Development of Seed-Treating Biostilumants for Promoting Soybean Growth and Health

Rosalie Calderon, Jonas Padilla, Jhonson Leonard, Chang Yoon Jeong, Boyd Padgett, and <u>Jong Hyun Ham</u>

LSU AgCenter



Challenges in Crop Production



https://www.pioneer.com/us/agronomy/soybean_fertility.html



- Biotic and abiotic stresses
- High cost of fertilizers and pesticides



→ It is imperative to develop innovative materials and methods for more sustainable production of crops



https://extension.sdstate.edu/late-season-soybeandiseases-know-whats-killing-your-soybeans

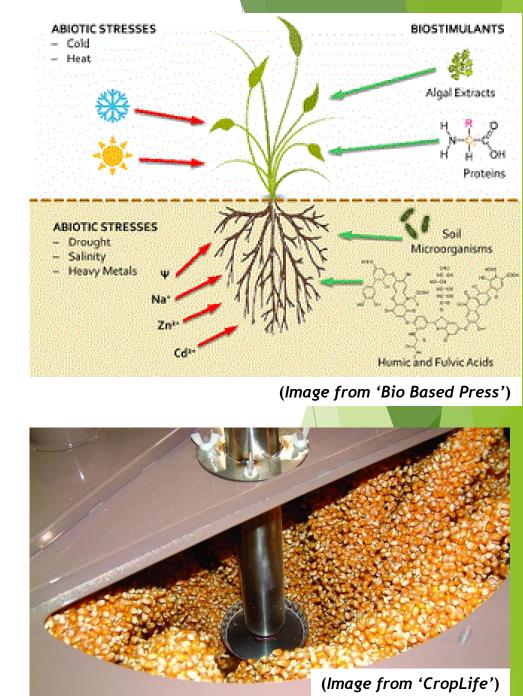
Two Major Directions of This Study

I. Biostimulants

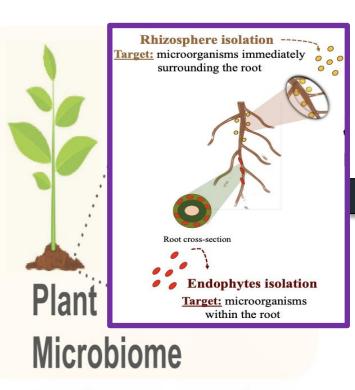
- (Definition) Any natural substances, microorganisms, or mixtures of them that enhance nutrition efficiency, growth, yield, quality, and/or tolerance to biotic and abiotic stresses.
- Contribute to sustainable and high-output/low-input crop productions

II. Seed Treatment

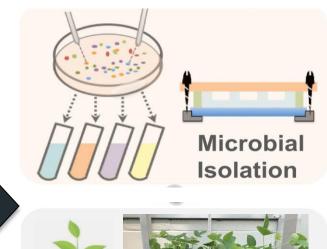
 More efficient and economical compared to other application methods, such as foliar spraying and soil drenching.



Conceptual Workflow



 Isolation of 'soybeanassociated beneficial bacteria (SABB) from conspicuously healthy or disease tolerant plants in soybean fields





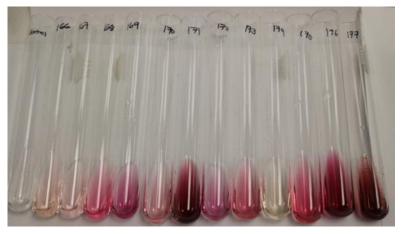
- Screening based on various beneficial activities
- Compatibility test and formulation of SABB consortia
- Test efficacy on soybean plants



- Characterization of biological mechanisms
- Development of formulation methods for seed or soil treatments

