

Antagonistic *Streptomyces*-PR87 Application, Improves Significantly Growth, Yield, and Fruit Qualities of Greenhouse Tomatoes

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Streptomyces-PR87 has potential to control plant pathogens and promote plant-growth. This research aims to, develop the application of *Streptomyces*-PR87 for tomato-growth enhancement and determine plant-growth promoting mechanisms. Results, the efficient protocol was weekly interval cell suspension spraying OD₆₀₀ = 1 volume 200 mL / tray 4 times. Seedling was showed the increasing of plant height, number of true leaf, SPAD value, root area and biomass. Continuous spraying OD₆₀₀ = 1, 20 mL/plant at after transplanting, 12 weeks was promoted plant high, SPAD value, number of inflorescence, fruit set inflorescence and also increased yield up to 50-60 percent, flesh thickness 16-20 percent, fruit firmness 24-66 percent and percentage of Brix. Response of 6 tomatoes varieties on spraying application was showed well growth and non-appeared negative effected. *Streptomyces*-PR87 has mechanisms involved plant-growth promotion including biosynthesized indole-3-acetic acid via tryptophan dependent pathway with the highest level was 3.07 µg/ mL, the highest phosphate solubility index was 2.0 and presented of siderophore activity.

Keywords: Plant-growth promoting bacteria (PGPBs), Indole-3-acetic acid (IAA), phosphate-solubilizing microorganism (PSMs), siderophore, *Lycopersicon esculentum*.

Tomato is a one of the widely consumed vegetable, rich source of minerals, vitamin A, fiber, proteins, and bioactive anticancer¹. In the past decade, total world productivity was ongoing increased, approximated to 163 million tons in 2013². The improper using of chemical pesticides and fertilizers in agriculture are serious issues. Plant-beneficial microbe utilization is an alternative strategy for agriculture worldwide³.

Plant growth-promoting bacteria (PGPBs) are among such microbes greatly contributing to enhance plant growth and productivity⁴. The

various advantages, safety for human, reduce environmental damage, quickly decompose, can be able to multiply themselves, and capable apply in conventional or integrated pest management practices³. PGPBs inhabit in rhizosphere, phyllosphere or endophyte. The divers mechanisms through direct or indirect mechanisms, enhancing nitrogen or phosphate uptake, decrease soil toxicity⁵, release phytohormones thus directly modulate plant growth³, modulate plant hormone biosynthesis⁵, and plant-disease suppression³.

PGPBs screening and applications are important steps for successfully keys to utilizing⁶. Seeds and plants direct non-formulation bacterization was pioneering procedure for PGPBs application, still obtain nowadays, which demonstrated to the large number of publications⁷.

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In tomato, drenching of seedling root in IAA biosynthesized *Azospirillum brasilense* FT326 was increased shoot and root fresh weight, root length, and root surface⁸. Also seed soaking in siderophores produced fluorescent *Pseudomonas* Psf5 was significantly improved the level of root dry weight and reduced damage of damping-off disease⁹. Seed bacterization of phosphate solubilizing *Bacillus circulans* CB7 was promoted shoot, root length, and plant dry biomass¹⁰.

Several of actinobacteria have capability to suppress plant pathogens and promote plant growth¹¹. *Streptomyces* are filamentous gram-positive actinobacteria, has DNA G+C content of 69-78 mol%¹², important source of antibiotics¹³, and wide range of hydrolytic enzymes¹⁴. *Streptomyces* well known as soil microbe and a few species are plant pathogen¹⁵. Several of plant-beneficial *Streptomyces* were proposed as biological control and plant-growth promoting agents. The first commercial *S. griseoviridis* (Mycostop®)¹¹, *S. toxytricini* vh6, *S. flavotricini* vh8, *S. toxytricini* vh22, *S. avidinii* vh32, *S. tricolor* vh85¹⁶, *S. mutabilis* NBRC 12800, *S. cyaneofuscatus* JCM 4364¹⁷. The several of difference applications of *Streptomyces* strains for promote tomato growth were proposed such as soil infestation spore¹⁸ or seed soaking¹⁷.

