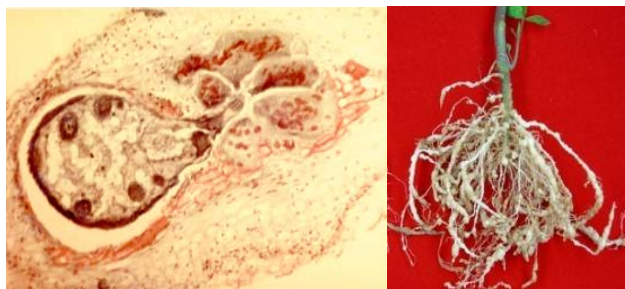


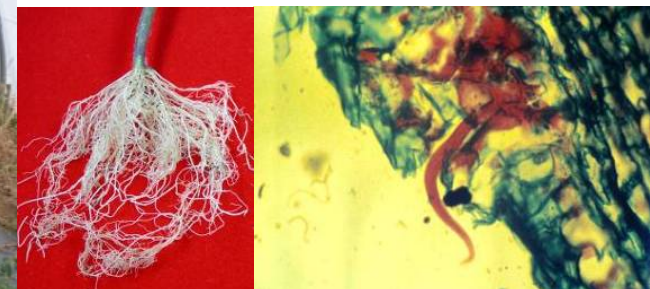


Session S20 : Plant-parasitic nematodes in temperate crops; new issues

Experimental evidence of the efficiency of 2 *R*-genes deployment strategies - pyramiding or alternating - for sustainable management of root-knot nematodes



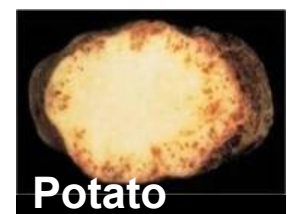
Susceptible plant



Resistant plant

Root-knot nematodes *Meloidogyne* spp.

An increasing problem on vegetable crops in all Mediterranean regions



- 🌶️ 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

*Djian-Caporalino, *Phytoma* November 2010 & *EPPO Bulletin* April 2012

Limitation of the RKN-resistance

In controlled conditions with high pressure of RKN

- *Mi-1* in tomato and *Me3* in pepper are overcome

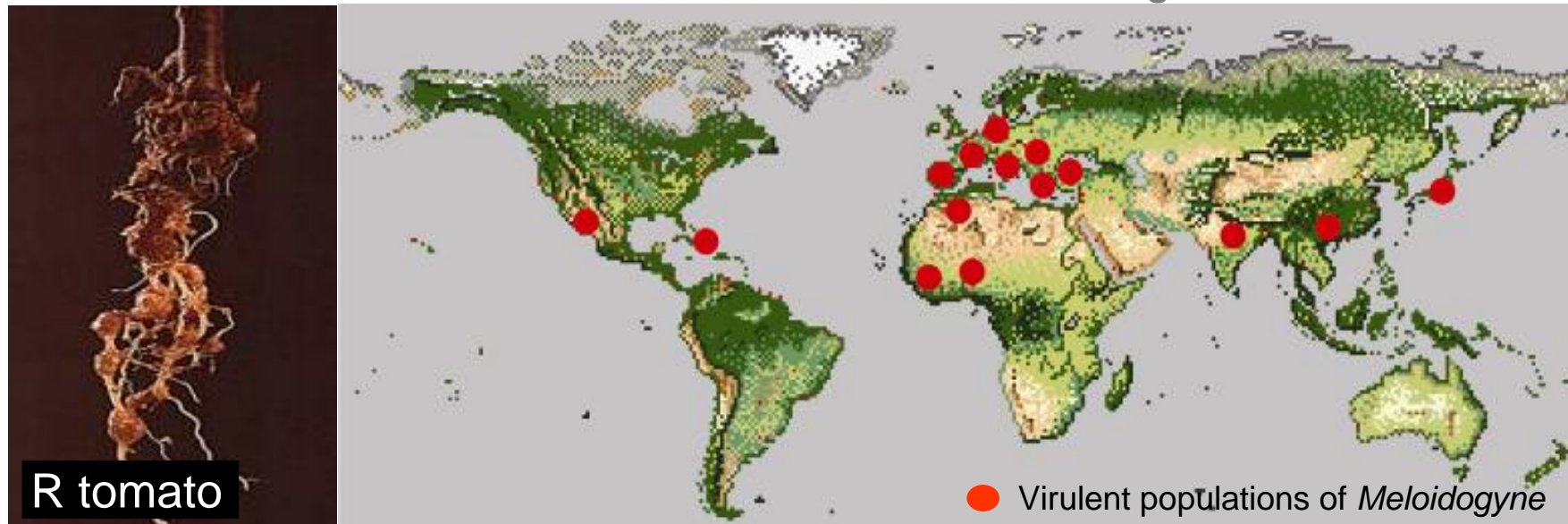
e.g. Jarquin-Barberena et al. 1991; Castagnone-Sereno et al. 1994, 1996, 2001; Meher et al. 2009; Djian-Caporalino et al., 2011

In natural conditions

- *Mi-1* in tomato and *N* in pepper cultivars, used for 60 years, are overcome

e.g., Tzortzakakis et al. 2005, 2008; Verdejo-Lucas et al. 2009; Devran and Sögüt 2010 ; Thies 2012

Worldwide occurrence of *Meloidogyne* spp. populations able to overcome the tomato *Mi-1* R-gene



🌶️ **Develop new « robust » R-lines**

🌶️ **Manage R-genes to increase their durability**

Model to study the durability of resistance to RKN



Capsicum annuum

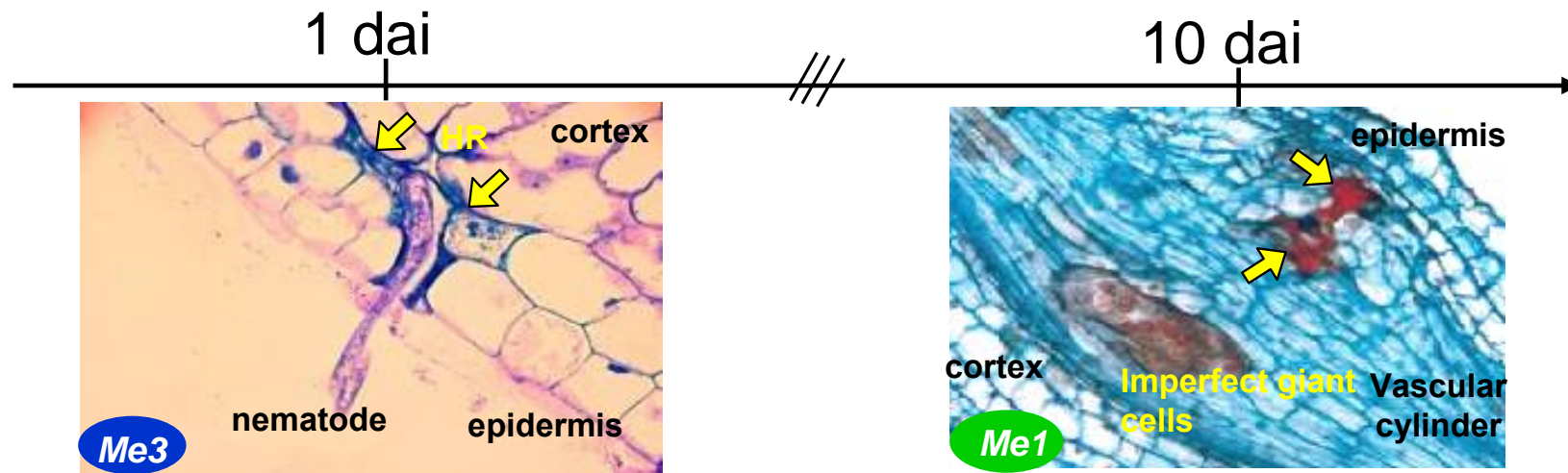
Me1 to Me7, Mech1, Mech2, N



M. incognita
M. arenaria
M. javanica

R stable at high T°

Hendy et al, *Nematologica* 1985 ; Hare, *Phytopathology* 1956 ;
 Thies & Fery, *J Amer Soc Hort Sci* 1998 & 2000 ; Thies & Ariss, *EJPP* 2009;
 Djian-Caporalino et al., *Theor Appl Genet* 1999, 2001, 2007



Early necrosis

Later necrosis

Gene overcome
Selection of virulent nematodes

Difficult to overcome
the *Me1* gene

Castagnone et al, *Plant Breeding* 2001 ; Djian-Caporalino et al., *EJPP* 2011

Experimental approach

Climate controlled room experiments

- . **Strength of the genes** (in several genetic context & with several RKN pop.)
- . **Varietal effect** (genetic background)
- . **Combination of genes** (pyramiding)



3-years greenhouse and field experiments

- . **Validation** facing natural nematode populations
- . **Deployment strategies of *R*-plants lowering the risk of emergence of virulent nematodes :**
 - i) alternance of *R*-genes in rotation,
 - ii) mixture of different *R*-genotypes in the same plot
 - iii) pyramiding of 2 *R*-genes in one genotype.

