

Original Research Article

<https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2017.612.156>

## New Record of Anthracnose Disease of Pleomele (*Dracaena reflexa* Lam.) from West Bengal, India

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### ABSTRACT

#### Keywords

Pleomele,  
*Dracaena reflexa*,  
Anthracnose,  
*Colletotrichum*  
*gloeosporioides*,  
West Bengal.

#### Article Info

##### Accepted:

12 October 2017

##### Available Online:

10 December 2017

Occurrence of anthracnose disease of Pleomele (*Dracaena reflexa* Lam.) is first time observed during mid-August to October, 2017, from nursery garden of Salt lake City, Kolkata, West Bengal, India. Typical small to medium sized light grey - white spots surrounded by irregular dark brown zonate margin with numerous production of concentric brown to black dot like stromatic structures are observed on the upper surface of leaves. Based on cultural, morphological, vegetative and reproductive structures, the causal pathogen of anthracnose disease is identified as *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* which is being considered as new record from West Bengal. Spores of *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* produced on potato dextrose agar, are hyaline, 1-celled, smooth walled, eguttulate, cylindrical with rounded ends measuring 8.2 – 16.8 (av. 12.6) x 3.0 – 5.5 (av. 4.4)  $\mu$ . The hyphae produced are hyaline, thin and septate, varied from 10.5 – 14.2 (av. 13.2)  $\mu$  in diameter. Acervuli are pale brown to black, 133.5 – 195.1 (av.167.2)  $\mu$  in size with numerous, black to dark brown, 1 – 3 septate, unbranched, 10.1 – 13.3 (av. 12.0) x 3.0 – 3.8 (av. 3.4)  $\mu$  sized pointed setae.

### Introduction

*Dracaena reflexa* (family- Asparagaceae), commonly called Pleomele or Song of India, is a species of *Dracaena* which is a tropical plant native to Madagascar, Mauritius and other nearby islands of the Indian Ocean. It is widely grown as an ornamental plant and houseplant, valued for its richly coloured, evergreen, variegated leaves and thick, irregular stems. Traditional medicine practitioners of Madagascar have long believed *Dracaena reflexa* to cure malarial symptoms, poisoning, dysentery, diarrhea, dysmenorrhea and to be useful as an antipyretic and haemostatic agent (c.f. Randrianarivelojosia *et al.*, 2003). It has also

the capacity to remove a considerable amount of toxins from the environment. On literature surveyed, it has been found that the genus *Dracaena* is attacked by at least 15 fungal, 1 bacterial, 2 viral and 3 nematode diseases as reported from India and different parts of the world. But there was only one record of bacterial leaf spot disease caused by *Burkholderia gladioli* on *Dracaena reflexa* from New Zealand (Romberg *et al.*, 2010).

Several species of *Dracaena* were known to be attacked by anthracnose disease caused by *Gloeosporium* and *Colletotrichum* spp. Leaf spot of *Dracaena hookeriana* was reported

from Chandigarh caused by *Gloeosporium polymorphum* (c.f. Sohi, 1990). Serious damage by anthracnose (*Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*) on greenhouse crops of *Dracaena deremensis* was first time observed in Italy (Lenna and Montecchio, 1995). Anthracnose of *Dracaena fragrans* by *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* was recorded from China (Wang *et al.*, 1997). Another species, *Colletotrichum dracaenophilum* on *Dracaena sanderiana* was described as new from China (Farr *et al.*, 2006), Iran (Komaki *et al.*, 2012) and Egypt (Morsy and Elshahawy, 2016). Anthracnose of *Dracaena braunii*, caused by *Colletotrichum dracaenophilum* was also reported from Bulgaria (Bobev *et al.*, 2008), China (Liu *et al.*, 2014) and Brazil (Macedo and Barreto, 2016). There were reports of four species of *Colletotrichum* in association with *D. braunii*, namely, *C. dracaenophilum*, *C. gloeosporioides*, *C. petchii* (Farr and Rossman, 2012) and *C. boninense* (Farr *et al.*, 2006). But there is no record on occurrence of anthracnose disease on *Dracaena reflexa*. From mid-August to October, 2017, it has been found that the plant is suffering severely from anthracnose disease. A detailed study on this disease along with its causal agent has been conducted during present investigation. Objective of this study is to know the intensity and time of occurrence of diseases, pathogenicity establishment and characterization of the pathogen on this plant.

## Materials and Methods

### Collection of diseased sample

Diseased leaves were collected from nursery garden of Salt lake City, Kolkata, West Bengal, India. Typical small to medium sized light grey - white spots surrounded by irregular dark brown zonate margin with numerous production of concentric brown to black dot like stromatic structures were

observed on the upper surface of leaf. In severe case, several spots coalesced and total leaves dried up basipetally.