Antagonistic *Streptomyces*-PR87 is broad spectrum bio-control agent *in vitro*¹⁹⁻²⁴. The plant-disease suppression mechanisms were proved, production of cellulase, avicellase, chitinase, amylase and source of antibiotics¹⁹. In some evidences *Streptomyces*-PR87 act as plant-growth promoting agent, induced growth of chili pepper²³ and cucumber²¹. On the other hand, high level of inoculums application was made necrotic symptom on cucumber leaf²¹. In tomato, cell suspension seed coating was showed reduction of shoot height and root length²⁵ as well as overnight seed submerged before sowing was reduced growth of tomato seedlings²⁶.

The development of standard protocol is one of an important step for field utilization. Although, previous reports suggested *Streptomyces*-PR87 is an effective antagonist and plant-growth promoting agent. Nevertheless, a few of evidences were indicated the limitation of application in both lab- and field-trials, and no report involve plant growth promoting mechanisms

of this strain. The aims of this study were, to 1) establish the application protocol of *Streptomyces*-PR87 for improves tomato-growth, yield, and fruit qualities in natural greenhouse condition, and 2) to prove plant-growth promoting mechanisms including IAA biosynthesis, phosphate-solubilizing activity and siderophore biosynthesis *in vitro*.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Inoculums preparation

Streptomyces-PR87 in 20% glycerol stock preserved at -20°C was activated on arginine glycerol mineral salt agar (AGMA)²⁷ (per litter contained; 1.0 g arginine, 12.5 mL glycerol, 1.0 g K₂HPO₄, 1.0 g NaCl, 0.5 g MgSO₄ 7H₂O, 10.0 mg Fe₂(SO₄)₃ 6H₂O, 0.1 mg CuSO₄ 5H₂O, 0.1 g ZnSO₄ 7H₂O, 0.1 g MnSO₄ H₂O, 15.0 g agar and final adjusted to pH 6.9-7.1), incubated at 28°C for 7 days. A piece of agar medium (sporulation stage) was transferred into arginine glycerol mineral salt broth (AGMB), contained 150 mL, incubated at room temperature (28-30°C) on 150 rpm running shaker for 7 days. The cell were harvested by filtering paper (Whatman®No.1) and homogenized at 24,000 rpm for 5 min, finally preserved at 4°C. The density was measured with spectrophotometer at 600 nm, and plating in AGMA for population counting.

Establishment of application protocols

The experimental field located at faculty of agriculture, Khon Kaen University, Thailand. The plant investigations were divided to 2 experiments of seedling and 1 experiment of after transplanting stage. Seedling experiments were applied planting medium non-sterilized peat moss (Kekkila®). The seed were sown in 104 pots tray container, 1 seed per pot. For transplanting experiment, was applied non-sterilized artificial mixed soil contained 3 liter per pot. Non-sterilized water was applied when necessary. Insecticides, carbosulfan, imidacloprid, and acetamiprid and also fertigation were according application program. All of experiments were maintained under a greenhouse with natural condition.

Drenching vs. spraying applications in seedling

The experiment was used local commercial tomato seed sida type var. Sida (East-west seed®) and table type var. Lugthor (Chiatai®).

This experiment was conducted in late rainy season from September to November in 2013. The investigation were varied on (A) applications (drenching and spraying), inoculums concentration and (B) variety of tomatoes. For drenching protocol (3D), drenched *Streptomyces*-PR87 cell suspension concentration at $OD_{600}=3$ (approx. 10^6 cfu mL), volume at 2 mL/pot, repeat weekly interval sprayed amount 4 times. For spraying applications, direct sprayed cell suspension concentration at $OD_{600}=1$ (approx. 10^5 cfu mL) or 3 (approx. 10^6 cfu mL) (1S or 3S), volume at 200 mL/104 pots tray and repeat similar to drenching method.

Responses of tomato varieties on *Streptomyces*-PR87 spraying

This experiment was conducted in dry season from January to February in 2014. For determine stability of spraying applications on more tomato varieties, using tomato 6 var.; cherry type var. LycoRed and Golden princess, table type var. Manee Siam 80, KKU-T11018, and sida type var. Sida (East-west seed®) and KKU-T24011, excepted var. Sida the seed were obtained from Plant breeding research centre for sustainable agriculture, Khon Kaen university, Thailand. The application was according spraying protocol, using cell suspension at concentrations $OD_{600}=1$ or 3 (1S or 3S).