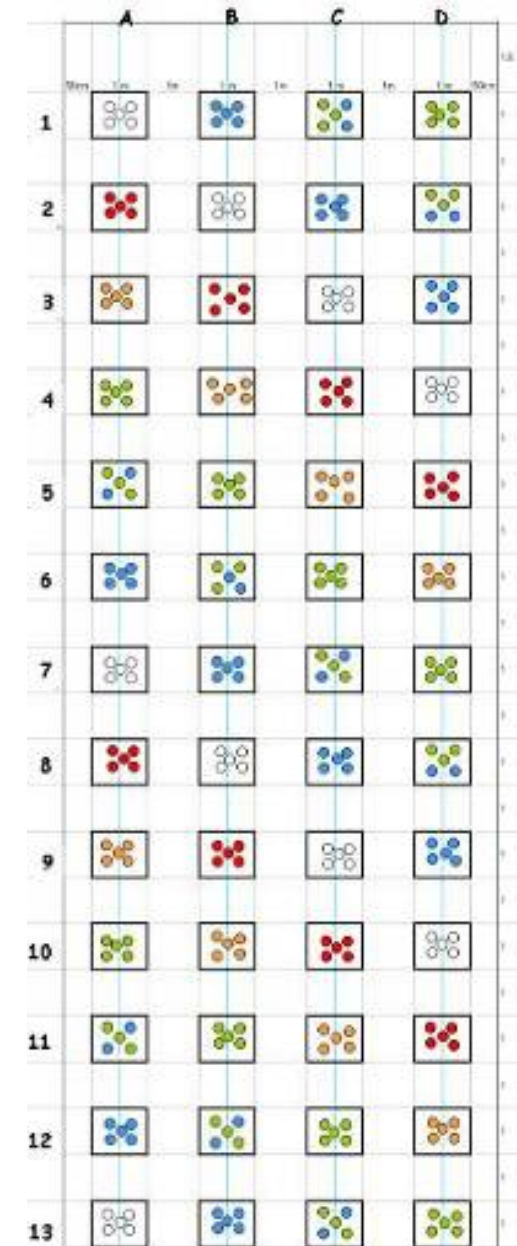
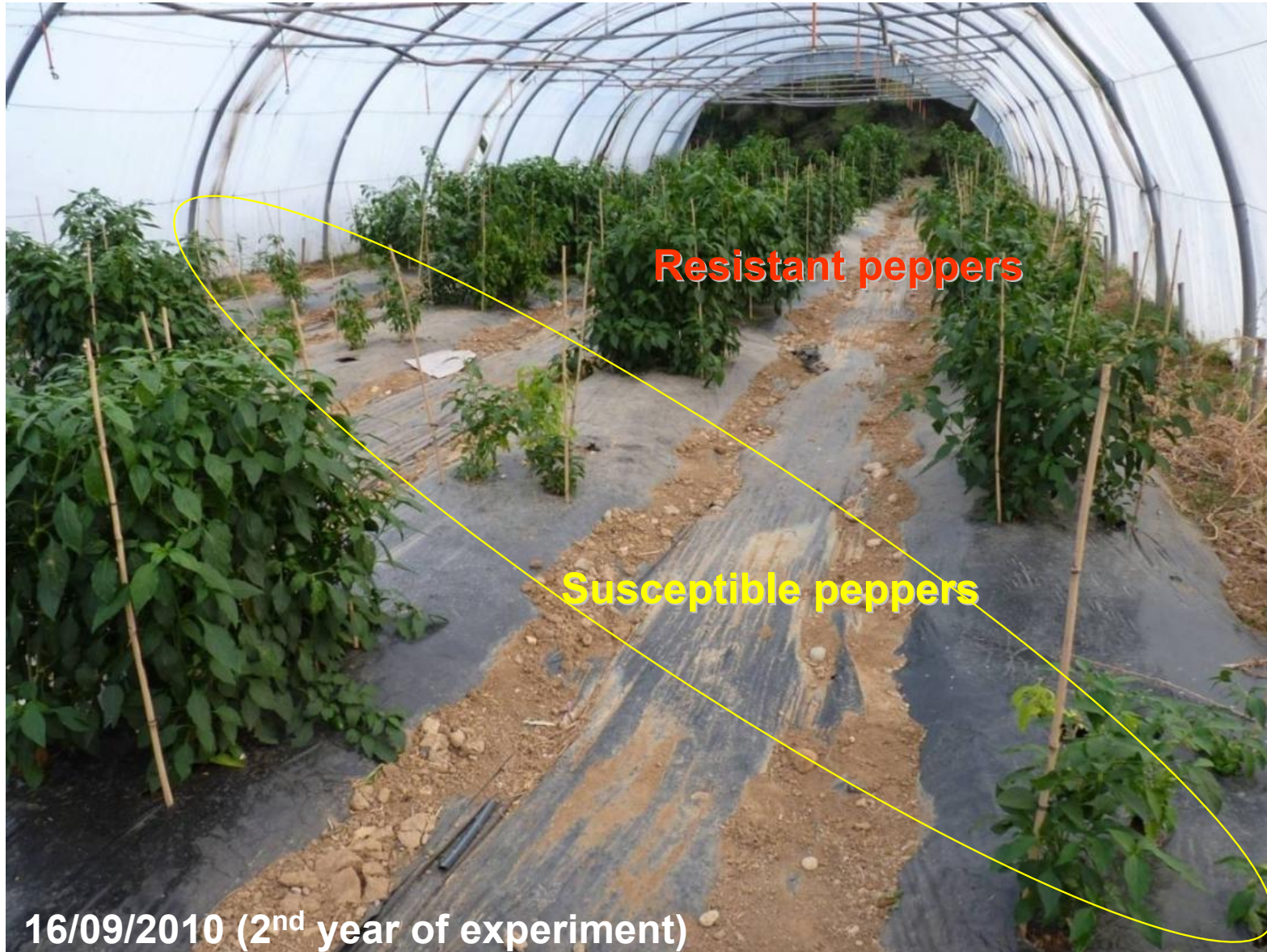


Example of an experiment in natural condition

Nice, SE France

Plastic tunnel 28 m x 8 m infested by *M. incognita* + *M. arenaria*

250 m², 52 plots,
5 plants/μplot



Example of an experiment in natural condition

Nice, SE France

6 MODALITIES
8 to 9 μ plots 1m²/modality
5 plants/ μ plot
= 40 to 45 plants/modality

Schedule and Infestation parameters

Susceptible cultivar DLL (control)

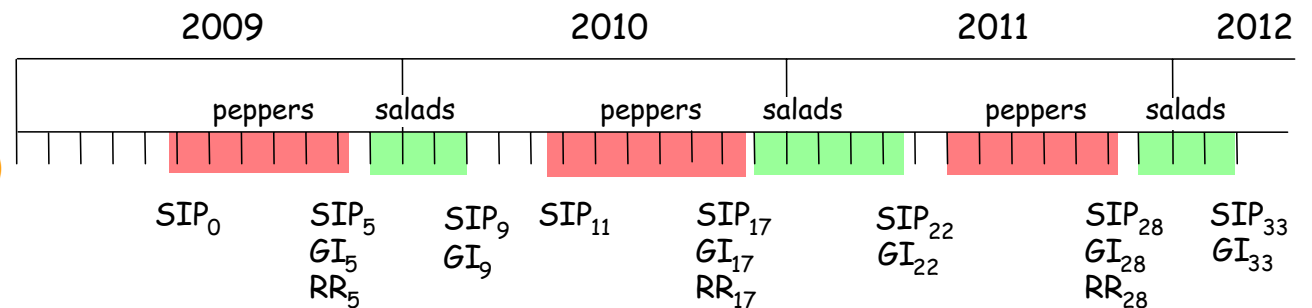
R inbred line Me1

R hybrid [DLL x Me1]

Alternation Me3 then Me1

Mixture Me3 and Me1

Pyramiding Me3 Me1



SIP = soil infection potential (*number of Meloidogyne J2 /kg of soil*)

