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(54) **COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS THEREOF  
INCREASING PLANT GROWTH AND  
RESISTANCE TO ENVIRONMENTAL  
STRESS**

**Related U.S. Application Data**

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§ 371 (c)(1),

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Compositions and methods for enhancing plant growth and resistance to adverse abiotic conditions are disclosed.

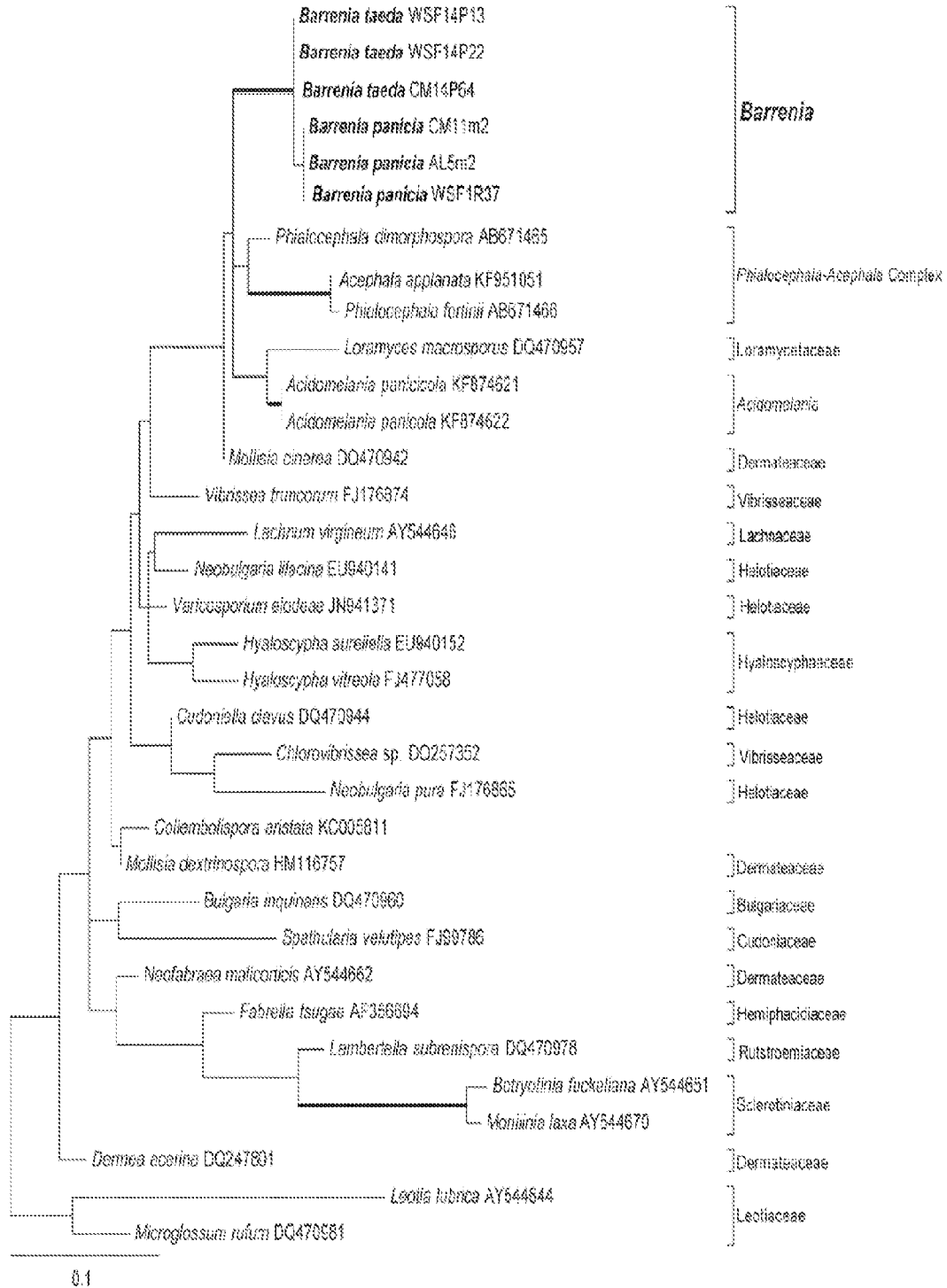


Figure 1

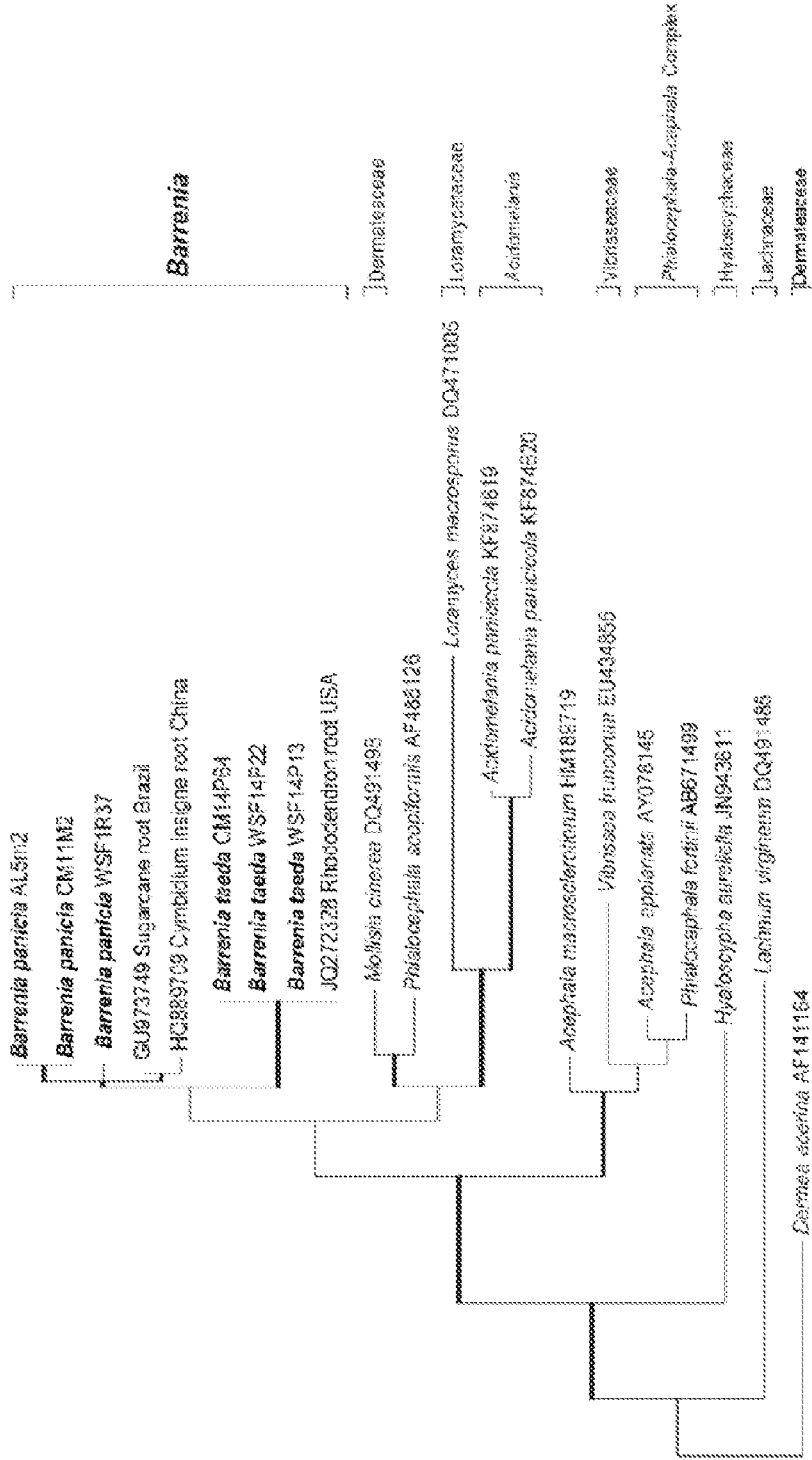


Figure 2

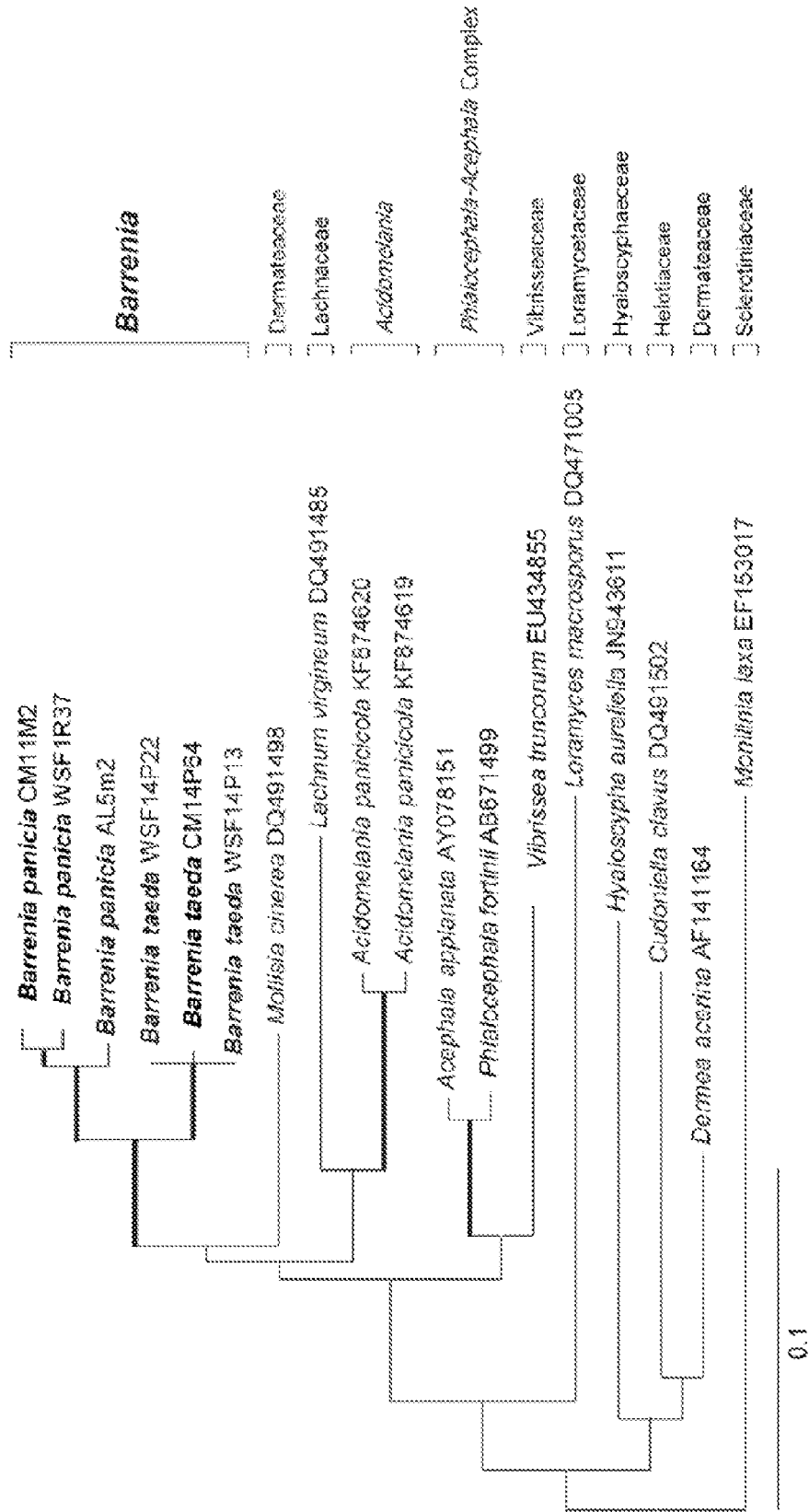


Figure 3

Acephala\_applanata\_AY078151

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GTGTTTA-----
-----CATACTATTGT-TGCTTTGGCGGGCCGTGA-CCT-CCAC--TGC----GGGCTC
TGCTCGT-----GTGTGCCCCGCCAGAGGACC---AAACTCTGAATGTTAGTGATGTCTGA
GTACTATCTAATAGTTAAAACCTTCAACAACGGATCTCTTGGTTCTGGCATCGATGAAGA
ACGCAGCGAAATGCGATAAGTAATGTGAATTGCAGAATTCAGTGAATCAACGAATCTTTG
AACGCACATTGCGCCCTGTGGTATTCCGCAGGGCATGCCTGTTGAGCGTCATT-TAACC
ACTCACGCCTGGCGTGGTATTGGGGT-ACGCGGT--CTCGCGGCCCTCAAAATCAGTGGC
GGTGCCGGTG-GGCTCTAAGCGTAGTAC-ATACTCCCGCTATAGAGTTC-----
-----CC-----CCGGTGGCTCGC--
-----ACCCGCTGAACCTAAGCATATCAATAAGCGGAGGAA
AAGAAACCAACAGGGATTACCTCAGTAACGGCGAGTGAAGCGGTAACAGCTCAAATTTGA
AAGCTGCC-----AACAGGCCGCGTTGTAATTTGTAGARGCTGCTTTGGGTGTGCGCCCG
GTCTAAGTTCCCTTGAACAGGACGTCATAGAGGGTGAGAATCCCGTATGTGATCGG-TGC
CGTTGCCCGTGTAAAGCGCTTTCGACGAGTCGAGTTGTTTGGGAATGCAGCTCAAAATGG
GTGGTAAATTTTCATCTAAAGCTAAATATTGGCCAGAGACCGATAGCGCACAAAGTAGAGTG
ATCGAAAGATGAAAAGCACTTTGGAAGAGAGTTAAACAGTACGTGAAA-TGTTGAAAGG
GAAGCGCTTGCAACCAGACTTTCGGGGCGGTGATCATCCGAGGTTT-TCGCCGGTGCACI
CGATCGTTC-TCAGGCCAGCATCGGTTTTCCGGGGTGGGATAAAGGCGGTGGGAATGTGGC
TC--TTC-----GGAGTGTTATAGCCCACCGTGCAATGCCGCCACCGGGACCGAGGAC
CGCGCTTC-GGCTAGGATGCTGGCGTAATGGTTGTAAGCGACCCGCTTGAAACACGGAC
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AACGGAGGTAAGAGCCCTTTAGGGTGCATTATCGACCGATCCTGATGCTTCGGATGGAT
TTGAGTAAGAGCATAGCTGTTGGGACCCGAAAGATGGTGAACCTATGCGTGAATAGGGTGA
AGCCAGAGGAAACTCTGGTGGAGGCTCGCAGCGGTTCTGACGTGCAAATCGATCGTC-AA
ATTTGCGTATAGGGGC-GAAAGACTAATCGGCTAGACAGAGTCAGTTCG---CCCGATGA
GGGTGGCAGATCTACT--TGTTT--TYGTGCTGACATGAGT-ATCTCAGAGTAATCCGGC
CTTCAAAGCAGCTGTTTCCATTCGAGACCCGAAGCGTAGGTTGATACGATTTGGCGACT
TTGCAAGCCCAAGATGATCTGCGATAGCGACGTTTCTGCGGACGATCAAGAATTCGGTGG
CGATCCAAAGGAAGCCGTGAAG--CGCTCTCATGGAGGCTGTGGAAATACTCAGCCGA
GGTGCGCCAGCAGGCTCTGCAGCTTGGGGTACATGGAAGATGCCAAGGACGAGGAGAA
CGAGGG-----AAGCCAATCCGAGAAGAGACAAATCACTCCAGAGATGGCTCTGAACGI
CTTCCGAAGCATGTCTACTGCTGAGATTCGCGACCTTGGGTTGAGCAACGATTATGCCCC
ACCCGACTGGCTGATCATCACAGTCTTCCAGTTCCTCCTCCGCCGGTTCGACCAAGTAT
CTCAATGGATGGCACAAGCACAGGCATGCGTGGAGARGATGATTTGACGTACAAGCTCGG
TGATATCATCCGTGCGAACGGCAATGTCAAGC-AGGCACAACAGGAAGG
    
