

# Natural cropping system based on Brassicas biomasses for plant management and defense



*Luca Lazzeri  
Senior Researcher*

*CREA CI  
Bologna Italy*



# A growing interest for non chemical systems as total or partial alternative to chemical in agriculture

- ✓ Chemicals in European agriculture are more and more controlled (Directive 2009/128/EC “ Sustainable use of pesticides”) in the framework of a wider strategy of their registration (EC Regulation REACH 1907/2006). It encourage the application of natural materials as non chemical strategies
  - ✓ Pesticides and fertilisers are:
    - ✓ totally widespread in the environment
    - in contact with operators during and after distribution
  - ✓ closest to food chain with all the problems of food health due to residue problem and sustainability
- ✓ The EU is requesting to produce more. with less chemistry (IPM techniques)



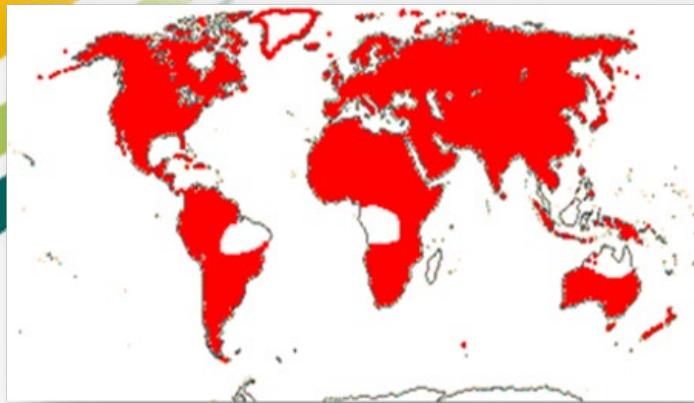
# Soil fertility concept

In the last 50 years the wide application of chemistry in agriculture, linked to the climate change determined a progressive decreasing of soil fertility, moreover in coastal areas, where the soils have very low organic matter amounts

Soil fertility as the whole Physical, Chemical, and Biological characteristics of a soil is strongly linked to the organic matter amount, composition and dynamics requesting a plan for increasing soil organic matter

It is not possible to produce high quality agriculture on low fertility soils, without a wide application of Chemicals

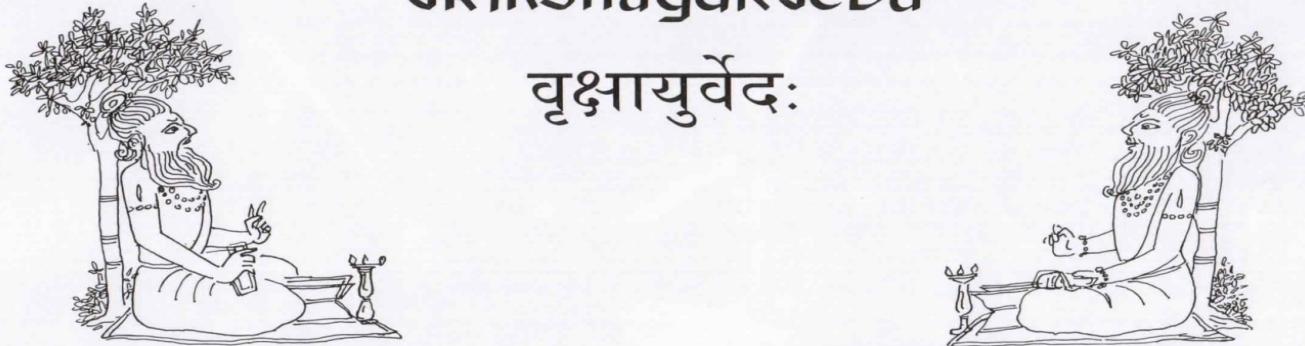
- **350 genera**
- **Around 3700 species**
- **More than 200 glucosinolates**
- **Generally herbaceous**
- **Present in each continent**



# Surapala: The Science of plant life

An ancient Sanskrit text dated 10 century describes the effects of organic amendments and green manures (including crucifers)

URIKSHAYURVEDA  
वृक्षायुर्वेदः

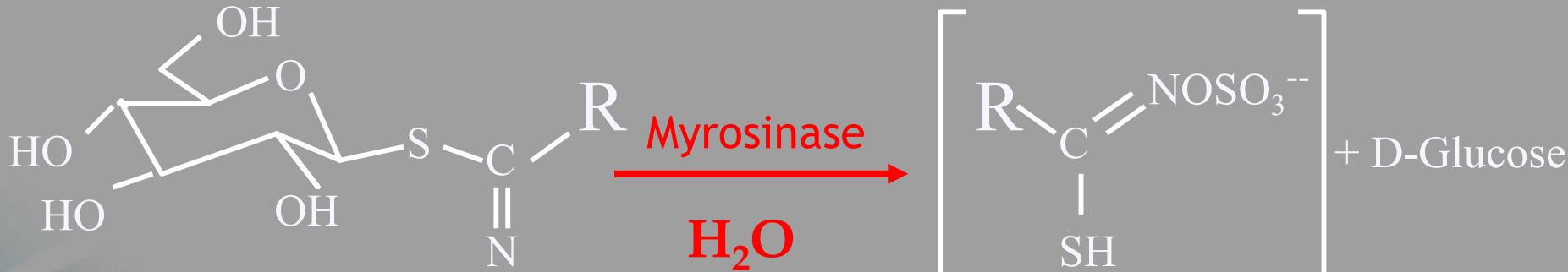


1      2      3,4      5      6      7

श्रीगणेशायनमः॥ ॥षुंसांसर्वसुखेकसाधनकंथा:सोर्धगर्वोहुर्खीडालोत्तिला  
स्मिनीजनप्रनस्तीतयप्नोदावहाः॥ उंजद्वंगविनिदयंकजसवस्त्वरोन्मस्त्वीधिकाद्यु  
त्वा:संतिएहेषुयस्यविपुलारामासृष्टीपत्रिः॥ ॥नर्ववयोहारिवप्तुवृत्तांगनाऽ  
सखा:कलाविज्ञुकलवल्लक्ष्मीस्त्रियाः॥वनानिसर्वविफलंसुखेखिणोविगाविहा  
रोपवनानित्यपतेः २ चाङ्गाणितावदवेलोकाप्रयाप्तुनीनामृद्धःसएवगदि  
तःपरमात्मा:एवंविलोक्यालिखितंचविचारयन्तःसंतःश्वसावसर्वलमुदप्राप्तु

