BioNeedit

New biological control agents against European fruit tree canker disease (*Neonectria ditissima*) in apple: from microbiome analysis towards product development

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BioNeedit. Introduction







European Fruit Tree Canker

- Causal agent: Neonectria ditissima
- Symptoms: cankers in wooden tissue
- Main infection site: leaf scars, by ascospores and macroconidia
- Control:
 - Removing visible cankers on minor branches
 - Apple cultivars with relative resistance
 - Chemical products no longer permitted
 - Biological control poorly addressed





BioNeedit. Objective

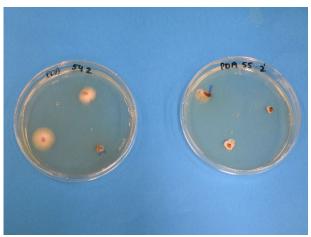
Development of a new biocontrol product for the management of European fruit tree canker disease by selecting potential antagonistic microorganisms against *N. ditissima*





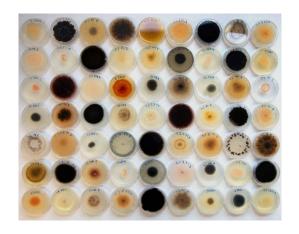
BioNeedit. Microorganisms Isolation





<u>Isolation of potential antagonists</u>

- Isolations: wood chips from healthyinfected tissue
- Apple shoot samples from Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden
- Milestone: collection of 500 antagonist candidates (hyphal fungi and yeasts)

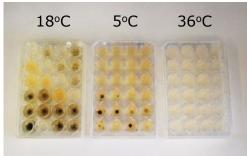






BioNeedit. Stepwise antagonist screening program







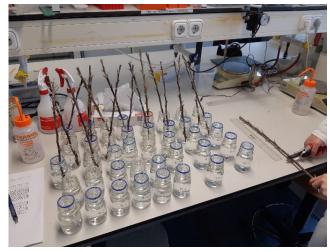
Spore production, ecological properties and spore survival after storage

- Spore concentration >10⁵ spores/plate
- Ecological properties:
 - Cold tolerance
 - Drought tolerance
 - UV resistance
 - No germination/growth at body human temperature
- Spore survival after storage:
 - 1 month at 18°C, 4°C, −20°C degrees





BioNeedit. What's next?







<u>Identification and data base mining</u>

- DNA sequencing: ITS, EF, β-tub, CaM
- Risk/ IPR-conflict evaluation

Efficacy tests on bioassays in planta

- Bioassays on apple shoots
- N. ditissima + candidate inoculations
- Detection by qPCR assay

Spore production at industrial scale

Experiment in bioreactors (e-nema)





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Thank you

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This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No. 838433







