

# Adaptation of winter oilseed rape to Coleopteran pests in a context of climate change and Phosmet withdrawal.

Focus on the Adaptacol<sup>2</sup> project



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# Context in France

- **Dryness at sowing (August)** -> difficulties in the establishment of winter oilseed rape WOSR.
- **Outbreak of some pests**, in particular cabbage stem flea beetle (*Psylliodes chrysocephala*) and rape winter stem weevil (*Ceutorhynchus picitarsis*).

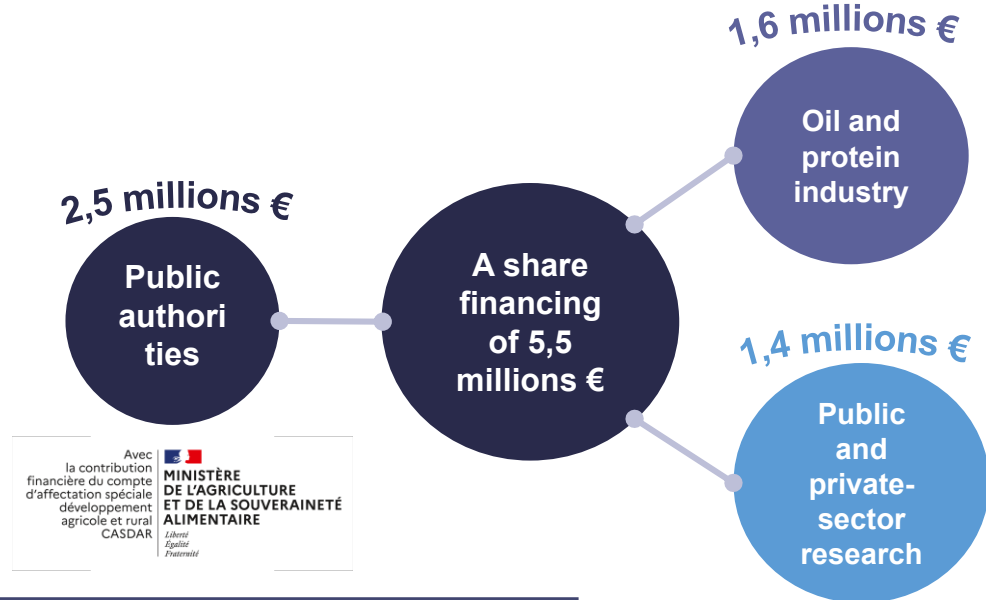
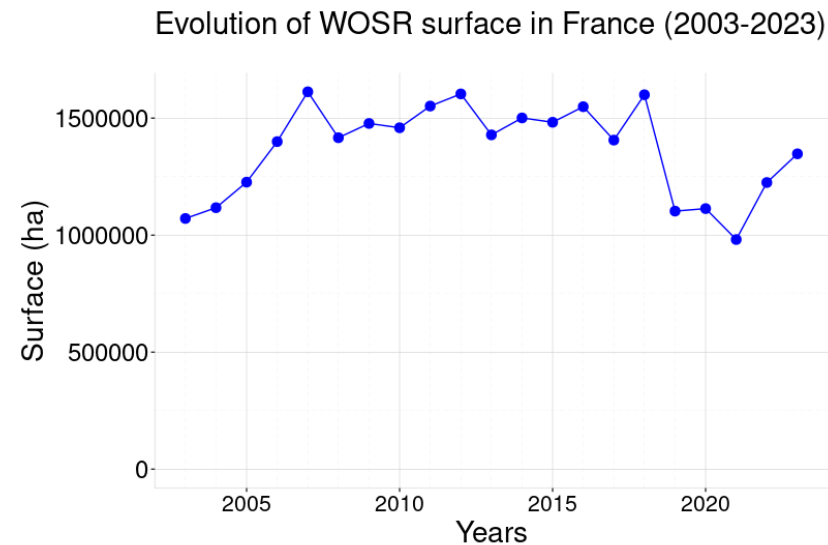
➔ WOSR is more exposed and susceptible to pests

- **Insecticides are not sufficient enough :**

- Development of strong resistance to pyrethroids (*Bothorel et al., 2018*)
- Non-registration of active substances: **no insecticides available for use in autumn in some regions.**

➔ Heavy losses of oilseed rape yield and surfaces

➔ More than ever, pest management requires a combination of agro-ecological levers.