```

Figure 4A

Acidomelania\_panicicola\_KF874620  
 GTGTCTA-----  
 -----  
 -----CATACTCTTGT-TGCTTTGGCAGGCCGTGG-CCTCCCAC--TGT----GGGCTC  
 AGCCTGC-----ATGTGCCTGCCAGAGGACC---AAACTCTGAATGTTACTGATGTCTGA  
 GTACTATATAAATAGTTAAAACTTTCAACAACGGATCTCTTGGTTCTGGCATCGATGAAGA  
 ACGCAGCGAAATGCGATAAGTAATGTGAATTGCAGAATTCAGTGAATCATCGAATCTTTG  
 AACGCACATTGCACCCGGTGGTATTCGCCGGGTATGCCTGTTCGAGCGTCATTACAACC  
 ACTCAAGCCTGTCTTGGTGTGGGGA-TTGCGAAT-CTCGCAGCCCTAGAGTCCAGTAGC  
 GTCACCTTTA-GGTCCTAAGCGTAGTAATTTCTCCTCGCTACAGAACCT-----  
 -----GCCGGTGGATAGTATAAATCCAGTTAAGTCTGGTATCCCGC-G  
 GTTGACCTCGGATCAAGTAGGGATACCCGCTGAACTTAAGCATATCAATAAGCGGAGGAA  
 AAGAAACCAACAGGGATTACTTTAGTAACGGCGAGTGAAGCGGTAAGTCTCAAATTTGA  
 AAGCTGCC-----AACAGGCCGCGTTGTAATTTGTAGAAGATGCTTTGGGTGTCCGCCCA  
 GTCTAAGTTCCTTGGAACAGGACGTCATAGAGGGTGAGAATCCCGTATGTGATTGG-TGC  
 CGTCCCCCGTGTAAAGCTCTTTCGACGAGTCGAGTTGTTTGGGAATGCAGCTCAAATGG  
 GTGGTAAATTTTCATCTAAAGCTAAATATTGGCCAGAGACCGATAGCGCACAAGTAGAGTG  
 ATCGAAAGATGAAAAGCACTTTGGAAAGAGAGTTAAACAGTACGTGAAATTTGTTGAAAGG  
 GAAGCGCTTGCAATCAGACTTGCAGGCCGTTGATCATCCGAGGTTT-TCCCCGCTGCACT  
 CGATCGTCT-TCAGGCCAGCATCGGTTTTCAGTGGTGGGATAAAGGCTGTGAGAACGTGGC  
 TC--TTC-----GGAGTGTATAGCTCACGGTGAATGCCGCCTACTGGGACCGAGGAC  
 CGCGCTT-GGCTAGGATGCTGGCGTAATGGTTGTAAGCGACCCGCTCTTGAAACACGGAC  
 CAAGGAGTCTAACATCTATGCGAGTGTGGGTGTCAAACCCATACGCGTAATGAAAGTG  
 AACGGAGGTGAGACCCCATTAGGGCGCATCATCGACCGATCCCTGATGTCTTCGGATGGAT  
 TTGAGTAAGAGCATAGCTGTTGGGACCCGAAAGATGGTGAACATGCGTGAATAGGGTGA  
 AGCCAGAGGAAACTCTGGTGGAGGCTCGCAGCGGTTCTGACGTGCAAATCGATCGTC-AA  
 ATTTGCGTATAGGGGC-GAAAGACTAATCGGTTAGACAGGGTCAAGTTCA---CCCCTATA  
 GGGTGGTGGCATCTCT--TGCACT-CTTGTGCTGACATGAAT-ATCTCAGAGTAACCCGCA  
 ATACAAGGCAGCTGTTTCTATTCCGGACCCAAAGCGTAGATTTCGACACCATTTGGCGACT  
 TTGCAAGCCCAAGATGATCTGCGACAGTATGTTTCCCTAATGACGAC---GAATTCGGAGG  
 TGATCCAAAGGAGGCTGTGAAG--CGTTCGCATGGAGGATGTGGAAATACGCAACCTGA  
 GGTGCGCCAGCAAGCTTTGCAGCTTTGGGGAACATGGAAGATGCCAAAAGATGAAGAGAA  
 TGAGGGTGG--CAACT---GAGAAGCGACAAATTAAGTCCAGAGATGGCTCTCAATGT  
 CTTCGGTCCATGTCTTCCGATGAGATTCCGATCTCGGTTTGGCAACGACTATGCGCG  
 TCCTGACTGGTTGATCATCACTGTTCTTCCAGTTCCACCTCCCTCCCGTTCGCCCCAGTAT  
 TTCTATGGATGGTACAAGCACAGGAATGCGCGGAGAGGATGATTTGACCTACAAGCTAGG  
 TGATATCATTCGTGCCAACGGCAATGTCAAGC-AGGCACAGCAAGAAGG

Figure 4B

Acidomelania\_panicicola\_KF874619  
 GTGTCTA-----  
 -----  
 -----CATACTCTTGT-TGCTTTGGCAGGCCGTGG-CCTCCCAC--TGT----GGGCTC  
 AGCCTGC-----ATGTGCCTGCCAGAGGACC---AAACTCTGAATGTTAGTGATGTCTGA  
 GTACTATATAATAGTTAAAACCTTTCAACAACGGATCTCTTGGTTCTGGCATCGATGAAGA  
 ACGCAGCGAAATGCGATAAGTAATGTGAATTGCAGAATTCAGTGAATCATCGAATCTTTG  
 AACGCACATTGCACCCGGTGGCATTCCGCCGGTATGCCTGTTTCGAGCGTCATTATAACC  
 ACTCAAGCCTGTCTTGGTGTGGGGA-TTGGGAAT-CTCGCAGCCCTAGAGTCCAGTAGC  
 GTCACCTGTG-GGTCCTAAGCGTAGTAAITTCCTCGCTACAGAGCCT-----  
 -----GCTCGTGGATAGTGTAAATCCAGTTCGGTCTGGTATCCCGC-G  
 GTTGACCTCGGATCAAGTAGGGATACCCCTGAACTTAAGCATATCAATAAGCGGAGGAA  
 AAGAAACCAACAGGGATTAC--TAGTAACGGCGAGTGAAGCGGTAAGTGCCTCAAATTTGA  
 AAGCTGCC-----AACAGGCCCGCTTGTAAATTTGTAGAAGATGCTTTGGGTGTCGGCCCA  
 GTCTAAGTTCCCTTGGAAACAGGACGTCATAGAGGGTGAGAATCCCGTATGTGATTGG-TGC  
 CGTCCCCCGTGTAAAGCTCTTTTCGACGAGTCGAGTTGTTTGGGAATGCAGCTCAAAATGG  
 GTGGTAAATTTTCATCTAAAGCTAAATATTTGGCCAGAGACCGATAGCGCACAAAGTAGAGTG  
 ATCGAAAGATGAAAAGCACTTTGGAAAGAGAGTTAAACAGTACGTGAAATTTGTTGAAAGG  
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 CGCGCTTC-GGCTAGGATGCTGGCGTAAIGGTTGTAAAGCGACCCGCTCTTGAACACGGAC  
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 TTGAGTAAGAGCATAGCTGTTGGGACCCGAAAGATGGTGAACATGCGTGAATAGGGTGA  
 AGCCAGAGGAAACTCTGGTGGAGGCTCCGAGCGTTCTGACGTGCAAATCGATCGTC-AA  
 ATTTGCGTATAGGGGC-GAAAGACTAATCGGTTAGACAGGGTCAGTTCA---CCCGTATA  
 GGGTGGTGGCATCTCT--TGCAT-CTTGIGCTGACATGAGT-ATCTCAGAGTAACCCGCA  
 ATACAAGGCAGCTGTTCTATTCCGGATCCAAAGCGTAGATTCGACACCATTTGGCGACT  
 TTGCAAGCCCAAGATGATCTGCGACAGTEATGTTCTAATGACGAC---GAATTCGGAGG  
 TGATCCAAAGGAGGCTGTGAAG---CGTTCCTATGAGGATGTGGAAATACGCAACCTGA  
 GGTGCGCCAGCAAGCCTTGCAGCTTTGGGGAACATGGAAAATGCCAAAGGATGAAGAGAA  
 TGAGAGTGG--CAACACT----GAGAAGCGACAAATTAATCCAGAGATGGCTCTCAATGT  
 CTTCGGTCCATGTCTTCCGATGAGATTCGCGATCTCGGTTTGTAGCAACGACTATGCGCG  
 TCCTGACTGGTTGATCATCACTGTTCTTCCAGTTCCACCTCCTCCTGTTCCGCCAGTAT  
 TTCTATGGATGGTACAAGCACAGGAATGCGCGGAGAGGATGATTTGACCTACAAGCTGGG  
 TGATATCATTCGCGCCAACGGCAATGTCAAGC-AGGCACAGCAAGAAGG

Figure 4C

Acidoradicia\_panicicola\_AL5m2-2

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GTGTCTA-----
-----
-----TCTACTCTTGT-TGCTTTGGCAGGCCGTGG-CCT-CCAC--CGC---GGGCTC
TGCTTGC-----GTGTGCCTGCCAGAGGACC---AAACTCTGAATTTTAGTGATGTCTGA
GTACTATATAATAGTTAAAACTTTCAACAACGGATCTCTTGGTCTGGCATCGATGAAGA
ACGCAGCGAAATGCGATAAGTAATGTGAATTGCAGAATTCAGTGAATCATCGAATCTTTG
AACGCACATTGCGCCCGGTGGTATTCCGCCGGGCATGCCTGTTCCGAGCGTCATTATAACC
ACTCAAGCCTAGCTTGGTATTGGGGT-TCGCGGT--CCCGCGGCCCTAAAATCAGTGGC
GGTGCCGGTG-GGCTCTAAGCGTAGTAA-ATCTCCTCGCTATAGGGTCC-----
-----CC-----CCGGTTGCCCGC-G
GTTGACCTCGGATCAGGTAGGGATACCCCTGAACTTAAGCATATCAATAAGCGGAGGAA
AAGAAACCAACAGGGATTAC-TCAGTAACGGCGAGTGAAGCGGTAACAGCTCAAATT-GA
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GTCTAAGTTCTTGAACAGGACGTCATAGAGGGTGAGAATCCCGTATGTGATTAG-TGC
CTGCTCCCGTGTAAAGCTCTTTCGACGACTCGAGTTGTTTGGGAATGCAGCTCAAAATGG
GTGGTATATTTTCATCTAAAGCTAAATATTGGCCAGAGACCGATAGCGCACAAAGTAGAGTG
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TTGCAAGCCCAAGATGATCTGCGACAGCGATGTCCTAACGACGAT---GAATTTGGTGG
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GGTTCGCCAACCAAGCTTTACAGCTCTGGGGAACATGGAAGATGCCCAAGGATGAAGAAAA
CGAGGGTG---CGACTCAA---GAAAAGAGACAGATTACTCCAAAGATGGCTCTGAATGT
CTTCCGCAGCATGTCTCGGCTGAGATTCGCGATTTGGGCTTGGCAATGACTATGCACG
CCCTGACTGGCTTATCATTACTGTCTTCTGTTCTTCTCCCCCGCTGTTTCGACCGAGTAT
CTCCATGGATGTTACAAGCACAGGAATGCGCGGAGAGGATGATTTGACATACAAGCTTGG
TGATAATTATTCGTGCAAACGAAACGTTAAGC-AAGCCCAACAAGAGGG
    
```

Figure 4D



Acidoradicia\_panicicola\_CM11M2  
 GTGTCTA-----  
 -----  
 -----TCTACTCTTGT-TGCTTTGGCAGGCCGTGG-CCT-CCAC--CGC----GGGCTC  
 TGCTTGC-----GTGTGCCTGCCAGAGGACC---AAACTCTGAATTTTAGTGATGTCTGA  
 G'ACTATATAATAGTTAAAACTTTCAACAACGGATCTCTTGGTTCTGGCATCGATGAAGA  
 ACGCAGCGAAATGCGATAAGTAATGTGAATTGCAGAATTCAGTGAATCATCGAATCTTGG  
 AACGCACATTGCGCCCGGTGGTATTCGCGGGGCATGCCTGTTGAGCGTCATTATAACC  
 ACTCAAGCCTAGCTTGGTATTGGGGT-TCGCGGT--CCCGCGCCCTAAAATCAGTGGC  
 GGTGCCGGTG-GGCTCTAAGCGTAGTAA-ATCTCCTCGCTATAGGGTCC-----  
 -----CC-----CCGGTTGCCCGC-G  
 GTTGACCTCGGATCAGGTAGGGATACCCGCTGAACTTAAGCATATCAATAAGCGGAGGAA  
 AAGAAACCAACAGGGATTACCTCAGTAACGGCGAGTGAAGCGGTAACAGCTCAAATTTGA  
 AAGCTGCC-----AACAGGCCGCGTTGTAATTTGTAGAAGATGCTTTGGGGTCCGGCCTA  
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 TTGCAAGCCCAAGATGATCTGCGACAGCGATGTCCCTAATGATGAT---GAATTTGGTGG  
 TGATCCAAAAGAAGCTGTAAA---CGTTCTCATGGAGGTTGTGGCAATACTCAACCCGA  
 GGTTCGCCAGCAAGCTTTACAGCTCTGGGGAACATGGAAGATGCCCAAGGATGAAGAAAA  
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 CTCCGCAGCATGTCCCTCGGCTGAGATTTCGCGATTTGGGCTTGAGCAATGACTATGCACG  
 CCTGACTGGCTTATCATTACTGTCTTCCCGTTCCCTCCCCACCTGTTTCGACCAAGTAT  
 TTCCATGGATGGTACAAGCACAGGAATGCGCGGAGAGGATGATTTGACATACAAGCTTGG  
 TGATATTATCCGTGCAAATGGTTTCATTAAGC-AAGCCCAACAAGAGGG

Figure 4E

Acidoradicia\_panicicola\_WSF1-R37

GTGTCTA-----  
 -----TCTACTCTTGT-TGCTTTGGCAGGCCGTGG-CCT-CCAC--CGC----GGGCTC  
 TGCTGC-----GTGTGCCTGCCAGAGGACC---AAACTCTGAATTTTAGTGATGTCTGA  
 TACTATATAATAGTTAAAACTTTCAACAACGGATCTCTTGGTTCTGGCATCGATGAAGA  
 ACCGAGCGAAATGCGATAAGTAATGTGAATTGCAGAAATCAGTGAATCATCGAATCTTTG  
 AACGCACATTGCGCCCGGTGGTATTCCGCCGGGCATGCCGTTCGAGCGTCATTATAACC  
 ACTCAAGCCTGGCTTGGTATTGGGAC-TCGCGGT--TCCGCGGCCCTAAAATCAGTGGC  
 GGTGCCGGTG-GGCTCTAAGCGTAGTAA-ATCTCCTCGCTATAGGGTCC-----  
 -----CT-----CCGGTTGCCTGC--  
 -----  
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 -----  
 -----TGTAAGCTCTTTTCGACGAGTCGAGTTGTTGGGAATGCAGCTCAAAAATGG  
 GTGGTATAATTTTCATCTAAAGCTAAATATIGGCCAGAGACCGATAGCGCACAAAGTAGAGTG  
 ATCGAAAGATGAAAAGCACTTTGGAAAGAGAGTTAAACAGTACGTGAAAATGTTGAAAGG  
 GAAGCGCTTGCAACCAGACTTGCAGGCGTCGATCATCCGAGGTTT-TCCCCGGTGCACI  
 CGATCGTCT-TCAGGCCAGCATCGTTTTGGTGGCGGGATAAAGGCTCTAGGAATGTGGC  
 TC--TTC-----GGAGTGTATAGCCTAGGGTGCAATGCCGCTACCGGGACCGAGGAC  
 CGCGCTTC-GGCTAGGATGCTGGCGTAAIGGTTGTAAAGCGGCCGTTCTTGAAACACGGAC  
 CAAGGAGTCTAACATCTATGCCAGTGTITGGGTGTCAAACCATACGCGTAATGAAAGTG  
 AACGGAGGTGAGAGCCCTTTAGGGCGCAICATCGACCGATCCTGATGTCCTCGGATGGAT  
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 ATACAAGGCAGCCGTTTCAATTCGAGACCCGAAGCGTAGGTTGATACGATATGGCGACT  
 TTGCAAGCCCAAGATGATCTGCGACAGCCATGTCCCTAATGATGAT---GAATTTGGTGG  
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 GGTTCGCCAGCAAGCTTTACAGCTCTGGGGAACATGGAAGATGCCCAAGGATGAAGAAAA  
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 CTTCCGCAGCATGTCTCGGCTGAGATTCGCGATTTGGGCTTGAGCAATGACTATGCACG  
 CCCTGATTGGCTTATCATTACTGTCTTCCCGTTCTCCCCACCTGTTGACCAAGTAT  
 TTCCATGGATGGTACAAGCACAGGAATGCGCGGAGAGGATGATTTGACATAACAAGCTTGG  
 TGATATTATCCGTGCAAACGGCAACGTTAAGC-AAGCCCAACAAGAGGG

