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Biocontrol Characteristics of *Bacillus* Species in Suppressing Stem Rot of Grafted Cactus Caused by *Bipolaris cactivora*

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One of the most important limiting factors for the production of the grafted cactus in Korea is the qualitative and quantitative yield loss derived from stem rots especially caused by *Bipolaris cactivora*. This study is aimed to develop microbial control agents useful for the control of the bipolaris stem rot. Two bacteria (GA1-23 and GA4-4) selected out of 943 microbial isolates because of their strong antibiotic activity against *B. cactivora* were identified as *Bacillus subtilis* and *B. amyloliquefaciens*, respectively, by the cultural characteristics, Biolog program and 16S rRNA sequencing analyses. Both bacterial isolates significantly inhibited the conidial germination and mycelial growth of the pathogen with no significant difference between the two, of which the inhibitory efficacies varied depending on the cultural conditions such as temperature, nutritional compositions and concentrations. Light and electron microscopy of the pathogen treated with the bacterial isolates showed the inhibition of spore germination with initial malformation of germ tubes and later formation of circle-like vesicles with no hyphal growth and hyphal disruption sometimes accompanied by hyphal swellings and shrinkages adjacent to the bacteria, suggesting their antibiotic mode of antagonistic activity. Control efficacy of *B. subtilis* GA1-23 and *B. amyloliquefaciens* GA4-4 on the cactus stem rot were not as high as but comparable to that of fungicide difenoconazole when they were treated simultaneously at the time of pathogen inoculation. All of these results suggest the two bacterial isolates have a good potential to be developed as biocontrol agents for the bipolaris stem rot of the grafted cactus.

Keywords : *Bacillus* species, biocontrol, *Bipolaris cactivora*, bipolaris stem rot, grafted cactus

The Cactaceae are mostly spiny succulents with photosynthetic stems comprising 200 genera and more than 2,000 species (Min et al., 2006). More than 300 species of cacti are cultivated as ornamentals (Anderson, 2001). The grafted

cactus composed of two cactus species, a photosynthetic stock and an esthetically-valued scion, is an ornamental plant, which is produced most abundantly in Korea, comprising about 70% of the world trading market (Song et al., 2009a, 2009b). The cultivation area of cacti in Korea was 38.3 ha in 1990, increased to 50.2 ha in 2000, and reached 73.7 ha, with a production of 29 million plants in 2004 (Jeong et al., 2004).

The grafted cactus is cultivated in a greenhouse with warm temperature (15–34°C) and humid conditions during all growing seasons, and thus, a variety of diseases caused by fungi, bacteria and viruses are found in the cactus farms (Chang et al., 1998; Chase, 1982; Choi et al., 2010b; Durbin et al., 1955; Hyun et al., 2001; Kim et al., 2000a; Kim et al., 2000b; Kim et al., 2007; Liou et al., 2001). Especially, bipolaris stem rot caused by *B. cactivora* is one of the most important diseases in cactus farms, sometimes devastating a large area of the cactus plantations, so that it should be controlled properly to secure the production of quality grafted cactus.

Stem rots caused by fungal pathogens including *B. cactivora* are commonly controlled by chemical fungicides. However, the fungicides are toxic to be harmful to humans and animals, sometimes adversely affecting on the non-target beneficial organisms and causing environmental pollutions. Hence, it is necessary to develop other control measures using safe and eco-friendly biocontrol agents that can substitute for synthetic fungicides for the practical control of the diseases in farms.

In recent years, biotic or abiotic factors such as siderophores, antibiotics, volatile compounds, HCN, enzymes, phytohormones, neem oil, and commercial xanthan gum have been used as biological control agents (Castro and Bach, 2004; Solemani et al., 2005). However, biological control using antagonistic microorganisms is one of the important alternatives to the fungicidal use and provides an ecology-based approach for the integrated pest management in sustainable agriculture in crop production systems (Lee et al., 2006). Previous studies on biocontrol agents include the effects of foliar and root applications of *Lysobacter enzymogenes* strain C3 in the suppression of conidial

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germination and leaf spot development after pathogen inoculation (Kilic-Ekici and Yuen, 2004). Fluorescent *Pseudomonas* and *Bacillus* spp. not only reduce the incidence and severity of the disease, comparing with the control, but also influence positively on the growth and yield of wheat cultivars (Solemani et al., 2005). Therefore, in this study, experiments were conducted to control bipolaris stem rot caused by *B. cactivora* using antifungal microorganisms especially *Bacillus* species. Optimal conditions for their treatment were evaluated by *in vitro* and *in vivo* experimentations. Also biocontrol mechanisms of the *Bacillus* species were examined by light and scanning electron microscopy (SEM).

Materials and Methods

Pathogen and *in vitro* screening of antifungal bacteria against *B. cactivora*. An isolate of *B. cactivora*, CC1-5 that has been used in the previous study (Choi et al., 2010a) was also used for this study. A total of 943 microbial isolates were collected during the survey of effective microorganisms used for the biocontrol of cactus stem rot caused by *B. cactivora* for two years of 2009 and 2010. These isolates were screened for antifungal activity against *B. cactivora*. For this, mycelial discs (7 mm in diameter) of *B. cactivora* CC1-5 cultured on potato-dextrose agar (PDA) for 7 days were placed in the center of PDA and spotted with 10 μ l of bacterial suspensions grown in brain-heart infusion (BHI) broth at 28°C for 48 h with shaking at 200 rpm around the mycelial discs in a distance of 3 cm. After incubation for 7 days, the inhibitory activity was measured for each bacterial isolate as the length of the mycelial growth of *B. cactivora* compared to the untreated control. Three replications were used for each treatment.

