



FIGURE 15.1 Antimicrobial activities of *P. mollis*.

TABLE 15.1
Zone of Inhibition (mm)

Samples	<i>F. graminearum</i> Zone of Inhibition (mm)
Ethyl acetate	6 ± 0.33 ^b
Methanol	3 ± 0.25 ^c
Acetone	3.5 ± 0.2 ^c
Antibiotics	10 ± 0.4 ^a

Note: Values are mean of triplicate determination (n=3) ± standard deviation; Statistically significant at $p < 0.05$ where ^a > ^b > ^c > ^d.

The antimicrobial compounds from plants may inhibit bacterial growth by various mechanisms than which is being done by commercially available synthetic agents (Saravanan and Parimelazhagan 2014). Antimicrobial agents have multiple target sites in microbial cells for the inhibition or destruction of microorganisms, resulting in the microbiostatic and microicidal effect. Cell wall, cell membrane and cytoplasm are the major target sites of these compounds on the microbes (Goel and Sharma 2013).