Beneficial Activities for Screening SABB

IAA production



Germination and seedling growth



Nitrogen *fixation*



Antimicrobial activities



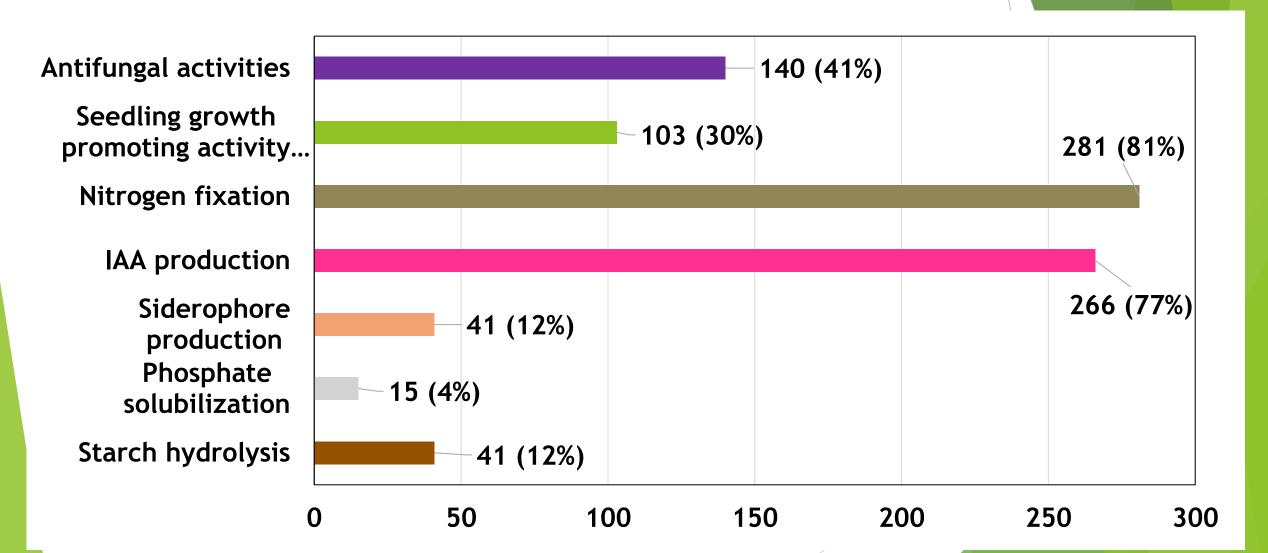
Siderophore production



Phosphate solubilization



Beneficial Activities of the Screened SABB

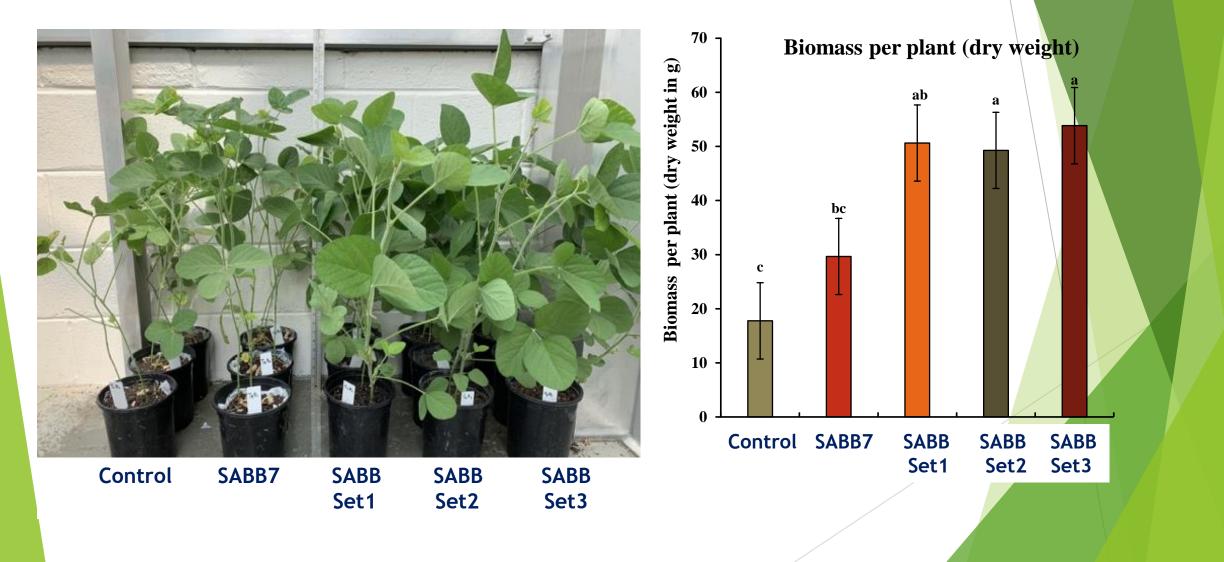


SABB Consortia and Their Subsets Tested

SABBset1 (9 members) SABBset2 (14 members) SABBset3 (23 members) SABBmin1 (5 members) SABBmin2 (7 members) SABBmin3 (9 members) SABBmin4 (10 members)

