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PROTHIOCONAZOLE TOLERANT CRYPTOCOCCUS FLAVESCENS STRAINS FOR BIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF FUSARIUM HEAD BLIGHT

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ABSTRACT
Strains of Cryptococcus flavescens which are superior antagonists of F. graminearum for suppression and control of FHB in cereals, particularly in wheat and barley, are described. The strains are prothioconazole tolerant variants of previously described C. flavescens OH 182.9 (NRRL Y-30216). Moreover, these prothioconazole tolerant variants exhibit significantly increased efficacy against F. graminearum in comparison to the parent strain OH 182.9.

17 Claims, No Drawings
1. Field of the Invention

The invention is drawn to novel biocontrol agents for control of *Fusarium* head blight.

2. Description of the Prior Art


Scholes et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,562,337) described the isolation of four yeast and one bacterium which were superior antagonists capable of suppressing FHB. These microorganisms, which were obtained from the anthers of wheat, included the yeast Cryptococcus flaveusens OH 182.9 (originally classified as C. nodaensis) which was deposited in the Agricultural Research Service Culture Collection (NRRL) under deposit accession no. NRRL Y-30216. Recently, Scholes et al. (2006, Selection and evaluation of the potential of choline-metabolizing microbial strains to reduce Fusarium head blight, Biological Control, 39, 497-506) disclosed selecting choline-utilizing strains of microorganisms as biological control agents against FHB.

Although efforts for developing biological control agents for FHB have been effective, the development and use of chemical fungicides remain a valuable tool in the arsenal of agents for the reduction of FHB in cereals. Most recently the fungicidal chemical prothioconazole has received an exemption status for use on wheat at flowering for the reduction of FHB.

However, despite these and other advances, the need remains for improved microorganisms for use in the biological control of FHB.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

We have now discovered novel strains of Cryptococcus flaveusens which are superior antagonists of F. graminearum. These microorganisms are effective for suppression and control of FHB in cereals, particularly in wheat and barley. The strains of the invention are prothioconazole tolerant variants of previously described C. flaveusens OH 182.9 (NRRL Y-30216). Moreover, these prothioconazole tolerant variants surprisingly exhibit significantly increased efficacy against F. graminearum in comparison to the parent strain OH 182.9.

In accordance with this discovery, it is an object of this invention to provide novel microbial strains that suppress the profusion of F. graminearum in heads of wheat and barley. Another object of this invention is to provide novel microbial strains which are effective for the suppression of F. graminearum in heads of wheat and barley, which are also tolerant to the fungicide prothioconazole. A further object of this invention is to provide novel microbial strains which are effective for the control of F. graminearum in heads of wheat and barley which can be applied in concert with the fungicide prothioconazole and its derivatives.

This and other objects of the invention will become readily apparent from the ensuing description.

DEPOSIT OF BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL

Two prothioconazole tolerant strains of Cryptococcus flaveusens, OH 182.9 variant 3C and OH 182.9 variant 4C, have been deposited on May 21, 2010 under the provisions of the Budapest Treaty in the Agricultural Research Service Culture Collection (NRRL), 1815 N. University St., Peoria, Il, 61604, USA, and have been assigned Deposit Accession Nos. NRRL Y-50378 and NRRL Y-50379, respectively. The strains are yeasts which exhibit morphological and cultural properties characteristic of Cryptococcus flaveusens, and their identity has been confirmed by sequence analysis of the D1/D2 domains of the 26S rRNA gene and the ITS 1+2 regions of the rRNA gene using standard methods (Okoli et al., 2006, Cryptotrichosporon anacardi C. gen. nov., sp. nov., a new trichosporoid capsulate basidiozymogenous yeast from Nigeria that is able to form melanin on Niger seed agar. FEMS Yeast Res. 7:339-350). The phylogenetic tree was constructed using neighbor joining with the uncorrected (p) substitution model, alignment gaps were treated as missing characters, and all characters were unordered and of equal weight. Bootstrap values were based on 100 replicates.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

For purposes of this invention it is understood that the use of term Fusarium is intended to include both the sexual (teleomorphic) stage of this organism and also the asexual (anamorphic) stage, also referred to as the perfect and imperfect fungal stages, respectively. For example, the anamorphic stage of Gibberella zeae is known as Fusarium graminearum, the causative agent of FHB. This disease results when the flour or head (also known as seed head) becomes inoculated with conidia produced by the imperfect form or ascospores produced by the perfect form of this fungus with infection of the inoculated head ensuing after the inoculation event.

