

Full Length Research Paper

Diversity of epiphytic fungi on the diseased and healthy leaves of *Bambusa*

Shujiang Li¹, Yan Peng¹, Tianhui Zhu^{1,2*}, Hanmingyue Zhu³, Cui Mao¹ and Tianmin Qiao¹

¹College of Forestry, Sichuan Agricultural University, Ya'an, Sichuan, China.

²Key Laboratory of Forest Protection of Sichuan Province, Sichuan Agricultural University, Ya'an, Sichuan, China.

³Department of Foreign Affairs Administration, Chengdu Institute, Sichuan International Studies University, Chengdu, Sichuan, China.

Accepted 20 December, 2012

Based on the sampling on permanent sample plots in different seasons, quantities of epiphytic fungi, seasonal changes of fungal species, fungal community composition, and the relationship of epiphytic fungi and microenvironment of *Bambusa pervariabilis* × *Dendrocalamopsis grandis* were studied by plate dilution, morphological and molecular biological methods. The above four aspects were also comparatively analyzed between healthy leaves and diseased leaves. The results show that quantities of epiphytic fungi in diseased leaves was more than those of healthy leaves; fungal species was at most in summer and autumn and the isolation rate of *Fusarium avenaceum* and *Microdochium* sp. 3 was higher than the others. Diversity index of fungi in different kinds of leaves indicated they had different richness and evenness degrees. Physiological index showed that the correlation was significant between epiphytic fungi quantities on diseased leaves and content of soluble protein, and had a significant positive correlation between fungal quantities in healthy leaves and content of soluble sugar.

Key words: *Bambusa pervariabilis* × *Dendrocalamopsis grandis*, diversity index, fungi, physiological index.

INTRODUCTION

Pathogen, host and environment are three basic factors in plant disease, among them, the pathogen and the host are a pair of the basic contradictions, and the direction of development mainly depends on the condition of pathogen and host plant. The microenvironment of the host individual, microbial populations, as well as the target microorganisms (pathogens, subaltern pathogens, asymptomatic pathogens) may have a major impact. Microbial populations and diversity of change can cause the imbalance of micro-ecological balance of the host plants. In the normal plant, the type and quantity of the pathogen is controlled at a certain level, and it does not cause disease. Once other factors change, it may cause disease that the population and quantity of the pathogen increases to a certain extent. Therefore, adjusting and controlling micro-ecological environment to make the

balance of ratio between normal microorganisms and pathogens is extremely important in the control of the occurrence and development of plant disease.

All fungi living in the trees, including a variety of fungi in living or dead tissue and organ, are the important components of forest microorganisms (Myers et al., 2001). But for a long time, the study of plant fungus was more concentrated in the endogenous fungus. Hyde et al. (1997) studied comprehensively the endogenous fungus of palm trees *Trachycarpus* sp. in Australia's tropical regions, and pointed out that about 100 species of endogenous fungi could be separated from each palm tree. The report by Arnold et al. (2000) claimed that leaves of trees in tropical rainforest contained very rich endogenous fungus. When Estela et al. (2005) researched the endogenous fungi in the leaves of the lemon *Citrus limon* in northwest Argentina orchard, they found that endogenous fungi were detected in almost all the leaves. Cannon and Simmons (2002) found 64 morphological species from separation and identification of endogenous fungi in leaves of 12 plants of trees in the protected forest areas of Guyana.

*Corresponding author. E-mail: zhutianhui@yahoo.cn; zhuth1227@tom.com. Tel: 086-835-2882335.

