

Biocontrol Potential of Fungal Endophytes against *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *cucumerinum* Causing Wilt in Cucumber

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Endophytic fungi have received much attention as plant growth promoters as well as biological control agents against many plant pathogens. In this study, 30 endophytic fungal species, isolated from various plants in China, were evaluated using *in vitro* dual culture assay against *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *cucumerinum*, causing wilt in cucumber. The results of the present study clearly showed that all the 30 endophytic fungal isolates were highly capable of inhibiting the mycelial colony growth of *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *cucumerinum* with inhibition % over 66% as compared to control treatments. Among all of them, 5 isolates were highly effective such as, *Penicillium* sp., *Guignardia mangiferae*, *Hypocrea* sp., *Neurospora* sp., *Eupenicillium javanicum*, and *Lasiodiplodia theobromae*, respectively. The *Penicillium* sp. and *Hypocrea* sp. were highly effective as compared to other isolates. From *in vitro* results 10 best isolates were selected for greenhouse studies. The results of the greenhouse studies showed

that among all of them 3 endophytic fungal isolates successfully suppressed wilt severity when co-inoculation with pathogen *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *cucumerinum*. The endophytic fungi also enhanced plant growth parameters of the host plants, the antagonistic fungal isolates increased over all plant height, aerial fresh, and dry weight as compared to control.

Keywords : biocontrol, cucumber, Fusarium wilt, fungal endophytes

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Cucumber (*Cucumis sativus* L.) is one of the most important vegetable grown all over the world. However, this crop is attacked by several fungal diseases such as Fusarium wilt caused by *Fusarium oxysporum*, grey mould (*Botrytis cinerea*), damping-off (*Fusarium* spp.), anthracnose (*Colletotrichum* sp.), and leaf blight caused by *Alternaria* sp., but the Fusarium wilt caused by *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *cucumerinum* (FOC), is one of the most destructive diseases of cucumber crop worldwide (Martínez et al., 2003). This disease has very high importance due to its economic importance and this disease can cause huge losses to cucumber production, as this disease has been reported in many countries of the world and losses are up to 45% reported from many countries (McGovern, 2015). The most common disease symptoms appear as yellowing, stunting and wilting of the leaves and basal stem necrosis. The wilted leaves will dry out and fall off and many times the complete death of the plants may occur (Lim et al., 2006). Due to the soil-borne nature of the fungus and advancement of the pathogen to the parenchymatous cells, the management of cucumber Fusarium wilt is very difficult. Till to date no

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effective control method has yet been found to control this disease completely in cucumber production. Moreover, there are very few fungicides available in the market which is effective against this pathogen but due to increasing environmental concerns and other constraints have limited their use (Vethavalli and Sudha, 2012). In addition, it has been shown that there is a problem of resistant strains against these fungicides and emergence of new races of the pathogen in many countries have complicated the effective control of this devastating disease (Reis et al., 2005). Due to the side effects of indiscriminate and un-judicious use of chemical fungicides, environmental hazards, concerns to human health and inducing pathogen resistance to fungicides (Fan and Jackson, 1989; Norman, 1988), an alternative is the need of the world in changing global climate and for this, the use of natural biocontrol agents has become a very successful trend in integrated disease management (Backman and Sikora, 2008; Mei and Flinn, 2010). Other approaches are investigated, including the use of biocontrol agents (Singh et al., 1999; Xiang et al., 2016; Youssef et al., 2016; Zhang et al., 2014). Biological control of Fusarium wilt by means of different microorganisms (fungi or bacteria) could be used as a very useful alternative to synthetic fungicides as it has an attractive potential and eco-friendly since several endophytes have the ability to decrease disease severity in a better way through different mechanisms and check the progress of the pathogen within vascular tissues of the plants (Alabouvette et al., 1993; Lu et al., 2016; Patel et al., 2012; Paulitz et al., 1987). The biological control of this disease has become an attractive alternative to chemical fungicides and other conventional control methods. Several biocontrol agents mainly *Bacillus*, *Trichoderma*, *Pseudomonas*, nonpathogenic *Fusarium*, and *Penicillium* strains were evaluated to control Fusarium wilt, but still this lethal disease could not be controlled completely (Raza et al., 2017; Vos et al., 2014). In search of the potential biological control agent against several pathogens, one approach is recently being practiced, which is the isolation of different endophytes from diverse host species, because endophytic fungi have been reported to play a key role in numerous functions of the plants due to its nature of producing novel bioactive compounds. It has been repeatedly reported that endophytic fungi can be successfully used to protect plants against pests and diseases as these fungi producing protective metabolites, inducing resistance to the host plants to biotic and abiotic stress by improving their growth and by this directly or indirectly enhanced production and yield (Arnold et al., 2001; Kaul et al., 2012; Rai et al., 2014). These kinds of fungi hold massive potential for the development of eco-friendly and eco-

