

*A new CpGV isolate overcoming *Cydia pomonella* resistance to Granulovirus: improvement of the virus efficiency by pressure of selection on resistant hosts.*

Marie Berling¹, Christine Blachere-Lopez¹, Olivier Soubabère², Yannis Tallot², Miguel Lopez Ferber¹, Benoît Sauphanor³, Antoine Bonhomme²

¹ EMA, centre LGEI, 6 avenue de Clavières 30100 ALES, France

² NPP (Arysta LifeScience), 35 avenue Léon Blum 64 000 Pau, France

³ INRA, unité PSH, Agroparc, 84914 AVIGNON Cedex 9, France



Cydia pomonella, a major pest on apple and pears



Photo Graciela Quintana, INTA

Worldwide pest under temperate climates (except Far east)

1-4 generations per year

Many *C.p.* populations have become resistant to chemicals

CpGV, Cydia pomonella Granulovirus

- First isolated in Mexico in 1964
→ Mexican isolate
- Kills the larvae by ingestion



- > 100,000 super-developed hectares sprayed every year
- In organic orchard (20%) and in IPM (80%)

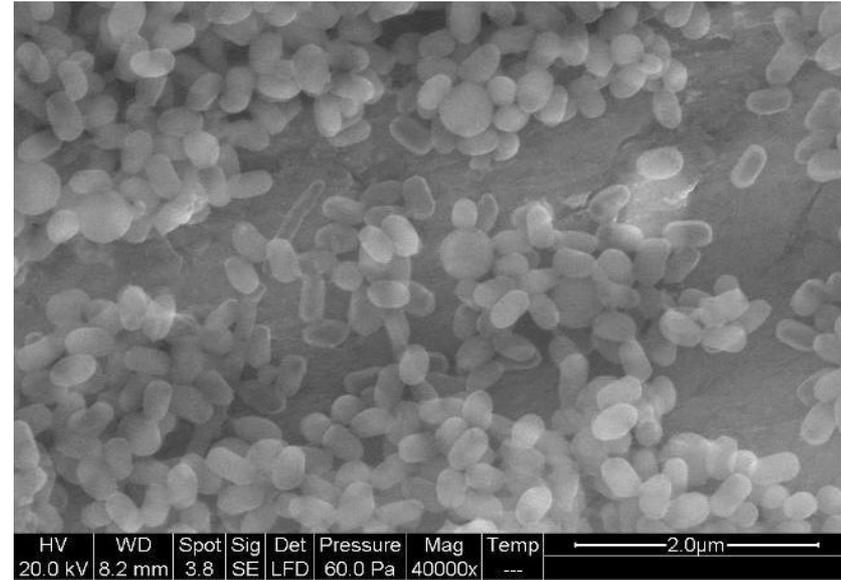
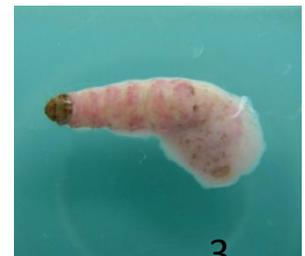
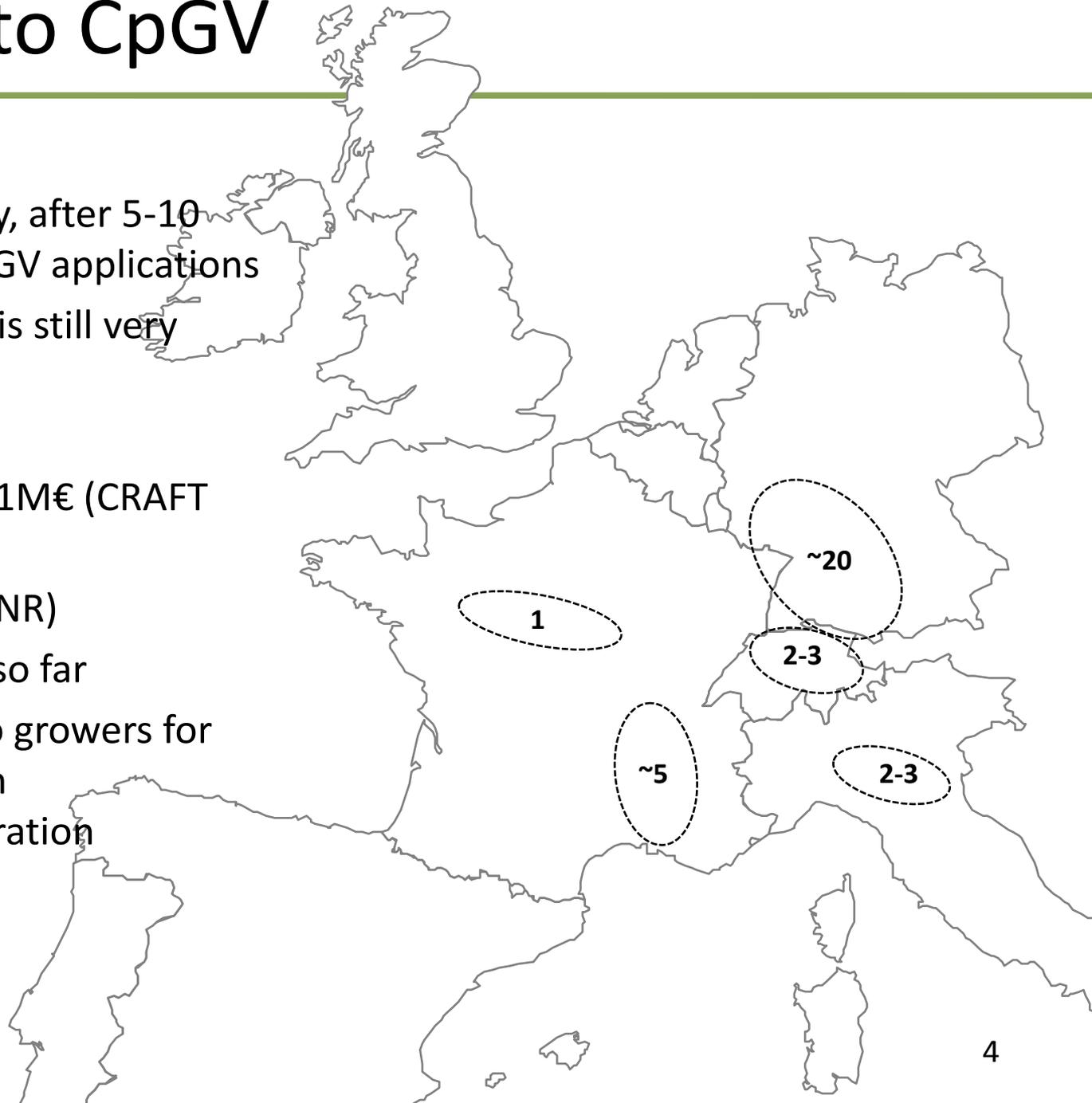


Photo Marie Berling, Ecole des Mines d'Alès



Resistance to CpGV

- First records in 2004
- Organic orchards only, after 5-10 years of exclusive CpGV applications
- Number of locations is still very limited
- EU Com has granted 1M€ (CRAFT Project)
- and France 0.4M€ (ANR)
- Arysta spent 0.2 M€ so far
- Recommendations to growers for resistance prevention
→ choose your generation