1. श्रृङ् 2. वृ 3. त् 4. षि 5. व 6. completed as परमात्मयुज्ज्या

# The glucosinolate- myrosinase system (1)



**“Allyl-isothiocyanate (AITC), as component of mustard oil, is on the FDA Generally Recognized as a Safe (GRAS) Substance”**



**Isothiocyanate**



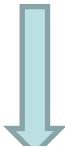
**Nitrile**

Federal Register of rule and regulations: May 20, 1996, Vol. 61, No 98, page 25152 No 25152--25153

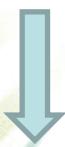
EPA - 40 CFR Part 18040 180

# Glucosinolate Biodiversity

Different R side chain



Different Isothiocyanates



Different Physico-chemical properties



Different biological effect

| Glucosinolati con catena R alchilica          |           | Glucosinolati con catena R ossidrilica |           |
|---|-----------|--|-----------|
| Nome  | Struttura | Nome                                   | Struttura |
| <b>Glucocapparina</b>                         |           | <b>Progoitrina / Epiprogoitrina</b>    |           |
| <b>Sinigrina</b>                              |           | <b>Gluconapoleiferina</b>              |           |
| <b>Gluconapina</b>                            |           | <b>Glucosisimbrina</b>                 |           |
| <b>Glucobrassicinanapina</b>                  |           | <b>Glucoconringina</b>                 |           |
| Glucosinolati con catena R tiofunzionalizzata |           | Glucosinolati con catena R aromatica   |           |
| <b>Glucoerucina</b>                           |           | <b>Glucotropeolina</b>                 |           |
| <b>Glucoiberina</b>                           |           | <b>Gluconasturtina</b>                 |           |
| <b>Glucorafanina</b>                          |           | <b>Sinalbina</b>                       |           |
| <b>Glucoalissina</b>                          |           | <b>Glucolimonantina</b>                |           |
| <b>Glucorafasatina</b>                        |           | Glucosinolati indolici                 |           |
| <b>Glucorafenina</b>                          |           | <b>Glucobrassicina</b>                 |           |
| <b>Glucocheirolina</b>                        |           | <b>4-Idrossi glucobrassicina</b>       |           |
|   |           | <b>4-Metossi glucobrassicina</b>       |           |
|   |           | <b>Neoglucobrassicina</b>              |           |

# The CREA CI collection of purified glucosinolates



# Biofumigation definition

**“Pest and disease suppression by glucosinolate containing plants arising specifically from the biocidal properties of the glucosinolate hydrolysis products, particularly the isothiocyanates, released from incorporated tissues or rotation crops, notably the *Brassicaceae*”.**

(Kirkegaard and Matthiessen “*Developing and refining the biofumigation concept*”  
Proceeding of the First International Symposium “Biofumigation: a possible alternative to methylbromide?” Firenze 29 marzo-1 aprile 2004 - Agroindustria, 2004, 3 (3),233-239)



Green manure and cover crops could offer a fundamental help to the farmer for:

- (i) Improving soil fertility in nutrient (Nitrogen, soil structure etc.) and the biodiversity in the system
- (ii) Playing a role in the decrease of CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere thanks to the SINK effect of organic matter in soil
- (iii) Improving the resistance of the agro-system to disease and pest for a multifunctional and more sustainable agriculture

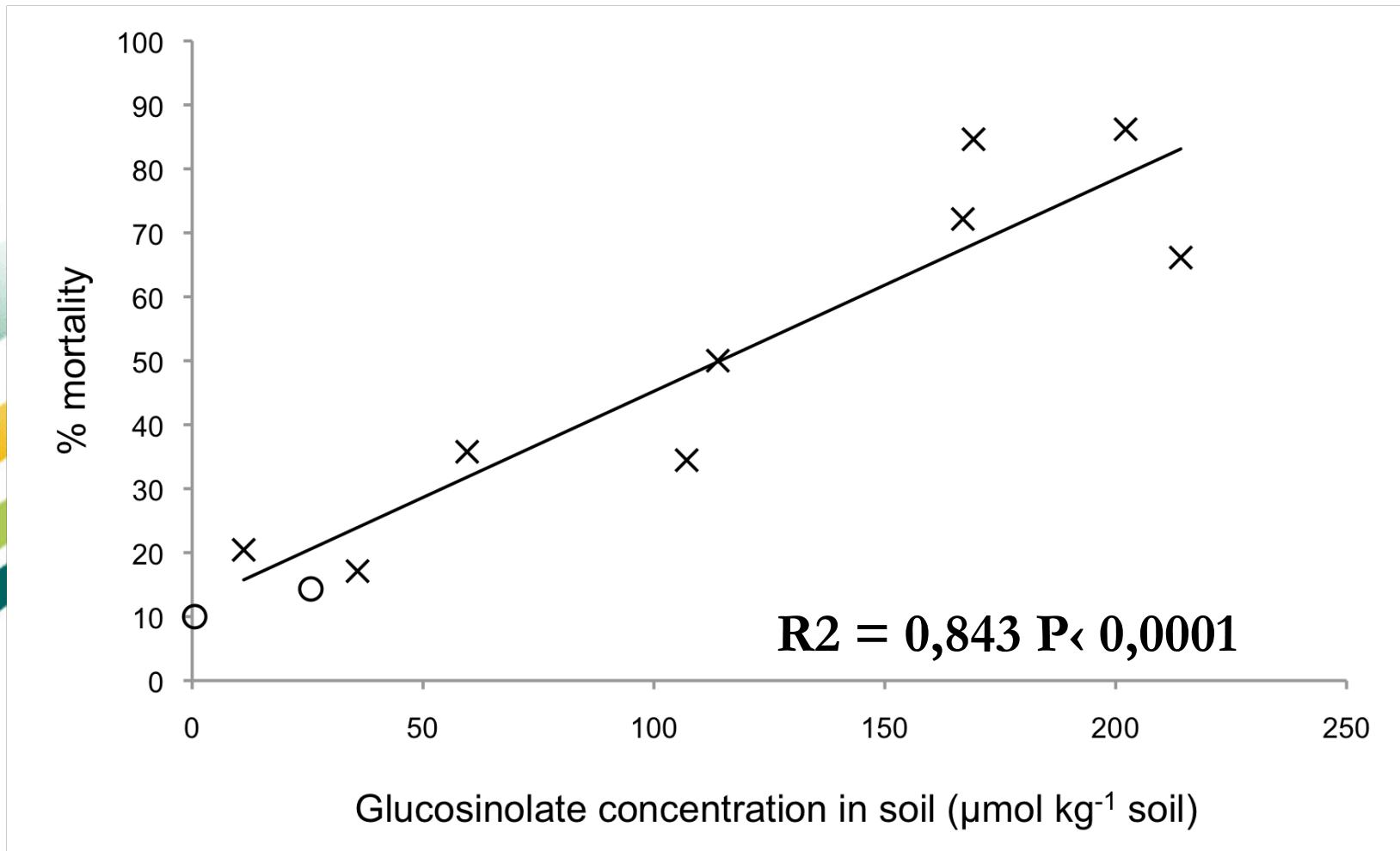
# Biofumigant green manure plants (1)