nomically viable agricultural products (Lugtenberg et al., 2016). Endophytic fungi interact with their host plants in different ways, with each interaction giving rise to different alterations in both partners. Mutualistic fungi enhance the defense system of the plants to pathogens and improve the nutrient uptake of the host plants; therefore, the interaction between plants and endophytic fungi have the prime importance to understand the potential of fungi in preventing plant diseases (Zeilinger et al., 2016). Due to the ubiquitous nature of endophytic fungi, they may be present in every plant species and can be isolated from different organs of the plants, this group of organisms represents an abundant and dependable source of bioactive and chemically novel compounds with potential for exploitation in a wide variety of medical, agricultural and industrial arenas (Strobel, 2003). Endophytic fungi have been successfully implemented for their positive and sound effects on growth and development of the plants (Rania et al., 2016). And endophytic fungi associated with different host plants are just such a natural resources of biocontrol agents as these endophytic fungi have been explored as bio-factories of novel bioactive substances (Radić and Štrukelj, 2012). Considerable attention has been paid to the inhibitory activity of endophytic fungi against plant pathogenic fungi and their potential as biocontrol agents against plant diseases (Crozier et al., 2015; Hanada et al., 2010; Mejia et al., 2008). The main aim of this novel research work was to assess comprehensively the ability of endophytic fungi isolated from four different host plants to suppress the mycelial growth of FOC causing wilt in cucumber under *in vitro* and also to evaluate these endophytic fungi to control the cucumber Fusarium wilt in greenhouse conditions.

Materials and Methods

Endophytic fungal species

Sampling site and procedure. Healthy leaves and stems of tomato, mangrove, star anise, and agarwood were collected from various locations in China. For this, samples of these plants were collected from different sites of China. A total of ten healthy plant samples from each species were randomly chosen in the study site. The plants were approximately 20 m away from each other. One branch with leaves was randomly selected from each individual plant species. These samples were placed in zip-lock bags, brought to the laboratory and stored in a refrigerator at 4°C and used within 24 h. The collected plant samples were thoroughly cleaned with tap water and then air-dried on filtered papers. Before processing for isolation, all the samples were surface-sterilized by immersion in 70% ethanol

Table 1. Endophytic fungi isolated from 4 different host plants (tomato, mangrove, agarwood, and star anise) that were collected from various locations in China

No.	Host plants	Plant part	No. of samples	Total No. of pieces inoculated	No. of strains isolated
1	Tomato (<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>)	Stems	10	160	114
2	Mangrove (<i>Rhizophora mangle</i>)	Stems	10	160	124
3	Agarwood (<i>Aquilaria sinensis</i>)	Leaves	10	160	134
4	Star anise (<i>Illicium verum</i>)	Leaves	10	160	122

for 1 min, 5% sodium hypochlorite solution for 3 min, and then 70% ethanol for 30 s, then the samples were dipped in sterile distilled water thrice to clean the samples properly and remove the effect of surface sterilization agents and dried on the sterilized filter papers. The isolation of endophytic fungi was conducted as previously described by (Guo et al., 2000; Wiyakrutta et al., 2004).

Isolation and identification. In brief, total of 30 fungal endophytes were isolated and identified from four host plant species such as mangrove, tomato, star anise, and agarwood. the identification of all the fungal isolates was done with the help of microscope and the different keys available in the laboratory, all the procedures were adopted as previously described by Guo et al. (2000) (Table 1).

Antagonistic assay. The biological control ability of the 30 identified fungi (Table 2) was selected for their *in vitro* activity against FOC causing wilt in cucumber crop by using the dual culture method on potato dextrose agar (PDA) plates. The pure culture of this pathogenic fungus was provided by Prof. Dr. Cai, Lei from State Key Laboratory of Mycology, Institute of Microbiology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing. These studies were conducted as the methods previously described by (Vethavalli and Sudha, 2012). In brief, for this purpose, a mycelial disk of 5 mm was carefully taken with the help of cork borer from the newly growing margins of the culture for every fungal strain of thirty endophytic taxa, and a same disk of the culture for FOC pathogen was placed 3 cm apart on the surface of PDA and allowed to grow at 25°C. From 7 to 10 days after inoculation, the mycelia colony growth of the pathogen in the presence of endophytic fungus as well as alone in control treatment was calculated. Then, the growth inhibition % of each endophytic fungi versus each pathogen (IR) was calculated using the formula of (Eksteen et al., 2001) which was as under: $IR (\%) = [(C2 - C1)/C2] \times 100$, where C2 was diameter of the mycelia colony growth in control treatment, C1 was diameter of the

mycelia colony growth of the pathogen in the presence of the antagonist. All the treatments were replicated five times and the whole experiment was repeated two times.

***In vivo* biocontrol assay**

Preparation of spore suspension of endophytic fungi.