Methodology

For resistance assessment

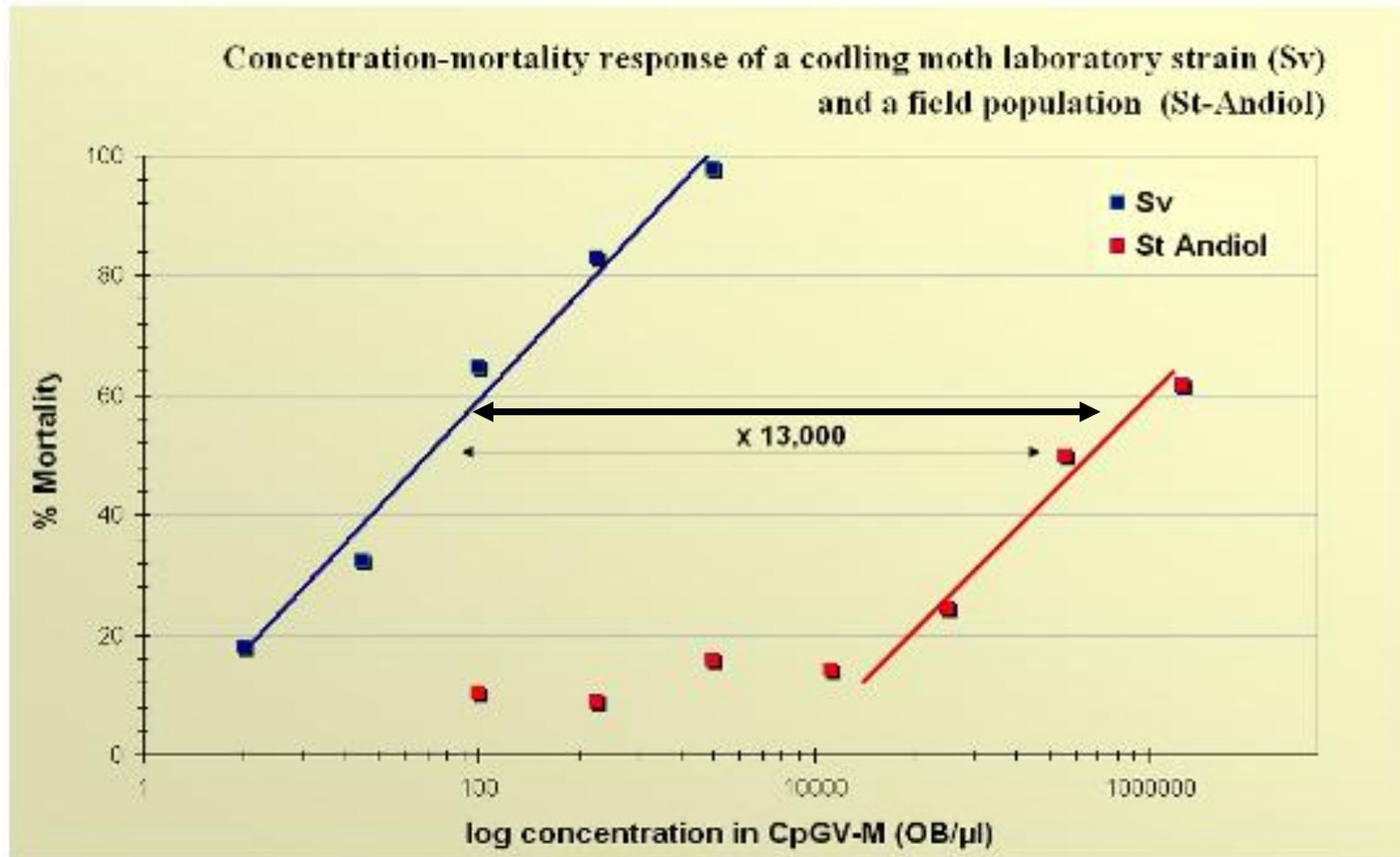
- Insect collection in fields where lowered efficacy was recorded and lab-tests for resistance

For research on new virus isolates

- Establishment of a resistant insect colony in the lab
- Screening of different virus isolates and selection of one or several promising isolates
- Purification and enhancement by propagating on the resistant colony
- Field trials