Plants selected for their capability of releasing volatile ITCs from their epigeal part. (*B. juncea*, *B. rapa*, *Sinapis alba*)



They are applied in soil for containing soil borne fungi, nematodes and wireworms

# Correlations of glucosinolate content in plants and mortality of *Globodera pallida* eggs



## Biofumigant green manure: catch crops (2)

Plants selected for a high GL content in roots. (*Eruca sativa* sel. Nemat. *Raphanus sativum* cv. Karacter, (*Crotalaria juncea*)



Nematodes attack biofumigant plant roots, penetrates the root tissues and activates the enzymatic hydrolysis and isothiocyanates from glucoerucin or glucoraphasatin are released.

The nematode feeds a poisoned media and does not end its growing cycle into the root during the time of biocidal crop cultivation (8-10 weeks).

# Catch crop effect of *E. sativa* green manure

## Nematode: *Meloidogyne incognita*

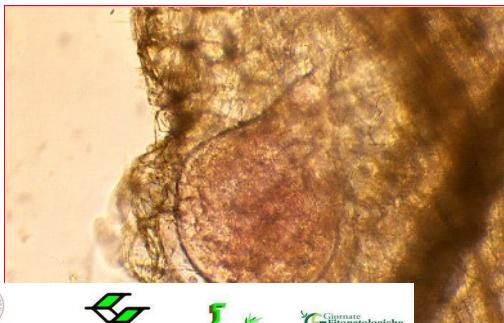
Post  
J2 larvae



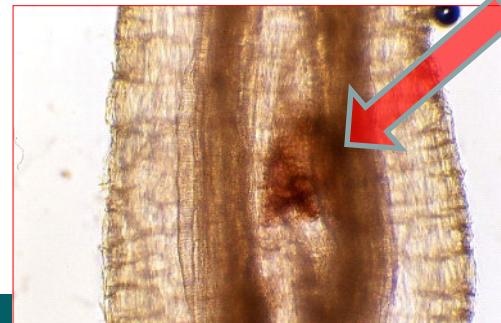
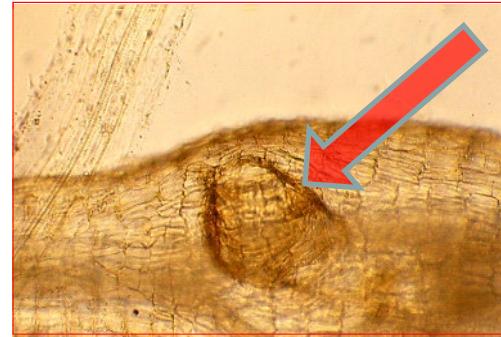
J4 young  
females



