



30th International ESN Symposium

Vienna, Austria, 19-23/09/2010

Session 22. Plant-nematode interactions

Resistance breeding and engineered resistance

Evaluation of R-genes deployment strategies for the durable management of root-knot nematodes



Root-knot nematode



Susceptible plant



Resistant plant



Root-knot nematodes *Meloidogyne* spp.

An increasing problem on vegetable crops in France



Tomato



Egg-plant



Pepper



Melon



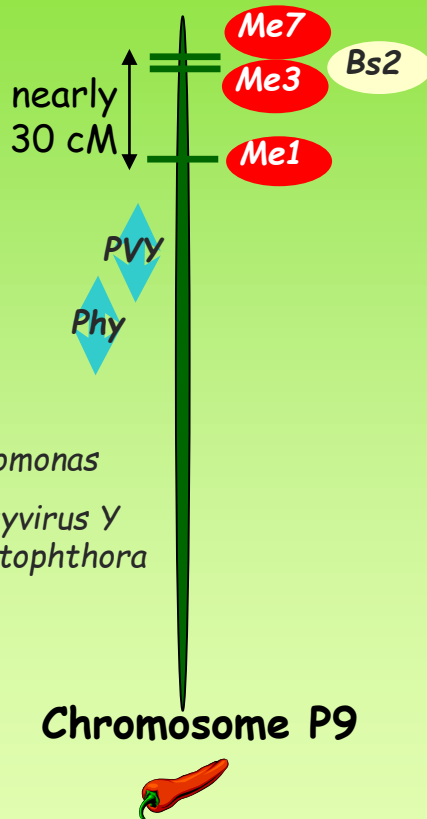
Salad

- ➔ A survey conducted from 2007 to 2010 :
a big threat for > 40% of farms producing vegetables in SE France
- ➔ Crop rotations with resistant plants : economically efficient and environmentally safe but resistance can be overcome

Resistance to RKN in pepper (*Capsicum annuum*)

Genes *Me1*, *Me3*, *Me7*

from 3 genetically different pepper lines



- Dominant, stable at high T°C

- Broad spectrum of action

M. incognita

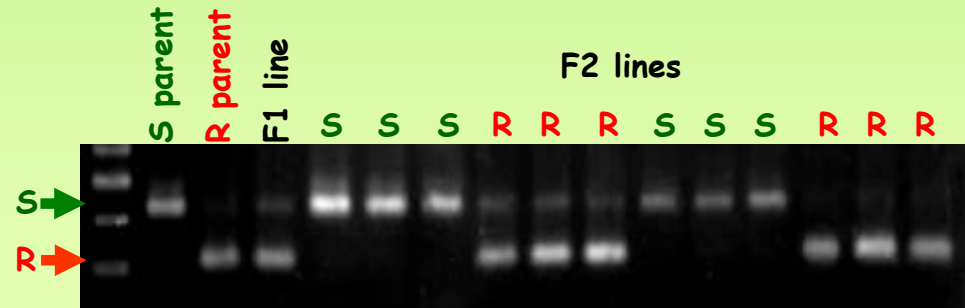
M. arenaria

M. javanica

some *M. hapla*

- The *Me* genes all linked on P9 in a cluster of *R*-genes or QTLs

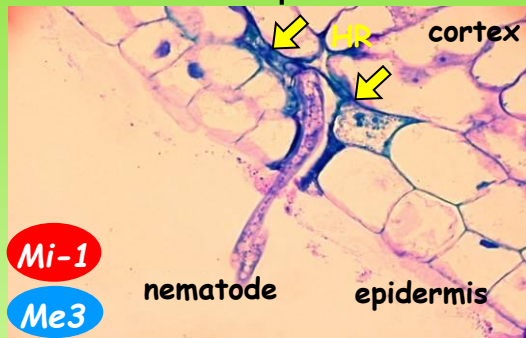
- Molecular markers available or in progress for MAS



Linkage between R-mechanisms and R-durability

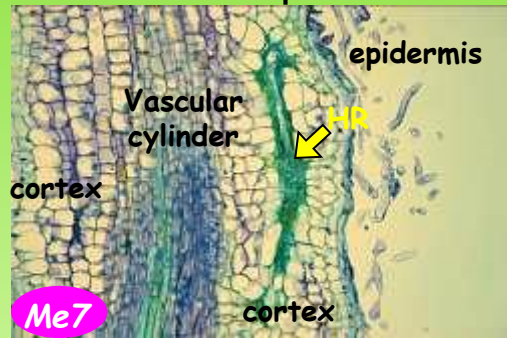
- Laboratory experiments with high selection pressures

1 dai



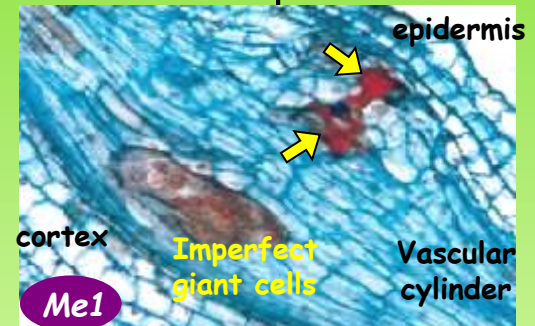
Immediate necrosis

3 dai

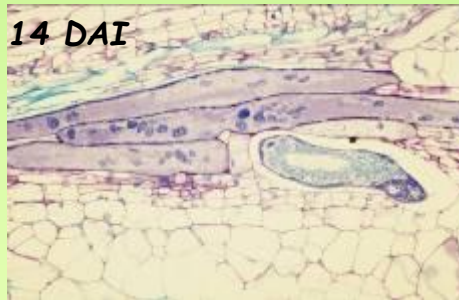


Early necrosis

10 dai



Later necrosis



➤ **Genes overcome**
Selection of virulent nematodes

➤ **Unable to overcome**
the *Me1* gene

Projects DURANEM in progress

"Durability of resistance to Nematodes"