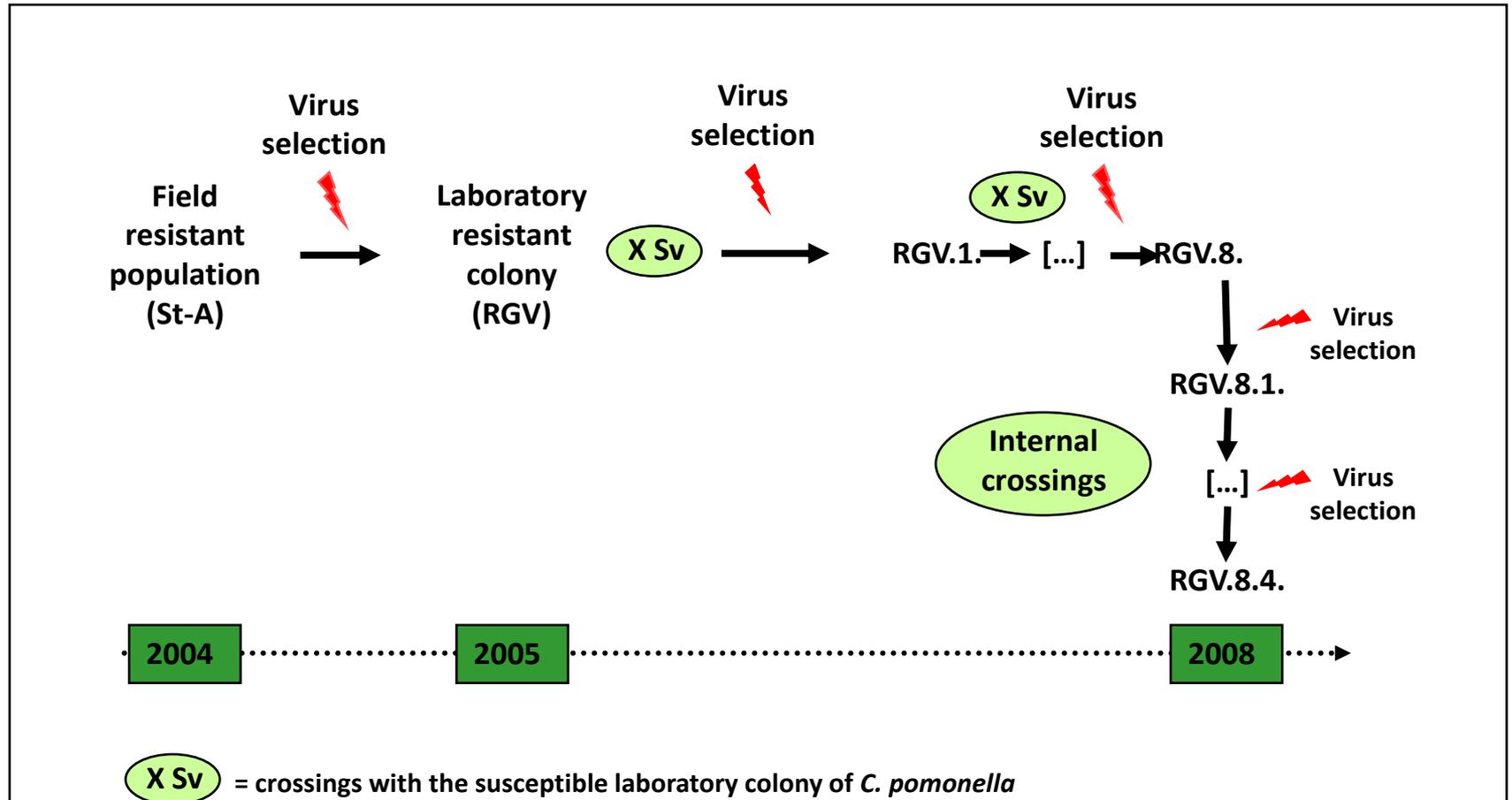


Starting point



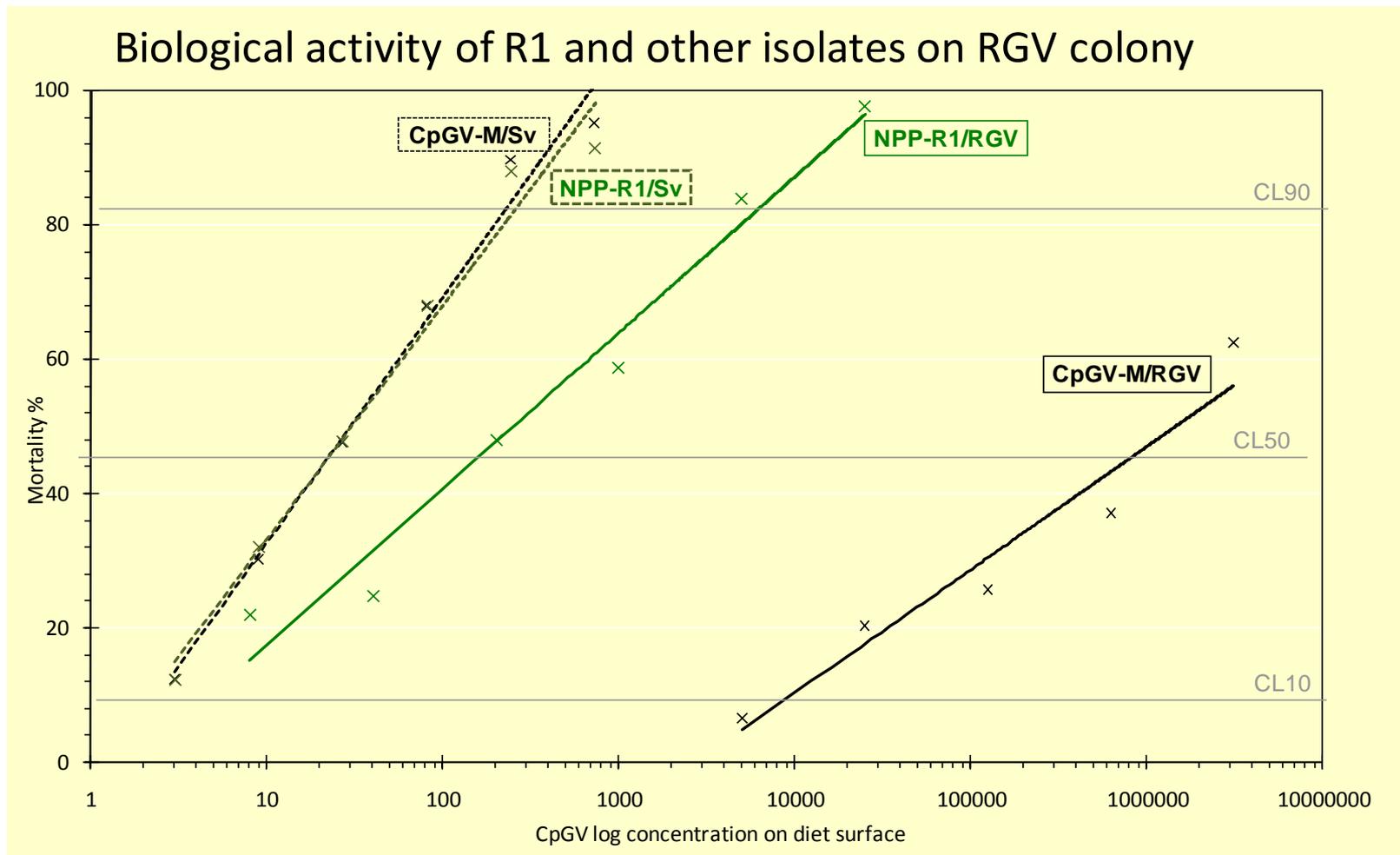
→ More than 13,000-fold a resistance factor

Introgression of resistance into a colony

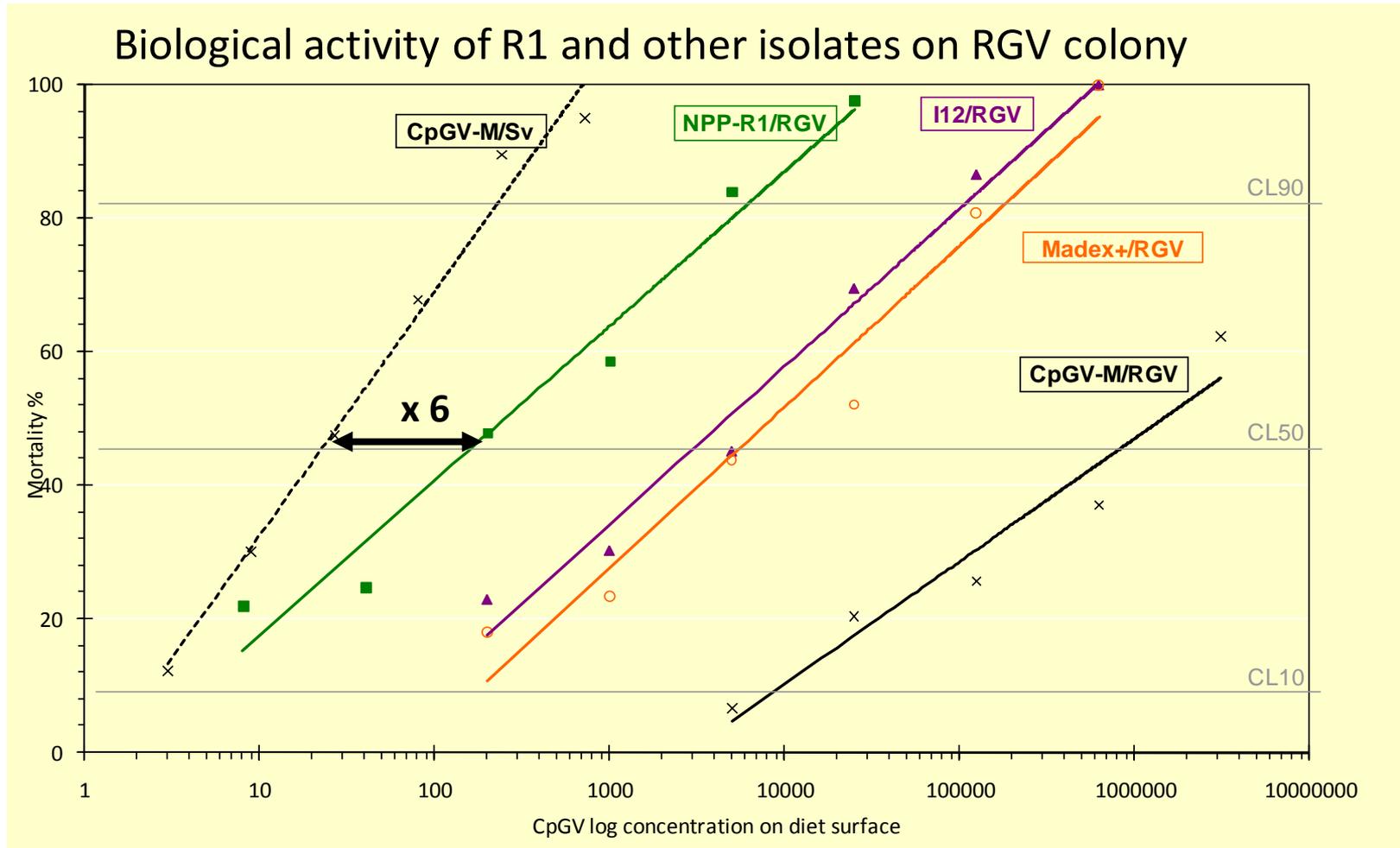


→ More than 50,000-fold a resistance factor after introgression

NPP-R1 in the lab



NPP-R1 in the lab



- Same efficacy on susceptible colony as the Mexican isolate
- Very promising efficacy on the 'RGV' resistant colony