Among the 30 endophytic fungal species, the 10 best performance fungal species, which gave the best growth inhibition % against FOC of cucumber individually under *in vitro* conditions were selected for greenhouse studies against cucumber Fusarium wilt pathogen, FOC, as this disease has been considered as one of the most destructive diseases of cucumber worldwide and can cause huge losses to cucumber production all over the world. For this purpose, spore suspension of all the selected endophytic fungi for inoculating cucumber seeds were produced in Erlenmeyer flasks (200 ml) containing 100 ml of potato dextrose broth (PDB) medium which was autoclaved at 121°C for 15 min then allowed to cool down. Mycelia blocks of each endophytic fungus isolate were cut from one-week-old culture on PDA and aseptically transferred to PDB under laminar airflow. Five replicate flasks were used for each endophytic fungi isolate. Two flasks containing non-inoculating PDB were used as control. Flasks were incubated under laboratory conditions by using rotary shaker at 140 rev/min and 25°C for 1 week to allow the fungal sporulation and to disperse spores throughout PDB medium. The fermentation broths of each individual endophytic fungus were mixed thoroughly for few minutes and then added with Tween-20. The fungal spores were harvested by filtering the spore suspension through a cheese muslin cloth to remove mycelia fragments. The spore density of sporulating fungi was then estimated using the hemocytometer and the suspension was standardized to provide a final spore concentration of 1.6×10^6 spores/ml.

Inoculation of seed with spore suspension. The cucumber cultivar, ‘Fuyang F1-35’, susceptible to Fusarium wilt caused by FOC was used throughout this study. For this,

Table 2. Endophytic fungi isolated and identified from 4 different host plants (tomato, mangrove, star anise, and agarwood) that were collected from different locations in China

No.	Host plant	Endophyte isolates
1	Tomato (<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>)	<i>Penicillium</i> sp.
2	Tomato (<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>)	<i>Cladosporium</i> sp.
3	Tomato (<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>)	<i>Ulocladium</i> sp.
4	Tomato (<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>)	<i>Alternaria</i> sp.
5	Tomato (<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>)	<i>Botryosporium</i> sp.
6	Tomato (<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>)	<i>Verticillium</i> sp.
7	Tomato (<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>)	<i>Aspergillus</i> sp.
8	Mangrove (<i>Rhizophora stylosa</i>)	<i>Guignardia mangiferae</i>
9	Mangrove (<i>Aegiceras corniculatum</i>)	<i>Fusarium incarnatum</i>
10	Mangrove (<i>Aegiceras corniculatum</i>)	<i>Pestalotiopsis fici</i> 07
11	Mangrove (<i>Kandelia candel</i>)	<i>Corynespora cassiicola</i>
12	Mangrove (<i>Aegiceras corniculatum</i>)	<i>Pestalotiopsis fici</i> 06
13	Mangrove (<i>Bruguiera gymnorrhiza</i>)	<i>Nigrospora oryzae</i>
14	Mangrove (<i>Aegiceras corniculatum</i>)	<i>Pestalotiopsis mangiferae</i>
15	Mangrove (<i>Aegiceras corniculatum</i>)	<i>Penicillium sclerotiorum</i>
16	Mangrove (<i>Rhizophora stylosa</i>)	<i>Phomopsis</i> sp.
17	Mangrove (<i>Aegiceras corniculatum</i>)	<i>Xylaria</i> sp.
18	Mangrove (<i>Aegiceras corniculatum</i>)	<i>Pestalotiopsis humus</i>
19	Star anise (<i>Illicium verum</i>)	<i>Trichoderma</i> sp.
20	Star anise (<i>Illicium verum</i>)	<i>Arthrimum</i> sp.
21	Star anise (<i>Illicium verum</i>)	<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>
22	Star anise (<i>Illicium verum</i>)	<i>Chaetomium subaffine</i>
23	Star anise (<i>Illicium verum</i>)	<i>Phoma</i> sp.
24	Star anise (<i>Illicium verum</i>)	<i>Cochliobolus</i> sp.
25	Agarwood (<i>Aquilaria sinensis</i>)	<i>Hypocrea</i> sp.
26	Agarwood (<i>Aquilaria sinensis</i>)	<i>Neurospora</i> sp.
27	Agarwood (<i>Aquilaria sinensis</i>)	<i>Fusarium solani</i>
28	Agarwood (<i>Aquilaria sinensis</i>)	<i>Eupenicillium javanicum</i>
29	Agarwood (<i>Aquilaria sinensis</i>)	<i>Lasiodiplodia theobromae</i>
30	Agarwood (<i>Aquilaria sinensis</i>)	<i>Paecilomyces lilacinus</i>

seeds were surface-sterilized and properly dried with usual procedure of our lab, then seeds were soaked in spore suspension of each endophyte fungi for 12 h, after seeds were planted on sterilized soil in nursery trays for 1-2 weeks in the greenhouse at 25°C and 85% relative humidity. Nursery trays were watered on alternate days and growth conditions were maintained in greenhouse. Young seedlings at the four-true-leaf growth stage were used throughout this study. These studies were conducted as previously described by (Posada and Vega, 2006).

Re-inoculation of cucumber plants with endophytes.

Two weeks old cucumber plants, which were already colonized by each endophytic fungus were transplanted on other pots, then these seedlings were re-inoculated with 100 ml spore suspension of each endophytic fungal species

from fermentation broths by soil drenching method, for this three holes were made around the cucumber seedlings near the roots for successful colonization of the endophytes as previously described by Kim et al. (2007) and Costa et al. (2013). Three weeks after inoculation of endophytic fungi, re-isolation of each endophyte was done for confirmation of colonization. For this the few plants were uprooted from the treated plants and re-isolation was made by using same protocol for isolation of endophytes as previously reported by Miles et al. (2012) and Barretti et al. (2009).