 CTPS French agriculture ministry and Permanent Technical Committee of the Selection of the crop plants 2007-2010  ANRT PhD 2010-2013



 Endure European network for durable exploitation of crop protection strategies 2008-2009

➤ To evaluate the selection pressure of the pepper *R*-genes on *Meloidogyne* spp. under variable genetic context

 Neoleg INRA PICLeg network, Integrated production of vegetable crops 2009-2011

 Sysbiotel French National Research Agency, project on Ecosystems, living resources, landscapes and agriculture 2009-2012

 Valort EU Interreg Alcotra project, 01/2010-12/2012

➤ To evaluate crop rotations with *R*-plants under greenhouses and field agronomic conditions

Objectives

Specificity of the virulence? Fitness cost associated?



Dosage effect of R alleles?

Heterozygous lines **Me3** or **Me1** versus homozygous lines **Me3/Me3** or **Me1/Me1**

Quantitative effect of genetic backgrounds?

Susceptible (**S**) versus partially resistant (**PR**) cultivars



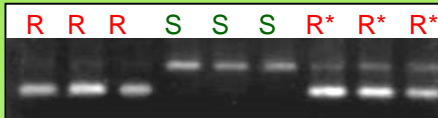
Experimental approach

- Construction of R genotypes (when not yet available)

Collaboration with laboratory of Genetics and Plant-Breeding from INRA in Avignon and private breeding companies



- Development of co-dominant markers



➔ *Sorting homozygous / heterozygous BC lines*

- Resistance tests in climate-controlled rooms

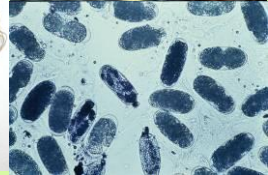
Comparison of numbers of egg-masses/root and eggs per egg-mass



- Histological studies



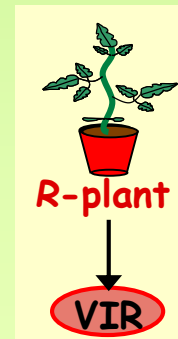
Linkage between R-mechanisms and R-durability



- Selection of virulent variants by repetitive inoculations on R-plants

- Evaluation of the fitness of avirulent and virulent nematodes

Collaboration with the group of P. Castagnone (IPN team Sophia)

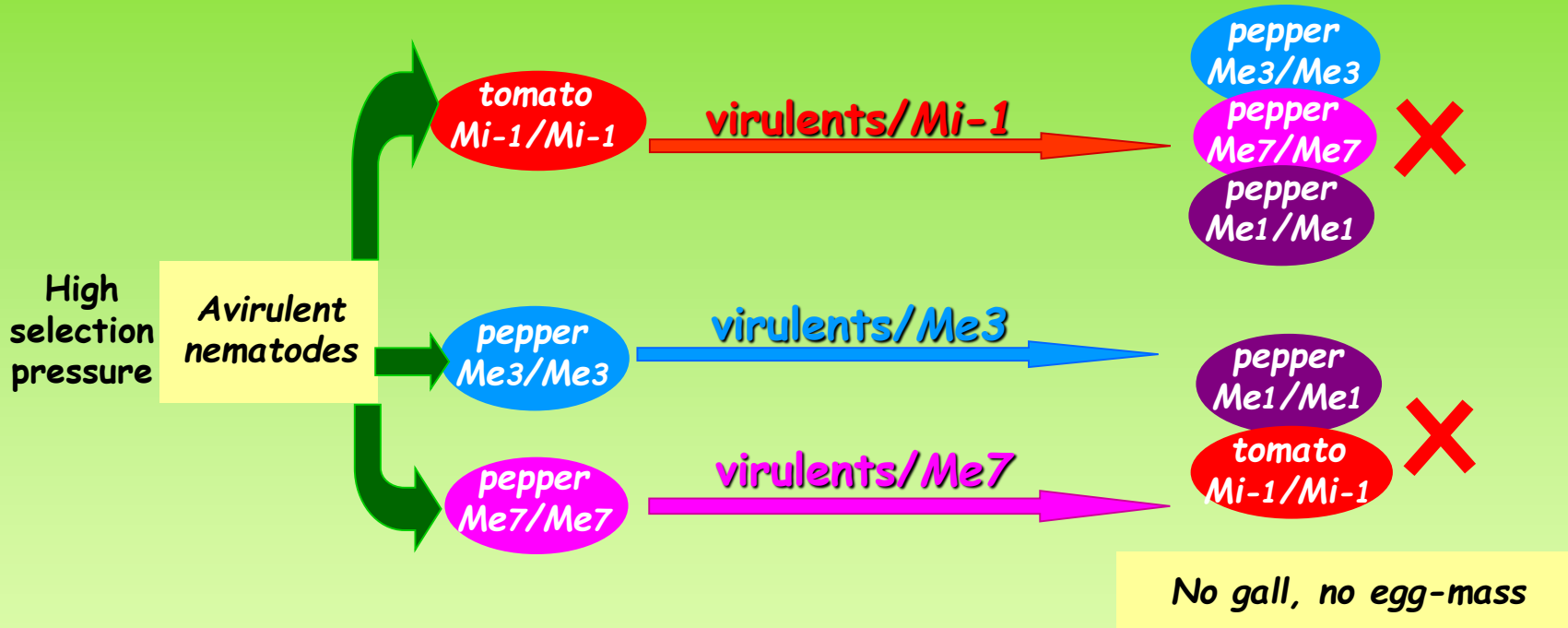


Fitness cost associated to virulence?