### Pure culture isolation

Diseased leaves were cut into small pieces, surface sterilized in 1% sodium hypochlorite for 45 - 60 seconds, rinsed three times in sterile distilled water, plated on water agar (Fig. 1D) and then incubated at 28°C for 5 days. Hyphal tips from the margin of developing colony were picked up and transferred to potato dextrose agar (PDA) medium for pure culture preparation (Fig. 1E).

### Morphological observations

Series of slides were prepared from cultures or infected parts for morpho-metric studies of fungal spores, spore bearing and other structures. Micro-photograph of all fungal structures was taken with help of Leica Binocular Microscope and or Karl Zeiss Phase Contrast Microscope and by using Canon Powershot A640 camera. Dimensions of conidia, conidiophore, acervuli with setae were measured using AxioVision (Rel. 4.8) software.

### Establishment of pathogenicity

A pathogenicity test was performed by inoculating healthy leaves with six-day-old purified active fungal culture under controlled laboratory condition. Mycelial and conidial plugs (5 mm diameter) were taken from potato dextrose agar (PDA) and placed on detached leaves. The inoculated leaves were kept in moistened plastic bags in the dark for two days and then in natural light at 20°C. Although the method of inoculation was somewhat artificial, the symptoms were similar to those observed in natural condition and the fungus was reisolated from infected

parts. The control leaves, inoculated with PDA plugs, remained healthy.

## Results and Discussion

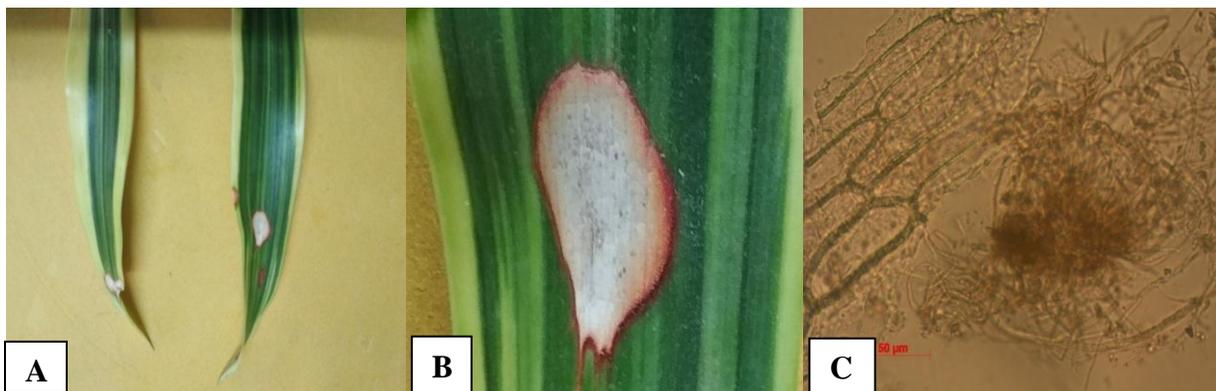
Anthrachnose disease of *Dracaena* occurs regularly in garden houses which ultimately reduce its marketable value. Though the disease occurs throughout the year in different ornamental growing areas, but severity and sporulation of the pathogen was noticed during mid-August to October.

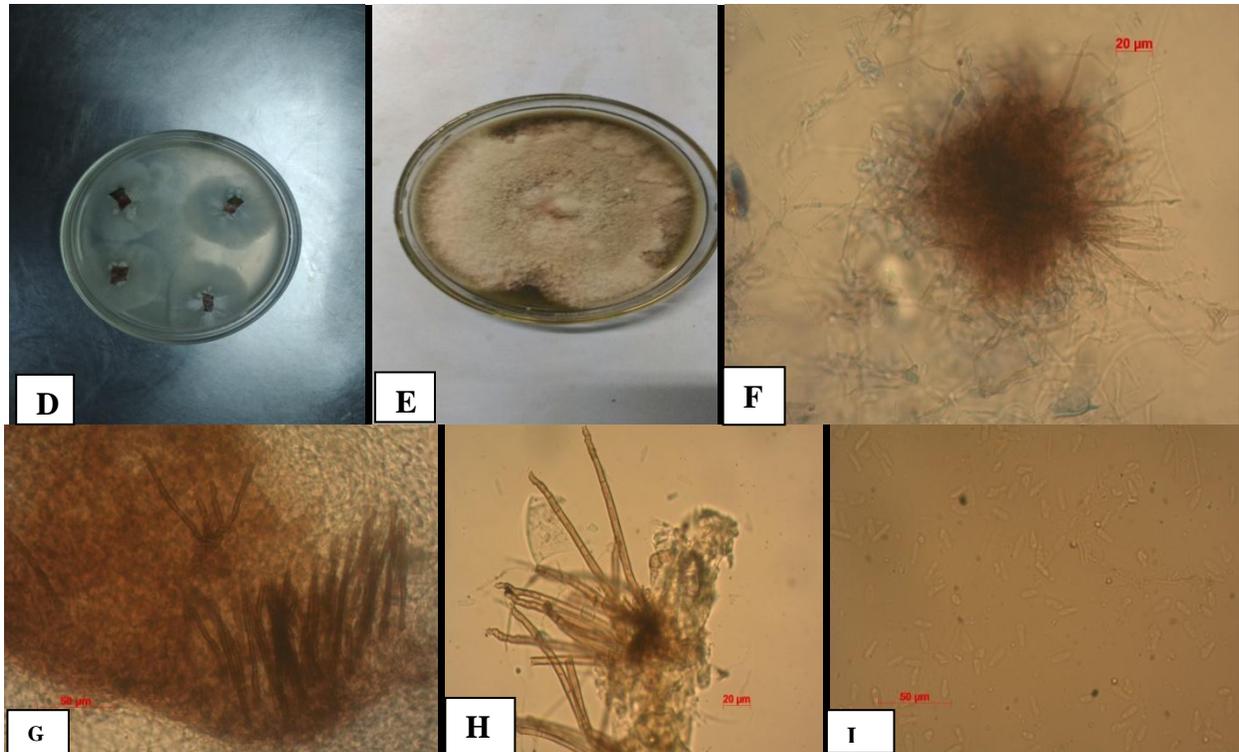
It was observed that 20 – 35% leaf area (rating: 4) was covered with spots based on 0-6 disease scoring scale (McKinny, 1923). The infection began as small, round to oval brown spots with white-grey centres, which generally appeared close to leaf margin and middle portion of leaf (Fig. 1A). As disease progressed, the leaves showed characteristic leaf spot symptoms with light brown to grey coloured necrotic areas bordered by dark brown wavy margins. Upon binocular observation, brown-black, erumpent, dot, 71 - 92.6 (av. 74.6)  $\mu$  sized stromatic mass like structures could be observed from the host tissues (Fig. 1C). On PDA medium the fungus produced cottony white mycelial growth which was slightly convex and dense. Upon