Females

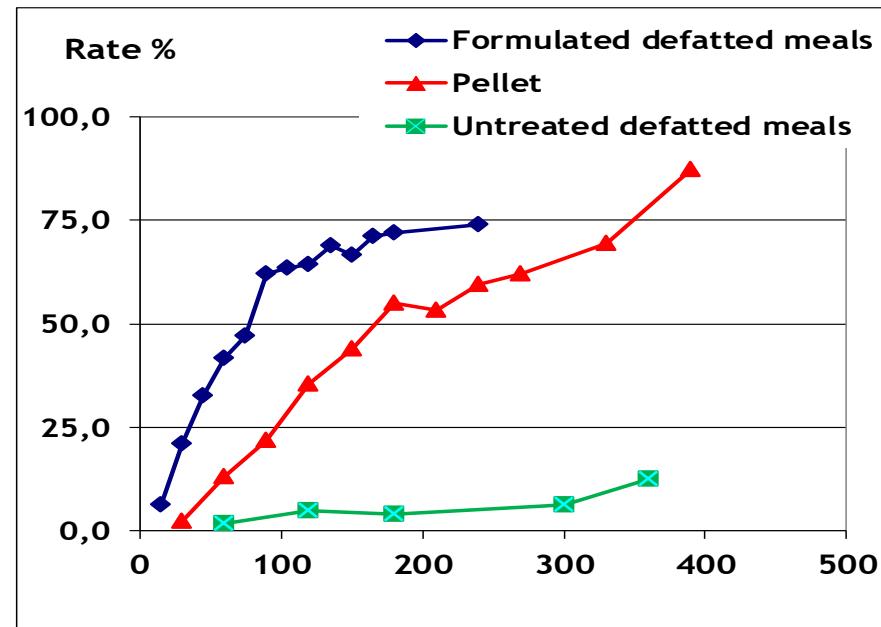


Necrosis  
on  
roots  
after  
nematod  
e attack





## Biofumigant pellets and meals based on *B. carinata*, *B.juncea*, *B. nigra* et al. seeds



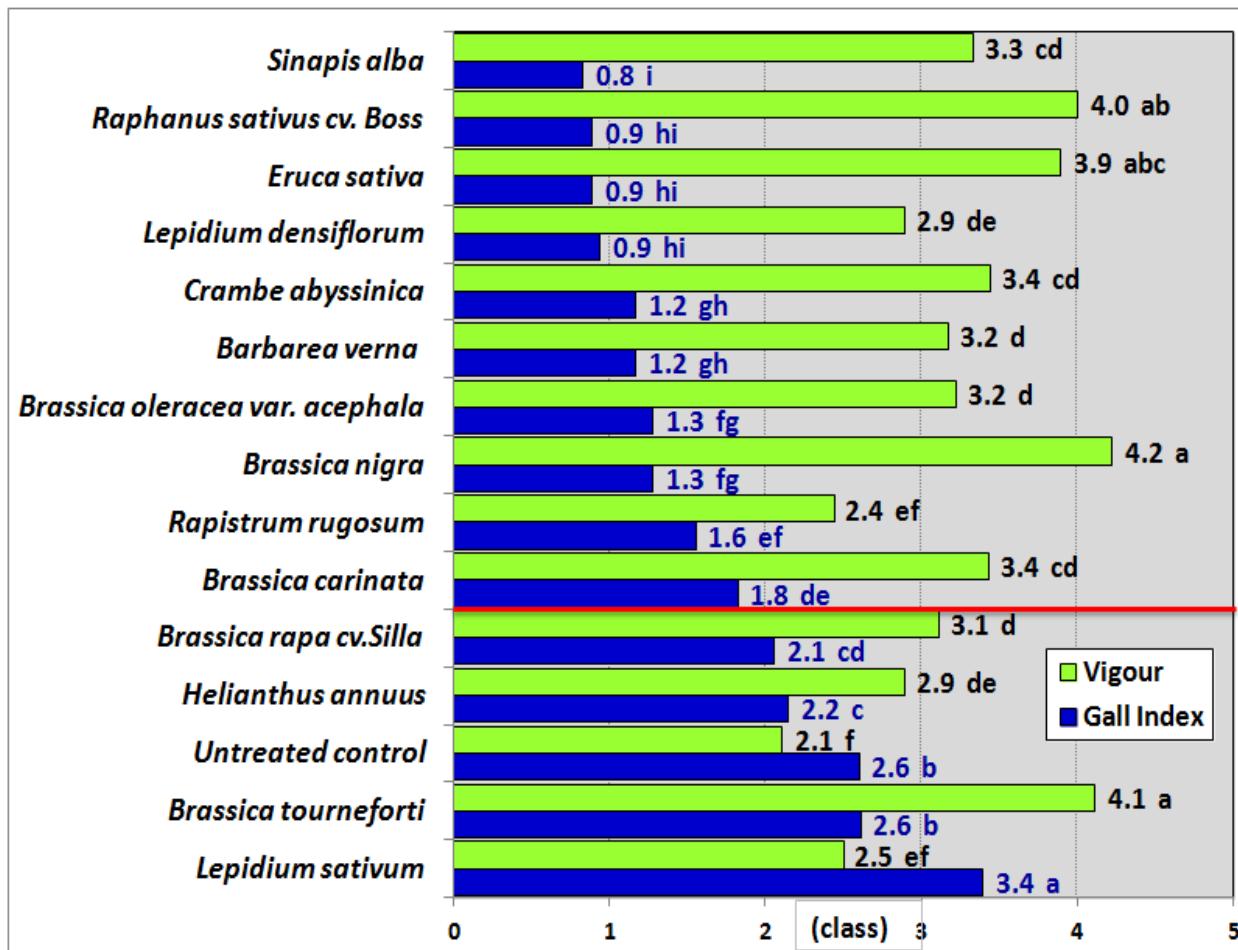
In vials



In soils

# Gall index and vigour after treatment with different DSM (2)

On soils with 30 J2 larvae in 100 cm<sup>-3</sup> inoculum of *Meloidogyne incognita*

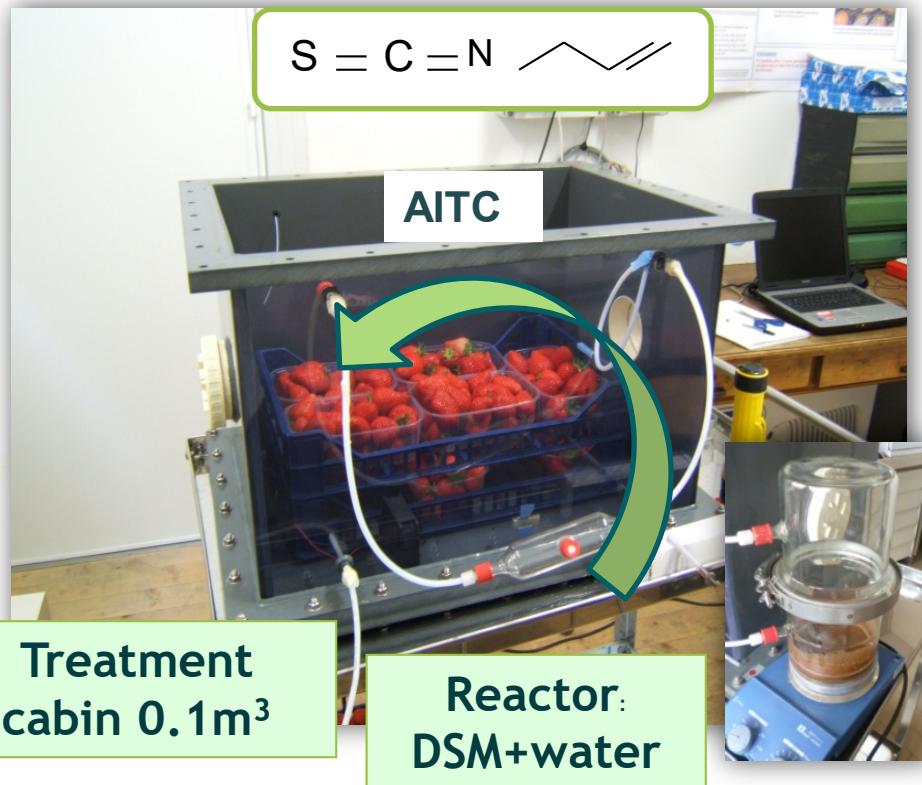


# Biofumigant pellets composition

|               | Oil  | N   | P     | K     | C     | C/N | OM    | G1      |
|---------------|------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|---------|
| %<br>on<br>DM | 9-12 | 5-6 | 0.7-1 | 1-1.5 | 40-45 | 7-8 | 80/85 | 4.1/4.7 |