Pathogen inoculation. For this purpose, spore suspension of FOC for inoculating cucumber plants was produced in Erlenmeyer flasks (200 ml) containing 100 ml of PDB medium which were autoclaved at 121°C for 15 min then allowed to cool down. Mycelia blocks of FOC were cut

from one-week-old culture on PDA and aseptically transferred to PDB under laminar airflow, then these flasks were placed on rotary shaker at 140 rev/min and 25°C for one week to allow the fungal sporulation and to disperse spores throughout PDB medium. The FOC spores were harvested by filtering the spore suspension through a cheese muslin cloth to remove mycelia fragments and then spores were counted and adjusted to 10⁶ conidia/ml. The treated seedlings with each endophytic fungus were artificially inoculated with conidial suspension of FOC (10⁶ conidia/ml at 25 ml per plant) four weeks post endophytic fungal treatment as a soil drench method by making three holes of 5 cm made at the base of cucumber plants treated with endophytes around the root by using 5 cm stick. Plants were left for 24 h after inoculation in the dark at 25°C and 90% RH. Uninoculated control plants were treated with water only (negative control). The plants inoculated only with pathogen spore suspension FOC were termed as positive control. After 24-h plants were transferred to the greenhouse for 1-2 weeks for disease development as described by Kim et al. (2001) and Anith et al. (2015). This individual experiment was conducted in Randomized Complete Design with five replications and the whole experiment was repeated two times.

Disease severity assessment. After 60 days of co-inoculation with biocontrol agents and pathogen the disease severity was recorded. The severity of *Fusarium* wilt was calculated by using 0-4 disease severity scale:

$$\text{Disease severity} = \frac{\text{Area of plant tissue infected}}{\text{Total area of tissue}} \times 100$$

where, 0, no symptoms of wilting (health leaves); 1, < 25% of leaves showing yellowing and or necrosis; 2, 26-50% of leaves showing yellowing and/or necrosis; 3, 51-75% of leaves with yellowing and/or necrosis; and 4, 76-100% of leaves with yellowing and/or necrosis. After that following parameters were recorded.

Plant growth assessment. At the end of the experiment, plant growth parameters of the host plant were also recorded such as plant height (cm) aerial fresh and dry weights (g) of infected and non-infected plants.

Analysis of data. Statistical analyses were carried out using Statistica software (Statsoft Inc., Tulsa, OK, USA). The ANOVA module was used for analyses of variance and multiple comparisons of means (tests of Neuman and Keuls).

Results

Isolation and identification of endophytic fungi from various host species. A total of 494 isolates of endophytic fungi were isolated from 640 tissue segments from the four host species of tomato, mangrove, star anise, and agarwood. Of these, 114 isolates were recovered from tomato stems, 124 from mangrove branches, 134 from agarwood leaves and 122 isolated from star anise (Table 1). A total of thirty isolates sporulated properly and identified into different taxa based on its morphological characteristics. Of the 30 endophytic taxa were isolated from four host plant species, mostly all belong to the Ascomycetes. Different endophyte taxa dominated the four host species. In tomato, the *Cladosporium* sp. was found in the highest frequency followed by *Alternaria* sp. and *Penicillium* sp. the stem segments showed higher percentage frequency of colonization of the endophytic fungi, while, *Pestalotiopsis* sp. was dominant in mangrove, *Fusarium* sp. was frequently found in agarwood and *Trichoderma* sp. was mostly found in star anise. The result of this study also showed that endophyte fungi were more prevalent in the stems and twigs as compared to leaves, whereas, *Fusarium* sp. was commonly present in most of the four-plant species.

In vitro evaluation of antagonistic activity of endophytes against *F. oxysporum*. Antagonistic activity of all 30 different species of endophytic fungi isolated from four different host species was tested against FOC causing wilt of cucumber under *in vitro* conditions. The 5-day-old mycelia culture of the endophytic fungi and FOC pathogen by using dual culture techniques on PDA medium and by using the diameter of the growth inhibition % was calculated against each endophyte *vis-a-vis* pathogen. In the present study, fungal endophytes isolated from all four host species showed considerable antagonistic activity against FOC. The result showed that all the thirty endophytic fungal species were capable of significant inhibition on the mycelia colony growth in culture with control values over 66% inhibition noted after 5-7 days of inoculation and incubated at 25°C as compared to untreated control, but the effects were the highest to the lowest depended upon each pathogen and endophyte species tested (Table 3). The mycelial colony growth of FOC was significantly different within the 30 endophytes but the 10 most effective endophytes fungal species were *Penicillium* sp., *Guignardia mangiferae*, *Hypocrea* sp., *Neurospora* sp., *Eupenicillium javanicum*, *Lasiodiplodia theobromae*, and *Trichoderma* sp., respectively. The most potent endophytic fungi against FOC