Figure 4F

Acidoradicia\_taeda\_CM14-P64

GTGTCTA-----

-----TTTACTCTTGT-TGCTTTGGCAGGCCGTGG-CCT-CCAC--CGT----GGGCTC

TGTCTAC-----GCGTGTCTGCCAGAGGACC---AAACTCTGAATITTTAGTGATGTCTGA

GTAATAACAATAGTTAAAACCTTTCAACAACGGATCTCTTGGTTTCIGGCATCGATGAAGA

ACGCAGCGAAATGCGATAAATAATGTGAATTGCAGAATTCAGTGAATCATCGAATCTTTG

AACGCACATTGCGCCCGGTGGTATTCGCCCGGGCATGCCTGTTTCGAGCGTCATTATAACC

ACTCAAGCCTGGCTTGGTATTGGGGT-ACGCGGC--TTCGCGGCTCCTAAAATCAGTGGC

GGTGGCCGGTG-GGCTCTAAGCGTAGTAA-ATCTCCTCGCTATAGGETTC-----

-----CT-----CTGGTTGCTTGC--

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-----GGTGCACT

CGATCGTCT-TCAGGCCAGCATCGGTTTCGGTGGCGGGATAAAGGCTCTAGGAATGTGGC

TC--TTC-----GGAGTGTATAGCCTAGGGTGCATGCCGCCTACCGGGACCGAGGAC

CGCGCTTC-GGCTAGGATGCTGGCGTAATGGTTGTAAGCGGCCCGICTTGAAACACGGAC

CAAGGAGTCTAACATCTATGCGAGTGTITGGGTGTCAAACCCATACGCGTAATGAAAAGT

AACGGAGGTGAGAGCCCTTTAGGGCGCATCATCGACCGATCCTGATGCTTTCGGATGGAT

TTGAGTAAGAGCATAGCTGTTGGGACCCGAAAGATGGTGAATATCCGTGAATAGGGTGA

AGCCAGAGGAAACTCTGGTGGAGGCTCGCAGCGGTTCTGACGTGCAAATCGATCGTC-AA

ATTTGCGTATAGGGGC-GAAAGACTAATCGGCTAGACAGGGTCAGITCG---CCCGAATA

GGGTGGCAGATCTACT--TGTTCTTTGTGCTGACATGAGT-ATCTCAGAGTAATCCGGC

GTACAAGGCAGCTGTTTCGATTTCGGGACCCGAAAGCGTAGGTTTCGATACGATATGGCGACT

TTGCAAGCCCAAGATGATCTGCGACAGCGATGTCCCTAACGACGAT---GAATTTGGTGG

TGATCCAAAGGAAGCTGTCAAG---CGTTCTCATGGAGGTTGTGGIAATACTCAGCCCGA

GGTTCGTCAGCAGGCTCTACAGCTCTGGGGTACATGGAAGATGCCAAAGGATGAAGAAAA

TGAGGGGT---CAAGTCAA---GAAAAGAGACAAATCACTCCAGAGATGGCTTTAAATGT

CTTCCGAAGCATGTCTCGGCTGAGATTCGCGACCTGGGCTGAGCAACGACTACGCTCG

TCCCGACTGGCTCATCATTACAGTCTTCTTCTGTTCTTCTTCTCCGCCGTTCCGCCCTAGTAT

TTCTATGGATGGCACAAGCACGGGAATGCGTGGAGAAGATGATTTGACCTACAAGCTTGG

TGATATAATTTCGTGCCTACGGCAACGTTATGCAAAGCACACAAGAATG

Figure 4G

Acidoradicia\_taeda\_WSF14-P22

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GTGTCTA-----
-----
-----TTTACTCTTGT-TGCTTTGGCAGGCCGTGG-CCT-CCAC--CGT----GGGCTC
TGCTCTAC-----GCGTGTCTGCCAGAGGACC---AAACTCTGAATTTTAGTGATGTCTGA
GTAATAACAATAGTTAAAACCTTCAACAACGGATCTCTTGGTTCTGGCATCGATGAAGA
ACGCAGCGAAATGCGATAAGTAATGTGAATTGCAGAATTCAGTGAATCATCGAATCTTTG
AACGCACATTGCGCCCGGTGGTATTCCGCGGGCATGCCTGTTCGAGCGTCATTATAACC
ACTCAAGCCTGGCTTGGTATTGGGGT-ACGCGGC--TTCGCGGCTCCTAAAATCAGTGGC
GGTGCCGGTG-GGCTCTAAGCGTAGTAA-ATCTCCTCGCTATAGGGTTC-----
-----CT-----CTGGTTGCTTGC--
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-----GCTTGCAACCAGACTTGCAGGCCGGTCGATCATCCGAGGTTT-TCCCCGGTGCACT
CGATCGTCT-TCAGGCCAGCATCGGTTTCGGTGGCGGGATAAAGGCTCTAGGAATGTGGC
TC--TTC-----GGAGTGTTATAGCCTAGGGTGCAATGCCGCTACCGGGACCGAGGAC
CGCGCTTC-GGCTAGGATGCTGGCGTAATGGTTGTAAGCGGCCCGTCTTGAAACACGGAC
CAAGGAGTCTAACATCTATGCGAGTGTGGGTGTCAAACCCATACGCGTAATGAAAGTG
AACGGAGGTGAGAGCCCTTTAGGGCGCATCATCGACCGATCCTGATGTCTTCGGATGGAT
TTGAGTAAGAGCATAGCTGTTGGGACCCGAAAGATGGTGAACATGCGTGAATAGGGTGA
AGCCAGAGGAAACTCTGGTGGAGGCTCGCAGCGGTTCTGACGTGCAAATCGATCGTC-AA
ATTTGCGTATAGGGC-GAAAGACTAATCGGCTAGACAGGGTCAGTTTCG---CCCGAATA
GGGTGGCAGATCTACT--TGTTCTTTGTGCTGACATGAGT-ATCTCAGAGTAATCCGGC
GTACAAGGCAGCTGTTTCGATTCCGGACCCGAAGCGTAGGTTTCGATACGATATGGCGACT
TTGCAAGCCCAAGATGATCTGCGACAGCGATGTCCCTAACGACGAT---GAATTTGGTGG
TGATCCAAAGGAAGCTGTCAAG---CGTTCTCATGGAGGTTGTGGTAATACTCAGCCCGA
GGTTCGTCAGCAGGCTCTACAGCTCTGGGGTACATGGAAGATGCCAAAGGATGAAGAAA
TGAGGGGT---CAAGTCAA---GAAAAGAGACAAATCACTCCAGAGATGGCTCTAAATGT
CTTCCGAAGCATGTCTCGGCTGAGATTGCGGACCTGGGCTGAGCAACGACTACGCTCG
TCCGACTGGCTCATTACAGTCTTCTCTGTTCTCTCCGCCCCTCGCCCTAGTAT
TTCTATGGATGGCACAAGCACGGGAATGCGTGGAGAAGATGATTTGACCTACAAGCTTGG
TGATATAATTTCGTGCAAACGGCAACGTTAAGC-AAGCACAACAAGAAGG
```

Figure 4H



Cudoniella\_clavus\_DQ491502  
-----AAAAGTCGTAACAAGGTTTCCGTAG  
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GGCTGGC-----TCGCGCCCGCCAGAGAACCCC-AAACTCTAAATGTTAGTGTCTGTGA  
GTACTATCTAATAGTTAAAACCTTCAACAACGGATCTCTTGGTTCTGGCATCGATGAAGA  
ACGCAGCGAAATGCGATAAGTAATGTGAATTGCAGAATTCAGTGAATCATCGAATCTTTG  
AACGCACATTGCGCCCTTGGTATTCCGGGGGGCATGCCTGTTTCGAGCGTCATTTAAACC  
AATCCAGCAT-GCTGGGTCTTGGGCCTTCGCCTC--TGGGCGGGCCTCAAAAATTAGTGGC  
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-----CTAAGCATATCAATAAGCGGAGGAA  
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GTGCAAGCCGAAGATGATTTGCGAGGGTGTGTGCAGGCGAATGAGGAAGAATTTGATCC  
CAACCAAAAAGAACC---GAAG---CCGTGCGCACGAGGGTGTGGTAATTCTCAGCCTGA  
AGTGCCTCAGACTGCTTTGCAACTATGGGGAACATGGAAAGTGCCTAAGGACGAAGATAA  
CGAGAGTCAGTCGCCG-----GAAAAGAGGCAGATTACTCCCGAAATGGCTCTGGCTGT  
CTTCCGAAGCATTTCCACGGAAGAAATCTTC?ACCTTGGCCTGAGTAATGATTATGCGCG  
TCCCGAATGGATGATCATAACGGTTCTCCCAGTTCCCTCCACCACCTGTTTCGACCCAGTAT  
TTCAATGGATGGCACTGGTCAGGGCATGCGCGGAGAGGACGATTTGACATATAAGTTGGG  
AGATATCATCCGGGCAACGGCAATGTGCGGC-AAGCTCAGCAGGAAGG

Figure 4J

Dermea\_acerina\_AF141164  
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-----  
-----TATACCTTCGT-TGCTTTGGTGGGCGCTGGGCTTCGGCCTGGCTCCTGGCTCC  
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ACGCAGCGAAATGCGATAAGTAATGTGAATTGCAGAATTCAGTGAATCATCGAATCTTTG  
AACGCACATTGCGCCCTTGGTATTCCGGGGGGCATGCCTGTTCGAGCGTCATTACAACC  
-CTCAAGCTCTGCTTGGTATTGGGCG-TCACCGGGTTCGGTGTGCCTTAAAATCAGTGGC  
GGCGCCGTCT-GGCTCTAAGCGTAGTAC-ATACTCTCGCTATGGACGCC-----  
-----TG-----GCGGATGCTTGC--  
-----  
-----GA  
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CGCGCTTC-GGCTAGGATGCTGGCGTAATGGTTGTAAGCGACCCGTCTTGAAACACGGAC  
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CTTCCGAAGCATTTCCACTTCTGAGATCCAAGACCTTGGCTTGGTACTGACTATGCGCG  
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Figure 4K

Hyaloscypha aureliella JN943611  
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GAATACCTTACCTTTGTCTGCTTTGGCGGGCCACGT-----CCGCG-TGC---CGGCTC  
CGGCTGG-----TTGCGCCCGCCAGAGGACC--CAAACCTTTTTGTTAGTGATGTCTGA  
GTACTATATAATAGTTAAACTTTCAACAACGGATCTCTTGGTTCTGGCATCGATGAAGA  
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GGCGCCATCT-GGCTCTCAGCGTAGTAA-TACTCCTCGCTACAGGGTCC-----  
-----C-----  
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ATCGAAAGATGAAAAGCACTTTGAAAAGAGAGTTAAACAGTACGTGAAATGTTGAAAGG  
GAAGCGCTTGCAACCAGACTTGGCCGCTGCTGATCATCCGAGGTTT-TCGGGCTGCACT  
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TTCCTTC---GGGGAGTGTATAGCCCTCGGTGCAATGCGCCCTACGGGACCGAGGAC  
CGCGCTTC-GGCTAGGATGCTGGCGTAATGGTTGTAAGCGACCCGCTCTGAAACACGGAC  
CAAGGAGTCTAACATCTATGCGAGTGTGGGGTGTAAACCCATACGCGTAATGAAAGTG  
AACGGAGGTGAGAACCCTTAAGGGTGCATCATCGACCGATCCTGATGTCCTCGGATGGAT  
TTGAGTAAGAGCATAGCTGTTGGGACCCGAAAGATGGTGAACATGCCTGAATAGGGTGA  
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GTACAAAGCTGCTGTGAGCATTCGAGACCCGAAACGTCGGTTTCGATGCGATATGGCGACT  
TTGCAAACCGAAATGATCTGCGACAGTGATTTGAGTGCAGGGGACGAGGGCTTCGACGC  
TGACCCAAAGGAACCTGCGAAA---CGCTCGCATGGAGGATGTGGAAATAAACAACCAGA  
AGTGCGCCAGAGCGCCCTCAGCTCACCGGCACTTTTAAGCCTTCGAAGGAAGAAGTCAAG  
CGAGGGC-----ATGCAGCCAGAAAAGAAGTTAATCACCCAGAGGCAGCTCTGCACAT  
CTTCCGAAGCATTTCTCCGACGAGATTCGCGACTTAGGCCTGAGCAATGATTATGCGCG  
CCCGGAATGGATGATCATCACAGTCTTCCCGTGCCTCCTCCTGTTCCGGCCAGTAT  
TTCTATGGATGGCACTGGTCAAGGTATGCGAGGAGAGGATGATTTGACATACAACTTGG  
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Figure 4L



Lachnum\_virgineum\_DQ491485

