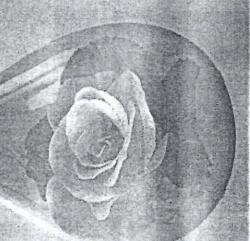


9th CMAPSEEC
Conference on Medicinal and Aromatic
Plants of Southeast European Countries







## 9<sup>th</sup> Conference on Medicinal and Aromatic Plants of Southeast European Countries

26-29 May 2016, Park Hotel Imperial Plovdiv,BULGARIA

# **BOOK OF ABSTRACTS**

## Dear 9th CMAPSEEC Participants,

I am honoured to welcome you on behalf of the Organizing Committee of the 9th Conference on Medicinal and Aromatic Plants of the Southeast European Countries. Traditionally, the Conferences of the Association for Medicinal and Aromatic Plants of the Southeast European Countries gather scientists, professionals and representatives of companies working in the exciting field of medicinal and aromatic plants not only from Southeastern Europe but also from many countries all over the world. This meeting is a great opportunity to share research results, new approaches and ideas, views and visions for the development of the application of medicinal and aromatic plants for the benefit of society. It is also a celebration of human curiosity and endeavour to explore Nature.

We know that there are many conferences to choose from these days and budgets are always tide, so we are glad to have a significant number of abstracts submitted, and we are happy to have you all here, it the beautiful historical city of Plovdiv.

We hope that you will enjoy the scientific program and the social events, meet old friend and make new ones!

Welcome to the 9th CMAPSEEC 2016!

Vassya Bankova, PhD, DSc

Blameoba.

Chair of the Organizing Committee

### 9<sup>th</sup> Conference on Medicinal and Aromatic Plants of Southeast European Countries 26 – 29 May 2016, Plovdiv

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IA

a Starović<sup>2</sup>

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\*\*ELECTION OF SECONDARY-METABOLITE-PRODUCING\*\*SEUDOMONAS CHLORORAPHIS STRAINS EFFECTIVE
\*\*GAINST FUSARIUM SPP., ALTERNARIA ALTERNATA AND
\*\*HOMA SP. ISOLATED FROM HELICHRYSUM ITALICUM

Dragana Jošić<sup>1</sup>, Radmila Pivić<sup>1</sup>, Aleksandra Stanojković-Sebić<sup>1</sup>, Renata Iličić<sup>2</sup>, Zorica Lepšanović<sup>3</sup>, <u>Snežana Pavlović<sup>4</sup></u>

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Antagonistic interactions between plant growth promoting rhizobacteria (PGPR) and fungi are widely used in biological control. A number of soil bacteria, including Pseudomonas chlororaphis, produce secondary metabolites that inhibit eukaryotic growth. In this investigation, indigenous Pseudomonas chlororaphis strains were tested for antagonistic activity to six fungal phytopathogens isolated from Helichrysum italicum (Roth) Don: Fusarium semitectum, F. verticillioides, F. oxysporum, F. subglutinans, Alternaria alternata and Phoma sp. All tested strains inhibited fungal growth in dual agar plates and inhibition rate ranged from 32% on PDA (potato dextrose agar) to 91% on WA (Waksman agar). Two P. chlororaphis strains, M12 and M29, were selected as highly effective and showed multiple plant growth promoting traits. Several secondary metabolites involved in antibiosis of phytopathogenic fungi were produced by those strains- HCN and three type of antibiotics: PCA- phenazine-carboxylic acid, PRN- pyrrolnitrin, and 2,4diacetylphloroglucinol (2,4-DAPG). Genes for antibiotic production were confirmed by PCR using following primer sets: PCA2a/PCA3b for PCA, Prncf/Prncr for PRN and Phl2a/Phl2b for 2,4-DAPG'. Different fractions of liquid cultures of M12 and M29 strains were tested for growth inhibition of four Fusarium species, A. alternata and Phoma sp. Strain M12 was selected as promising agent for plant growth stimulation and protection against pathogenic fungi isolated from H. italicum. The healthy plants are necessary knowing that its flowers and leaves are used in the traditional medicine in the treatment of health disorders such as allergies, colds, cough, skin, liver, inflammation, infections and sleeplessness2.

Acknowledgements: This work was funded by Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development, Republic of Serbia, Project No III46007.

#### Peferences

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