Transplanting stage application

Transplanting experiment was used var. Sida (East-west seed®) and Lugthor (Chiatai®). The investigation was conducted in rainy season on June-October, 2014. Four-week old tomato seedlings prepared from spraying protocols $OD_{600}=1$ or 3 (1S or 3S) were transplanted into potting soil. The application was sprayed cell suspension at concentration $OD_{600}=1$ or 3 covered shoot part and soil, volume at 20 mL per plant, and repeated every week total 12 times.

Growth, yield, and fruit qualities assessment Seedling

Plant growth assessment following, seed germination (%) ($n=3$) at 7 and 14 days after sowing (DAS). Thirty samples per treatment ($n=30$) were collected shoot height (mm), number of true leaf at 21 and 28 DAS. Leaf chlorophyll content was determined by SPAD chlorophyll meter (SPAD®-502 Konica Minolta)²⁸ at 21 and 28 DAS. Root area assessment, 28 DAS roots were stained in methyl violet for 30 min and removed surplus staining

solution with running water²⁹. Finally, the roots were scanned with root length scanner (Delta-T scan®) and calculated to root area/plant (mm^2) with program DT-SCAN. For dry biomass measuring, shoot and root samples at 28 DAS were dried at 60°C for 3 days and recorded the weight (mg).

Transplanting stage

Growth measuring ($n=60$), were collected plant height (cm), SPAD® value at 0, 4, 8 week after transplanting (WAT), number of total inflorescent flower, and fruit set inflorescent flower at 8 WAT. Yield quantity and qualities assessment was recorded number of fruit/plant, total fruit weight/plant (mg), and weight/fruit (mg). For fruit quality tests, matured red fruits ($n=60$) were recorded the data of fruit weight (mg), and flesh thickness (mm). The concentration of total solid soluble sugar content in fruit pericarp tissue was determined by (%) Brix³⁰ using digital Brix meter (Atago®pocket refractometer PAL-1). Fruit firmness was determined using General® FHT 801 fruit hardness tester averaged of 3 points per fruit³¹.

Assay of plant-growth promoting mechanisms in vitro

Streptomyces-PR87 was compared with selected 6 strains of antagonistic *Streptomyces* spp. -PR13, -PR15, -PR22, -PR33, -PR78, and -PR84¹⁹⁻²¹.

Indole-3-acetic acid (IAA) biosynthesis

Bacterial each strains were activated on AGMA medium and incubated at 28°C for 7 days. The medium dish 5 mm diameter was transferred in 5 mL of AGMB medium containing 2 mM L-tryptophan or without ($n=6$), after that incubated at 28°C on a 150 rpm running shaker for 7 days. The amount of IAA concentration was quantified via Salkowski's reagent³². Briefly, broth culture was centrifuged at 10,000 rpm for 2 min, 2mL of supernatant was added 2 drops of 85% orthophosphoric acid followed 2 mL of Salkowski's reagent (100 mL; 2mL $FeCl_3$ in 98 mL 35% $HClO_4$), handing mixed, and incubated in dark at room temperature for 30 min. Development to a pink color of solution indicated positive IAA production. The solutions were read with spectrophotometer at wave length 530 nm (OD_{530}). IAA concentration of each sample was calculated with an IAA standard curve.

Phosphate-solubilizing activity

Each isolate were triplicate cultured ($n=3$)

in Pikovskaya's agar medium containing 0.5% of insoluble tricalcium phosphate [$\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$] (per liter contained; 0.5 g yeast extract, 10.0 g dextrose, 5.0 g $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$, 0.5 g $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$, 0.2 g KCl, 0.1 g MgSO_4 , 0.0001 g MnSO_4 , 0.1 mg, 0.1 mg FeSO_4) and incubated at 28°C for 7 days³³. The halo zone around bacterial colony and colony diameter were recorded, and then calculated to solubilization index (S.I.) following below formula³⁴.

$\text{S.I.} = (\text{colony diameter} + \text{halo zone diameter}) / \text{colony diameter}$

Siderophore biosynthesis

Siderophore biosynthesis assessment was used standard chrome azurol S agar (CAS)³⁵. Each antagonists were 4 points spot inoculated into CAS agar³⁶ triplicate ($n=3$). The plates were incubated at 28°C, for 7-10 days. The changing of color surround colony edge from blue to pink or orange was indicative of the presence of siderophore production³⁵.