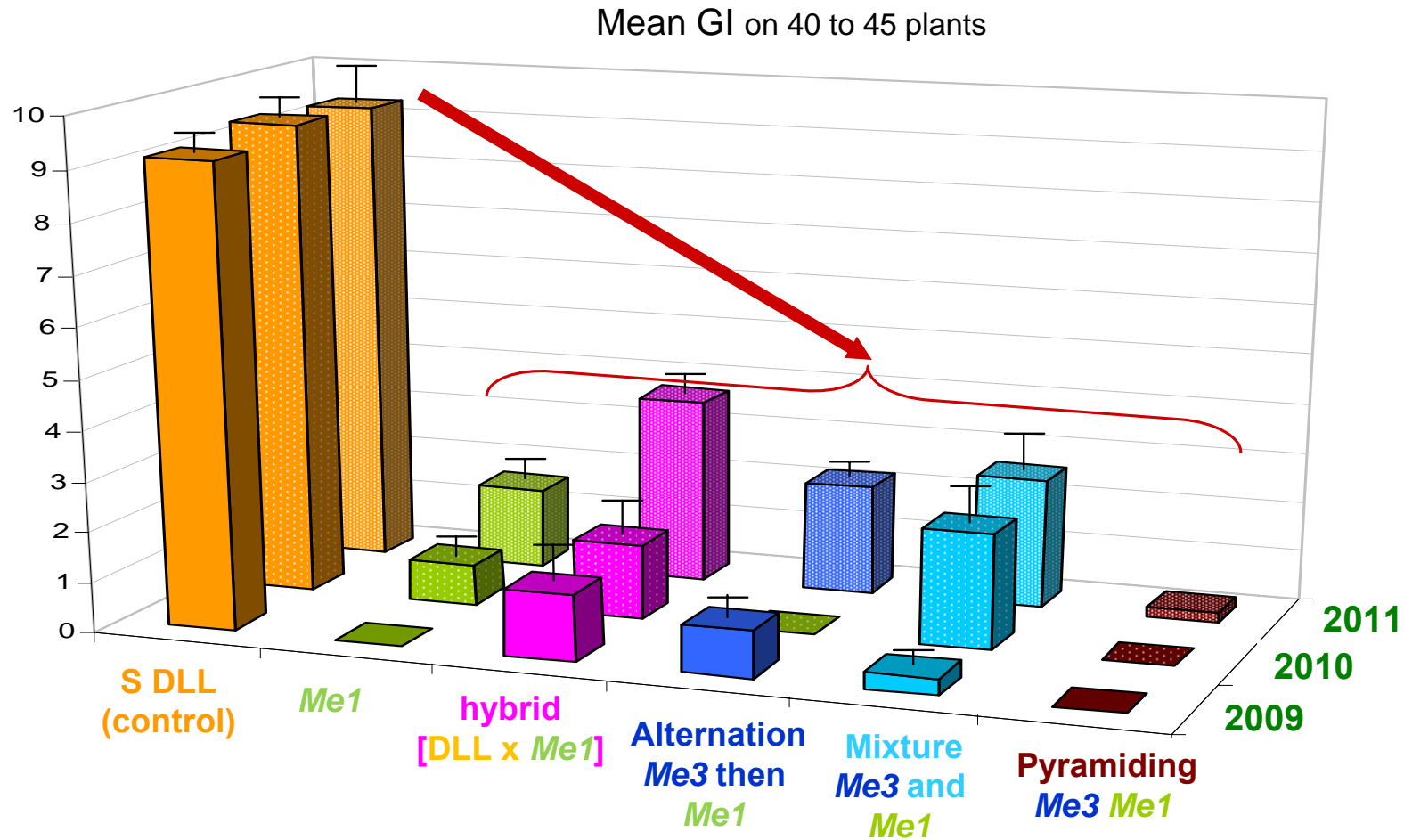
GI = gall index (*on peppers and salads*)

RR = reproduction rate of virulent nematodes

(*if egg masses detected on R-peppers*)

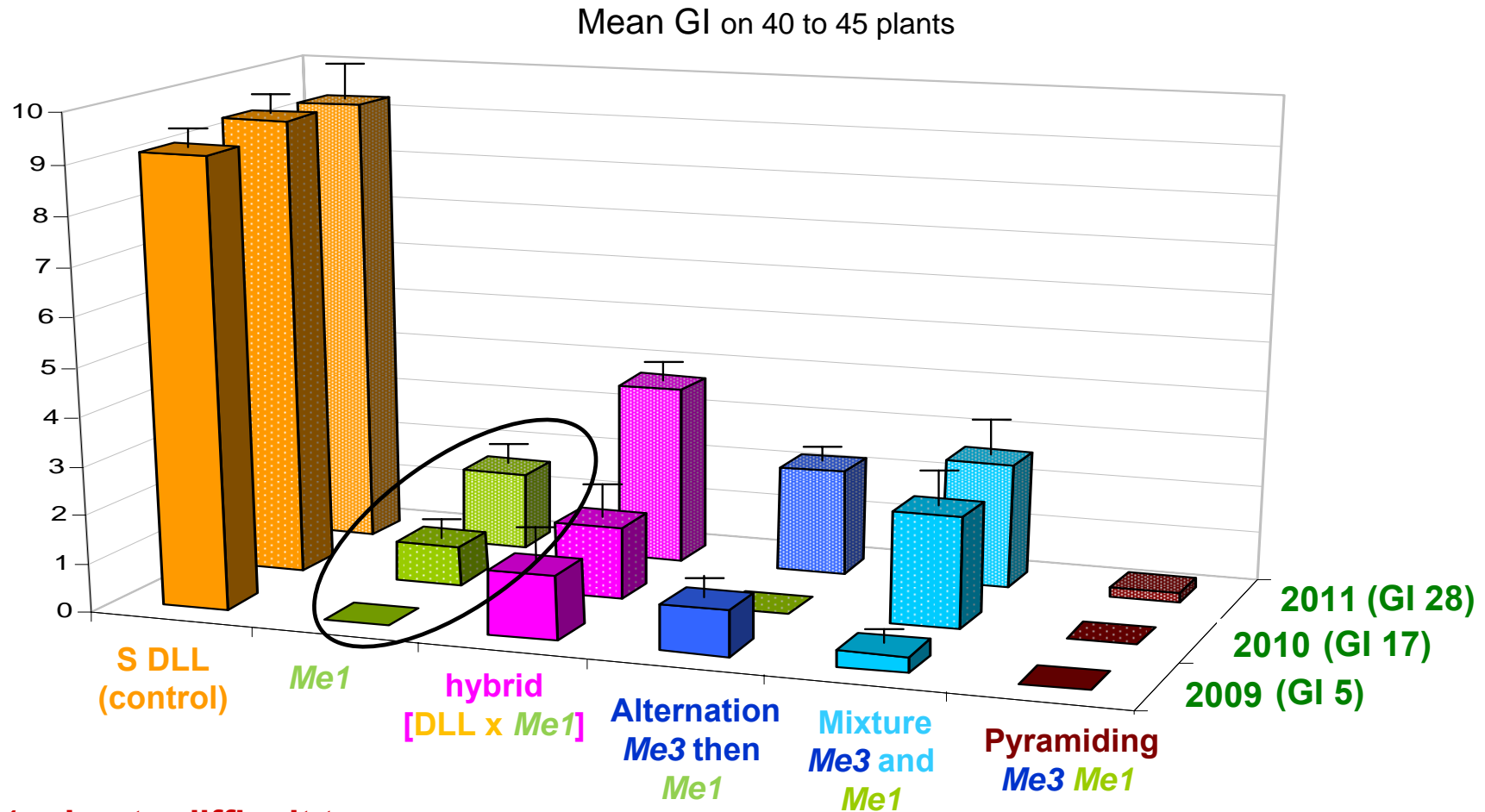
Example of an experiment in natural condition