Table 3. Antagonistic interaction between endophytic fungi and *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *cucumerinum* (FOC) causal agent of wilt of cucumber

No.	Host plant	Fungal endophyte	Growth inhibition (%) against FOC
1	Tomato	<i>Penicillium</i> sp.	66.4 ± 4.6
2	Tomato	<i>Cladosporium</i> sp.	38.2 ± 7.4
3	Tomato	<i>Ulocladium</i> sp.	16.5 ± 1.1
4	Tomato	<i>Alternaria</i> sp.	8.80 ± 0.7
5	Tomato	<i>Botryosporium</i> sp.	13.3 ± 2.5
6	Tomato	<i>Verticillium</i> sp.	2.70 ± 2.4
7	Tomato	<i>Aspergillus</i> sp.	13.1 ± 3.7
8	Mangrove	<i>Guignardia mangiferae</i>	47.3 ± 3.1
9	Mangrove	<i>Fusarium incarnatum</i>	21.5 ± 0.6
10	Mangrove	<i>Pestalotiopsis fici</i> 07	28.6 ± 0.7
11	Mangrove	<i>Corynespora cassiicola</i>	29.5 ± 1.9
12	Mangrove	<i>Pestalotiopsis fici</i> 06	26.0 ± 2.4
13	Mangrove	<i>Nigrospora oryzae</i>	24.5 ± 1.1
14	Mangrove	<i>Pestalotiopsis mangiferae</i>	34.1 ± 1.4
15	Mangrove	<i>Penicillium sclerotiorum</i>	26.6 ± 2.2
16	Mangrove	<i>Phomopsis</i> sp.	25.5 ± 0.3
17	Mangrove	<i>Xylaria</i> sp.	19.0 ± 0.5
18	Mangrove	<i>Pestalotiopsis humus</i>	28.4 ± 3.0
19	Star anise	<i>Trichoderma</i> sp.	39.3 ± 0.4
20	Star anise	<i>Arthrimum</i> sp.	27.1 ± 1.3
21	Star anise	<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>	16.3 ± 1.2
22	Star anise	<i>Chaetomium subaffine</i>	19.5 ± 0.9
23	Star anise	<i>Phoma</i> sp.	27.5 ± 0.9
24	Star anise	<i>Cochliobolus</i> sp.	25.4 ± 0.5
25	Agarwood	<i>Hypocrea</i> sp.	44.4 ± 0.4
26	Agarwood	<i>Neurospora</i> sp.	43.1 ± 1.0
27	Agarwood	<i>Fusarium solani</i>	35.1 ± 0.6
28	Agarwood	<i>Eupenicillium javanicum</i>	43.3 ± 0.7
29	Agarwood	<i>Lasiodiplodia theobromae</i>	40.2 ± 0.3
30	Agarwood	<i>Paecilomyces lilacinus</i>	21.8 ± 1.4

Growth inhibition % by endophytic fungi isolated from 4 host species against *F. oxysporum* of cucumber. The mycelial disc of 5 mm of both the pathogenic fungus and endophytic fungus was deposited simultaneously in the potato dextrose agar plate and the dual culture was incubated for 1 week at 27°C. Growth inhibition % of 30 endophytic fungi isolated from 4 different host plants was calculated as compared to control treatments. The entire experiment was repeated twice each with 5 replicates.

as shown in (Table 3), showed that maximum inhibition of mycelia growth of *F. oxysporum* was observed against *Penicillium* sp. (66.4%), followed by *Guignardia mangiferae* (47%), *Hypocrea* sp. (44.2%), *Neurospora* sp. (43.1%), and *Eupenicillium* sp. (43.3%), respectively. Overall, *Penicillium* sp. recovered from tomato stems and *Hypocrea* sp. isolated from agarwood showed the most potent inhibition activity against FOC under *in vitro* conditions.

Biocontrol efficacy of 10 best performed endophytic fungi in pot experiment. Ten fungal endophytes, which

had shown the best antifungal activity against FOC causing wilt in cucumber crop under *in vitro* conditions, were tested against cucumber Fusarium wilt pathogen plants inoculated with FOC in pot experiment in greenhouse conditions. After analysis of variance, the results showed that there was a significant decrease in the severity of Fusarium wilt noted 60 days after co-inoculation of endophytes with FOC but the effects were depended on each antagonistic fungus tested. Generally, several endophytic fungi have significantly decreased the severity of cucumber Fusarium wilt on 0-4 disease severity scale (Table 4). Two weeks