Moreover, the study of plant fungus also focused on the antagonistic action of a particular species. Separation of endogenous fungus of cacao by Rubini et al. (2005), obtained one fungus (*Gliocladium catenulatum*) which reduced the incidence of witches' broom disease in cacao seedlings to 70%. A fungal strain of endogenous fungi *Trichoderma harzianum* was gotten through separation and filtration in Chinese holly by Shi et al. (2009), which had different degrees of inhibition to mycelial growth of nine kinds of plant pathogenic fungi and spore germination of two kinds of plant pathogenic fungi. A bacterial strain of endogenous fungi *Pestalotiopsis* sp. was gotten through separation from leaves of pyrethrum by Yi et al. (2008); had an inhibition more than 85% to 6 kinds of pathogenic fungi such as *Glomerella cingulata*, *Botrytis cinerea* and *Exerohilum turcicum*.

Bambusa pervariabilis × *Dendrocalamopsis grandis* is an excellent economic bamboo species, and the information about microbial ecological diversity of the leaves of this bamboo has not been reported until now. In this paper, targeted micro-environment of the hybrid bamboo leaves and their endogenous fungi were studied, as well as the quantities and population of the epiphytial fungi of the diseased and healthy leaves and their correlation with the physiological index were analyzed whose aim was to provide theoretical and practical evidences for the further studies on the biological prevention and ecological regulation of the disease of branch and leaf.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Leaf samples of *B. pervariabilis* × *D. grandis* were respectively collected in September 2008 (autumn), December 2008 (winter), March 2009 (spring), and June 2009 (summer) in Yaoqiao town of Ya'an City. Relatively healthy hybrid bamboo area (100 acres) where plants not with disease accounted for 80% and plants with disease accounted for 20% (wilting) was selected. The sample plot was divided into three zones; 10 plants of *B. pervariabilis* × *D. grandis* were randomly selected in each zone, and 36 leaves were collected from each plant through dividing each plant into upper, middle and lower layer and three leaves were collected in the east, south, west and north each layer. The leaves in the sterile bags were brought back to the laboratory and were stored at 4°C, then fungal isolation from leaf samples was done within 12 h.

Culture medium

Potato dextrose agar (PDA) medium (Nielsen and Sørensen 1997) (potato 200 g, glucose 20 g, agar 20 g, distilled water 1,000 ml with pH 7.0), and 250 mg·l⁻¹ streptomycin was added when it was used.

Isolation, purification and preservation of fungi

Five holes (each hole with the diameter of 1 cm) were randomly punched on each leaf, healthy leaves and diseased leaves were respectively placed in a flask containing 100 ml of sterile water, and fungi were separated using plate dilution method after oscillating for 1 h in the oscillator of constant temperature of 25°C (Harris and Sommers, 1968). Then, fungi were cultured at 25-28°C for 2-3 days; counted using plate count method.

Identification of fungi

The major identification of fungi referred to the "Fungi identification manual" (Wei, 1979) describing the fungal colony morphology, and it conducted fungal microstructure observation and identified segregative fungi to the genus. ITS region of rDNA sequence was used to analyze predominant strains: (1) extraction of DNA: culture medium that was inoculated with fresh fungi for 3-4 days on shaker at constant temperature (28°C, 125 r·min⁻¹) was filtered with double-layer sterile gauze to collect the mycelium, and it was washed by sterile water and squeezed by filter paper. The mycelium set into mortar was quickly ground into power after liquid nitrogen was added, then it was collected to a 2 ml centrifuge tube. DNA was extracted by TIANamp Plant DNA Kit of plant genomic DNA extraction kit (centrifugal columnar) and it was stored at -20°C; (2) PCR amplification reaction: the primer sequences were ITS1: 5'-TCC GTA GGT GAA CCT GCG G-3' and ITS: 5'-TCC TCC GCT TAT TGA TAT GC-3', and they were respectively used to amplified ITS and 5.8 SrDNA. ITS included ITS1 between the 18S and 5.8S rDNA and ITS4 between 5.8S and 28S rDNA. Total PCR reaction system was 50 µl, including template 2µl, primer ITS1 2µl, primer ITS4 2µl, 2xTCP PCR master mix 25 µl, deionized water 19 µl, and a blank control was set. The reaction conditions were 95°C initial denaturation for 5 min, 95°C for 1 min, 50°C for 1 min, 72°C for 1 min for 30 cycles, then 72°C extended for 5 min and stored at 4°C; (3) Electrophoresis: 5 µl of PCR products was done on 1.5% agarose gel by electrophoresis, which was dyed with ethidium bromide (EB), under 80 V for 30 min. The size of PCR product was detected through UV observation of gel imaging system and scanning photograph; (4) DNA sequencing: the PCR products were sent to Shanghai Sangon Biotechnology Company for DNA sequencing, and homology comparison between the sequence measured and the sequence that had been reported in GenBank database through the Internet (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/blast.cgi>) to determine the status of the test fungi in the microbial phylogeny.