```
GTATCAT-----  
-----  
-----TATAGAAT-GT-TGCTTTGGCGGGCTGCGTGCCTAGCAC-----GCCTC  
GATTCGCGTCGAGCGCGCCCGCCAGAGGACCCCTAAACTSTGAATGTTAGTGTCTGCTGA  
GTACTATTAATAGTTAAAACCTTCAACAACGGATCTCTTGGTTCTGGCATCGATGAAGA  
ACGCAGCGAAATGCGATAAGTAATGTGAATTGCAGAATTCAGTGAATCATCGAATCTTTG  
AACGCACATTCGCGCCCTTGGTATTCCGGGGGCATGCCTGTTTCGAGCGTCATTTATAACC  
AATCTARCTGGCTAGGTGTTGGGCC-TCGCCAG--TTGGCGGGCCTTAAAACCTAGTGGC  
GGTGCTCTTC-AGCTCTACGCGTAGTAA--TTTTCTCGCTATAGGGTCT-----  
-----GGGAGATGCTTGC--  
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-----CCACAGGGATTACCTCAGTAACGGCGAGTGAAGCGGTAACAGCTCAAATTTGA  
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TTCCGTGGACGGCACGAGCACAGGTATGCGCGGAGAGGATGATTTGACATACAAGCTTGG  
TGATATCATTCGTGCCAACGGCAATGTGAAGC-AGGCTCAACAAGAAGG
```

Figure 4M



Mollisia\_cinerea\_DQ491498  
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-----CATACTCTTGT-TGCTTTGGCAGGCCGTGG-TCT-CCAC--TGT----GGGCTC  
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GTACTATATAATAGTTAAACTTTCAACAACGGATCTCTTGGTTCTGGCATCGATGAAGA  
ACGCAGCGAAATGCGATAAGTAATGTGAATTGCAGAATTCAGTGAATCATCGAATCTTTG  
AACGCACATTGCGCCCTGTGGTATTCCGCAGGGCATGCCTGTTGAGCGTCATTATAACC  
ACTCAAGCCTGGCTTGGTATTGGAGT-TTGCGGT--TCCGCAGCTCCTAAAATCAGTGGC  
GGTGCCGGTGTGGCTCTACGCGTAGTAA-TTCTTCTCGCGATGGAGTTC-----  
-----CC-----CTGGTTGCTTGC--  
-----  
-----TAACGGCGAGTGAAGCGGTAACAGCTCAAATTTGA  
AAGCTACC-----AACAGGTCGCATTGTAATTTGTAGAAGATGCTTTGGGTGTTGACCTA  
GTCTAAGTTCCTTGGAACAGGACGTCATAGAGGGTGAGAATCCCGTATGTGATTAG-TGT  
CAGCCCCCGTGTAAAGCTCTTTCGACGAGTCGAGTTGTTTGGGAATGCAGCTCAAATGG  
GTGGTAAATTTTCATCTAAAGCTAAATATTGGCCAGAGACCGATAGCGCACAAGTAGAGTG  
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TC--TTC-----GGAGTGTTATAGCCCACGGTGCAATGCCGCCCTACCGGGACCGAGGAC  
CGCGCTTC-GGCTAGGATGCTGGCGTAATGGTTGTAAGCGACCCGTCTTGAAACACGGAC  
CAAGGAGTCTAACATCTATGCGAGTGTTTGGGTGTCAAACCCATACGCGTAATGAAAAGTG  
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Figure 40

Monilinia\_laxa\_EF153017

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TG-----TATGCTCGCCAGAGAATAATCAAACCTTTTTTATTAATGTCGTCTGA  
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ACGCAGCGAAAIGCGATAAGTAATGTGAATTGCAGAATTCAGTGAATCATCGAATCTTTG  
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-CTCAAGCACAGCTTGGTATTGAGTCTATGTCAGCAATGGCAGGCTCTAAAATCAGTGGC  
GGCGCCGCTG-CGTCCTGAA-----  
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-----GGGATTACCTCAGTAACGGCGAGTGAAGCGGTAAAAGCTCAAATTTGA  
AATCTGGCTCTTTTAGAGTCCGAGTTGTAATTTGTAGAAGATGCTTCGGGTGTGGTCCG  
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Figure 4P

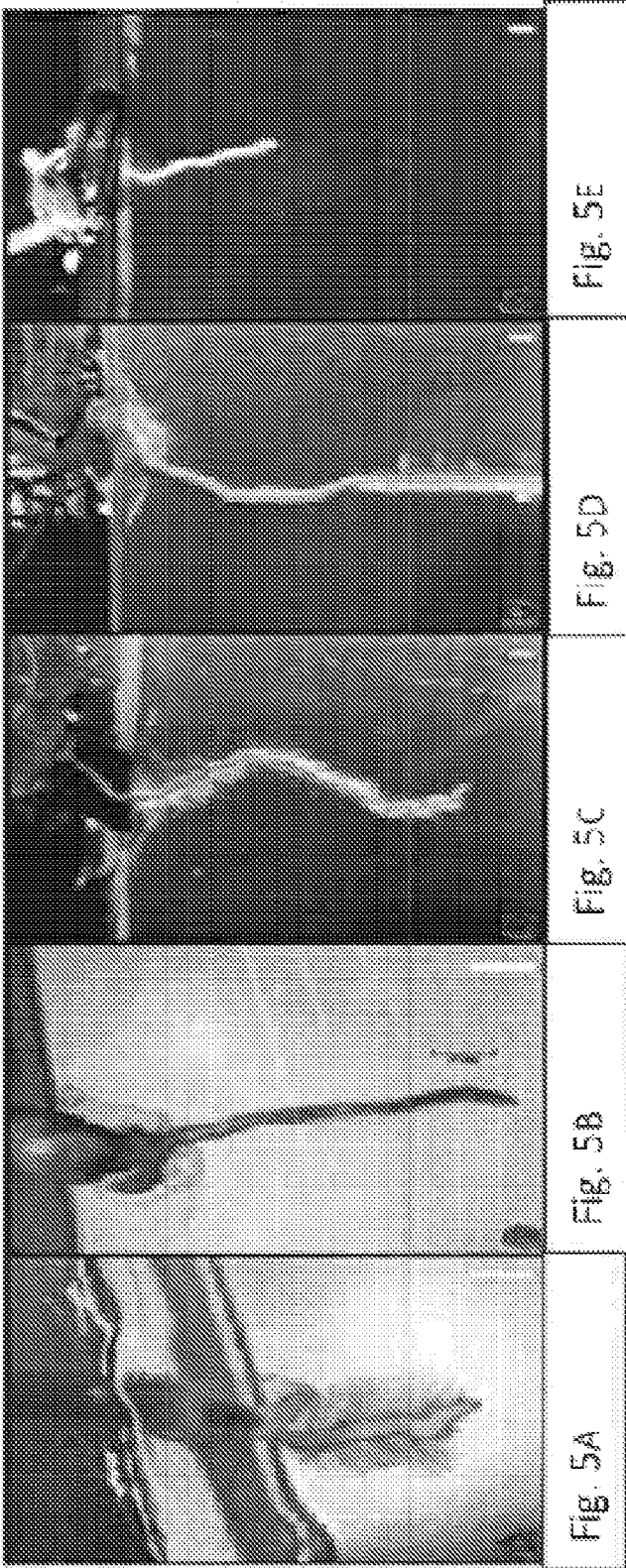
Phialocephala\_fortinii\_AB671499

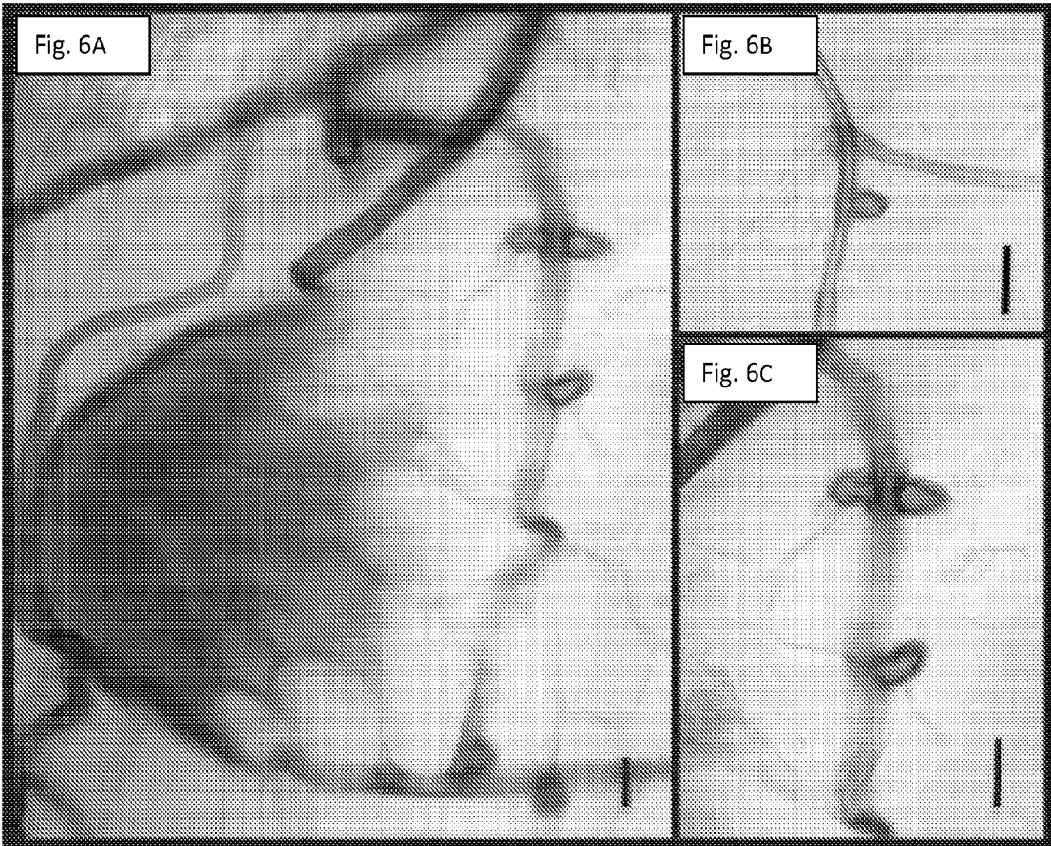
GTGTTTA-----  
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-----CATACTATTGT-TGCTTTGGCGGGCCGTGG-CCT-CCAC--TGC----GGGCTC  
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GGCGCCGGTG-GGCTCTAAGCGTAGTAC-ATACTCCCGCTATAGAGTTC-----  
-----CC-----CCGGTGGCTCGC--  
-----  
-----GTAACGGCGAGTGAAGCGGTAACAGCTCAAATTTGA  
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GTCTAAGTTCCTTGAACAGGACGTCATAGAGGGTGAGAATCCCGTATGTGATCGG-TGC  
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Figure 4Q

Vibrissea\_truncorum\_EU434855  
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AATCACGCCTGGCGTGGTGTGGGGC-ACACGGC--TCCGTGGCCCTCAAAAATCAGTGGC  
GATGCCGGTT-GGCTCTAAGCGTAGTAA-CCTCTCTCGCTATAGATGTC-----  
-----TGCTGGTTGCICGC--  
-----CCTCAGTAACGGCGAGTGAAGCGGTAAACAGCTCAAATTTGA  
AAGCTGCC-----AACAGGCCGCATTGTAATTTGTAGAGGATGCTTTGGGGGTTGGCCCG  
GTCTAAGTTCCTTGGAAACAGGACGTCATAGAGGGTGAGAATCCCGTATGTGCCCGG-TGC  
CCGCCCCCGTGTAAAGCTCCTTCAACGAGTCGAGTTGTTTGGGAATGCAGCTCAAAAATGG  
GTGGTATATTTTCATCTAAAGCTAAATATTGGCCAGAGACCGATAGCGCACAAGTAGAGTG  
ATCGAAAGATGAAAAGCACTTTGGAAAGAGAGTTAAACAGTACGTGAAATTTGTGAAAGG  
GAAGCGCTTGCAATCAGACTTGCAGGCGGTTCGATCATCCGGGGTTC-TCTTCGGTGC  
CGGCCGTCT-TCAGGCCAGCATCAGTTTCGGTGGTGGGATAAAGGCCTTGGGAATGTAGC  
TT--CTT---CGGGAGTGTATAGCCCTCGGTGCAATGCCGCTACCGGGACTGAGGAC  
CGCGCTTC-GGCTAGGATGCTGGCGTAATGGTTGTAAGCGACCCGCTTGAACACCGGAC  
CAAGGAGTCTAACATCTATGCGAGTGTGGGGTGTCAAACCCATACGCGGAATGAAAGTG  
AACGGAGGTAAGAACCCTTTAGGGCGCATTATCGACCGATCCTGATGCTTTCGGATGGAT  
TTGAGTAAGAGCATAGCTGTTGGGACCCGAAAGATGTTGAACATGCGTGAATAGGGTGA  
AGCCAGAGGAAACTCTGGTGGAGGCTCGCAGCGGTTCTGACGTGCAAAATCGATCGTC-AA  
ATTTCCGTATAGGGGC-GAAAGACTAATCGATTAGACAGGGTTTGTGTTG---CCTGTTGA  
AATGGG--AATCTAAC--AGTTCATTTGTGCTGACACGGATGAAAATAGAATAATCCTGC  
ATTC AAGCCGCTGTTAATATTCGAGACCCAAAGCGAAAATTCGATACGATATGGCGACT  
CTGCAAGCCGAAGCTTGTGGCGACAGTGACAACAATCCCGACGATCCAGAGTTC AACAG  
CGATCCCAAGGAAGCAGCAAAG---CGTTCATGTTGGATGIGGCAATACTCAACCCGA  
GGTGCGCCAACAGGCTTTACAACCTTTGGGGTACCTGGAAGATGCCGAAGGATGAGGAGAA  
CGATGGTGG-----ATCTGAGAAGAGACAAATCACTCCAGAGATGGCTCTGAACGT  
TCTTCGAAGCATGTCTACTTCTGACATTCGGGATCTGGGACTCAGCGTCGATTATGCTCG  
TCCTGAGTGGTTGATCATCACAGTTCTGCCAGTTCTCCACCACCCGTCAGACCCAGTAT  
TTCCATGGATGGCACAAGCACTGGTATGCGCGGAGAGGATGATTTGACCTATAAGCTTGG  
TGATATTATCCGTGCAAATGGCAATGTGAAGC-AGGCACAACAGGAAGG

Figure 4R







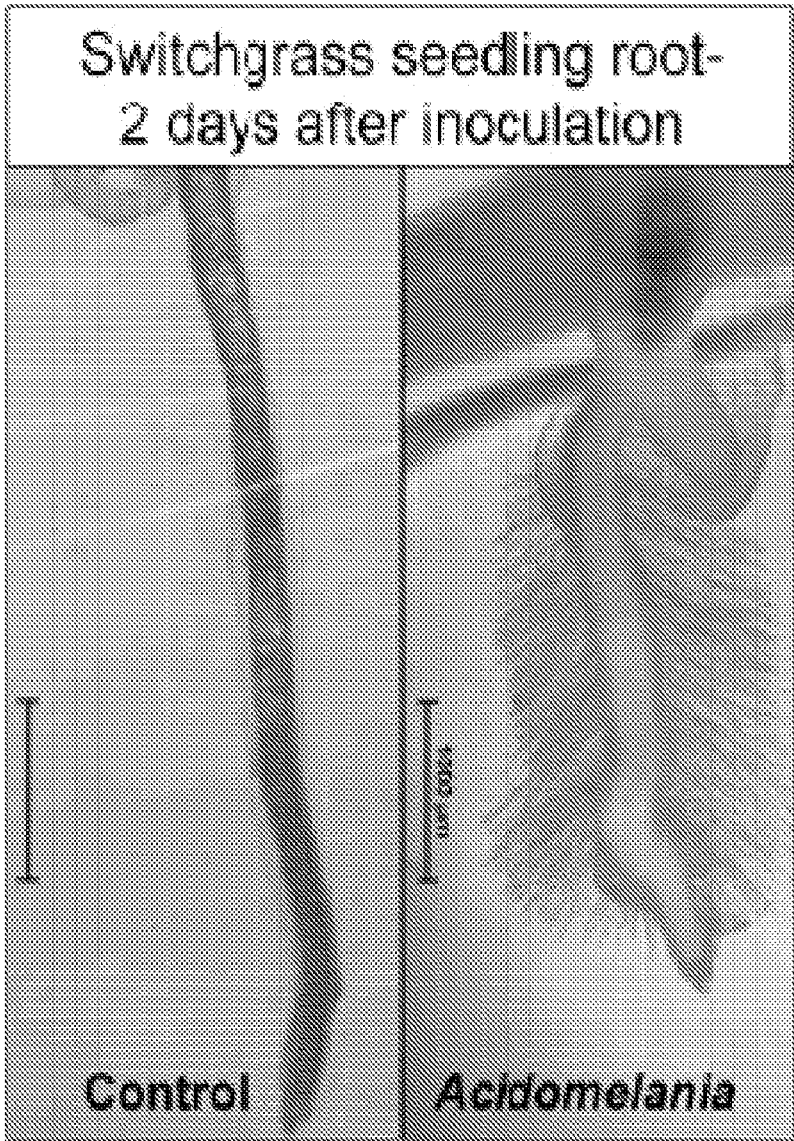


Figure 7

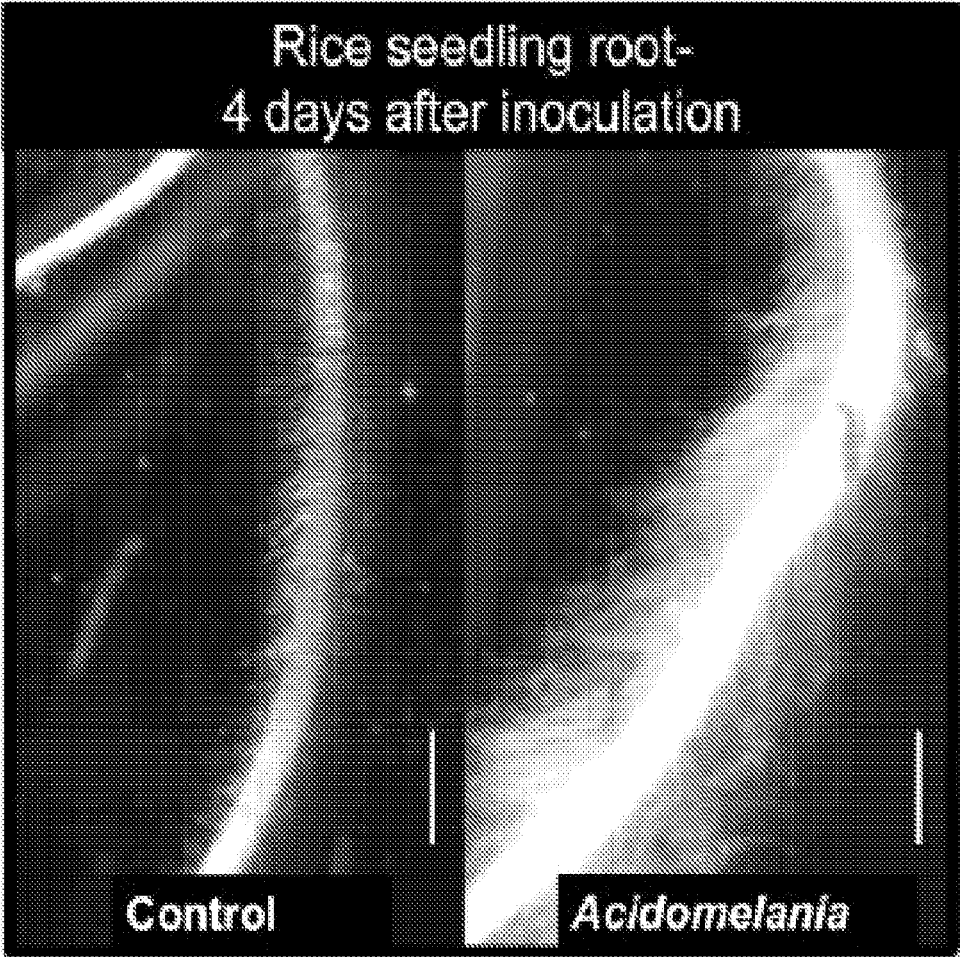


Figure 8

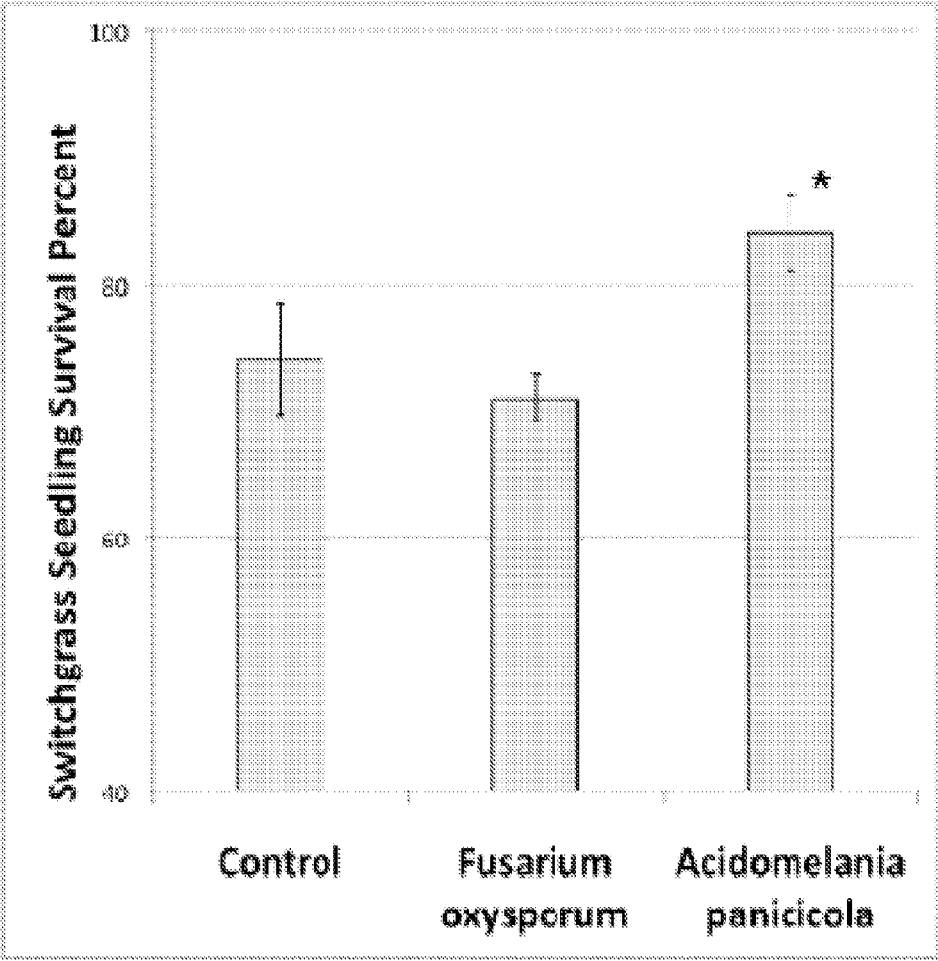


Figure 9

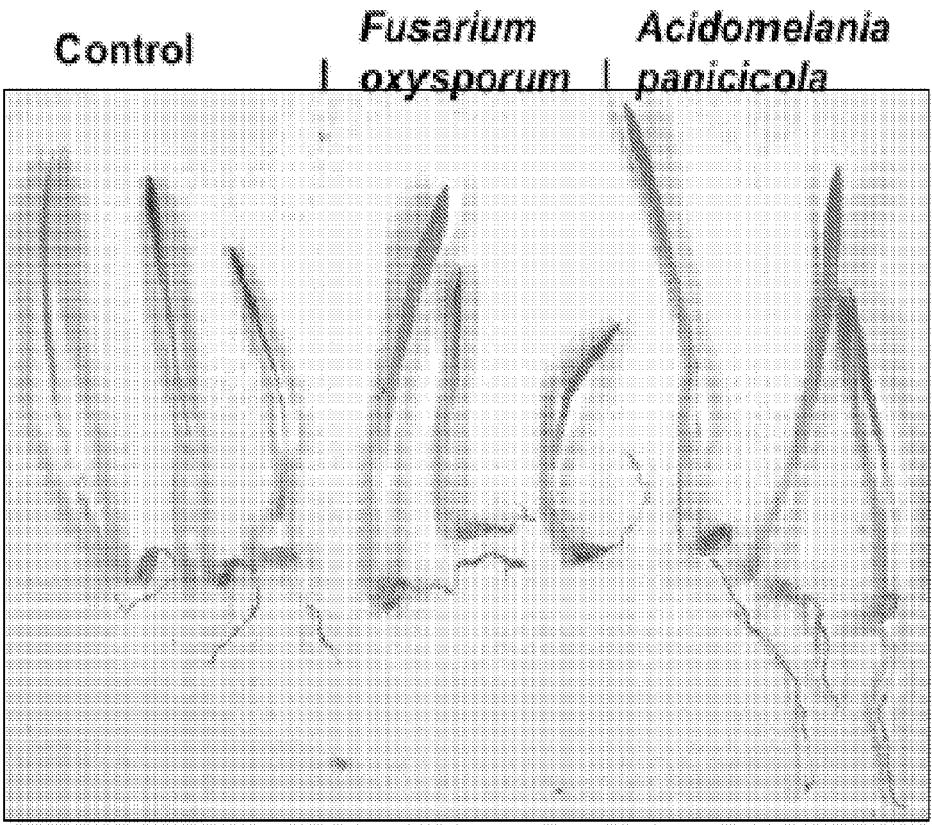
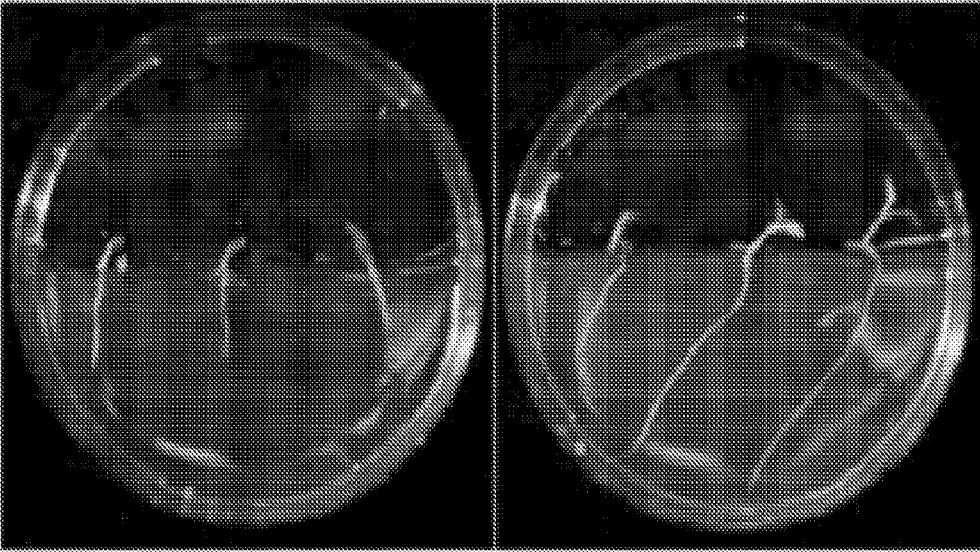


Figure 10

# Lettuce



**Control**

***Acidomelania*, 4 days  
after inoculation**

Figure 11

**COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS THEREOF  
INCREASING PLANT GROWTH AND  
RESISTANCE TO ENVIRONMENTAL  
STRESS**

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED  
APPLICATIONS

**[0001]** This application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/047,226 filed Sep. 8, 2014, the entire contents being incorporated herein by reference.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

**[0002]** This invention relates to the fields of agriculture and propagation of plants under abiotic stress conditions. More specifically, the invention provides methods and microbial based compositions which facilitate improved plant growth and stress tolerance.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

**[0003]** Several publications and patent documents are referenced throughout this application in order to more fully describe the state of the art to which this invention pertains. The disclosure of each of these publications and patent documents is incorporated by reference herein.

**[0004]** Pine barrens (pinelands) comprise a unique type of eco-system that is oligotrophic, and both drought- and fire-prone. Pine barrens occur throughout northeastern USA from New Jersey to Maine (Forman et al. 1998). Pines and oaks are the most common trees in pine barrens, while the understory is composed of grasses (Poaceae), sedges (Cyperaceae), blueberries and other members of heath family (Ericaceae). The largest and most uniform area of pine barrens in the United States is the 1.4 million acre pine barrens of New Jersey, where the soil is highly acidic, sandy and nutrient poor.

**[0005]** Dark septate endophytes (DSE) refer to a group of heterogeneous plant root-colonizing ascomycetes that produce melanized, septate hyphae. They have been isolated from over 110 plant families that grow in various environments (Knapp et al. 2012). The best studied DSE are the *Phialocephala fortinii*-*Acephala applanata* complex (PAC), a group of asexual fungi in *Helotiales* of *Leotiomyces* (Wang et al. 2006). Fungi in PAC are characterized by darkly pigmented hyphae, and typically produce branched conidiophores, hyaline phialides with collarettes, and intracellular microsclerotia (Grünig et al. 2008a, 2008b; Yu et al. 2001). PAC are the common root associates of many tree species, specifically conifers in forests of the northern hemisphere (Grünig et al. 2008a, 2008b; Menkis 2004). Despite the global pervasiveness of DSE, their ecological roles, phylogenetic relationships and taxonomy remain poorly understood (Knapp et al. 2012; Mandyam and Jumpponen 2005). DSE fungal-plant interaction studies have yielded variable results, likely due to the use of differing experimental design strategies (Grünig et al. 2008b).

**[0006]** It is estimated that 30% of the world's total land area consists of acid soils, and 50% of the world's potential arable lands are acidic (Tuininga et al. 2004). In view of these adverse environmental conditions, improved methods to enhance growth of both edible and non-edible plants are needed.

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

**[0007]** In accordance with the present invention, a method for enhancing overall plant growth and resistance to adverse abiotic conditions comprising contacting a plant or seed therefrom with a composition comprising a biofertilizer comprising at least one endophytic fungi and optionally bacteria. In one aspect, the fungi is *Acidomelania panicicola* and the optional bacteria is from the *Burkholderia* genus. The method can include inoculating the seeds with the fungi and, or bacteria in agar or growth medium and placing seeds/agar composition in the soil. In another approach, after mixing the cultures, the seeds and cultures are subjected to drying to form a coating thereon. Vermiculite and rock phosphate may also be included in the composition to enhance plant growth and resistance to abiotic stress. The method can be applied to both monocots and dicots and can be used on plants which include without limitation, lettuce, corn, rice, soybeans, potatoes, barley, wheat, and carrots. In a particularly preferred embodiment, the plant is a turfgrass plant selected from a Ryegrass, Kentucky Bluegrass, Tall Fescue, Bermuda, St. Augustine or *Zoysia* plant or any other turfgrass plant.

**[0008]** In another aspect of the invention, a biofertilizer composition is provided. An exemplary biofertilizer includes an effective amount of *A. panicicola* and at least one agent or microorganism for promoting plant growth and resistance to abiotic stresses for use in the method described above. In a preferred embodiment, the composition contains *A. panicicola* and at least one *Burkholderia* species in equal concentrations. The composition may also contain a sun protecting product and a polysaccharide solution. The fungal strains may also be encapsulated in allignate beads.

**[0009]** In yet another aspect of the invention the fungus for use in the method is selected from the *Barrenia* genus. In a preferred embodiment, the fungi is *Barrenia panicia*. This composition may also comprise a bacteria selected from the *Burkholderia* genus.

**[0010]** The biofertilizer composition comprising at least *A. panicicola* and, or *Barrenia* and, optionally, other agents or microbial or fungal species are effective to enhance plant resistance to environmental stresses. Such agents may include gel formulations, agar, vermiculite, sun protectants, rock phosphate, alginate, which when combined form an efficacious biofertilizer.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

**[0011]** FIG. 1. Maximum likelihood phylogenetic tree inferred from the large subunit of rRNA gene sequence. Bootstraps higher than 70 have thickened branches.

**[0012]** FIG. 2. Maximum likelihood phylogenetic tree inferred from the internal transcribed spacer sequences of rRNA gene. Bootstraps higher than 70 have thickened branches.

**[0013]** FIG. 3. Maximum likelihood phylogenetic tree inferred from combined ITS, LSU, and RPB1 gene sequence datasets. Bootstraps higher than 70 have thickened branches.

**[0014]** FIG. 4. DNA sequence for *A. applanata* AY078151; SEQ ID NO: 1 (FIG. 4A), *A. panicicola* KF874620; SEQ ID NO: 2 (FIG. 4B), *A. panicicola* KF874619; SEQ ID NO: 3 (FIG. 4C), *A. panicicola* AL5m2-2; SEQ ID NO: 4 (FIG. 4D), *A. panicicola* CM11M2; SEQ ID NO: 5 (FIG. 4E), *A. panicicola* WSF1-R37; SEQ ID NO: 6 (FIG. 4F), *A. taeda* CM14-P64; SEQ ID NO: 7 (FIG. 4G),

*A. taeda* WSF14-P22; SEQ ID NO: 8 (FIG. 4H), *A. taeda* WSF14-P13; SEQ ID NO: 9 (FIG. 4I), *C. clavus* DQ491502; SEQ ID NO: 10 (FIG. 4J), *D. acerina* AF141164; SEQ ID NO: 11 (FIG. 4K), *H. aureliella* JN943611; SEQ ID NO: 12 (FIG. 4L), *L. virgineum* DQ491485; SEQ ID NO: 13 (FIG. 4M), *L. macrospores* DQ471005; SEQ ID NO: 14 (FIG. 4N), *M. cinerea* DQ491498; SEQ ID NO: 15 (FIG. 4O), *M. laxa* EF153017; SEQ ID NO: 16 (FIG. 4P), *P. fortinii* AB671499; SEQ ID NO: 17 (FIG. 4Q), and *V. truncorum* EU434855; SEQ ID NO: 18 (FIG. 4R).

[0015] FIGS. 5A-5E. Switchgrass seedling two days after inoculation with *Acidomelania panicicola* holotype isolate 61R8 (FIG. 5A); Control (FIG. 5B); three days after inoculation with *Barrenia panicia* holotype isolate WSF1R37 (FIG. 5C); Control (FIG. 5D), *Barrenia taeda* holotype isolate WSF14P22 (FIG. 5E). Bar=1 mm

[0016] FIGS. 6A-6C. Representative image of morphological characters of *Barrenia panicia* holotype isolate WSF1R37 (FIG. 6A); Representative image of morphological characters of *Barrenia panicia* holotype isolate WSF1R37 (FIG. 6B); Representative image of morphological characters of *Barrenia panicia* holotype isolate WSF1R37 (FIG. 6C). A-Bar=10  $\mu$ m

[0017] FIG. 7. Micrographs of control and *Acidomelania panicicola* inoculated switchgrass seedling roots 2 days post inoculation.

[0018] FIG. 8. Micrographs of control and *Acidomelania panicicola* inoculated rice seedling roots 4 days post inoculation.

[0019] FIG. 9. Micrographs showing control, *Fusarium oxysporum* inoculated and *Acidomelania panicicola* inoculated switchgrass seedling survival percentage.

