| Title | Culturable bacterial and Trichoderma biofilms isolated from sweet potato as it relates to |
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| biological control of rhizopus soft rot. |  |
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#### Abstract

Culturable biofilms were isolated on nutrient yeast dextrose agar (NYDA) and potato dextrose agar (PDA) by direct impression (storage root impression culture plate method) and washings from (storage roots disk washate method) from 'Jewel' sweetpotato. Root impressions revealed the presence of amorphous biofilmlike particles, and culturable bacteria, and Trichoderma biofilms, within 24 h on PDA and NYDA; within 12 days different colony morphologies were identified using stereo microscope images digitized by a Kodak Microscopy Documentation System. The colony morphotypes termed culturable biofilm morphotypes, when streaked on NYDA contained a mixture of solitary and biofilm bacteria, and grew on both media. Bacteral biofilms from washings were identified mainly as Bacillus cereus. Antagonists of the microflora present on the root surfaces, played an important role in suppression the growth of Rhizopus stolonifer. For example, simultaneous growth of $R$. stolonifer and bacterial biofilms in vitro, suppressed and deteriorated aerial hyphal growth of $R$. stolonifer on NYDA. Suppression of aerial hyphal growth and disintegration of $R$. stolonifer by Trichoderma isolates were also apparent on PDA. Results revealed that suppression of aerial hyphal growth of $R$. stolonifer occurred as a result of mycoparasitism of Trichoderma biofilm isolates. Antagonistic biological control microorganisms involved in reducing the inoculum potential of $R$. stolonifer, appeared to achieve better control with a mixture of several antagonists or types of antagonist, than with a single one.


