

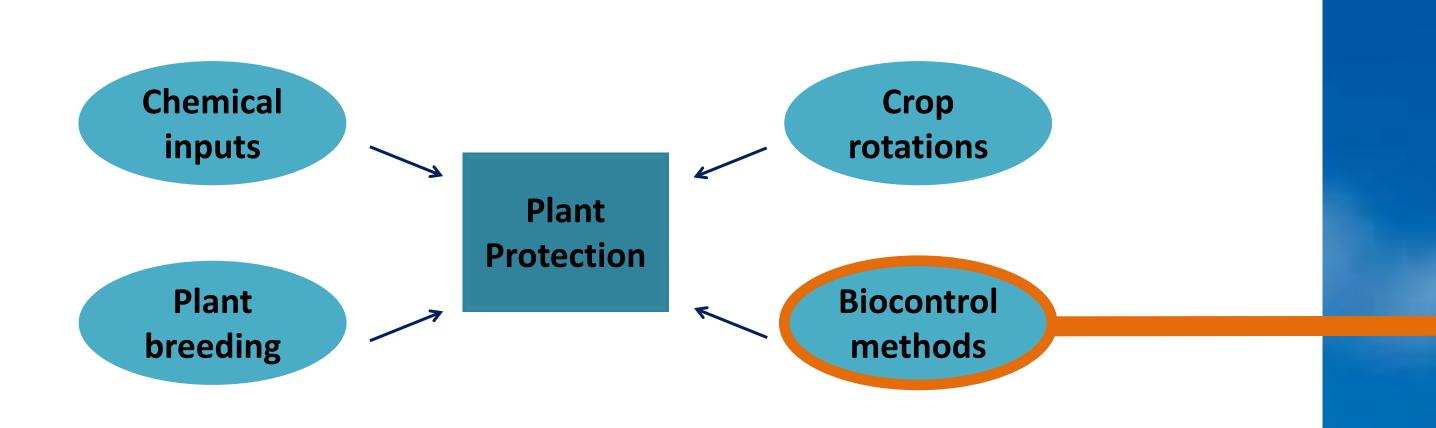
DEVELOPMENT OF FORMULATED ELICITORS TO CONTROL BIOAGRESSORS OF WHEAT: WHICH INTERESTS?



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CONTEXT



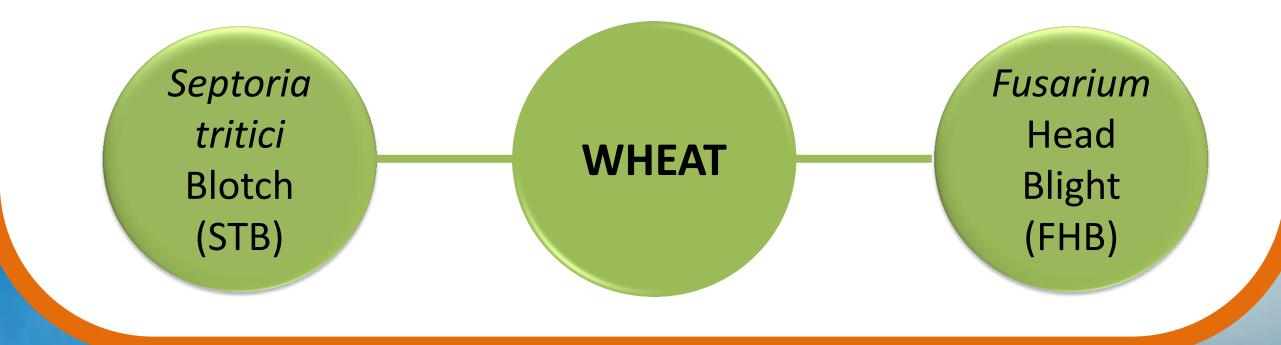
OBJECTIVES

- Contribute to the reduction of chemical inputs in crop systems.
- Contribute to the management of crop residues and pathogenic resistances.
- Few research yet on elicitors for wheat protection