Determination of physiological index of leaves

The pH value was determined by 744 pH acidimeter (Beijing Tayasaf Science and Technology co., LTD, China). Soluble protein content was determined through coomassie brilliant blue G250 method and bovine serum albumin (BSA) was taken as the control, and soluble sugar content was assessed by anthrone method (Ludwig, 1956).

Statistical analysis

The dominant flora was comparatively determined by the isolation frequency (IF); IF: strains of a certain specified type of fungi isolated accounted for the percentage of the strains of the total number of fungi isolated. The richness of fungi in plant tissue was measured by the isolation rate (IR); IR: strains of a certain specified type of fungi isolated accounted for the percentage of the total number of isolated samples.

Shannon-Wiener index (H) and Simpson index (D) were used to analyze the biodiversity of fungal communities. $H = -\sum(P_i)(\ln P_i)$, $D = 1/\sum(P_i)^2$, where P_i was the proportion of individuals belonging to species i in all individuals; Evenness index (J) was used to analyze the uniformity of species distribution. $J = H/\ln S$, where, H was the Shannon-wiener index and S was the total number of species.

All data were subjected to one-way analysis of variance to determine the significance of individual differences at $P < 0.05$ and $P < 0.01$ levels. Significant means were compared using the LSD test. All statistical analyses were conducted using the SPSS commercial statistical package (SPSS, Version 17.0 for Windows, SPSS Inc., Chicago, USA).

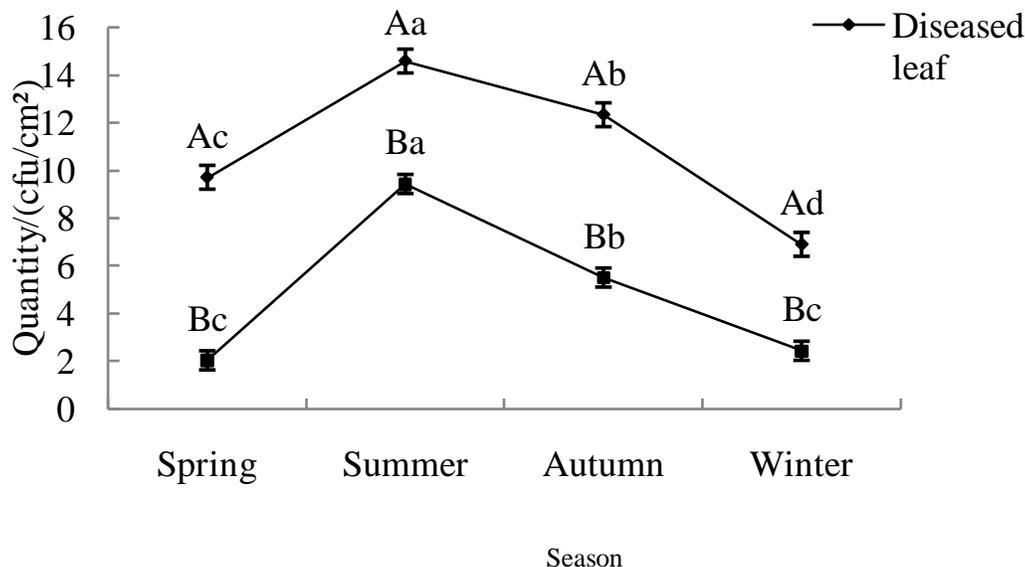


Figure 1. Seasonal changes of the number of epiphytic fungi of healthy leaves and diseased leaves of *B. pervariabilis* × *D. grandis*. Different capital letters indicate significant differences between healthy leaves and diseased leaves in the same season by the LSD test ($P < 0.05$); different lowercase letters indicate significant differences among different seasons of the same type of leaves by the LSD test ($P < 0.05$).

