

Overview of EU-funded project BIOCOMES: Developing new biological control products for IPM in agriculture and forestry

IPM INNOVATION IN EUROPE Poznan, 14-16 January 2015

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BIOCOMES objectives

To support the implementation of Directive 2009/128/EC on use of IPM in agriculture and forestry

To develop 11 new biological control products for use in IPM and 2 new production technologies

Early testing of the new biological control products by IPM networks outside BIOCOMES is envisaged to allow their rapid implementation in IPM



BIOCOMES consortium



5

- 13 industrial partners
 - Production and marketing of BCAs: 6
 - Evaluation of risk and sustainability of BCAs: 2
 - Field testing of BCAs:
- 14 research institutes and universities
- In 14 countries
- DLO (Wageningen UR): project coordination & communication
- Duration: 48 months; Start: 1 December 2013



BIOCOMES – The choice of targets

- Impact on implementation of Directive 2009/128/EC on use of IPM in agriculture and forestry
- Impact on pesticide use
- Huge markets
- BCAs for open field crops including arable crops
 - Arable crops: 3 BCAs
 - Vegetables: 3 BCAs
 - Fruit tree crops: 3 BCAs
 - Forestry: 3 BCAs
 - New production technologies: 2



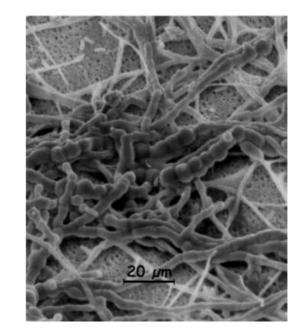


Arable crops - Oilseed rape - Diseases

Verticillium dahliae, V. longisporum Verticillium wilt



Serratia plymuthica Paenibacillus polymyxa





For quality of life

Arable crops - Cereals - Diseases

Toxigenic *Fusarium* spp. Pink ear rot in maize Head blight in wheat



Trichoderma harzianum Strain DSM 25764



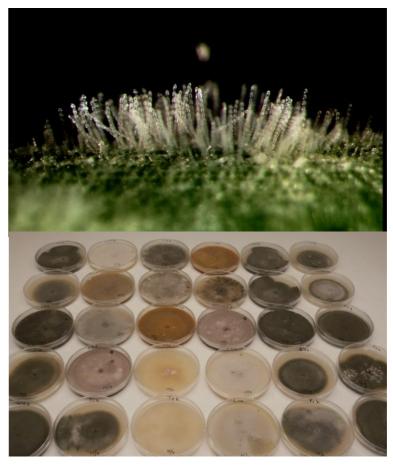


Arable crops - Cereals - Diseases

Blumeria graminis Powdery mildew



New screening of fungal antagonists













Sampling of powdery mildew pustules

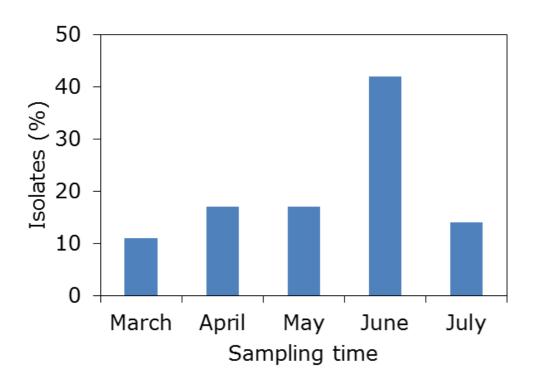
- Leaves of various plants with powdery mildew pustules
- Collected by DLO, AGPL and BCSB
- March July 2014
- Sent to DLO for isolation of fungal colonizers