Identification of antifungal bacteria. The two bacterial isolates GA1-23 and GA4-4 with high antifungal activity against *B. cactivora* were selected for further biocontrol study. These isolates were identified based on cultural and physiological characters, and analysis with the Biolog program. To confirm the bacterial identities, 16S rRNA gene sequences of the bacterial isolates were analyzed using 27mF (5'-AGAGTTTGTTGATCMTGGCTCAG-3') and 1492mR (5'-GGYTACCTTGTACGACTT-3') primers (Brosius et al., 1978; Weisburg et al., 1991) after 16S rRNA genes were amplified by PCR.

Antifungal activities of the bacterial isolates in suppressing the spore germination of *B. cactivora* at different cultural conditions and inoculum concentrations. The germination of *B. cactivora* spores was examined in liquid and solid media treated with the bacterial isolates. For

liquid medium, 1 ml of *B. cactivora* conidial suspension (1.0×10^7 conidia/ml) grown on V8 juice agar for 10 days was mixed with 1 ml of each bacterial suspension (1.0×10^8 CFU/ml) that was grown on BHI broth at 28°C for 48 h with shaking at 200 rpm. BHI broth was used as control. Two ml of these mixtures were suspended in 250 ml of potato-dextrose broth (PDB) (CONDA, Madrid, Spain) and incubated 25°C for 9 h with shaking at 200 rpm. The spore germination in 1 ml of each suspension was examined under a compound light microscope at intervals of 3 h after inoculation with 5 replications based on the spore germination to be determined by the germ tube length 1.5 times longer than the spore length.

For solid media, 500 μ l conidial suspension of *B. cactivora* (1.0×10^7 conidia/ml) grown on V8 juice agar for 10 days was mixed with 500 μ l of each bacterial suspension (1.0×10^8 cfu/ml) that was grown on BHI broth at 28°C for 48 h with shaking at 200 rpm. BHI was used as the untreated control. Ten μ l of mixtures were spotted on water agar (WA) (as for non-nutritional medium) and PDA (as for nutritional medium), respectively and incubated at 25°C in a growth chamber for 9 h. The surface of each medium was examined at intervals of 3 h after inoculation to visualize the spore germination rates with time on a microscopic view at 400 \times magnification with 9 replications based on the germ tube length over $1.5 \times$ of the spore length.

For evaluation of inhibitory activity of the antifungal bacteria on spore germination of *B. cactivora* at different inoculum concentrations of the bacterial isolates, the fungal conidia were harvested by scraping the surface of 10-day-old fungal cultures grown on V8 juice agar with a spreader and suspended in sterile distilled water followed by filtration through two layers of Mira cloth. Conidial concentrations were adjusted to 3.0×10^6 conidia/ml using a hemacytometer. The conidial suspension of *B. cactivora* (1 ml) was mixed in 1 l of melted PDA, which was poured to an amount of 15 ml in a petri dish. Sixty μ l of each bacterial suspension (1.0×10^8 cfu/ml) grown in BHI broth at 28°C for 2 days with shaking at 200 rpm was spotted on each of sterile paper discs 8-mm in diameter (ADVANTEC, Japan). The paper discs were placed on the surface of PDA amended with the conidial suspension. After 48 h of incubation, the size of an inhibition zone around each paper disc was examined.

Antifungal activities of the bacterial isolates in suppressing the mycelial growth of *B. cactivora* at different cultural conditions. The two bacterial isolates were tested for inhibitory activity against the mycelial growth of *B. cactivora* at different temperature and nutrient conditions. For this, mycelial discs of 7 mm in diameter were cut from *B. cactivora* cultures grown on PDA at 25°C for 7 days and

placed in the center of 15 ml PDA in a Petri dish, at 3 cm apart from which were spotted with 10 μ l of bacterial suspensions that were grown in BHI broth at 28°C for 2 days with shaking at 200 rpm. These plates were incubated at different temperatures of 18, 21, 25 and 28°C for examining the effect of incubation temperature on the antifungal activity of the bacterial isolates. For nutrient concentrations in cultural medium, the mycelial discs were placed in the center of WA with different PDB concentrations of 0, 25, 50, 75 and 100% relative to the standard PDB concentration as 100%, and were spotted at 3 cm apart from the pathogen discs with 10 μ l of bacterial suspensions. For nutritional compositions of cultural media, the mycelial discs were placed in six different media including PDA, nutrient agar (NA), brain-heart infusion (BHI) agar, Luria-Bertani agar (LBA), King's B agar (KBA), and tryptic soybean agar (TSA), and were spotted at 3 cm apart from the mycelial discs of *B. activora* with 10 μ l of bacterial suspensions. After incubation for 7 days at 25°C, the inhibitory activity was measured for each bacterial isolate as the length of the mycelial growth of *B. activora* relative to the untreated control.

Mechanism for antifungal activity of the bacterial isolates in suppressing spore germination of *B. activora*.

