

Biopesticides as Eco-friendly Alternatives for the Management of Root-Knot Nematode, *Meloidogyne incognita* on Cowpea (*Vigna unguiculata* L.)

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ABSTRACT

Biopesticides based on pathogenic microorganisms or plant origin offer an ecologically sound and effective strategy for the management of plant parasitic nematodes. Therefore, a greenhouse experiment was conducted to assess the impact of six commercial biopesticides on root knot nematode, *Meloidogyne incognita* infecting cowpea. Biopesticides used in the present study were: BioArc® (*Bacillus megaterium*), BioZeid® (*Trichoderma album*), BioNematon® (*Paecilomyces lilacinus*), NemaStop (5% CS Abamectin, *Streptomyces avermitilis*), and Tervigo (2% avermectin, *S. avermitilis*) and Neem Azal-T (Azadirachtin) compared to chemical nematicide, oxamyl and untreated check. All biopesticides were applied as soil drench one (3days) and two times (3 and 10 days) after nematode inoculation at their recommended rates. Both times of application achieved a significant ($P \leq 0.05$) improvement in plant growth parameters and significant suppression in nematode population. In most treatments, application of biopesticides two times was better than those applied once. BioArc® applied two times recorded maximum augmentation in shoot length and plant biomass. Whilst, BioNematon recorded the highest percentages of reduction in total nematode population, number of females, egg masses and eggs/single egg mass. All the tested biopesticides significantly showed positive percentages of increased values in biochemical constitutions i.e. nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P) and potassium (K), photosynthetic pigments (Total chlorophyll content and Carotenoids), and plant defense substances (Ascorbic acid, Salicylic acid and Total phenol content).

Key words: *Bacillus megaterium*, *Trichoderma album*, *Paecilomyces lilacinus*, *Streptomyces avermitilis*, *Meloidogyne incognita*, biochemical compounds

INTRODUCTION

Cowpea (*Vigna unguiculata* L. Walp) is one of important food legumes grown in tropical and sub-tropical climates. It provides protein rich diet to human beings, nutritious fodder to livestock and acts as atmospheric nitrogen fixers. The root-knot nematodes, *Meloidogyne incognita* (Kofoid and White) Chitwood and *M. javanica*

(Treub) have been recognized as serious constraints to cowpea production. Visual symptoms of damage include patches of stunted and yellowish plants, wilting, poor plant growth, root galls, decrement in root nodulation and significant yield losses (Sikora and Greco, 1990). The use of synthetic nematicides is considered the most effective practical means of managing plant-parasitic nematodes. However, environmental pollution, safety and health hazards have enhanced the scientists to search for economically and eco-friendly alternatives.

Many bacterial and fungal agents have been examined for their potentials against root-knot nematodes (RKNs). Some species of *Trichoderma* (Spiegel and Chet, 1998; Sahebani and Hadavi, 2006; Al-Hazmi and Javeed, 2016) were found to suppress nematode population and improve plant growth. Nematode eggs and juveniles are being infected through the increase of chitinase and protease activity of *T.viride* (Sharon et al., 2001) and *T.harzianum* (Sahebani and Hadavi, 2008)..

Bacillus megaterium is a soil bacterium capable of dissolving unavailable phosphorus in soil rendering it available for growing crops. Also, *B. megaterium* has been reported to decrease the population of *M. incognita* (Radwan et al., 2012; Mostafa et al., 2018).

Abamectin that belongs to macrolide metabolites is produced by the bacterium *Streptomyces avermectinius* (Khalil and Abd El-Naby, 2018) (Formerly *S. avermitilis*). Its nematicidal activity against different genera of plant nematodes was proved by some investigations (El-Nagdi and Youssef, 2004; El-Nagdi et al., 2015 and Radwan et al., 2019).

Neem, *Azadirachta indica* is known to possess potential nematicidal compounds. Several studies have revealed the potentials of azadirachtin, a secondary metabolite, to control root-knot nematodes (Nisbet et al.1993; Lynn et al., 2010; Khalil, 2012).

Nowadays, a number of local and imported commercial products has been registered based on bacterial and fungal antagonists or plant origin and widely marketed as biopesticides. Therefore, the current experiment was intended to evaluate the effectiveness of certain commercial biopesticides against root-knot nematode, *M. incognita* infecting cowpea.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A greenhouse trial was implemented to assess the antagonistic properties of six commercial biopesticides against root-knot nematode, *M. incognita* infecting cowpea using one and two times of applications.

Biopesticides

All commercial biopesticides were obtained from Agricultural Research Center, Giza, Egypt as follows:

(A) BioZeid®

Bio Zeid® 2.5% WP, a native commercial product of *Trichoderma album* contains 1×10^7 cell / g of fungus.

(B) BioArc®

Bio Arc® 6% WP, a native commercial product of *Bacillus megaterium*, contains 25×10^6 cell / g of bacterium.

(C) BioNematon®

BioNematon® 1.15% WP, a commercial product of *Paecilomyces lilacinus* contains 1×10^8 cfu/g of fungus.

(D) NemaStop®

Nemastop, a commercial product of Abamectin (5% CS) *Streptomyces avermitilis*, (Presently named *avermectinius* (Khalil and Abd El-Naby, 2018) applied at the rate of 2.5L/feddan

(E) Tervigo®

Tervigo, a commercial product of Abamectin (1.15% WP) (Avermectin 2% SC) contains 1×10^8 cfu/g of soil bacterium, *S. avermitilis*

(F) Neem Azal-T®

Neem Azal-T solution, a commercial product of Azadirachtin A1%, adjusted to achieve a basic concentration of 5 mg Azadirachtin/kg soil.

Chemical nematicide

Vydate®10%G (Oxamyl): [N, N-dimethyl-2 methylcarbamoyl oxyimino-2-(methylthio) acetamide] was applied to soil at the rate of 0.3 g/pot.