# Pilot plant for post harvest biofumigation



Quality Maintaining,  
Extension of shelf-life  
  
improvement of nutraceutical properties

# Liquid biofumigant formulations



Liquid formulation are essentially vegetable oil/water emulsions where DSM are mixed

The emulsion activates the hydrolysis reaction of DSM, releasing isothiocyanates (ITCs) that naturally are solubilised in the oil phase

**Oil in the emulsion plays a suffocating effect on pests or pathogens and protecting plants from ITCs phytotoxicity**

**DSM in the emulsion play the well known «biofumigant effect»**

# Different final preparation of the liquid formulations

## Foliar formulations

Duolif

Duofruit

## Root formulation

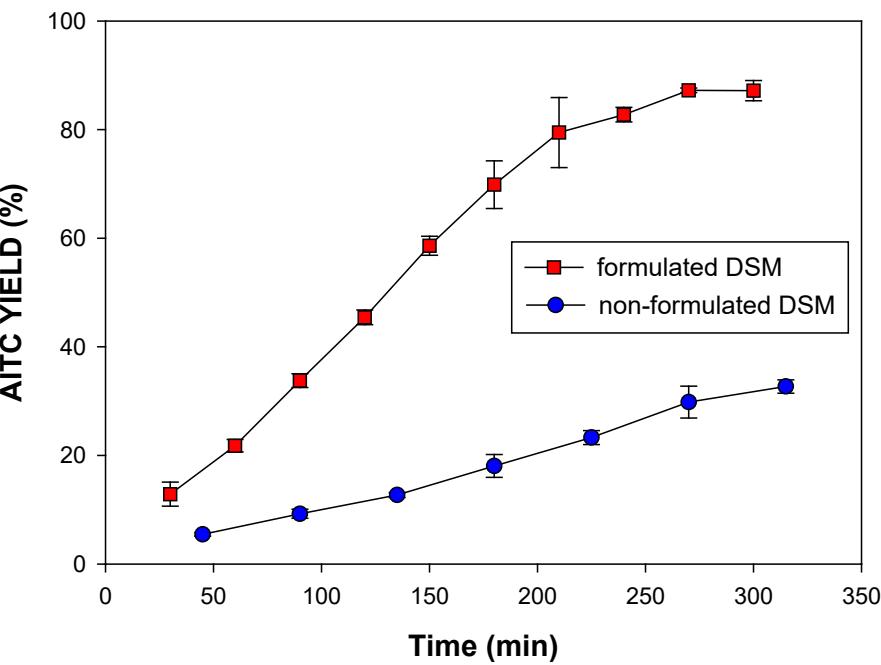
Biofence FL

The suspension is taken at the requested concentration in water.

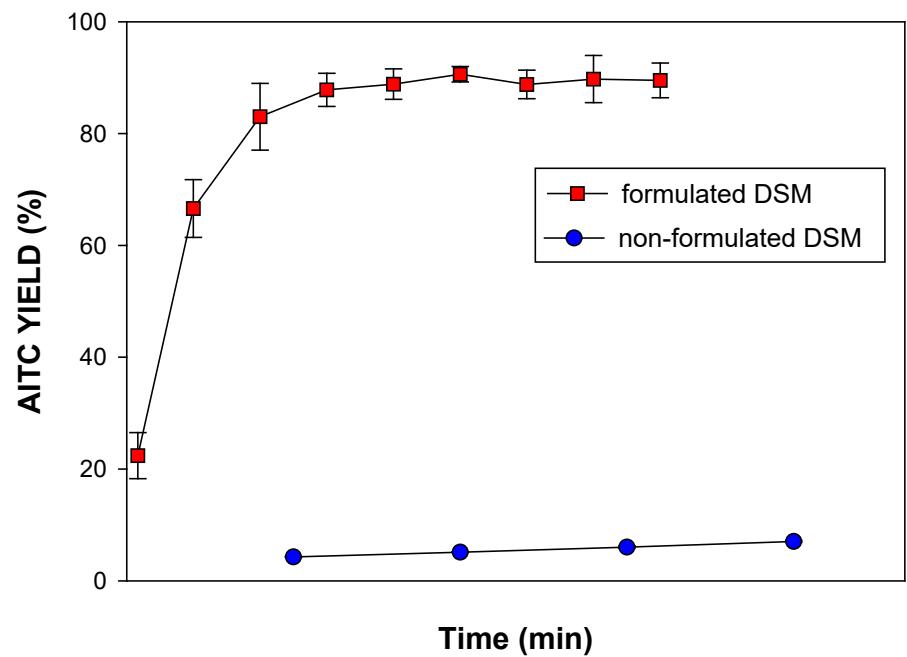
DSM are micronized at a size lower than 150 micron, a size that permits the distribution of the emulsion still containing DSM by mechanical pumps.

The suspension is taken at the requested concentration of water. DSM are applied at a size of 1000/2000 micron to make a simple removal the suspension by a simple filtration. In this way, no DSM remains in the emulsion to avoid problem to drip irrigation system

# Isothiocyanate release during liquid formulation preparation



Foliar treatment



Root treatment

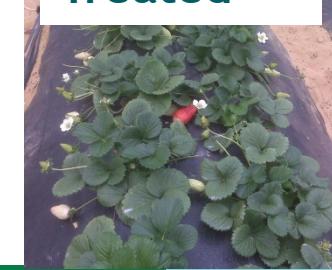
# New open field application for foliar liquid

The main target of foliar liquids is in epigeal apparatus defense, not only in horticulture, but even in floriculture, fruit, grape and several other crops



- 1) Pests and disease control
- 2) Biostimulant effect
- 3) Earliness of ripening
- 4) Leaf washing
- 5) leaves functionality

Treated



The main target for foliar liquid formulation are pests and diseases, limited to organisms of small dimension to permit a sufficient persistence of oil microfilm enriched by ITCs