The antifungal mechanism of the bacterial isolates for the suppression of spore germination was examined by light microscopy. For light microscopy, 1 ml of *B. activora* conidial suspension (1.0×10^7 conidia/ml) grown on V8 juice agar for 10 days was mixed with 1 ml of each bacterial suspension (1.0×10^8 cfu/ml) grown on BHI broth at 28°C for 48 h with shaking at 200 rpm. BHI broth was used as control. These mixtures were incubated at 25°C for 10 days with shaking at 200 rpm and spore germination was observed at 6 h and 10 days after treatment under a light microscope as initial and later influences of the bacterial isolates against the pathogen, respectively.

Mechanism for antifungal activity of the bacterial isolates in suppressing mycelial growth of *B. activora*.

Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) was used for examining mechanism of antifungal activity of the bacterial isolates against *B. activora*. For SEM, *B. activora* grown on PDA for 7 days was mixed with two bacterial isolates grown in BHI broth for 2 days with shaking at 200 rpm. After 24 h of incubation, mycelial plugs of *B. activora* were fixed with Karnovsky's fixative in 2% paraformaldehyde and 2% glutaraldehyde in 0.05 M cacodylate buffer at pH 7.2 (Karnovsky, 1965) at 4°C. After 12 h, the fixed specimens were washed three times with 0.05 M cacodylate buffer for 15 min each. The specimens were

post-fixed with 2% OsO₄ in 0.1 M cacodylate buffer (pH 7.2) at 4°C for 4 h. The specimens were washed again with distilled water briefly three times. Then the specimens were dehydrated in an ethanol series of 30, 50, 70, 80 and 90% for 10 min each, and finally in 100% ethanol three times for 10 min each. Then the specimens were transitioned with 100% isoamyl acetate at room temperature two times each for 10 min. The specimens were subjected to critical point drying, after which they were coated with gold on a Sputter Coater (JFC-1110E, JEOL, Tokyo, Japan). The specimens were observed under a scanning electron microscope (JSM-5410LV, JEOL, Japan) at an acceleration voltage of 20 kV.

Phytotoxicity and *in vivo* biocontrol activities of the bacterial isolates against the stem rot caused by *B. activora*.

Inoculation of the pathogen to the cactus plant followed the method described in a previous study (Choi et al., 2010a). Three-month-old grafted cacti composed of stock cactus (*Hylocereus trigonus* < 9 cm in length >) and scion cactus (*Gymnocalycium mianovichii* < 3 cm in diameter >) cultivated in a cactus field were used in this experiment. *B. activora* CC1-5 was cultured on V8 juice agar 25°C for 10 days. Conidia were harvested by scraping the surface of the fungal cultures with a spreader and suspended in sterile distilled water followed by filtration through two layers of Mira cloth. Conidial concentration was adjusted to 1.0×10^6 conidia/ml using a hemacytometer. And then, 1% of carborundum # 400 (Hanawa Chemical Pure, Japan) was added to the conidial suspension for wounding plant surfaces at the spraying time of conidial suspension (Kim et al., 2008). The bacterial isolates were cultured in BHI broth at 28°C for 48 h with shaking at 200 rpm and adjusted to 1.0×10^8 cfu/ml. Cactus plants were treated with 5 ml of the bacterial suspension at the same time as (as simultaneous treatment), at 2 days before (as pretreatment) or at 2 days after (as post-treatment) inoculation with *B. activora* CC1-5 by spraying 3 ml of conidial suspension (1.0×10^6 conidia/ml) on each scion cactus stem with 5 sites pin-prick wounded (5 mm in depth). Sterile BHI broth served as control. The inoculated and treated cactus plants were placed on three layers of filter paper moistened with 100 ml of sterilized distilled water in a plastic box (270 mm \times 190 mm) (LOCK & LOCK, Korea) and incubated at 25°C and relative humidity (RH) of 80% for 24 h. Then all cactus plants treated were incubated at 25°C under 12-h photoperiod in an incubation chamber for 4 weeks. Rot symptom development was examined 4 weeks after inoculation and disease severity was determined by the disease index of 6 scaling; 0 = no symptom, 1 = initial small spot, 2 = 30% rotten, 3 = 60% rotten, 4 = 90% rotten, 5 = the whole scion and stock rotten (Choi et al., 2010a).

Results

In vitro screening of antifungal bacteria against *B. cactivora*. A total of 943 microbial isolates were obtained from 40 soil samples of mountains, crop fields and river-sides, which included mostly bacteria and several Actinomycetes. These isolates were tested for their antifungal activity against *B. cactivora*, and 4 bacterial isolates GA1-23, GA4-4, WM7-12 and GC3-7 showed a significant inhibitory activity of over 60% inhibition rates for the mycelial growth of *B. cactivora* (Table 1, Fig. 1). Among these antagonistic bacteria, GA1-23 and GA4-4 were only used for further studies on the biological control of *B. cactivora* because the other two bacteria showed a poor growth status on several agar media including PDA as noticed in Fig. 1, one of which also exhibited phytotoxicity to the grafted cactus in the further studies (data not shown).