First results : Specificity of the virulence



Several virulent populations :
selected or natural



➔ Genes alternance seems possible

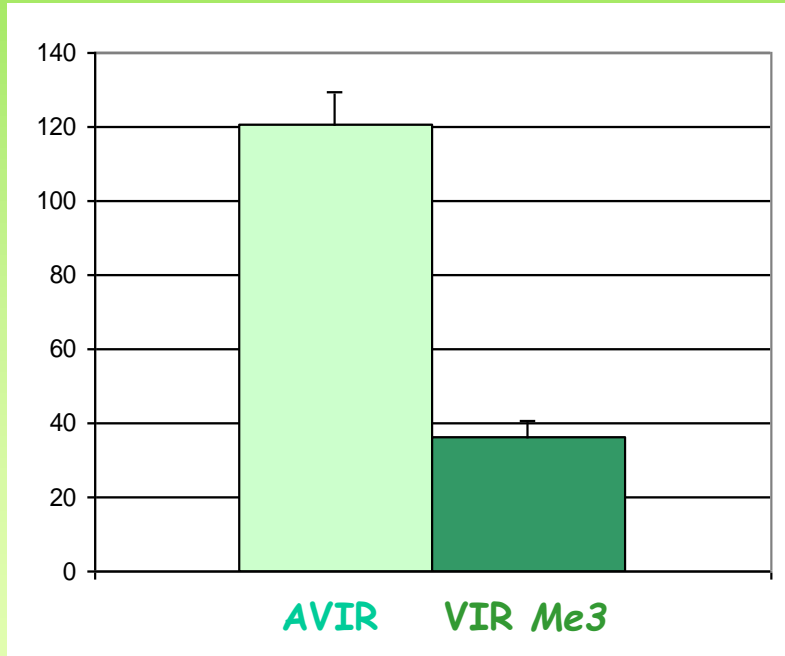
First results : Fitness cost associated to virulence



Inoculation with 500 avirulent or virulent/*Me3* *M. incognita* on DLL (susceptible pepper)

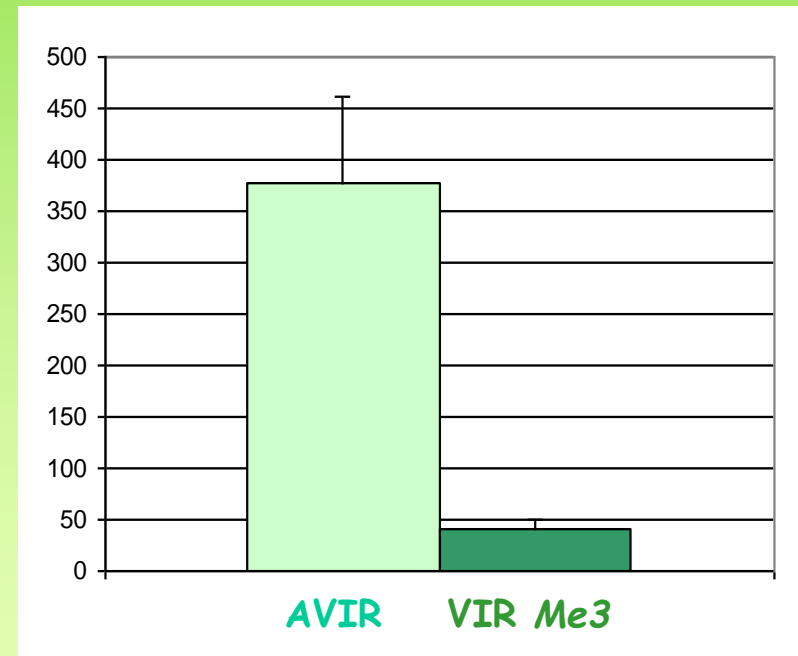
Root Infestation

(IR = number of egg masses/plant)



Reproduction Potential

(RP = number eggs/number inoculated J2)



15 replicates (IC5%)



A fitness cost seems associated to unnecessary virulence in the nematode

Consequences for field populations?

First results : Dosage effect of R alleles and quantitative effect of genetic background



