

Carbon no.	^{13}C , δ	^1H , δ (m^a , J in Hz)	HMBC b
1	120.5 c	7.80(d, 8.0)	3, 4a, 12
2	137.2	7.75(t, 8.0)	4, 12a
3	120.3 c	7.49(d, 7.6)	4a
4	162.4	-	OCH $_3$,
4-OCH $_3$	57.1	3.99(s)	4
4a	121.4	-	1
5	188.0 d	-	-
5a	112.3 c	-	-
6	156.2 f	-	-
6a	135.9 d	-	7, 8
7	71.7	4.99(dd, 2.3, 4.9) 2.29(br d, 14.6), 2.12(dd, 5.2, 14.6)	-
8	36.9	-	6a, 10
9	77.2	-	10
10	33.1	2.84(d, 18.4), 2.95(dd, 1.4, 17.2)	8, 9, 10a
10a	135.7 d	-	10
11	157.4 f	-	-
11a	112.0 c	-	-
12	187.6 d	-	1
12a	136.2	-	2
13	213.6	-	14
14	24.5	2.36(s)	-
1'	101.4	5.42(br d, 3.3)	-
2'	29.6	1.89(dd, 4.7, 12.8), 2.03(td, 3.9, 12.8)	4'
3'	48.6	3.583(ddd, 2.9, 4.7, 12.8)	1', 4'
4'	67.9	3.88(br s)	5'
5'	67.9	4.29(m)	CH $_3$, 1'
5'-CH $_3$	17.0	1.29(t, 6.5)	5'

a Abbreviations of signal multiplicity are s:singlet, d:doublet, dd: doublet of doublet, ddd: doublet of doublets of doublets, brd: broad doublet, q: quartet.

b Correlation to proton no.

$^c, d, e, f, g$ Interchangeable.

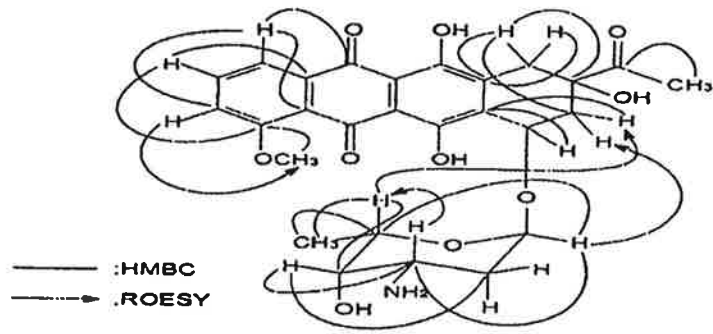


Fig. 11. HMBC and ROESY correlations of the antibiotic Da2B.

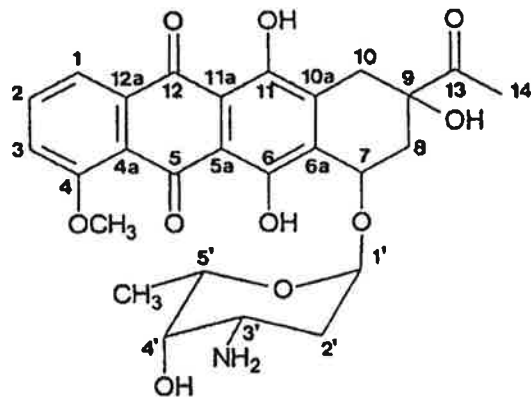


Fig. 12. Structure of the antibiotic Da2B isolated from *Actinomadura roseola* strain Da2.

인하였다 (Fig. 12). 항생물질 daunomycin은 DiMarco, 등 (1964)와 D'host, 등 (1963)에 의해 *Streptomyces*에서 처음 발견되었는데 특이적인 항암효과로 인해 의학용으로 많은 관심을 받았으나, 항진균활성에 대해서는 알려지지 않았다 (Arcamone, 1984). 항생물질 daunomycin의 생성은 *Streptomyces* 속의 방선균주에서만 보고되어 있는데, daunomycin이 *Actinomadura*속의 방선균에서 분리된 것은 Da2균주가 처음이다.

Table 4. Minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) against various microorganisms of the antibiotic Da2B from *Actinomadura roseola* strain Da2.