Identification of antifungal bacteria. The colony characteristics of two bacterial isolates GA1-23 and GA4-4 obtained from Mt. Gwanak were cream-colored, flat (GA1-23) and raised (GA4-4) with undulate margins on BHI agar, rod shaped, ca. 1.0 μm (diameter) \times 2.0 μm (length), with several peritrichous flagella (Fig. 2). They were all Gram-positive, endospore-forming bacteria (data not shown). The carbon source assimilation of the bacterial isolates examined with the Biolog GN test kit (Biolog Inc., Hayward, Co., CA) showed maximum similarities with 99.1% identity to

Table 1. Effect of bacterial treatments on the inhibition of mycelial growth of *Bipolaris cactivora* after 7 days of dual culture at 25 °C

Treatment	Mycelial growth (mm)	Inhibition rate (%) ^a
Control	29.3 \pm 2.3X ^b	–
GA1-23	9.8 \pm 1.7Y	66.6
GA4-4	9.4 \pm 1.6Y	67.9
WM7-12	10.3 \pm 2.0Y	64.8
GA3-7	9.8 \pm 1.1Y	66.6

^aInhibition rate (%) = {(mycelial growth of control – mycelial growth of bacterial treatment)/mycelial growth of control} \times 100

^bMeans followed by the same letter are not significantly different at $P = 0.01$ by least significant difference (LSD) test.

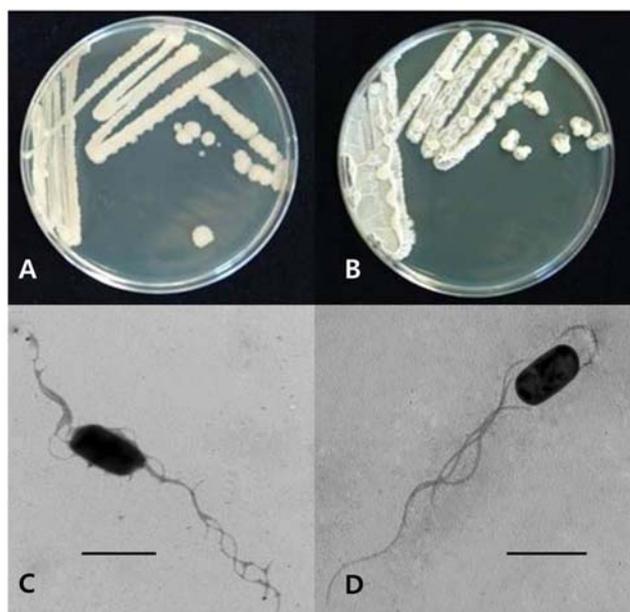


Fig. 2. Cultural and morphological characteristics of bacterial isolates GA1-23 (A, C) and GA4-4 (B, D), showing cream-colored, flat (A) and raised (B) with undulate margins on BHI agar, rod shaped, ca. 1.0 (diameter) \times 2.0 μm (length), with several peritrichous flagella (C, D). Bars = 1.0 μm .

Bacillus subtilis and *B. amyloliquefaciens* for GA1-23 (utilizing 25 carbon sources including sorbitol, inuline and D-turanose but not 24 carbon sources including erythritol, D-xylose and lactose) and with 94.7% identity to *B. subtilis* and *B. amyloliquefaciens* for GA4-4 (utilizing 25 carbon sources including sorbitol, D-xylose and lactose but not 24 carbon sources including erythritol, inuline and D-turanose), respectively (data not shown). Analysis of 16S rRNA gene sequences for isolate GA1-23 showed the highest homology of 99%, with E value of 0.0, to several *B. subtilis* strains such as GenBank accession numbers of GQ480495.1, AY825035.1, HQ678655.1, GU322372.1, HM631974.1 and HQ647257.1, and for GA4-4, the highest homology of 99%, with E value of 0.0, to several *B. amyloliquefaciens* strains such as GenBank accession numbers of HQ843837.1, HQ853018.1, HQ853016.1 and HQ831424.1. Based on above physiological and molecular genetic analyses, the two bacterial isolates AC23-1 and AC4-4 were identified as



Fig. 1. Effect of bacterial treatments on the inhibition of mycelial growth of *Bipolaris cactivora* after 7 days of dual culture at 25 °C. A: Untreated control, B: GA1-23, C: GA4-4, D: WM7-12, E: GA3-7.

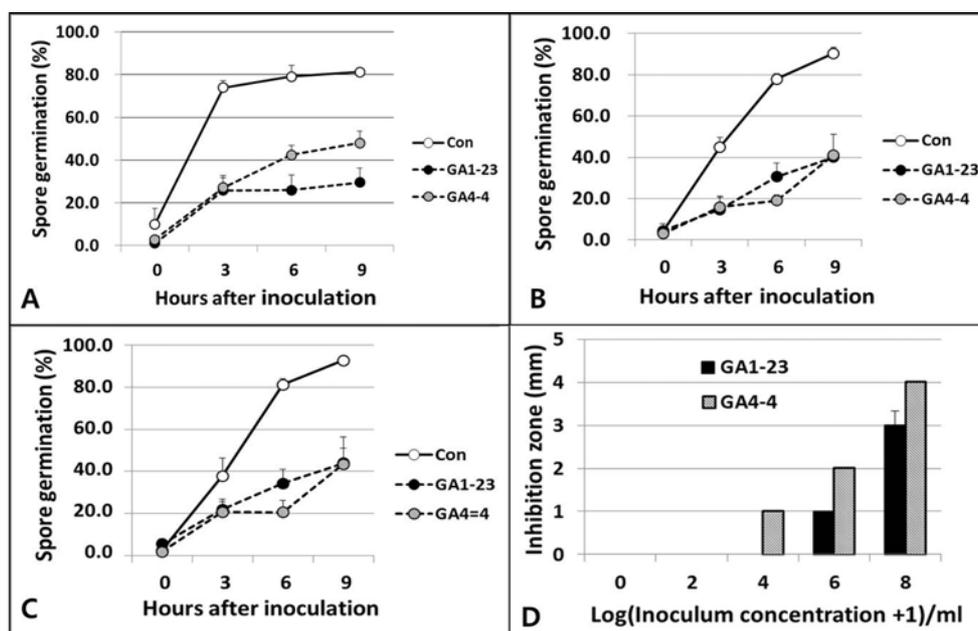


Fig. 3. Effects of bacterial isolates GA1-23 and GA4-4 on the conidial (spore) germination of *Bipolaris cactivora* in liquid medium (PDB) (A), on solid medium with (PDA) (B) and without nutrients (WA) (C), and on the nutritional solid medium with different inoculum concentrations (D). Marks (bars) and vertical lines are averages and standard deviations of three replications, respectively.