Inoculation with 5000 avirulents *M. incognita*

HD149 = R parent
homozygous for *Me3*

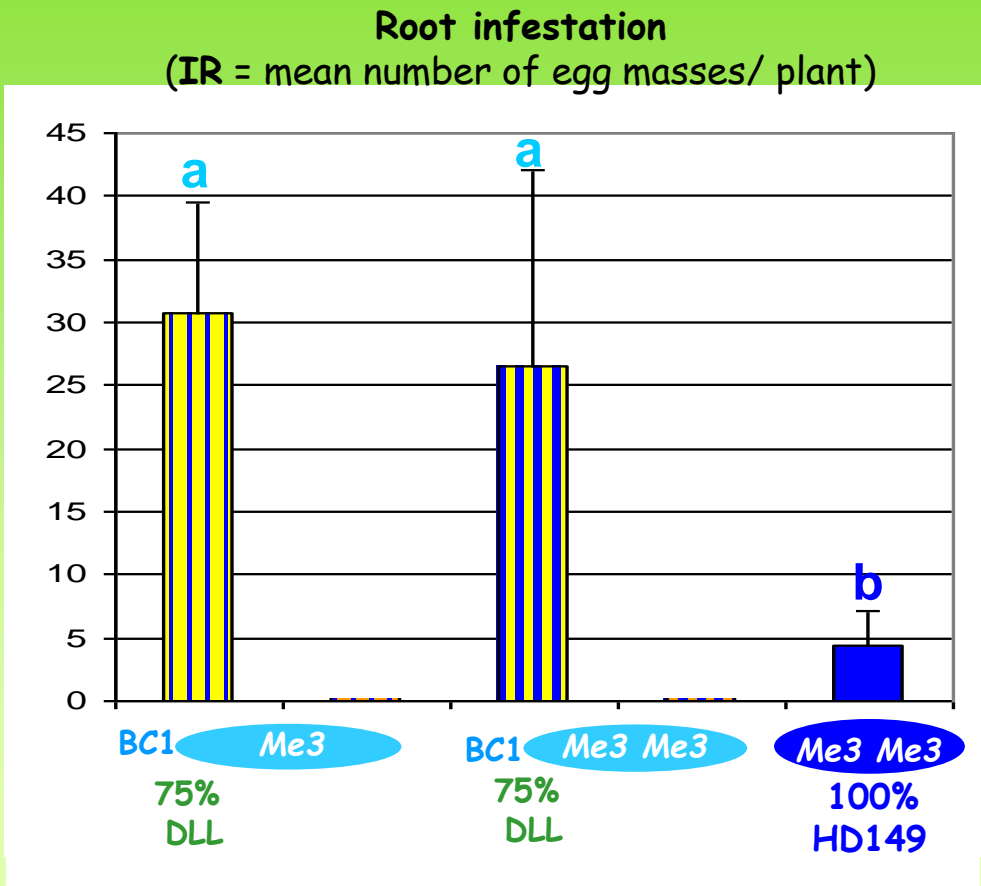
X

DLL = S parent

↓

BC1 = [(HD149 x DLL)
x DLL]

homoz or heteroz lines
75% DLL background
sort with markers



25 to 50 replicates
(IC5%)

➔ The number of alleles seems not influence the selection pressure exerted by the R-genes on the RKN populations

First results : Dosage effect of R alleles and quantitative effect of genetic background



HD149 = R parent
homozygous for Me3

X

DLL = S parent



BC1 = [(HD149 x DLL)
x DLL]
homozygous or heterozygous Me3
75% DLL background
sort with markers

HD149 = R parent
homozygous for Me3

X

YW = PR parent

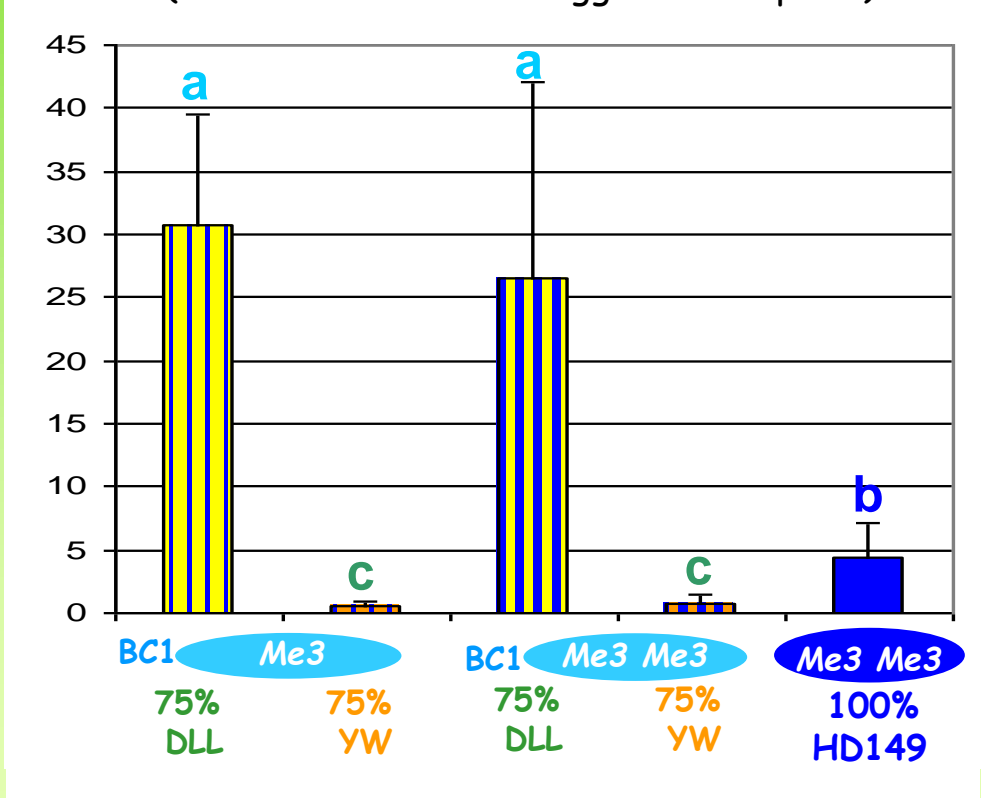


BC1 = [(HD149 x YW)
x YW]
homozygous or heterozygous Me3
75% YW background
sort with markers

Inoculation with 5000 avirulents *M. incognita*

Root infestation

(IR = mean number of egg masses/ plant)



25 to 50 replicates (IC5%)

➔ The genetic background influences the selection pressure exerted by the R-gene: R QTLs in YW seem protect the major R-gene Me3

Field validation

Vegetable crops rotations :