Statistical analysis

In planta experiments were factorial experiment in completely randomized design (CRD). Statistical significance of means was performed using *Least Significant Difference* (LSD) $P < 0.05$. Data were analyzed using SPSS v.19 software.

RESULTS

Streptomyces-PR87 applications

Seedling experiments, drenching and spraying of *Streptomyces* -PR87 all of concentrations ($\text{OD}_{600}=1$ or 3) not made necrotic symptom on leaf and non-appear negative effect on tomato seed germination (Table 1-2). Drenching and spraying applications, the growth level of treated seedlings was significantly ($P < 0.05$) increased higher than untreated plants, in growth parameters of plant height, number of true leaf, leaf chlorophyll density (SPAD value), root area and dried biomass. In group of drenched and sprayed seedlings, were exhibited closely response on growth between drenching and spraying treatment of 2 concentrations and showed correlation of application and var. (Table 1-4). As well as spraying suspension on 6 tomatoes varieties, the spraying applications ($\text{OD}_{600}=1$ or 3) were well increased ($P < 0.05$) plant height, number of true leaf, SPAD value, root area and dried biomass (Table 2).

Continuous spraying *Streptomyces* -PR87 sell suspension both of concentrations ($\text{OD}_{600}=1$ or 3) at transplanting stage were significantly ($P < 0.05$) promoted the average of height, SPAD value, number of total inflorescent flower, fruit set inflorescent flower in var. Sida and Lugthor. In addition, assessment of yield, was showed effective of *Streptomyces* -PR87 to enhance fruit quantity and qualities. The increasing of number of fruit/plant, total fruit weight/plant, and weight/fruit average were appeared in treated tomato. Average number of fruit/plant was increased to 22.04-59.30, 29.21-61.89, and total fruit weight/plant 9.20-67.78, 35.87-61.89 percentage. (Table 3). For fruit quality tests, spraying applied tomatoes were indicated the increasing of flesh thickness 16.79-17.11 and 20.03-29.74, fruit firmness 24.52-37.24 and 66.24-77.38 percentage of var. Sida and Lugthor respectively and also increase fruit weight and content of total soluble sugar in fruit pericarp (Table 4).

Plant-growth promoting mechanisms determination

The results of IAA, siderophore production and phosphate-solubilizing activity was showed in (Table 5). IAA biosynthesis was non-observed in a medium without tryptophan supplemented all of *Streptomyces* spp. 7 isolates. Differently, the IAA was detected in medium with 2mM tryptophan supplemented, which highest were *Streptomyces* -PR87 and -PR84, the concentrations at 3.07, 0.49 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ respectively. The maximum S.I. value of Ca-phosphate solubilizing activity was 2.00 observed in *Streptomyces*-PR87 followed by -PR-84, -PR15, -PR13, and -P33 respectively excepted -PR13 and -PR22 not found this activity. *Streptomyces* -PR33, -PR78, -PR84, and -PR87 were able detected siderophore biosynthesis. The positive isolates showed orange halo surrounded colonies when cultured on CAS medium.

DISCUSSION

Both of drenching and spraying applications are efficient protocol for promote tomatoes growth. However, drenching protocol was consumed labor and time more than spraying protocol. Concentration of cell suspension in spraying applications, $\text{OD}_{600}=1$ or 3 are well closely

Table 1. Comparison on drenching and spraying applications of *Streptomyces* -PR87 for tomatoes seedling growth enhancement