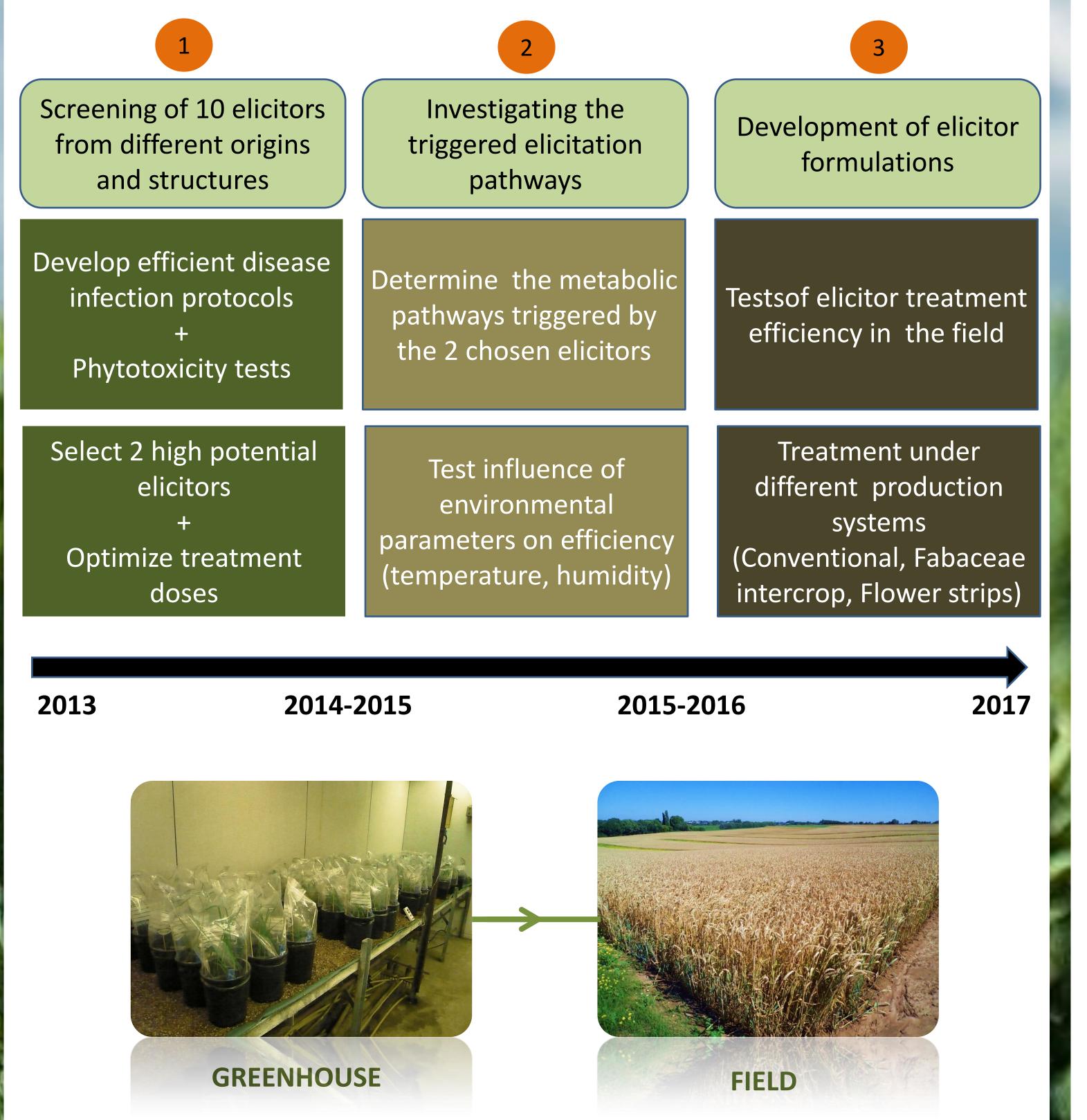
Pest management research has taken into account the increasing concern of society for human health and environmental security. New crop protection strategies are being developed with great focus on **biological control methods**.