NPP-R1 and I-12 in the field (2007)

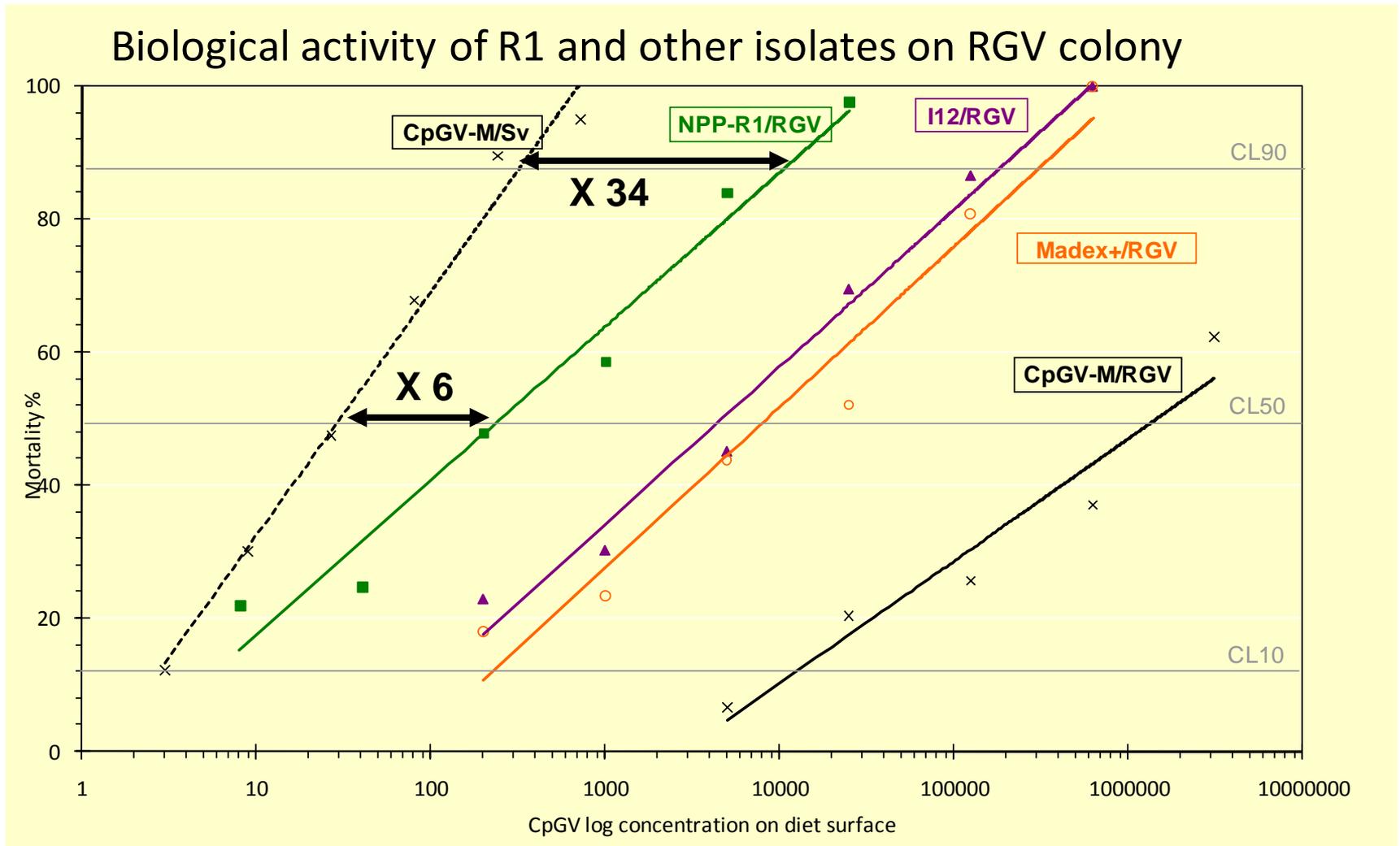
Trial in Germany (Neustadt)

- No resistance
- Efficacy of R1 and I-12 was almost zero

Trial in France

- Resistance
- Efficacy of R1 and I-12 was almost zero

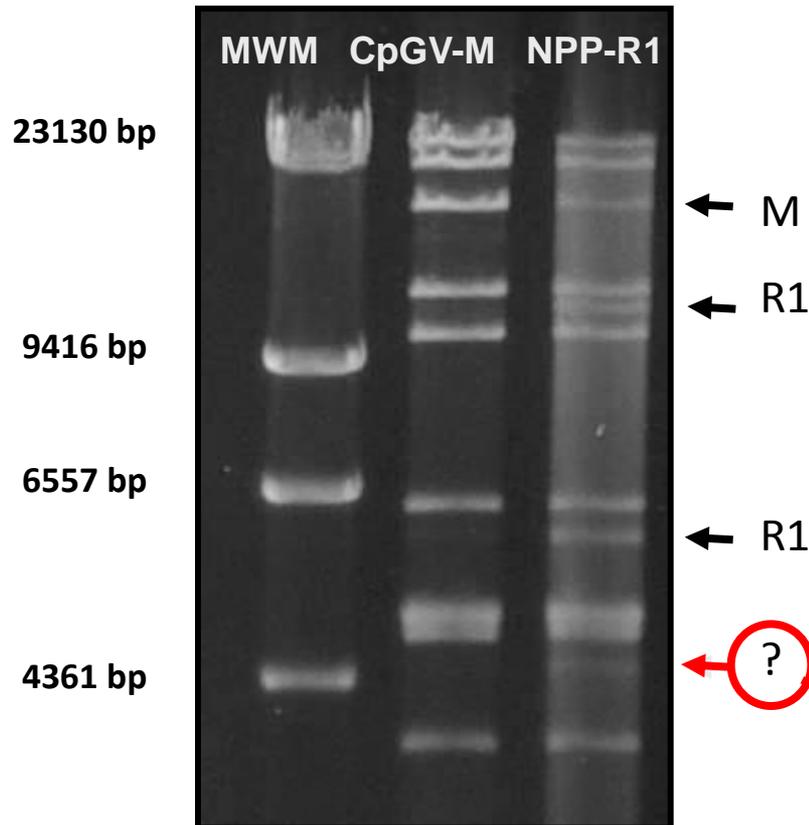
NPP-R1 and I-12 in the field (2007)



