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### ► To cite this version:

Marie Serrie, Alain Blanc, Laurent Brun, Frédéric Gilles, Véronique Signoret, et al.. Let's find more resilient trees to reduce the use of phytosanitary products in orchards. Tersys Implanteus 1st Summer School (TISS1), Jul 2022, Avignon, France. <hal-04181863>

**HAL Id: hal-04181863**

**<https://hal.inrae.fr/hal-04181863v1>**

Submitted on 16 Aug 2023

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# Let's find more resilient trees to reduce the use of phytosanitary products in orchards

INRAE

## Designing resilient stone fruit trees via integrative phenotyping in low phytosanitary input orchards and Association genetics

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### Context:

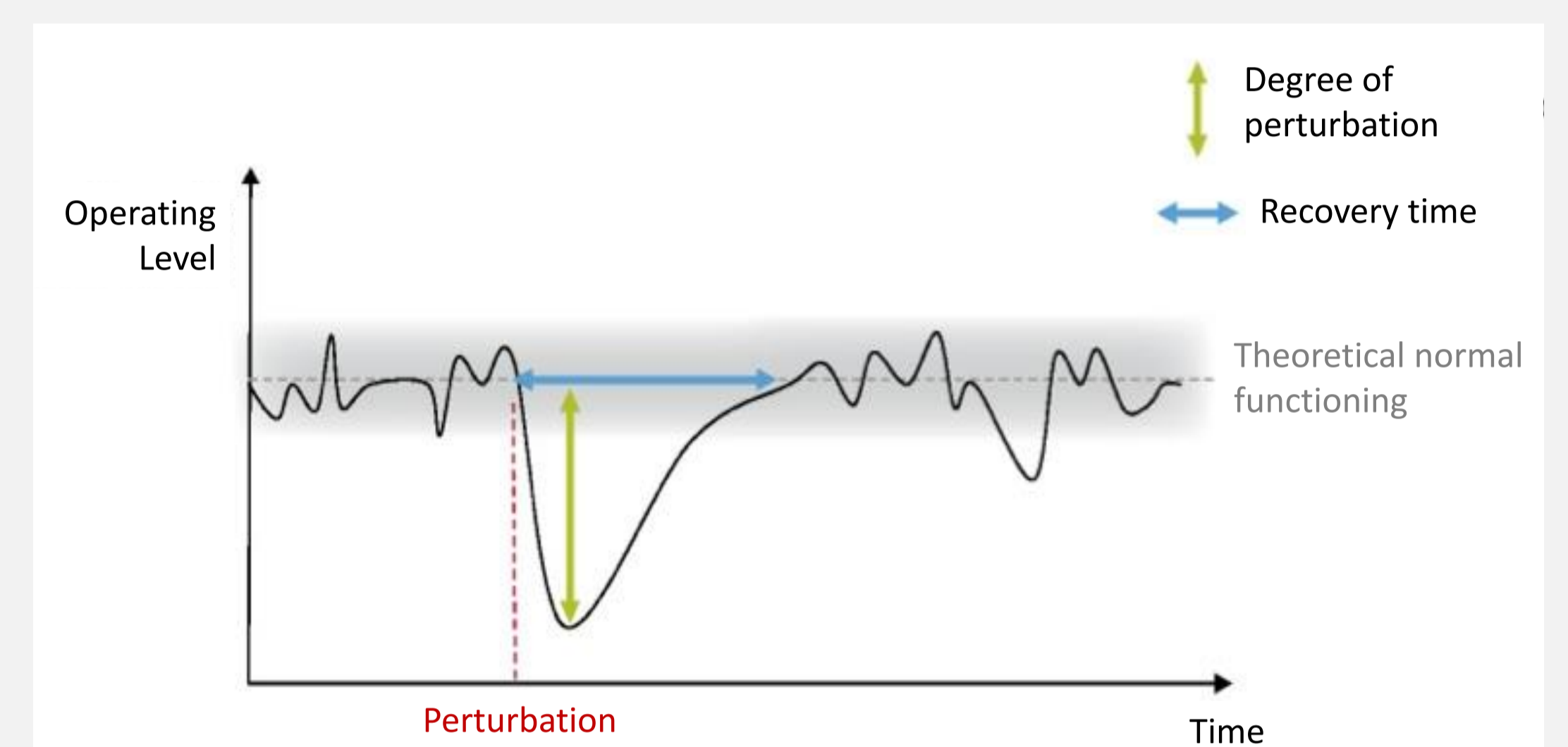
Stone fruit tree orchards suffer from attacks by multiple pests and diseases