The expression “superior antagonist” used herein in reference to a microorganism is intended to mean that the subject strain exhibits a degree of inhibition of Fusarium-induced head blight exceeding, at a statistically significant level, that of an untreated control.

The term cereal as used herein is intended to refer to any cereal species that is normally susceptible to FHB. Cereals reported to be susceptible include wheat, barley, oats, and triticale, though wheat and barley are the two crops in which this disease presents a significant economic problem. Any of these cereals may be target species for FHB control. F. graminearum primarily infects the heads (flower heads, seed heads, or spikes) of cereal plants from the time of flowering through the soft dough stage of head development. Germinated conidia or ascospores of F. graminearum penetrate through anthers and associated tissues to initiate infection of the host and the development of symptoms of FHB.

The F. graminearum antagonists of this invention are variant strains derived from Cryptococcus flaveusens OH 182.9 (NRRL Y-30216, formerly identified as C. nodaensis) which was previously described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,562,337, the contents of which are incorporated by reference herein.

Although C. flaveusens OH 182.9 is effective in reducing FHB in cereals, unfortunately it is sensitive even to low concentrations of the fungicide prothioconazole. This sensitivity has limited the application of the C. flaveusens against FHB in fields which are or will also be treated with prothioconazole.

We have now discovered that variants or mutants of C. flaveusens OH 182.9 which exhibit significantly greater tolerance to prothioconazole (capable of growth in the presence of prothioconazole) than the parent OH 182.9 may be produced. Moreover, we have surprisingly discovered that at least some of the prothioconazole tolerant strains are superior antagonists to F. graminearum, and exhibit significantly greater efficacy against FHB than the parent C. flaveusens OH 182.9.

The prothioconazole tolerant strains of the invention are produced using a protracted series of culturing events where the yeast is exposed to increasing concentrations of prothioconazole. As described in greater detail in the Example, the parent C. flaveusens OH 182.9 is cultivated in a nutrient...
medium containing between at least a trace concentration up to about 4 ppm prothioconazole, preferably about 1 ppm prothioconazole, and strains exhibiting growth are selected for culture at higher concentrations of prothioconazole. The process is repeated with the selected strains cultivated at gradually increasing concentrations of the fungicide to ultimately select strains capable of growth in nutrient media containing between at least about 2 ppm up to about 10 ppm prothioconazole, preferably about 5 ppm prothioconazole.

Recovered prothioconazole tolerant C. flavescent strains are subsequently examined for efficacy in reducing the severity of FHB in a desired cereal plant, preferably wheat. In brief, the prothioconazole tolerant variants are passed through a plant bioassay in which cells of the yeasts are introduced to a cereal plant seed head inoculated with conidia of F. graminearum. In one preferred embodiment, the F. graminearum will be produced on a solidified growth medium and the level of harvested inoculum should be on the order of about 10^5-10^6 conidia/ml, preferably about 10^6 conidia/ml of aqueous suspension. The cells of prothioconazole tolerant yeast antagonist in medium or a suitable buffer are introduced at a level of approximately 10^5-10^6 cfu/ml. In one embodiment of the invention, the conidia of F. graminearum and cells of the test strain are combined in a weak phosphate buffer and approximately 10 μL of the suspension are used to inoculate the plant seed head. The plants are then cultivated under conditions of near 100% relative humidity conducive to infection by the fungus for a period of about 3 days. After a period of time sufficient for noticeable development of the disease (usually at least about 2 weeks post inoculation), yeast variants used to treat seed heads and that reduce visible symptoms of FHB are selected for subsequent evaluation.

Prothioconazole tolerant yeast variants selected in the plant bioassay described above are optionally subjected to a second, more highly replicated plant seed head bioassay similar to the first. The yeast are again grown on a suitable medium until sufficiently expanded for use in the bioassay. However, in this second plant bioassay, it is preferable to grow the strains in liquid culture since this practice is widely used in industry and, antagonists must show bioefficacy when grown under liquid culture conditions. Colonized broth containing cells of individual strains and a conidial suspension of F. graminearum are used to inoculate seed heads as previously described. The cells and conidial suspension may be precombined prior to inoculation. As in the first plant bioassay, yeast variants used to treat seed heads and that reduce visible symptoms of FHB are selected as candidate antagonists.

Confirmation of antagonist efficacy in controlling F. graminearum can be made in sealed-up greenhouse studies or in field studies in which flowering plants are treated with cells of the test strains, before, during, or after inoculation with conidia of F. graminearum. The plant treatment can be conducted in the same manner as a bona fide field application.