Preparation of nematode inoculum:

Eggs of root-knot nematode, *M. incognita* were extracted from heavily galled roots of *Coleus blumei* using Hussey and Barker (1973) method. A calculated suspension containing about 1000 eggs was used as inoculum.

Source of seeds:

Seeds of cowpea, *Vigna unguiculata* cv. Kafr Elsheikh-1 were obtained from Seed Production Station, Zagazig, Egypt.

Experiment Set up:

Cowpea seeds cv. Kafr Elsheikh-1 were sown in plastic pots (15cm-d) containing one kg mixture of sterilized sandy loam soil (1:1). Two weeks later, seedlings were thinned to one plant per pot and inoculated with 1000 *M. incognita* eggs spread around the base of plant. Three days after nematode inoculation, biopesticides were applied as soil drench, one and two times with one week interval. Plants free of nematodes were served as healthy plants. While those receiving nematode inoculum were served as inoculated untreated plants. Oxamyl was applied to soil at the rate of 0.3g/pot, two days after nematode inoculation and used for comparison. Treatments were as follows: BioArc (100ml/pot); BioZeid® (100ml/pot); BioNematon® (10ml/pot); Nemastop® (10ml/pot); Neem Azal-T® (Azadirachtin) (5ml/pot); Tervigo (avermectin) (2ml/pot).; Oxamyl; Nematode only (Control) and Plant free of nematode (Uninoculated plants).

Pots were laid out in a completely randomized design with five replicates for each treatment under greenhouse conditions $29C \pm 5$. The experiment was terminated forty five days after nematode inoculation. Data on plant growth parameters i.e. fresh shoot and root weights, dry shoot weight, shoot and root lengths were measured. Juveniles were extracted from an aliquot of 250g soil using sieving and modified Baermann technique (Goodey, 1957). Roots were stained with acid fuchsin in lactic acid (Byrd et al., 1983). Thus root galling, number of developmental stages, females, egg masses and eggs/single egg mass were recorded. Galls (GI) and egg masses indices (EI) were measured on 0-5 scale according to Taylor and Sasser (1978) where 0=no galls or egg masses per root system 1=1-2; 2=3-10; 3=11-30; 4=31-100; and 5=>100 galls or egg masses per root system.

Biochemical tests:

Biochemical tests were performed in all treatments using 1g of dried leaf of cowpea for each. Nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P) and potassium (K), were estimated as described by Malik and Singh (1980). The concentrations of chlorophyll A, B and carotenoids were quantified by using Mac Lachlan and Zalik (1963) method. Ascorbic

acid, salicylic acid and total phenol, were also estimated (A.O.A.C., 1980). Furthermore, crude proteins (CP) were determined based on the procedure of Bradford (1976).

Data analysis:

Data were subjected to analysis of variance (ANOVA) (Gomez and Gomez, 1984) followed by Duncan's multiple range test to compare means (Duncan, 1955).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Treatments with six commercial biopesticides i.e. BioArc, BioZeid, BioNematon, NemaStop, Neem Azal-T and Tervigo induced a significant ($P \leq 0.05$) improvement in cowpea growth parameters i.e. fresh and dry shoot weights and root weight to various extent (Table 1). Biopesticides applied two times gave better results than did those applied once. Hence, BioArc (*B. megaterium*) performed the best and significantly ($P \leq 0.05$) improved shoot length and fresh and dry shoot weights of cowpea infected with *M. incognita* followed by BioNematon (*P. lilacinus*), then BioZeid (*T. album*). However, no significant differences were noticed in shoot length with the introduction of Tervigo (avermectin) whether applied one or two times. Obviously, oxamyl surpassed biopesticides treatments in plant biomass as well as shoot and root lengths.

Table 1. Influence of six commercial biopesticides applied as soil drench one and two times, on plant growth response of cowpea cv. Kafr Elsheikh-1 infected with *Meloidogyne incognita* under greenhouse conditions.

Treatments		* Plant growth response					
		Length (cm)		Fresh wt. (g)		Total plant fresh weight	Shoot dry weight (g)
		Shoot	Root	Shoot	Root		
One-time Application	BioArc	34.6a-c	21.0a-c	8.9b-d	1.6b	10.4c-e	5.7bc
	BioZeid	26.8cd	18.0bc	7.0d	1.0bc	8.0f	4.1d
	BioNematon	34.4a-c	20.6a-c	8.8b-d	1.2bc	10.0c-f	5.6bc
	NemaStop	25.4cd	17.8bc	6.85d	1.1bc	7.9f	4.2d
	Neem Azal-T	29.4b-d	17.0cd	7.4d	1.1bc	8.5d-f	4.0d
	Tervigo	25.0cd	17.2bc	7.2d	1.1bc	8.3ef	3.8d
Two-times Application	BioArc	41.8ab	21.8ab	11.1a	1.6b	12.7ab	6.6a-c
	BioZeid	37.8a-c	20.8a-c	10.3a-c	1.4bc	11.8bc	6.4a-c
	BioNematon	40.4ab	21.2ab	10.4ab	1.7b	12.1a-c	6.6a-c
	NemaStop	35.4a-c	17.6bc	9.1b-d	1.1bc	10.1c-f	5.8a-c
	Neem Azal-T	37.4a-c	18.4bc	9.8a-c	0.9bc	10.6b-d	6.3a-c
	Tervigo	29.4b-d	18.4bc	8.3cd	1.1bc	9.4def	5.2cd
Oxamyl		42.0ab	25.6a	11.3a	2.25a	13.6a	6.8ab
Nematode only		18.2d	15.0c	3.7e	0.7d	4.4g	2.3e
Check plants		46.6a	26.0a	11.6a	2.3a	13.9a	7.2a
LSD 0.05%		7.90	3.60	1.40	0.44	1.50	0.98

* Each value is the mean of five replicates. BioArc= *B. megaterium*; BioZeid= *T. album*; BioNematon= *P. lilacinus*; NemaStop = *Abamectin S. avermitilis*; Neem Azal-T= *Azadirachtin A1%* and Tervigo= *Avermectin S. avermitilis*. Means in each column followed by the same letters(s) did not differ significantly at $\leq P 0.05$ according to Duncan's multiple range tests.