SABB consortia	Composition (members)	Antifungal activities	Growth promoting activity	Nitrogen fixation	IAA production	Siderophore production	Phosphate solubilization
Set1	9						
Set2	14						
Set3	23						
Setmin1	5			1			
Setmin2	7]			
Setmin3	9						
Setmin4	10						

<u>Greenhouse tests for treated soybean seeds (biomass)</u>



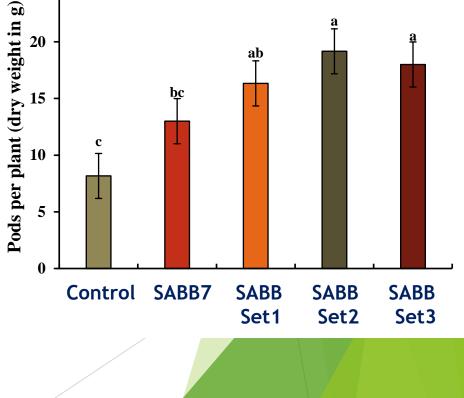
Greenhouse tests for treated soybean seeds (pods)







25



SABB Consortia and Their Subsets Tested

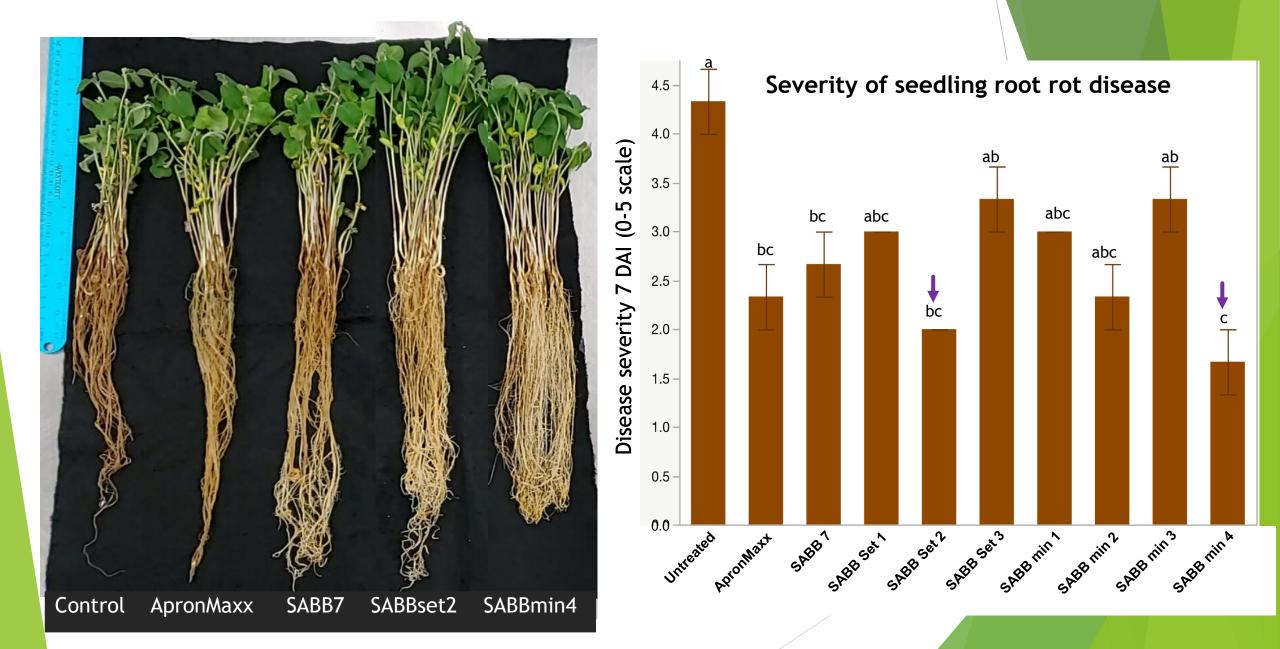
SABBset1 (9 members) SABBset2 (14 members) SABBset3 (23 members) SABBmin1 (5 members) SABBmin2 (7 members) SABBmin3 (9 members) SABBmin4 (10 members)

SABB consortia	Composition (members)	Antifungal activities	Growth promoting activity	Nitrogen fixation	IAA production	Siderophore production	Phosphate solubilization
Set1	9						
Set2	14						
Set3	23						
Setmin1	5						
Setmin2	7]			
Setmin3	9						
Setmin4	10						