Prothioconazole tolerant variants of OH 182.9 are determined to be superior to the wild type OH 182.9 progenitor strain if, when progenitor and variant line cells are produced using comparable liquid culture growth techniques, the prothioconazole tolerant variants reduce disease severity symptoms by at least 50% or at least 25% more than the progenitor strain in replicated greenhouse or field trials on wheat, respectively. Disease severity is determined by calculating the average percentage of the surface area of individual wheat heads that exhibit symptoms of infection by F. graminearum.

Using the aforementioned method we have isolated two novel prothioconazole tolerant strains of superior FHB antagonist: Cryptococcus flavescent, OH 182.9 variant 3C and OH 182.9 variant 4C. It is envisioned that the method may be repeated to isolate additional prothioconazole tolerant variants of C. flavescent OH 182.9 which exhibit significantly greater efficacy in reducing FHB in cereal plants.

The prothioconazole tolerant variants of C. flavescent OH 182.9 will typically be grown in aerobic liquid cultures on media which contain sources of carbon, nitrogen, and inorganic salts assimilable by the microorganism and supportive of efficient cell growth. Preferred carbon sources are hexoses such as glucose, but other assimilable sources such as amino acids, may be substituted. Many inorganic and proteinaceous materials may be used as nitrogen sources in the growth process. Preferred nitrogen sources are amino acids and urea but others include gaseous ammonia, inorganic salts of nitrate and ammonium, vitamins, purines, pyrimidines, yeast extract, beef extract, proteose peptone, soybean meal, hydrolysates of casein, distiller’s solubles, and the like. Among the inorganic minerals that can be incorporated into the nutrient medium are the customary salts capable of yielding calcium, zinc, iron, manganese, magnesium, copper, cobalt, potassium, sodium, molybdate, phosphate, sulfate, chloride, borate, and like ions.

For the yeast of the invention, cell growth can be achieved at temperatures between 1 and 36 °C, with the preferred temperature being in the range of 15-30 °C. The pH of the nutrient medium can vary between 4 and 9, but the preferred operating range is pH 6-8. Ordinarily, maximal cell yield is obtained in 20-72 hours after inoculation.

As described in greater detail hereinbelow, control of FHB may be effected by application of one or more of the prothioconazole tolerant variants of C. flavescent OH 182.9 to the head (also referred to as seed head) of a cereal plant. As used herein, the “head” or “seed head” refers to the spike that contains seeds or the progenitors of seeds. The antagonists are applied in an amount effective to reduce the level of FHB relative to that in an untreated control.

Although the above-mentioned prothioconazole tolerant variants are effective when used alone, in an optional yet preferred embodiment, they are applied in combination with other known chemical or biological control agents for FHB. As noted above, owing to their tolerance to prothioconazole, the variants may be applied in combination with prothioconazole or its derivatives. Alternatively, the variants may be applied to cereal plants which have been or will be treated separately with prothioconazole or its derivatives. A variety of other biological control agents are suitable for use herein and include but are not limited to those disclosed by Perondi et al., 1996, ibid; Bujold et al., 2001, ibid; Schisler et al., 2002, ibid; da Luz et al., 2003, ibid; Gilbert & Fernando, 2004, ibid; and Schisler et al., U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,562,357 and 6,312,940, and U.S. application Ser. No. 11/640,091, filed Dec. 15, 2006; the contents of all of which are incorporated by reference herein. Use in combination with the microbial antagonists disclosed in the Schisler U.S. patents and pending application is preferred, specifically Bacillus sp. (NRRL B-30210), Bacillus sp. (NRRL B-30211), Torula aurea (recently renamed Cryptococcus aureus)(NRRL Y-30213), an unidentified yeast (NRRL Y-30214), Bacillus sp. (NRRL B-30212), and Torula sp. (recently renamed Cryptococcus aureus)(NRRL Y-30215). These additional antagonists may be applied with the antagonists of the invention, such as in a mixture, or they may be applied separately or at different times.

The prothioconazole tolerant variants of the invention can be applied by any conventional method to the surfaces of cereal heads. For example, they can be applied as an aqueous spray, as a wettable powder, or as a dust. Formulations designed for these modes of application will usually include
a suitable liquid or solid carrier together with other adjuvants, such as wetting agents, sticking agents and the like. Starch, polysaccharides, sodium alginates, cellulose, etc. are, often used in such formulations as carriers and sticking agents.