RESULTS

Seasonal dynamic changes of the quantity of epiphytic fungi

For health and diseased leaves of *B. pervariabilis* × *D. grandis*, seasonal dynamic changes of the number of fungi (Figure 1) showed that for both healthy leaves and diseased leaves, the number of epiphytic fungi were summer > autumn > spring ≈ winter, and the decline was sharp from summer to autumn; the number of epiphytic fungi of diseased leaves were greater than the healthy leaves in the four seasons of the year, and the difference was significant. Seen from diseased leaves, the quantity variance among each season reached to a significant level ($P < 0.05$); the difference of the number of epiphytic fungi of healthy leaves was not significant in spring and winter, and the rest of the season was significant.

Species of epiphytic fungi

Through isolation and identification, there were 31 species of epiphytic fungi on the surface of hybrid bamboo's leaves, with 18 species of epiphytic fungi on healthy leaves and 20 species of epiphytic fungi on diseased leaves and two strains could not be identified (3Jb4, 3Bb23) (Table 1). There was one species of epiphytic fungus on the surface of healthy leaves that appeared in two seasons, accounting for 5.56%; and there were 17 species of epiphytic fungi that appeared

only in one season, accounting for 94.45%. That is, most of the fungi only occurred in one season. 3 species of fungi were isolated from the surface of healthy leaves in the spring, and the relative isolation frequency of two species named *Perenniporia* sp. 3 (37.21%), and *Arthrinium* sp. 2 (11.63%) reached 10%; 5 dominant species of fungi were isolated in summer; 13 species of fungi were isolated in the autumn, and *Pleosporales* sp. 1 (44.00%) was the dominant species; six species of fungi were isolated in winter, and dominant species included *Perenniporia medulla-panis* (35.29%), *Phaeospheria setosa*, *Fusarium* sp. (11.76%) and *Gibberella* sp. (23.53%). On the surface of healthy leaves, there were 12 dominant species. They mostly appeared in one season and performed the activity peak with the largest number in the summer.

There was one species of epiphytic fungus on the surface of diseased leaves appearing in three seasons, accounting for 5% of the number of isolated fungal species; and there were four species of epiphytic fungi appearing in two seasons, accounting for 20%, and besides, there were 15 kinds of epiphytic fungi appearing in one season, accounting for 75%. 10 species of fungi were isolated from the surface of diseased leaves in spring, and among them there were two dominant species named *Lacazia loboii* (23.63%) and *Truncatella* sp. (32.72%); nine species of fungi were isolated in summer with one dominant species named *Fusarium avenaceum* (14.13%); four species of fungi were isolated in autumn, and they were all dominant fungi except *Lacazia loboii*; 14 species of fungi were isolated in the winter, and

Table 1. Composition and season succession of epiphytial fungi on leaves of *B. pervariabilis* × *D. grandis*.