B. subtilis and *B. amyloliquefaciens*, respectively.

Antifungal activities of bacterial isolates in suppressing the conidial germination of *B. cactivora* at different cultural conditions and inoculum concentrations. The germination of *B. cactivora* spores was examined in liquid and solid cultural media with and without amendment of nutrients. In a liquid medium, PDB, the spore germination was significantly inhibited in the medium treated with the bacterial isolates, more by *B. subtilis* AG1-23 than *B. amyloliquefaciens* AG4-4, compared to the untreated control medium (Fig. 3A). The spore germination was also inhibited significantly on solid media treated with the bacterial

isolates compared to the control media; however, it was somewhat (with no significance) more by AG4-4 than by AG1-23, regardless of nutritional amendment (Fig. 3B, C). When the spore germination was examined by the formation of the clear inhibition zones around bacterial spots on BHI agar, the inhibition zone size increased proportionally with the inoculum concentrations and significantly more by the treatment of *B. amyloliquefaciens* AG4-4 than *B. subtilis* AG1-23 (Fig. 3D).

Antifungal activities of the bacterial isolates in suppressing the mycelial growth of *B. cactivora* at different cultural conditions. The two bacterial isolates *B. subtilis*

Table 2. Effect of temperature on the inhibitory activity of bacterial isolates against the mycelial growth of *Bipolaris cactivora*

Temp. (°C)	Mycelial growth (mm) (Inhibition rate, %) ^a		
	Treatments		
	Control	GA1-23	GA4-4
18	23.3 ± 0.9(0.0)W ^b (X) ^c	10.2 ± 1.3(56.2)W(Y)	8.6 ± 1.2(63.3)X(Z)
21	26.7 ± 0.7(0.0)X(X)	9.8 ± 1.5(63.5)X(Y)	8.8 ± 1.0(67.2)XY(Y)
25	39.6 ± 1.4(0.0)Y(X)	10.2 ± 1.9(74.2)Z(Y)	10.4 ± 1.6(73.6)Z(Y)
28	30.8 ± 1.7(0.0)Z(X)	9.7 ± 1.0(68.6)Y(Y)	9.0 ± 1.6(70.8)YZ(Y)

^a Inhibition rate (%) = {(mycelial growth of control – mycelial growth of bacterial treatment at the same temperature)/mycelial growth of control} × 100

^b Means of mycelial growths in control and inhibition rates of treatments followed by the same letters in a column are not significantly different at $P = 0.01$ by least significant difference (LSD) test.

^c Means of inhibition rates followed by the same letter in a row are not significantly different at $P = 0.01$ by least significant difference (LSD) test.

Table 3. Effect of nutrient concentrations on the inhibitory activity of bacterial isolates against the mycelial growth of *Bipolaris cactivora*

Nutrient conc. (%) ^a	Mycelial growth (mm) (Inhibition rate, %) ^b		
	Treatments		
	Control	GA1-23	GA4-4
0	23.2 ± 0.8(0.0)W ^c (X) ^d	13.0 ± 1.7(43.9)X(Y)	10.5 ± 1.4(54.7)X(Z)
25	25.8 ± 2.8(0.0)X(X)	11.5 ± 2.7(55.5)Y(Y)	11.3 ± 0.8(56.1)X(Y)
50	35.0 ± 0.6(0.0)Y(X)	11.3 ± 1.0(67.6)Z(Y)	10.2 ± 1.7(71.1)Y(Y)
75	39.5 ± 1.4(0.0)Z(X)	11.0 ± 1.7(72.2)Z(Y)	10.3 ± 1.5(73.8)Y(Y)
100	40.3 ± 1.2(0.0)Z(X)	11.7 ± 1.5(71.1)Z(Y)	10.0 ± 2.0(75.2)Y(Y)

^aNutrient concentration (%): concentration of potato-dextrose broth in water agar relative to the standard concentration of PD broth (26.5 gL⁻¹)

^bInhibition rate (%) = {(mycelial growth of control – mycelial growth of bacterial treatment at the same nutrient concentration)/mycelial growth of control} × 100

^cMeans of mycelial growths in control and inhibition rates of treatments followed by the same letters in a column are not significantly different at $P = 0.01$ by least significant difference (LSD) test.

^dMeans of inhibition rates followed by the same letters in a row are not significantly different at $P = 0.01$ by least significant difference (LSD) test.