S salad



R peppers:
Me1, Me3, Me7



R tomatoes:
Mi-1, Mi-3



Experimentations in several places in collaboration with technical centres and private breeding companies

INRA Sophia & Nice -
SE France 2009-2011

Aubagne - South of
France 2011

Agadir - Morocco
2010-2012

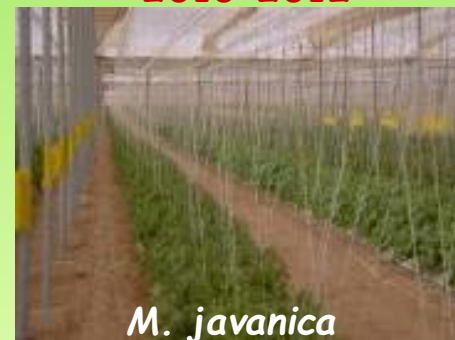
Europe and
outside with
private seed
companies
2010-2012



M. incognita + *M. arenaria*
+ *M. hapla*




M. arenaria + *M. incognita*



M. javanica

 ANR Systerra & PicLeg

 Interreg Alcotra Valort

 IRD/Azura Maticha

 ANRT PhD



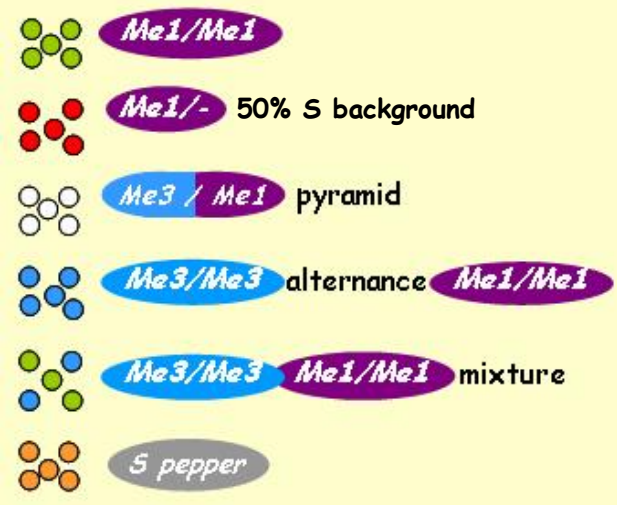
- to determine whether the R-plants will behave the same way facing natural nematode pop
- to assess the time required for the improvement of soil health
- to determine the spatial management of R-plants lowering the risk of emergence of virulent nematodes ; effect of pyramiding vs mixture or vs alternance of R-genes

Example in an experimental station (Nice, SE France) to validate results in agronomic cond.

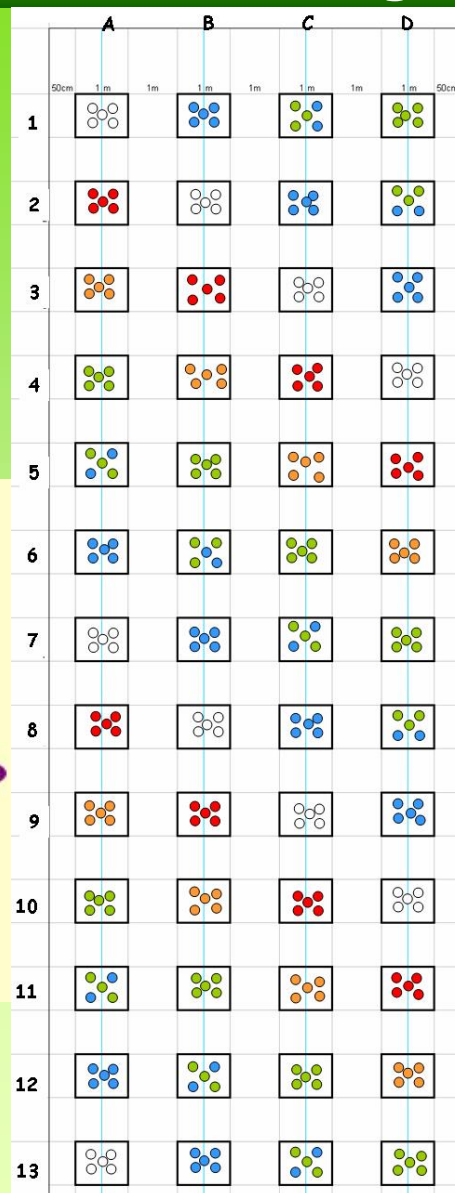


A plot of 250 m²
highly infested
M. incognita + *M. arenaria*
+ *M. hapla*

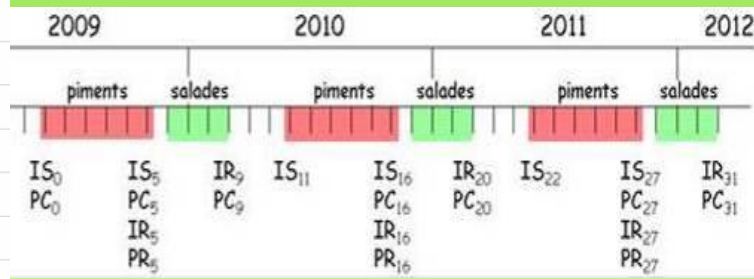
Peppers as summer crops,
6 modalities,
52 μ plots (1 m²),
5 plants/ μ plot



Susceptible salads
as winter crops



Infestation parameters



IS = soil infestation
IR = root infestation (gall index)
PR = reproduction potential of virulents (if detected)
PC = nematode communities