→ NPP-R1 needs improvement to be competitive in the field

Starting point: NPP-R1 restriction profile

Digestion with EcoRI

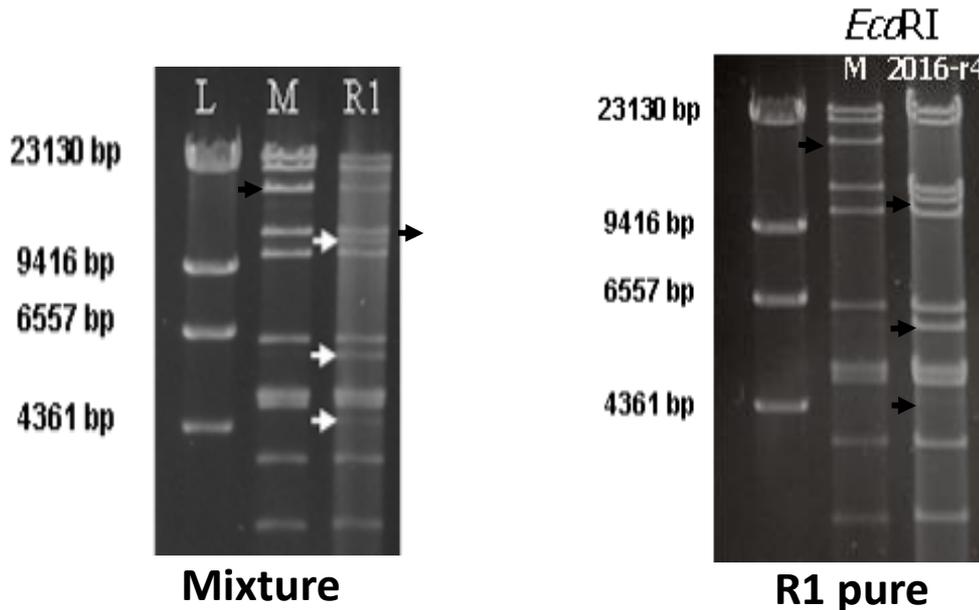
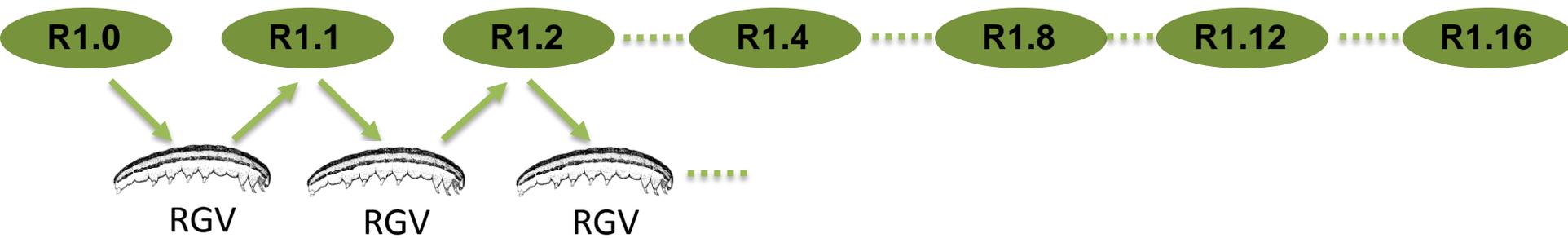


NPP-R1 is a mixture of at least 2 major genotypes:

- M-Type = 30%
- “R1”-Type = 70%

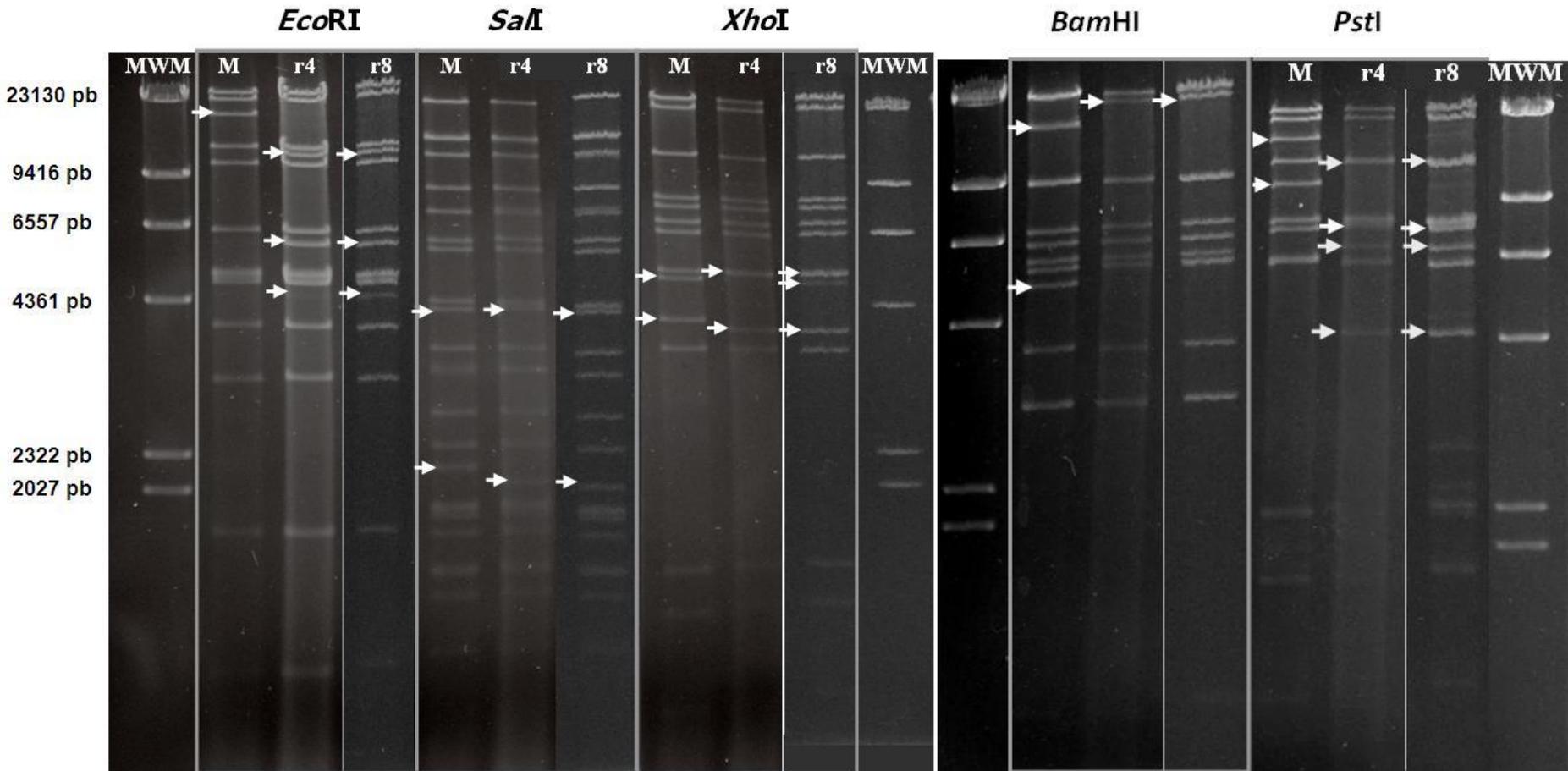
Purification – enhancement of NPP-R1

Virus purification by successive passages on a selective host, the RGV colony



→ In 4 passages, reduction of the M-type to an indistinguishable level.