[0020] FIG. 10. Micrographs showing control, *Fusarium oxysporum* inoculated and *Acidomelania panicicola* inoculated switchgrass roots.

[0021] FIG. 11. Micrographs showing control and *Acidomelania panicicola* inoculated lettuce roots 4 days post inoculation.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0022] Drought and low nutrient stress typified early terrestrial environments when plant colonization of land occurred and was facilitated by root-symbiotic fungi (Stoyke et al. 1991). Beneficial endophytes encompass bacteria and fungi that have the ability to alleviate abiotic stresses in combination with plant growth promotion. Endophytes have been reported to enhance early root differentiation, improve drought and salinity tolerance and increased survival rate. These endophytes play critical roles in litter decomposition, nutrient absorption and cycling (Forman et al. 1998; Blackwell et al. 2011).

[0023] A group of new fungal species were discovered from switchgrass and other grass roots in the New Jersey Pine Barrens, which is a dry, highly acidic environment, low in nutrients (P, K, organic matter etc.), with high aluminum toxicity (von Uexkull et al. 1995). Herein we describe two new genres, *Acidomelania* and *Barrenia*, discovered in pine barren switchgrass roots.

[0024] *Barrenia* was classified using multi-gene phylogenetic analyses, along with phenotypic and ecological characteristics. While the new species was isolated from roots of switchgrass and pitch pine in the acidic and oligotrophic New Jersey Pine Barrens, *Barrenia* likely has a wide dis-

tribution as its internal transcribed spacer (ITS) sequence has high similarity with a number of GenBank sequences obtained in various ecological studies. The majority of these similar ITS sequences were obtained from roots in plants growing in acidic, nutrient-poor environments, as well as from managed sugarcane plantations. Phylogenetic analyses of ITS, LSU and RPB1 sequence data strongly support that *Barrenia* is a monophyletic Clade in *Helotiales*, distinct from any known taxa. *Barrenia* is phylogenetically close to *Acidomelania*, *Loramyces*, *Mollisia*, and *Phialocephala fortinii-Acephala applanata* species complex (PAC), the dark septate endophytes. *Barrenia* can be distinguished from *Loramyces* and *Mollisia* by its association with living plant roots. While taxa in PAC also are root endophytes, they have complex phialid arrangements that appear to be lacking in *Barrenia*.

[0025] The present inventors have performed functional studies which demonstrate that application of biofertilizers comprising *Acidomelania panicicola* and *Barrenia panicia* significantly enhanced dense root hair growth in switchgrass. *Acidomelania panicicola* plant-fungal interactions with rice and lettuce seedlings under acidic and poor nutrient conditions also resulted in a significant promotion of root and shoot length.

[0026] In one aspect of the invention, a biofertilizer composition is prepared by inoculating seeds with fungi (e.g. *Acidomelania panicicola* or any fungus selected from the genus *Barrenia*) on agar or growth medium and placing seeds and agar in the soil. In another aspect of the invention, a biofertilizer composition is prepared by mixing fungi and bacterial cultures with seeds prior to placing seeds in the soil, the cultures optionally forming a coating around the seeds. In a third aspect of the invention, seeds are mixed with fungi and bacterial cultures and dried. In a fourth aspect of the invention, seeds are grown in fungal inoculated soil formulated with vermiculite and rock phosphate.

#### Definitions

[0027] An endophyte is an endosymbiont, often a bacterium or fungus, that lives within a plant without causing apparent disease. Endophytes may enhance a plant's growth and improve the plant's ability to tolerate abiotic stresses such as drought or harsh soil conditions. In one embodiment an endophyte useful herein comprises the fungus, *Acidomelania panicicola*. In another embodiment, an endophyte comprises *Barrenia panicia*. Endophytes useful herein include the fungus *Acidomelania panicicola* in combination with certain bacteria selected from the bacterial species, *Burkholderia*. In yet another approach, the fungi *Acidomelania panicicola* and the fungi *Barrenia panicia* are used in combination to enhance plant growth under abiotic stress conditions.

[0028] The term "abiotic" includes non-living chemical and physical parts of the environment that affect ecosystems. An ecosystem's abiotic factors may be classified via "SWATS" (Soil, Water, Air, Temperature, Sunlight).

[0029] The term "biofertilizer" comprises at least one substance containing living microorganisms which, when applied to seed, plant surfaces, and/or soil, colonizes the rhizosphere or the interior of the plant and promotes growth by increasing the supply or availability of primary nutrients to the host plant. Biofertilizers can also comprise other

agents which enhance the growth of the microorganisms present. Such agents include, without limitation, agar, gel, and minerals.

**[0030]** The term “crop” herein refers to any plant grown to be harvested or used for any economic purpose, including for example human foods, livestock fodder, fuel or pharmaceutical production.

**[0031]** The following materials and methods provided to facilitate the practice of the present invention.

Fungal Isolation

**[0032]** Poaceae grass roots were collected from three locations (N 40 12.00, W 74 30.00; N40 04.084, W74 26.696; and N 39 46.136, W 74 40.885) in New Jersey Pine

Barrens in 2012 and 2013. Native pitch pine (*Pinus rigida*) roots were collected from two locations (N40 04.084, W74 26.696; and N 39 46.136, W 74 40.885) in New Jersey Pine Barrens in 2014 (Tables 1 and 2). Soil pH of the sampling locations ranged from 4.7 to 5.2. Root samples were rinsed thoroughly to remove soil from the surface, cut into 10-20 mm pieces then surface disinfected with sequential washes of 95% ethanol for 30 s, 0.5% NaOCl for 2 min and 70% ethanol for 2 min. After several rinses with sterile water and drying, the root samples were cut into 5 mm pieces and plated on acidified malt extract agar (AMEA, 1.5 ml 85% lactic acid per liter of 2% malt extract agar). Plates were incubated at room temperature with 12 h light and 12 h dark cycles. Fungal cultures were transferred to fresh AMEA and purified by sub-culturing from emergent hyphal tips.

TABLE 1

Species	Mycobank #	Etymology	Morphological description	Type species	Habitat	Known distribution
<i>Barrenia</i> E. Walsh & N. Zhang, gen. nov.	MB811715	"Barren" refers to the pine barrens ecosystem where the fungi were discovered	Colonies on MEA darkly pigmented, surface fluffy, aerial hyphae thick and light brown. Colonies on WA light brown; sparse aerial hyphae. Sporulation not observed	<i>Barrenia panicia</i>	Endophytic in roots of Poaceae grasses	New Jersey Pine Barrens, United States

TABLE 2

Species	Mycobank #	Etymology	Morphological Description	Holotype	Other materials examined
<i>Barrenia panicia</i> E. Walsh & N. Zhang, sp. nov.	MB811716	"panicia" refers to the host	Colonies on MEA 55 mm diam after 20 d in the dark at 25 C., Cinnamon Brown, surface fluffy, aerial hyphae thick and light brown, reverse pigmented, Warm Sepia. Colonies on WA reaching 51 mm diam after 20 d in the dark at 25 C., <i>Ochraceous Tawny</i> , aerial hyphae sparse, reverse pigmented, Cinnamon Brown. Warm Sepia, paddle-shaped hyphopodium-like structures formed in inoculated switchgrass root tissue	United States: New Jersey: Wharton State Forest, N 39 45.346, W 074 41.684, 3 m alt., from roots of <i>Panicum virgatum</i> , 5 Jun. 2013, E. Walsh & N. Zhang, WSF1R37 (RUTPP-WSF1R37)	United States: New Jersey: Assunpink Lake, N 40 12.00, W 74 30.00, 3 m alt., from roots of <i>Digitaria</i> sp., 30 Aug. 2012, E. Walsh & N. Zhang AL5m2; Colliers Mills, N40 04.084 W74 26.696, 5 m alt., from roots of <i>Coix lacryma-jobi</i> , 30 Aug. 2012, E. Walsh & N. Zhang CM11m2
<i>Barrenia taeda</i> E. Walsh & N. Zhang, sp. nov.	MB811717	"taeda" means pine wood and refers to the host	Colonies on MEA 28 mm diam after 20 d in the dark at 25 C., Cinnamon Brown, surface fluffy, aerial hyphae thick and light brown, reverse pigmented, Mummy Brown. Colonies on WA reaching 31 mm diam after 20 d in the dark at 25 C., Buckthorn Brown, sparse aerial hyphae, reverse pigmented, Buckthorn Brown. Sporulation not observed	United States: New Jersey: Wharton State Forest N 39 45.346, W 074 41.684, 3 m alt., from roots of <i>Pinus rigida</i> , 26 Jun. 2014, E. Walsh & N. Zhang WSF14P22 (RUTPP-WSF14P22)	United States: New Jersey: Wharton State Forest, N 39 45.346, W 074 41.684, 3 m alt., from roots of <i>Pinus rigida</i> , 26 Jun. 2014, E. Walsh & N. Zhang WSF14P13; Colliers Mills, N40 04.084 W74 26.696, 5 m alt., from



TABLE 2-continued

Species	Mycobank #	Etymology	Morphological Description	Holotype	Other materials examined
					roots of <i>Pinus rigida</i> , 4 Jun. 2014, E. Walsh & N. Zhang CM14P64

Morphological Study and Growth Rate

**[0033]** Purified fungal isolates were grown on cellophane overlaid with 2% MEA (BD Difco, Maryland) and 2% water agar (WA). Cultures were incubated at 20° C. in the dark with three replicates. Colony diameter was measured after 20 days. The color names of colonies followed Ridgway (1912).

DNA Extraction, Amplification and Sequencing

**[0034]** Genomic DNA was extracted from fungal mycelium using the UltraClean Soil DNA isolation kit (MoBio, California) following the manufacturer’s instructions. PCR was performed with Taq 2X Master Mix (New England BioLabs, Maine), following the manufacturer’s instructions. PCR cycling conditions for the internal transcribed spacer (ITS) and the large subunit of ribosomal RNA genes (LSU) consisted of an initial denaturation step at 95° C. for 2 min, 35 cycles of 95° C. for 45 s, 54° C. for 45 s, 72° C. for 1.5 min, and a final extension at 72° C. for 5 min. For the largest subunit of RNA polymerase II (RPB1), the cycling conditions included an initial denaturation step at 95° C. for 2 min, 35° cycles of 95° C. for 60 s, 55° C. for 1.5 min, 72° C. for 2 min, and a final extension at 72° C. for 10 min. Primers used in this study are as follows: ITS1 and ITS4 for the ITS region (White et al. 1990), ITS1 and LR5 for the LSU locus (Rehner and Samuels 1995), and RPB1 Af (Hall and Stiller 1997) and RPB1 CrRev (Matheny et al. 2002) for the RPB1 gene. PCR products were purified with ExoSAP-IT (Af-

fymetrix, California) and sequenced with the PCR primers by Genscript Inc. (Piscataway, N.J.).

Sequence Alignment and Phylogenetic Analyses

**[0035]** Six representative isolates of the new taxon (CM11m2, CM14P64, AL5m2, WSF1R37, WSF14P13, and WSF14P22) as well as other reference *Leotiomycetes* species (Table 3) were included in the phylogenetic analyses. The ITS dataset included sequences of the six new isolates from this study and 15 reference sequences of *Helotiales*. The LSU dataset included the six new sequences and 28 reference sequences of *Helotiales* and *Rhytismatales*. The three-gene (ITS, LSU and RPB1) alignment included the six new sequences and 12 reference sequences of Sequences were aligned with MUSCLE (Edgar 2004). Maximum likelihood (ML) tree was generated with MEGA 6 (Tamura et al. 2013). Models with the lowest BIC scores (Bayesian Information Criterion) were considered to describe the substitution pattern the best. The best models for LSU, ITS and three-gene datasets were Tamura-3 parameter, Kimura 2-parameter, Kimura 2-parameter, respectively. Initial tree(s) for the heuristic search were obtained automatically by applying Neighbor-Join and BioNJ algorithms to a matrix of pairwise distances estimated using the Maximum Composite Likelihood approach, and then selecting the topology with superior log likelihood value. A discrete Gamma distribution was used to model evolutionary rate differences among sites. Bootstrap was computed for 500 replications. All positions containing gaps and missing data were excluded from the analyses.

TABLE 3

Species name, isolate number, host, location and GenBank accession numbers of the fungi used in this study.

Species	Isolate number <sup>a</sup>	Host	Location	ITS	LSU	RPB1
<i>Acephala applanata</i>	CBS109321	<i>Picea abies</i> , root	Büdmereuwald, Switzerland	AY078145	KF951051	AFTOL 3613
<i>Acephala macrosclerotium</i>	CBS123555	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> , root	Hubertusstock, Germany	HM189719		
<i>Acidomelania panicola</i>	CBS137156	<i>Panicum virgatum</i> , root	New Jersey Pine Barrens, USA	KF874619	KF874622	—
<i>Acidomelania panicola</i>	CM16s1	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> , root	New Jersey Pine Barrens, USA	KF874620	KF874621	—
<i>Barrenia panicia</i>	AL5m2	<i>Digitaria</i> sp., root	New Jersey Pine Barrens, USA	—	—	—
<i>Barrenia panicia</i>	CM11M2	<i>Coix lacrymajobi</i> , root	New Jersey Pine Barrens, USA	—	—	—
<i>Barrenia panicia</i>	WSF1R37	<i>Panicum virgatum</i> , root	New Jersey Pine Barrens, USA	—	—	—

TABLE 3-continued

Species name, isolate number, host, location and GenBank accession numbers of the fungi used in this study.						
Species	Isolate number <sup>a</sup>	Host	Location	ITS	LSU	RPB1
<i>Barrenia taeda</i>	CM14P64	<i>Pinus rigida</i> , root	New Jersey Pine Barrens, USA	—	—	—
<i>Barrenia taeda</i>	WSF14P13	<i>Pinus rigida</i> , root	New Jersey Pine Barrens, USA	—	—	—