The expressions “an effective amount” and “a suppressive amount” are used herein in reference to that quantity of antagonist treatment which is necessary to obtain a reduction in the level of disease relative to that occurring in an untreated control under suitable conditions of treatment as described herein. The actual rate of application of a liquid formulation will usually vary from a minimum of about 1×10^{10} viable cells/ml and preferably from about 1×10^{10} to about 5×10^{10} viable cells/ml. Under most conditions, the strains of the invention described in the example, below, would be optimally effective at application rates in the range of about 1×10^{10} to 1×10^{11} viable cells/ml, assuming a mode of application which would achieve substantially uniform contact of at least about 50% of the wheat head. If the antagonists are applied as a solid formulation, the rate of application should be controlled to result in a comparable number of viable cells per unit area of cereal head surface as obtained by the aforementioned rates of liquid treatment.

It is envisioned that the temperatures at which the antagonists are effective would range from about 5°C to about 35°C. The preferred temperature range is 15-30°C, and the optimal range is considered to be 18-28°C.

The antagonists can theoretically be applied to the seed head at any time after the boot stage and before the dough stage of cereal development. The cereal head is only susceptible to infection by _F. graminearum_ from the onset of flowering (anthesis) through the soft dough stage of kernel development. Thus, the best time to apply the biological control agents would be from the time immediately preceding flowering until as late as the soft dough stage of kernel development. Application of antagonists to heads before flowering would allow antagonists to have colonized wheat head parts prior to the wheat head becoming susceptible to infection. Additionally, antagonists would be well positioned to colonize and protect anthers as they emerge from florets. However, it is expected that the antagonists would still be effective if applied after flowering has begun, but before the hard dough stage of development. However, it is anticipated that long delays may decrease the effectiveness of the treatment depending on methods of cell formulation and application.

The following example is intended only to further illustrate the invention and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention which is defined by the claims.

**Example 1**

In order to produce prothioconazole tolerant variants of _Fusarium_ head blight antagonist _Cryptococcus flavescens_ OH 182.9 (NRRL Y-30216), pure cultures of the strain were initiated on ½ strength Tryptic soy broth agar (TSBA) from 10% glycerol stocks of the strain stored at -80°C. After 24 hours growth at 25°C, cells were transferred to 10 ml of ½ strength Tryptic soy broth (TSB) containing 1 ppm of the fungicide prothioconazole (PTC) in 50 ml Erlenmeyer flasks to obtain an initial optical density (A600) of approximately 0.100. Flasks were shaken at 250 rpm and plated after 5 days incubation at 25°C onto ½ TSBA+1 ppm PTC. After incubating at 25°C for several days, plates contained several colonies that had obtained a larger size than the majority of colonies produced on the ½ TSBA+1 ppm PTC medium. Four of these colonies were selected and streaked for purity on ½ TSBA+1 ppm PTC. The process of liquid culture growth of these 4 putative PTC tolerant variants was then repeated 4-5 times with the concentration of PTC in the liquid and solid media being gradually increased to a final concentration of 5 ppm and the largest colony produced by each of the 4 separate variant lines being chosen to start the next cycle of growth in liquid culture containing a slightly higher concentration of PTC.

Each of the 4 variant lines were then evaluated for equivalence to the wild type progenitor strain of OH 182.9 based on efficacy in reducing _Fusarium_ head blight of wheat in greenhouse tests as follows. Hard red spring wheat (cultivar Norm) was grown in plant growth chambers prior to conducting plant bioassays on greenhouse benches. Biomass of progenitor strain OH 182.9 and PTCT variants 1C, 3C, 4C and 5C was produced in non-buffled, 125 ml Erlenmeyer flasks containing 25 ml of liquid medium (SDCL, Slininger et al. 2003). Postharvest biological control of potato sprouting by _Fusarium_ dry rot suppressive bacteria. Biocontrol Science and Technology, 13:477-494) that was incubated at 250 rpm, 2.5 cm orbit and 25°C for 72 h and diluted to ¼ strength with dH₂O before use. Conidial inoculum of the FB1 pathogen _ Gibberella zeae_ strain 7-3639 was produced on clarified V8 juice agar under 12 h/day fluorescent light for 7 days at 24°C. At wheat anthesis, cells of OH 182.9 were misted onto approximately 14 wheat heads per treatment followed immediately by a mist application of a conidial suspension (3x10⁶ conidia/ml). Heads treated with water followed by the conidial suspension served as “pathogen only” controls. Plants were placed in humidity tents for 3 days, scored for disease severity after 15 days and log growth rate in ⅔ TSB not containing PTC. Disease severity was determined by calculating the average percentage of the surface area of individual wheat heads that exhibit symptoms of infection by _F. graminearum_. The variant lines were also compared for total colony forming units per ml (cfu/ml) achieved when grown in ⅔ TSBA+5 ppm PTC medium. The progenitor strain of OH 182.9 does not grow in this medium while all PTC tolerant variants of OH 182.9 produced in excess of 5x10⁷ CFU/ml.