Table 4. Effect of nutrient compositions (medium types) on the inhibitory activity of bacterial isolates against the mycelial growth of *Bipolaris cactivora*

Medium	Mycelial growth (mm) (Inhibition rate, %) ^a		
	Treatments		
	Control	GA1-23	GA4-4
PDA	32.3 ± 1.7(0.0)W ^b (X) ^c	7.4 ± 1.7(77.0)W(Y)	7.4 ± 1.1(77.0)X(Y)
NA	19.6 ± 2.4(0.0)Z(X)	6.2 ± 2.7(68.2)X(Y)	6.1 ± 1.3(68.8)Y(Y)
BHIA	28.6 ± 1.2(0.0)X(X)	8.1 ± 1.0(71.6)WX(Y)	7.8 ± 1.0(72.8)XY(Y)
LBA	18.2 ± 1.3(0.0)Z(X)	9.3 ± 1.7(48.62)Z(Y)	7.0 ± 0.6(61.5)Z(Y)
KBA	30.3 ± 1.4(0.0)WX(X)	7.3 ± 1.5(75.8)W(Y)	7.0 ± 1.3(76.9)X(Y)
TSA	25.3 ± 4.5(0.0)Y(X)	9.8 ± 1.5(61.4)Y(Y)	7.7 ± 1.5(69.7)Y(Y)

^aInhibition rate (%) = {(mycelial growth of control – mycelial growth of bacterial treatment at the same nutrient concentration)/mycelial growth of control} × 100

^bMeans of mycelial growths in control and inhibition rates of treatments followed by the same letters in a column are not significantly different at $P = 0.01$ by least significant difference (LSD) test.

^cMeans of inhibition rates followed by the same letters in a row are not significantly different at $P = 0.01$ by least significant difference (LSD) test.

GA1-23 and *B. amyloliquefaciens* GA4-4 were tested for antifungal activity against *B. cactivora* under different temperature and nutrient conditions for their incubation. For incubation temperature, the mycelial growth of the pathogen and the antifungal activities of both bacterial isolates were increased with the temperature increase up to 25 °C, but decreased somewhat at 28 °C (Table 2). No significant difference in the antifungal activity was noted between two bacterial isolates at all temperature conditions except 18 °C, at which *B. subtilis* GA1-23 was lower than *B. amyloliquefaciens* GA4-4 in inhibitory activity against the mycelial growth of the pathogen. The mycelial growth of the pathogen and the antifungal activities of both bacterial isolates were significantly increased with the increase of nutrient concentrations, and no significant difference in the antifungal activity was noted between two bacterial isolates at all nutritional concentrations except for WA with no nutrient, where *B. subtilis* GA1-23 was significantly lower in anti-

fungal activity than *B. amyloliquefaciens* GA4-4 (Table 3). For nutrient conditions related to culture media (nutritional compositions), the mycelial growth of the pathogen was significantly different among cultural media (higher in the order of PDA, KBA, BHIA, TSA, NA and LBA), and the antifungal activity of both isolates was highest in PDA and KBA, followed in turn by BHIA, NA, TSA and LBA (Table 4). However, there was no difference in the antifungal activity between the two isolates on all cultural media except LBA, where *B. amyloliquefaciens* GA4-4 had stronger antifungal activity than *B. subtilis* GA1-23.

Mechanism for antifungal activity of the bacterial isolates in suppressing spore germination of *B. cactivora*. In light microscopy, the conidia of *B. cactivora* treated with the bacterial isolates at the initial stages (after 6 h of incubation) germinated as with the non-treated control; however, the bases of germ tubes adjacent to the conidia were swollen