GI = gall index on peppers *after 5 months of culture in summer*



Example of an experiment in natural condition

GI = gall index on peppers *after 5 months of culture in summer*

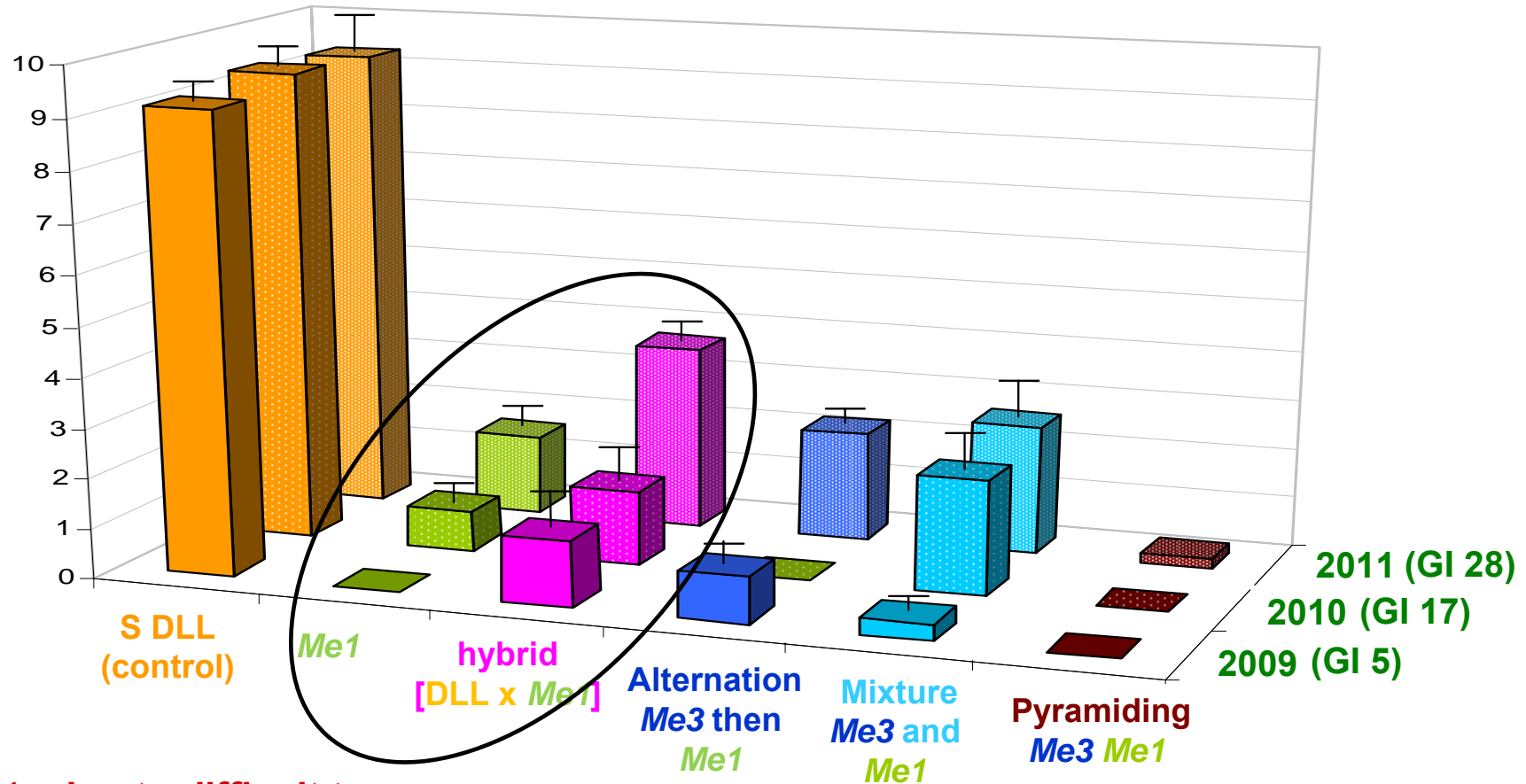


 **Me1 robust : difficult to overcome**

Example of an experiment in natural condition

GI = gall index on peppers *after 5 months of culture in summer*

Mean GI on 40 to 45 plants

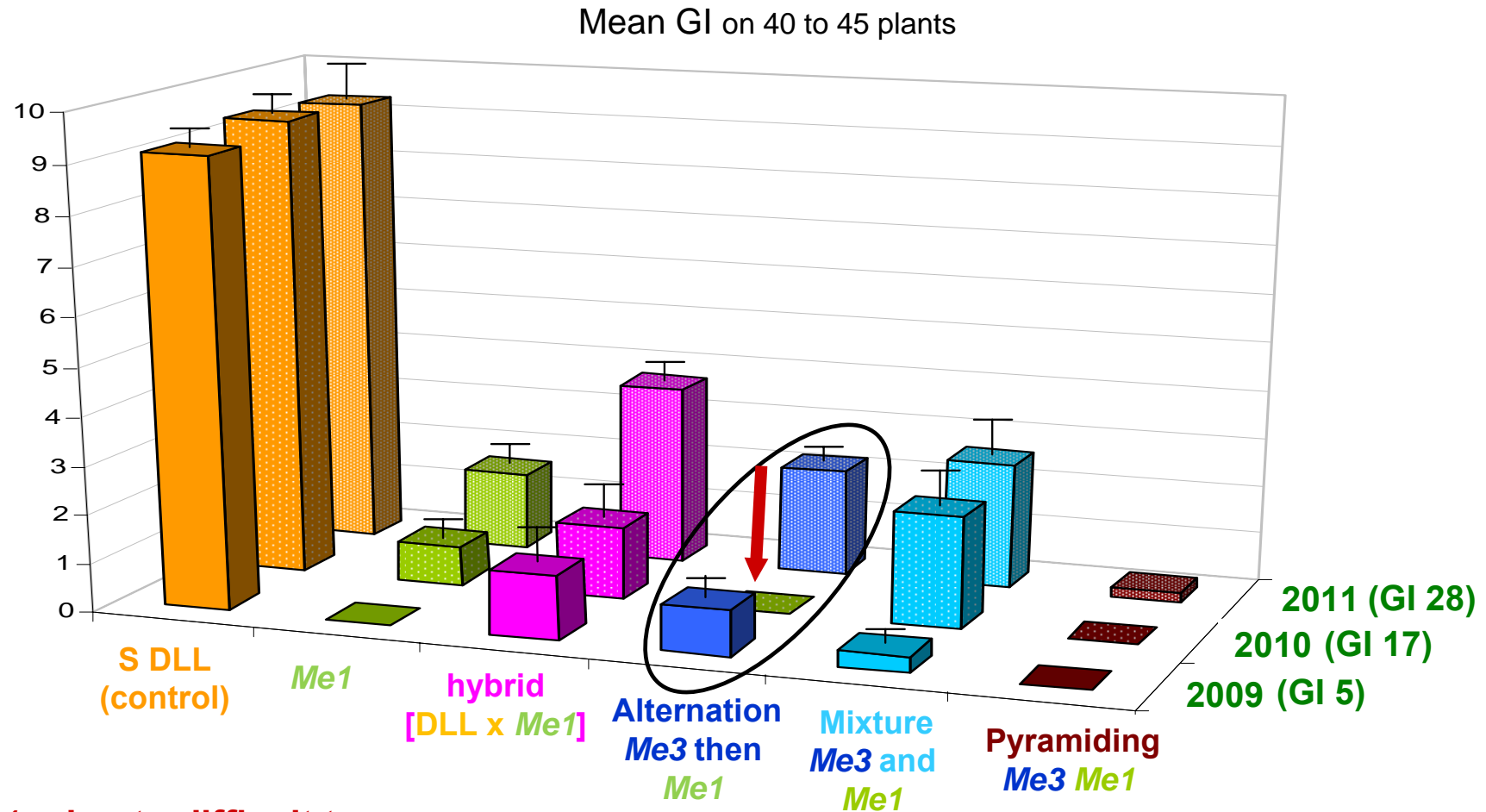


Me1 robust : difficult to overcome

F1 hybrids (Me1 in S background) less R than Me1 R-parent

Example of an experiment in natural condition

GI = gall index on peppers after 5 months of culture in summer

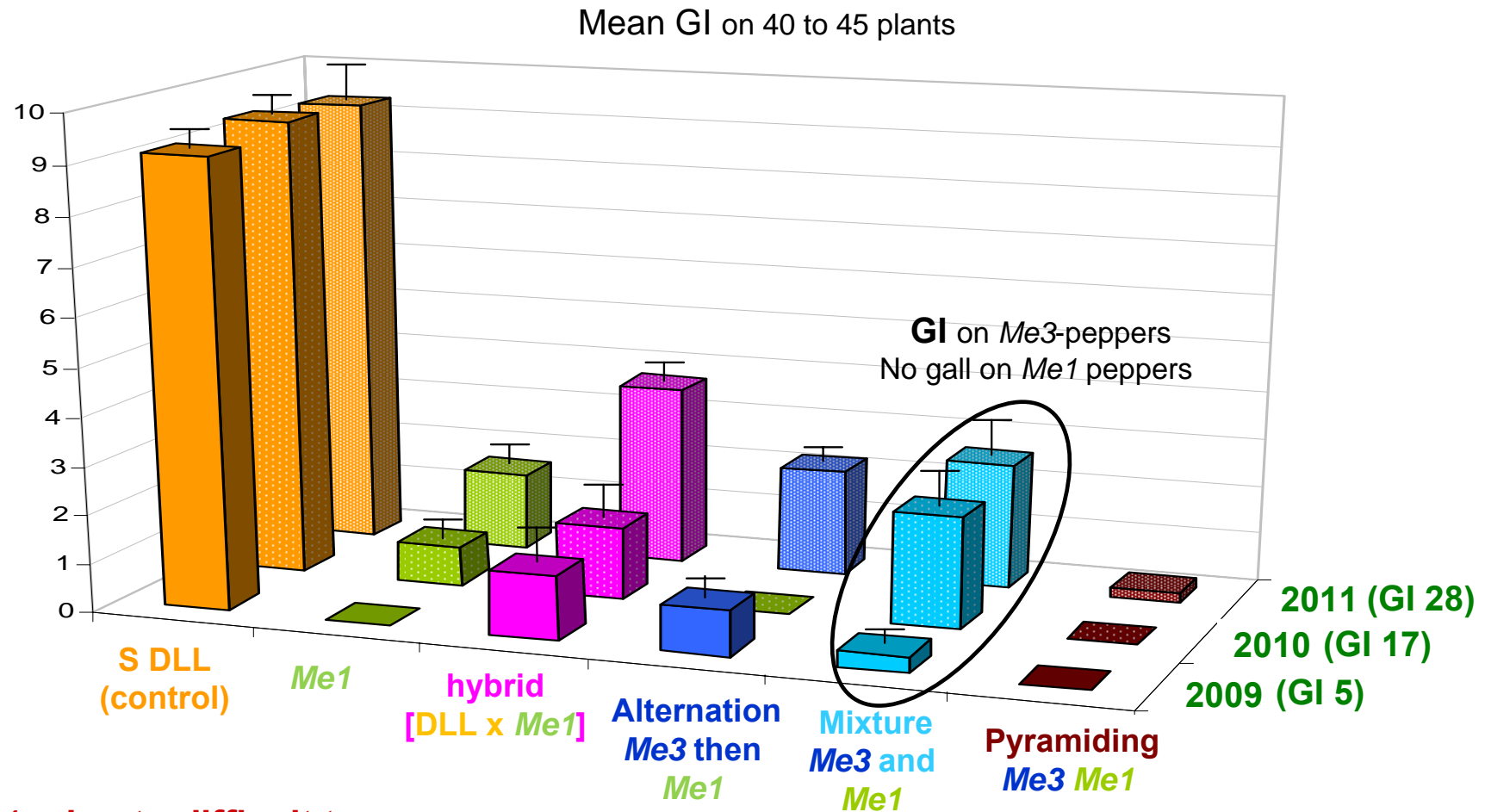






-  **Me1 robust : difficult to overcome**
-  **F1 hybrids (Me1 in S background) less R than Me1 R-parent**
-  **Me3 overcome but specificity of virulence confirmed : alternation with Me1 interesting**