A massive 3-year (2022-2025) financing plan to find new operational alternative strategies to reduce attacks and harmfulness caused by these pests

# 8 projects working on 4 axes



## Improving knowledge about pests and their natural enemies

**AdaptaCol<sup>2</sup> (Terres Inovia)**  
Epidemiology, biology of RWSW and natural enemies

**AltisOr (INRAE)**  
Characterisation of CSFB olfactory receptors

**LEGO (INRAE)**  
CSFB intensive breeding



## Deploying solutions to farmers

### AdaptaCol<sup>2</sup> (Terres Inovia)

- ▶ Leading regional committees
- ▶ Support for the "Robust Rapeseed" initiative
- ▶ Updating decision rules and developing forecasting tools



## Identify solutions at plant level

### Biocontrol

#### Development

**Colzactise (De Sangosse)**  
Formulation of a deterrent product

**Ctrl-alt (INRAE)**  
Identification of attractive VOC\*

#### Optimisation

**Projet (Certis)**  
Outils technologiques associés à un produit de biocontrôle

**VELCO-A (BASF)**  
Conditions for using an entomopathogenic fungus

**AdaptaCol<sup>2</sup> (Terres Inovia)**  
Evaluating the effectiveness and conditions of use of new solutions

### Genetics

**RESALT (INRAE)**  
Resources for building CSFB-resistant varieties

**AdaptaCol<sup>2</sup> (Terres Inovia)**  
Varietal classification of tolerance to pests

### Agronomy

- AdaptaCol<sup>2</sup> (Terres Inovia)**
- ▶ Evaluation of levers to promote robustness in WOSR
  - ▶ Varietal mixtures




## Identify solutions at field and landscape level


**AdaptaCol<sup>2</sup> (Terres Inovia)**  
Evaluation of territorial strategies

**Ctrl-alt (INRAE)**  
Development of a Push and Pull strategy using service plants and VOC\*

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**Agromy**

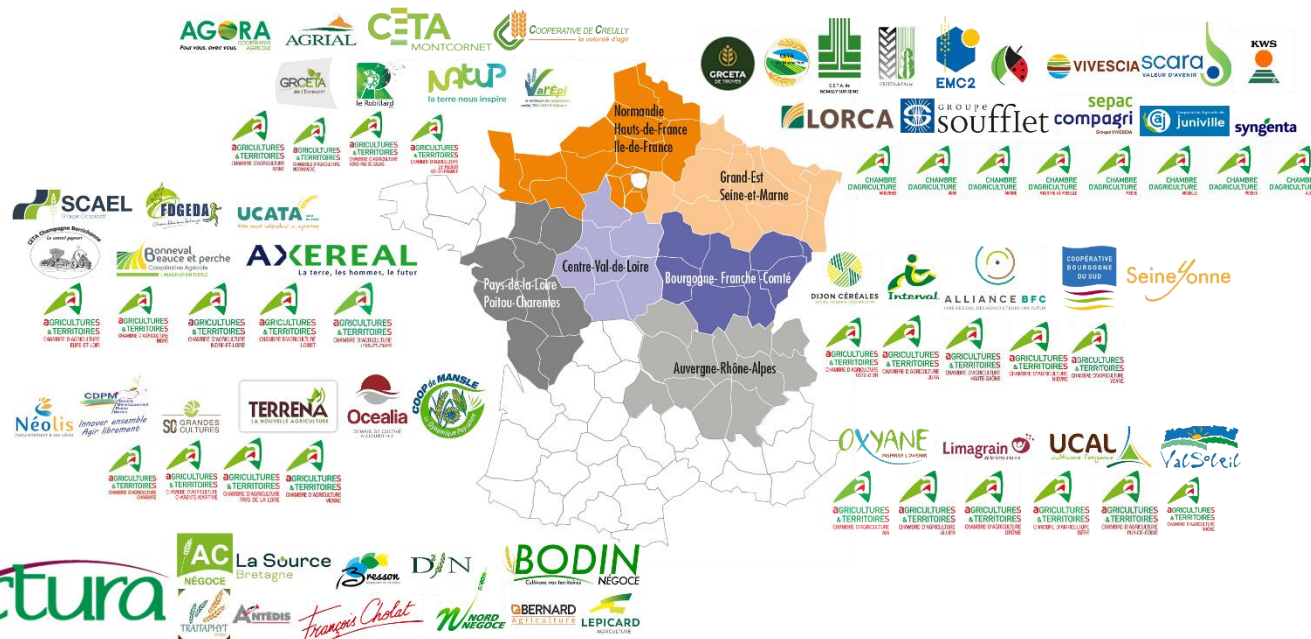
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# The Adaptacol<sup>2</sup> approach