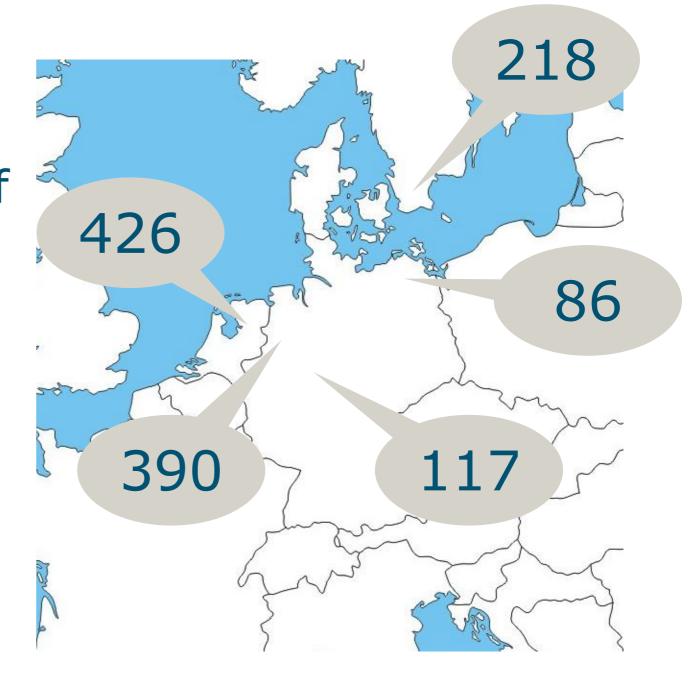




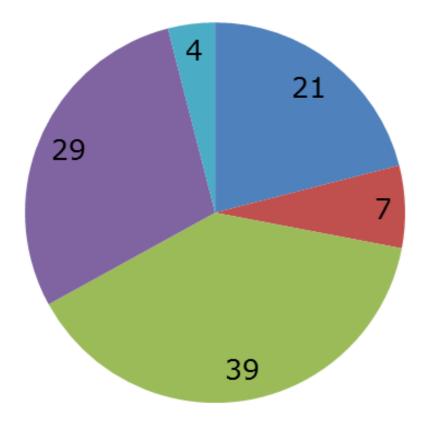
Origin of fungal isolates from powdery mildew pustules

- 504 powdery mildew samples collected
- 1237 pure cultures of fungal isolates obtained