Applications	Var.	Germination (%)		Height (cm)	No. of true leaf	SPAD® value	Root area (mm ²)	Dry biomass weight (mg)		Total
		7DAS	14DAS					Shoot	Root	
Control	Lugthor	92.94±2.00	92.94±2.00	8.18±0.87	3.13±0.63	26.66±5.11	1110.92±301.10	107.57±17.76	18.83±4.62	126.40±20.60
	Sida	95.15±2.88	96.47±1.15	10.48±1.024	4.60±0.50	25.92±2.55	1256.66±247.68	102.08±12.83	26.48±4.01	128.57±15.30
3D	Lugthor	92.30±0.55	95.50±0.57	9.37±1.17	3.56±0.50	30.84±3.99	1097.09±344.37	123.72±22.70	22.54±5.22	146.27±27.18
	Sida	93.56±0.57	97.43±2.08	12.44±1.26	4.96±0.41	27.37±3.33	1179.70±326.76	116.57±15.12	25.84±4.95	142.41±16.40
1S	Lugthor	90.38±1.52	91.34±1.52	10.08±1.27	3.56±0.50	31.69±4.93	1026.22±296.49	132.23±22.16	23.76±4.76	156.00±25.43
	Sida	97.11±2.00	97.43±2.01	11.43±1.36	4.96±0.32	28.76±2.46	1235.75±298.72	116.53±18.91	25.99±5.44	142.53±19.42
3S	Lugthor	93.26±1.73	94.23±2.88	9.68±1.10	3.70±0.60	33.25±3.09	1133.02±170.79	135.73±19.69	25.00±4.23	160.74±22.76
	Sida	96.15±1.00	97.11±3.46	11.91±1.57	5.06±0.52	28.68±3.39	1390.94±298.95	119.27±27.19	27.58±6.81	146.86±32.63
Applications (A)		ns	ns	**	**	**	ns	**	**	**
Var. (B)		**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	*
A*B		ns	ns	*	ns	*	ns	ns	*	ns
LSD		0.98	1.24	2.28	0.92	0.68	52.76	3.65	0.92	4.22

Note: DAS = days after sowing, ns=non-significant, Means within the same column with a common letter are not significantly different by LSD ($P < 0.05$). 3D = drenched cell suspension concentration at OD₆₀₀ =3, 1S or 3S = direct sprayed suspension concentration at OD₆₀₀ =1 or 3

Table 2. Growth response of tomatoes 6 varieties on *Streptomyces* -PR87 spraying applications at difference concentrations

Applications	Var.	Germination (%)		Height (cm.)	No. of true leaf	SPAD® value	Root area (mm ²)		Dry biomass weight (mg)		Total
		7DAS	14DAS				28DAS	28DAS	Shoot	Root	
Control	Manee Siam-80	95.65±4.35	97.10±1.25	10.86±2.15	4.33±0.54	21.82±1.61	965.42±182.21	110.96±18.62	20.56±4.38	131.53±22.51	
	KKU-T11018	95.65±2.17	97.82±1.17	9.69±1.86	4.33±0.47	25.03±2.35	1147.26±200.62	97.62±16.42	21.88±4.03	119.51±19.94	
	LycorRed	94.20±3.32	94.92±3.32	8.23±0.95	4.73±0.44	37.30±3.21	785.77±148.28	141.32±18.22	18.17±2.50	159.50±19.65	
	Golden princess	76.81±6.98	89.12±3.76	8.16±1.07	4.73±0.44	32.26±4.24	1013.03±326.76	105.58±25.40	22.62±6.19	128.20±30.77	
1S	Sida	89.85±4.52	95.65±2.17	10.66±0.97	4.90±0.30	27.21±2.96	920.66±265.48	135.17±30.25	25.46±6.34	160.64±33.64	
	KKU-T24011	22.46±8.23	40.58±7.63	6.75±0.61	4.73±0.44	36.56±4.03	873.53±212.33	134.54±29.52	25.10±4.54	158.71±33.47	
	Manee Siam-80	88.40±1.25	92.75±1.25	12.29±1.48	4.93±0.44	24.53±1.98	1142.81±315.86	147.38±28.79	26.53±5.53	173.91±32.63	
	KKU-T11018	99.27±1.25	99.27±1.25	12.83±1.65	5.03±0.51	27.47±2.06	1098.58±222.65	142.19±23.24	29.16±5.47	171.35±27.33	
3S	LycorRed	92.02±1.25	95.65±2.17	9.22±1.35	5.20±0.40	39.12±2.71	804.94±170.21	158.59±27.34	19.89±3.24	178.48±29.07	
	Golden princess	78.98±1.25	89.12±3.76	9.03±0.95	5.10±0.40	35.85±2.48	1280.27±387.47	132.02±33.39	27.72±6.76	159.74±37.93	
	Sida	92.75±5.47	97.82±2.17	9.98±0.92	5.10±0.30	28.94±2.40	981.18±223.37	137.75±20.82	25.98±5.05	163.73±24.92	
	KKU-T24011	15.94±4.52	36.96±0.00	7.09±0.84	5.00±0.00	37.89±7.14	1030.51±237.88	156.29±27.70	26.29±4.74	182.59±28.23	
Applications (A)	Manee Siam-80	94.92±1.25	97.10±2.51	11.72±0.98	4.60±0.49	22.86±1.79	1020.40±328.46	133.60±20.11	24.51±4.38	158.11±20.32	
	KKU-T11018	97.82±2.17	97.82±2.17	11.74±1.37	4.80±0.48	25.80±1.86	1017.77±217.76	117.73±16.28	26.13±4.14	143.87±19.48	
	LycorRed	87.68±2.51	93.47±3.76	9.25±1.12	5.00±0.00	39.62±2.59	901.13±236.01	141.32±18.22	20.42±3.14	193.37±30.10	
	Golden princess	74.64±8.78	89.85±1.25	8.52±1.81	5.00±0.00	35.70±6.49	1213.45±461.59	127.95±41.48	26.99±6.15	154.94±43.65	
Var. (B)	Sida	93.47±3.76	96.37±3.32	10.39±1.25	5.10±0.30	29.11±2.61	1180.67±359.62	149.64±16.79	29.69±5.25	179.33±16.59	
	KKU-T24011	22.46±1.25	44.20±6.98	6.75±0.59	5.00±0.00	40.02±3.64	895.95±222.09	160.50±25.11	26.72±3.86	187.23±26.11	
	Applications (A)	ns	ns	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
	Var. (B)	*	*	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
A*B	ns	ns	ns	**	*	ns	**	**	**	**	**
	2.48	1.96	1.36	0.056	0.51	40.90	3.75	0.73	4.24		
LSD											