Bacillus and *Trichoderma* are well known as plant growth promoters (Resende et al., 2004; Fortes et al., 2007). The increased plant growth induced by *B. megaterium* that has been reported in many investigations (El-Hadad et al., 2011; Radwan et al., 2012; Mostafa et al., 2018) was indicated in the present investigation. Improvement of cowpea plant growth criteria as a result of soil drench with *B. megaterium* once or twice, may be attributed to one or more of the following factors; This bacterium is helpful in solubilizing phosphorus and makes it available to plant growth. It has the ability to produce growth promoting substances, improve of water and nutrients uptake and produce antibiotic metabolites and B-group vitamins that promote rooting capacity and affect microbial community (Rai, 2006) and decreasing of *M. incognita* (Radwan et al., 2012; Mostafa et al., 2018). Similar findings of improved plant growth characters by *Trichoderma* have been reported by Windham et al. (1989); Siddiqui and Mahmood (1996). Root colonization by *Trichoderma* spp. frequently enhances root growth and development, crop productivity, resistance to abiotic stresses and uptake nutrients (Sharon et al., 2001). Notably, *B. megaterium* gave better improvement in growth characters of cowpea infected with *M. incognita* than *T. album* whether applied one or two times. These results agreed with the findings of El Deriny (2009); Radwan et al. (2012) ; El-Zawahry et al.(2015).

Population densities of *M. incognita* in soil and root were significantly ($P \leq 0.05$) suppressed with all screened biopesticides (microbial and botanical). However, in most treatments, non-significant differences were noticed among biopesticides applied one or two times. Meanwhile, BioNematon® applied two times performed the best and significantly ($P \leq 0.05$) suppressed nematode population (80.8%) giving the least reproduction factor ($R_f = 3.77$) (Table 2).

Root galling was significantly reduced with the twice applications of BioArc (61.6%) followed by BioNematon (60.3%) and BioZeid (56.4%) (Fig.1A). Similar trend was noticed with number of females and egg masses with percentages of reduction amounted to 22.2 and 72.2% for BioNematon, 26.2 and 69.7% for BioArc, and 29.6; 65.6% for BioZeid, respectively compared to oxamyl (83.3%) (Fig.1, B & C). Nematode fecundity expressed by number of eggs /single egg mass was significantly reduced among the six biopesticides (Fig.1, D). It is worth noting that oxamyl exceeded all screened biopesticides and significantly showed the highest reduction in total nematode population(89.0%) the least of R_f (2.2), RGI (3.0) and the least EI(2.0) (Table 2).

The egg parasitic fungus, *P. lilacinus* (Thom) Samson that has also been reported to improve the growth attributes (Yankova et al., 2014; Narasimhamurthy et al. 2017) in nematode inoculated plants supported the present findings. It has been documented to be an effective biological control agent of the root-knot nematodes (Khan et al., 2006; Kiewnick and Sikora, 2006). The obtained results of *P. lilacinus* confirmed the previous findings that *P. lilacinus* was more potent in reducing galling and enhancing the growth of nematode-inoculated plants than *T. harzianum* (Hano and Khan, 2016). The mode of action for the control of sessile nematodes by *P. lilacinus* is primarily through colonization on roots as well as on egg mass and female body, thereby causing destruction of females, cysts and eggs of *Meloidogyne* spp. (Cardona and Leguizamon, 1997; Azam et al., 2013).

Table 2. Influence of six commercial biopesticides applied as soil drench, one and two times, on development and reproduction of *Meloidogyne incognita* infecting cowpea cv. Kafr El-sheikh-1 under greenhouse conditions.

Treatments	Soil / Pot	Nematode population in				Total (Pf)	*Red. %	**Rf	***EI	No. of galls	***RGI	
		Root/Plant										
		D.S	Females	No. of egg masses	No. of eggs/egg mass							
One-time Application	BioaArc	970.0ab	176.0d	31.4b-e	14.6c-e	234.4d	4601.0b-d	76.6	4.6	3.0	31.8d	3.6
	BioZeid	980.0ab	198.0bc	34.6b-d	16.4b-d	262.6b-d	5508.0b-d	72.0	5.5	3.0	41.4bc	4.0
	BioNematon	990.0ab	204.2b	28.0de	12.8de	232.6d	4199.0b-d	78.6	4.2	3.0	32.2d	3.8
	NemaStop	1030.0ab	201.8b	35.6bc	17.4bc	285.4bc	6249.0b	68.2	6.2	3.0	42.2bc	4.0
	Neem Azal-T	1040.0ab	181.4b-d	31.6b-e	16.0b-d	261.8b-d	5417.0bd	72.4	5.4	3.0	36.6cd	4.0
	Tervigo	1060.0ab	204.0b	37.6b	18.4b	274.4bc	6351.0b	67.7	6.4	3.0	45.6b	4.0
Two-times Application	BioArc	720.0b	177.2cd	26.2ef	12.0e	258.0cd	4020.0cd	79.5	4.0	3.0	31.2d	3.8
	BioZeid	850.0b	185.6b-d	29.6c-e	13.6c-e	274.4bc	4809.0b-d	75.5	4.8	3.0	35.4cd	3.8
	BioNematon	860.0b	188.2b-d	22.2f	11.0e	252.6cd	3769.0d	80.8	3.8	3.0	32.2d	3.6
	NemaStop	910.0b	196.8b-d	32.4b-e	14.4c-e	285.6bc	5166.0b-d	73.7	5.2	3.0	38.2cd	4.0
	Neem Azal-T	930.0b	202.4b	35.4bc	17.0bc	294.4b	5179.0b-d	73.6	5.2	3.0	42.6bc	4.0
	Tervigo	1010.0ab	199.2b	34.4b-d	16.2b-d	293.2b	6006.0bc	69.4	6.0	3.0	41.2bc	4.0
Oxamyl	710.0b	151.8e	16.0g	6.6f	192.2e	2153.0e	89.0	2.2	2.0	19.8e	3.0	
Nematode only	1300.0a	355.0a	69.6a	39.6a	451.2a	19642.0a	----	19.6	4.0	81.2a	4.0	
LSD 0.05%	222.9	14.2	4.48	2.47	21.0	1310.0	---	---	---	4.8	---	

Each value is the mean of five replicates.

