



ANTAGONISTIC ACTIVITY OF ENDOPHYTIC BACTERIA ISOLATED FROM THAI MANGIFERA SPECIES AGAINST PHYTOPTHORA PALMIVORA

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DEPARTEMENT OF BIOLOGY FACULTY OF MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL SCIENCES **IPB UNIVERSITY BOGOR** 2025





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ABSTRAK

DINI KHAIRANI. Antagonistic Activity of Endophytic Bacteria Isolated from Thai Mangifera Species Against Phytophthora palmivora. Dibimbing oleh NISA RACHMANIA MUBARIK dan PRISSANA WIRIYATIJITSOMBOON.

Phytophthora palmivora merupakan patogen yang merusak dan menjadi ancaman serius bagi pertanian tropis, khususnya pada tanaman bernilai ekonomi tinggi di Asia Tenggara. Strategi pengendalian konvensional, seperti penggunaan fungisida kimia dan antimikroba berbasis tanaman, sering menimbulkan kekhawatiran terkait dampak lingkungan serta potensi resistensi patogen. Bakteri endofit, yang hidup di dalam jaringan tanaman tanpa menimbulkan gejala penyakit, muncul sebagai kandidat agen hayati yang menjanjikan karena kemampuannya menghasilkan senyawa bioaktif. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengisolasi bakteri endofit dari tanaman mangga (Mangifera spp.) serta mengevaluasi aktivitas antagonistiknya terhadap P. palmivora. Sampel akar, batang, dan daun dikumpulkan dari empat provinsi di Thailand: Bangkok, Ang Thong, Roi Et, dan Chai Nat. Sebanyak 23 isolat berhasil diperoleh dan diuji menggunakan metode kultur ganda. Dari hasil uji, tujuh isolat menunjukkan aktivitas antagonistik yang signifikan terhadap P. palmivora, dengan nilai Persentase Inhibisi Pertumbuhan Radial (PIRG) berkisar antara 73,89% hingga 82,78%. Penghambatan tertinggi ditunjukkan oleh isolat ChR 4. Karakterisasi morfologi dan fisiologi menunjukkan bahwa isolat aktif merupakan bakteri Gram positif berbentuk batang, katalase positif, dan oksidase negatif. Temuan ini menyoroti potensi bakteri endofit dari tanaman mangga sebagai agen pengendali hayati terhadap P. palmivora, yang berpotensi menjadi alternatif lebih berkelanjutan dibandingkan penggunaan fungisida kimia dalam perlindungan tanaman tropis.

Kata Kunci: agen hayati, antagonistik, endofit, mangga, *Phytophthora palmivora*, uji ganda.

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ABSTRACT

DINI KHAIRANI. Antagonistic Activity of Endophytic Bacteria Isolated from Thai *Mangifera* Species Against *Phytophthora palmivora*. Supervised by NISA RACHMANIA MUBARIK and PRISSANA WIRIYATIJITSOMBOON.

Phytophthora palmivora is a destructive pathogen that poses a significant threat tropical agriculture, particularly high-value crops in Southeast Asia. conventional control methods, such as chemical fungicides and plant-derived antimicrobials, raise environmental impact and resistance concerns. Endophytic Sacteria, which reside in plant tissues without causing disease symptoms, are promising biocontrol agents due to their ability to produce bioactive compounds. This study aimed to isolate endophytic bacteria from mango (Mangifera spp.) and evaluate their antagonistic activity against P. palmivora. Samples of roots, stems, and leaves were collected from four provinces in Thailand: Bangkok, Ang Thong, Roi Et, and Chai Nat. A total of 23 isolates were obtained and screened using the dual culture method. Seven isolates showed significant antifungal activity, with Percentage of Inhibition of Radial Growth (PIRG) values ranging from 73.89% to 82.78%. The highest inhibition was recorded for the isolate ChR 4. Morphological and physiological analyses revealed that the active isolates were Gram-positive, rod-shaped bacteria, catalase-positive, and oxidase-negative. These results highlight the potential of mango-associated endophytic bacteria as biocontrol agents against P. palmivora, offering a potentially more sustainable alternative to chemical fungicides in tropical crop protection.

Keyword: antagonistic, biocontrol agents, dual test, endophytic, mango, *Phytophthora palmivora*.

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FOREWORDS

The more I learn about Biology, the more I realize how vast the knowledge is, how much change we can create, and how nature has its way of healing through its laws. This research, titled "Antagonistic Activity of Endophytic Bacteria Isolated from Thai Mangifera Species Against Phytophthora palmivora", marks my first step in applying the biological sciences I have studied to explore the real-world potential and contribute to sustainable agriculture.

Alhamdulillah, all praise and gratitude be to Allah SWT for the countless blessings, ease, and guidance throughout this journey. Without His help, this work would not have been possible. I hope this research serves as a humble contribution to the scientific community and is of benefit in the future.

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Bogor, August 2025

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