



BIOGARD®

biological First.



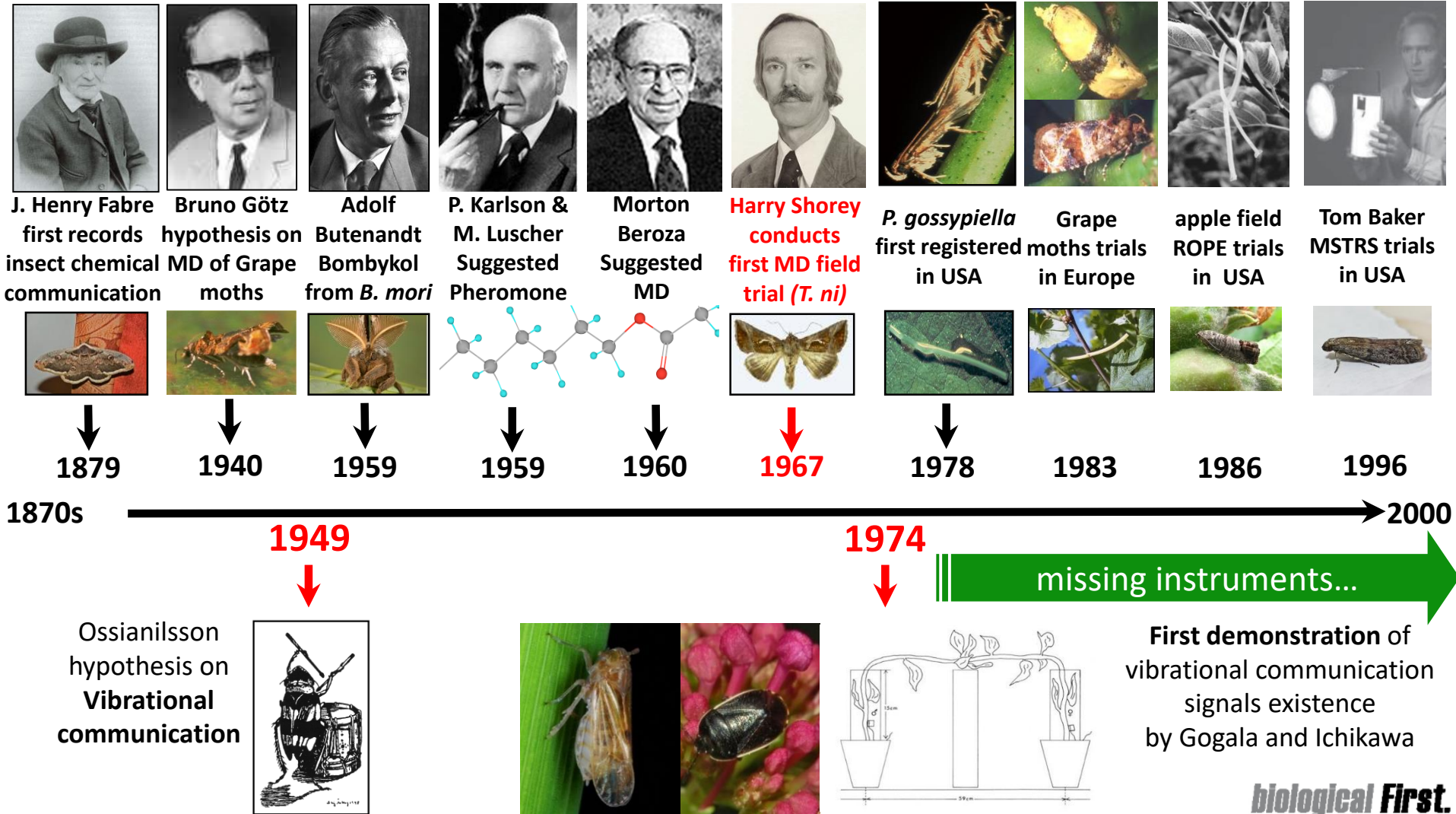
MATING DISRUPTION 2.0

VIBRATIONAL COMMUNICATION DISRUPTION OF LAEFHOPPERS

VITTORIO VERONELLI - VALERIO MAZZONI - RACHELE NIERI - MARCO BALDO – ABIM 2017

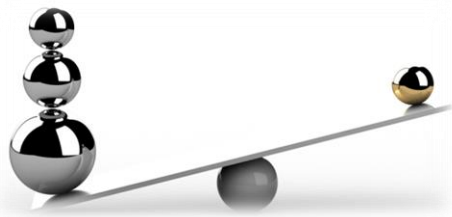


pheromones vs vibrational

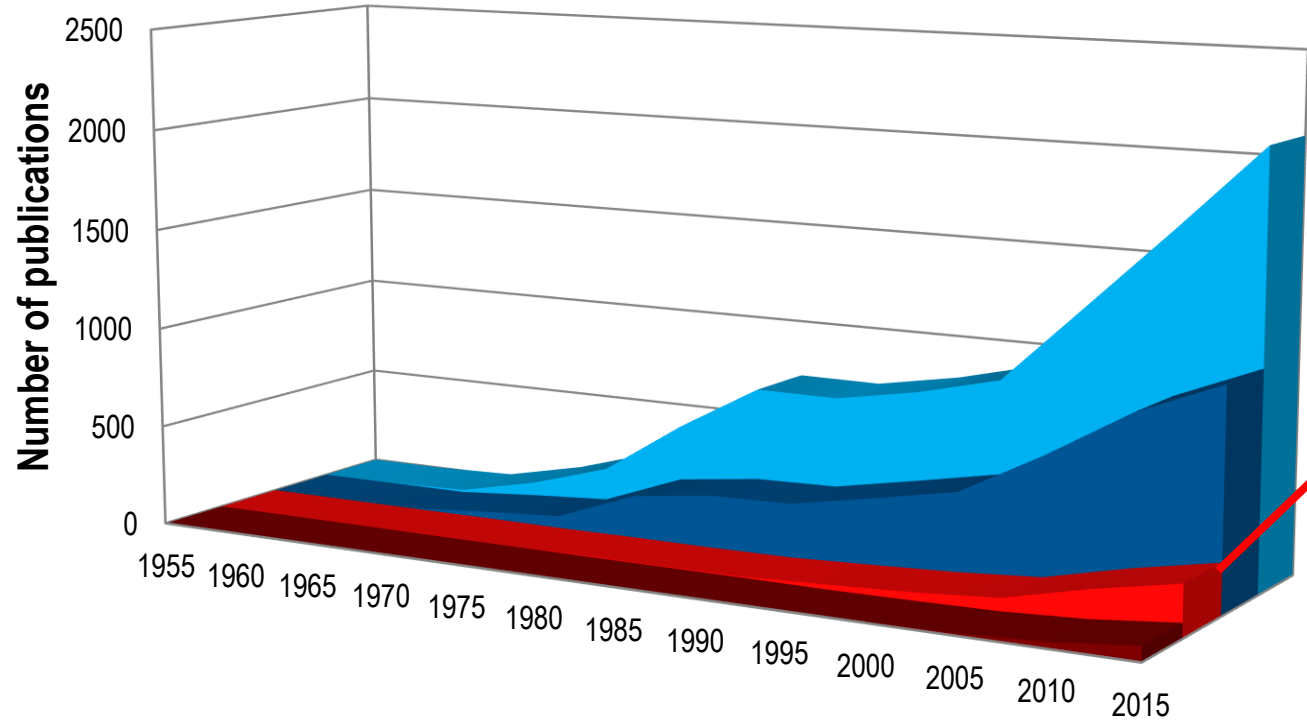




Semiochemical communication



Vibrational communication



2016
«Biotremology»
Hill & Wessel
Current Biology

- Semiochemical communication
- Semiochemical communication in pest management
- Vibrational communication
- Vibrational communication in pest management



RESEARCH BY NEW TECHNOLOGIES

**DEVELOPMENT
contribution of**

**FEM - S. Michele
Valerio Mazzoni
Gianfranco Anfora
Anna Eriksson
Rachele Nieri**

**University of Pisa
Andrea Lucchi**

**NIB – Ljubljana
Meta Virant-Doberlet
Jernej Polajnar**

**CBC Europe Srl
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Technology Development

Mating behavior & vibrational signals

Signal function assessment (signal pb)

Lab test of mating interference

Field test of mating interference

Experiment in commercial orchards

System prototype in commercial orchards



Portable Digital
Laser Vibrometer

2006

2009

2012

2017



ISSUES WITH NEW SCIENCES



What proof do authors have for their claim that vibrations they have recorded in the substrate are actually used by leafhoppers for communication? Why don't they consider more common ways of communication like pheromones?