Example of results from the experimental station



1st year

- ➔ **S** peppers DLL with mean GI nearly max
- ➔ A few galls on **Me1xDLL R** hybrids (50% **S** background), but no virulent population obtained
- ➔ **Me3Me3** peppers could be overcome: vir. pop.
- ➔ **Me3Me3** peppers seemed protected by **Me1Me1** peppers
- ➔ **Me1Me1** and **Me3Me1** peppers were not overcome

Root infestation on peppers at T5

(RI: 0 to 10)

S pepper DLL : RI5 = 9

Me1xDLL : RI5 = 1,5

Me3Me3 : RI5 = 1

Me3Me3 + Me1Me1 :
RI5 = 0,3 on **Me3Me3**

Me1Me1 : RI5 = 0

Me3Me1 : RI5 = 0

40 to 45 replicates

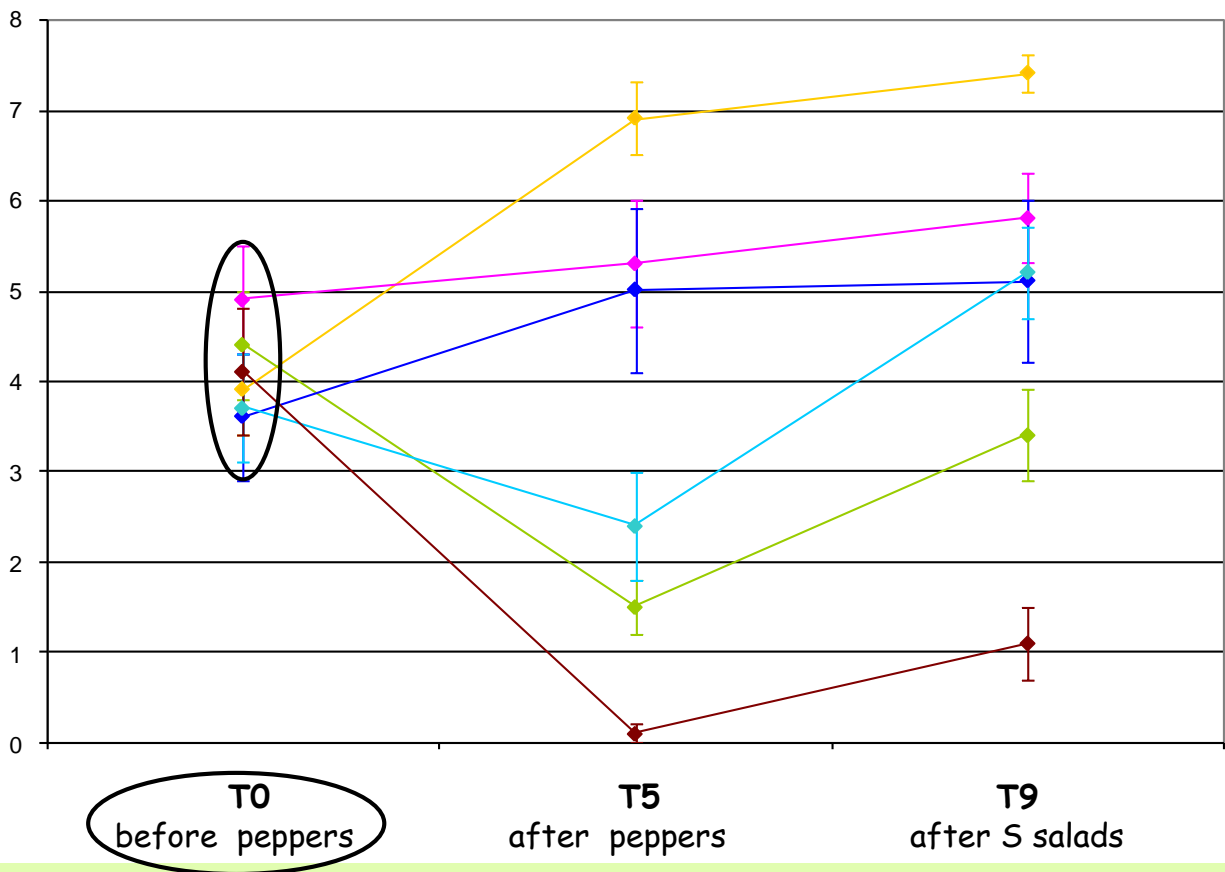
Example of results from the experimental station



1st year

Soil infestation (SI) 8 to 9 replicates

Mean of gall index (0 to 10) per susceptible tomato plant inoculated with 1kg of soil (IC5%)



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Me3Me1 : RI5 = 0

40 to 45 replicates

➡ before peppers : SI was high in each microplot (4-5)