## Scientific studies on their effect on :

- **Aphids.** Cotton aphid (*Aphis gossypii* G.), (*Aphis fabae* S.), (*Myzus persicae* S.)
- **Mites.** Twospotted spider mites (*Tetranychus urticae* K.), Citrus red mite (*Panonychus citri* McG.).
- **Scales.** (*Aonidiella aurantii*, A.), Pyriform scale (*Protopulvinaria pyriformis* C.), Japanese citrus scale (*Unaspis yanonensis* K.), Cottonycushion scale (*Icerya purchasi* M.).
- **Whitefly.** Woolly whitefly (*Aleurothrixus floccosus* M.).
- **Oidium** (*Podosphaera xanthii* B.), (*Golovinomyces cichoracearum* DC), sugar beet oidium (*Erysiphe betae* V), cucurbitacee oidium (*Erysiphe cichoracearum* DC ).

# Effect of the liquid foliar treatments on spiders on eggplants and Oidium on melon

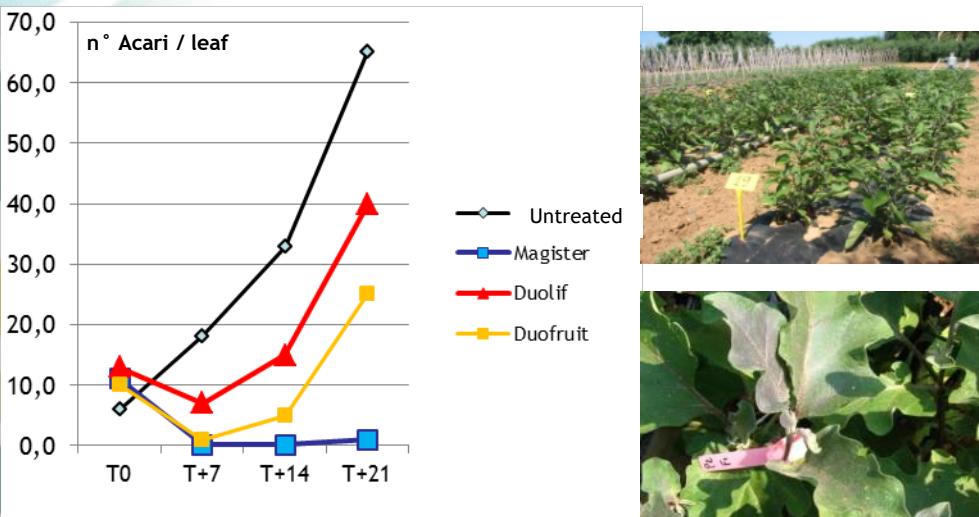
UNITA' DI RICERCA  
PER L'ORTICOLTURA  
Monsampolo del  
Tronto (AP) Italy

## Evaluation of Duofruit and Duolif

Dr. V. Ferrari  
Dr. E. Piccinini

### EGGPLANT

Compared to the chemical fenazaquin (*Magister*)  
in the control of Red spider  
(*Tetranychus urticae*)



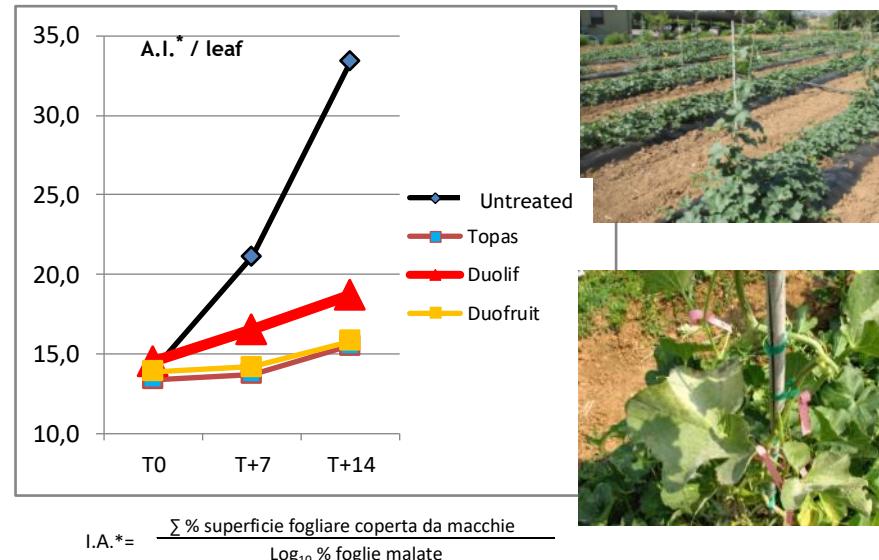
### Results

Duofruit showed a higher containment effect in comparison to Duolif with a persistence of around 14 days

Defense strategy : a treatment every 15 days

### MELON

Compared to the chemical product Penconazol (*Topas*) in the control of Oidium (*Podosphaera xanthii*, *Golovinomyces cichoracearum*)