Anonymous reviewer, 2008

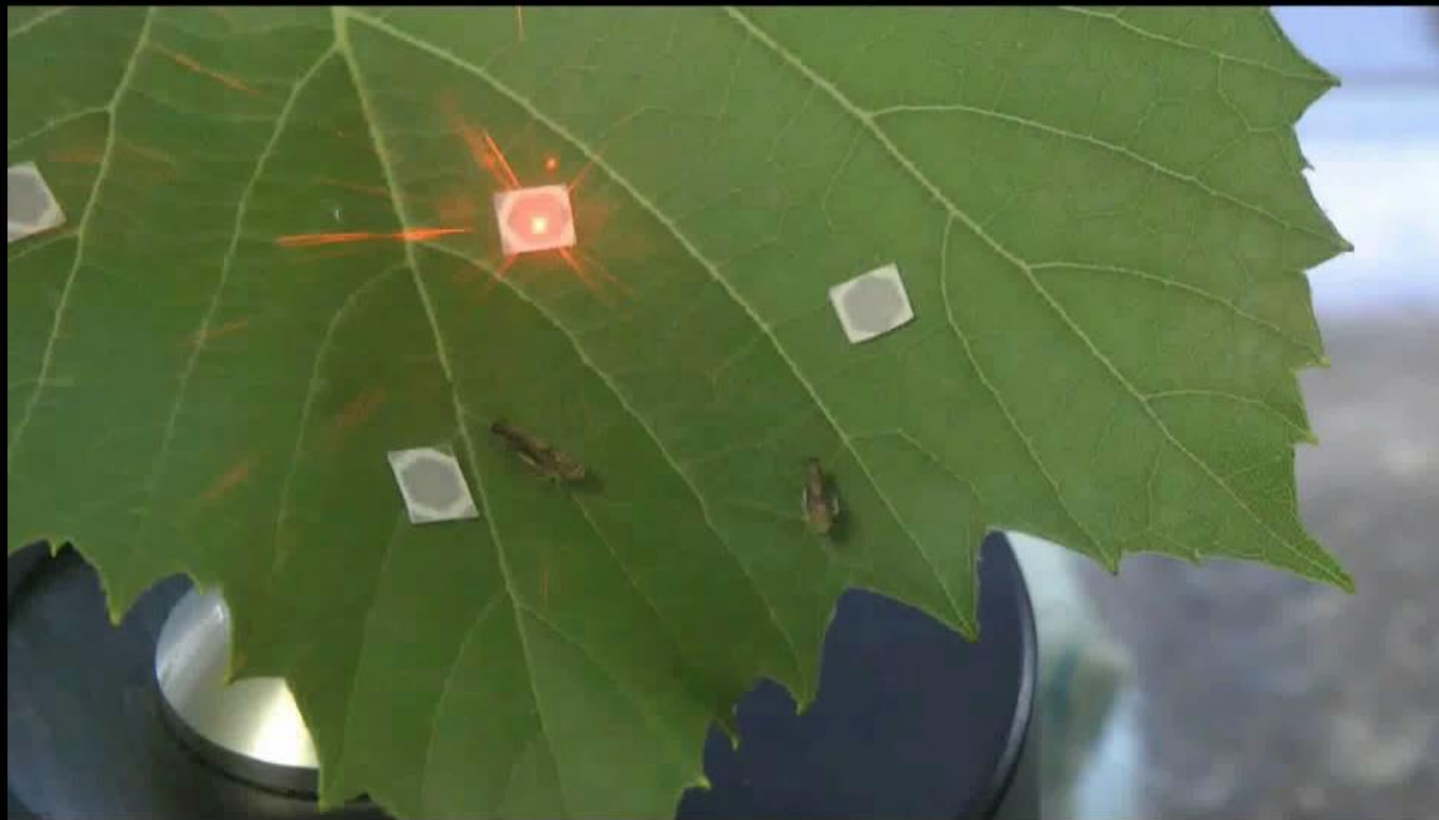
I believe that this approach [*mating disruption by playback of vibrational signals*] is useless in the field and I find it highly unlikely that it can ever be used in pest management.

