



Certificate of attendance

Parma, 06/11/2019

To whom it may concern

We hereby confirm that Mr Pedro Valverde has exposed the poster "*Life17/CCA/ES/000030 Life Resilience. Prevention of Xylella fastidiosa in intensive olive and almonds plantation applying green farming practices. Develop of disease-resistant olive varieties*" at the 2nd European Conference on *Xylella fastidiosa*: how research can support solutions (Ajaccio, 29-30 October 2019).

Best regards,
The Organising Committee
xylella_conference@efsa.europa.eu



2nd European conference on **Xylella fastidiosa** **2019**

HOW RESEARCH CAN SUPPORT SOLUTIONS

Ajaccio, 29-30 October 2019

DRAFT

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS



cultivar. This will allow us to establish management measures for both bacteria in this important cultivar.

The Corsican *Xylella* sp. situation evolution: the emergence of an 'inter-worlds' management

Pouchet T, Porrini G, Charrier F*, Hugo L, Casabianca F

**Institut national de la recherche agronomique (INRA), Laboratoire de Recherche et Développement d'EPITA Laboratoire Interdisciplinaire Sciences Innovations Sociétés (LRDE/lisis), Paris (FR)*

Abstract: As *Xylella* sp. potentially affect around 300 plant species, a large diversity of situations of infestation can occur. Indeed, these plants are potentially situated in a diversity of environments, more or less shaped by human activities, according to socioeconomic interests, land use strategies as well as territorial, social and environmental dynamics. Hence, the management of *Xylella* sp. potentially addresses a multitude of different 'worlds' shaped by stakeholders' activities: agricultural sectors (e.g. olive oil production), forestry exploitation, nature conservation (e.g. Natura 2000 areas), ornamentation sectors (e.g. decorative plants), etc. In this communication, we intend to describe how a form of bio-invasion management emerges and faces the complexity of the different 'worlds' which get connected by the pathogen detection but also by management measures implemented in the territory. Based on a long-term field observation of the *Xylella* sp. situation development in Corsica (participant observation and semi-structured interviews), and relying on Girin's concept of management situations (Girin, 1990), we draw a chronology of management events that stresses the construction of different forms of management situations according to the location of the infected plants. Our study covers a period from winter 2015, where the management situation is framed by the knowledge available on the Puglia situation and seen as an agricultural problem, to winter 2017, where the management situation is framed by a vast part of the Corsica territory infected by *Xylella multiplex*, 28 plant species concerned, and seen as a multidimensional problem. During this period, we show that the management strategy (from preparedness to eradication and then containment), technical procedures, management settings, and of course, knowledge and stakeholder configuration changed, especially some actors' figures such as victims of *Xylella* sp. or whistle blowers (Chateauraynaud & Thorny, 1999). Hence, moving at the interface of different 'worlds', *Xylella* sp. produces a successive set of trials that challenge the management strategies and logic, and the implementation of which finally creates more disturbance in the territory than the pathogen itself.

Bibliography

Chateauraynaud & Thorny

Girin

LIFE RESILIENCE: prevention of *Xylella fastidiosa* in intensive olive and almond plantations applying productive green farming practices

Valverde P*, Barranco D, Trujillo I, Carrillo T, M. Diez C

**University of Córdoba, Córdoba (ES)*

Abstract: LIFE RESILIENCE is a European grant with the aim of developing sustainable strategies to reduce the potential spread of *Xylella fastidiosa* (XF) in intensive olive and almond orchards. To do so, LIFE RESILIENCE will demonstrate sustainable best practices and technologies for intensive Mediterranean olive and almond production systems, on 250 ha in Spain, Italy and Portugal. These practices will lower their water consumption and carbon footprint, increase biodiversity and resistance to pests and pathogens without compromising yield. In parallel, LIFE RESILIENCE will also develop new pathogen-resistant and productive olive genotypes as resilient options for olive producers in potentially infected areas, minimising the risk of losses due to XF and other pathogens. The directed crosses between resistant olive cultivars were carried out in 2017 and 2018. The first 500

seedlings coming from these crosses were planted in experimental fields at the end of 2018 for their agronomical evaluation. The plantation followed a randomised block design, with five metres between rows and two metres between trees, using the cultivars Picual, Frantoio, Arbequina and Arbosana as controls. Hundreds of genotypes, which are derived from potentially resistant crossings, will be planted in the same experimental fields during this year. Once selected according to their agronomical traits, the resistance to XF of the best-performing olive genotypes will be tested under controlled as well as field conditions. These potential new olive cultivars can give rise to olive oils with valuable organoleptical qualities, increasing the competitiveness of the sector.

Searching for *Xylella fastidiosa* solutions: survey natural enemies of Auchenorrhyncha eggs

Rodrigues I, Villa M, Baptista P, Fereres A, [Pereira JA*](#)

**Centro de Investigação de Montanha (CIMO), ESA, Instituto Politécnico de Bragança, Bragança (PT)*

The present work was presented in the framework of the Joint Annual Meeting of the EU Horizon 2020 Projects PONTE 'Pest Organisms Threatening Europe' (GA 635646) and XF-ACTORS 'Xylella fastidiosa Active Containment Through a multidisciplinary-Oriented Research Strategy' (GA 727987).

Abstract: The dangerous phytopathogenic bacteria *Xylella fastidiosa* (Wells et al., 1987) has been recently detected in Portugal (January 2019). This disease is transmitted horizontally from infected to non-infected plants by xylem-feeders that belong to the suborder Auchenorrhyncha. The information available until now about natural enemies is reduced. In this work the potential natural enemies of Auchenorrhyncha eggs, the most susceptible stage, were studied during the autumn/winter of 2018/2019. For that, from November 2018 to February 2019 before the egg hatching, on a biweekly basis, 10 samples of 50 g of rests of the remaining vegetation in the ground cover, mainly Poaceae, were collected in an olive grove. In the laboratory, leaves, particularly the interior part of the blade which is a common oviposition location for spittlebugs, were observed under binocular stereoscope. Viable eggs were introduced in petri dishes until hatching. A total of 647 egg-laying masses and 8,222 eggs with a mean of 12.7 eggs per egg laying was recorded. Egg masses were characterised and the action of predation, parasitism and fungi were recorded. Eggs presenting signs of parasitism plus predation were more than 50%. Intact field eggs were kept in controlled conditions until hatching of nymphs and evolution. The parasitoids were identified as *Paracentrobia* sp. (Trichogrammatidae) being the first report for the genus in Portugal. These results constitute an important opportunity to control the main insect vectors of *X. fastidiosa* and containing its spread.

Acknowledgement

This work has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under Grant Agreement N. 727987 'Xylella fastidiosa Active Containment Through a multidisciplinary-Oriented Research Strategy XF-ACTORS'.

Bibliography

Wells

ResiXO: a project aimed to develop resistant germoplasm for the protection of olive tree heritage in Salento (southern Apulia, Italy)

[La Notte P*](#), Melcarne G, Specchia F, Vanadia S, Altamura G, Boscia D

**Istituto per la Protezione Sostenibile delle Piante (CNR), Bari (IT)*

Abstract: With the general aim to find sustainable genetic/agronomic solutions for the coexistence of the strategic olive sector with the threat of the *Xylella fastidiosa* epidemic in Apulia, a five-year project, 'Strategies for the containment of olive quick decline: a research and study of resistant germoplasm for the protection of olive tree heritage in Salento (ResiXO)', co-funded in December 2018 by Apulia Region and CNR-Istituto Per la Protezione Sostenibile delle Piante. The Project has two main goals: several resistant