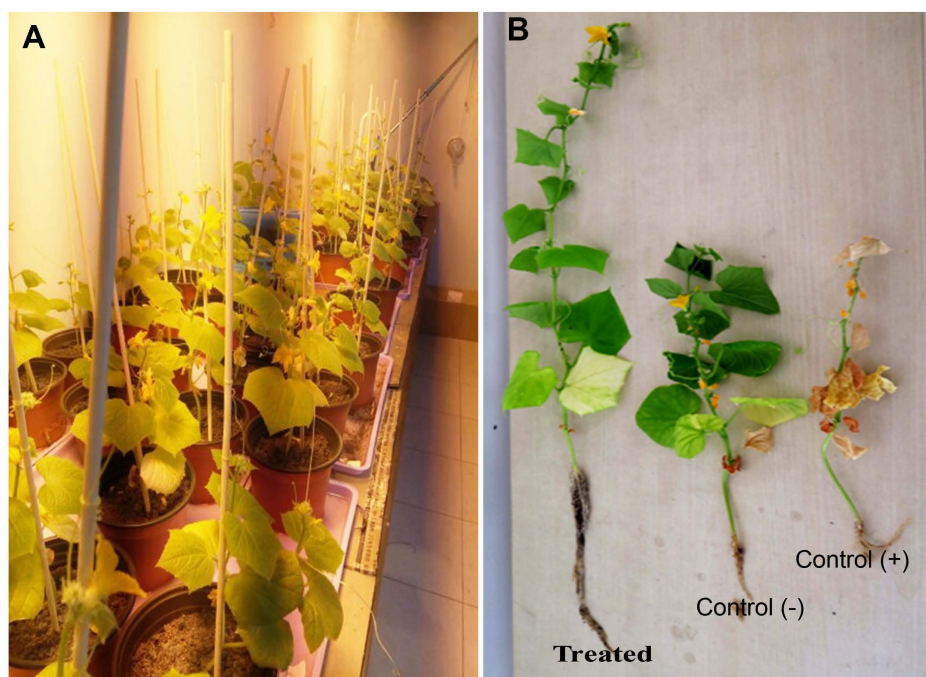


Fig. 1. Effect of endophytic fungi on plant growth and development of cucumber plants and suppression of *Fusarium* wilt disease severity on cucumber 'Fuyang F1-35'. (A) Plants incubated in greenhouse in controlled conditions. (B) Plants treated with different endophytic fungi. Control (-) uninoculated with pathogen and untreated. Control (+) inoculated with *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *cucumerinum* and untreated. All the treated plants were compared to the infected and non-infected controls noted 60 days post inoculation.

after inoculation of the spore suspension of the pathogen the cucumber plants in infected control treatments started showing the first external wilt symptoms like yellowing of leaves, symptoms of the wilt were appeared as leaf chlorosis and first they were observed in older leaves and then spread to younger leaves (Fig. 1). After seven weeks of inoculation, at this stage 70-85% of the plants in the infected control treatments showed severe wilt symptoms

and the disease severity reached up to 3.60 on 0-4 disease severity scale (Fig. 1), but in endophyte treated plantlets showed mild symptoms and the disease severity was much lower 1.20 on 0-4 severity scale as compared to the infected control treatment (Table 4). The results also showed that *Penicillium* sp. which was isolated from the stems of tomato, *Lasiodiplodia theobromae* and *Hypocrea* sp. isolated from agarwood were found to be highly effec-

Table 4. Effect of endophytic fungi isolated from four different host species (tomato, mangrove, agarwood, and star anise) tissues on *Fusarium* wilt severity

No.	Host crop ^a	Fungal endophyte	Disease severity ^b (0-4)	Plant height (cm)	Fresh weight (g)	Dry weight (g)
1	Tomato	<i>Penicillium</i> sp.	1.20 ± 0.4 bc	85.26 ± 0.6 a	17.29 ± 0.5 a	1.619 ± 0.1 a
2	Agarwood	<i>Hypocrea</i> sp.	1.40 ± 0.3 bc	68.64 ± 0.4 ab	13.90 ± 0.4 ab	1.355 ± 0.1 ab
3	Mangrove	<i>Guignardia mangiferae</i>	2.20 ± 0.4 ab	57.58 ± 0.4 ab	12.12 ± 0.5 ab	1.058 ± 0.1 abc
4	Star anise	<i>Trichoderma</i> sp.	2.20 ± 0.4 ab	62.34 ± 0.6 ab	08.74 ± 0.5 ab	0.834 ± 0.2 bc
5	Agarwood	<i>Neurospora</i> sp.	2.40 ± 0.5 ab	64.86 ± 0.4 ab	08.91 ± 0.3 ab	0.971 ± 0.1 bc
6	Agarwood	<i>Eupenicillium javanicum</i>	2.00 ± 0.5 ab	63.52 ± 0.4 b	08.71 ± 0.5 ab	0.688 ± 0.2 bc
7	Agarwood	<i>Lasiodiplodia theobromae</i>	1.20 ± 0.4 bc	71.52 ± 0.6 ab	16.18 ± 0.4 ab	1.413 ± 0.1 ab
8	Mangrove	<i>Pestalotiopsis humus</i>	1.40 ± 0.4 bc	60.08 ± 0.4 ab	13.60 ± 0.5 ab	1.151 ± 0.1 abc
9	Tomato	<i>Cladosporium</i> sp.	2.60 ± 0.5 ab	56.65 ± 0.4 ab	10.85 ± 0.5ab	0.985 ± 0.2 abc
10	Agarwood	<i>Fusarium solani</i>	2.60 ± 0.4 ab	57.80 ± 0.6 ab	08.53 ± 0.4 ab	0.712 ± 0.2 bc
11	Control (+)	Only pathogen	3.60 ± 0.4 a	40.32 ± 0.5 b	05.74 ± 0.3 b	0.563 ± 0.1 c
12	Control (-)	No endophyte + no pathogen	0.00 ± 0.5 c	54.02 ± 0.4 ab	07.62 ± 0.4 ab	0.640 ± 0.1 abc

^aControl (-) uninoculated with pathogen and untreated. Control (+) inoculated with *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *cucumerinum* and untreated. For each column, values followed by the same letters are not significantly different according to Tukey test at $P < 0.05$.