Example of results from the experimental station

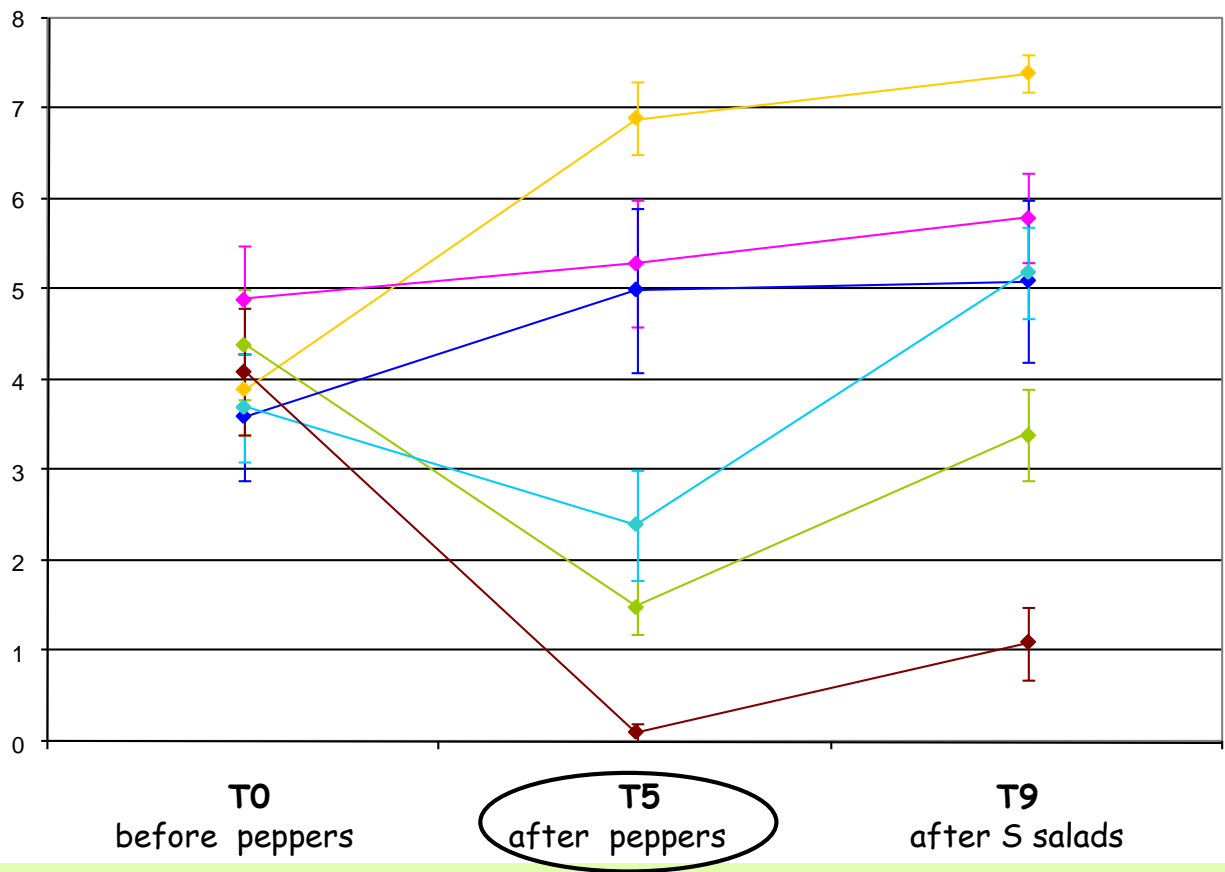


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40 to 45 replicates

- ➡ S peppers DLL strongly increased the SI
- ➡ R Me3Me3 + Me1Me1 peppers reduced the SI
- ➡ R Me1Me1 and Me3Me1 peppers strongly reduced the SI