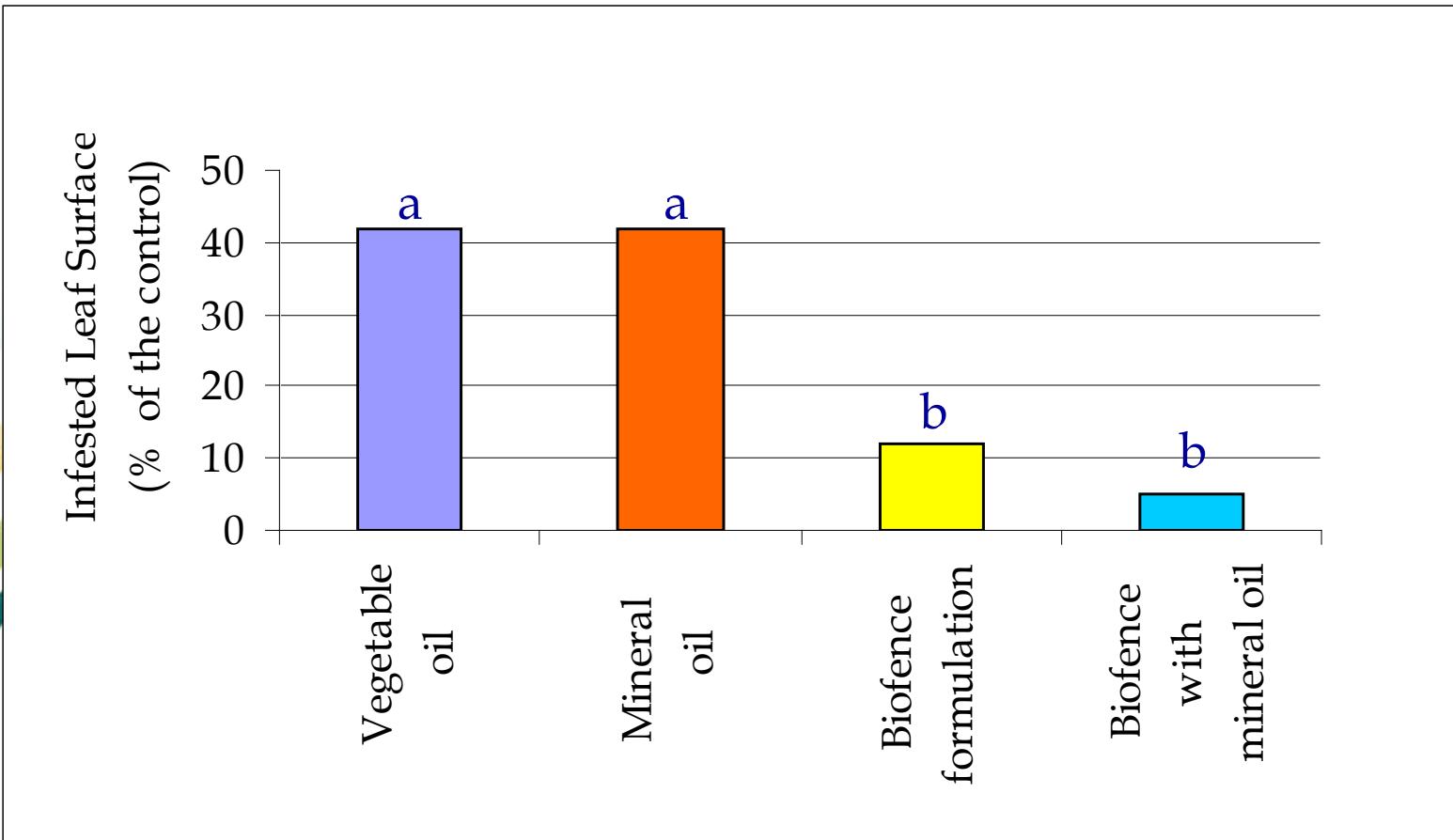


### Results

Duofruit showed a similar containment effect in comparison to Topas

Defense strategy : a treatment every 20 days

# Biofence liquid formulation efficacy on citrus in the control of Aonidiella (*Erysiphe beta*)



# Some trials on orange cultivation

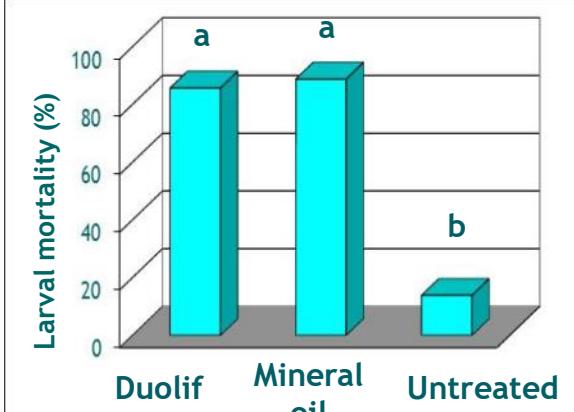
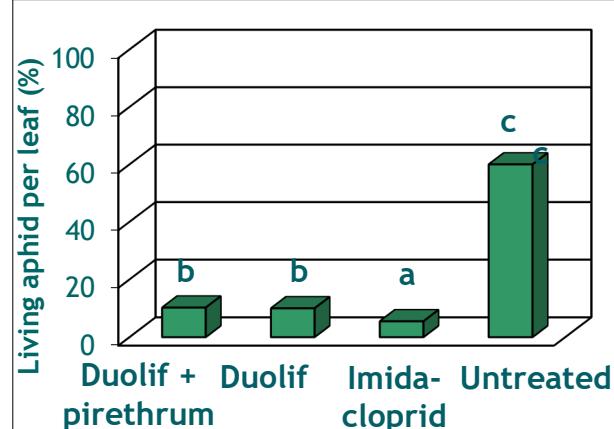
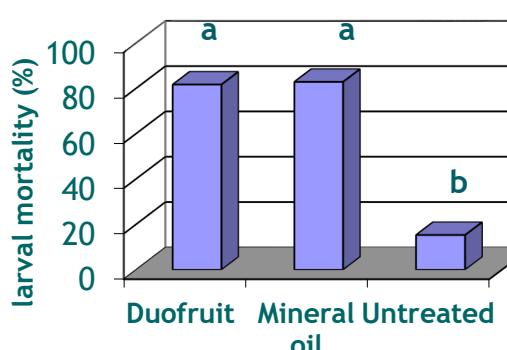
*Unaspis yanonensis*



*Aphid gossypi*



*Protopulvinaria pyriformis*



# New application fields for root liquid formulates (1)

The main target for root liquid formulation are soil borne pests, even as rescue treatment after pre-plant with biofumigant green manure and defatted seed meals.

Positive scientific results on:

- **Nematodes:** Southern root-knot nematode (*Meloydogine incognita* Chitw. Kofoed et White).
- **Wireworms:** (*Agriotes sordidus*, *Agriotes litigiosus*)
- **Soilborn Fungi:** (*Armillaria mellea* V.)