Means in each column followed by the same letters(s) did not differ significantly at $P < 0.05$ according to Duncan's multiple range test.

*Reduction % = $\frac{\text{Nematode only (control)} - \text{Treatment}}{\text{Nematode only (control)}} \times 100$

** Reproduction factor (Rf) = $\frac{\text{No. Juveniles in soil} + \text{Developmental stages} + \text{Females} + \text{Eggs (P}_f\text{)}}{\text{Initial population (P}_i\text{)}}$

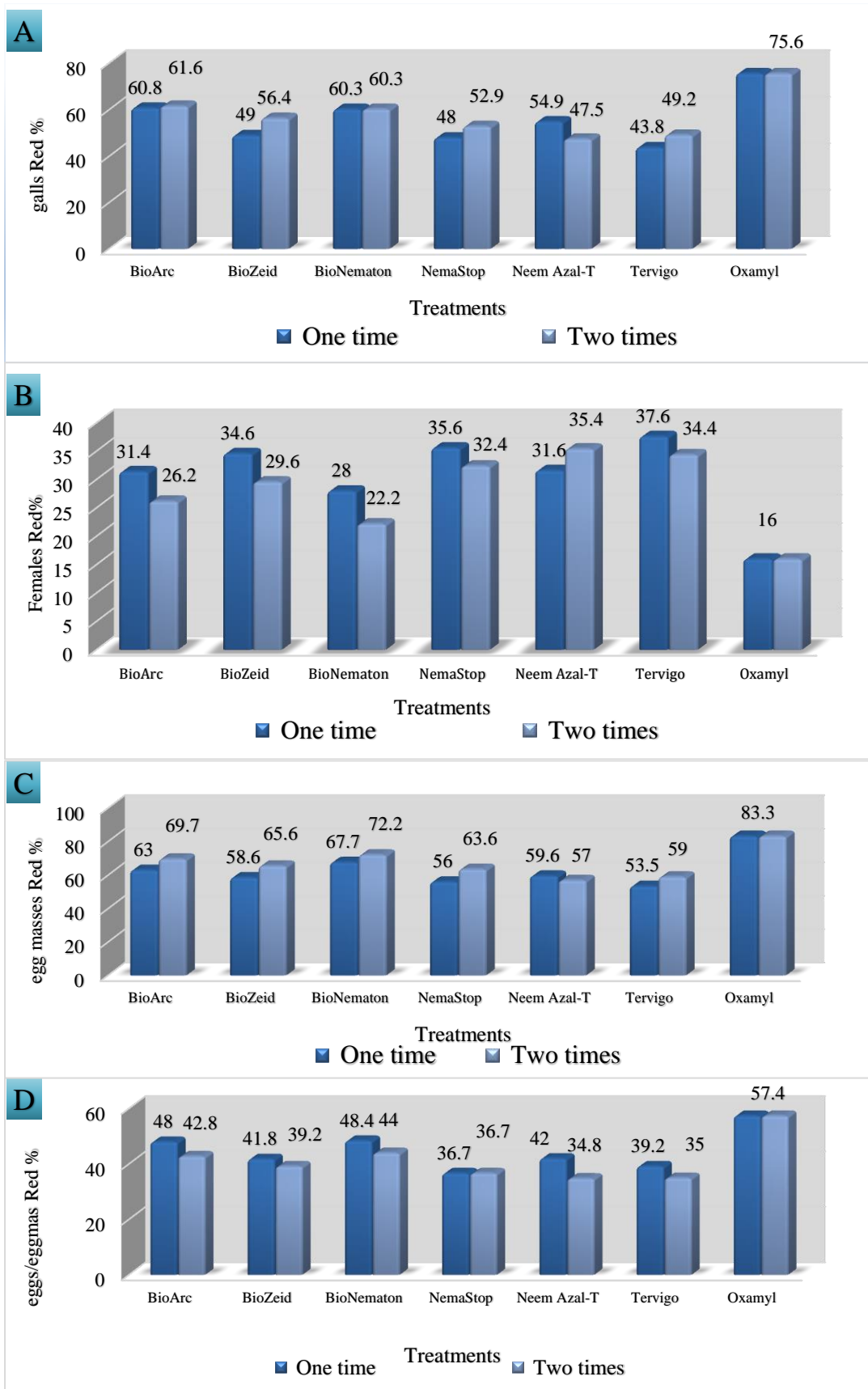


Fig.1. Influence of six biopesticides applied as soil drench one and two times on percentages of reduction in root galling, females and egg masses of *Meloidogyne incognita* infecting cowpea cv. Kafr Elsheikh-1 under greenhouse conditions.

The fungus could prevent giant cell formation and development of root galling in tomato root (Cabanillas et al. 1988). The enzymes *i.e.* protease and chitinase produced by *P. lilacinus* (Khan et al., 2006) are indeed effective in hyphal penetration through the cuticle of juveniles and females of *M. javanica*. However, several investigations demonstrated two actions of *Trichoderma* species against plant parasitic nematodes (1) direct parasitism of eggs, juveniles and females through the increase in enzymatic activities (Suárez et al., 2004; Yang et al., 2010) and (2) inducing plant defense mechanisms (Sahebani and Hadavi, 2008).