Seedling growth resulted from subsets of SABBs



Effect of SABBs on Seedling root rot (Rhizoctonia solani)



SABB Consortia and Their Subsets Tested

SABBset1 (9 members) SABBset2 (14 members) SABBset3 (23 members) SABBmin1 (5 members) SABBmin2 (7 members) SABBmin3 (9 members) SABBmin4 (10 members)

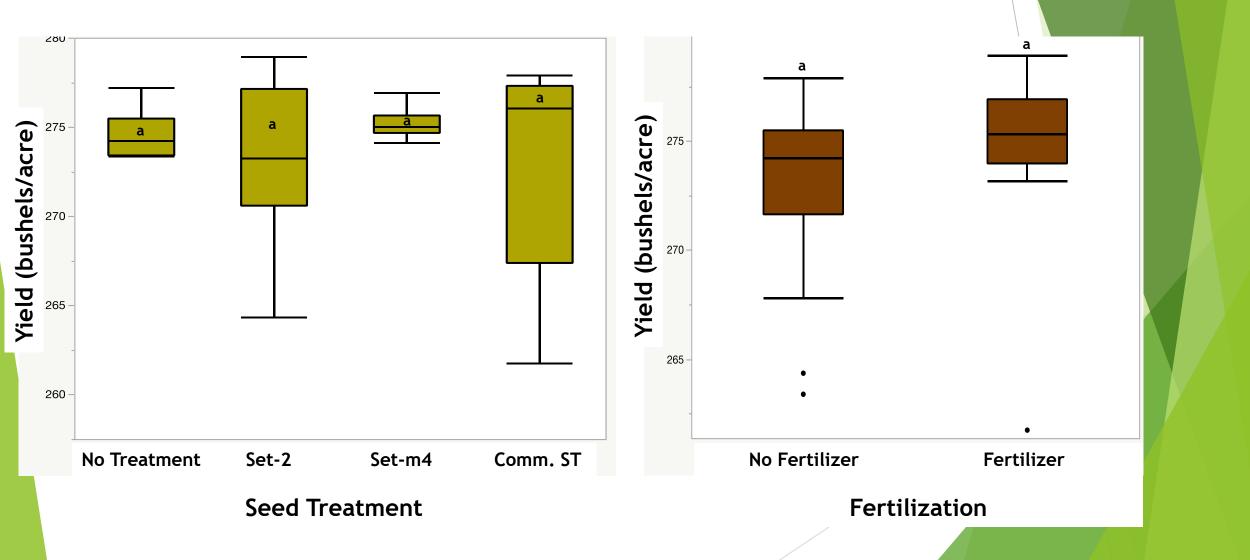
	SABB consortia	Composition (members)	Antifungal activities	Growth promoting activity	Nitrogen fixation	IAA production	Siderophore production	Phosphate solubilization
	Set1	9						
	Set2	14						
	Set3	23						
	Setmin1	5						
	Setmin2	7						
	Setmin3	9						
	Setmin4	10						