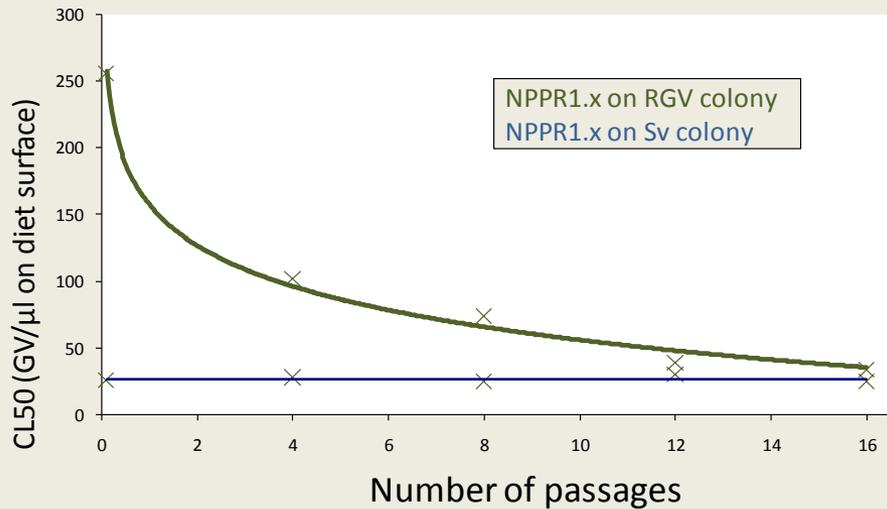
Complete restriction profile of NPP-R1



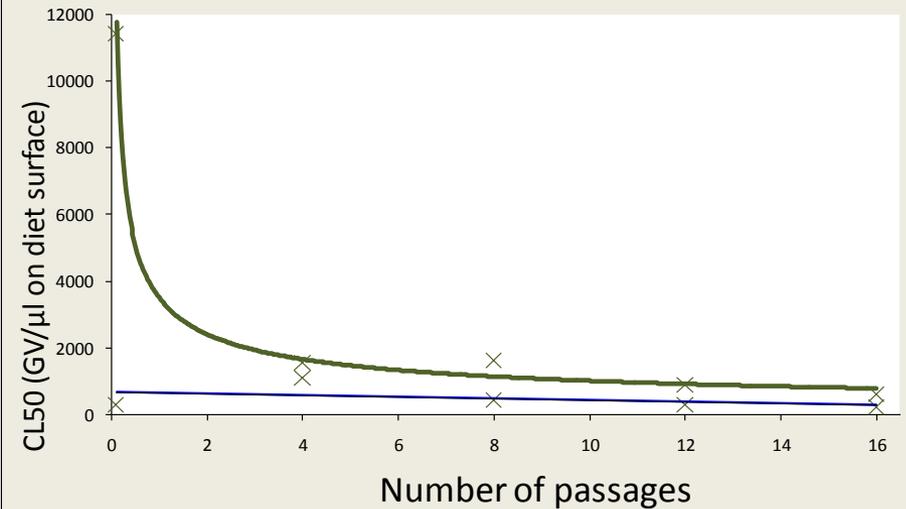
→ Same conclusion on 4 other enzymes (*SalI*, *XhoI*, *BamHI*, *PstI*)

Biological enhancement of NPP-R1

LC50



LC90

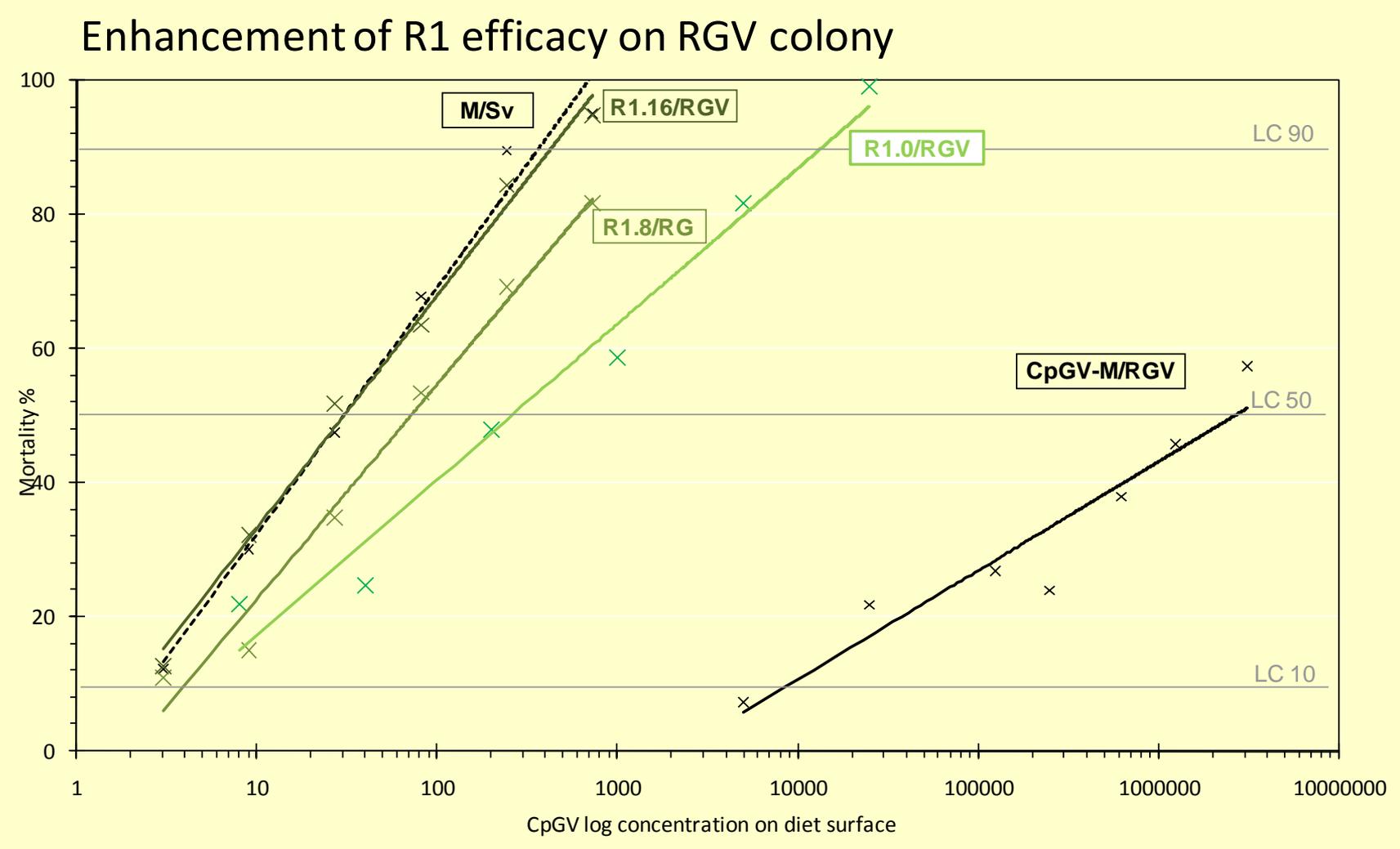


| | LC50 | min-max | ratio |
|--------------------|-----------|----------------|-------|
| CpGV-M / Sv | 29 | (14-49) | |
| NPP-R1.0 | 167 | (91-278) | 5.7 |
| NPP-R1.4 | 102 | (63-147) | 3.5 |
| NPP-R1.8 | 75 | (43-114) | 2.6 |
| NPP-R1.12 | 39 | (20-65) | 1.3 |
| NPP-R1.16 | 34 | (16-59) | 1.2 |

| | LC90 | min-max | ratio |
|--------------------|------------|------------------|-------|
| CpGV-M / Sv | 377 | (232-726) | |
| NPP-R1.0 | 12800 | (5950-38000) | 34.0 |
| NPP-R1.4 | 1570 | (1010-2970) | 4.2 |
| NPP-R1.8 | 1630 | (993-3300) | 4.3 |
| NPP-R1.12 | 921 | (550-1850) | 2.4 |
| NPP-R1.16 | 636 | (365-1400) | 1.7 |

- NPP-R1 should be competitive in the field
- R1.8 was the last version available for the trials