Origin of fungal isolates (%) from different hosts



- wheat
- other cereals
- grasses
- herbal plants
- trees

Blumeria graminis

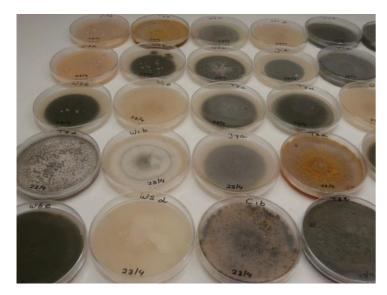
Various powdery mildew species



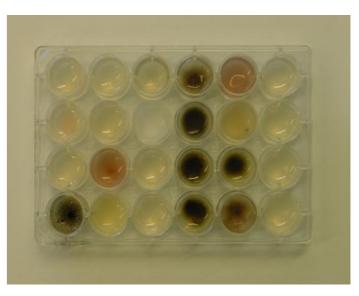


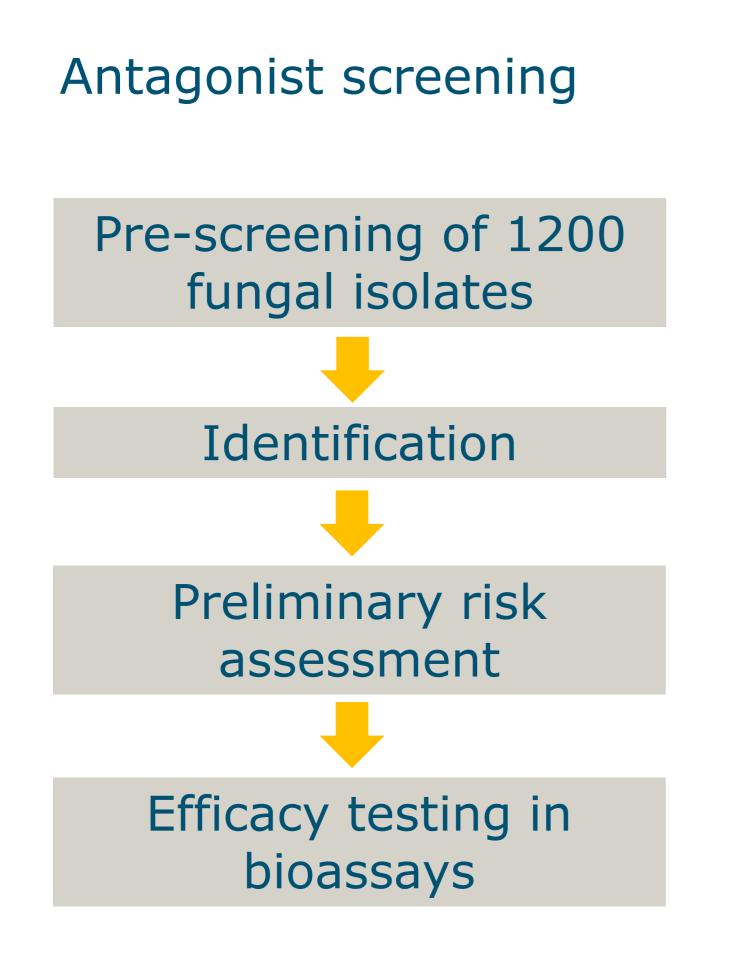
Pre-screening: Selection criteria

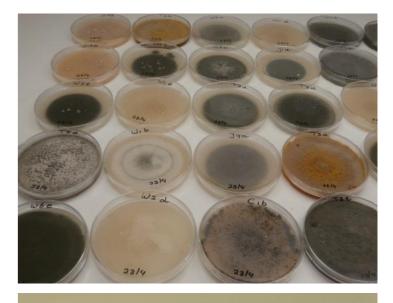
- Mass production: >1 x 10⁵ spores per agar plate
- Safety: no growth at 36°C
- Cold tolerance: germination and growth at 5°C
- Drought tolerance: germination and growth at -7 MPa and -13 MPa (equal to $a_w = 0.95$ and $a_w = 0.91$)
- UV-B resistance: growth after 1 W m⁻² / 4 W m⁻² for 8 hrs on 7 days

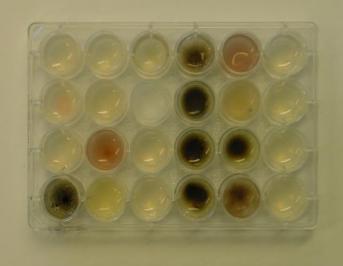


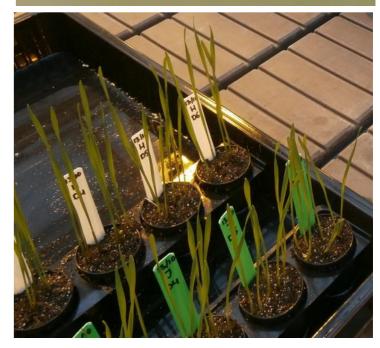












Vegetables - Brassicas - Pests

Mamestra brassicae Cabbage moth



Telenomus sp.