Field tests conducted at three research stations of LSU AgCenter

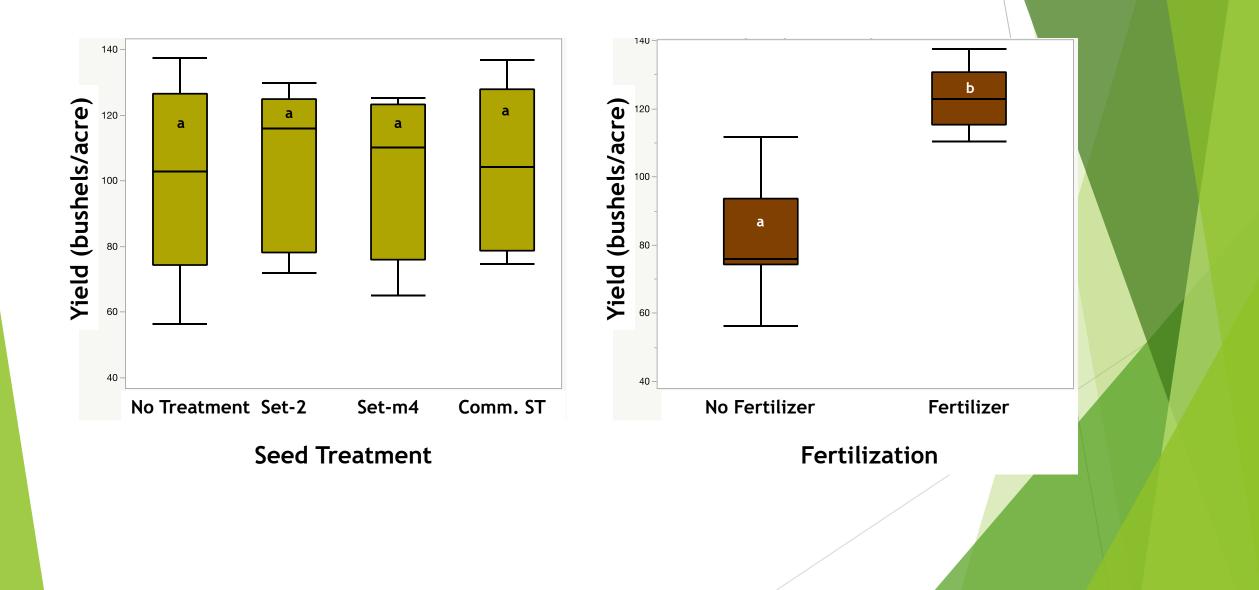


Doyle Chambers Central Research Station, Baton Rouge (July 1, 2021) Dean Lee Research Station, Alexandria (July 21, 2021) Red River Research Station, Bossier City (August 12, 2021)

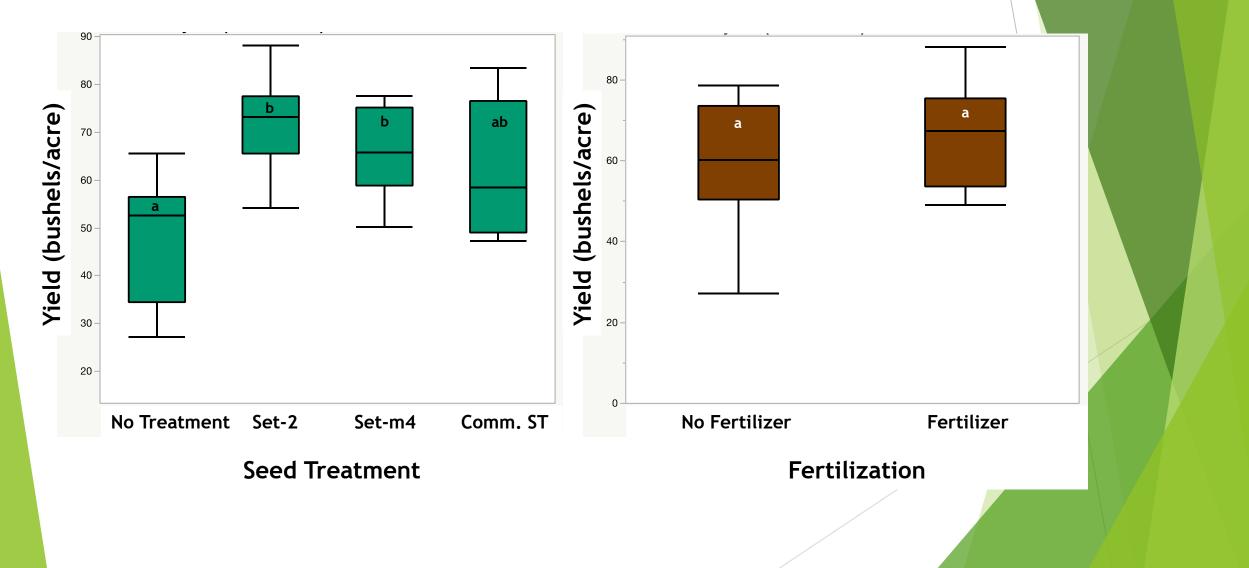
Doyle Chamber Research Station (Yield)



Dean Lee Research Station (Yield)