Elicitors consist of all signals perceived by plants and inducing a defensive reaction. They have been subject to intensive research during the last decade and are considered as one of the most promising tools in agriculture for the **promotion of sustainable agroecosystems.**

Elicitors from **organic origin** are considered as biological control agents. Although a variable efficiency in field conditions and legislation limitations, this biocontrol agent is of major interest for today and tomorrow's agriculture. Research carried on new elicitor candidates for the preventive protection of wheat against 2 major diseases impacting both its yield and quality:



ELICITOR FORMULATION



MEASUREMENTS

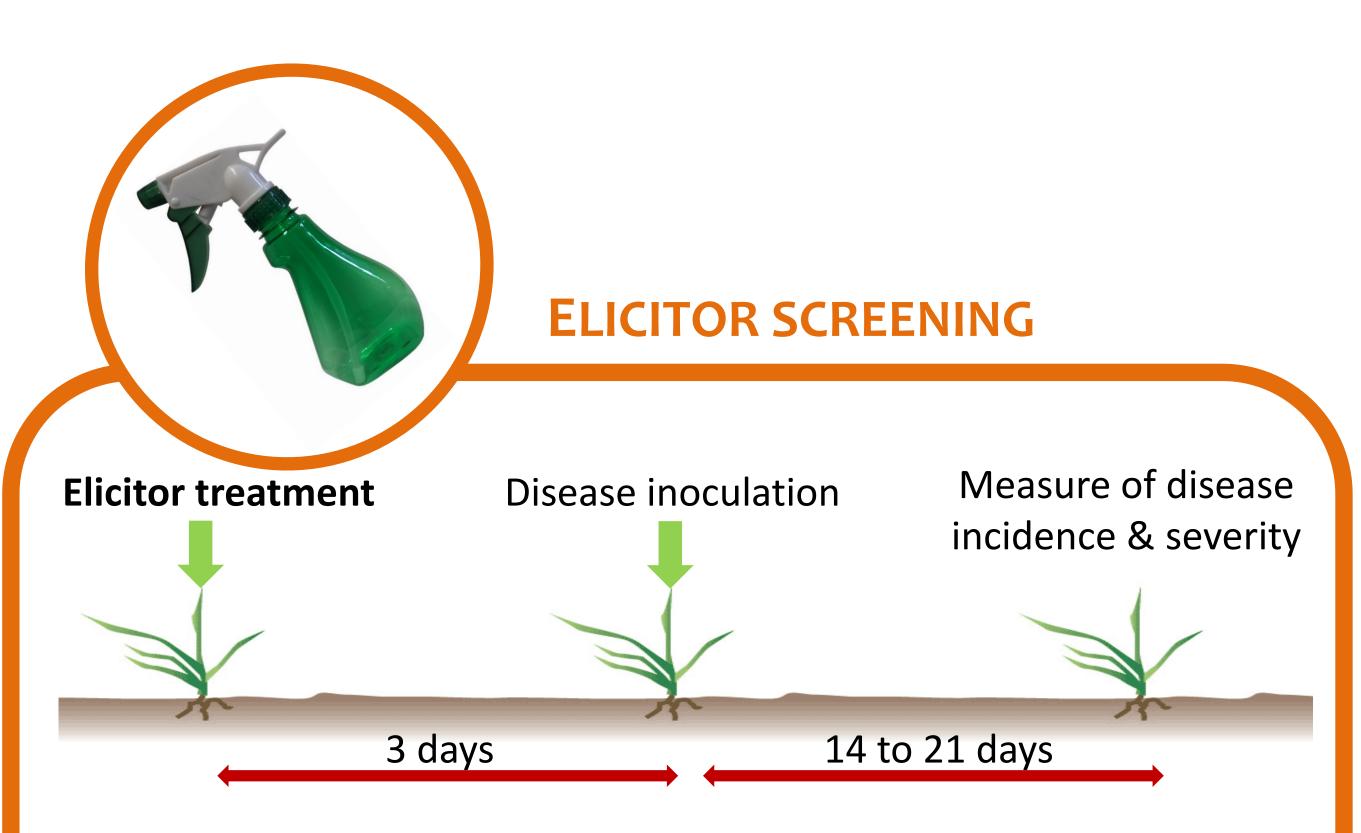
DISEASE SYMPTOM REPRODUCTIONDisease severity



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- Disease incidence
- Greenhouse datalogger (Temperature and Relative Humidity)



- Measurements every 2 days till 25 days after inoculation
- Plant development stage: 3-4 leaf
- 3 different elicitor concentrations tested
- Treatment and inoculation procedures by leaf spraying



ELICITATION PATHWAYS

- qRT-PCR measurements
- Focus on elicitation products: PR-proteins

Pathogen enzymes Active oxygen species