Streptomyces avermitilis is a soil bacterium that has the ability to produce secondary metabolites, one of which, abamectin (a blend of avermectins B1a and B1b) that showed nematicidal activity against root-knot nematodes in a large number of crops under different conditions and using different modes of application (Jayakumar et al., 2005; Khalil, 2013) Among screened treatments, the least efficient biopesticide in improving plant growth and reducing nematode population (67.7%) was recovered with NemaStop (Abamectin) in par with Tervigo (avermectin) giving Rf=5.16 and 6.00, respectively.

Similar findings of promoting plant growth attributes and suppressing nematode population, number of females/g root, number of egg masses/g root and number of eggs/egg mass have been reported in tomato plants receiving avermectin as seedling root dip (Jayakumar et al., 2001; Jayakumar, 2009). Thus, its nematicidal properties could be referred to its complex mode of action: avermectins act as antagonist of the γ -aminobutyric acid in nematodes (Stretton et al., 1987). Avermectins block the transmittance of electrical activity in nerves and muscle cells by stimulating the GABA (γ -aminobutyric acid) release and binding it at nerve endings which leads to subsequent paralysis of the neuromuscular systems and then death (Kass et al., 1984; Burkart, 2000; Martin et al., 2002).

Azadirachtin, derived from neem seed kernels has shown potential activity against root-knot nematodes and improved plant health (Saad et al., 2013). Notably, botanical pesticide, Neem Azal-T (Azadirachtin) showed substantial effect in plant growth improvement and in reducing nematode population, root galling, number of females, egg masses, and number of eggs /single egg mass. However, nosignificant differences were noticed between numbers of applications. The nematicidal mechanisms of neem suggested that active neem constituents can be absorbed through plant roots and systemically moved upward through the plant's xylem tissues (Nisbet et al., 1993). Moreover, the systematically absorption of phenolic compounds by tomato roots might have induced tolerance against nematodes (Mohan, 2011).

Biochemical activities

Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potassium (NPK) contents

A significant suppression in NPK contents was recorded in root-knot nematode inoculated plants. A detectable induction in such contents was indicated with the application of BioArc, with percentages of increase reached 67.4, 127.8 and 64.0%, respectively, over the control when it was applied as soil drench two times after nematode inoculation (Fig.2). Previous studies revealed that *B. megaterium* is helpful in solubilizing of phosphorus and makes it available for plant growth and roots can gain carbon compounds *i.e.* sugars and organic acids, essential for bacterial growth

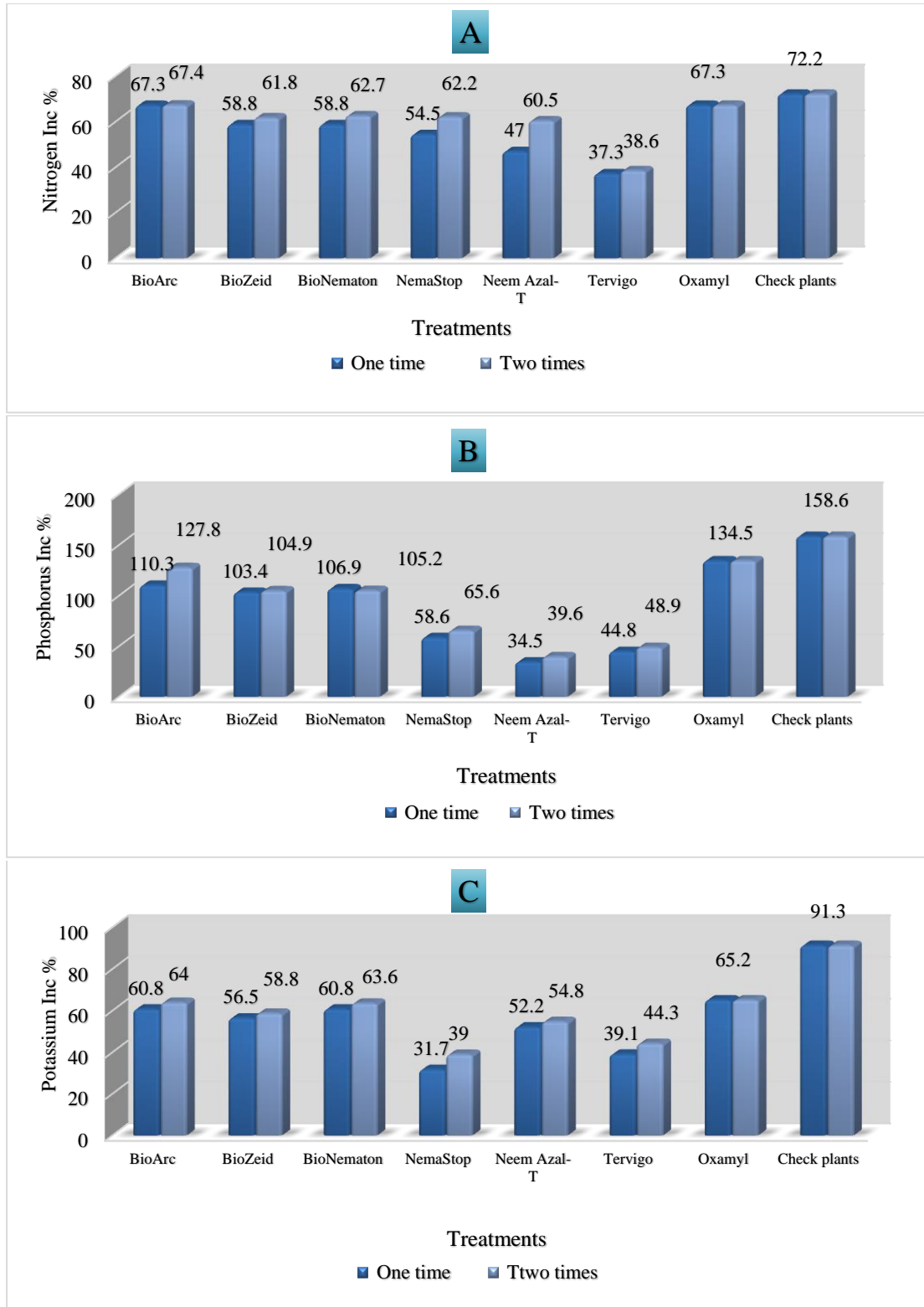


Fig.2. Influence of six biopesticides applied as soil drench one and two times on percentages of increase in nitrogen (N), phosphorus and potassium (K) in dried leaves of cowpea cv. Kafr El-sheikh-1 infected with *Meloidogyne incognita* under greenhouse conditions.