Example of results from the experimental station

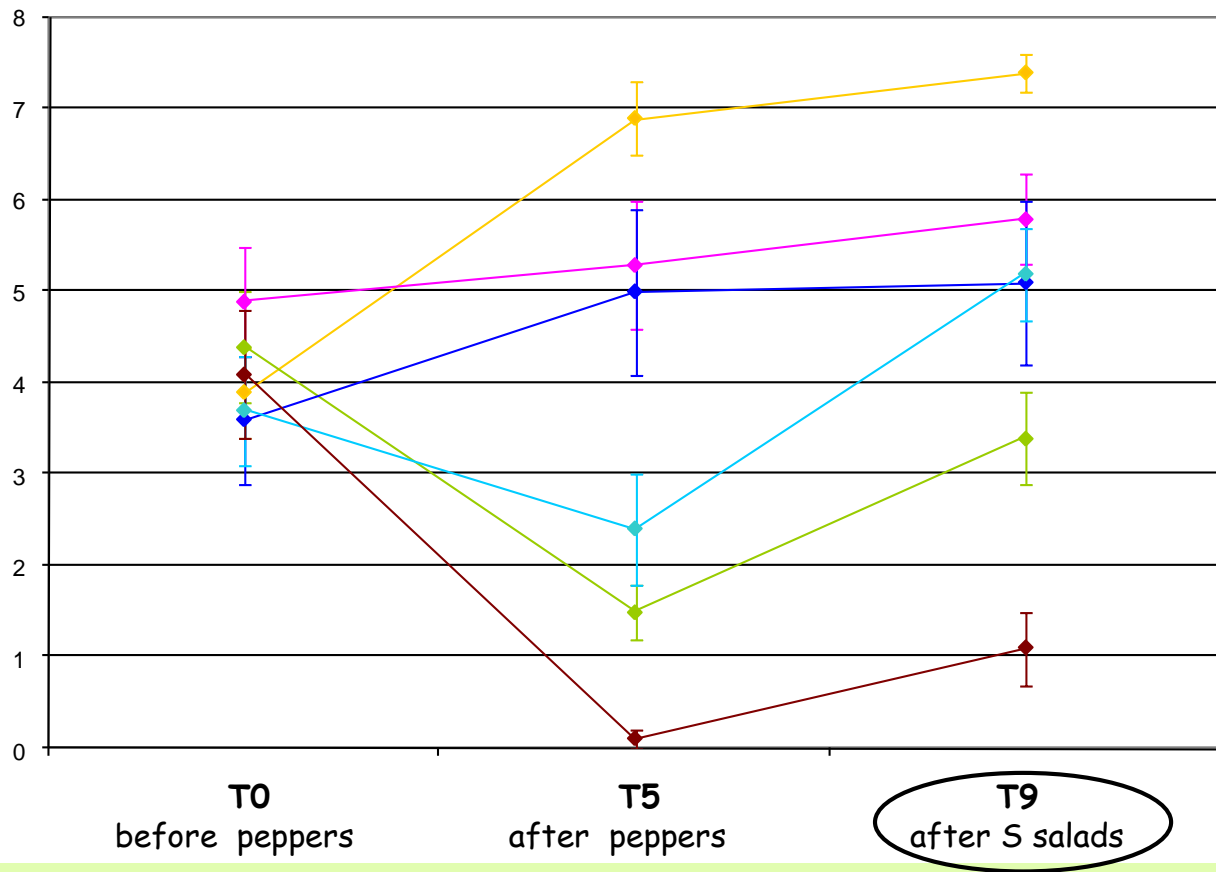


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40 to 45 replicates

➡ S salads allowed the multiplication of nematodes in each microplots

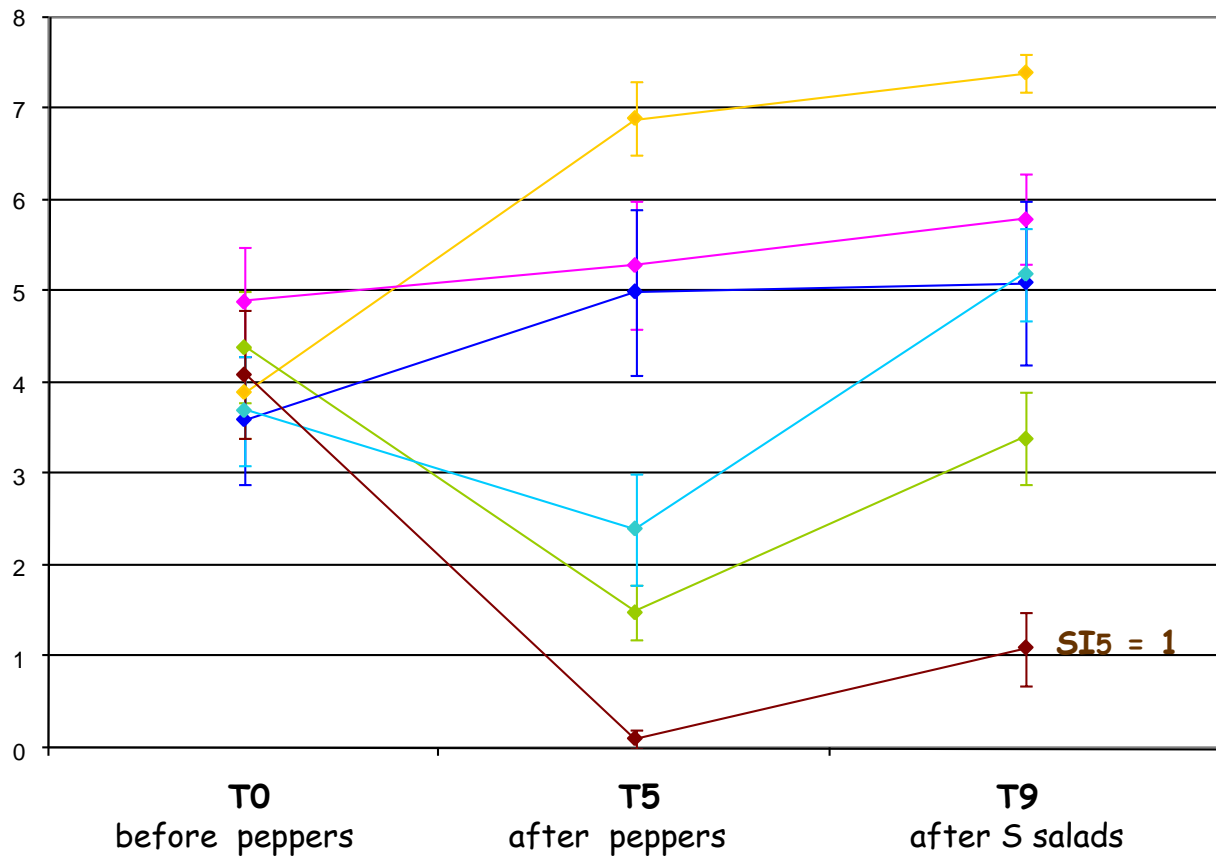
Example of results from the experimental station



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Me1Me1 : RI5 = 0

Me3Me1 : RI5 = 0

40 to 45 replicates

➡ R Me3Me1 peppers are definitively the better modality = « traps crops »

Example of results from the experimental station

2nd year



16/09/2010

Organization and collaborations

✓ INRA, UMR IBSV, IPN (Sophia)

Dr Caroline Djian-Caporalino
Dr Philippe Castagnone-Sereno
Ariane Fazari (technician)
Nathalie Marteu (technician)
Ulysse Portier (technician)
& several students



✓ INRA, UR GAFL (Avignon)

Dr Alain Palloix
Anne-Marie Sage-Palloix (ing)
Ghislaine Nemouchi (technician)



✓ CNR, Istituto per la Protezione delle Plante (Bari, Italie)

Dr Sergio Molinari



✓ IRD, CBGP (Montpellier)

Dr Thierry Mateille, Johannes Tavoillot (techn)



✓ Farmers' associations and technical centres (SE France)

✓ Private seed companies (Syngenta, Vco, Gautier, Taki, Sakata, Neunhems, Rijkzwaan)





Thank you for your attention