Note: DAS = days after sowing, ns=non-significant, Means within the same column with a common letter are not significantly different by LSD ($P < 0.05$).
 1S or 3S = direct sprayed suspension concentration at $OD_{600} = 1$ or 3

Table 3. Growth and development of tomatoes at after transplanting stage on *Streptomyces*-PR87 spraying applications at difference concentration.

App..	Var.	Height (cm)			SPAD value			No. of inflorescence flower		No. of fruit set	No. of fruit	Total fruit weight /plant	Weight /fruit
		0WAT	4WAT	8WAT	0WAT	4WAT	8WAT	8WAT	8WAT	8WAT	12WAT	12WAT	12WAT
Control	Lugthor	11.83±1.16	115.00±7.61	160.39±12.15	28.25±3.09	37.27±5.88	40.45±2.44	9.07±1.91	1.92±0.64	4.32±0.76	109.08±21.18	25.85±6.29	
	Sida	7.70±1.28	99.81±7.58	138.04±9.27	35.49±2.64	42.26±2.01	41.72±5.68	14.91±2.43	7.48±2.73	13.54±5.43	217.15±78.86	16.53±3.87	
IS	Lugthor	12.15±0.79	125.61±6.55	166.34±12.76	33.27±2.18	43.09±2.83	42.63±2.67	10.86±1.97	2.60±0.91	5.43±1.16	176.60±25.94	33.43±6.99	
	Sida	12.06±1.55	99.45±12.77	148.25±8.40	42.28±2.26	46.77±2.42	45.93±2.46	18.50±3.22	11.37±4.05	21.57±6.31	364.36±117.85	16.83±2.70	
3S	Lugthor	12.29±0.71	125.73±4.94	171.30±15.14	33.16±2.12	44.07±3.26	42.77±2.10	10.95±2.12	2.43±0.76	5.50±1.10	168.04±32.37	30.98±4.62	
	Sida	11.78±0.93	118.48±12.00	150.46±8.00	42.04±2.08	44.68±5.13	45.39±5.71	19.04±3.49	11.84±3.46	21.18±4.89	364.24±90.27	17.33±2.71	
Applications (A)		**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Var. (B)		**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
A*B		**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
LSD		0.64	1.26	1.62	0.31	0.55	0.55	0.37	0.37	0.66	11.72	0.72	

Note: WAT= week after transplanting, ns=non-significant, Means within the same column with a common letter are not significantly different by LSD (P < 0.05). Applications: IS or 3S = direct sprayed suspension concentration at OD₆₀₀ =1 or 3

response on several growth parameters. This comparisons was showed spraying cell suspension OD₆₀₀=1 was high possibility for large field utilizing than other protocols. In addition, this report proposed stability of spraying protocol on growth enhancement of 6 tomatoes varieties representative of 3 types. This evidence was indicated capability of *Streptomyces*-PR87 OD₆₀₀=1 spraying protocol may be broad spectrum for using with wide range of tomato varieties.