(Khan et al., 2010; Radwan et al., 2012). Also, *B. megaterium* mj1212 significantly in the amino acids uptake. It might produce the amino acids or fix nitrogen to promote plant growth (Kang et al., 2014).

Photosynthetic pigments

Total chlorophyll content

All tested biopesticides significantly increased percentage values of total chlorophyll in cowpea plant infected with *M. incognita*. Introduction of BioArc two times performed the best comparing to nematode alone with value amounted to 67.3% next to Oxamyl (Fig.3A). Plant growth promoting rhizobacteria (PGPR) significantly influence the chlorophyll content (Akhtar et al., 2013; Abo-Kora et al., 2016). The increasing of chlorophyll in all treatments of PGPR probably resulted in higher photosynthetic rates and thus, improved plants biomass (Vafadar et al., 2013).

Carotenoids

The root-knot nematode, *M. incognita* infection induced a significant ($P \leq 0.5$) reduction in the photosynthetic pigment, carotenoid (41.7%). Introduction of BioArc (49.3%) two times as soil drench exhibited potent activity against *M. incognita* (Fig.3B). Inoculation with bacterial strains significantly increased the carotenoids contents compared to control (Saharan and Nehra, 2011; Abo-Kora et al., 2016).

Plant defenses

Ascorbic acid

Ascorbic acid plays a pivotal role in the systemic defense mechanism of cowpea to *M. incognita*. The present data demonstrated a significant decrement in ascorbic acid (54.9%) due to nematode infection. Application of BioArc, one or two times, as soil drench resulted in higher percentages of increase 92.5 and 83.6% in ascorbic acid, respectively next to oxamyl (107.5%) (Fig.4). It is suggested that plants utilized ascorbic acid for the synthesis of mitochondrial hydroxyproline proteins which control the development of cyanide resistant respiration (Arrigoni et al., 1979; Bakr and Hewedy, 2018).

Salicylic acid and phenol content

Salicylic acid (SA) is a phenolic phytohormone found in plants and plays an important role in plant growth and development. It has been found to limit the degree of root-knot nematodes (J2) infestation and nematode reproduction index (Molinari and Loffredo, 2006) The role of salicylic acid in defensive response of many crops such as tomato to root-knot nematode (RKN) is conferred by the gene Mi-1 which is associated with a localized hypersensitive response (HR) by the cells at the site of infection (Akhtar and Malik, 2000). Herein, plant defenses i.e. salicylic acid and phenol content were significantly ($P < 0.05$) reduced in root-knot nematode inoculated plants. Soil drench with BioNematon and BioArc showed similar activity against *M. incognita* and exhibited remarkable increment in such components giving percentages of increase reached 47.1 and 114.7%; 42.9 and 112.9%, consecutively (Fig.5 A&B).

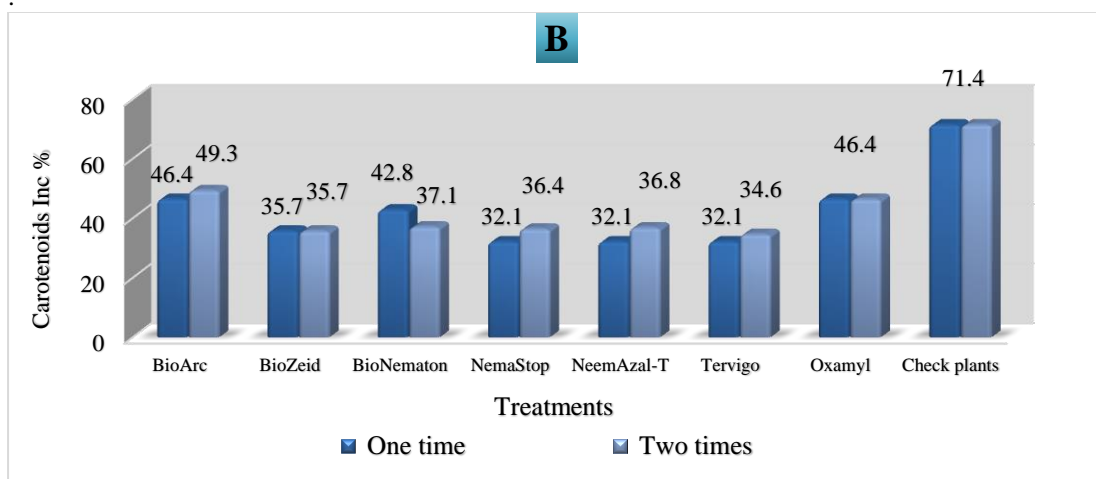
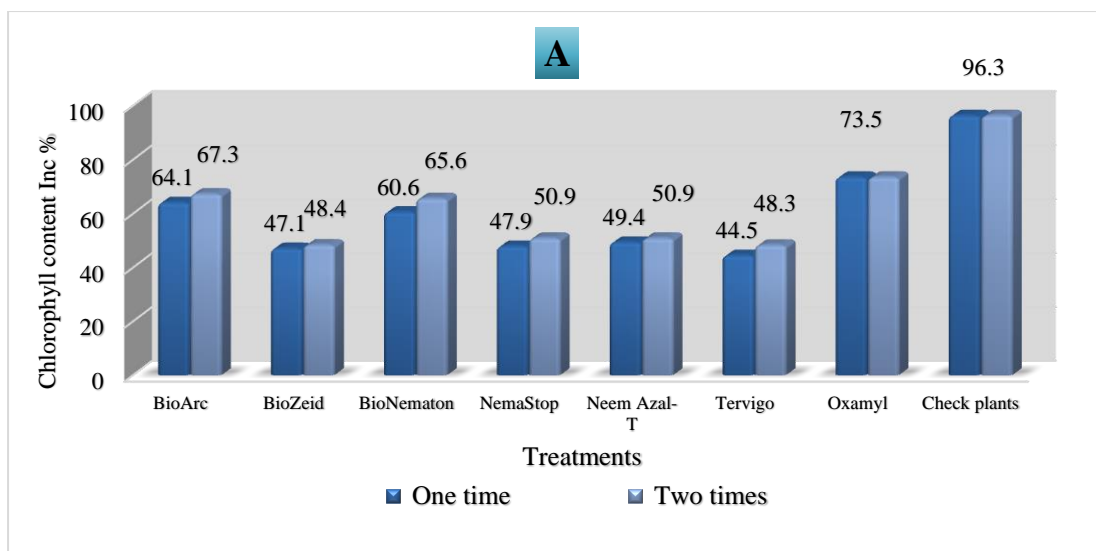