Supporting farmers and agricultural technicians to find and adopt as quickly as possible new agroecological strategies at different time and space scales.

- Acquiring references on alternative levers
- Mobilising research and development stakeholders to provide coordinated support for farmers



Information sharing through regional meetings:

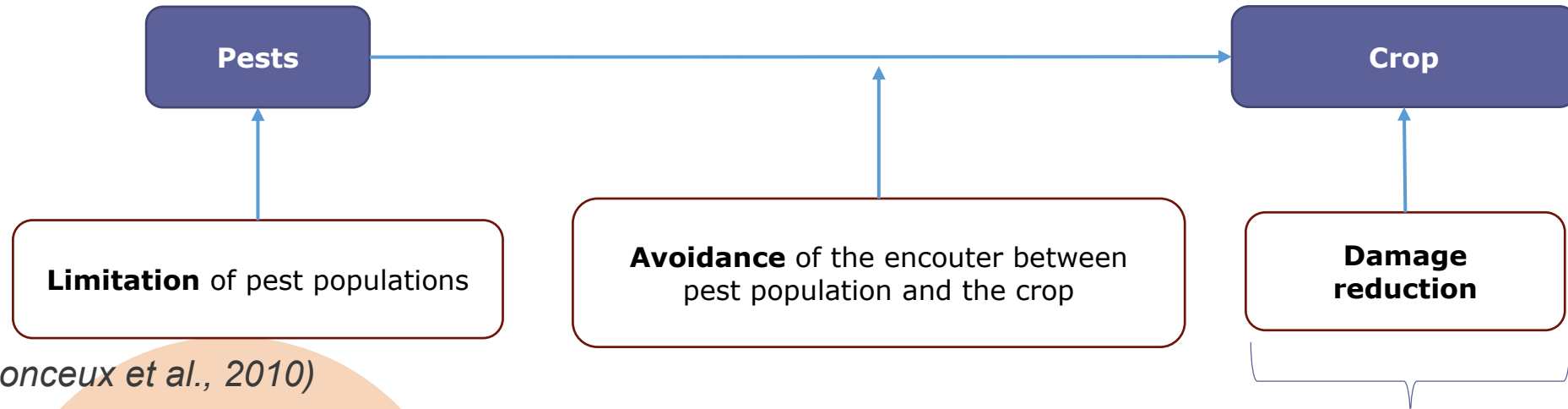
- More than 100 stakeholders involved (distribution, advisers, agricultural education, plant protection and seed companies)
- Presentation of technical results and feedbacks
- Co-construction of:
  - New management strategies
  - Protocols and trial networks
  - Concerted communication actions

With the participation for the equipment needed for experimentation:

- **Seeds** : Brevant, DSV, KWS Mais France, KWS Momont, LG Semences, LIDEA, Mas Seeds, RAGT Semences, Semences de France
- **Crop protection products and biostimulants** : Syngenta, Corteva, Sumi-Agro, UPL, ViaVegetale, Adama, Gaiago.