Microorganism	Minimum inhibitory concentration ($\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$) ^a
<i>Alternaria mali</i>	>50 ^b
<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>	30
<i>Cladosporium cucumerinum</i>	30
<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>	>50
<i>Cylindrocarpon destructans</i>	30
<i>Didymella bryoniae</i>	30
<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f.sp. <i>cucumerinum</i>	50
<i>Magnaporthe grisea</i>	50
<i>Phytophthora capsici</i>	10
<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>	10
<i>Candida albicans</i>	>50
<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>	7.5
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	10
<i>Erwinia carotovora</i> pv. <i>carotovora</i>	>50
<i>Pseudomonas solanacearum</i>	>50
<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>vesicatoria</i>	>50

^a The lowest concentration that completely inhibits the growth of test microorganism was determined after incubation for 3-5 days.

^b >50 represents that the growth of test microorganism was not inhibited at the concentrations above 50 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$.

바. 항균성물질 Da2B의 항진균활성 및 고추역병방제 효과

항균활성물질 Da2B의 여러 가지 식물병원진균 및 효모와 세균에 대한

항균활성을 검정하기 위하여 24-well microtiter dish (Greiner)에서 serial dilution assay 방법을 사용하여 *in vitro*상에서의 항균활성을 알아 보았다 (Table 4). 항균활성물질 Da2B는 *Botrytis cinerea*, *Cladosporium cucumerinum*, *Cylindrocarpon destructans*, *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *cucumerinum*, *Magnaporthe grisea*에 대한 최소억제농도(MIC)는 각각 30, 30, 30, 50, 50 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ 였으며, *Phytophthora capsici*와 *Rhizoctonia solani*에 대해서는 10 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ 의 MIC값을 나타내어, 이들 식물병원 진균에 대해 높은 항균력을 갖고 있음을 알 수 있었다. 또한 Da2B는 효모인 *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*와 세균인 *Bacillus subtilis*에 대해서도 각각 7.5와 10 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ 의 농도에서 항균활성을 보였다. 그러나 나머지 그람 음성 세균과 *Candida albicans*에 대해서는 50 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ 의 농도에서도 항균활성을 나타내지 않았다. 항균활성물질 Da2B의 고추식물에서의 역병방제효과를 알아보기 위하여 고추역병방제용 살균제인 metalaxyl과 비교하여 생육실 조건하에서 생물검정하였다 (Fig. 13).

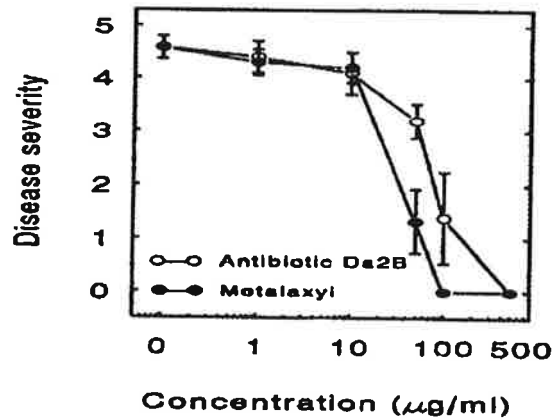


Fig.13. Effects of the antibiotic substance Da2B and metalaxyl at different concentrations on the disease development in pepper plants at the first branch stage inoculated with *Phytophthora capsici*. Disease severity is based on a 0-5 scale, where 0 = no visible symptom and 5 = plant dead. Vertical bars represent standard deviations.

접종 후 3일째부터 약제를 처리하지 않은 고추식물의 줄기에서 갈색병반이 나타나기 시작한 반면, metalaxyl과 Da2B를 처리한 고추식물에서는 병징이 관찰되지 않았다. 접종후 5일이 되면서 Da2B 10 μ g/ml와 50 μ g/ml의 약제처리구의 고추식물에서도 병반이 관찰되기 시작하였다. Metalaxyl