Fig. 3. Influence of six commercial biopesticides applied as soil drench one and two times on percentage of increase in chlorophyll and carotenoids in dried leaves of cowpea cv. Kafr El-sheikh-1 infected with *Meloidogyne incognita* under greenhouse conditions.

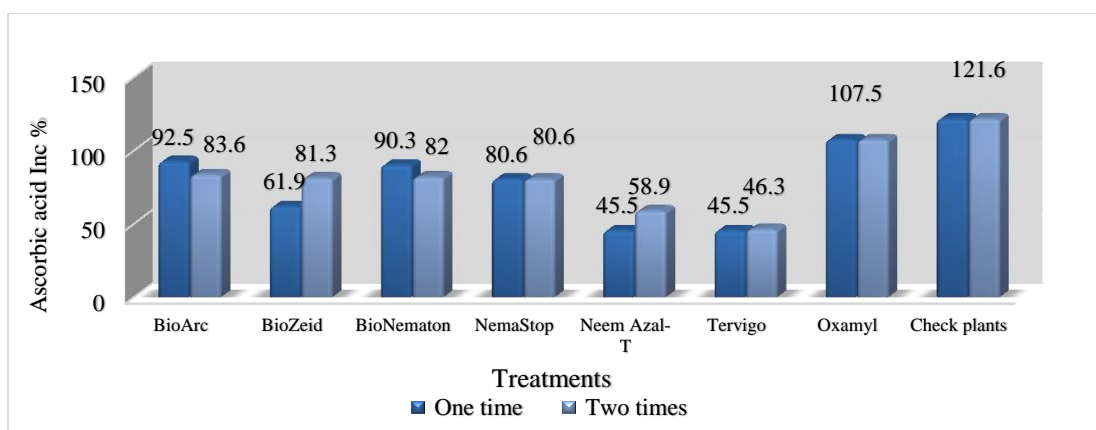


Fig. 4. Influence of six commercial biopesticides applied as soil drench one and two times on percentage of increase in ascorbic acid in dried leaves of cowpea cv. Kafr El-sheikh-1 infected with *Meloidogyne incognita* under greenhouse conditions.