# Support for the "Robust Rapeseed" initiative

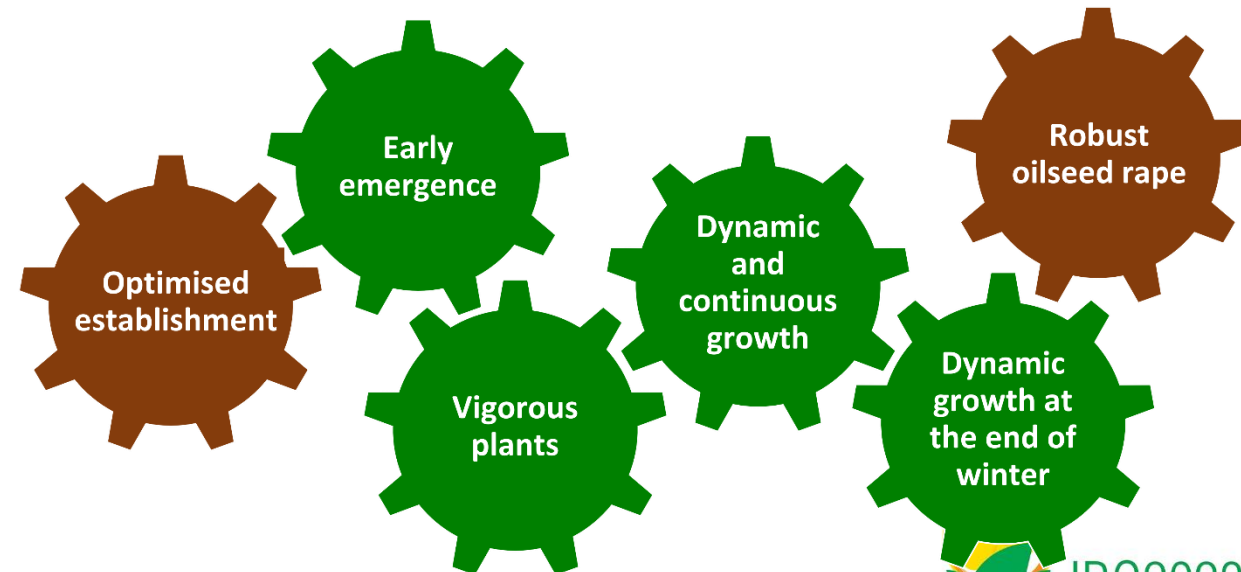


*(Attoumani-Ronceux et al., 2010)*

## « Robust WOSR » initiative (Sauzet and Cadoux, 2019) :

An approach developed by Terres Inovia to understand and adapt the most favorable practices to the context of the field, based on plot observatories and support tools.

### A robust oilseed rape

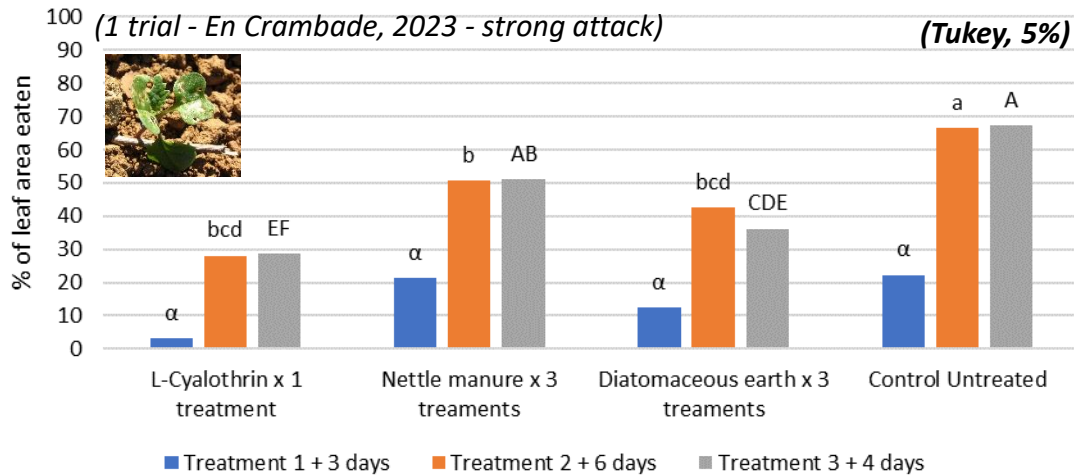




# Evaluating the efficacy and conditions of use of new solutions

Since 2017/18, Terres Inovia tested more than 20 alternatives to insecticides against Coleoptera pests : macroorganisms, natural substances, ...

