



Microgels to replace synthetic herbicides to control willow in water-catchment wetlands

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Types of Biocontrol

- Classical agents (usually insects or fungi) are introduced from their exotic range, reared here, and released with little or no further intervention.
 - E.g. classical use of a plant pathogen is the white smut fungus Entyloma ageratinae on mist flower Ageratina riparia.
- Inundative a naturally occurring pathogen is mass produced and applied in a manner of ways - does not persist and needs to be reapplied.
 - Cut-stump paste formulation
 - Targeted to the pest species (not broad spectrum)

Drivers for change

- Increased public awareness about chemical residues
- Removal / deregistration of herbicides
- New Zealand Forest
 Certification scheme –
 push for residue free
 timber products



Issues with glyphosate

Journal of Applied Ecology



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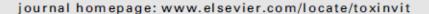
Synergistic effects of glyphosate formulation and parasite infection on fish malformations and survival

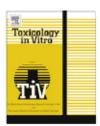
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Contents lists available at SciVerse ScienceDirect

Toxicology in Vitro





A glyphosate-based herbicide induces necrosis and apoptosis in mature rat testicular cells *in vitro*, and testosterone decrease at lower levels

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Residues and public health

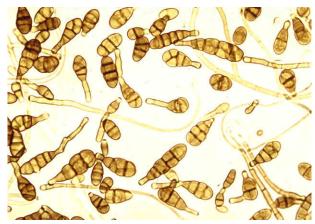
- A portion of all herbicides applied to forests, croplands, roadsides and gardens are inevitably lost to water bodies
- Four glyphosate formulations have been demonstrated to induce apoptosis (i.e. cell death) and necrosis in human umbilical, embryonic and placental cells.
- Adjuvants amplified the toxicity induced by glyphosate through changes to human cell permeability
- Conventional willow control in wetland areas is undertaken in New Zealand using an application of glyphosate to cut stumps – including water catchments.

Microbial formulations

- Formulation of either micro-organisms or their metabolites, that is mass-produced to have a pathological effect on a target weed are part of a new micro-technology platform.
- Can include; fungi, bacteria, viruses, protozoans
- Specifically, for a fungalmicrobial formulation, the active ingredient is a wood-rot / parasitic fungus, e.g.
 Chondrostereum purpurerum / Sclerotium sclerotiorum

Micro-technologies

- Micro-technologies: involves rearing the fungus / bacteria, in bulk, whilst preserving its infectivity, and ability to function e.g. degrade lignin
- This requires knowledge of;
 - fungal biology
 - reproductive physiology and
 - Optimum medium for inoculum production
 - Optimum conditions for inoculum production





Current commercial products

ChontrolTM Paste

A biological herbicide for the inhibition of resprouting and regrowth from cut stumps of alders (red and sitka) in rights-of way and forest vegetation management

COMMERCIAL

READ THE LABEL BEFORE USING POTENTIAL SENSITIZER KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

REGISTRATION NO: 27823 PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS ACT

GUARANTEE: Chondrostereum purpureum Strain PFC2139 10⁵ to 10⁷ Colony
Forming Units per Kg.
Net contents: 1.0 kg
Store the product under refrigeration temperatures (4°C)
Lot #: Date of Manufacture:

MycoLogic Inc., c/o IDC, University of Victoria, Victoria, BC Canada V8W 2Y2 (250) 721-7104





- Chontrol Paste™ cutstump paste for woody tree weeds.
- Sarritor for dandelion (Taraxacum officinale)
- Camperico for turf grass (Poa annua)
- Smoulder for dandelion (Taraxacum officinale)

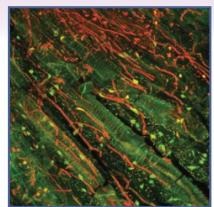
Mode of action

Fungal wood-rooters



Fungal root-rotters (overseas)





Once in the soil, *Phoma macrostoma* enters the roots and then the fungus (red) grows towards the plant's vascular system (green), as shown by microscopic imaging.

- •Chondrostereum purpureum Silverleaf has been found in dead wood from grey willow and *Tremetes* versicolor has been found in dead wood of Chinese Privet (Ward et al. 1999)
- •work by secreting wood-digestive enzymes



Cut stump control

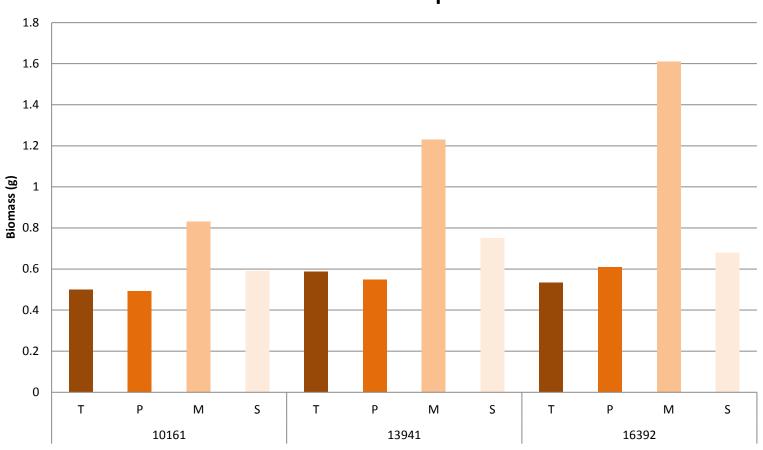
- Hunua Catchment trials 2009
 - Re-sprouting-willow suppressed
 - Using inoculum –plugs of Chondrostereum
 - Also with combinations of other wood-rot fungi
 - Durable, systemic control after 2-years
 - Low-tech approach → success!
 - Therefore if we invested more time and money, we would get a greater success?
 - Needed to consider a highertech approach