Djian-Caporalino et al., EJPP 2011

Example of an experiment in natural condition

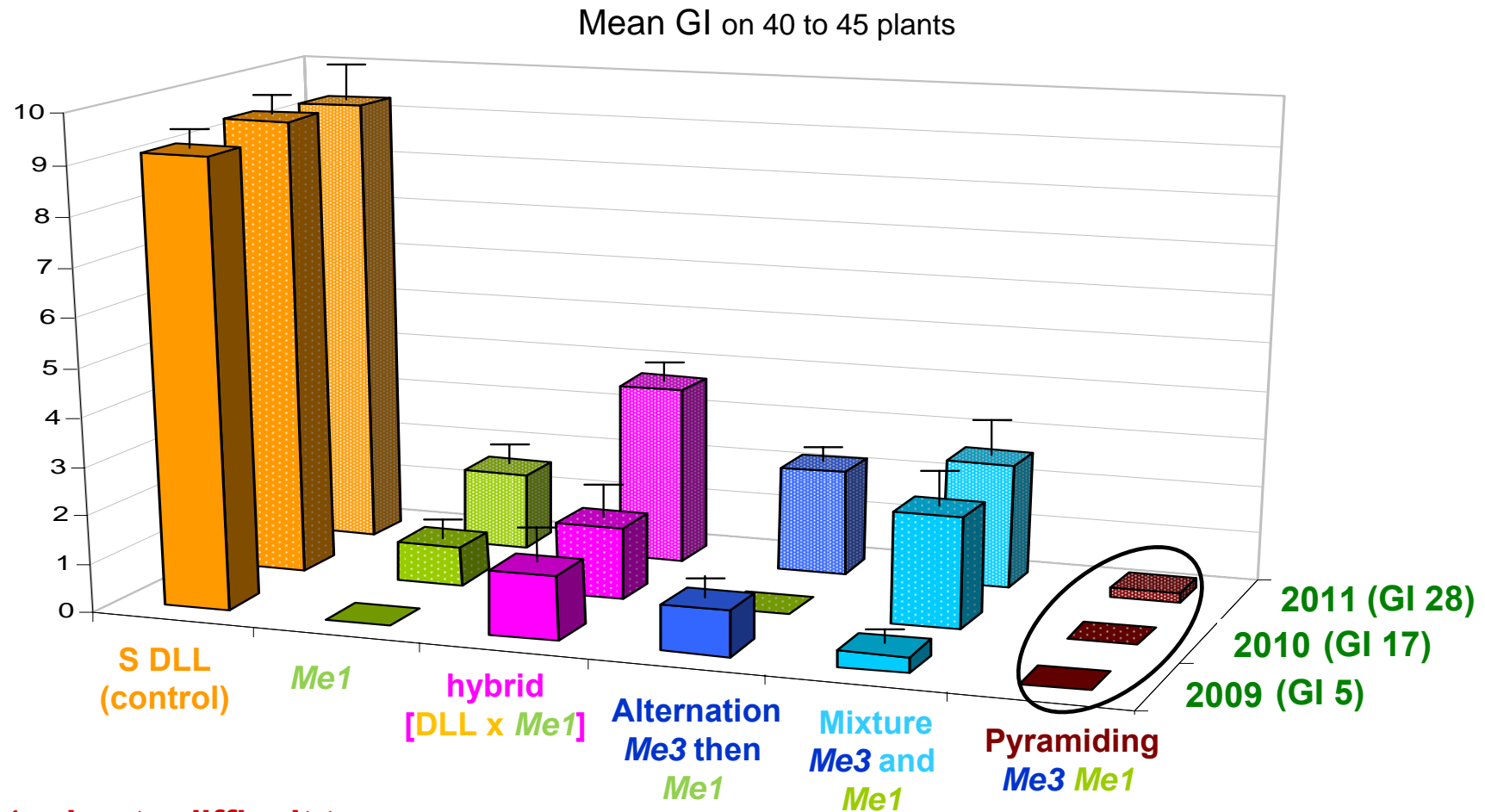
GI = gall index on peppers after 5 months of culture in summer








-  **Me1 robust : difficult to overcome**
-  **F1 hybrids (Me1 in S background) less R than Me1 R-parent**
-  **Me3 overcome but specificity of virulence confirmed : alternation with Me1 interesting**
-  **Me3 R-peppers seem protected by Me1 R-peppers**

Example of an experiment in natural condition

GI = gall index on peppers *after 5 months of culture in summer*



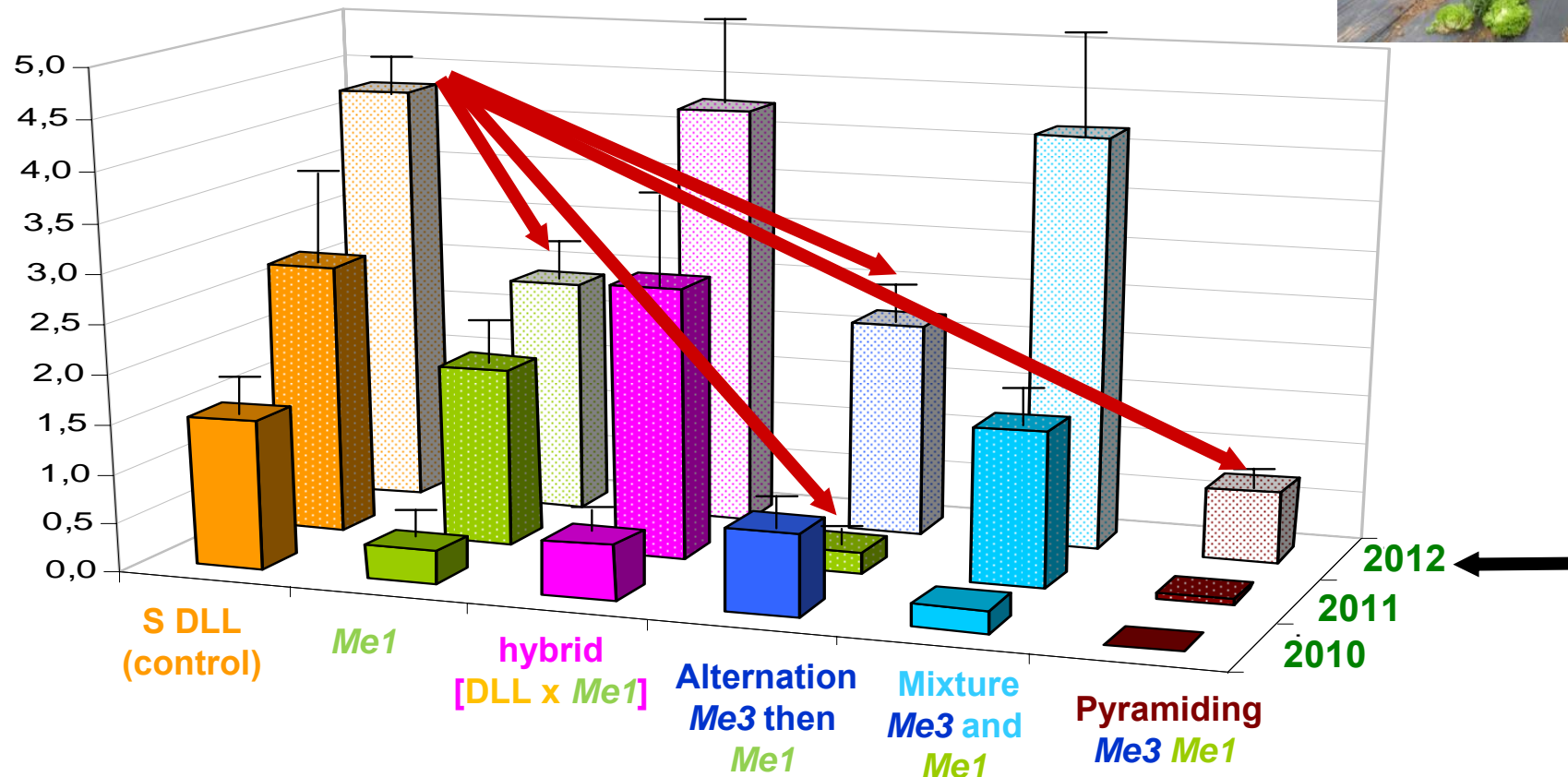
-  **Me1 robust : difficult to overcome**
-  **F1 hybrids (Me1 in S background) less R than Me1 R-parent**
-  **Me3 overcome but specificity of virulence confirmed : alternation with Me1 interesting**
-  **Me3 R-peppers seem protected by Me1 R-peppers**
-  **Me3Me1 R-peppers definitively the best modality**