The effective utilizing of *Streptomyces*-PR87 should be considerate on plant species, concentration of inoculums, and application. Previous reports^{21,25-26} were proposed the disadvantages of application. *Streptomyces*-PR87 (10⁵ cfu mL) spraying on 1-week old melon seedling was produced light-brown necrotic spot on leaf²⁵. On the other hand, also applied similar concentration not made abnormality symptom on chili leaf²³. Like a chili, non-appeared necrotic symptom on tomatoes when applied suspension at range 10³-10⁷ cfu mL²⁶. Nevertheless methods of inoculation is important factor, direct seed coating²⁵ and overnight seeds submerged methods were reduced tomato seedling germination and growth²³. Differ from this study, direct drenching and spraying method were showed the increasing of tomatoes growth and development. This evidence should be involved with mechanisms between tomato and *Streptomyces*-PR87 on regulate plant growth and development. Root exudate is one of explanation, he content of root exudate is depends on plant species and growth stage. Each plant species or plant varieties were produced difference level of organic acids, sugar, and L-tryptophan, and it effect on microbe colonization and phytostimulating activity³⁷⁻³⁸. Previous report³⁸, the difference content of tomato root exudates was affected on *P. chlororaphis* SPB1217 and *P. fluorescens* SPB2137 growth and also effected on tomatoes growth. This evidences suggested the important role of root exudates on PGPBs-plant association and plant available. The mechanisms of plant growth promotion understanding is important point for suitable selection type of bacteria to use with a plant³⁹.

IAA has the most importance roles in higher plants to regulation of growth and development processes⁴⁰. This research work was explained the IAA biosynthesis depends on

bacterial strains, the highest IAA biosynthesis was *Streptomyces*-PR87. Total 4 of 7 antagonistic-*Streptomyces* produced IAA at the range of 0.49-3.07 µg/mL only in a medium with presented of tryptophan. Similar to other genus member, 30 isolates of *Streptomyces* sp. from medical plant rhizospheres were biosynthesized IAA in a medium presented of 0.2% tryptophan with the range of 5.5-144 µg mL. Like other PGPBs, the IAA concentration was involved with concentration of tryptophan³². Some evidence were showed critical level of tryptophan for IAA biosynthesis, highest IAA concentration of *Streptomyces viridisi*-CMU H009 observed in a medium supplement with 2 mg mL tryptophan. In conditions of lower or higher

level of tryptophan the IAA level was decreased. Furthermore, temperature and pH was effected factors on IAA biosynthesis⁴¹. Tomato root endophytic *Streptomyces*-PT2, was produced IAA at highest level in medium pH=7, supplemented of 5 mg mL tryptophan, at 25°C¹⁷. This research was resulted the antagonistic-*Streptomyces* spp. produced IAA via only tryptophan-dependent pathway similar to *S. scabies* potato-scab diseased agent⁴², and *Streptomyces*-En-1 were showed IAM pathway⁴³.

Not only phytohormones, plant mineral nutrition's uptake improvement are direct mechanisms to promote plant growth by PGPBs. Phosphorus or phosphate (PO₄³⁻) play an important

Table 4. Fruit qualities of *Streptomyces* -PR87 spraying application tomatoes at difference concentration

Applications	Var.	Fruit weight (mg)	Fruit length (mm)	Fruit width (mm)	Flesh thickness (mm)	Fruit firmness (N)	% Brix
Control	Lugthor	36.63±12.94	40.85±6.14	40.27±4.08	54.20±4.82	12.56±2.22	5.81±0.75
	Sida	17.12±3.83	38.03±3.27	28.30±2.27	37.58±5.15	11.09±2.56	6.14±0.73
1S	Lugthor	42.38±8.75	45.73±6.11	39.78±3.03	65.06±4.05	20.88±2.89	5.58±0.54
	Sida	18.82±4.64	38.62±3.11	29.01±2.87	43.89±5.66	13.81±2.51	6.12±1.05
3S	Lugthor	41.93±10.20	43.57±4.96	41.40±2.96	70.32±4.09	22.28±2.36	5.83±0.49
	Sida	18.26±3.33	38.73±2.93	28.62±2.54	44.01±5.29	15.22±3.26	6.41±0.73
Applications (A)		**	**	ns	**	**	*
Var.(B)		**	**	**	**	**	**
A*B		ns	**	*	**	**	ns
LSD		1.05	0.59	0.38	0.63	0.34	0.09