Prothioconazole tolerant variants of _C. flavescens_ OH 182.9 3C and 4C exhibited significantly greater efficacy than the OH 182.9 parent and were retained. The results are shown in Tables 1-3.

It is understood that the foregoing detailed description is given merely by way of illustration and that modifications and variations may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

**TABLE 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment*</th>
<th>Change vs Control (%)</th>
<th>Change vs Control (%)</th>
<th>Change vs Control (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheat Cultivar Norm</td>
<td>DS</td>
<td>DI</td>
<td>Kwt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Untreated control</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OH 182.9 Wild</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>-36</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-83</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OH 182.9 Variant 4C</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-98</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OH 182.9 WT + Proline</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OH 182.9 4C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-100</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Denotes statistically significant difference (p < 0.05)
### TABLE 2

2008 field trial results at Peoria, IL: Influence of prothioconazole, yeast antagonist OH 182.9, prothioconazole tolerant variants 3C and 4C of OH 182.9, and combinations thereof on FHB disease parameters on winter wheat cultivar Pioneer Brand 2545.5, 6, 7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wheat Cultivar</th>
<th>Pioneer Brand 2545</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Treatment*</td>
<td>DS (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Untreated control</td>
<td>8.0f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preline (5 oz/acre)</td>
<td>1.5DEF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OH 182.9 WT</td>
<td>7.6f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OH 182.9 variant 3C</td>
<td>5.3ABC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OH 182.9 variant 4C</td>
<td>4.6BCD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OH 182.9 3C + Preline</td>
<td>1.4DEF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OH 182.9 4C + Preline</td>
<td>1.6DEF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preline + WT (24 h delay)</td>
<td>2.3CDE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preline + 3C (24 h delay)</td>
<td>0.6f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P value</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Within a column, means followed not followed by the same letter are significantly different (P < 0.05 Bonferroni mean separation).

d = Disease severity, DI = Disease incidence, 100 KWT = One hundred kernel weight, DON = DON tolerant.

*Preline = Commercial formula of prothioconazole applied at a rate equivalent to 5 oz/acre, OH 182.9 WT = Wild type strain of OH 182.9.

## TABLE 3

2008 field trial results at Wooster, Ohio: Influence of prothioconazole, yeast antagonist OH 182.9, prothioconazole tolerant variants 3C and 4C of OH 182.9, and combinations thereof on FHB disease parameters on winter wheat cultivar Pioneer Brand 2545.5, 6, 7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wheat Cultivar</th>
<th>Pioneer Brand 2545</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Treatment*</td>
<td>DS (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Untreated control</td>
<td>11.5f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preline (5 oz/acre)</td>
<td>3.5g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OH 182.9 WT</td>
<td>12.6f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OH 182.9 variant 3C</td>
<td>9.4f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OH 182.9 variant 4C</td>
<td>9.5f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P value</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Within a column, means followed not followed by the same letter are significantly different (P < 0.05 Bonferroni mean separation).

d = Disease severity, DI = Disease incidence, FDK = FHB damaged kernels, Yield = Expressions in bushels per acre, TWT = Test weight expressed as pounds per hundred, DON = DON tolerant.

*Preline = Commercial formula of prothioconazole applied at a rate equivalent to 5 oz/acre, OH 182.9 WT = Wild type strain of OH 182.9.
12. The method of claim 8 wherein said cereal is wheat.

13. A composition for suppressing *Fusarium* head blight in a cereal plant comprising a microbial antagonist selected from the group consisting of *Cryptococcus flavescens* strain 3C which has been deposited under deposit accession no. NRRL Y-50378, and *Cryptococcus flavescens* strain 4C which has been deposited under deposit accession no. NRRL Y-50379, and combinations thereof, in an agronomically acceptable carrier.

14. The composition of claim 13 which is substantially biologically pure.

15. The composition of claim 13 wherein said microbial antagonist is said *Cryptococcus flavescens* 3C which has been deposited under deposit accession no. NRRL Y-50378.

16. The composition of claim 13 wherein said microbial antagonist is said *Cryptococcus flavescens* 4C which has been deposited under deposit accession no. NRRL Y-50379.

17. The microorganism of claim 1 which is isolated.

* * * * *