Example of an experiment in natural condition

GI = gall index on salads
after 3 months of culture in winter



Mean GI on 40 to 45 plants



Some R-peppers modalities protected the salads, significantly

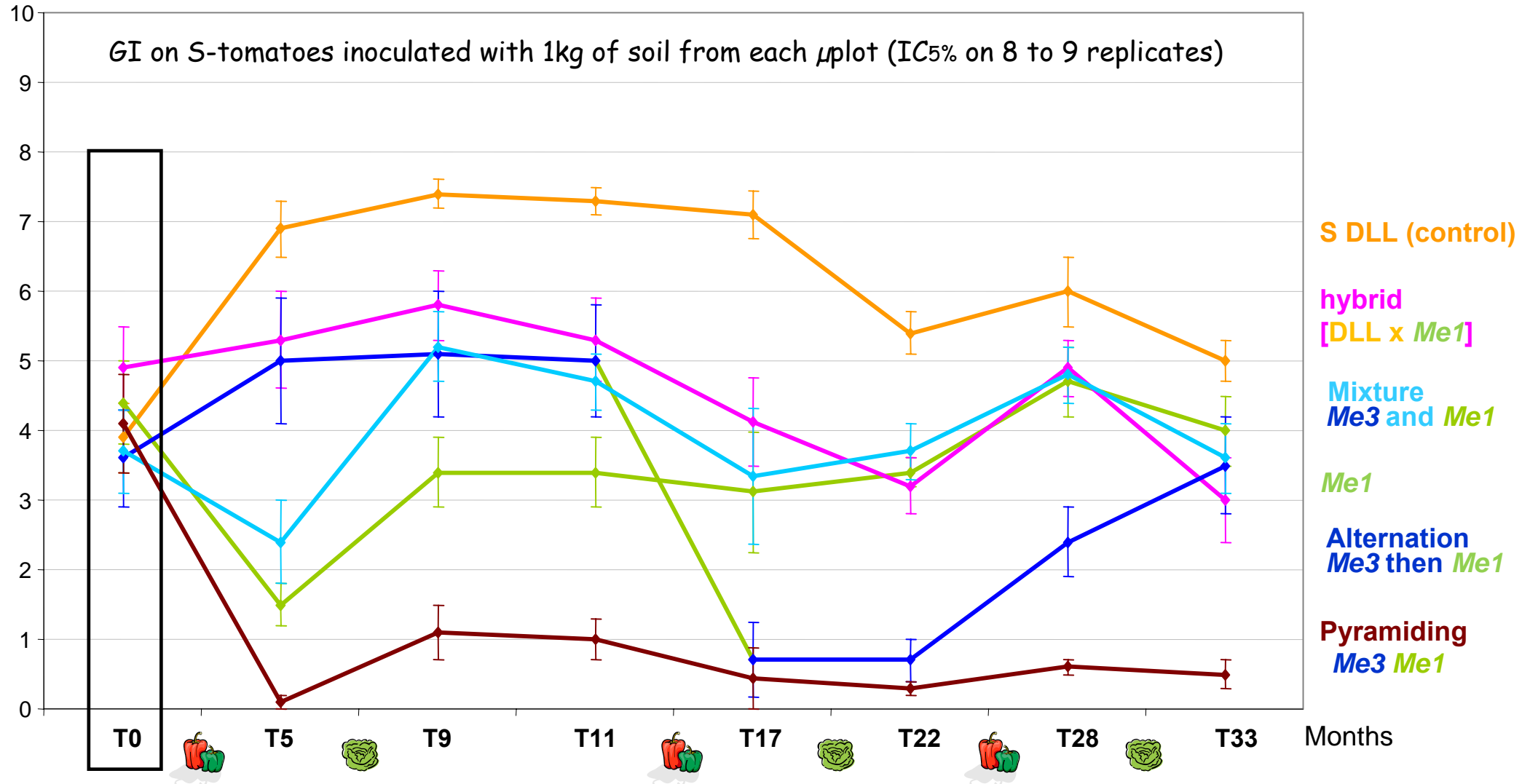


Me3Me1 R-peppers gave the best protection to the salads in the rotation

note : the third year, the experiment was not fertilized by the grower => the peppers were not sufficiently developed to traps nematodes

Example of an experiment in natural condition

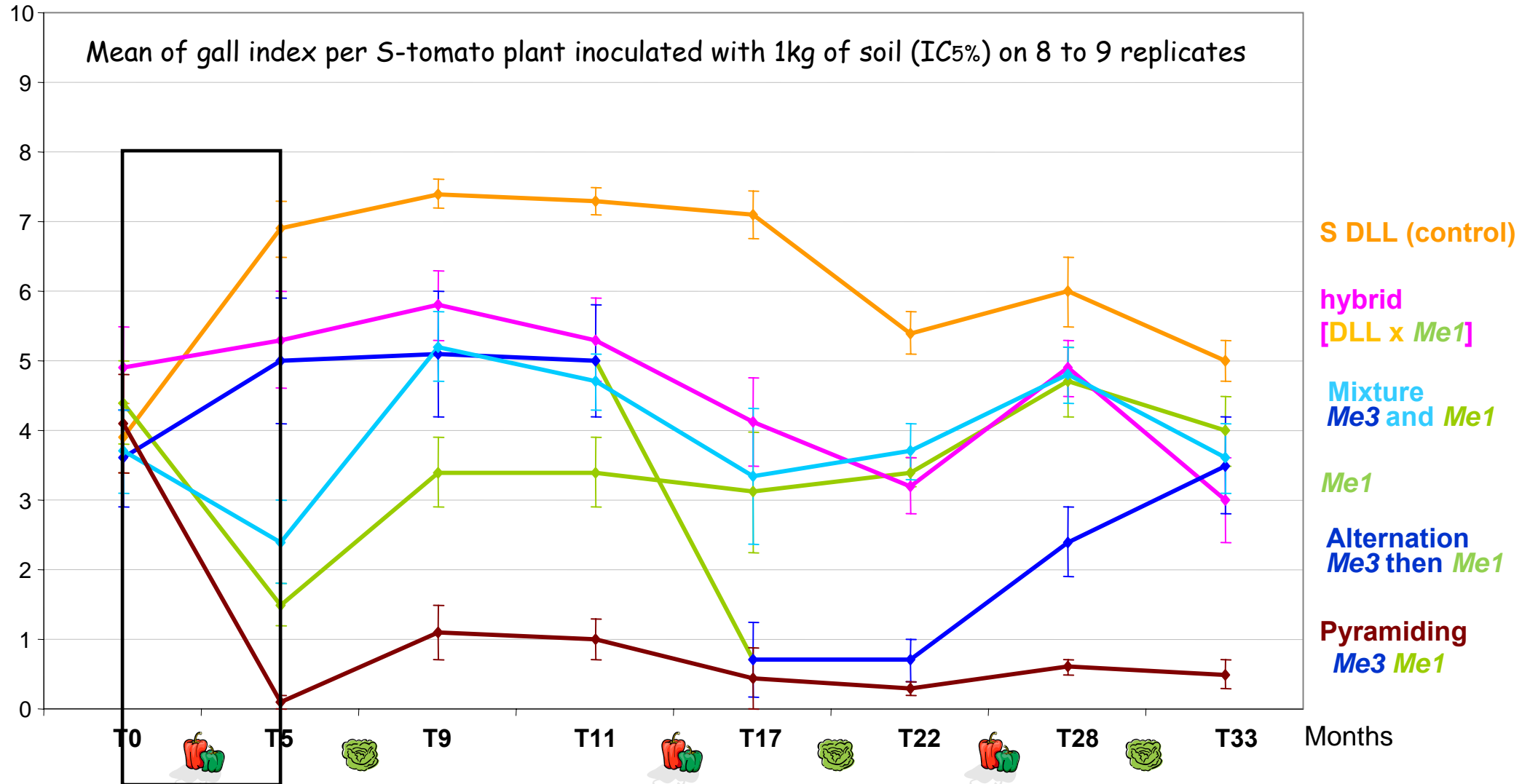
SIP = soil infection potential






Before peppers : SIP was high in each microplot (4-5)