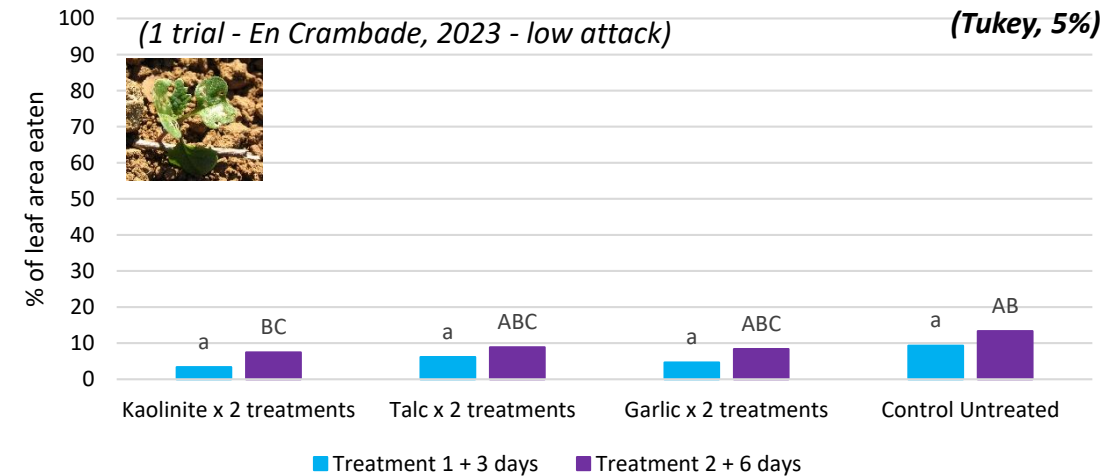
LS means of the % of leaf area eaten by CSFB



Only 1 treatment of Karate Zeon (0.05L/ha). 3 applications for others modalities. Efficacy evaluated after each treatment.

Good efficacy of **diatomaceous earth**, similar to L-Cyhalothrin (no strong pyrethroid resistance).

LS means of the % of leaf area eaten by CSFB



2 applications for each modality. Efficacy evaluated after each treatment.

