

Biotechnology of fungi for improving plant growth



Biotechnology of fungi for improving plant growth

Symposium of the British Mycological Society held at the University of Sussex September 1988





CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

Cambridge, New York, Melbourne, Madrid, Cape Town, Singapore, São Paulo, Delhi, Dubai, Tokyo, Mexico City

Cambridge University Press
The Edinburgh Building, Cambridge CB2 8RU, UK

Published in the United States of America by Cambridge University Press, New York

www.cambridge.org

Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9780521382366

© British Mycological Society 1989

This publication is in copyright. Subject to statutory exception and to the provisions of relevant collective licensing agreements, no reproduction of any part may take place without the written permission of Cambridge University Press.

First published 1989 Reprinted 1994

A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library

ISBN 978-0-521-38236-6 Hardback

Cambridge University Press has no responsibility for the persistence or accuracy of URLs for external or third-party Internet Web sites referred to in this publication, and does not guarantee that any content on such Web sites is, or will remain, accurate or appropriate. Information regarding prices, travel timetables, and other factual information given in this work are correct at the time of first printing but Cambridge University Press does not guarantee the accuracy of such information thereafter.



Contents

Contributors pag	e vii
Preface	ix
1 The use of specific ectomycorrhizas to improve artificial forestation practices	ı 1
D. H. Marx & C. E. Cordell	
2 The cultivation of ectomycorrhizal fungi	27
L. M. Harvey, J. E. Smith, B. Kristiansen, J. Neill & E. Senior	
3 Potentialities and procedures for the use of endomycorrhizas with special emphasis on high value crops	41
S. Gianinazzi, V. Gianinazzi-Pearson & A. Trouvelot	
4 The use of fungi to control pests of agricultural and horticultural importance	55
A. T. Gillespie & E. R. Moorhouse	
5 Mechanisms of fungal pathogenesis in insects	85
A. K. Charnley	
6 Improvement of fungi to enhance mycoherbicide potential	127
G. E. Templeton & D. K. Heiny	
7 Fungi as biological control agents for plant parasitic nematodes	153
B. R. Kerry	
8 Selection, production, formulation and commercial use of plant disease biocontrol fungi: problems and progress	171
R. D. Lumsden & J. A. Lewis	
9 Mechanisms of biological disease control with special reference to the case study of <i>Pythium oligandrum</i> as an antagonist	191
K. Lewis, J. M. Whipps & R. C. Cooke	
10 Some perspectives on the application of molecular approaches to biocontrol problems	219
R. Baker	
11 Protoplast technology and strain selection	235
M. J. Hocart & J. F. Peberdy	



vi

12 Commercial approaches to the use of biological control	259
agents	
K. A. Powell & J. L. Faull	
13 The environmental challenge to biological control of plant pathogens	277
Annabel Renwick & Nigel Poole	
Index	291



vii

Contributors

Ralph Baker Plant Pathology and Weed Science, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado 80523, USA

- A. K. Charnley School of Biological Sciences, University of Bath, Claverton Down, Bath BA2 7AY, UK
- R. C. Cooke Department of Animal and Plant Sciences, University of Sheffield, Sheffield S10 2TN, UK
- C. E. Cordell Forest Pest Management, USDA Forest Service, Asheville, North Carolina 28802 USA
- J. L. Faull Biology Department, Birkbeck College, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HX, UK
- S. Gianinazzi Laboratoire de Phytoparasitologie, Station d'Amélioration des Plantes, INRA, BV 1540, 21034 Dijon Cédex, France
- V. Gianinazzi-Pearson Laboratoire de Phytoparasitologie, Station d'Amélioration des Plantes, INRA, BV 1540, 21034 Dijon Cédex, France
- A. T. Gillespie Entomology and Insect Pathology Section, AFRC Institute of Horticultural Research, Littlehampton, West Sussex BN17 6LP, UK
- L. M. Harvey Department of Bioscience & Biotechnology, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow G1 1XW, UK
- Dana K. Heiny Department of Plant Pathology, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701, USA
- M. J. Hocart Microbial Genetics and Manipulation Group, Department of Botany, School of Biological Sciences, University of Nottingham, Nottingham NG7 2RD, UK
- B. R. Kerry AFRC Institute of Arable Crops Research, Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Hertfordshire AL5 2JQ, UK
- B. Kristiansen Department of Bioscience & Biotechnology, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow G1 1XW, UK
- J. A. Lewis Biocontrol of Plant Diseases Laboratory, US Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, Beltsville, Maryland 20705, USA