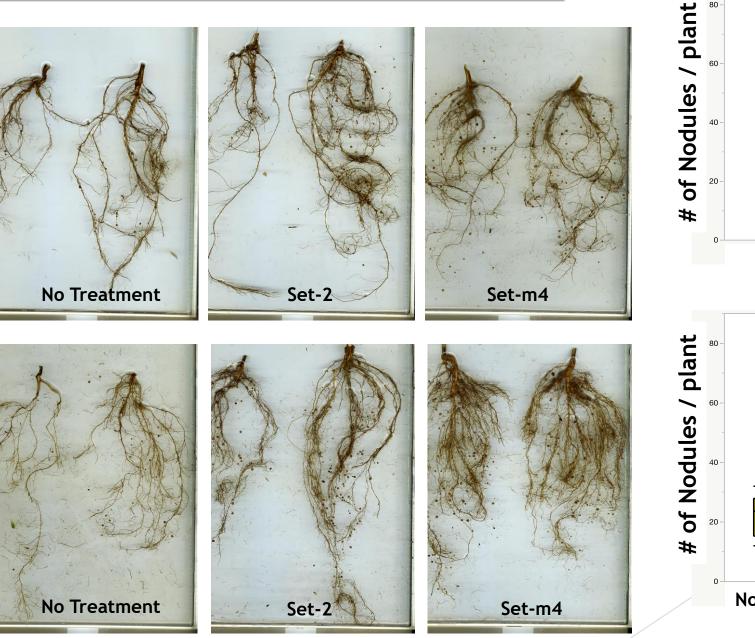


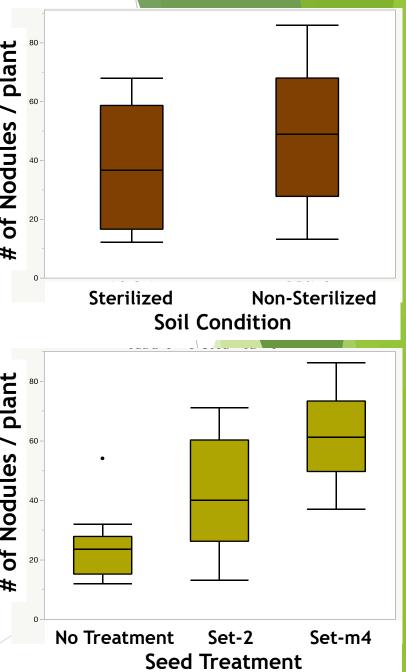
Red River Research Station (Yield)