Biological enhancement of NPP-R1



2008 field trials protocol

Untreated control

CpGV-M

I-12 at 10^{13} CpGV /ha

Madex Plus at 10^{13} CpGV /ha

NPP-R1.8 at 10^{13} CpGV /ha

I-12 at 5×10^{13} CpGV /ha

Madex Plus x 5

NPP-R1.8 x 5

→ to assess resistance of the population

→ normal dose of Carpovirusine / hectare

→ to check if 1L/ha is the maximum efficacy

→ All CpGV solutions are Carpovirusine with the specific isolate (except in Germany were Madex 3 was used as positive control)

→ Corrugated cardboard bands were used for checking effect on populations

→ 7 trials on apple in Italy (2), Germany (2), France (3→1)

→ Locations were populations have been proven resistant (except 1 trial Germany)

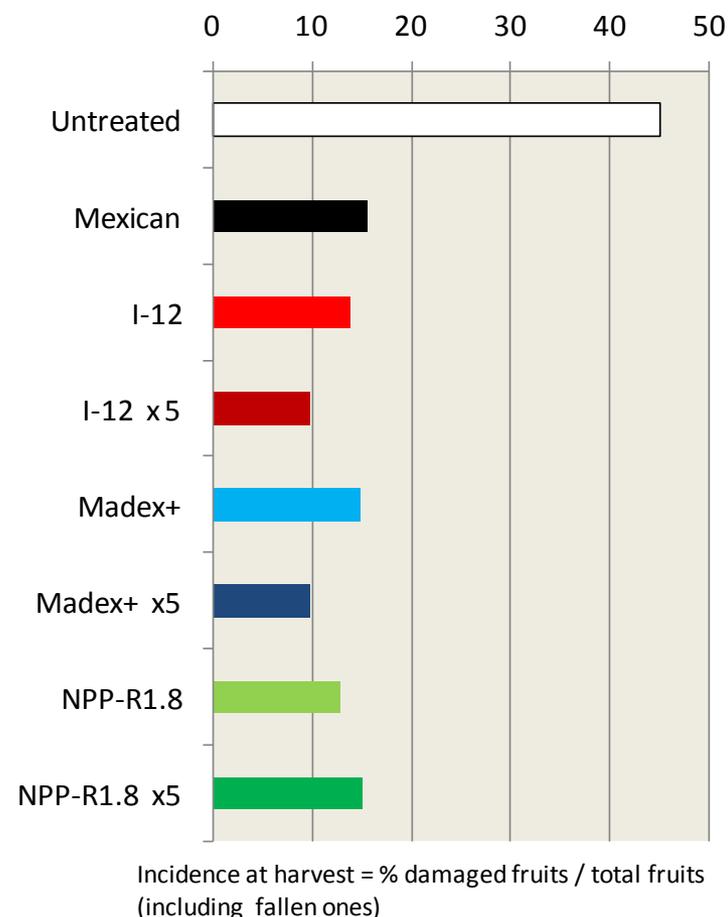
Spinimbeco, Emilia Romagna, Italy

| | Code | Damage 23/6 | Efficacy G1 | Incidence at harvest | Efficacy harvest | Traps healthy | Traps infected |
|---|-------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Untreated | 12.1 | a | 45.0 | a | 6.5 | 0.5 |
| 2 | Mexican | 3.3 | b | 15.6 | b | 65.6 | 1.8 |
| 3 | I-12 | 2.4 | b | 13.8 | b | 69.7 | 0.8 |
| 4 | I-12 x 5 | 1.3 | b | 9.7 | b | 78.7 | 0.3 |
| 5 | Madex+ | 2.8 | b | 14.8 | b | 67.3 | 0.5 |
| 6 | Madex+ x5 | 3.4 | b | 9.7 | b | 78.5 | 0.3 |
| 7 | NPP-R1.8 | 1.3 | b | 12.8 | b | 71.7 | 0.0 |
| 8 | NPP-R1.8 x5 | 0.7 | b | 15.1 | b | 66.8 | 0.0 |

Conclusions

- No resistance.
- Extreme Codling moth pressure on harvest
- Same efficacy of the 3 new isolates for damage control
- No dose effect
- Good trend for population control

Spinimbeco, Emilia Romagna, Italy

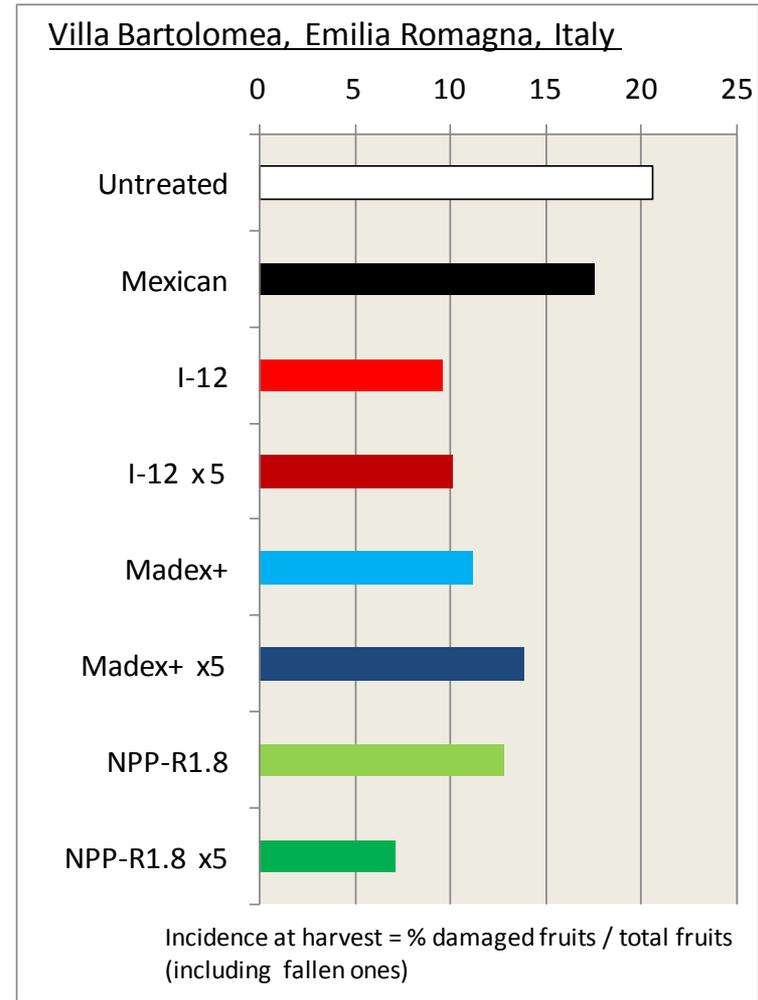


Villa Bartolomea, Emilia Romagna, Italy

| | Code | Damage 27/6 | Efficacy G1 | Incidence at harvest | Efficacy harvest | Traps healthy | Traps infected |
|---|-------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Untreated | 7.0 | ns | 20.6 | a | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| 2 | Mexican | 5.3 | ns | 17.5 | ab | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| 3 | I-12 | 2.5 | ns | 9.6 | ab | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| 4 | I-12 x5 | 1.6 | ns | 10.1 | ab | 1.5 | 0.0 |
| 5 | Madex+ | 4.3 | ns | 11.2 | ab | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| 6 | Madex+ x5 | 2.5 | ns | 13.8 | ab | 1.5 | 1.0 |
| 7 | NPP-R1.8 | 1.2 | ns | 12.8 | ab | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| 8 | NPP-R1.8 x5 | 0.3 | ns | 7.1 | b | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Conclusions

- Resistant population
- Very high Codling moth pressure on harvest
- Good efficacy trend for the 3 new isolates
- No clear dose effect
- Good trend for R1 at the end of G1 and for population control