Specie	Information in NCBI GenBank		Relative isolation frequency /%										
	Accession	Identity index (%)	Healthy leaves					Diseased leaves					
			Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Mean	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Mean	
<i>Fusarium equiseti</i>	FJ459976.1	100	0.00	0.00	8.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Apiospora montagnei</i>	FJ228174.1	99	0.00	0.00	8.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Fusarium sp.1</i>	JX401981.1	99	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Coprinellus radians</i>	FJ462761.1	99	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Ascomycete sp.</i>	AJ279473.1	99	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Perenniporia medulla-panis</i>	FJ627262.1	99	0.00	0.00	8.00	35.29	10.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Aureobasidium pullulans</i>	DQ534409.1	99	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Gibberella avenacea</i>	FJ614645.1	99	0.00	0.00	8.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.06	1.52
<i>Cladosporium sp.</i>	EF120415.1	100	0.00	0.00	8.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Perenniporia sp.1</i>	JQ348934.1	100	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Pleosporales sp.1</i>	AB255305.1	98	0.00	0.00	44.00	0.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Phoma sp.</i>	EF600958.1	100	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i>	EU314992.1	100	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Acremonium strictum</i>	AY138848.1	99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	58.33	4.04	15.59
<i>Doratomyces stemonitis</i>	EF029213.1	99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.67	0.00	4.17
<i>Aspergillus versicolor</i>	AY373883.1	99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.67	0.00	4.17
<i>Lacazia loboi</i>	FJ037740.1	99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.63	41.30	8.33	0.00	0.00	18.32
<i>Septogloeum mori</i>	EU520242.1	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.89	1.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Phaeosphaeria setosa</i>	AF439500.1	99	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.76	2.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Anthostomella sp.</i>	JQ754113.1	99	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.89	1.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Fusarium sp.2</i>	JX401969.1	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.76	2.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Gibberella sp.</i>	AY188925.1	99	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.53	5.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Botryosphaeria sp.</i>	JX139940.1	99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.08	2.02
<i>Fusarium avenaceum</i>	JX398940.1	99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.13	0.00	36.36	12.62	0.00
<i>Arthrotrichum foliicola</i>	U51954.1	98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.09	0.00	5.05	1.54	0.00
<i>Arthrimum sacchari</i>	AB470880.1	98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.02	0.51
<i>Pestalotiopsis microspora</i>	DQ001002.1	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.01	0.25
<i>Microdochium sp.1</i>	AM502258.1	99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.01	0.25
<i>Microdochium nivale</i>	EF187912.1	99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.03	0.76
<i>Aspergillus sp.1</i>	JX277550.1	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.04	1.01
<i>Microdochium sp.2</i>	GU934541.1	98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.02	0.51
<i>Aspergillus sp.2</i>	JX136721.1	99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.03	0.76
<i>Microdochium phragmitis</i>	AJ279449.1	99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.02	0.51
<i>Fusarium sp.3</i>	JX397803.1	99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.03	0.76

Table 1. Contd.

<i>Perenniporia sp.2</i>	JX292098.1	100	0.00	28.57	0.00		7.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Apiospora sp.</i>	EU330630.1	99	0.00	14.29	0.00	0.00	3.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Aspergillus sp.3</i>	JQ964801.1	100	0.00	14.29	0.00	0.00	3.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3Jb4 (Fault)	None	None	0.00	14.29	0.00	0.00	3.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Botryotinia sp.</i>	HQ166590.1	99	0.00	28.57	0.00	0.00	7.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Fusarium culmorum</i>	AF176656.1	99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.09	0.00	0.00	0.27
3Bb23 (Fault)	None	None	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.17	0.00	0.00	0.54
<i>Epicoccum sp.1</i>	JF694747.1	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.09	0.00	0.00	0.27
<i>Septogloeum sp.</i>	FJ539076.1	99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.63	9.78	0.00	0.00	3.35
<i>Pleosporales sp.2</i>	JQ026212.1	98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.64	1.09	0.00	0.00	1.18
<i>Pestalotiopsis sp.</i>	JN542546.1	99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.09	0.00	0.00	0.27
<i>Truncatella sp.</i>	FJ790876.1	99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.18
<i>Spegazzinia sp.</i>	AY234948.1	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.45
<i>Mucor sp.</i>	GU569095.1	99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.37
<i>Epicoccum sp.2</i>	JQ388284.1	98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.46
<i>Arthrinium sp.1</i>	AB743995.1	99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.91
<i>Dictyoarthrinium sp.</i>	None	None	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.46
<i>Perenniporia sp.3</i>	JQ673017.1	100	37.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Arthrinium sp.2</i>	HE981192.1	98	11.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Aureobasidium sp.</i>	JX290155.1	98	6.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Phomopsis sp.</i>	JN588551.1	99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.46
Number of species	\	\	3	5	13	6	\	10	9	4	14	\

