Trichoderma stromaticum SOLID STATE FERMENTATION TO GET A BIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF Crinipelis perniciosa, AN IMPORTANT CACAO PEST

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Trichoderma sp a fungus that has been widely studied in Solid State Fermentation or Semi Solid Fermentation, SSF, process, to apply in the control of several phytopathogenic fungi. This paper deals with the specific case of Trichoderma and its production, desirable for field application against Crinipellis perniciosa, the agent of a serious fungal disease of cacao, in Latin America, called "witches' broom". Solid State Fermentation or Semi Solid Fermentation, SSF, an ancient art, presents now a renewed interest, due to its technological potential. The microscopic heterogenity, the so called weakness of SSF is becoming its major strenght, as cause for increasing yields and changing cell physiology of appropriate microorganisms. There are a few number of studies about the factors that influence microbial kinectics (growth and production) in SSF, relative to the Submerged Fermentation, SmF. It was studied the mass production by Solid State Fermentation of the Trichoderma stromaticum, using as an alternative reactor a plastic bag autoclavable with 3 liters capacity. The culture media for Trichoderma stromaticum used wheat bran with the adittion of indutors (chitin) to get chitinase. The plastic bag with the substrate in the center received a thermal treatment of 2 x 2 minutes (heat and wait) using a Panasonic domestic microwave oven high potency. The substrate after treatment didn't present contamination. The mass production of T. stromaticum in SSF was done to optimize the most important environmental parameters of the system and to develop a method for biomass estimation through the measurement of dimethyl sulfide (DMS) released during the process. The results obtained in the traditional tray bioreactor were similar to that obtained in the plastic bag, with an water activity (a_w) of 0.987, in the dark, and inoculum concentration of 5.0 x 10⁵ spores per gram of the moisturized substrate.