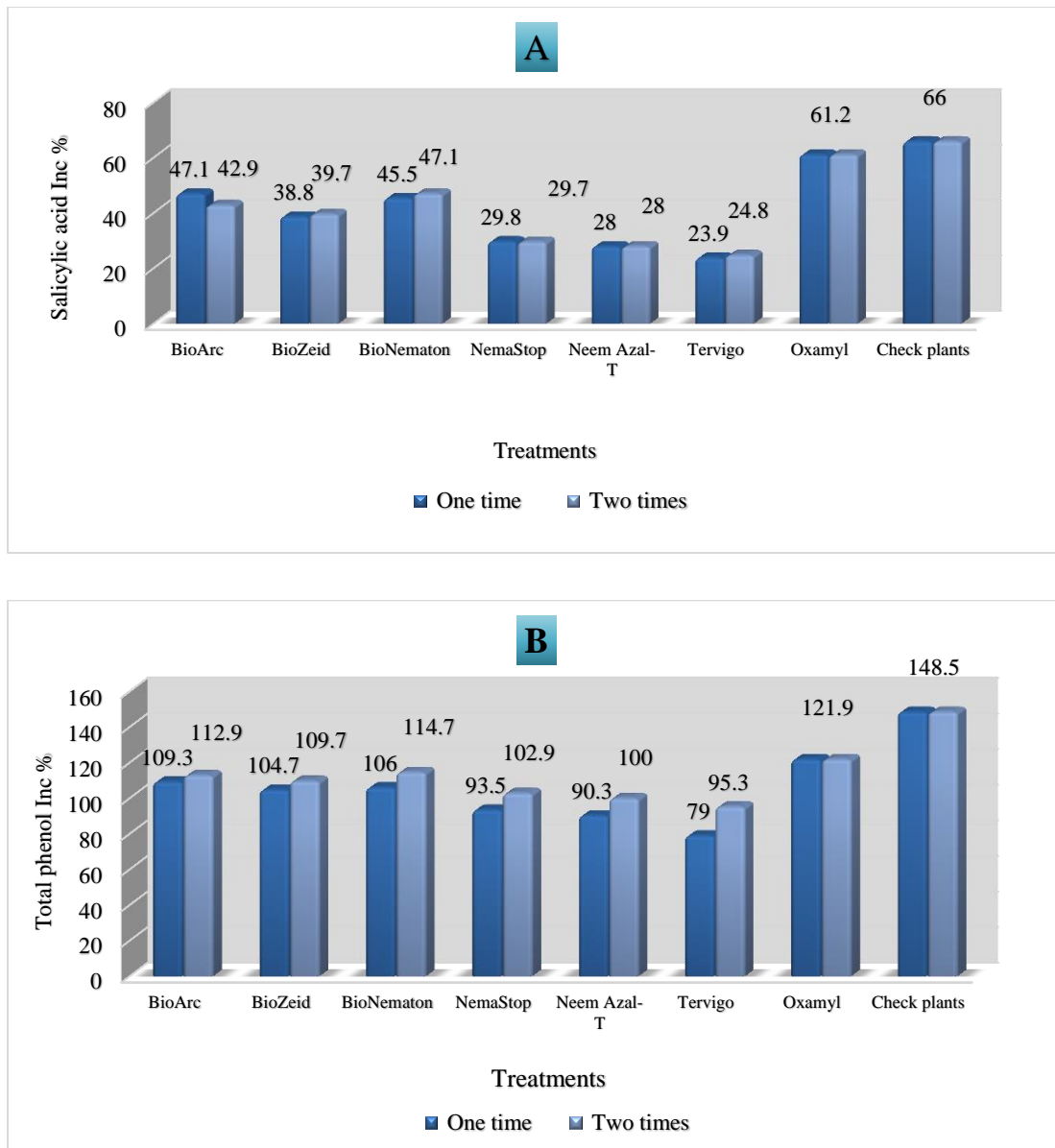


Fig. 5. Influence of six commercial biopesticides applied as soil drench one and two times on percentage of increase in total phenol in dried leaves of cowpea cv. Kafr El-sheikh-1 infected with *Meloidogyne incognita* under greenhouse conditions.

The time and rate of applications are very significant for the effectiveness of biocontrol agents. In the present study, repeated applications with one week interval showed better performance than did those applied once. However, no significant differences were noticed that may be due to soil type or biotic and abiotic factors in soil (Khyami-Horani and Al-Banna, 2006). According to Silveira and Freitas (2007), the introduction of the microorganisms to soil must be as early as possible, as the dynamics of the ecosystem that they attempt to invade may hinder their establishment. Furthermore, application of *Trichoderma* isolates at early time to the soil suppressed the degree of damage caused by *M. arenaria* and *M. javanica* (Radwan et al., 2012). Metwally and Zawam (2015) reported significant differences in the number of *M. javanica* developmental stages and eggs/5g roots, juveniles/ 250 cm³ soil between peanut plants treated one time with *T. harzianum*, *B. subtilis* and NemaStop and those treated two or three times.

In conclusion application of commercial microbial pesticides containing *B. megaterium* or *P. lilacinus* or *T. album*, one or two times is considered a successful candidate to achieve biocontrol potential of *M. incognita* on cowpea and significant increase in biochemical constitutions and plant defenses. The botanical pesticide, azadirachtin in par with *S. avermitilis* ranked the next in reducing galling, nematode multiplication and promoting growth attributes as well. Further studies are needed using organic matter with the application of microbial pesticides to improve the potentials of bio-agents and achieve safe and ecofriendly management of root-knot nematodes under greenhouse and field conditions.

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الملخص العربي

المبيدات الحيوية - بدائل صديقة للبيئة لمكافحة نيماتودا تعقد الجذور (ميلودوجين انكوجنيتا) التي تصيب نبات اللوبيا

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تناولت الدراسة الحالية تأثير استخدام 6 مبيدات حيوية تجارية هي بيوارك (*Bacillus megaterium*) وبيوزيد (BioArc) وبيونيماتون (*Trichoderma album*) ونيماستوب (*Paecilomyces lilacinus*) ونيماستوب (NemaStop) ونيماستوب (*Streptomyces*) ونيماستوب (*Abamectin*) ونيماستوب (*Azadirachtin*) ونيماستوب (*Neem Azal-T*) ونيماستوب (*Avermectin*) ونيماستوب (*S. avermectilis*) ضد نيماتودا تعقد الجذور *M. incognita* علي نبات اللوبيا صنف كفر الشيخ-1 تحت ظروف الصوبة بطريقة إبتلال التربة مرة واحدة ومرتين. وبعد 60 يوم من الزراعة وإضافة المعاملات المختبرة تم حصاد التجربة وسجلت القياسات النباتية والنيماتودية المطلوبة .

أظهرت نتائج معاملة نباتات اللوبيا بالمبيدات الحيوية بطريقة إبتلال التربة لمرة واحدة ومرتين والعدوى ببيض النيماتودا (1000 بيضة/نبات) مايلي :

- حققت جميع المبيدات الحيوية المختبرة فروق معنوية واضحة عند مستوى ($P \leq 0.05$) عند إضافتها بطريقة إبتلال التربة لمرة (3ايام) ومرتين (3-10 ايام) منالعدوى بالنيماتودا.
- أظهرت المعاملات تحسن واضح في قيم نمواطوال واوزان نبات اللوبيا صنف كفر الشيخ-1
- حققت المعاملة بالمبيدالحيوي BioArc بطريقة إبتلال التربة مرتين أعلى نسبة زيادة بالنسبة لقيم طول الساق ووزن المجموع الكلي الرطب والوزن الجاف للنبات.
- ومن جهة اخرى أظهرت كل المعاملات خفض معنوي للعدد الكلي للنيماتودا والإناث وأعداد كتل البيض وعدد البيض لكل كتله البيض وكانت افضل المعاملات المعاملة بالمبيدالحيوي BioNematon عندالمعاملة بطريقة إبتلال التربة مرتين.
- حققت المعاملات المختبرة وخاصة المعاملة بالبيوارك والبيونيماتون افضل زيادة معنوية في عنصرالنتروجين والفسفور والبوتاسيوم وقيم الصبغات النباتية (الكاروتين والمحتوالكلي للكورفيل) وعوامل المقاومة النباتية والتي تشمل حمض الاسكوريك وحمض السالسليك والمحتوى الكلي للفينول.