Anonymous reviewer, 2009





Scaphoideus titanus MATING DUET





Empoasca vitis MATING DUET

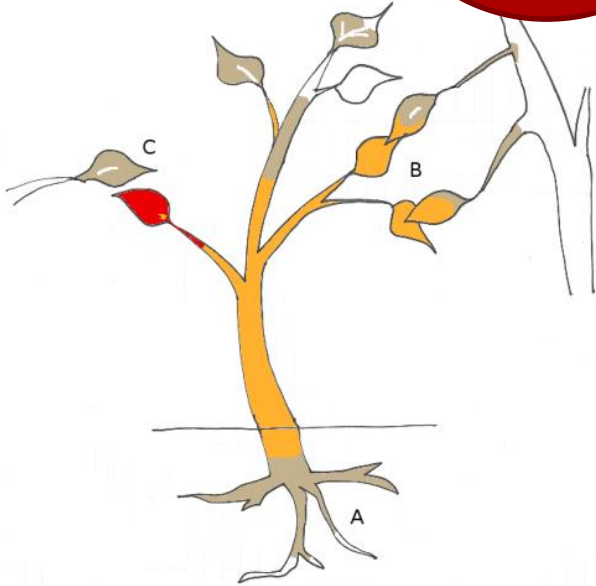
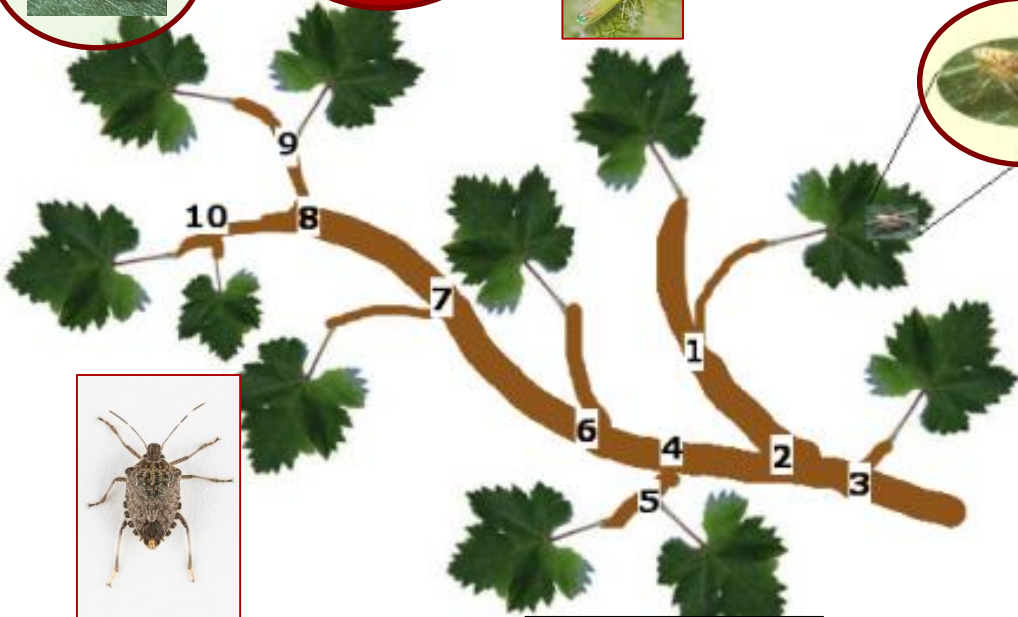




WHO ?

WHERE ?

HOW ?



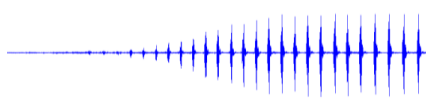
COMMUNICATION PATTERN



Scaphoideus titanus



"call-fly"
strategy

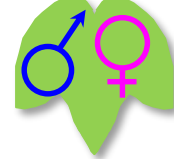


long-range mate searching

arrives to new plant

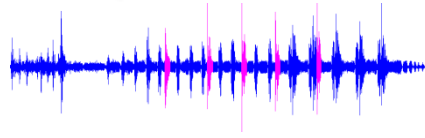


emits calling signal

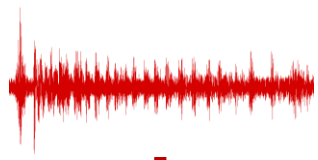


replies

duet



leaves the plant



emits disruptive signals

"spiteful" behaviour or

"satellite" behaviour

rival



searches



localizes mates



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Disturbance Noise

STEP 1

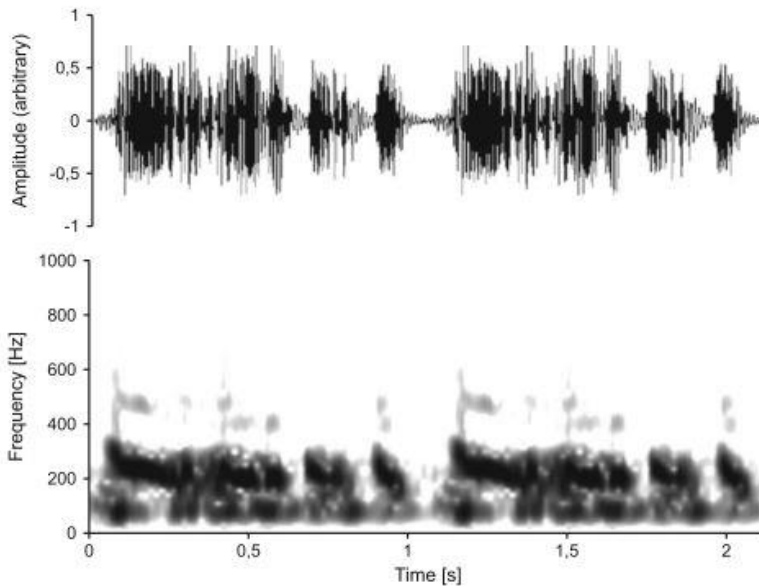
Mating behavior & vibrational signals

STEP 2

Signal function assessment (playback test)