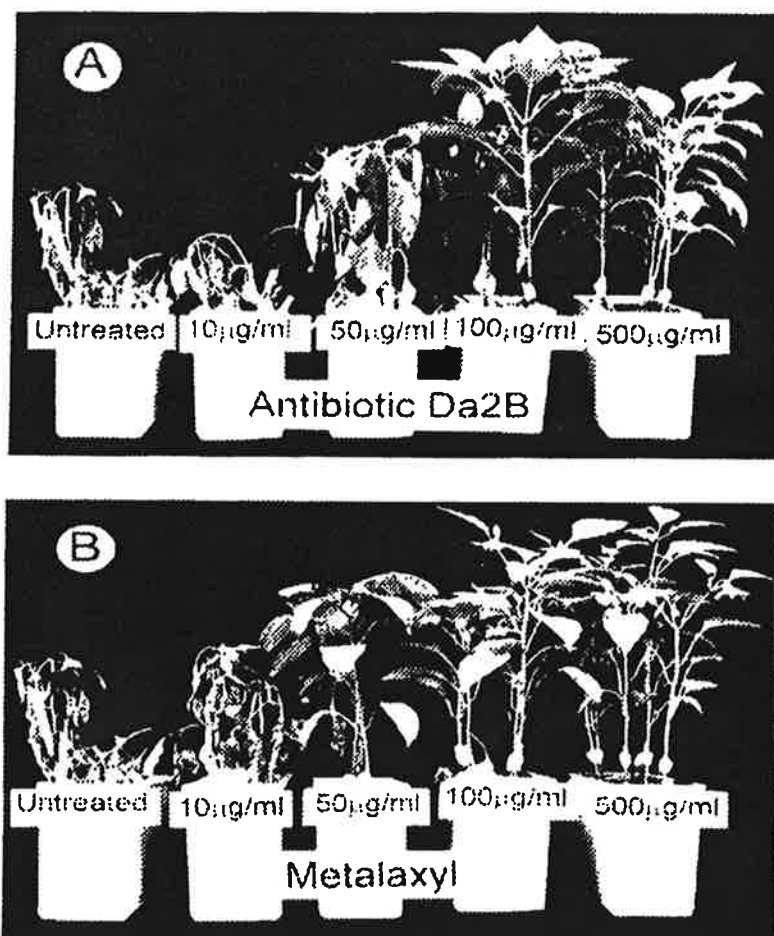


Fig. 14. Phytophthora development in pepper plants treated with different concentrations of the antibiotic substance Da2B (A) and metalaxyl (B).

4. Bushell, M.E. 1983. Search and discovery of novel microbial metabolites, pp.1-6. *In* M. E. Bushell (ed.), *Progress in industrial microbiology*, vol. 17. Elsevier, Amsterdam.
5. Cheetam, P.S.J. 1987. Screening for novel biocatalysts. *Enzyme Microb. Technol.* 9, 194-213.
6. Cross, T. 1981. Aquatic actinomycetes: A critical survey of the occurrence, growth and role of actinomycetes in aquatic habitats. *J. Appl. Bacteriol.* 50:397-423.
7. Dbošt, M., Ganter, P., Maral, R., Ninet, L., Pinnert, S., Prudhomme, J., and Werner, G. H. 1963. Un novel antibiotique a propriétés cytostatique: la rubidomycine. *C. R. Acad. Sci.* 257:1813-1815.
8. DiMarco, A. Gaetani, M., Orezzi, P., Scarpinato, B. M., Silverstrini, R., Soldati, M., Dasdia, T., Valentini, L. 1964. Daunomycin, a new antibiotic of the rhodomycin group. *Nature* 201:706-707.
9. Fawcett, C. H. and Spencer, D. M. 1970. Plant chemotherapy with natural products. *Annu. Rev. Phytopathol.* 8:403-418.
10. Fukagawa, Y., Ueki, T., Numata, K., and Oki, T. 1993. Pradimicins and benanomycins, sugar-recognizing antibiotics: their novel mode of antifungal action and conceptual significance. *Actinomycetol.* 7:1-22.
11. Godfrey C. R. A. 1994. Fungicides and bactericides. pp.311-340. *In* C. R. A. Godfrey. (ed.), *Agrochemicals from natural products*, Marcel Dekker Inc., New York.
12. Goodfellow, M., Williams, S. T., and Mordarski, M. 1988.

Actinomycetes in biotechnology. Academic Press, London, 501 pp.

