



Use of biological products in Australian vegetable production

with focus on soil biology

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- Definition and scope
- What's out there? Types & functions
- Evaluating biologicals: how to pick your champions
- Best bet strategy to make your biologicals work





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- Biological products (or in short biologicals) are products derived from living organisms (i.e. plants, animals, microorganisms...). (according to www.croplife.org)
- A biological chemical product is an agricultural chemical product where the active constituent comprises or is derived from a living organism (plant, animal, micro-organism, etc.), with or without modification. (definition derived from https://apvma.gov.au/node/11196)





Umbrella term for a wide range of product types, which comprise a growing segment of horticultural inputs:

- tendency towards use of more "natural" products, considered more sustainable and environmentally logic
- cost reduction: desire to reduce the input of expensive synthetic products
- some synthetics alleged to have negative impact on soil & aboveground biology
- pesticides: broad spectrum, environmental persistent chemicals being withdrawn from market,
 resistance build-up in many pathogen populations → need for (selective) alternatives.
- Most biologicals/biopesticides have no re-entry limits, no harvest withholding periods to worry about and no residues (MRL).





Remarks:

"biological" versus certified organic: is not an official certification







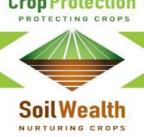


• A bit of a jungle: no regulating body in Australia for all biologicals - biological products are not necessarily meeting their claims (e.g. stimulating soil biology, boosting plant defence and growth, soil ameliorant...).

Exception: biopesticides, products containing plant hormones

Biomimicry: many synthetic products are based on biological originals (e.g. pyrethrins, strobilurins)





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Types:

- Biological chemicals: substances derived from living organisms (amino acids, vitamins, enzymes...)
- Microbials: bacteria, micro-algae, protozoans, fungi, viruses, *microscopic nematodes*
- Seaweed extracts
- Fish extracts
- Plant extracts including oils extracted from seed or other plant parts
- Macro-invertebrates
- Blends of different types
- Grey zone: humic/fulvic acids, blends of biological and synthetic compounds





Functions (Use):

- Biopesticides:
 - control of pests, diseases and weeds
 - APVMA registration:
 - * "biological crop protection products", except macro-invertebrates
 - * data on **efficacy**, phytotoxicity, ecotoxicology and residues, formulation
 - * time consuming + expensive -> for small crops not worth the investment
 - Example: Biofungicides for controlling soil-borne diseases
 - * Modes of action: competition, antagonism (antibiotics), parasitism, ISR
 - * Types: mainly **microbial** (bacterial: *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens, Streptomyces lydicus* fungal: *Aureobasidium pullulans, Coniothyrium minitans*)
 - * Remark: many biofungicides are **not registered** and are sold as plant growth stimulating products (e.g. *Trichoderma harzianum*) + **next-generation products** in pipeline





Functions (Use):

- Biostimulants (Plant growth stimulating products)/Plant defence enhancing products:
 - Alleged stimulation of soil biology and plant growth/defence
 - APVMA registration:
 - * not required
 - * no data on **efficacy**, phytotoxicity, ecotoxicology and residues
 - * low threshold to commercialise \rightarrow many products on market \rightarrow hard to assess efficacy
 - Modes of action: symbiosis, induced systemic resistance (ISR), competition, ...

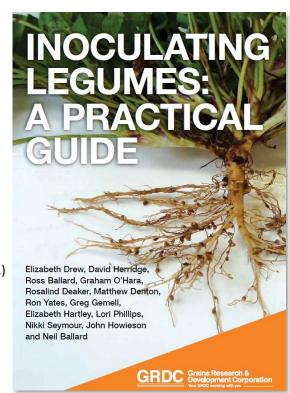




Functions (Use):

- Biostimulants example: Bacterial inoculants for nitrogen fixation
 - What?
- * **Facultative symbiosis** root colonisation by bacteria (rhizobia) stimulation of **root nodulation** *natural nitrogen fertilizer!*
- * Matching crops: various strains of rhizobia
- Use:
- * All **legume** plants (incl. cover crops!)
 - ⇔ still debate for **non-legume** plants (e.g. *Azospirillum* spp., *Azotobacter* spp.)
- * Different formulations; only a few manufacturers/suppliers
- Quality control #cfu guaranteed









Functions (Use):