STEP 3

Lab test of mating interference



1. Species-specific
2. Masking signal
3. In laboratory, *S. titanus* mating can be disrupted by DN playback

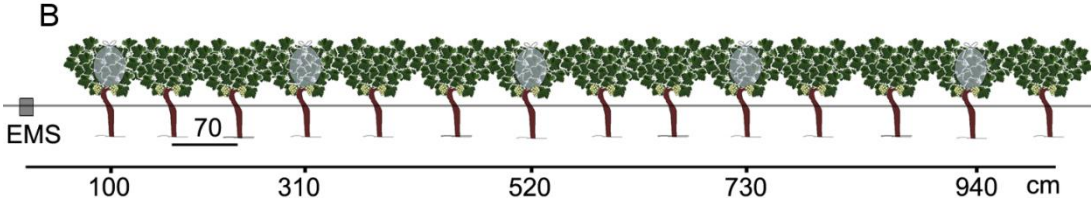


(Mazzoni et al. 2009)



Applied biotremology

The shaker transmits the DN into all plants through the wires.



- The DN successfully disrupts *S. titanus* mating in semi-field conditions.
- To be effective the DN amplitude must be above:
 - 15 $\mu\text{m/s}$ \rightarrow individuals on the same leaf
 - 1,5 $\mu\text{m/s}$ \rightarrow individuals on different leaves
- The DN must be continuously played onto the plants.

Technology Development

STEP 4

Field test of mating interference

STEP 5

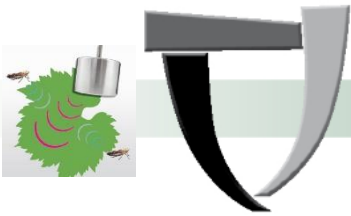
Experiment in commercial orchards

STEP 6

System prototype in commercial orchards



(Eriksson et al. 2012, Polajnar et al. 2016)



FIRST «VIBRATIONAL VINEYARD»

TREMOS®

Location:

San Michele all'Adige (Italy)