Fusarium avenaceum (34.36%) was the dominant species. Only *Fusarium avenaceum* was dominant in two seasons, and other species were only dominant in one season. Comparing healthy leaves with diseased leaves, the difference of their dominant species was significant. The dominant fungi on the surface of healthy leaves were not dominant on the surface of diseased leaves, and the reverse was also true.

Species richness of the epiphytic fungi

The results of seasonal dynamic changes of species richness of epiphytic fungi (Figure 2) showed

that the tendency of species richness of epiphytic fungal groups of the healthy leaves from high to low was as follow: autumn> winter> summer> spring, and that of the diseased leaves was the same. Species richness of epiphytic fungal groups on the surface of healthy leaves was higher than that of diseased leaves only in autumn, and the difference between them was most obvious in summer followed by autumn, and it was the smallest in the spring.

The results of variance analysis (Table 2) showed that the relationship between species richness and seasonal variation of epiphytic fungi was significant, but the relationship between species

richness and leaves types was not significant.

Diversity of epiphytic fungi

The results of diversity index of epiphytic fungi are showed in Table 3. The Shannon-Wiener index of epiphytic fungal groups of healthy leaves was highest in autumn (2.1426). Simpson index ranged from 0-1, and the result was the same with Shannon-Wiener index with the value of 0.8112. Evenness could reflect the uniformity of the distribution of different species in the community.

Through the calculation of evenness index for each fungal flora, it was found that evenness of

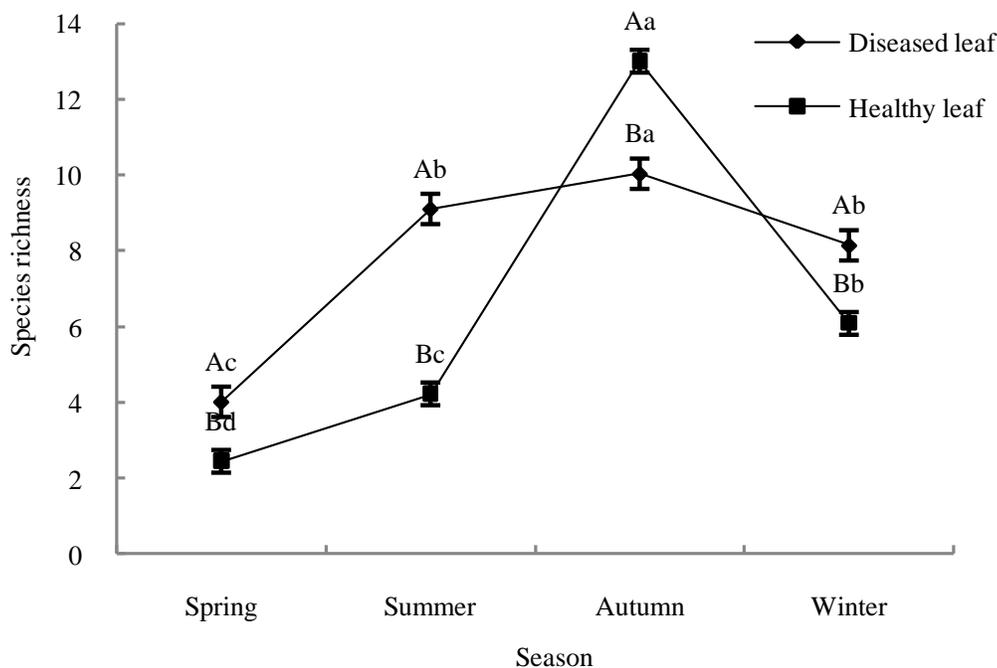


Figure 2. Change of species richness of epiphytic fungi of healthy leaves and diseased leaves of *B. pervariabilis* × *D. grandis*. Different capital letters indicate significant differences between health leaves and diseased leaves in the same season by the LSD test ($P < 0.05$); different lowercase letters indicate significant differences among different seasons of the same type of leaves by the LSD test ($P < 0.05$).