Example of an experiment in natural condition

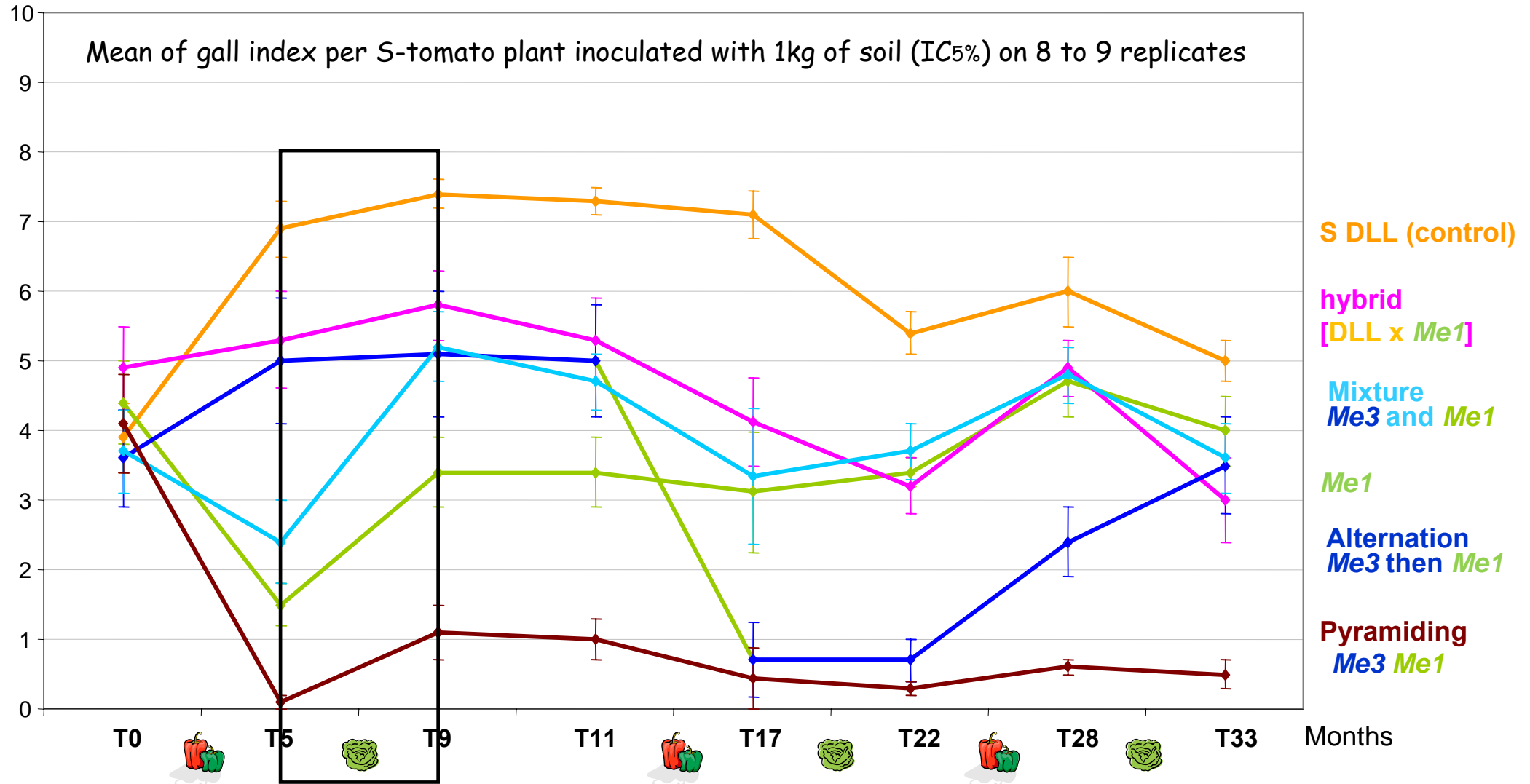
SIP = soil infection potential



-  S DLL strongly increased the SIP
-  Mixture Me3 and Me1 reduced the SIP
-  Me1 and Pyramiding Me3Me1 strongly reduced the SIP

