Biological control of apple scab (*Venturia* inaequalis) by *Cladosporium cladosporioides* H39

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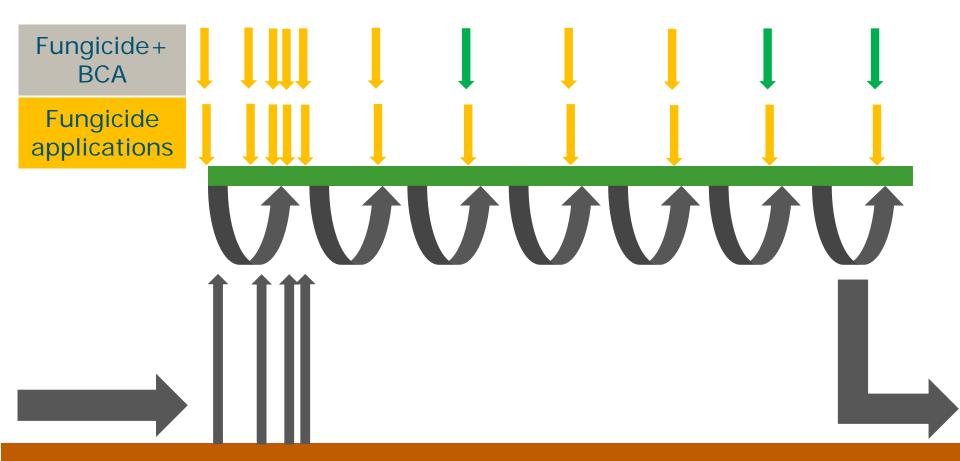
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Apple scab: Life cycle and control



Primary season Ascospores Summer season Conidia

Selection of a new BCA against apple scab



Isolation

Pre-screening

Efficacy testing

Mass production

Field testing

Cladosporium cladosporioides H39

Köhl et al., 2009. EJPP



Effect of *Cladosporium cladosporioides* H39 on apple scab epidemics

9 field trials in 2012 and 2013

- **■** Eperjeske (Hungary)
- Dabrowice (Poland)
- Bavendorf (Germany)
- Randwijk (The Netherlands)

Köhl et al., 2014. Plant Disease







Eperjeske, Idared, summer season 2012

Treatment	Number of applications	Scab incidence (efficacy)	
		on leaves	on fruits
Untreated control	-	70.1 a	45.2 a
Copper	9	35.8 c (49)	20.2 d (55)
H39, weekly, no formulation	14	34.8 c (50)	24.3 cd (46)
H39, weekly	14	39.7 c (43)	26.0 cd (42)
Formulation, weekly	14	64.2 a (8)	37.4 ab (17)
H39, 1 d after infection	12	52.6 b (25)	30.5 bc (33)

- Stand alone calendar sprays of H39 as efficient as Cu schedule
- Formulation itself has no effect
- H39 effective if sprayed after infection

Screening of antagonists in bioassay

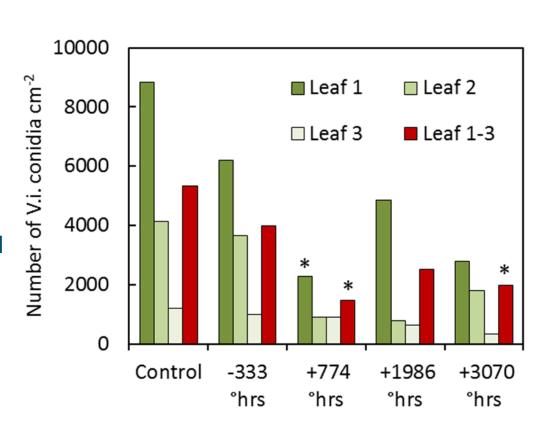
- Inoculation of seedlings cv Golden Delicious with conidia of Venturia inaequalis
- Incubation at 15 °C, 2 days humid chamber, 2 days 85 % RH
- Inoculation with conidial suspensions of candidate antagonists
- Incubation 10 days at 15 °C
- Washing off conidia from 5 oldest leaves, counting



Timing of H39 applications



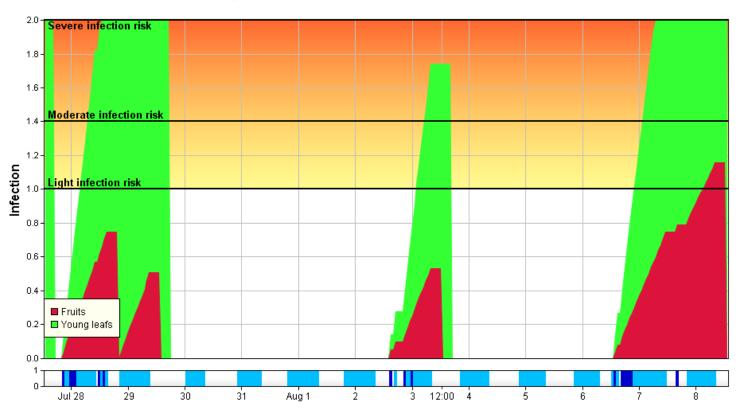
- Randwijk, Jonagold
- Single spray of H39 on labelled leaves before or after natural Vi infection
- Assessment of Vi sporulation after 20 d for 3 leaf ages (Leaf 1 is youngest leaf)
- → Applications after infection events are more effective





RIMpro: Forecasting of scab infections

RIMpro-Venturia location Dodewaard 2014





Dabrowice, McIntosh, summer season 2013

Treatment	Number of applications	Scab incidence (efficacy)	
		on leaves	on fruits
Untreated control	-	37.5 a	26.0 a
H39, interval	9	20.6 b (45)	8.5 c (67)
H39, after infection	4	37.6 a (0)	12.5 b (52)
Dithianon, after infection	4	15.8 b (58)	5.5 cd (79)
Dithianon, after infection +	4 + 9	12.9 b (66)	4.0 d (85)
H39 interval			