Table 2. Analysis of variance on fungal species richness of different leaves and seasons.

Dependent variable	Source of variable	Standard deviation square (SS)	Degree freedom (df)	Mean square (MS)	F value	Significance level
Epiphytic fungi	Type of leaf	10.125	1	10.125	0.968	0.398
	Season	77.375	3	25.792	2.466*	0.023

*indicates that correlation is significant by the LSD test ($P < 0.05$).

were mostly above 0.6. Evenness degree index of epiphytic fungal flora of the diseased leaves was highest in spring with the value of 1.

Relationship between epiphytic fungal diversity and physiological index

The number of fungi was not only influenced by season and type of leaves, but also by the microenvironment of the leaves. This microenvironment mainly referred to the pH, protein content and soluble sugar content. These indexes that provide nutrient sources for fungal survival are shown in Table 4. The results show that the correlation between epiphytic fungi of diseased leaves and protein content was significant; the correlation between epiphytic fungi of healthy leaves and soluble sugar content was highly significant. Carbohydrates were the survival nutrition resources of the fungi, which illustrated that the sugar and fungal growth were inseparable from ano-

ther side.

DISCUSSION

The results presented in the current study show that no whether they were diseased leaves or healthy leaves, the number of epiphytic fungi reached the peak values in summer and autumn, and the fluctuation range of diseased leaves was greater than that of healthy leaves. This may be that leaves fully developed or matured in summer, and surface area of leaves increased, and the nutrients such as pollen, and aphid honeydew, also increased. As a result, original epiphytic fungi gradually grew and expanded or they had more opportunity to infect the leaves. On the other hand, there was a subtropical humid monsoon climate in Ya'an. Except cold mountain area, generally, it was not cold in the winter, not hot in the summer, and it was warm and dry in spring, besides, the rainfall concentrated in summer, and there was more rain at

Table 3. Diversity index of fungi in leaves of *B. pervariabilis* × *D. grandis*.

Type of leaf	Season	Number of species	Diversity index		Evenness
			Shannon-Wiener index	Simpson index	
Healthy leaf	Spring	3	0.8571 ^d	0.4966 ^e	0.7802 ^d
	Summer	5	1.5499 ^b	0.7755 ^a	0.9630 ^a
	Autumn	13	2.1426 ^a	0.8112 ^a	0.8353 ^c
	Winter	6	1.5810 ^b	0.7579 ^{ab}	0.8824 ^b
Diseased leaf	Spring	10	1.6320 ^b	0.7351 ^b	0.7088 ^e
	Summer	9	1.3286 ^{bc}	0.6207 ^c	0.6047 ^f
	Autumn	10	1.1188 ^c	0.5972 ^d	0.4859 ^g
	Winter	14	2.0123 ^a	0.7666 ^a	0.7625 ^d

Data followed by different lowercase letters in the same row indicate significant differences by the LSD test ($P < 0.05$).

Table 4. Correlation between epiphytic fungal diversity and physiological index.

Type of leaf	Correlation coefficient		
	pH	Soluble protein	Soluble sugar
Healthy leaf	0.359	0.563	0.998**
Diseased leaf	0.189	0.955*	0.418

*Indicates that correlation was significant by the LSD test ($P < 0.05$); ** indicates that correlation was significant by the LSD test ($P < 0.01$).

night. Annual average temperature of the sample plot was 16.2°C with 6.1°C in January and 25.4 °C in July. Temperature in July was particularly suitable for the fungal growth, therefore, the number of fungi significantly increased in summer and autumn, which was similar to the result achieved by Du et al. (2009).