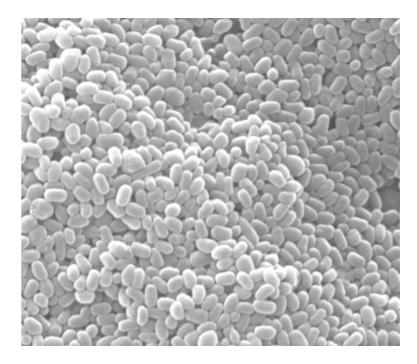


Vegetables - Solanaceae - Pests

Tuta absoluta Tomato leaf miner *Phthorimaea opercullella* Potato tuber moth

<image>

PhopGV baculoviruses









White flies



Isaria fumosorosea





Fruit tree crops - Pests

Aphids of apple, plum, pear, peach, apricot, cherry



Parasitoids









Fruit tree crops - Stone fruits - Diseases

Monilinia spp. Brown rot

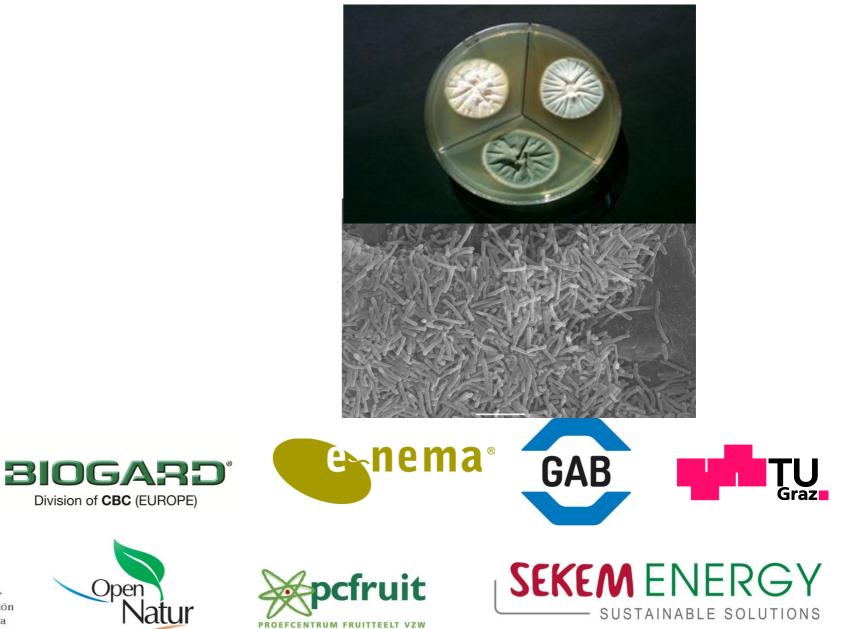


Bayer CropScience

Instituto Nacional de Investigación

y Tecnología Agraria y Alimentaria

Penicillium frequentans 909 Bacillus subtilis CPA-8



Generalitat de Catalunya Government of Catalonia

& AGRICULTURE

Forestry – various tree species - Pests

Lymantria dispar Gypsy moth



LdMNPV Baculovirus





Forestry - Conifers - Pests

Hylobius abietis Large pine weevil



Entomopathogenic nematodes





Forestry - Nurseries - Diseases

Fusarium, *Phytophthora*, *Rhizoctonia*, *Pythium* Damping off



Serratia plymuthica, Paenibacillus polymyxa Trichoderma harzianum DSM 25764







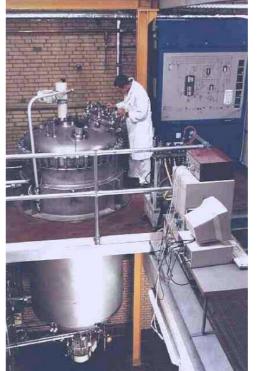


Università degli Studi di Padova

Production technologies

Entomopathogenic nematodes

Downstream-technology, shelf life and genetic improvement











Production technologies

Entomopathogenic viruses



In vitro production









www.biocomes.eu



BIOCOMES New biological control products for sustainable farming and forestry

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Welcome to BIOCOMES

The EU emphasizes the role of integrated pest management as an important approach to reduce dependency on pesticides use. Before pesticides are used, biological control measures, together with physical and other non-chemical methods, should have first preference (<u>Directive 2009/128/EC</u>). The EU is stimulating the development of biological control products by financing this **BIOCOMES** project.

On this website you will find information about:

- The pests and diseases for which **BIOCOMES** is developing biological control solutions
- Why it is important to offer biological alternatives for control of these pests and diseases
- Which biological control products are being developed

Do you want to know more about us? Please go to our About BIOCOMES page.

Diseases

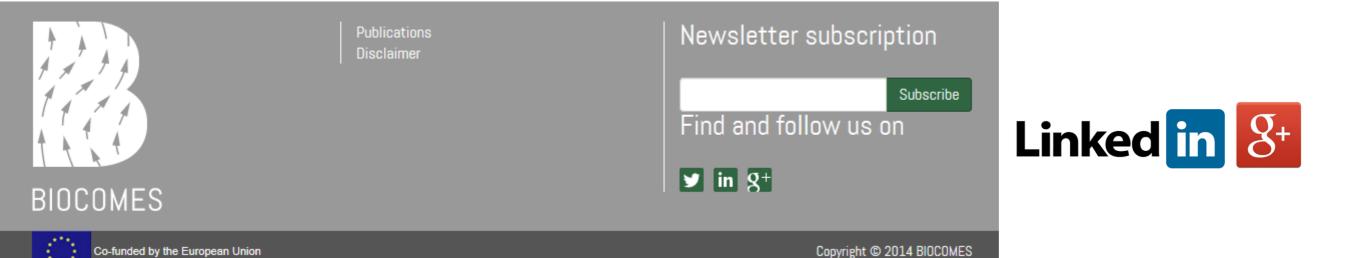


www.biocomes.eu

 Offer information about biological control and the contribution of BIOCOMES
products → End users and influencers
Raise awareness of the new biological