13. Hwang, B. K., Ahn, S. J., and Moon, S. S. 1994. Production, purification, and antifungal activity of the antibiotic nucleoside, tubercidin, produced by *Streptomyces violaceoniger*. *Can. J. Bot.* 72:480-485.
14. Hwang, B. K., Lee, J. Y., Kim, B. S., and Moon, S. S. 1996. Isolation, structure elucidation, and antifungal activity of a manumycin-type antibiotic from *Streptomyces flaveus*. *J. Agric. Food Chem.* 44:3653-3657.
15. Hwang, B. K., and Kim, B. S. 1995. *In vivo* efficacy and *in vitro* activity of tubercidin, an antibiotic nucleoside, for control of *Phytophthora capsici* blight in *Capsicum annuum*. *Pestic. Sci.* 44:255-260.
16. Knight, S. C., Anthony, V. M., Brady, A. M., Greenland, A. J., Heaney, S. P., Murray, D. C., Powell, K. A., Schulz, M. A., Sinks, C. A., Worthington, P.A., and Youle, D. 1997. Rationale and perspectives on the development of fungicides. *Annu. Rev. Phytopathol.* 35:349-372.
17. Konishi, M and Oki, T. 1991. A novel class of antitumor antibiotics containing a cyclodiynene skeleton: activity and mechanism of action. *Actinomycetol.* 5:1-9.
18. Lavrova, N. V., Preobrazhenskaya, T. P., and Sveshnikova, M. A. 1972. Isolation of soil actinomycetes on selective media with rubomycin. *Antibiotiki.* 11:965-970.
19. Lawson, E. N., and Davey, L. M. 1972. A water-borne actinomycete resembling strains causing mycetoma. *J. Appl. Bacteriol.*

35:389-394.

20. Nair, M. G., Chandra, A., and Thorogood, D. L. 1994. Gopalamycin, an antifungal macrodiolide produced by soil actinomycetes. *J. Agric. Food Chem.* 42:2308-2310.
21. Nyfeler, R., and Ackermann, P. 1992. Phenylpyrroles, a new class of agricultural fungicides related to the natural antibiotic pyrrolnitrin. *In* Baker, D. R., Fenyves, J. G., and Steffens, J. J. (eds.), *Synthesis and Chemistry of Agrochemicals III*, ACS symposium Series 504.
22. Okami, Y. and K. Hotta. 1988. Search and discovery of new antibiotics. *In* Goodfellow, M., Williams, S.T., and Mordarski, M. (eds.), *Actinomycetes in Biotechnology*, pp.33-67. Academic Press, London.
23. Preobrazhenskaya, T. P., Lavrova, N. V., Ukholina, R. S., and Nechaeva, N. P. 1975. Isolation of new species of *Actinomadura* on selective media with streptomycin and bruneomycin. *Antibiotiki*. 20:404-409.
24. Saito, N., Kitame, F., Kikuchi, M., and Ishida, N. 1974. Studies of new antiviral antibiotic, 9-methylstreptimidone. I. Physicochemical and biological properties. *J. Antibiot.* 27:206-214.
25. Schaal, K. P. 1985. Identification of clinically significant actinomycetes and related bacteria using chemical techniques. *In* M. Goodfellow and D. E. Minnikin (eds.), *Chemical methods in bacterial systematics*, pp. 173-199. Academic Press, London.
26. Shirling, E. B. and Gottlieb, D. 1966. Methods for

- characterization of *Streptomyces* species. *Int. J. Syst. Bacteriol.* 16:313-340
27. Suzuki, K., K. Nagai, Y. Shimizu, and Y. Suzuki, Y. 1994. Search for actinomycetes in screening for new bioactive compounds. *Actinomycetol.* 8(2), 122-127.
28. Takeuchi, S., Hirayama, K., Ueda, K., Sakai, H., and Yonehara, H. 1957. Blastocidin S, a new antibiotic. *J. Antibiot.* 11:1-5.
29. Tsou, H. R., Rajan, S., Fiala, R., Mowery, P. C., Bullock, M. W., Borders, D. B., James, J. C., Martin, J. H., and Morton, G. O. 1984. Biosynthesis of the antibiotic maduramicin. Origin of the carbon and oxygen atoms as well as the carbon-13 NMR assignments. *J. Antibiot.* 37:1651-1653.
30. Williams, S. T., Sharpe, M. E., Holt, J. G., Murray, R. G. E., Brener, D. J., Krieg, N. R., Mouldar, J. W., Pfennig, N., Sneath, P. H. A. and Staley, J. T. 1989. *Bergey's Manual of Systematic Bacteriology, Vol. 4.* William & Willkins, Baltimore.