Management: Organic

Trellis system: Guyot

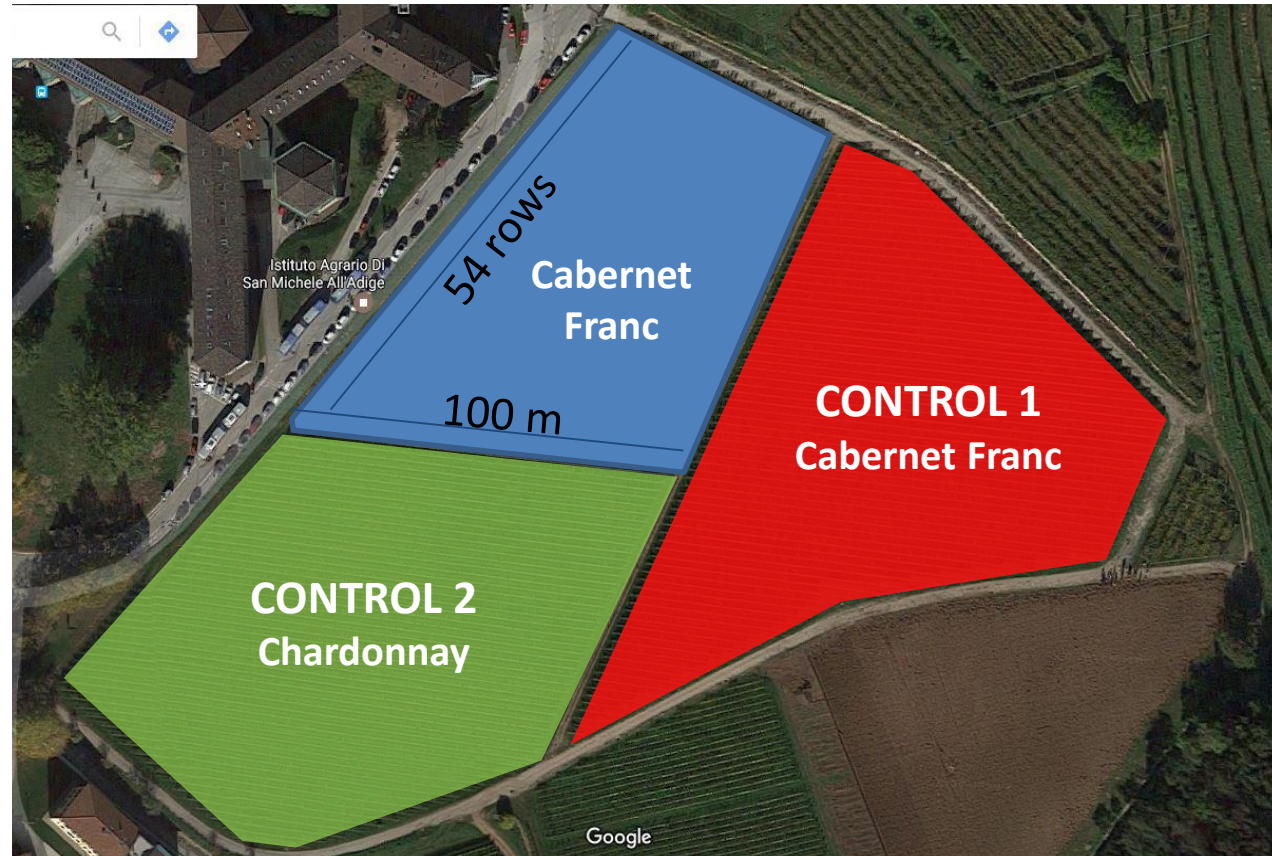
Variety: Cabernet Franc

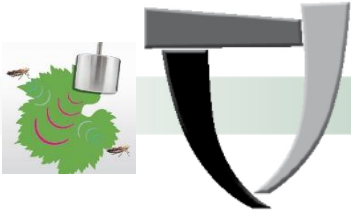
Surface: 1.5 Ha

Layout:

2 shakers/row (110 shakers)

Total power: 270 W

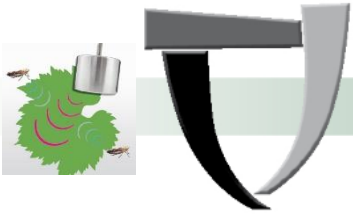




Power wired vineyard

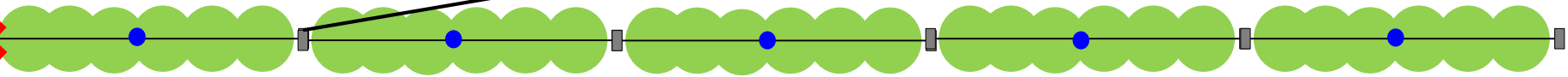
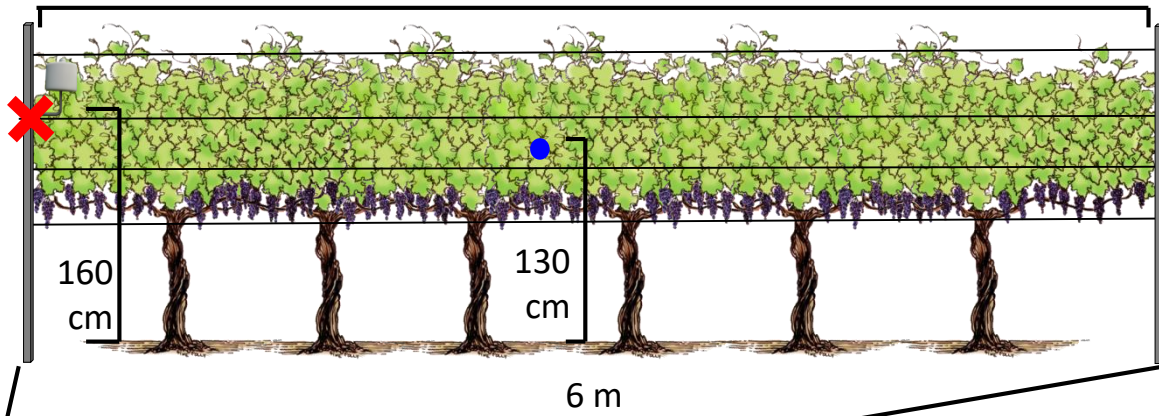