At moment unsatisfactory effect on:

**Diseases:** *Plasmopara viticola* B., *Aspergillus* and fungi producing mycotoxins

**Pests:** *Ceratitis capitata* W., Red weevil (*Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* O.), Spotted Wing Drosophila (*Drosophila suzukii* M. and all the insect of “bigger” size (including bees) and with rapid movement as Thrips (*Frankliniella occidentalis*)

# New field of application for root liquid formulations

This root liquid was studied as a support of plant during cultivation, but it permitted to open new application fields not only in horticulture for nematode control, but even on fruit replant (apple, peaches, grape) and other crops



- 1) Containment of root infestation
- 2) Improvement of soil biological and chemical fertility
- 3) Biostimulation of root system
- 4) Lengthening of harvesting period

# Plants and materials for biofumigation



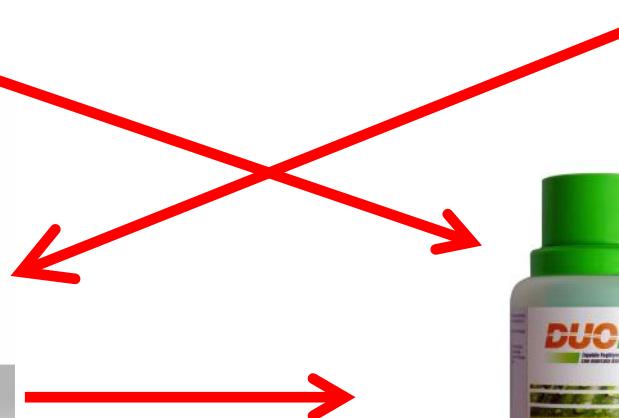
**Green manure catch crop**  
*Eruca sativa sel Nemat*



**Biofumigant green manure**  
*B. juncea sel ISCI20 - ISCI99*



**Biofumigant pellets**  
EU Patent N° 03 792 616.9 -  
1219



**Liquid foliar treatment**  
PCT W 2006/136933 A2



**Liquid root treatment**  
PCT EP 2009/050143

The biofumigant proposal, even considering all the potential synergies with other non chemical alternatives (viz. Solarization, antagonists etc. ) has to be considered as a real cropping system that has to be applied with a year after year strategy for a total or partial alternative to chemicals.

The production line can be considered as a biorefinery approach in the ambit of circular economy



# Brassica cropping system



The biofumigant proposal, even considering all the potential synergies with other non chemical alternatives (viz. Solarization, antagonists, biostimulant etc. ) has to be considered as a real cropping system that has to be applied with a year after year strategy for a total or partial alternative to chemicals.

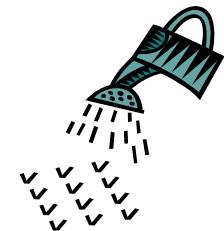
The production line follows a biorefinery approach in the ambit of circular economy



# Environmental balance

It becomes crucial to evaluate not only the economic balance (€/kg), but even the environmental one (kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/kg)

## Inputs



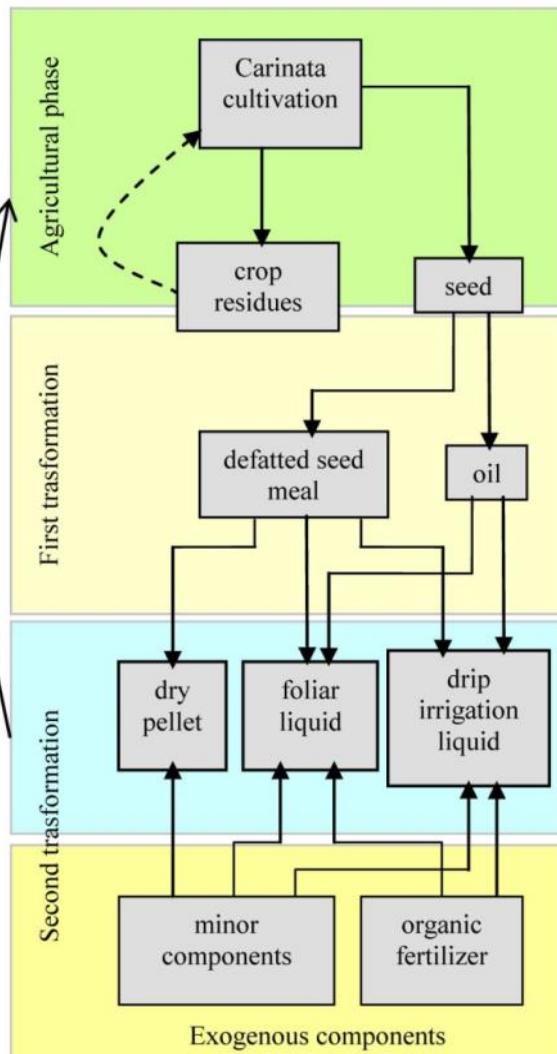
## Outputs



**Seeds**

**Residues**

# Biofumigation material evaluation by the Biorefinery approach of carbon foot print



| GHG emission by Biofumigation  | Kg CO <sub>2</sub> e ha <sup>-1</sup> |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| $e_c$ from cultivation phase   | 1523±707                              |
| $e_p$ from processing  | 159                                   |
| $e_f$ for pellet production  | 41                                    |
| $e_f$ for epigeal formulation  | 166                                   |
| $e_f$ for hypogea formulation  | 449                                   |
| $E_b$ Emissions of biorefinery =<br>$e_c + e_p + \sum (e_f + e_{pk} + e_{td})$ | 2338                                  |
| <b>GHG emission by Conventional</b>  |                                       |
| $e_{ai}$ from Metham sodium production   | 2127                                  |
| $e_{ai}$ from paraffinic oil production  | 943                                   |
| $e_{ai}$ from Oxamyl production  | 746                                   |
| <b><math>E_c</math> Emission of conventional proposal</b><br>=                 |                                       |
| $\Sigma (e_{ai} + e_{pk} + e_{td})$  | 3816                                  |

# Biofumigant plants and materials...

- Have not to be considered a simple product innovation but a system one, that considers soil fertility management and plant health as a fundamental starting point for a real sustainable production.

The GL-MYR system management plays a fundamental role of bioactive

- products from a biorefinery chain linked to the territory with positive environmental balances

- Can be surely improved and diversified for new materials and applications. The topic request more and more research for defining the system limits.

- Could change the farmer role from user of chemicals to producer of its own bio-based materials for plant management and defense in the framework of a new multifunctional agriculture