<i>Barrenia taeda</i>	WSF14P22	<i>Pinus rigida</i> , root	New Jersey Pine Barrens, USA	—	—	—
<i>Botryotinia fuckeliana</i>			Oregon, USA		AY544651	
<i>Bulgaria inquinans</i>	CBS118.31		Germany		DQ470960	AFTOL916
<i>Chloroscypha chloromela</i>			Oregon, USA	U92311		
<i>Chlorovibressea</i> sp.			New Zealand		DQ257352	
<i>Collembolispora aristata</i>		foam in stream	Nova Ves, Czech Republic		KC005811	
<i>Cudoniella clavus</i>	AFTOL166	Hemlock cones and small sticks	Benton County, Oregon, USA		DQ470944	DQ471128
<i>Dermea acerina</i>	CBS161.38	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Bear Island, Ontario, Canada	AF141164	DQ247801	DQ471164
<i>Fabrella tsugae</i>			Scotland		AF356694	
<i>Hyaloscypha aureliella</i>			Scotland	JN943611	EU940152	JN985241
<i>Hyaloscypha vitreola</i>			Kaarina, Finland	FJ477059	FJ477058	
<i>Lachnum virgineum</i>	AFTOL49	<i>Alnus</i> sp., cones	Oregon, USA	DQ491485	AY544646	DQ842030
<i>Lambertella subsubrenispora</i>	CBS811.85	<i>Aster ageratoides</i> var. <i>ovata</i>	Honshu, Japan		DQ470978	
<i>Leotia lubrica</i>	AFTOL1	<i>Chrysolepis chrysophylla</i>	Oregon, USA		AY544644	
<i>Loramycetes macrosporus</i>	CBS235.53	<i>Equisetum limosum</i>	UK	DQ471005	DQ470957	DQ471149
<i>Microglossum rufum</i>	AFTOL1292		Tennessee, USA		DQ470981	DQ471179
<i>Mollisia cinerea</i>	CBS122029	fallen log	Alea Falls, Oregon, USA	DQ491498	DQ470942	DQ471122
<i>Mollisia dextrinospora</i>	ICMP18083	<i>Actinidia deliciosa</i> cv. <i>Hayward</i>	New Zealand		HM116757	
<i>Monilinia laxa</i>	CBS122031		Finland		AY544670	FJ238425
<i>Neobulgaria lilacina</i>					EU940141	
<i>Neobulgaria pura</i>	CBS477.97	log with moss	New York, USA		FJ176865	
<i>Neofabrea malicorticis</i>	CBS122030	<i>Malus</i> sp.	Oregon, USA		AY544662	
<i>Phialocephala dimorphospora</i>	CBS300.62	slime in pulp mill		AF486121	AB671465	
<i>Phialocephala fortinii</i>	CBS443.86	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> , root	Suonenjoki, Finland	AB671499	AB671466	
<i>Phialocephala scopiformis</i>	CBS468.94	<i>Picea abies</i> , bark	Regensburg, Germany	AF486126		
<i>Spathularia velutipes</i>		<i>Tsuga Canadensis</i>	Tennessee, USA		FJ99786	
<i>Varicosporium elodeae</i>			Svalbard, Norway		JN941371	
<i>Vibressea trincorum</i>	CBS258.91	<i>Populus</i> , submerged root	Ontario, Canada	EU434854	FJ176874	FJ238438
<i>Acephala</i> sp. <sup>c</sup>		<i>Cymbidium insigne</i>	China	HQ889709		
<i>Acephala</i> sp. <sup>c</sup>		Sugarcane, root	Brazil	GU973749		

TABLE 3-continued

Species name, isolate number, host, location and GenBank accession numbers of the fungi used in this study.						
Species	Isolate number <sup>a</sup>	Host	Location	ITS	LSU	RPB1
<i>Phialocephala</i> sp. <sup>c</sup>		<i>Rhododendron</i> , root	Smoky Mountain National Park, USA	JQ272328		

<sup>a</sup> AFTOL = Assembling the Fungal Tree of Life project; ATCC = American Type Culture Collection, Manassas, Virginia, USA; CBS = Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures, Utrecht, The Netherlands; ICMP = International Collection of Micro-organisms from Plants, Lincoln, New Zealand.

<sup>b</sup> Numbers in boldface indicating new sequences from this study.

<sup>c</sup> Taxon name was copied from GenBank. Phylogenetic analysis in this study indicated that they belong to *Barrenia*.

### Plant-Fungal Interaction Experiment

**[0036]** Fungal isolates WSF1R37, WSF14P22, and *A. panicicola* isolate 61R8 were used in the seedling inoculation experiment. Switchgrass ('Kanlow') seeds were surface disinfected as follows: 95% ethanol for 30 s, 0.5% NaOCl for 1 min, 70% ethanol for 1 min, rinsed with sterile distilled H<sub>2</sub>O and allowed to germinate in the dark at 25° C. for 3 days. Agargel (Sigma-Aldrich, USA) plates were made following manufacturer's instructions, and were cut in half, with one side removed. On the cut surface of an Agargel plate, three 10 mm×10 mm×5 mm plugs from a one-week old fungal culture grown on MEA were placed equidistance from one another. Germinated switchgrass seeds with visible radicle were then placed on the plugs. Sterile MEA plugs were used as negative control. Cultures were incubated at 25° C. under 12 hr light and dark cycle with nine replicates. Root length was measured 7 days after inoculation.

**[0037]** The following examples are provided to illustrate certain embodiments of the invention. They are not intended to limit the invention in any way.

#### Example I

##### *Barrenia*, a New Genus Associated with Roots of Switchgrass and Pine in the Oligotrophic Pine Barrens, Promotes Root Hair Growth

#### A. Culture Morphology and Growth Rate

**[0038]** Isolate WSF1R37 produced dense Cinnamon Brown mycelium on MEA, and Ochraceous Tawny mycelium on WA. Colony diameter measurements for isolate WSF1R37 after 20 days were 75 mm on average on MEA with standard deviation (SD) of 2.6, and 47 mm on average on WA with SD of 2.6. Isolate WSF14P22 produced dense Cinnamon Brown mycelium on MEA, and Buckthorn Brown mycelium on WA. Colony diameter measurements for isolate WSF14P22 after 20 days were 28 mm on average on MEA with SD of 0.6, and 26 mm on average on WA with SD of 1.0.

#### B. Sequence Data and Phylogeny

**[0039]** There were 173 characters in the LSU alignment, 377 in ITS and 1291 in the three-gene alignment. Maximum likelihood trees based on LSU, ITS and three gene sequences are shown in FIGS. 1-3. All three phylogenies supported that the new isolates formed a monophyletic clade in *Helotiales* separated from any known taxa. The LSU tree

indicated that they were close to *Acidomelania panicicola*, *Loramyces macrosporus*, *Mollisia cinerea* and PAC. The ITS tree showed that these new isolates were closely related to *A. panicicola*, *M. cinerea*, *Phialocephala scopiformis* and *L. macrosporus*. In the ITS tree, isolates WSF1R37, AL5m2, and CM11m2 formed a well-supported group, while isolates WSF14P22, WSF14P13, and CM14P64 formed another. The two groups were also recognized and supported by the LSU and RPB1 trees, and variation in the phylogenetic relationships of these isolates only occurred within the groups. DNA sequence information for the different fungal species is displayed in FIGS. 4A-4R.

**[0040]** Based on the molecular phylogenetic analyses, morphological characters and their ecological features, a new genus and two new species have been identified. *Barrenia* differs from *Loramyces* by its association with living plant roots while *Loramyces* species are associated with submerged dead plants (Digby and Goos 1987; Ingold and Chapman 1952; Weston 1929). Taxa in the PAC are also root endophytes, but they exhibit complex phialid arrangements that appear to be lacking in *Barrenia*. *Barrenia* also differs from *Mollisia* because of its lack of phialide producing conidia. Moreover, *Barrenia* has 93% or less ITS sequence similarity to the above-mentioned close relatives or any other described species with accessible ITS sequences. The two *Barrenia* species differ from each other on host and growth rate. The pine associated *B. taeda* exhibited slower growth than the grass associated *B. panicia* on both WA and MEA. There is a 96% similarity in ITS sequences between *B. panicia* and *B. taeda*.

#### C. Plant-Fungal Interaction Experiment

**[0041]** Switchgrass seedlings inoculated with *A. panicicola* isolate 61R8 and *B. panicia* WSF1R37 produced dense root hairs all the way to the root apical meristem area, while the control seedlings only produced dense root hairs at the region of maturation of the root (FIGS. 5A and 5C). In addition, the roots inoculated with *A. panicicola* isolate 61R8 and *panicia* WSF1R37 had a serpentine growth pattern, while the control roots were straight. Hyphopodia-like structures were observed on the switchgrass seedling roots inoculated with *B. panicia* WSF1R37 (FIG. 6A-6C). Root length for seedlings inoculated with *B. panicia* WSF1R37 after 7 days were 17.4 mm on average with SD of 1.8, not significantly different from the control, which was 19 mm on average with SD of 5.1. Seedlings inoculated with *B. taeda* WSF14P22 showed no difference in root hair production with the control. Root length for *B. taeda* WSF14P22 after

7 days was 8.1 mm on average with SD of 1.6, which was significantly shorter than the control (FIG. 5E).

#### Discussion

**[0042]** Our recent survey on fungi associated with grass roots uncovered a number of novel DSE in *Leotiomyces* from the pine barrens ecosystem (Luo et al. 2014a, 2014b; Walsh et al. 2014). *Leotiomyces* are morphologically and ecologically diverse and the phylogenetic relationships within this class are not well resolved due to lack of molecular data (Wang et al. 2006). Based on the multi-locus phylogenetic analyses, the new genus *Barrenia* described here belongs to *Helotiales*, which encompasses plant pathogens, saprobes and endophytes. The dark, septate hyphal morphology of *Barrenia* spp., their root-colonizing habit and phylogenetic closeness to PAC indicate that they likely are also DSE.

**[0043]** The best studied DSE is the PAC, specifically *P. fortinii*. However, the ecological functions of PAC and other DSE remain elusive. Host-fungal interaction experiments often yielded inconsistent results under various experimental conditions in different laboratories (Mandyam and Jump-ponen 2005). This prompted us to examine the interaction between *B. panicia*, *B. taeda*, *A. panicicola* and switchgrass, which is the host of *B. panicia* and *A. panicicola*. Our inoculation results indicated that *A. panicicola* and *B. panicia* remarkably promoted the root hair growth in switchgrass. In switchgrass roots, *B. panicia* produced hyphopodium-like structures, which may perform penetration and nutrient exchange function between the fungus and the host plant (Delaux et al. 2013; Walker 1980). *Barrenia taeda*, originally isolated from pine roots, had negative effect on root elongation in switchgrass seedlings. These results corroborate Mandyam et al. (2010; 2012) that while DSE fungi have a broad host range, their effects and characteristics can be considered host specific.

**[0044]** The phylogenetic analysis in this study indicated that *Barrenia* is close to *Acidomelania*, *Loramycetes*, *Mollisia*, and PAC. The phylogenetic proximity of *Mollisia*, *Loramycetes* and PAC was also supported by Zijlstra et al. (2005) and Wang et al. (2006). *Barrenia* can be distinguished from *Loramycetes* and *Mollisia* by its association with living plant roots. While taxa in PAC also are root endophytes, morphologically they can be distinguished from *Barrenia*. In addition, *Barrenia* has 93% or less ITS sequence similarities to the above-mentioned close relatives or any other described species with accessible ITS sequences. The family placement of *Barrenia* is not determined here because the *Leotiomyces* phylogeny is poorly resolved and several families in this class likely are polyphyletic (Wang et al. 2006).

**[0045]** The six *Barrenia* isolates from New Jersey Pine Barrens were grouped into two well-supported clades. We delimited the two species based on the genealogical concordance phylogenetic species recognition (Taylor et al. 2000). The BLAST results in GenBank indicated that *Barrenia* might have a wide distribution. Sixteen ITS sequences in GenBank had 97-99% identity with that of *B. panicia* isolate WSF1R37, for example, GU973749 from sugarcane root in Brazil, HQ889709 from *Cymbidium insigne* root in China, and AY599235 from grass root in The Netherlands. Twelve ITS sequences in GenBank had 97-99% identities with that of *B. taeda* isolate WSF14P22, for example, JQ272328 from *Rhododendron* root in USA and KJ817299 from *Vaccinium vitis-idaea* in Inner Mongolia. The host

plants of the matched sequences in GenBank are largely Ericaceae, terrestrial orchids, grasses and conifers, usually found in acidic and infertile soils (Keddy 2007). This distribution pattern was also found in *Acidomelania panicicola*, the other root associated fungus frequently isolated from the pine barrens (Walsh et al. 2014).