Power needs
~180 W/ha



Monitoring the vineyard

Laser vibrometer measurement



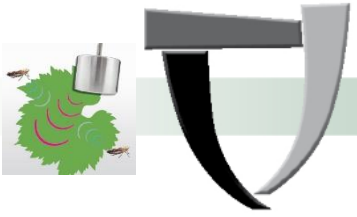
Emitters performance

Transmission through the rows

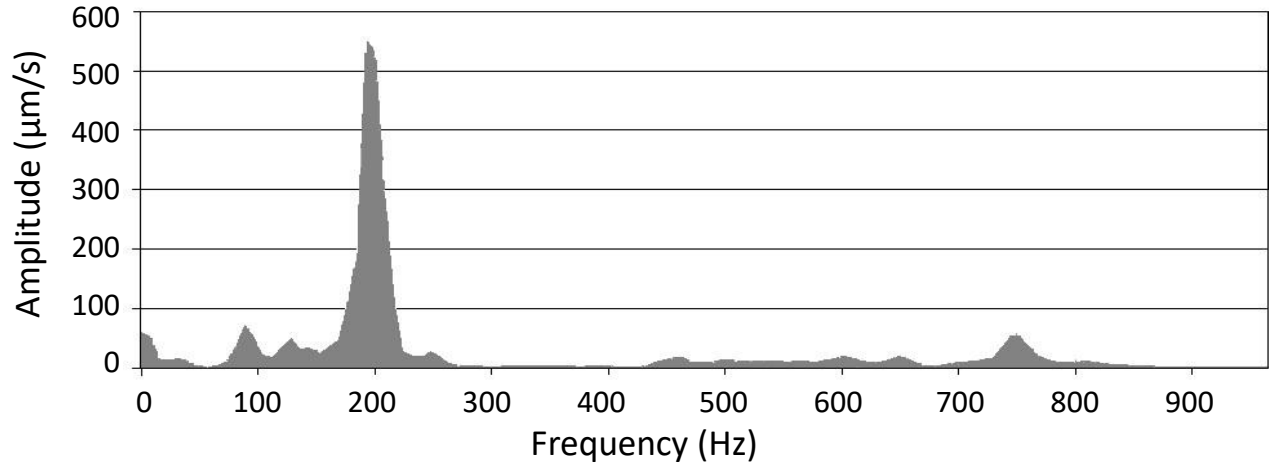


- N = 8 shakers
- Laser vibrometer
- Check repeated in 3 weeks

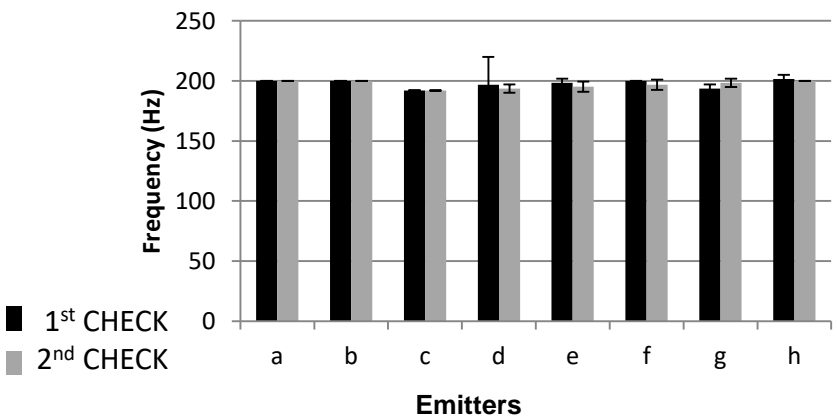
- N = 8 rows
- Laser vibrometer
- On leaf of each section
- Check repeated in 3 weeks