Few varieties bear resistance genes and phytosanitary products remain the most effective means of control

There is an urgent societal and environmental demand to reduce pesticides

WE NEED RESILIENT VARIETIES i.e. varieties able to cope with biotic perturbations

The mobilization of the diversity of genetic resources is a promising lever to create resilient varieties



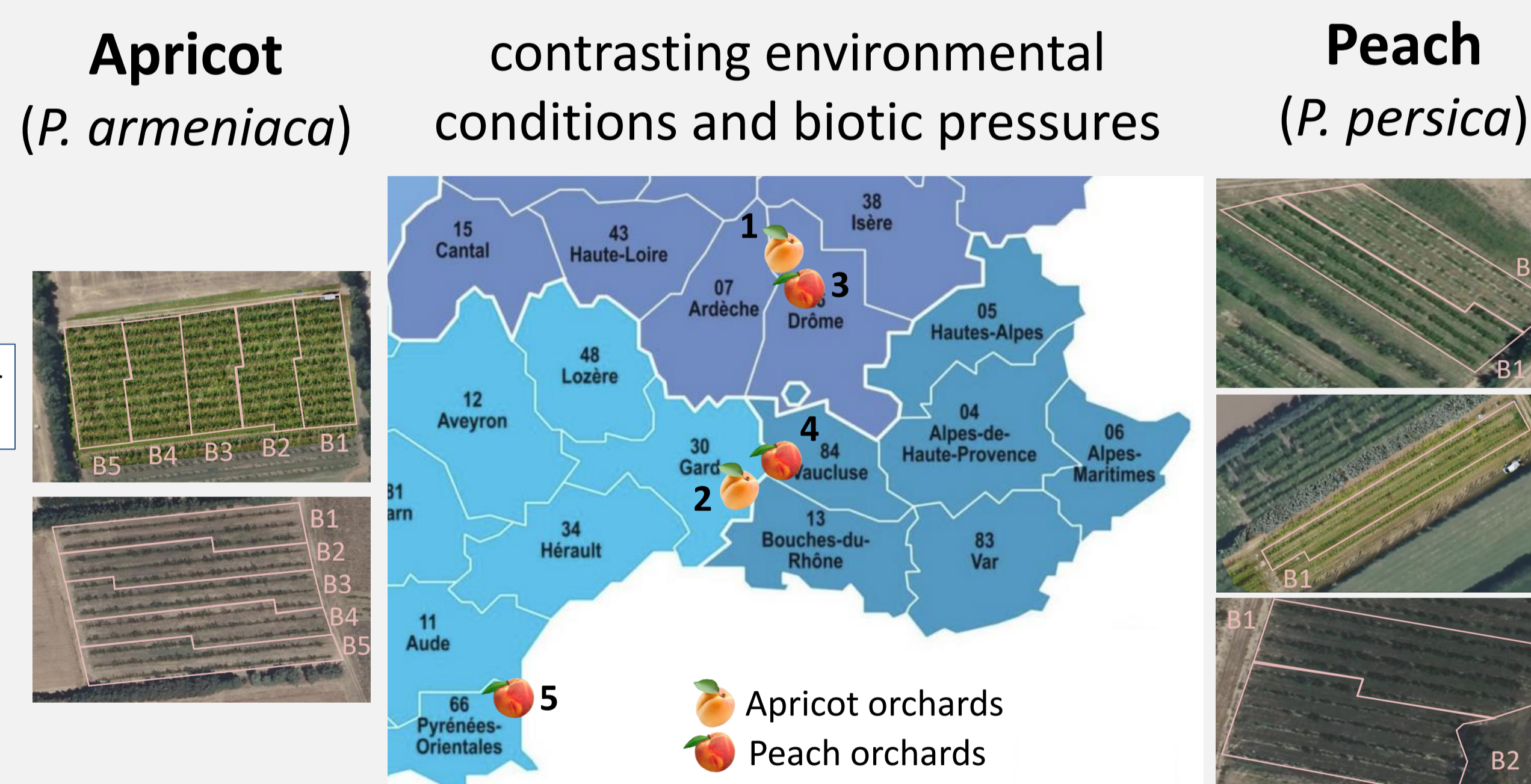
Schematic representation of a resilient individual adapted from Toubin et al. 2021

### The major objectives are to:

- Uncover the fundamental principles of resilience in stone fruit
- Find genetic markers associated to resilience and resistance/tolerance to major pests and diseases
- Identify potential resilient individuals useful for pre-breeding activities