**[0046]** Additional experiments to uncover fungal-plant interactions included the inoculation of switchgrass seedlings with *A. panicicola* isolate 61R8 and *B. panicia* WSF1R37 produced dense root hairs all the way to the root apical meristem area, while the control seedlings only produced dense root hairs at the region of maturation of the root. In addition, the roots inoculated with *A. panicicola* isolate 61R8 and *B. panicia* WSF1R37 had a serpentine growth pattern, while the control roots were straight. The plant growth promotion effect of *A. panicicola* and *B. panicia* discovered in this study coupled with their distribution pattern indicate that these species may play a role in plant adaptation to acid, low nutrient soils.

**[0047]** In conclusion, we discovered a new genus and two species of root-colonizing fungi associated with plants living in an acidic, nutrient poor environment. The phylogenetic and taxonomic work and the plant-fungal interaction results reported here will aid future ecological and evolutionary studies on root-associated fungi.

#### Example II

##### Endophytic Fungi from Pine Barrens Grasses Promote Plant Growth in Acidic, High Aluminum Toxicity and Low Nutrient Conditions

###### A. Fungal Inoculation of Seeds on Agar

**[0048]** In this study, we performed functional studies that demonstrated that *Acidomelania panicicola* inoculation of seeds significantly increased root hair growth in switchgrass, rice and lettuce seedlings compared to the control.

**[0049]** To assess the effects of *Acidomelania panicicola* inoculation of switchgrass and rice seedlings on root hair abundance, fungus was grown on water agar under room temperature for 7 days. Seeds were germinated in sterile distilled water in a petri dish under room temperature in the dark for 7 days. Seedlings (roots down) were inserted in the 7 day-old fungal agar culture. Control seedlings were uninoculated but grown under the same conditions. Significant differences in root hair abundance were observed in inoculated seedlings when compared to negative, untreated controls (FIGS. 7 and 8). These findings indicate that *Acidomelania panicicola* inoculation enhances root hair abundance.

**[0050]** To evaluate switchgrass seedling survival percent and root and shoot length, switchgrass seeds were next inoculated with *Acidomelania panicicola* or *Fusarium oxysporum* or uninoculated using the method described above and agar and seedlings were covered with top soil. 6 days post-inoculation, *Acidomelania panicicola* inoculated seedlings exhibited a significant increase in survival (FIG. 9). Root and shoot length of switchgrass seedlings were visualized 8 days after inoculation when enhanced root and shoot length were observed (FIG. 10). These results demonstrate that colonization of switchgrass seedlings with *Acidomelania panicicola* enhances switchgrass growth and survival.

[0051] To assess the effects of *Acidomelania panicicola* inoculation on lettuce seed growth, seeds were inoculated and germinated as described above. Root length was assessed 4 days after inoculation. Increased root growth was observed for the inoculated lettuce seedlings (FIG. 11). These findings indicate that *Acidomelania panicicola* can enhance growth of edible plants.

#### B. Bacterial and Fungal Mixing and Inoculation of Seeds

[0052] Fungus (e.g. *Acidomelania panicicola*) is grown on water agar or other growth media under room temperature for 7 days. Bacterium (e.g. *Burkholderia* sp.) is cultured in Luria-Bertani broth (LB) overnight at 28° C. Seeds are mixed with the bacterial culture and the fungal cultures (ratio: 500 seeds: 10 mL overnight bacterial culture: 1 Petri dish 7 day old fungal culture) and placed on soil (e.g. Pine Barrens soil or other nutrient-poor soils). Seeds are then covered with top soil and grown under sufficient light.

#### C. Bacterial and Fungal Mixing, Inoculation and Drying of Seeds

[0053] Fungus (e.g. *Acidomelania panicicola*) is grown on water agar or other growth media under room temperature for 7 days. Bacteria (e.g. *Burkholderia* sp.) are grown in Luria-Bertani broth (LB) overnight at 28° C. Seeds are mixed with the bacterial culture and the fungal cultures (ratio: 500 seeds: 10 mL overnight bacterial culture: 1 Petri dish 7 day old fungal culture) and dried. Seeds are placed on soil (e.g. Pine Barrens soil or other nutrient-poor soils). Seeds are then covered with top soil and grown under sufficient light.

#### D. Bacterial and Fungal Mixing, Inoculation of Soil Formulated with Vermiculite and Rock Phosphate

[0054] Fungus (e.g. *Acidomelania panicicola*) is grown on water agar or other growth media under room temperature for 7 days. Bacterium (e.g. *Burkholderia* sp.) are grown in Luria-Bertani broth (LB) overnight at 28° C. Soil formulated with vermiculite and rock phosphate is inoculated with the fungal and bacterial cultures.

#### Discussion

[0055] Roots were an early development in plant life evolving on land during the Devonian Period (416 to 360 million years ago; (von Uexkull et al. 1995)). The fossil record and molecular phylogenetic analysis suggest that from the outset, mycorrhizal fungi played a crucial role in facilitating plant invasion of land, which was dry and poor in nutrients at the time of colonization (Gensel et al. 2001). Such drought and low nutrient stress continue to challenge plants living in many extant habitats.

[0056] We describe herein a novel endophytic fungi, *Acidomelania panicicola*, for use alone, and optionally in the presence bacteria, which enter the root-interior and colonize the tissues of the plant, thereby effectively promoting plant growth and survival. Given that there are limited techniques—both time consuming and cost-intensive—to prevent adverse effects of abiotic stressors on plant growth, the present studies demonstrating that application of a biofertilizer comprising *Acidomelania* to seeds or seedlings results in increased seedling survival rate, root hair abun-

dance, and root and shoot length will have great utility for promoting plant growth under adverse environmental conditions.

#### Example III

##### Liquid Formulation of the BioFertilizer for Seed Coating

[0057] This example provides a liquid formulation of biofertilizer, where the formulation consists of two separate solutions that are combined before use as a seed coating.

[0058] For the first solution, the fungi are grown in a 1 L flask using an adequate medium and are concentrated by centrifugation in order to separate the solid. This solid is then suspended in a minimum amount of media. A sun protecting product, such as Congo red or green colorant can also be added to the media at 1% (w/v).

[0059] According to one preferred embodiment, *A. panicicola* only is used for the first solution in similar initial concentrations. In a second embodiment, the first solution contains a fungus from the genus *Barrenia* only (e.g. *B. panicia*). In another embodiment, the first solution is comprised of *A. panicicola* and at least one fungus from the genus *Barrenia* (e.g. *B. panicia*). In another embodiment, the first solution contains a mixture of *A. panicicola* and at least one bacteria from the genus *Burkholderia*. In another embodiment, a mixture of *B. panicia* and at least one bacteria from the genus *Burkholderia* is contained within the first solution.

[0060] For the second solution, a 1% (w/v) solution of a polysaccharide, such as guar gum, gelatin gum, pectin, carboxymethyl cellulose, agar-agar, xantan gum (or other food hydrocolloid) is prepared to be used as sticker. The two solutions are then mixed together to treat plant seeds as a coating. The seed should be dried before planting and it is preferable to wait at least two hours after application prior to planting.

#### Example IV

##### Solid State Formulation of the Biofertilizer of the Invention

[0061] This example provides a liquid formulation of a biofertilizer where the fungi and optionally bacteria are encapsulated and the fertilizer is in solid form. Alginate beads were prepared as follows: 1 ml of 30% glycerol was added to 1, 1.5 or 2% sodium alginate solution, depending on the alginate properties (M/G ratio) to obtain a final volume of 25 ml. Then, 250 ml of culture (obtained from a culture of *A. panicicola* only, a fungus from the genus *Barrenia* only (e.g. *B. panicia*), or a mixture of *A. panicicola* and *Burkholderia*, or a mixture of *A. panicicola* and *Barrenia* (e.g. *B. panicia*) was centrifuged, the cell pellet was washed with saline (0.85% NaCl, w/v) and suspended in 25 ml of alginate mixture and mixed thoroughly. This suspension was added drop wise into a pre-cooled sterile 1.5 or 2% (w/v) aqueous solution of CaCl<sub>2</sub> under mild agitation to obtain the fungal-alginate beads. These beads were allowed to harden for 2-4 h at room temperature. Beads were collected by sieving and were washed several times with sterile water and stored at 4° C. In order to preserve the formulation, the fresh wet beads were frozen at -80° C. prior to lyophilization at -45° C. for 15 h. The lyophilized dry beads were stored in sterile glass bottles.

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[0100] While certain of the preferred embodiments of the present invention have been described and specifically exemplified above, it is not intended that the invention be limited to such embodiments. Various modifications may be made thereto without departing from the scope and spirit of the present invention, as set forth in the following claims.

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tccgagaaga gacaaatcac tccagagatg gctctgaacg tcttccgaag catgtctact    1680
gctgagattc gcgaccttgg gttgagcaac gattatgccc gaccgcactg gctgatcatc    1740

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acagtccttc cagttectcc tccgccggtt cgaccaagta tctcaatgga tggcacaagc	1800
acaggcatgc gtggagarga tgatttgacg tacaagctcg gtgatatcat ccgtgcgaac	1860
ggcaatgtca agcaggcaca acaggaagg	1889

<210> SEQ ID NO 2  
 <211> LENGTH: 1943  
 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: Acidomelania panificola

<400> SEQUENCE: 2

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taaaactttc aacaacggat ctcttgggtc tggcatcgat gaagaacgca gcgaaatgcg	180
ataagtaatg tgaattgcag aattcagtga atcatcgaat ctttgaacgc acattgcacc	240
cggtgggtatt ccgccgggta tgccctgttc agcgtcatta caaccactca agcctgtcct	300
ggtgttgggg attgcgaatc tcgcagccct agagtccagt agcgtcacct ttaggtccta	360
agcgtagtaa tttctctcgc ctacagaacc tgccgggtga tagtataaat ccagttaagt	420
ctggtatccc gcggttgacc tcggatcaag tagggatacc cgctgaaactt aagcatatca	480
ataagcggag gaaaagaaac caacagggat tacttttagta acggcgagtg aagcggtaac	540
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tgcaactcgc cgtcttcagg ccagcatcgg tttcagtggt gggataaagg ctgtgagaac	960
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aagcgacaaa ttactccaga gatggctctc aatgtcttcc ggteccatgc ttecgatgag	1740
attcgcgatc tcggtttgag caacgactat gcgcgtcctg actggttgat catcactgtt	1800
cttccagttc cacctctctc cgttcgcccc agtatttcta tggatggtac aagcacagga	1860



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atgcgcgag aggatgattt gacctacaag ctagggtgata tcattcgtgc caacggcaat 1920  
gtcaagcagg cacagcaaga agg 1943

<210> SEQ ID NO 3  
<211> LENGTH: 1941  
<212> TYPE: DNA  
<213> ORGANISM: Acephala applanata

<400> SEQUENCE: 3

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taaaactttc aacaacggat ctcttggttc tggcatcgat gaagaacgca gcgaaatgcg 180  
ataagtaatg tgaattgcag aattcagtga atcatcgaat ctttgaacgc acattgcacc 240  
cgggtggcatt cgcgggggta tgcctgttcg agcgtcatta taaccactca agcctgtctt 300  
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ggtgcccgtcc cccgtgtaaa gctctttcga cgagtcgagt tgtttgggaa tgcagctcaa 720  
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aaaggaagc gcttgcaatc agacttgacg gcggttgatc atccgaggtt ctccccgggtg 900  
cactcgatcg tcttcaggcc agcatcgggt tcagtggtgg gataaaggct gtgagaacgt 960  
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tccagttcca cctcctcctg ttcgccccag tatttctatg gatggtacaa gcacaggaat 1860  
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caagcaggca cagcaagaag g 1941

<210> SEQ ID NO 4  
 <211> LENGTH: 1911  
 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: Acidoradicia panicicola

<400> SEQUENCE: 4

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 aaaactttca acaacggatc tcttggttct ggcatcgatg aagaacgcag cgaaatgcga 180  
 taagtaatgt gaattgcaga attcagtga tcatcgaatc tttgaacgca cattgcgccc 240  
 ggtggtatct cgccgggcat gctcttgcga gcgtcattat aaccaactca gcttagcttg 300  
 gtattggggg tgcggtccc gcggccccta aaatcagtgg cgggtccggg gggctctaag 360  
 cgtagtaaat ctctctgcta tagggctccc ccggttgccc gcggttgacc tcggatcagg 420  
 tagggatacc cgctgaactt aagcatatca ataagcggag gaaaagaaac caacagggat 480  
 tactcagtaa cggcagtgta agcggtaaca gctcaaattg aaagctgcca acaggccgcg 540  
 ttgtaatttg tagaagatgc tttgggggta ggcctagtct aagttccttg gaacaggacg 600  
 tcatagaggg tgagaatccc gtatgtgatt agtgctgct cccgtgtaaa gctctttcga 660  
 cgagtcgagt tgtttgggaa tgcagctcaa aatgggtggt atatttcac taaagctaaa 720  
 tattggccag agaccgatag cgcacaagta gagtgatcga aagatgaaaa gcactttgga 780  
 aagagagtta aacagtaoct gaaattgttg aaaggaagc gcttgcaacc agacttgacg 840  
 gcggtcagtc atccgaggtt ctccccggtg cactcagatg tcttcaggcc agcatcgggt 900  
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 tgaatttggg ggtgatccaa aggaagctgt taaacgttct catggagggt gtggcaatac 1560  
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 tatctccatg gatggtacaa gcacaggaat gcgaggagag gatgatttga catacaagct 1860  
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<210> SEQ ID NO 5
<211> LENGTH: 1857
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Acidoradicia panicicola

<400> SEQUENCE: 5
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taagtaatgt gaattgcaga attcagtgaa tcatcgaatc tttgaacgca cattgcgccc      240
ggtggtattc cgccgggcat gcctgttcga gcgtcattat aaccactcaa gcctagcttg      300
gtattggggg tcgcgggtccc gcggccccta aaatcagtg cggtgcccgt gggctetaag      360
cgtagtaaat ctctctgcta tagggtcccc cgggttgccc gcggttgacc tcggatcagg      420
tagggatacc cgctgaactt aagcatatca ataagcggag gaaaagaaac caacagggat      480
tacctcagta acggcgagtg aagcggtaac agctcaaatt tgaaagctgc caacaggccc      540
cgttgtaatt tgtagaagat gctttggggg tcggcctagt ctaagttcct tggaacagga      600
cgtcatagag ggtgagaatc ccgtatgtga ttagtgccgg ctcccgtgta aagctctttc      660
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aatattggcc agagaccgat agcgcacaag tagagtgatc gaaagatgaa aagcactttg      780
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tcaaaccocat acgcgtaatg aaagtgaacg gaggtgagag ccctttaggg cgcacatcgc      1140
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tggatgaacta tgctgtaata gggatgaagc agaggaaact ctggtggagg ctgcgacgcg      1260