^bDisease severity scale (0-4) and plant growth parameters (plant height, aerial fresh, and dry weights) of cucumber cv, 'Fuyang F1-35' observed 60 days post inoculation with *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *cucumerinum* as compared to infected and non-infected control treatments.

tive in suppressing the *Fusarium* wilt severity as compared to the infected control treatments (Table 4). The results also showed that there was a highly significant effect ($P < 0.05$) of endophytic fungi on the plant growth parameters of the cucumber plants as compared to the infected and non-infected control treatments. Sixty days after co-inoculation with FOC, all the endophytic fungi have significantly increased the plant height and aerial fresh and dry weights of the cucumber plants as compared to the infected and non-infected control treatments. The highest plant height was observed in plants treated with *Penicillium* sp. (85.24 cm) followed by plants treated with *Lasiodiplodia theobromae* (71.56 cm) and *Hypocrea* sp. (68.64 cm), respectively. Whereas, the plants treated with *Penicillium* sp. and *Lasiodiplodia theobromae* also have the highest aerial fresh and dry weights as compared to the infected and non-infected control treatments. The highest aerial fresh and dry weights increase was achieved by means of *Penicillium* sp. (17.29 and 1.169) isolated from tomato stems and *Lasiodiplodia theobromae* (16.18 and 1.413), respectively recovered from agarwood treated plants (Table 4).

Discussion

Several endophytic fungal species are now successfully tested as biocontrol agents against plant pathogenic fungi as well as for plant growth promotion. This strategy is very promising for the improvement of crop productivity and as an alternative to chemical fungicides and synthetic fertilizers (Wang et al., 2016; Wu et al., 2016). Numerous attempts were made to control wilt disease through biocontrol agents using endophytic fungi and bacteria (Aydi Ben Abdallah et al., 2016; Hong et al., 2007; Raza et al., 2017; Saravanakumar et al., 2016). On the other hand, the utilization of different endophytic fungi isolated from diverse host plant species as biocontrol agents against fungal pathogens of cucumber crop in *in vitro* and in greenhouse conditions was seldom found (Raza et al., 2017). In the present study, endophytic fungi were screened for their potential to inhibit the growth of FOC causing wilt in cucumber and to suppress the cucumber *Fusarium* wilt and for promotion of plant growth. The novelty and special interest in our studies is that, these endophytic fungi were isolated from four different host species collected from different agro-ecological zones of China. A lot of studies have shown previously that these host plants may be valuable as prospective sources of bioactive compounds and biological control agents against plant diseases (Rai et al., 2014). However, a few reports were available on the use of endophytic fungi isolated from tomato, mangrove, star anise, and agarwood plants as ef-

ficient source for the isolation of biocontrol agents. On numerous occasions for example, several endophytic fungi such as *Alternaria*, *Cladosporium*, *Curvularia*, *Fusarium*, *Phaeoacremonium*, and *Trichoderma* have been isolated mainly from the star anise, tomato, mangrove (Debbab et al., 2013), and agarwood (Premalatha and Kalra, 2013) and were used as biocontrol agents against pathogenic fungi.

In the present study, thirty endophytic fungi isolated from four different host species evaluated in *in vitro* for their antagonistic potential toward FOC causing wilt of cucumber crop, our results clearly showed that, among thirty endophytes tested *Penicillium* sp., *Guignardia mangiferae*, *Hypocrea* sp., *Neurospora* sp., *Trichoderma* sp. and has significantly reduced the mycelial growth of FOC with growth inhibition % that ranged up to 66.4% respectively but the effects were depending on each endophyte tested. Similar effects were reported by Saravanakumar et al. (2016), Zhang et al. (2014), and Xiang et al. (2016) using endophytic fungi isolated from cucumber and other medicinal plants and identified as *Trichoderma*, *Alternaria*, *Phomopsis*, *Colletotrichum*, *Phoma*, and *Acremonium*. Endophytic fungi have the ability to control plant pathogens in *in vitro* conditions with diverse mechanisms. Moreover, in another study an endophytic fungus isolated from *Muscodora albus* effectively controlled the *P. ultimum* under *in vitro* via the production of volatile compounds. Ten-day-old cultures of endophyte killed *P. ultimum* *in vitro* (Worapong and Strobel, 2009). Moreover, the recent study indicated that when *Debaryomyces hansenii* was tested against four strains of pathogenic fungi, the results showed that it decreased the mycelia colony growth of the four pathogenic fungi such as *Aspergillus* sp., *Fusarium proliferatum*, and *F. subglutinans* from 97-98.3% by producing volatile compounds (Medina-Córdova et al., 2016). In addition when *T. harzianum* and *S. proteamaculans* were screened against *Rhizoctonia solani*, both endophytic fungi were highly effective to reduce the growth of pathogen in *in vitro* by overgrown the pathogen mycelia growth (Youssef et al., 2016), likewise, when *Beauveria* sp. was tested against soil-borne plant pathogenic fungi such as *Pythium*, *Rhizoctonia*, and *Fusarium* in *in vitro* conditions this endophyte restrict the pathogen growth by producing some bioactive metabolites (Ownley et al., 2010). Some other workers also reported the key role played by endophytes against pathogenic fungi as Miles et al. (2012) investigated the biological control potential of 100 fungal endophytes associated with *Espeletia* sp. against common crop pathogens, including *Rhizoctonia solani*, *Botrytis cinerea*, *Fusarium oxysporum*, and *Phytophthora infestans*, their results indicated that all endophytic strains were high-