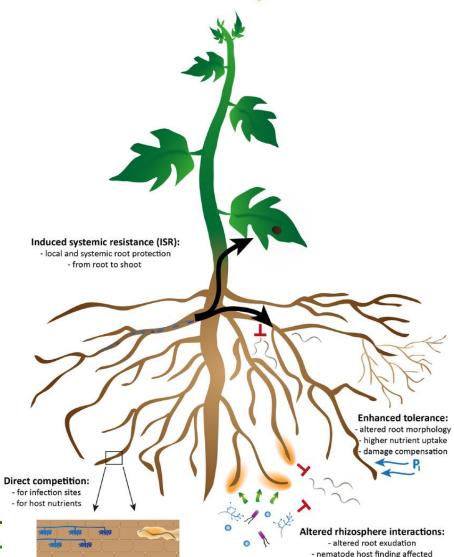
- Biostimulants/plant defence enhancer example: Mycorrhizal inoculants
 - What?
- * **Obligate symbiosis** root colonisation by beneficial fungi (vesicular arbuscular mycorrhizae, VAM)
- * Enhance **plant defence** (incl. ISR), uptake of (immobile) **nutrients** (e.g. P, Zn), **soil aggregation** (glomalin) & **soil moisture** management + reduce **transplant shock**...
- Use:
- * Various hosts, not all crops match:

High: Apiaceae (e.g. carrot)/Amaryllidaceae (e.g. onion, leek)/legumes

Moderate: Solanaceae (e.g. capsicum, potato)

None: brassicas/Amaranthaceae (e.g. spinach, beetroot)

* Forest versus agricultural environment: **disturbance challenges**! (tillage, fumigation, crop rotations, OM...)



different rhizosphere microbiome





For a non-exhaustive list of biologicals available in Australia, visit our biological products database:

https://www.soilwealth.com.au/resources/global-scan-and-reviews/biological-products-database/



BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS DATABASE - BY APVMA REGISTRATION, TYPE, TRADE NAME





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General rules of thumb:

- Products containing live organisms preferred over extracts of living organisms (but limit the number of different species)
- Be sure the label has a guaranteed analysis Know what you are getting!
- Use fresh products look for those that last 18 months to two years
- Avoid using products that require refrigeration
- If label recommends ongoing applications enabling the expression of their many specific and beneficial roles in your crop.

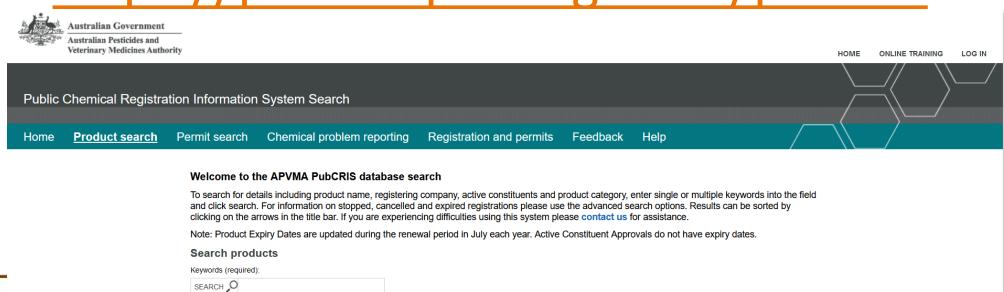




Additional checklist for biopesticides:

- Efficacy guaranteed only for registered biopesticides!
- Check availability of registered biopesticides first, before considering unregistered biopesticides:

https://portal.apvma.gov.au/pubcris



Product, ID, registrant, pest, host, or active. Searches on phrases should be enclosed in double quotation marks e.g. "adf clothing".





Additional checklist for Plant Growth stimulants (Biostimulants)/Plant Defence enhancers – Questions to ask the manufacturer/distributor:

- Supporting claims:
 - Availability of any replicated field trial/research data?
 - Has any independent research been conducted?
 - Are there any **refereed** journal papers?
- Has this product worked **under my local conditions**: similar soil type, crop, climatic conditions
- Any known adverse crop effects or other risks (climatic conditions, withholding periods, residues, impact on beneficials, PPE needed...)?
- Is there quality control and analysis data available?





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Integrated approach key to success:

- Biologicals are the cherries on the cake, but the cake needs to be good quality first!
- Soil moisture, soil pH, soil structure
- Nutrition levels
- Crop rotations
- Crop protection: varietal diversity, biopesticides with different modes of action
- Compatibility with synthetics (fertilisers, fungicides, bactericides, fumigants...)
- Organic matter (OM > 5%; OC > 3%) is your gold: compost (introduces its own soil biology!),
 cover crops, reduced tillage





Do your own research and set up a small scale trial:

- Know the efficacy before going big!
- Include an untreated control for comparison





How to monitor change in soil biology:

 Composition of soil biology communities is highly dynamic: snapshot (micro)biological tests don't give the full picture

Use indicator variables:

- Soil structure: Water infiltration, aggregate size & stability, penetration resistance, dispersion, bulk density, soil texture
- Nutrition availability (standard nutrition soil test)
- Pressure of soil-borne disease and pests

- ...





Thanks for your attention!