Example of an experiment in natural condition

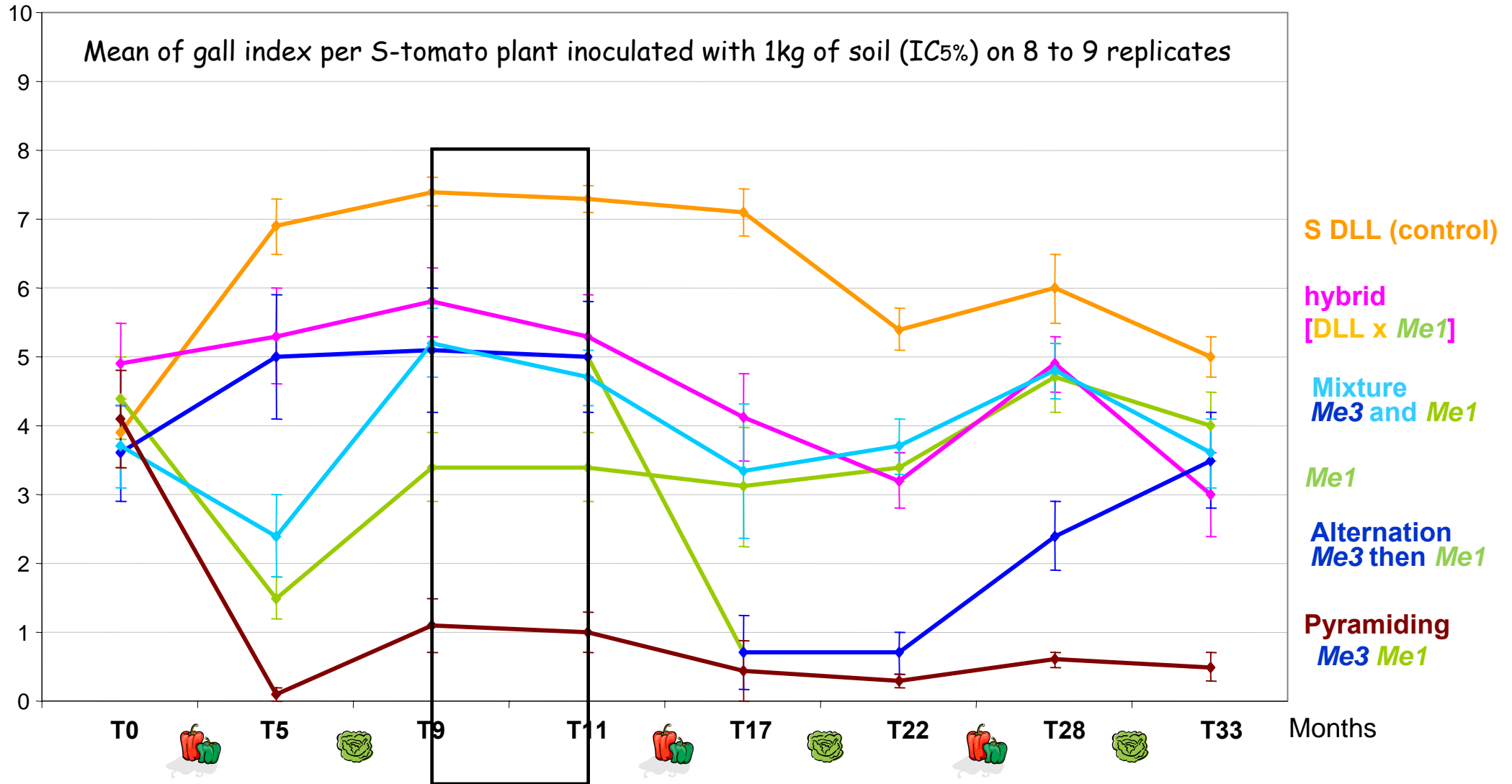
SIP = soil infection potential



S-salads allowed the multiplication of nematodes in each microplots

Example of an experiment in natural condition

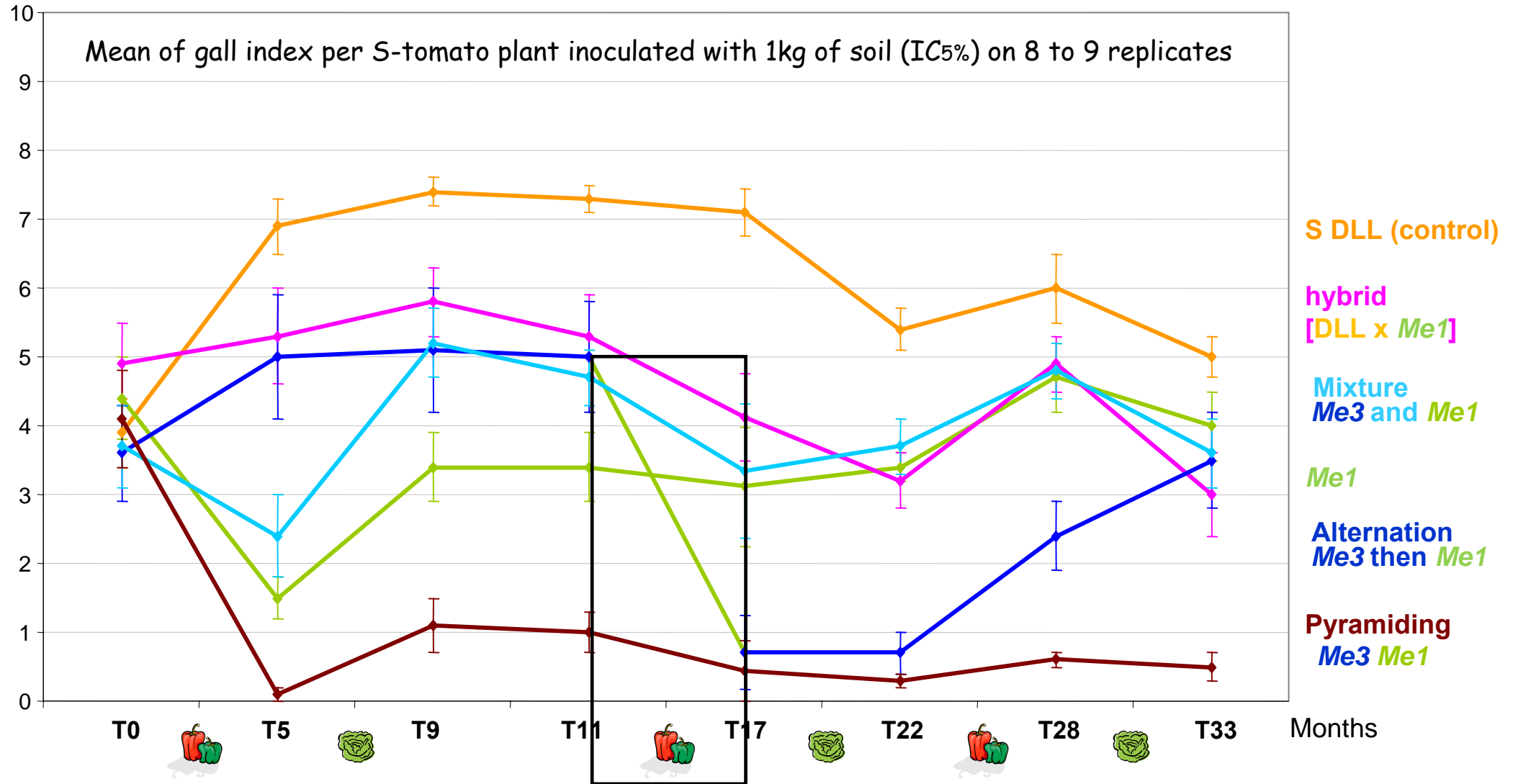
SIP = soil infection potential



After 2 months without any culture, no significant evolution of SIP

Example of an experiment in natural condition

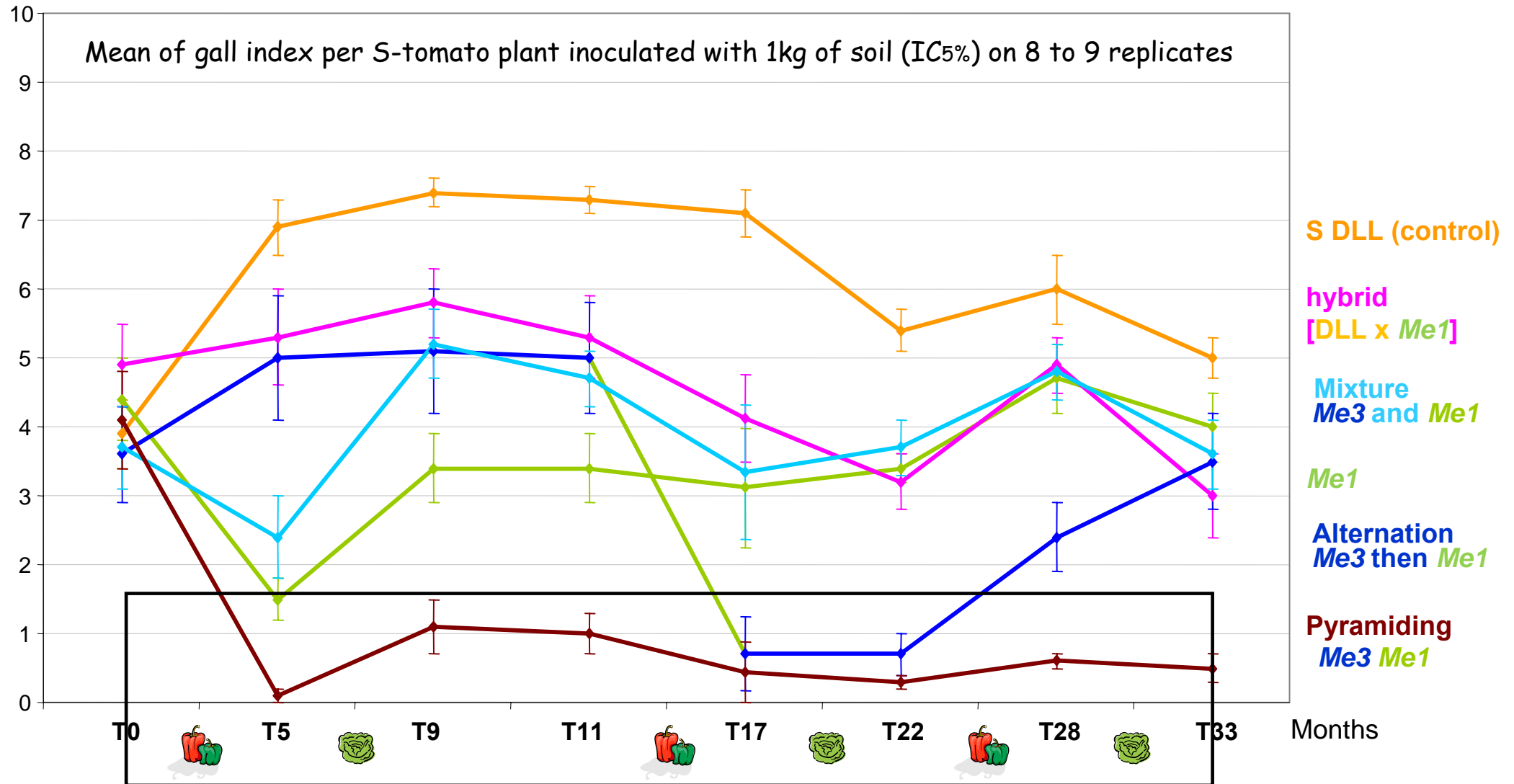
SIP = soil infection potential





Alternating R-genes in rotation efficient to decrease virulent populations in fields (specificity of virulence)

Example of an experiment in natural condition

SIP = soil infection potential



-  Alternating R-genes in rotation efficient to decrease virulent populations in fields (*specificity of virulence*)
-  Pyramiding R-genes in one pepper genotype : suppressed the emergence of virulent isolates, more durable, and best modality as trap crop

Conclusions

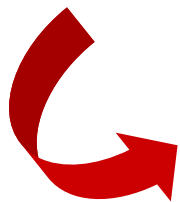
Strategies to strengthen and increase the *R* durability

At the plant level (*plant breeders*)

- 🌱 **Choice of the *R*-genes** (the more robust, linked to the *R*-mechanism)
- 🌱 **Choice of the genetic background** (in which the *R*-gene is introgressed)
- 🌱 **Combinaison of *R*-genes** (pyramiding) ⇒ To prevent the selection of virulent nematodes

At the field and rotation level (*farmers*)

- 🌱 **Diversification of *R*-plants** (alternating *R*-genes) ⇒ To reduce the selection pressure of *R*-genes on the pathogens
- 🌱 **Use of a good fertilization for *R*-plants** : to increase their "trap" effect ⇒ To decrease the amount of pathogens

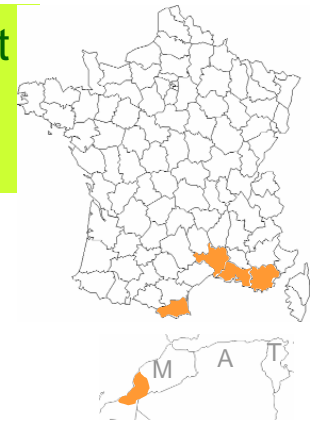


in good agreement with concepts recently developed for pepper-virus, rapeseed-fungus, rice-bacteria


Perspectives

 **The GEDUNEM project** : Varietal and technical innovations for the sustainable and integrated management of RKN in protected vegetable cropping systems.

Combination of *R*-plants and cropping techniques : intercultural management (green manure, prophylactic treatments), biological control, multicrop rotations with bad host plants, and *R*-plants (alternance *Mi*-tomatoes, *Me3*-peppers)



INRA metaprogramme SMaCH (Sustainable Management of Crop Health)

 **Analysis of partial resistance factors (QTL, quantitative trait locus)** that could explain the protective effect of the genetic background on major *R*-genes



PhD Arnaud Barbary 01/04/2011-2014

ANRT PhD



syngenta®



Wed, Sept 26, Session S16

The genetic background plays an important role on durability of plant major *R*-genes to nematodes

Collaborative network

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 Amélie Lefevre
 Laure Pares (techn)



IRD Montpellier (SW France)



Thierry Mateille
 Johannes Tavoillot (techn)

Farmers' associations and technical centres (SE France)



Research Group in Organic Farming (SE France)



AZURA group, Maraissa company (Agadir, Morocco) Vegetable producer and experimental station for integrated management



Private breeding companies (Syngenta, Vco, Gautier, Taki, Sakata, Rijkzwaan)





Thank you for your attention