Note: Means within the same column with a common letter are not significantly different by LSD (P < 0.05), Applications: 1S or 3S = direct sprayed suspension concentration at OD₆₀₀=1 or 3

Table 5. Indole-3-acetic acid (IAA), phosphate-solubilizing, and siderophore biosynthesis estimation of antagonistic *Streptomyces* -PR87, -PR13, -PR15, -PR22, -PR33, -PR78, and -PR84 in vitro

Isolates/plant -growth promoting mechanisms	IAA concentration		Phosphate-solubilizing activity solubilizing index (S.I. index)	Siderophore biosynthesis
	AGMB Without Tryptophan	AGMB+ 2mM Tryptophan		
PR13	-	-	-	-
PR15	-	0.10	1.04	-
PR22	-	-	-	-
PR33	-	-	1.03	+
PR78	-	0.10	1.04	+
PP84	-	0.49	1.44	+
PR87	-	3.07	2.00	+

Note: (+) positive, (-) negative

role on various plant-growth and development processes⁴⁰. Phosphate in soil usually bonded with calcium, aluminum, or iron. Phosphate-solubilizing micro-organisms (PSMs) have capability to soluble phosphate to plant-beneficial forms with several mechanisms⁴⁴. Our study was presented *Streptomyces* -PR15, -PR33, -PR78, -PR84, and -PR87 have capable to soluble tri-calcium phosphate (Ca-P) and *Streptomyces* -PR87 showed highly solubilizing index.

Bacteria obtained iron through iron chelator called siderophore⁴⁵ and over 500 siderophore species have been determined⁴⁶. Siderophores play a role on plant-diseases suppression and plant-microbe interaction⁴⁷. Fluorescent *Pseudomonas* Pf5 siderophore produced strain was suppressed damping-off disease of tomato⁴⁸. Bacterial strain was synthesized more one siderophore species, *S. coelicolor* produced coelichelin and desferrioxamine, *S. tendae* produced desferrioxamine and enterobactin⁴⁵. In iron-deficiency condition, the siderophores synthesis was increased and decreased in iron added condition⁴⁹. Siderophore well known play a role on plant-disease antagonistic agent, in addition to the role on direct plant-growth promoting was enlarged proposed. On the other hand, siderophore play role on plant-microbe interaction, drenching of *Streptomyces* sp. GMKU3100 siderophore produced strain was increased mung bean root length, shoot length, and also dried biomass than mutant strain *Streptomyces* sp. GMKU3100 lack of siderophore produced gene⁵⁰. Tomato and maize seeds treated with pure siderophore isolated from *Pseudomonas aureoginosa* were showed the increasing of 3-4 times of seedling shoot length⁵¹. The promotion of tomatoes growth and fruit qualities of this research was involved with several mechanisms. This reason was supported the suggestionsuggestionEs, PGPBs have diverse mechanisms to promote the growth and it is very difficult to separate the influence of any mechanisms³.

Furthermore, the investigation necessary to develop formulations for improve product stability and shelf life. The inoculants can be liquid, slurry, granular, or powder formulations⁷. This research suggested ACC deaminase may be one of influence mechanism on plant-growth regulation

and alternative using for promote plant growth in drought and salinity conditions¹¹.

CONCLUSIONS

This research proposed broad-spectrum application for tomatoes growth enhancement, the spraying of *Streptomyces*-PR87 cell suspension at concentration OD₆₀₀=1, volume at 200 mL/ tray (104 pots) every week total 4 times for seedling and continuously spraying 15-20 mL/pot for transplanting tomatoes was most effective application. The results, *Streptomyces*-PR87 application was promoted tomatoes growth as well as improves yield and fruit qualities. Plant-growth promoting mechanisms of *Streptomyces*-PR87 was showed IAA, siderophore biosynthesis and phosphate solubilizing activity.

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