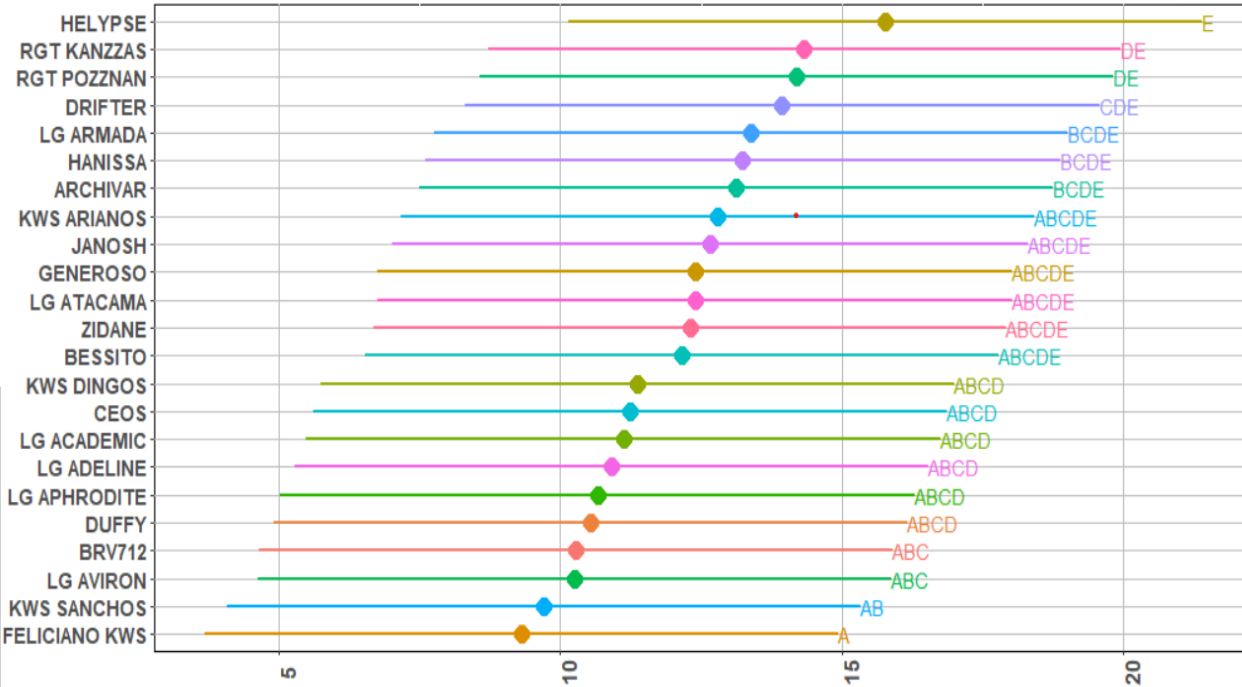
Good efficacy of **kaolinite** after 1 or 2 applications in a low attack context.

- The efficacy is often limited, and conditions of use need to be defined.
  - Protocols have to be adapted and applications to be repeated.



# Varietal classification of tolerance to pests

17 trials, 2023 – Tukey test –  $\alpha=10\%$



Number of larvae per plant (adjusted and weighted average)

		Number of larvae per plant				
		1 : low	2	3 : medium	4	5 : high
% of plants with symptoms	1 : low	FELICIANO KWS		LG ARMADA	KWS ARIANOS KWS WIKOS	
	2		LG ATLAS	ZIDANE	HANNELI	RGT KANZZAS
	3 : medium	KWS SANCHOS LG AVIRON	KWS DINGOS LG ACADEMIC LG AUSTIN RGT OZZONE	BESSITO GENEROSO LG ATACAMA	HANISSA RGT POZZNAM RGT SWAZZI	HELYPSE
	4	HELIOTT ATTICA	BRV712 CEOS	JANOSH DUFFY HELLEKIS	BRV714 ARCHIVAR	
	5 : high				DRIFTER	LID ULTIMO

Varietal differences highlighted among marketed varieties (*Van Boxsom et Robert, 2022*) :