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caatactcaa cccgaggttc gccagcaagc tttacagctc tggggaacat ggaagatgcc      1560
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accaagtatt tccatggatg gtacaagcac aggaatgcgc ggagaggatg atttgacata      1800
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<210> SEQ ID NO 6
<211> LENGTH: 1669
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Acidoradicia panicicola

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<400> SEQUENCE: 6

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aaaactttca acaacggatc tcttggttct ggcacgatg aagaacgcag cgaatgcga      180
taagtaatgt gaattgcaga attcagtgaa tcatcgaatc tttgaacgca cattgcgccc      240
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gagagttaaa cagtacgtga aattgttgaa agggaagcgc ttgcaaccag acttgcaggc      600
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&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 7

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 1448

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Acidoradicia taeda

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 7

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aaaactttca acaacggatc tcttggttct ggcacgatg aagaacgcag cgaatgcga      180
taagtaatgt gaattgcaga attcagtgaa tcatcgaatc tttgaacgca cattgcgccc      240
ggtggtattc cgccgggcat gctgttcca gcgtcattat aaccactcaa gcctggcttg      300
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cgaagcgtag gttcgatacg atatggcgac tttgcaagcc caagatgatc tgcgacagcg	1020
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cagagatggc tttaatgctc ttccgaagca tgcctcggc tgagattcgc gaectgggcc	1260
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cgcccgttcg ccctagtatt tctatggatg gcacaagcac gggaatgcgt ggagaagatg	1380
atttgaccta caagcttggg gatataatc gtgcctacgg caacggtatg caaagcaca	1440
caagaatg	1448

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 8

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 1493

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Acidoradicia taeda

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 8

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aaaactttca acaacggatc tcttggttct ggcacgatg aagaacgcag cgaatgcga	180
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gggtgtatct cgcggggcat gctgttcga gcgtcattat aaccactcaa gcttggttg	300
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cgtagtaaat ctctcgcta tagggttcct ctggttgctt gcgcttgcaa ccagacttgc	420
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tggtgaaacta tgcgtgaata gggtaagcc agaggaaact ctggtggagg ctgcgagcgg	840
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agtatttcta	tggatggcac	aagcacggga	atgctgggag	aagatgattt	gacctacaag	1440
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&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 9

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 1493

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Acidoradicia taeda

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 9

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aaaacttt	ca	acaacg	gatc	tcttgg	tct	ggcat	cgatg	aagaac	gcag	cgaaat	gcga	180		
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cgtagtaa	at	ctcctc	gcta	tagggt	tcc	ctggt	tgett	gcgct	tcaa	ccaga	cttgc	420		
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gatga	atttg	gtggt	gatcc	aaagga	agct	gtca	agcgtt	ctcat	ggagg	ttgt	gg	taat	1140	
actc	agccc	g	aggttc	gtca	gcagg	ctcta	cagct	ctggg	gtacat	ggaa	gatg	ccaag	1200	
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aatgt	cttcc	gaag	catg	tc	cggtg	ag	attecgcg	acc	tggg	ctgag	caacg	actac	1320	
gctc	gtccc	g	actgg	ctcat	cattac	agtc	cttct	gttc	ctcct	ccgcc	cgttc	gcct	1380	
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<210> SEQ ID NO 10  
 <211> LENGTH: 2027  
 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: Cudoniella clavus  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc\_feature  
 <222> LOCATION: (573)..(573)  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: n is a, c, g, or t  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc\_feature  
 <222> LOCATION: (1831)..(1831)  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: n is a, c, g, or t

<400> SEQUENCE: 10

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 ttaggcactg gcttcggctg gctcgcgcc gccagagaac ccaaaactct aaatgttagt 180  
 gtcgtctgag tactatctaa tagttaaacc ttcaacaac ggatctcttg gttctggcat 240  
 cgatgaagaa cgcagcgaac tgcgataagt aatgtgaatt gcagaattca gtgaatcatc 300  
 gaatcttga acgcacattg cgcctcttg tattccgggg ggcatgcctg ttcgagcgtc 360  
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 agtggcggtg ccacctggct ctacgcgtag taattcttct cgcgatggag tcccaggtgg 480  
 aagcttgcca acaaccccaa attcttttaa aggttgacct cggatcaggt agggataccc 540  
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 agtgaagcgg taacagctca aatttgaat ctggctcttt cagggtccga gttgtaattt 660  
 gtagaagatg cttcgggtgt ggtccgggtc taagttcctt ggaacaggac gtcataagag 720  
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gataacgaga gtcagtcgcc ggaaaagagg cagattactc ccgaaatggc tctggctgtc 1800
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cccgaatgga tgatcataac ggttctoccca gttcctccac cacctgttcg acccagtatt 1920
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<210> SEQ ID NO 11
<211> LENGTH: 1818
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Dermea acerina
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<222> LOCATION: (446)..(446)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: n is a, c, g, or t

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<400> SEQUENCE: 11
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acaatagtta aaactttcaa caacggatct cttggttctg gcatcgatga agaacgcagc 180
gaaatgcgat aagtaatgtg aattgcagaa ttcagtgaat catcgaatct ttgaacgcac 240
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tctgcttggt attgggcgtc accgggttcg gtgtgcctta aaatcagtg cggcgcgctc 360
tggctcctaa cgtagtacat actctcgtca tggacgcctg gcggatgctt gcgaaatctg 420
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ccatgtgaag ctctttcgac gagtcgagtt gtttgggaat gcagctcaaa atgggtggta 600
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agatgaaaag cactttggaa agagagttaa acagtacgtg aaattgttga aagggaagcg 720
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gcagatcact gcagagatgg cctgaaatgt cttccgaagc atttccactt ctgagatcca 1620

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agaccttggc ttgagtactg actatgocg acctgaatgg atgatcatta cggttcttcc	1680
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aggagaggat gatttgacat acaagcttgg cgatatcatt cgtgcgaatg gcaacgttcc	1800
acaggcccag caagaagg	1818

<210> SEQ ID NO 12  
 <211> LENGTH: 1947  
 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: *Hyaloscypha aureliella*

<400> SEQUENCE: 12

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gaatacctta cctttgtctg ctttggcggg ccacgtccgc gtgccggctc cggtgggtg	180
cgcccgcag aggacccaaa ctcttttgtt tagtgatgtc tgagtactat ataatagtta	240
aaactttcaa caacggatct cttggttctg gcacgatga agaacgcagc gaaatgcgat	300
aagtaatgtg aattgcagaa ttcagtgaat catcgaatct ttgaacgcac attgcgccc	360
ttggtattcc gaggggatg cctgttcgag cgtcattatg accactcaag cctggcttgg	420
tgttggggtc cgcggctccg cggcccttaa aatcagtggc ggcgccatct ggctctcagc	480
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aaatctggct cctgcggggc ccgagttgta atttgtagaa gatgcttga gcgtggctcc	600
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aaacgttcga caggcgcatc aagagggg 1947

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<210> SEQ ID NO 13
<211> LENGTH: 1857
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Lachnum virgineum

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<400> SEQUENCE: 13

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tgcgataagt aatgtgaatt gcagaattca gtgaatcatc gaatcttga acgcacattg 240
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gctaggtggt gggcctcgcc agttggcggg ccttaaaact agtggcggtg ctcttcagct 360
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<210> SEQ ID NO 14
<211> LENGTH: 1628
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Loramyces macrosporus
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<222> LOCATION: (476)..(476)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: n is a, c, g, or t
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<222> LOCATION: (597)..(598)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: n is a, c, g, or t

<400> SEQUENCE: 14

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gataagtaat gtgaattgca gaattcagtg aatcatcgaa tctttgaacg cacattgcgc    240
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ccacctgtcc gaccaagtat ttcgatggac ggcaactggc agggcatgcg aggagaggat   1560
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<210> SEQ ID NO 15
<211> LENGTH: 1831

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<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Mollisia cinerea

<400> SEQUENCE: 15

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1. A method for enhancing overall plant growth and resistance to adverse abiotic conditions comprising contacting a plant or seed therefrom with a composition comprising a biofertilizer comprising at least one endophytic fungi and optionally bacteria.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the fungi is *Acidomelania panicicola*.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein said composition contains bacteria selected from the *Burkholderia* genus.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein

i) said composition is prepared before use by inoculating said seeds with said endophyte on agar or growth medium and placing seeds and agar in the soil, or

ii) said composition is prepared before use by mixing said fungi and bacterial cultures with seeds, or

iii) said composition is prepared before use by mixing seeds with said fungi and bacterial cultures and drying said seeds to form a coating thereon.

5. (canceled)

6. (canceled)

7. The method of claim 4 wherein said composition comprises vermiculite and rock phosphate.

8. The method of claim 4, wherein said biofertilizer is applicable to crop and forest plants.

9. The method of claim 2, wherein the crop plants are dicotyledonous plants or monocotyledonous plants.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein said plant is an edible plant selected from lettuce, corn, rice, soybeans, potatoes, barley, wheat, and carrots.

11. (canceled)

12. The method of claim 2 wherein said plant is a turfgrass plant selected from a Ryegrass, Kentucky Bluegrass, Tall Fescue, Bermuda, St. Augustine or *Zoysia* plant or any other turfgrass plant.

13. A biofertilizer composition, comprising an effective amount of *A. panicicola* and at least one agent or microorganism for promoting plant growth and resistance to abiotic stresses for use in the method of claim 1, optionally for use as a seed coating.

14. The biofertilizer composition of claim 13, wherein the composition contains *A. panicicola* and at least one *Burkholderia* species in equal concentrations.

15. The biofertilizer composition of claim 14, comprising a culture suspension comprising the fungal strain and optionally a bacterial strain, a sun protecting product and a polysaccharide solution.

16. The biofertilizer composition of claim 15, wherein the polysaccharide is selected from the group consisting of guar

gum, gelatin gum, pectin, carboxymethyl cellulose, agar, and xanthan gum and contains 1% w/v of polysaccharide.

17. (canceled)

18. The biofertilizer composition of claim 13, wherein the composition is applied as a seed coating and improves seed germination.

19. The biofertilizer composition of claim 13, wherein the fungal strains are encapsulated in alliginate beads.

20. (canceled)

21. The method of claim 1, wherein said composition contains fungi selected from the *Barrenia* genus.

22. The method of claim 21, wherein the fungi is *Barrenia panicia*.

23. The method of claim 21, wherein said composition contains bacteria selected from the *Burkholderia* genus.

24. The method of claim 21, wherein said composition is prepared before use by

i) inoculating said seeds with said endophyte on agar or growth medium and placing seeds and agar in the soil, or

ii) mixing seeds with said fungi and bacterial cultures and drying said seeds to form a coating thereon or,

iii) mixing seeds with said fungi and bacterial cultures and drying said seeds to form a coating thereon.

25. (canceled)

26. (canceled)

27. The method of claim 24 wherein said composition comprises vermiculite and rock phosphate.

28. The biofertilizer composition, according to claim 13, wherein said at least one microorganism is of the genus *Barrenia*.

29. The biofertilizer of claim 28, wherein the fungi is *Barrenia panicia*.

30. The biofertilizer composition of claim 13, wherein the composition contains *A. panicicola* and at least one *Barrenia* species in equal concentrations.

31. The biofertilizer composition of claim 28, further comprising a sun protecting product and a polysaccharide solution.

32. The biofertilizer composition of claim 26, wherein the polysaccharide is selected from the group consisting of guar gum, gelatin gum, pectin, carboxymethyl cellulose, agar, and xanthan gum and contains 1% w/v of a polysaccharide.

33. The biofertilizer composition of claim 32 applied to seeds as a coating

34. The biofertilizer composition of claim 28, wherein the fungal strains are encapsulated in alliginate beads.

\* \* \* \* \*