- H39 effective if sprayed after infection
- H39 in alternation with fungicide tends to give additive control effect

Bavendorf, Golden Delicous, primary season 2013

	Number of applications	Scab incidence on leaves (efficacy)	
		23 May	5 June
Untreated control	-	16.6 a	49.2 a
Dodine, after infection	9	0.0 c (100)	1.5 c (97)
H39, after infection, 2x10 ⁶ ml ⁻¹	9	4.8 b (71)	22.3 b (55)
H39, after infection, 6x10 ⁶ ml ⁻¹	9	3.9 b (77)	19.6 b (60)

H39 effective during primary season if sprayed after infection



Bavendorf, Golden Delicous, primary season, 2013



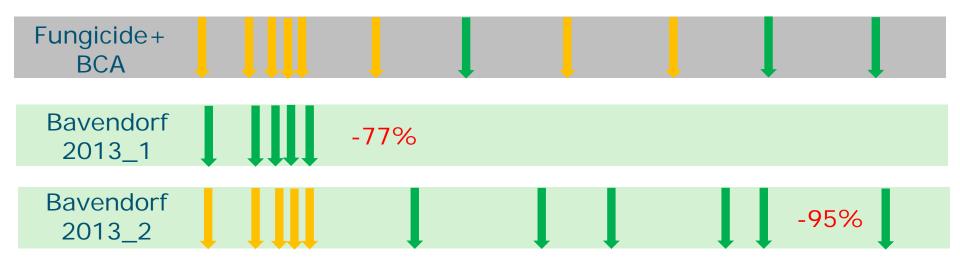


Bavendorf, Golden Delicous, summer season 2013

	Number of applications	Scab incidence (efficacy)	
		on leaves	on fruits
Untreated control	-	17.6 a	70.8 a
Dodine, after infection	10	1.1 b (94)	0.6 b (99)
H39, after infection, 2x10 ⁶ ml ⁻¹	10	0.7 b (96)	3.5 b (95)
H39, after infection, 6x10 ⁶ ml ⁻¹	10	0.3 b (98)	4.6 b (94)

 H39 highly effective during summer season if sprayed after infection

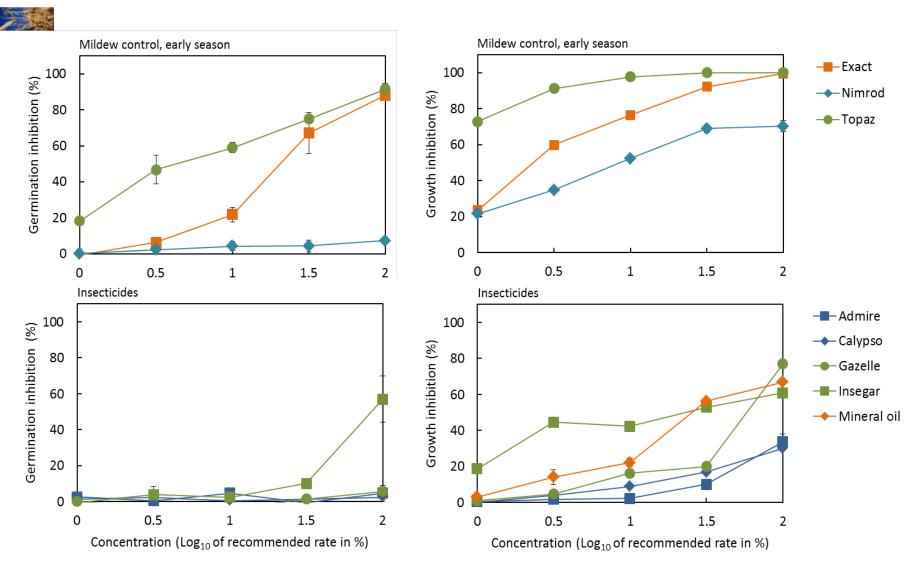
Summary



- Cladosporium cladosporioides H39 reduced apple scab
 - as stand alone treatment
 - during primary and summer season
 - after scab infection events
- → Allows strong positioning in complex IPM spray schedules



Compatibility of H39 with agrochemicals



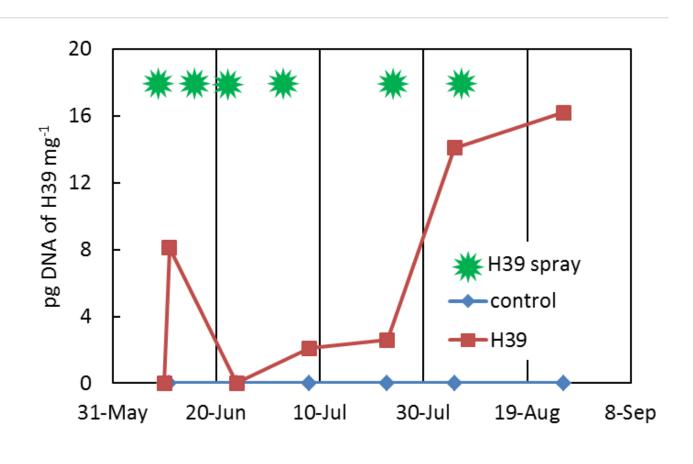
Ongoing research:

- Transcriptomic information will be used to unravel the mode-of-action of C. cladosporioides H39
 - Studies ongoing
- Genomic information has been used to understand taxonomy of *C. cladosporioides* H39
- Genomic information has been used to develop strain-specific qPCR
 - Studies on population dynamics of H39 ongoing





Monitoring H39 in the orchard



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