



SHORT COMMUNICATION

Effect of Plant extracts on the Fungal Pathogen Causing Leaf Blight of Tomato in *in vitro*

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ABSTRACT

Plants are the richest source of organic chemicals, which can be used as defensive weapons. Number of plants has been found to possess antifungal properties, which are able to control certain fungal diseases of crops. Present paper deals with the effect of *Boswellia serrata* Roxb ex. Coleb., *Gnidia glauca* (Fresen.) Gilg., *Ocimum americanum* L., *Mundulea sericea* (Wild.) A. Chev., and *Woodfordia fruticosa* (L.) Kurz. extracts in *in vitro* by poisoned food technique to know their inhibitory effect on the growth of *Alternaria alternata* (Fr.) Keissler. Extracts of *Boswellia serrata* leaves were found significantly superior in inhibiting the mycelial growth 21.97 %, 33.98 % and 42.81 % of *A. alternata* at 5 percent, 10 percent and 15 percent respectively. Extract of *Woodfordia fruticosa* and *Ocimum americanum* were found second best after *Boswellia serrata*, while extracts of *Gnidia glauca* and *Mundulea sericea* were least effective in growth inhibition as compared to other plant extracts at all the three concentrations tried.

KEYWORDS: Antifungal, *Alternaria alternata*, Plant extracts and inhibition

INTRODUCTION

Fungi are an important group of microorganisms responsible for various diseases of plants and cause a considerable loss in yield. A number of chemical fungicides are available in market for the crop protection. Some of them are excellent in terms of efficacy and cost benefit. However their indiscriminate use has created the problems of air, soil and water pollution, development of resistance in target organisms and serious health hazards due to the toxicity of their residues. Efforts are being done for finding alternatives to chemical fungicides to overcome these problems. Plants are the richest source of organic chemicals on the earth and produce a wide variety of secondary metabolites, which can be used as defensive weapons. Plant extracts can be the potential alternatives to chemical agents that are hazardous to human and animal health. Number of plants has been found to possess antifungal properties, which are able to control certain fungal diseases of crops instead of spraying chemical fungicides.

Alka Danej [1] reported that phenolic compounds are good inhibitors of fungal pathogens and useful in controlling fungal diseases. Garg [2] (1974) studied the antifungal activity of essential oil of *Boswellia serrata* against seventeen pathogenic fungi. From the above reports it was clear that plants containing natural phenols could be used as biofungicides against the *Alternaria alternata*.

Alternaria alternata causes leaf blight in tomato, leaf spot on papaya, marigold, chilli and green gram. Tandon and Shivkumar [3] (1974) reported *Alternaria alternata* to be pathogenic on fruits of tomato, apple, bean, lemon and Carandas (*Carissa carandas*). Singh and Suhag [4] (1983) reported that *A. alternata* isolated from radish were pathogenic on spinach, sarson, cabbage, cauliflower and tomato. Madan and Chand [5] (1986) reported *Alternaria alternata* to be pathogenic on phalsa, peach, pomegranate, chickpea, linseed, papaya, bottlegourd and tomato.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Leaves of *Boswellia serrata* and *Woodfordia fruticosa* were used tested for their antifungal properties against the important pathogen *Alternaria alternata* as they contain natural phenols. In addition *Mundulea sericea*, *Gnidia glauca* and *Ocimum americanum* were also tested for their fungicidal properties. Healthy leaves of *Boswellia serrata*, *Ocimum americanum*, *Mundulea sericea*, *Woodfordia fruticosa* and *Gnidia glauca* collected from the Harishchandragad-Kalsubai Wild Life Sanctuary were tested in *in vitro* by poisoned food technique to know their inhibitory effect on the growth of selected pathogen. It was isolated from wilted roots of chili. Surface sterilized pieces

of chilli roots were placed on potato dextrose agar medium in petriplates. Petriplates were then incubated at 28° C to 30° C temperatures. Repeated sub culturing was practiced to obtain pure fungal culture. During all these operations perfect aseptic conditions were maintained.

