

Beyond a Pathogen: *Chromobacterium violaceum*, a Rhizobacterium with Plant Growth Promoting Potential

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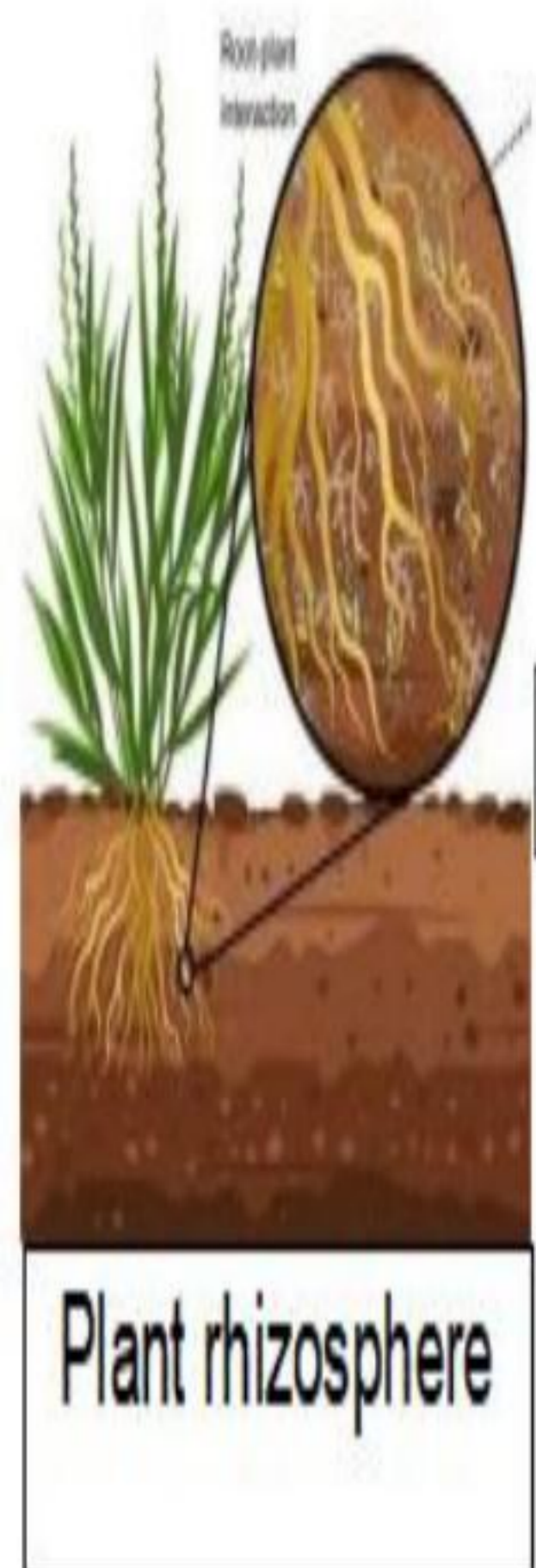
INTRODUCTION & AIM



Chromobacterium violaceum

- *C. violaceum* is a scientifically reported pathogen.
- Bioprospecting for eco-friendly microbe-based fertilizers, to combat the challenges of climate change and sustainable agriculture resulted to;
- The tentative identification of *C. violaceum* as a rhizobacterium with plant growth promoting potential.

METHOD



Isolate rhizobacterium

Screen rhizobacterium for plant growth promoting traits such as; phosphate solubilization and indole-3-acetic acid production

Identification of rhizobacterium via morphology and biochemical tests

Test rhizobacterium for plant growth promoting activity via maize seed germination bioassay

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Table 1: Morphological characteristics of the rhizobacterium on Starch casein agar

Isolate code	Colour	Elevation	Shape	Margin	Size
RS PUR	Purple	Raised	Circular	Entire	Small

Table 2: Biochemical characterization of the rhizobacterium

Isolate code	Gram reaction	Catalase	Citrate	TSI				MTU			Tentative identity of organism
				Slant	Butt	Gas	H ₂ S	Motility	Indole	Urease	
RS	-ve	+	-	Y	Y	-	-	+	-	+	<i>Chromobacterium violaceum</i>
PUR	rods										

* -ve: negative; +: positive; Y: Yellow; TSI: Triple sugar iron

Table 3: Plant growth promoting traits and activity of the rhizobacterium

Isolate Identity	Plant growth promoting (PGP) traits		Seed germination bioassay		
	Phosphate solubilisation	Indole-3-acetic acid production	Treatment	Mean Radicle length	Mean Hypocotyl length
<i>Chromobacterium violaceum</i>	Negative	Negative	Maize seeds + <i>Chromobacterium violaceum</i> inoculum	6.6 cm	0.7 cm
			Control (maize + sterile distilled water)	5.7 cm	0.3 cm



Plate 1: Plant growth promoting activity of *C. violaceum* during seed germination bioassay relative to control

Statistical analysis

Student's t-test showed $P < 0.05$, indicating there is a significant difference between the *Chromobacterium violaceum* treated seeds and the control.

CONCLUSION

This research thus, show the significance of bioprospecting studies, and the plant growth promoting potential of this unidentified strain of *C. violaceum*. Screening for more PGP traits, strain level identification (16s rDNA sequencing) of this rhizobacterium, and further trials in pot experiments are recommended.

REFERENCES

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