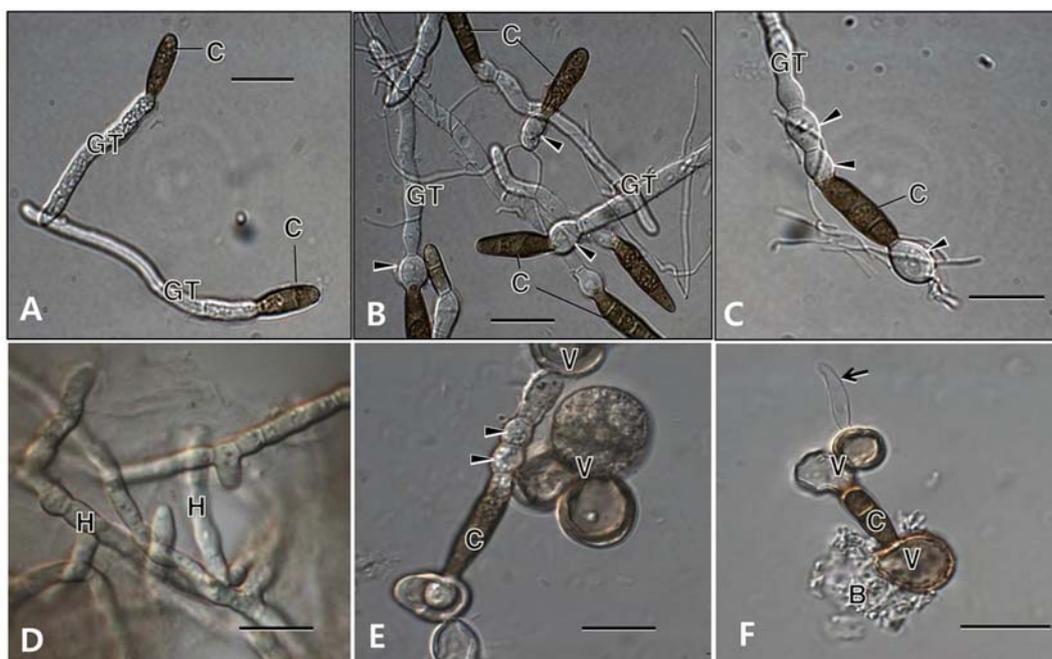


Fig. 4. Light micrographs for conidial germination of *Bipolaris cactivora* treated with none (A, D), *Bacillus subtilis* AG1-23 (B, E) and *B. amyloliquefaciens* AG4-4 (C, F) after 6 h (A, B, C) and 10 days (D, E, F) of incubation, showing , the bases of germ tubes (GT) adjacent to the conidia were swollen (arrowheads) with or without the growth of germ tubes, indicating the occurrence of aberrant spore germination (A-C). At 10 days after treatment, extensive interwoven hyphal growth was observed in the untreated control (D), while no hyphae but in (F) numerous large vesicles (V) were formed adjacent to the residual conidia (C), sometimes attached with an empty germ tube (arrow). B: bacterial cells. Bars = 20 μm .

with or without the growth of germ tubes, indicating the occurrence of aberrant spore germination (Fig. 4A-C). At 10 days after treatment, extensive interwoven hyphal growth was observed in the untreated control (Fig. 4D), while no hyphae but numerous large vesicles probably derived from the initial swellings were formed adjacent to the residual conidia, sometimes attached with an empty germ tube (Fig. 4E, F).

Mechanism for antifungal activity of the bacterial isolates in suppressing mycelial growth of *B. cactivora*.

Scanning electron microscopy showed normal-looking fungal hyphae with smooth and intact surfaces in no treatment control (Fig. 5A), while the fungal hyphae treated with *B. subtilis* GA1-23 and *B. amyloliquefaciens* GA4-4 appeared to be hindered in their intact growths mostly by the concomitant hyphal swellings and shrinkages (Fig. 5B) and physical disruptions (Fig. 5C), respectively. Bacterial

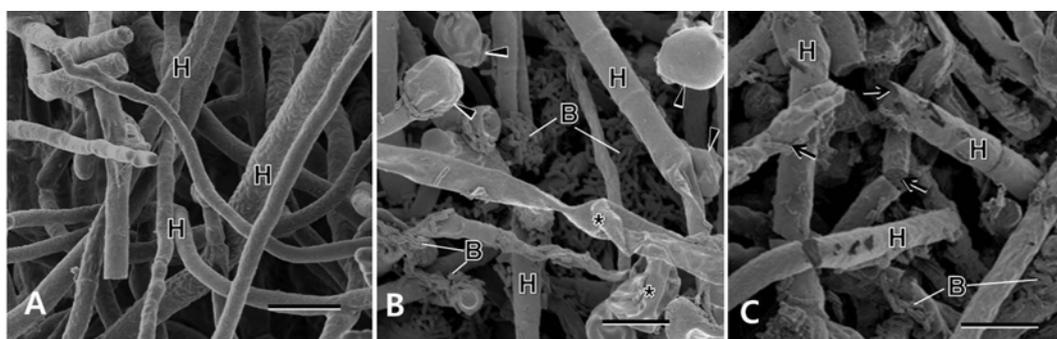


Fig. 5. Scanning electron micrographs of *Bipolaris cactivora* treated with bacterial isolates at 7 days after treatment, showing fungal hyphae (H) with intact surfaces in no treatment control (A), and abundant bacterial cells (B) and concomitant hyphal swellings (arrowheads) and shrinkages (asterisks), and physical disruptions (arrows) in the treatments of *Bacillus subtilis* AG23-1 (B) and *B. amyloliquefaciens* AG4-4 (C), respectively. Bars = 10 μm .

Table 5. Effect of bacterial and fungicidal treatments on the inhibition of stem rots of cactus caused by *Bipolaris cactivora*

Treatments	Disease severity index ^a (Control efficacy, %) ^b			
	Application time relative to pathogen inoculation			
	No inoculation	Pretreatment (Before inoculation)	Simultaneous treatment	Post-treatment (After inoculation)
BHI (Control)	0.0 ± 0.0(100.0)X(X) ^d	2.0 ± 0.0(0.0)X(Y)	2.8 ± 0.8(0.0)X(Y)	3.2 ± 1.6(0.0)X(Y)
Difenoconazole	0.0 ± 0.0(100.0)X(X)	0.2 ± 0.5(90.0)Y(X)	0.0 ± 0.0(100.0)Z(X)	2.6 ± 1.5(18.8)X(Y)
GA1-23	0.0 ± 0.0(100.0)X(X)	2.4 ± 1.7(-20.0)X(Z)	1.0 ± 0.0(64.3)Y(XY)	2.8 ± 1.3(12.5)X(YZ)
GA4-4	0.0 ± 0.0(100.0)X(X)	2.2 ± 0.8(-10.0)X(Y)	1.0 ± 1.0(64.3)Y(X)	3.8 ± 1.6(-18.8)X(Y)

^a Disease severity index followed a six-scaling degree of 0 = no, 1 = initial small spot, 2 = ≤ 30% rotten, 3 = ≤ 60% rotten, 4 = ≤ 90% rotten, and 5 = 100% (whole scion and stock) rotten symptoms (Choi et al., 2010).

^b Control efficacy (%) = {(Disease severity index of control – disease severity of treatment)/disease severity index of control at the same application time} × 100

^c Means of control efficacy followed by the same letters in a column are not significantly different at $P = 0.01$ by least significant difference (LSD) test.