observation from below greyish coloured mycelia could be observed. Fluffy mycelial growth covered the media completely with numerous productions of acervuli near the inoculated disc.

On the potato dextrose agar medium, the hyphae produced were hyaline, thin and septate. Its diameter varied from 10.5 – 14.2 (av. 13.2)  $\mu$ . Acervuli were pale brown to black, 133.5 – 195.1 (av.167.2)  $\mu$  in size. Setae (Fig. 1G, H) were numerous, black to dark brown, 1 – 3 septate, unbranched, 10.1 – 13.3 (av. 12.0) x 3.0 – 3.8 (av. 3.4)  $\mu$  in size with pointed tips. Conidia were hyaline, 1-celled, smooth walled, eguttulate, cylindrical with rounded ends measuring 8.2 – 16.8 (av. 12.6) x 3.0 – 5.5 (av. 4.4)  $\mu$  in size (Fig. 1I). Several species of *Dracaena* were known to be attacked by *Gloeosporium polymorphum* and six different species of *Colletotrichum*, viz., *C. dracaenophilum*, *C. dracaenicola*, *C. gloeosporioides*, *C. petchii*, *C. boninense* and *C. dracaena-fragrantis*. The above mentioned description of isolated pathogen was verified with the description of *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* given by Saccardo (1884), described as conidiomata were acervulus, amphigenous, mostly epiphyllous, subepidermal.

**Fig.1** A, B – Anthracnose disease symptom, C – Microscopic view of acervulus obtained from host, D – Isolation of pathogen, E – Pure culture (on PDA medium), F – Artificial production of acervulus on PDA medium, G, H - Setae, I - Conidia with conidiophores





Setae were often present on acervuli but sometimes arising alone from stomata, forming dense fascicles and bearing enteroblastic conidia apically. Conidiogenous cells were discrete, enteroblastic, phialidic, hyaline and smooth. Conidia were slimy, formed singly, cylindrical, (10 -) 15 – 20 (- 25) x (3 -) 4 - 6  $\mu$  in size, apex obtuse, base sub-acute, aseptate, guttulate, hyaline, smooth, forming septum before germination. Appressoria with entire or sometimes slightly irregularly lobate margin were ovate, globose or ampulliform, brown to medium brown, 8 - 12 x 6 - 9  $\mu$  in size. When the acervuli and conidial characteristics of causal fungal pathogen of the present study were compared with above mentioned anthracnose causing fungal species, it differed from *Gloeosporium* due to the presence of setae and also from other species of *Colletotrichum* due to dissimilarity in spore shape and size but exhibit gross similarity with *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*. So, the causal fungus of presently described anthracnose disease of *Dracaena reflexa* is being proposed as

*Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*. It is the first record of the pathogen from West Bengal.

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**How to cite this article:**

Arghya Banerjee, Saidul Islam, Rahamatulla Middy and Partha Sarathi Nath. 2017. New Record of Anthracnose Disease of Pleomele (*Dracaena reflexa* Lam.) from West Bengal, India. *Int.J.Curr.Microbiol.App.Sci*. 6(12): 1394-1398.  
doi: <https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2017.612.156>