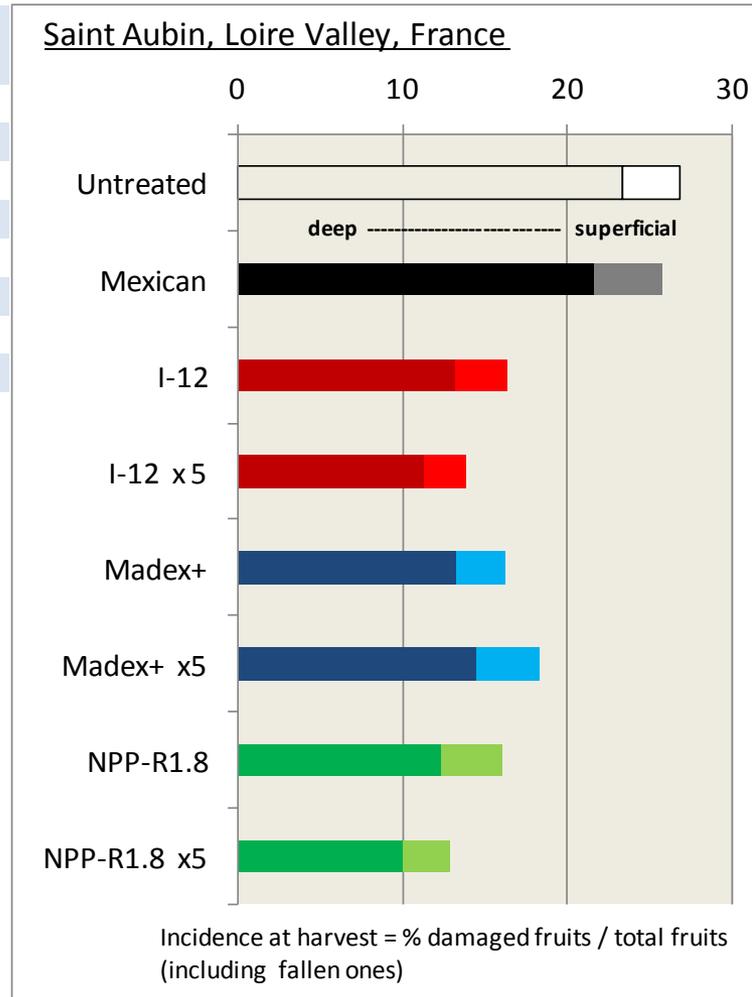


St Aubin le dépeint, Loire Valley, France

| | Code | Total damage | Deep damage | Superf. damage | Efficacy on total | Efficacy on deep | Traps healthy | Traps infected |
|---|-------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 | Untreated | 26.8 a | 23.3 a | 3.4 ns | | | 3.3 | 0.0 |
| 2 | Mexican | 25.7 a | 21.6 a | 4.1 ns | 3.8 | 7.4 | 2.3 | 0.3 |
| 3 | I-12 | 16.3 b | 13.1 b | 3.2 ns | 39.1 | 43.7 | 1.3 | 0.0 |
| 4 | I-12 x 5 | 13.9 b | 11.3 b | 2.6 ns | 48.2 | 51.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| 5 | Madex+ | 16.2 b | 13.3 b | 2.9 ns | 39.6 | 43.2 | 1.3 | 0.3 |
| 6 | Madex+ x5 | 18.2 b | 14.4 b | 3.7 ns | 32.0 | 38.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 |
| 7 | NPP-R1.8 | 16.0 b | 12.3 b | 3.6 ns | 40.4 | 47.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| 8 | NPP-R1.8 x5 | 12.8 b | 10.0 b | 2.8 ns | 52.3 | 57.2 | 0.8 | 0.3 |

Conclusions

- Resistance population
- Very high Codling moth pressure on harvest
- The 3 new isolates provide good control of the damage (deep ones and total)
- No clear dose effect
- Good trend for R1

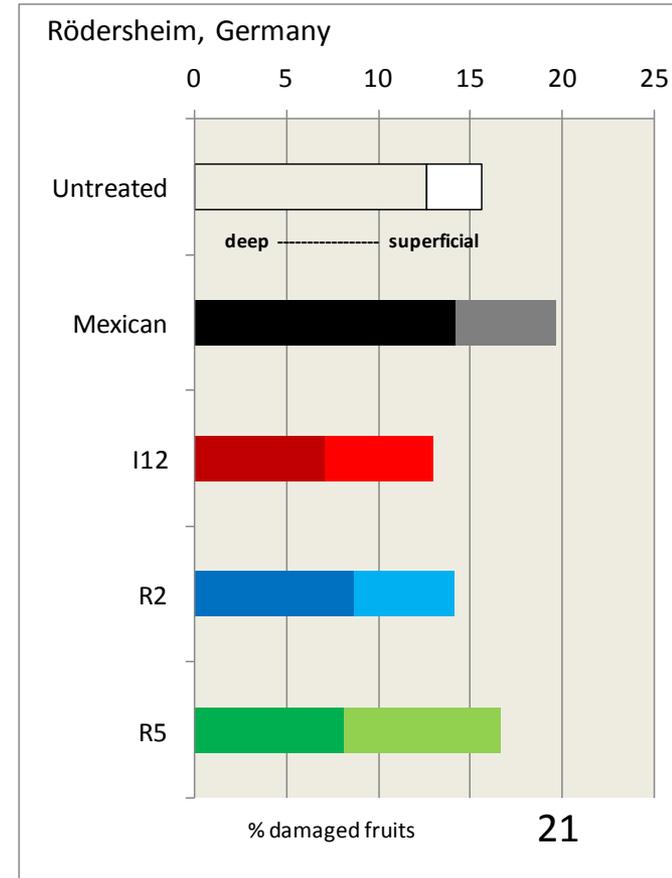


Rödersheim, Germany

| | Code | Deep damage G1 | Stopped damage G1 | Total damage G1 | Efficacy G1 | Deep damage harvest | Stopped damage harvest | Total damage harvest | Efficacy harvest | Traps healthy | Traps infected |
|---|-----------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 | Untreated | 8.1 | 2.7 | 10.8 | | 12.6 | 3.0 | 15.6 | | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Mexican | 2.9 | 4.5 | 7.4 | 65% | 14.2 | 5.4 | 19.6 | -13% | 6 | 0 |
| 3 | I-12 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 91% | 7.1 | 5.9 | 13.0 | 44% | 2 | 0 |
| 4 | Madex + | 1.6 | 3.9 | 5.6 | 80% | 8.6 | 5.5 | 14.1 | 31% | 3 | 0 |
| 5 | NPP-R1.8 | 1.1 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 86% | 8.1 | 8.5 | 16.6 | 36% | 1 | 0 |

Conclusions

- Population seems susceptible to M at G1 but not on harvest
- High pressure
- Excellent efficacy on 1st generation, very limited on 2nd
- I12 seems to work better
- Good trend for population control (traps)



General conclusion

- improvement of the virus efficiency by pressure of selection on resistant hosts was very successful in the lab
 - We are eager to test NPP-R1.16 in the field
 - New hosts (insect populations) will be necessary in the future
- Now alternate strains exist for overcoming resistance in the field,
 - The limited efficacy of the new isolates for controlling the damage is balanced by a good level of population control
 - Both parameters are showing that recovery from a situation of resistance is taking more than one season
- Field trials did not distinctly show the supremacy of NPP-R1 observed in the lab
 - Tremendous Codling moth pressure and high variability of the organic orchards do not provide enough discriminant data
 - At the moment we don't know whether 1 isolate will be able to overcome resistance everywhere or if we will need several to adapt to local conditions
 - This is a crucial point for our future strategy

Thank you for your attention!