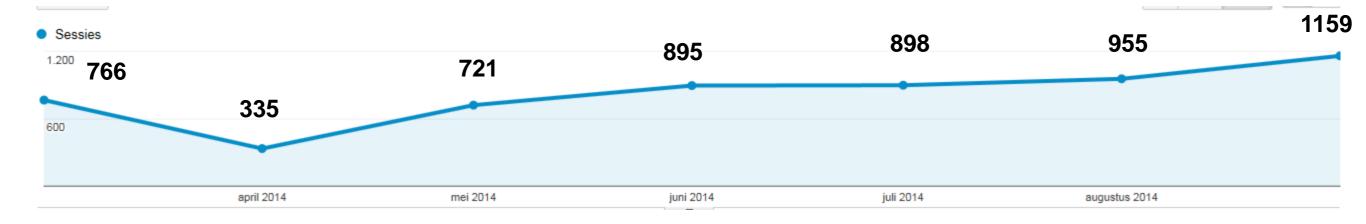
control opportunities and project results of BIOCOMES \rightarrow *IPM scientists*





Visits BIOCOMES website March – September 2014

Total visits per month (March – September)



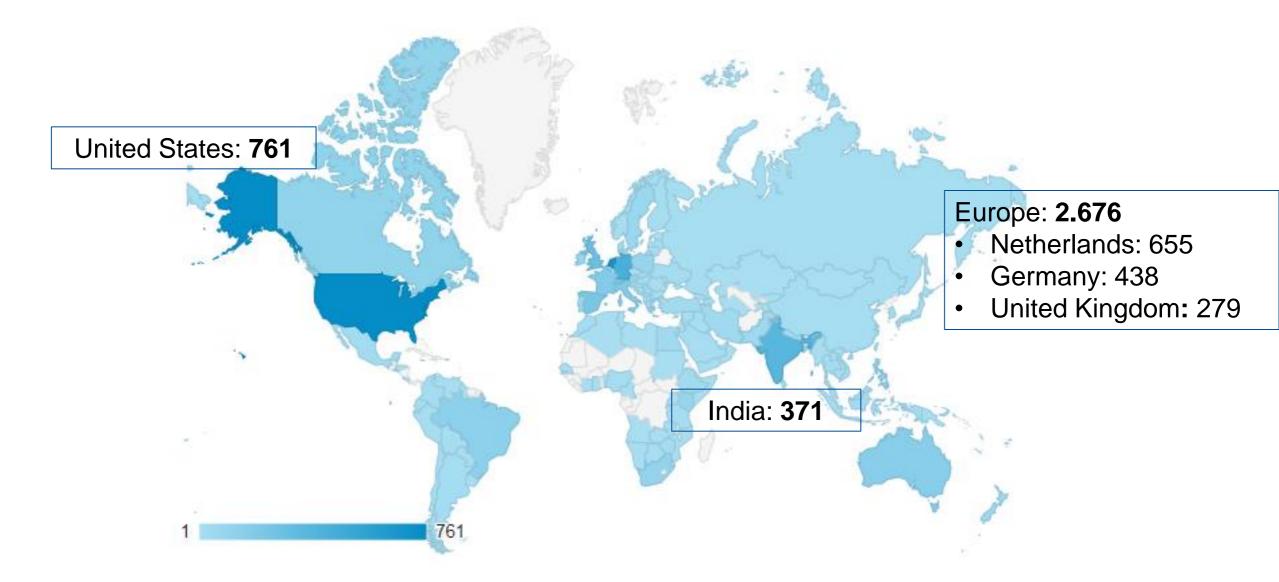
September 2014 1159 visits!

Average of 3,5 pages and 3:08 minutes per session



Visits BIOCOMES website March – September 2014

Our top 5 visits come from:





Thank you for your attention



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Co-funded by the European Union