^d Means of control efficacy followed by the same letter in a row are not significantly different at $P = 0.01$ by least significant difference (LSD) test.

cells were distributed in abundance around the pathogen hyphae treated with the bacterial isolates.

Phytotoxicity and *in vivo* biocontrol activities of the bacterial isolates against the stem rot caused by *B. cactivora*. No phytotoxicity was observed on the grafted cactus inoculated with either *B. subtilis* GA1-23 or *B. amyloliquefaciens* GA4-4 up to 4 weeks after their inoculation (Table 5). The *in vivo* test for biocontrol of the bacterial isolates showed that pretreatment of the fungicide (difenoconazole) and simultaneous treatments of the fungicide and the bacterial isolates reduced the disease severity significantly with control value of 100% for pre fungicide treatment and 100% and 64.3% for the simultaneous treatments of fungicide and bacterial isolates, respectively, while no significant disease reduction was observed in the pretreatment of the bacterial isolates and the post-treatments of both fungicide and bacterial isolates (Table 5).

Discussion

In our study, two antifungal bacteria GA1-23 and GA4-4 finally selected out of 943 microbial isolates obtained from various regions were strongly antagonistic to *B. cactivora* causing the bipolaris stem rot of the grafted cactus. They were identified as *B. subtilis* GA1-23 and *B. amyloliquefaciens* GA4-4, respectively, based on cultural and physiological characteristics, Biolog program, and 16S rRNA sequencing analyses. Control efficacy of *B. subtilis* GA1-23 and *B. amyloliquefaciens* GA4-4 on the cactus stem rot were not as high as but comparable to that of fungicide difenoconazole when they were treated simultaneously at the time of pathogen inoculation. However, no significant control efficacies of the stem rot were noted by the bacterial treatments before and especially after the pathogen

inoculation for which no significant fungicidal effect was observed as well.

In the infection cycle of the pathogen, spore germination and mycelial growth are involved importantly in the pathogen penetration and invasive growth, which govern the onset and development of the disease, respectively (Agrios, 2005). Our experimental data showed both bacterial isolates inhibited significantly the two processes in the life cycle of *B. cactivora*, including conidial germination and mycelial growth. In comparison of these antagonistic activities against *B. cactivora*, there was no significant difference between the bacterial isolates, regardless of the cultural conditions. For the pathogen mycelial growth, both bacterial isolates showed higher inhibitory efficacies at the incubation conditions of warm temperature (at 25 °C), at higher nutrient concentrations, and on the culture media of PDA and KBA. Both bacterial isolates also showed similar inhibitory efficacies and same inhibitory mechanism (swelling of germ tubes) for the conidial germination of the pathogen; however, GA4-4 was more effective on solid media, but GA1-23 in liquid medium than the other bacterial isolate, respectively. Considering that the warm and humid environmental conditions are needed for the cultivation of the grafted cactus, they may exert their full potential for the control of the disease as indicated *in vitro* experiments in our study. However, the efficacies of the bacterial isolates in the control of the disease may vary depending on environmental conditions and microbial formulations because the microclimatic conditions of plant surfaces vary to determine the actual time period for antagonist-pathogen interactions during the time needed for spore germination and infection of the pathogen (Köhl and Fokkema, 1998). The conidial germination for the pathogen infection may be affected by the changing nutrient levels on the plant surface and leaching of nutrients from the spore by the bacterial activity

(Blakeman and Brodie, 1976; Brodie and Blakeman, 1976), which may be influenced by the temperature and nutritional types and concentrations on the plant surface as shown in our study.

Bacillus species have characteristics useful for producing commercial microbial agents with a long shelf-life and resistance to environmental stresses because of their ability to form endospores (Chanway, 2002; Kim et al., 2010; Walker et al., 1998). Their antagonistic mode attributes mostly to antibiosis by producing many antagonistic substances (Chanway, 2002; Dijksterhuis et al., 1999; Haggag, 2007; Haggag and Timmusk, 2008; Helbig, 2001; Khan et al., 2008). In our study, the major antagonistic mode of the bacterial isolates also seems to be antibiosis as their treatments caused destruction and abnormal structural changes of both conidia and hyphae, which may not be derived from the inhibition of the pathogen growth due to the lack of nutritional substances and/or spaces deprived by the competing biocontrol agents. These biocontrol characteristics of *Bacillus* spp. imply that they may be potential biocontrol candidates effective especially for airborne diseases on the above-ground plant parts, on which harsh environment prevails extensively compared to underground soil environment, providing short time spans for antagonist-pathogen interactions (Köhl and Fokkema, 1998). On the aerial plant surface, the moisture contents are rarely sufficient for the activity of the bacterial isolates in controlling pathogens except for the period of time during the pathogen infection (spore germination) in full moisture conditions. This is probably the main reason that the control efficiency of the bacterial isolates in our study was reliably high only by their simultaneous treatment with the pathogen inoculation, decreasing the possibility for the antagonists to be confronted with the pathogen that was inoculated either before or after their treatment. In this sense, it is required that the biocontrol agents should be formulated properly and/or supplemented with some surfactants for them to be placed and populated on the infection courts (aerial plant surfaces) for the plant pathogen. Nevertheless, the biocontrol efficacy of the bacterial isolates comparable to that of the fungicide in such conditions adverse to their activity suggest that the two bacterial isolates have a good potential to be developed as biocontrol agents effective for the suppression of the bipolaris stem rot of the grafted cactus caused by *B. cactivora*.

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