## Experimental design

2 core collections with a large genetic diversity from various geographical origins



1. Saint-Marcel-Lès-Valence

2. Bellegarde

3. Étoile-sur-Rhône

4. Avignon

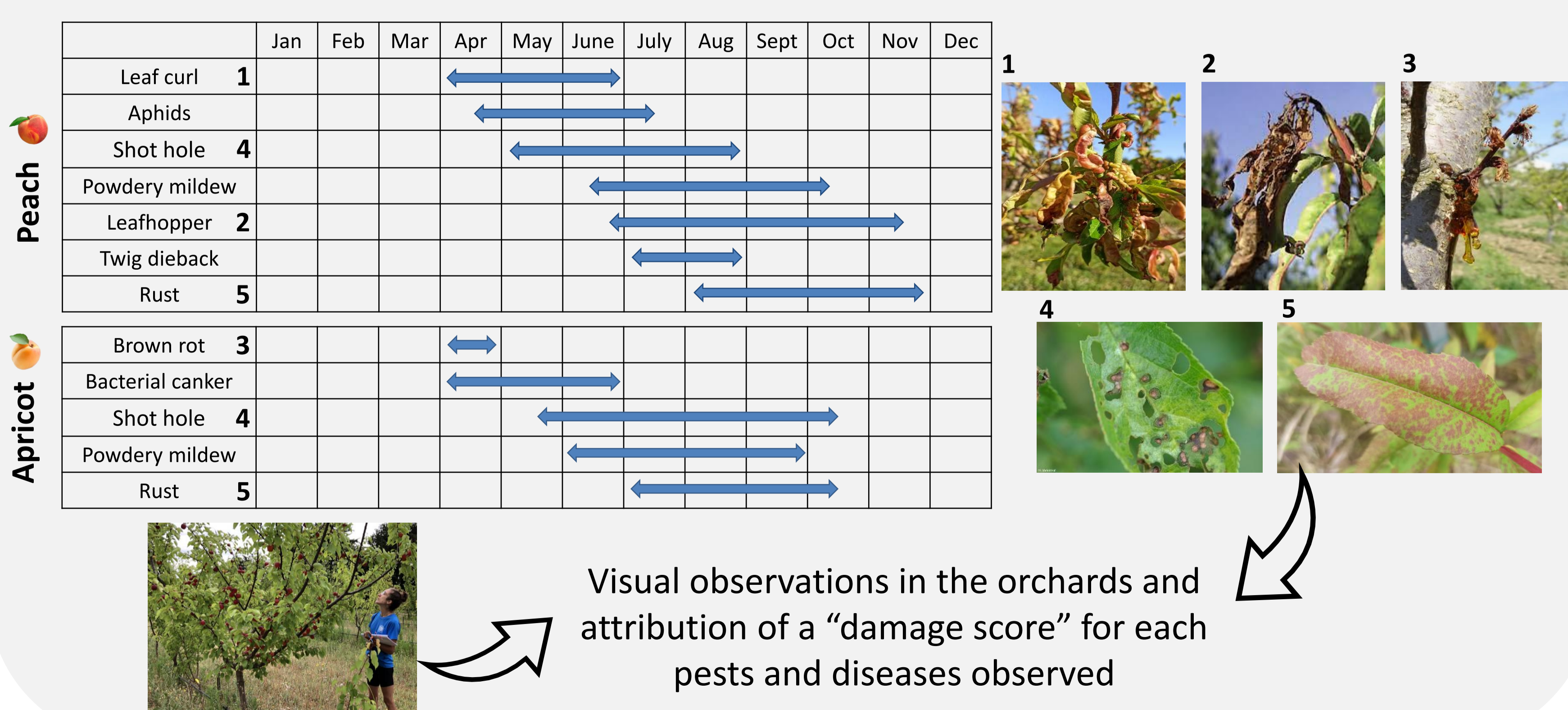
5. Torréilles

150 unique accessions replicated in 5 blocks planted in 2017 and 2018

206 unique accessions replicated in 1 or 2 blocks planted in 2019

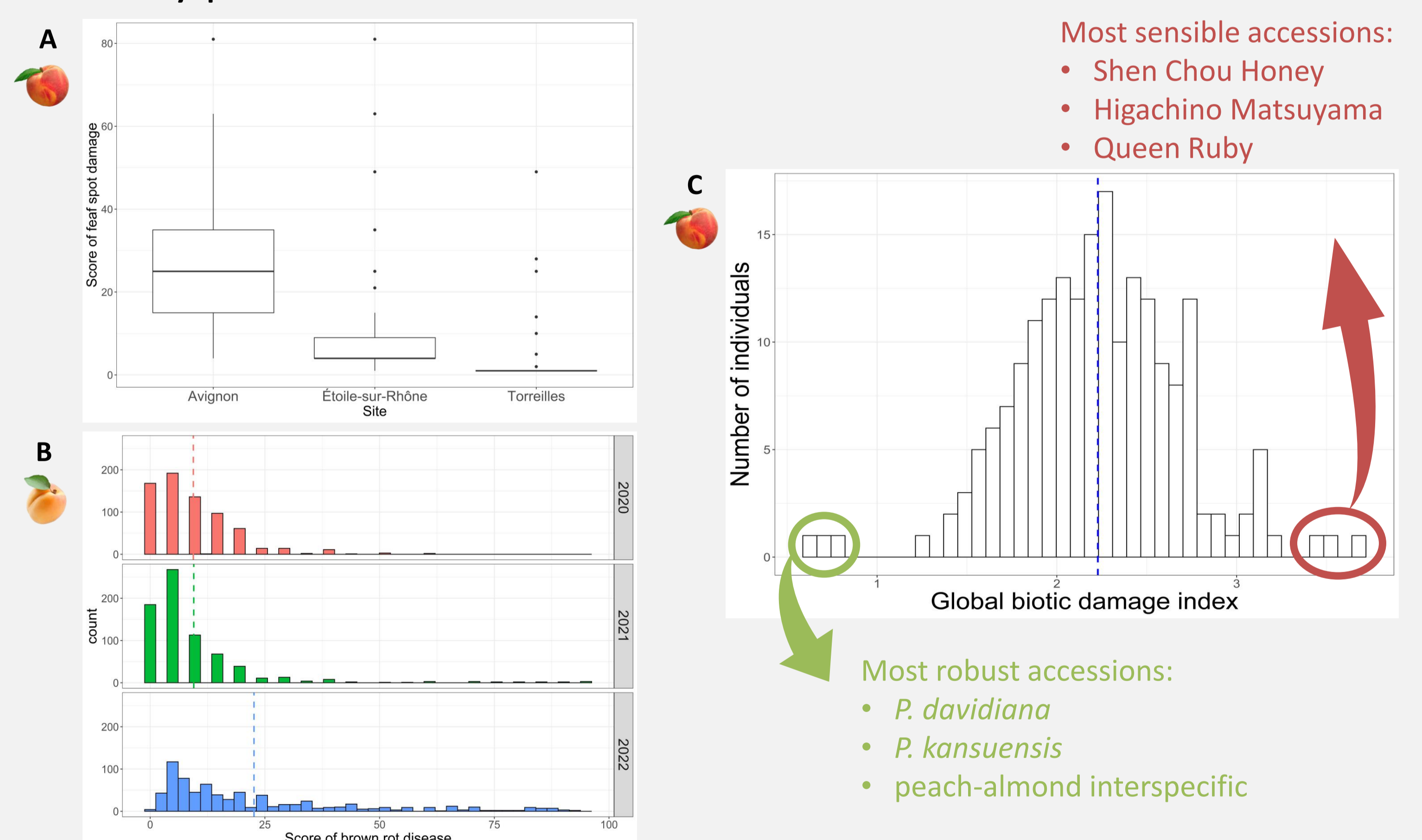
Management method: Low and targeted phytosanitary protection

## Observations performed



## Preliminary results

- Broad and differentiated phenotypic response: observed heterogeneity of genotype sensibility to pests and diseases
- Strong effect of the environment: necessity of multi-environment trials
- Identification of more « robust » accessions which seem suited to low phytosanitary protection



(A) Boxplot of leaf spot damage scores in 2021 for the three sites for peach. (B) Histogram of brown rot damage scores in Saint-Marcel-Lès-Valence from 2020 to 2022 for apricot. (C) Histogram of the 2021 global biotic damage index for peach (i.e. sum of the damage score of all the pests and diseases observed for each accession this year)

## Perspectives

- Multi-annual and multi-trait analyses: quantifying the annual impact of biotic stresses on tree health
- Studying the interaction between pests and diseases
- Identifying indicators to quantify resilience: vegetative growth, fruit production, photosynthetic activity, etc.
- Develop methods for genome-wide association studies (GWAS)
- Compare resilience traits between peach and apricot: interpretation of biological significance and implications for breeding

Special Thanks to SEFRA and SICA-Centrex experimental research stations, UE AHM and UERI Gotheron from INRAE for the implantation and maintenance of the peach and apricot core collections