ly effective against many pathogens tested and the most highly effective strains were identified as *Aureobasidium pullulans* and *Paraconiothyrium sporulosum* and that the inhibitory effect was due to the production of endophytic bioactive metabolites. Other species, like well-known biological control agent *Trichoderma* can inhibit the growth of many pathogenic fungi by producing metabolites (Bae et al., 2016). These results suggest that tomato, mangrove, star anise and agarwood harbors diversify endophytic fungi, from which potential biocontrol agents against destructive plant pathogens like *F. oxysporum*, *Verticillium*, and *B. cinerea*, and for promoting growth of cucumber can be screened as these plants have the potential to harbor the endophytic fungi with promising source of different and structurally unprecedented bioactive natural products is unquestionable and continues to attract considerable attention (Debbab et al., 2013; Premalatha and Kalra, 2013).

Our results also showed that there was highly significant decrease in the severity of Fusarium wilt, observed 60 days after inoculation with FOC, but the effects were depending on the endophytic fungal treatments tested. *Penicillium* sp. which was isolated from the stems of tomato, *Hypocrea* sp. and *Lasioidiplodia theobromae* isolated from agarwood were highly effective in reducing wilt symptoms as compared to FOC inoculated and the infected and non-infected untreated control plants. In the same way, Saravanakumar et al. (2016) screened 100 strains of *Trichoderma* as potential biocontrol agents against Fusarium wilt in cucumber both under *in vitro* and *in vivo* methods, 10 isolates inhibited the growth of the pathogen with more than 85% inhibition and in greenhouse trials 1 strain *Trichoderma asperellum* was able to decrease the severity of Fusarium wilt by at least 71.67%. Moreover, *T. polysporum* was highly effective in suppressing melon wilt with highest efficacy to control and enhance the fruit quality and yield under field conditions (Gava and Pinto, 2016). Moreover, *Trichoderma* sp. have the capability to induce the antioxidant enzymes in plants under stress conditions after pathogen challenge as well as increased the plant fresh weight and seedling growth of tomato plants (Prabhukarthikeyan et al., 2014; Youssef et al., 2016) also found that application of *Beauveria* sp. effectively reduced wilt disease in tomato plants. In the same sense, some bacterial strains also suppressed the cucumber Fusarium wilt severity as *Streptomyces albospi-nus* was found to be the promising biocontrol agent for cucumber wilt (Wang et al., 2016). In another study reported that *Bacillus* sp. can inhibit the cucumber Fusarium wilt 30 days after inoculation and some strains giving 20-79% control efficacy (Hong et al., 2007). As reported in recent studies, endophytic fungi can successfully suppress the

fungal plant pathogens through various means including the promotion of plant growth and by induced resistance to the plants (Lugtenberg et al., 2016; Ownley et al., 2010; Youssef et al., 2016). Meanwhile, we cannot rule out other mechanisms, as some *Trichoderma* spp. have the ability in triggering plant defense mechanisms as some reports suggested that the expression levels of defense-related genes, chitinase (SlChi3), beta-1,3-glucanase (SlGluA), and PR-1 (SlPR-1a) were significantly increased in the stems and roots of *Trichoderma* treated, *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *lycopersici* infected plants (El Komy et al., 2016).

Conclusion. The evaluation of the endophytic fungi associated with surface-sterilized tissues of four different host species with antifungal potential against FOC causing wilt of cucumber crop under *in vitro* conditions led to the selection of three the most promising biocontrol agents like *Penicillium* sp., *Hypocrea* sp., and *Lasioidiplodia theobromae* were found very effective in reducing cucumber Fusarium wilt severity and improvement of cucumber plant growth. Moreover, these results also confirmed that tomato, mangrove, star anise, and agarwood are very important host species, which harbor important genera of endophytic fungi and these plants are the potentially major and key source for isolation of most effective endophytic fungi, which has the dual benefits for the plants, both as biocontrol agents and as plant growth promoters. Further studies are required to elucidate the mechanisms involved at cellular and molecular level.

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