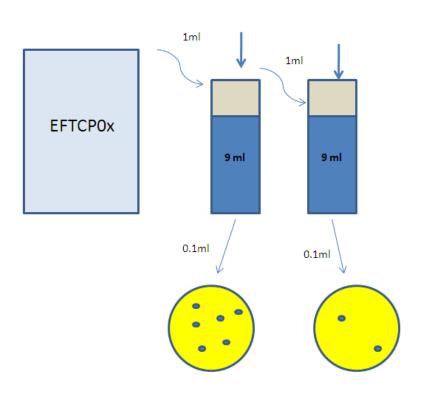
In-field trial on willow at Hunuas
Thanks to Sue Bunning, AC, Water Care for access

Biomass studies - substrates





Colony Forming Units (CFU)



- Mean CFU/ml EFT 13 = 3.3×10^7 (1.3×10⁴ SE)
- Mean CFU/ml EFT 14 = $2.9 \times 10^7 (1.5 \times 10^4 \text{ SE})$

 Chontrol Paste™ CFU registered product available at 10⁵-10⁷.

EnForm Tech Formulation technology

- Proprietary Surface Fermentation Technology platform named Surface Technology (ST)
- Biofungicide: MonitorTM (*Trichoderma viridie*)
- Bioinsecticide: BiosoftTM (Beauveria bassiana)
 - Formulation of Serratia entomophila for biological copntrol of grass grubs (Johnson et al. 2001).
- Bionemeticide: YorkerTM (Paecilomyces liacinus)
- Agriland Biotech Ltd (IND) now works for commercial launching of MetasoftTM (*Metarhizium anisopliae*), VertisoftTM (*Verticillium lecanii*) and N-shieldTM (*Pochonia clamydosporia*) using ST

Glasshouse cut-stump trial

Woody host	Formulation trialled	Season
Poplar	EFT 13 EFT 14	Summer
Grey willow	EFT 13 EFT 14	Summer Winter
Crack willow	EFT 13 EFT 14	Summer Winter

Glasshouse application



Glasshouse results

Species	TT	Mean stump mass	T-value	s.d.
Grey	EFT 14	44.64	0.49	63.9
Grey	Gly-360	36.89	0.024*	32.9
Grey	Water	46.70	n/a	66.1

Glasshouse results



Species	TT	Live shoots
Crack	EFT 13	O _a
Crack	EFT 14	O _a
Crack	Gly-360	O _a
Crack	Control	87 _b

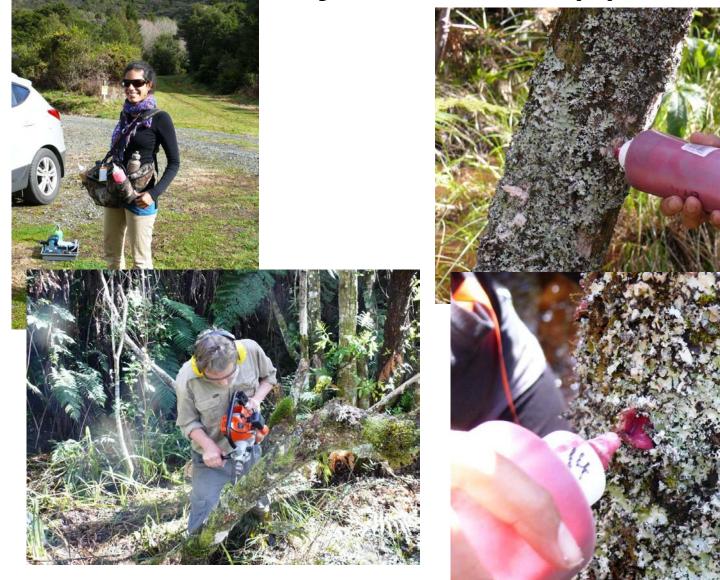
Cut-stump field-application



Cut-stump field-results

Species	TT	Mean number of live shoots	t-value
Crack	EFT 13	5.2	0.031*
Crack	EFT 14	3.5	0.0010*
Crack	Water	21.7	n/a

Drill and inject field-application



Field-trial results



50% of all inoculated stumps have

Micro-gel: Stage 1 - Protoype

- Efficacy against range of species
- Shelf-life >12 months
- Summer and winter efficacy
- Two types of delivery system:
 - Cut-stump (paste)
 - Drill and inject

 Comparable togreater number of CFU's compared to commercial product



Stage 2: Product development

- Developed an efficient way of bulk production (>20 kg)
- Ensure stability and shelf life with appropriate formulation
- Test in the field and make improvements if necessary
- Commence application technology development
- Commence patenting
- Commence registration for product, and market and distribute product.



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