- Vigour
- Presence of CSFB larvae
- Insect damage



Provide an advice adapted to farmers

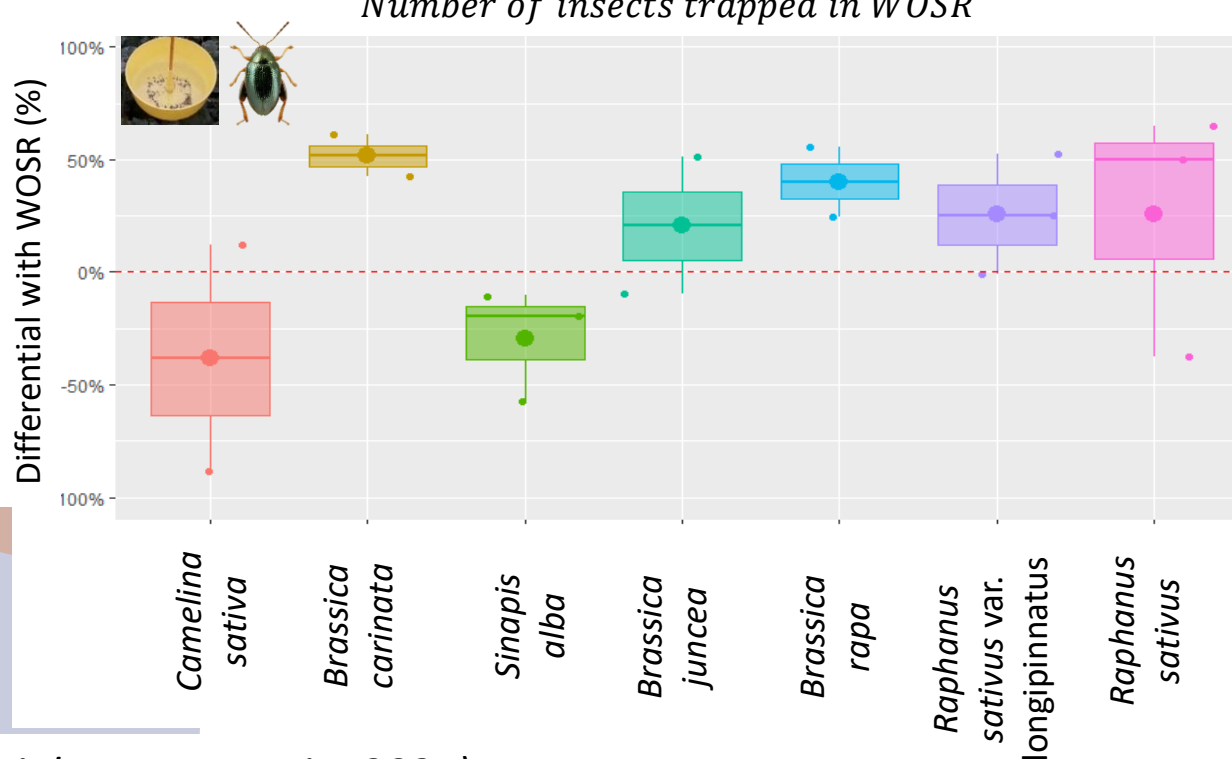




# Evaluation of a territorial strategy

- Several cruciferous species are more attractive than *Brassica napus* for feeding and egg laying (Williams and Cook, 2010)
- Several studies have demonstrated the interest of using cruciferous plants at the field scale (mainly *Brassica rapa*) to manage CSFB (Buechi, 1990; Büchi, 1995; Barari *et al.*, 2005).

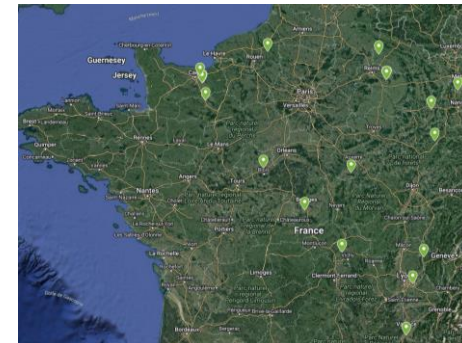
$\frac{\text{Number of insect trapped in the plot} - \text{Number of insects trapped in WOSR}}{\text{Number of insects trapped in WOSR}}$



*Raphanus sativus* var.  
*longipinnatus*



# Evaluation of a territorial strategy




Divert CSFB (and RWSW) away from WOSR fields during flight periods by using crucifers that are more attractive than oilseed rape.

Fodder radish + other species



**A strong mobilisation of stakeholders to test this strategy :**

- In 2023 -> at least 17 networks of fields monitored (WOSR + trap crops), including 
- In 2024 -> the evaluation is ongoing.

# Conclusion

- **Le project Adaptacol<sup>2</sup> aims to:**
  - Built with development and research stakeholders agreed ecological strategies.
  - To support the deployment of solutions so that they can be rapidly adopted by all.
  - Explore as many levers as possible, that can be mobilised as part of an integrated protection strategy, both at the field and regional level.
  - Incorporate the results of the other Plan projects as soon as possible.
- **A very strong mobilisation of partners ... and collaborators of all professions of Terres Inovia. Many thanks to all!**

# Thank you for your attention.

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