Fifty grams of plant leaves of each plant were cut into small pieces and minced with the help of grinder by adding 50 ml sterilized distilled water. These phyto-extracts were filtered through double-layered muslin cloth in 150 ml conical flasks and plugged with non-absorbent cotton. These filtered extracts were autoclaved at 1.2 kg cm⁻² pressure for 20 minutes. Autoclaved extract was individually added into previously sterilized PDA @ 5 percent (i.e. 1 ml extract +19 ml PDA), 10 percent (i.e. 2 ml extract +18 ml PDA) and 15 percent (i.e. 3 ml extract + 17 ml PDA) and mixed thoroughly at the time of pouring in the previously sterilized petriplates. Petriplates were then inoculated aseptically after solidification by placing 5 mm disc at the center, cut aseptically with cork borer from 10 days old culture of test pathogen i.e. *Alternaria alternata*, separately. Four repetitions of each treatment for the test pathogen were maintained. The plates without phyto-extracts served as control. Petriplates were then incubated at room temperature [6]. Observations on colony diameter for the test pathogen were recorded and statistically analyzed and percent growth inhibition was also worked out by using the following formula suggested by Vincent [7] (1947).

$$\text{Per cent growth inhibition} = \frac{C-T}{C} \times 100$$

Where, C= Growth of pathogen in control after incubation

T= Growth of pathogen in treatment after incubation

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The extracts of *Boswellia serrata*, *Gnidia glauca*, *Mundulea sericea*, *Ocimum americanum* and *Woodfordia fruticosa* with three concentrations viz., 5 percent, 10 percent and 15 percent were evaluated in *in vitro* by poisoned food technique for their efficacy against *Alternaria alternata*. The results presented in the table-1 indicated that the different plant extracts have varied efficacy against *Alternaria alternata* at all the three concentrations tried.

The extracts of *Boswellia serrata* leaves were inhibitory to the mycelial growth of *Alternaria alternata* even at 5 percent concentration tried as compared to the control. It proved significantly superior in checking the fungal growth 21.97 %, 33.98 % and 42.81 % over the rest plant extracts at 5 percent, 10 percent and 15 percent concentrations respectively.

Extract of *Ocimum americanum* (Rantulsi) leaves was second best at 5 percent concentration in checking the fungal growth (17.74 %). Next best in order of merit after *Boswellia* at 10 percent and 15 percent was extract of *Woodfordia fruticosa* (25 % and 30.14 %). Extract of *Gnidia glauca* and *Mundulea sericea* exhibited slight inhibitory effect at all the three concentrations tried with respect to the other extracts.

Results indicated that the extracts of *Boswellia serrata* leaves gave maximum inhibition followed by extract of *Woodfordia fruticosa* and *Ocimum sanctum* while extract of *Gnidia glauca* and *Mundulea sericea* were ineffective at 5 percent and 10 percent concentrations.

Table 1 Effect of various plant extracts on the growth of *Alternaria alternata* in *in vitro* at various concentrations

| Name of Plant Extracts Used | Various concentrations | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| | 5 % conc. | | 10 % conc. | | 15 % conc. | |
| | Av. colony diameter (mm) | Growth inhibition (%) | Av. colony diameter (mm) | Growth inhibition (%) | Av. colony diameter (mm) | Growth inhibition (%) |
| <i>Woodfordia fruticosa</i> | 75.75 | 14.64 | 66.75 | 25.00 | 62.00 | 30.14 |
| <i>Boswellia serrata</i> | 69.25 | 21.97 | 58.75 | 33.98 | 50.75 | 42.81 |
| <i>Ocimum americanum</i> | 73.00 | 17.74 | 68.25 | 23.31 | 64.25 | 27.60 |
| <i>Gnidia glauca</i> | 78.25 | 11.83 | 72.00 | 19.10 | 68.25 | 23.09 |
| <i>Mundulea sericea</i> | 82.75 | 6.76 | 73.00 | 17.97 | 69.75 | 21.40 |
| Control | 88.75 | - | 89.00 | - | 88.75 | - |
| S.E.m. | 0.54 | | 0.62 | | 0.49 | |
| CD at 5% | 1.63 | | 1.86 | | 1.47 | |
| CV | 1.41 | | 1.76 | | 1.48 | |

Agriculture is the main occupation in Sangamner taluka. Farmers cultivate many vegetables and other crops. These crops are commonly attacked by many fungal pathogens besides the insects and bacteria. To control these pathogens farmers have to spray synthetic fungicides. These fungicides are not easily available in the villages and also the poor farmers cannot afford the cost of fungicides. Leaf extracts of *Boswellia serrata* and *Woodfordia fruticosa* can be used as biofungicides without any adverse effect on the environment. Thus the present study helps to avoid the hazardous effects of synthetic fungicides.

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