Effect of SABBs on Root Nodulation

Sterilized Soil Condition





Non-Sterilized Soil Condition

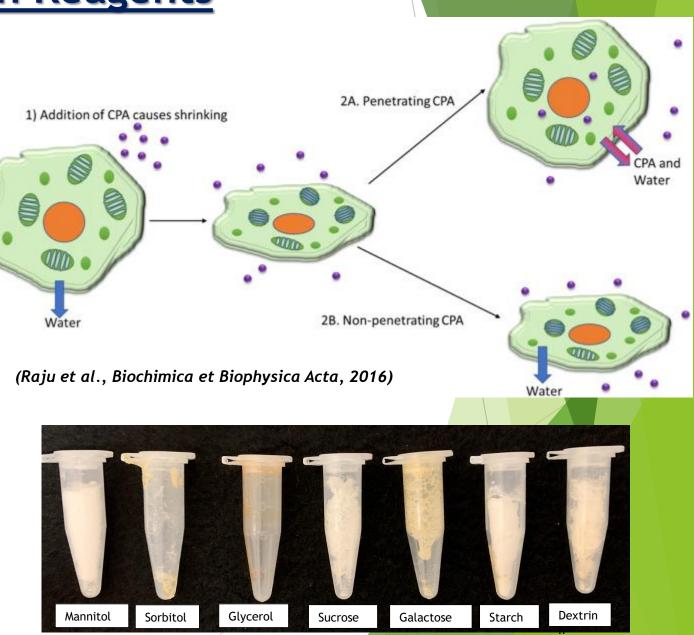
Development of Preservation Reagents

Types of cryoprotectants

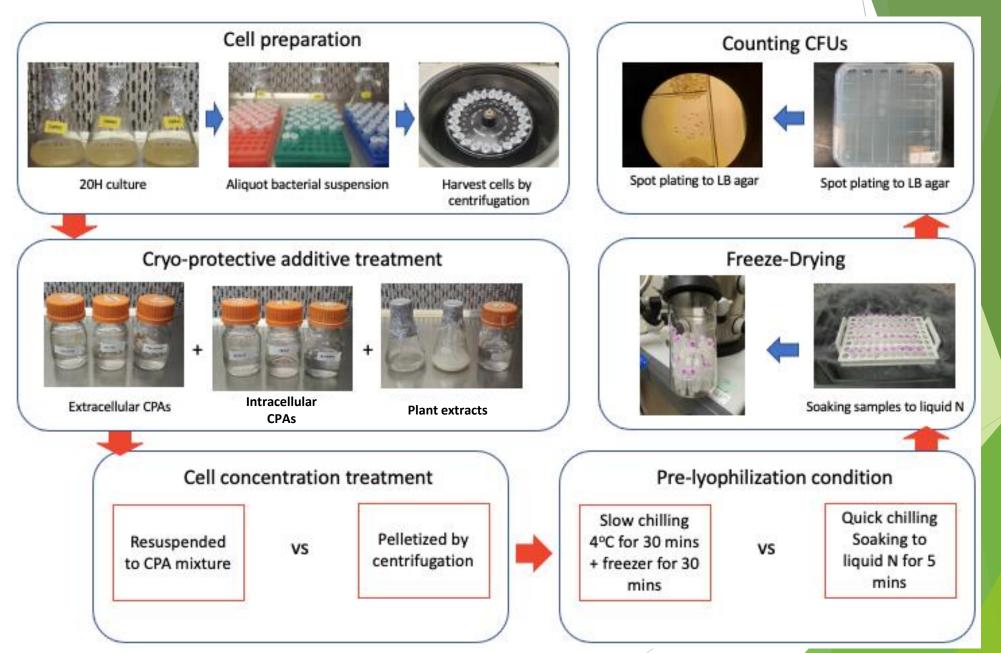
- Extracellular cryoprotectants
 - \checkmark Do not penetrate the bacterial cell wall
 - ✓ Reduce the hyperosmotic gradients
 - Include sucrose, cellobiose, polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP), etc.

Intracellular cryoprotectants

- \checkmark Can penetrate the bacterial cell wall
- Reduce the water crystal formation within the cell
- ✓ Include DMSO, glycine, betaine, glycerol, etc.

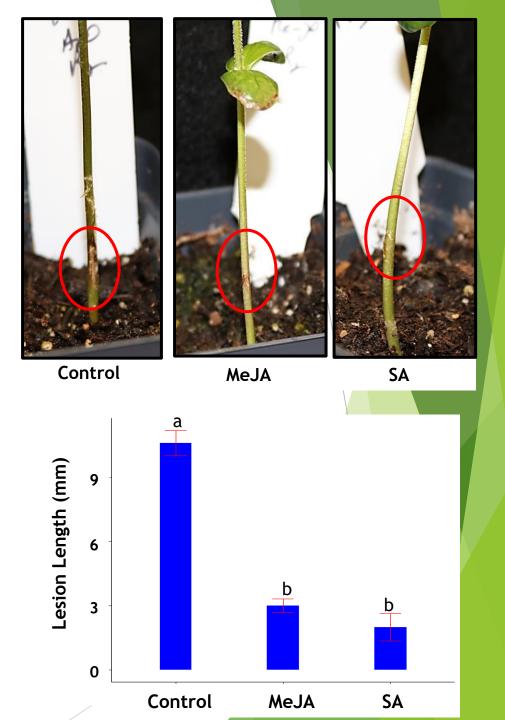


Optimization of bacterial cell lyophilization



Other Materials to Enhance Disease Resistance (Defense-Priming)

- If 'defense-priming' can be achieved through seed treatment, this practice to protect crops could be performed in more efficient and controlled ways.
- We recently observed that treatment of soybean seeds with salicylic acid or methyljasmonic acid caused enhanced resistance of soybean seedlings to the fungal pathogen, *Rhizoctonia solani*.
- Currently, we are testing additional materials to identify good defense-priming materials used for seed treatment (e.g. chitosan, BABA, VOCs, etc.)



Summary

- Soybean-associated beneficial bacteria (SABBs) were screened based on various biological activities beneficial to soybean growth.
- Bacterial mixtures (consortia) of SABBs having multiple beneficial activities showed higher growth-promoting activities than a single SABB through seed treatment, including increased yield and disease suppression as well as enhanced nodule formation.
- Currently, we are developing methodology and reagents for long-term storage of bacterial mixtures, using freeze-drying and various intracellular and extracellular cryoprotectants in combination with plant extracts.
- We are also studying candidate seed-treating materials for enhancing disease resistance of soybean (and rice)





Acknowledgements



THE LOUISIANA Soybean & Grain

RESEARCH & PROMOTION BOARD



Questions:

jham@agcenter.lsu.edu