In terms of the species of epiphytic fungi, richness reached the peak value in summer and autumn, and the dominant species in these two seasons were obviously different from the other seasons which indicated that the richness level might be related to the characteristics of epiphytic fungi, besides the size of the surface area of leaves and the environment of the sample plot. *Microdochium sp.* was dominant in summer and autumn, which is in agreement with the conclusion of Hiilovaara-Teijo et al. (1999). PR protein induced by *Microdochium nivale* did not have resistance against the cold, so the number of *Microdochium sp.* gradually reduced in the cold winter and its advantage was gradually not obvious. Moreover, *Fusarium sp.* appeared in summer and winter and it was the dominant species, which was inseparable from the wide distribution of *Fusarium sp.*: it was commonly found in soil and organisms of animals and plants, even in the cold Arctic and the hot arid desert.

Fusarium is one genus fungi of worldwide distribution, and it can infect a variety of plants (food crops, cash crops, medicinal plants and ornamental plants), causing many plant diseases such as rot of root, stem, stem base, flower and ear. It also can infect the vascular system, destruct the vascular bundle of plant conducting

tissue and produce toxins harming crops in the process of growth and metabolism, making crops wilt and die. It was one important disease that was difficult for control and cure in production. Therefore, this pathogen was likely the main factor which makes local hybrid bamboo to be susceptible. In addition, eight species of fungi on healthy leaves were not isolated from diseased leaves, and 12 species of fungi on diseased leaves were not isolated from healthy leaves, and the dominant fungi on healthy were not dominant on diseased leaves. In order to establish a more perfect hybrid bamboo biological control theory, these fungi need more in-depth research.

The indexes of richness and evenness are important factors to reflect the distribution of the fungal groups in habitat. It indicated that species would be more and diversity would be higher while the value of richness index was greater. Diversity index calculated from this study can infer that the epiphytic fungal flora on healthy leaves had high diversity in the autumn. Result reflected by the diversity indexes obtained from Shannon-Wiener index was consistent with Simpson index. The evenness index showed that the diversity of fungi in this study was relatively stable and distribution of flora composition was relatively homogeneous.

Fungal growth cannot be separated from the carbon and nitrogen sources. Wang et al. (2007) confirmed that the endogenous fungi isolated from *Dendrobium* could absorb and utilize four different kinds of carbon sources in different degrees, and the addition of nitrogen source had a great effect on the growth of endogenous fungi iso-

lated from *Dendrobium*. In the present study, the correlation between soluble sugar content and soluble protein content of hybrid bamboo leaves and the number of fungi was significant. Its reason is that the simple sugars and proteins are main nutrients for the fungal growth, and sugars are the main source of nutrition (Williamson and Fokkena, 1985). When the leaves are infected by the pathogens, with the increase of pathogenic fungi, the number of fungi on the diseased leaves is also increased, and the nutritional competition is fierce. Fungi start to absorb soluble protein nutrients of the leaves when sugar consumption is finished, therefore, epiphytic fungi and soluble protein content of diseased leaves are correlative. The number of epiphytic fungi on healthy leaves of hybrid bamboo is more than that of diseased leaves; this is due to the foliar nutrients that exist in the recession or the base of lamellar seta among anticlinal walls of epidermal cells, so the nutrients easily gathers. On the contrary, the diseased leaves are susceptible, the epidermal cells are damaged and the lamellar seta shed, so the nutrients easily run off. However, the relationship between the micro-environment of the leaves and the epiphytic fungi of hybrid bamboo is very complex, whether these fungi involve in or how many fungi contribute to the metabolism of leaves of hybrid bamboo need further studies.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This research was supported by the National Natural Science and Technology Resources Sharing Platform of China (2005DKA21207-13).

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