Karen Lewis Department of Animal and Plant Sciences, University of Sheffield, Sheffield S10 2TN, UK



viii

- R. D. Lumsden Biocontrol of Plant Diseases Laboratory, US Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, Beltsville, Maryland 20705, USA
- D. H. Marx Institute for Mycorrhizal Research and Development, USDA Forest Service, Athens, Georgia 30602 USA
- E. R. Moorhouse Entomology and Insect Pathology Section, AFRC Institute of Horticultural Research, Littlehampton, West Sussex BN17 6LP, UK
- J. Neill Department of Bioscience & Biotechnology, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow G1 IXW, UK
- J. F. Peberdy Microbial Genetics and Manipulation Group, Department of Botany, School of Biological Sciences, University of Nottingham, Nottingham NG7 2RD, UK
- N. Poole ICI Agrochemicals, Jealott's Hill Research Station, Bracknell, Berkshire RG12 6EY, UK
- K. A. Powell ICI Agrochemicals, Jealott's Hill Research Station, Bracknell, Berkshire RG12 6EY, UK
- Annabel Renwick ICI Agrochemicals, Jealott's Hill Research Station, Bracknell, Berkshire RG12 6EY, UK
- E. Senior Department of Bioscience & Biotechnology, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow G1 IXW, UK
- J. E. Smith Department of Bioscience & Biotechnology, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow G1 1XW, UK
- George E. Templeton Department of Plant Pathology, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701, USA
- A. Trouvelot Laboratoire de Phytoparasitologie, Station d'Amélioration des Plantes, INRA, BV 1540, 21034 Dijon Cédex, France
- J. M. Whipps Microbiology Department, AFRC Institute of Horticultural Research, Littlehampton, West Sussex BN17 6LP, UK



ix

Preface

The use of fungi for the improvement of plant growth is increasingly being implemented in agriculture, and several fungi have been commercialized for this purpose. For example, ectomycorrhizal fungi are used routinely for inoculation of forest trees, and endomycorrhizas are gaining acceptance in the horticultural industry. Fungi are commercially used to control weeds and they hold promise for the control of plant pathogenic nematodes and fungi, as well as insects. In addition, fungi may stimulate plant growth directly by production of metabolites or growth hormones.

The aim of this book is to describe these diverse uses of fungi to improve plant growth and examine the factors that enhance rapid commercialization. One of the greatest stimulations to research in this area has been the advances in technology associated with the selection, culture and formulation of fungi in relation to specific targets. The Chapters by Marx & Cordell, Harvey et al. and Gianinazzi, Gianinazzi-Pearson & Trouvelot explore the use of mutualistically symbiotic mycorrhizal fungi. Ectomycorrhizal fungi can now be grown successfully using large scale solid substrate systems and also liquid fermentation. The biomass obtained is used to inoculate millions of trees. For specific high value crops, problems associated with the inability to culture vesicular-arbuscular mycorrhizas have largely been overcome making inoculum production commercially feasible (Chapter by Gianinazzi et al.). Similarly, the control of weeds with fungi is proving to be commercially feasible (Chapter by Templeton & Heiny). Further research with these same basic concepts and approaches will improve the success rate for the control of insects (Chapter by Gillespie & Moorhouse), nematodes (Chapter by Kerry) and soilborne plant pathogens (Chapter by Lumsden & Lewis). Of particular relevance to potential advances are modern molecular approaches to fungal biotechnology such as protoplast fusion and genetic manipulation which provide the opportunity for recombination in a controlled manner of useful traits shown by different strains of fungi. These techniques and possible applications are examined in Chapters by Baker and Hocart & Peberdy. An understanding of the mechanisms of action of fungal biocontrol agents are a prerequisite to molecular studies. Examples of the mechanisms involved in the biocontrol of insects and diseases are described in Chapters by Charnley and Lewis et al., respectively.



X

Research on fungal biocontrol agents has also been stimulated by problems associated with the use of chemicals for control of weeds, pests and diseases. In addition to cases where no suitable chemical controls are known, concern exists over resistance of pathogens and pests to fungicides and pesticides, environmental damage by excessive chemical usage, and future restrictions on the use of chemicals. These concerns emphasise the need for biocontrol agents that give reproducible results at an economic cost, as explored in the Chapter by Powell & Faull. The selection and release of large numbers of fungi into the environment, particularly if they are genetically manipulated or mutant strains, introduces additional problems and these are considered in relation to disease biocontrol agents in the Chapter by Renwick & Poole.

The book is based on a series of papers presented at a meeting of the British Mycological Society at The University of Sussex, September 19-20, 1988 organized by the Biotechnology Special Interest Committee. We are grateful to all the authors for their contributions to the volume and for accepting suggestions from referees and editors to produce the final balance of the book. We would also like to thank members of the Society for initiating and planning the meeting. The Society wishes to record its thanks to ICI and Shell for donations in support of the meeting. Finally, we would like to thank David Moore for his excellent technical help and efficiency in producing the book from the manuscripts.

J. M. Whipps

AFRC Institute of Horticultural Research, Littlehampton

R. D. Lumsden

Beltsville Agricultural Research Center, USDA-ARS, Beltsville