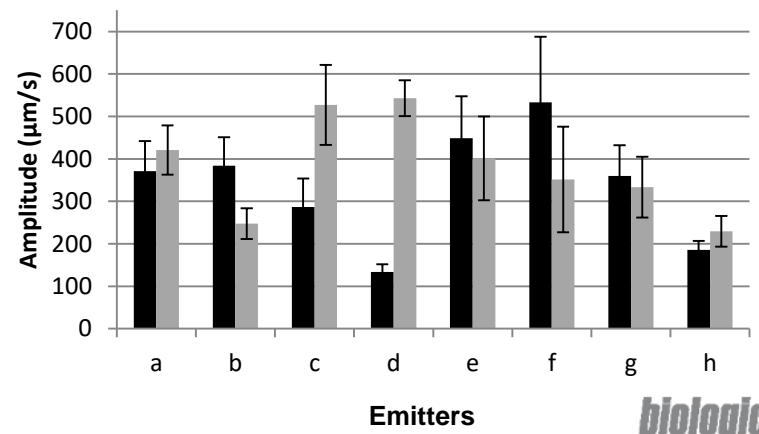
Emitters check

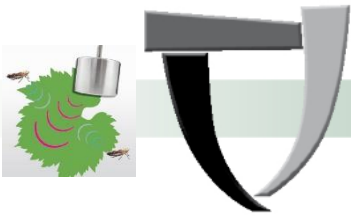


Dominant vibrational frequency



Amplitude dominant frequency





Amplitude ($\mu\text{m/s}$) through the rows

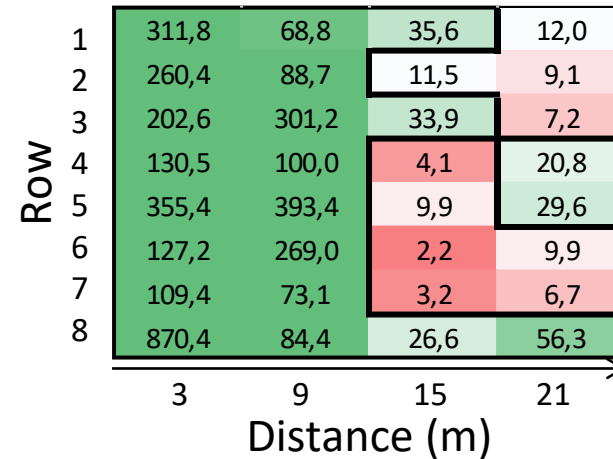
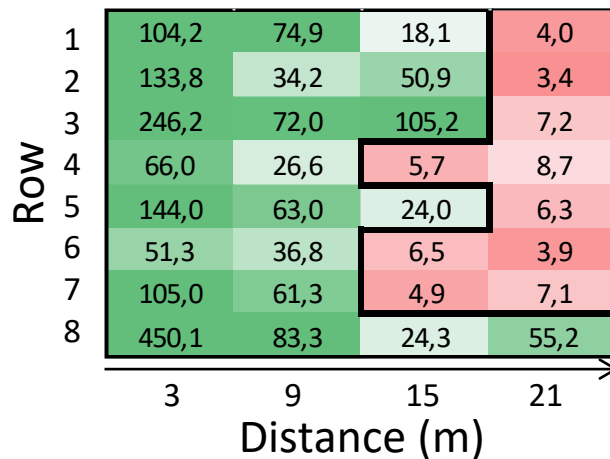
Check 1

Check 2

(after three weeks)

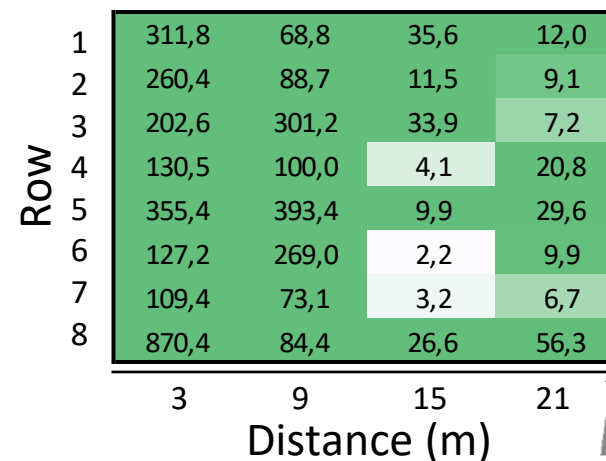
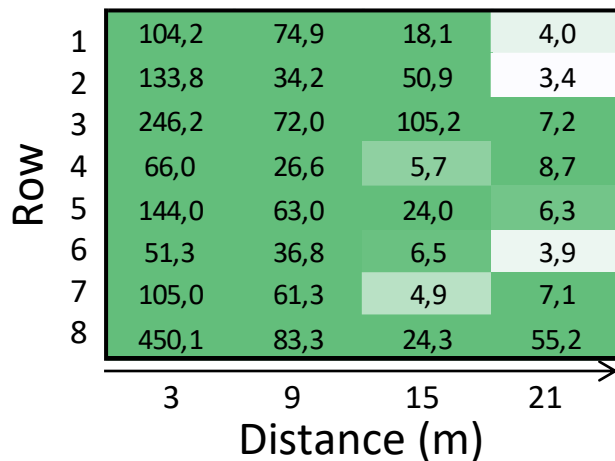
Same leaf

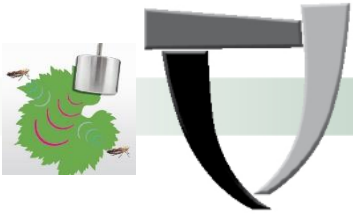
> 15 $\mu\text{m/s}$



Different leaves

> 1,5 $\mu\text{m/s}$

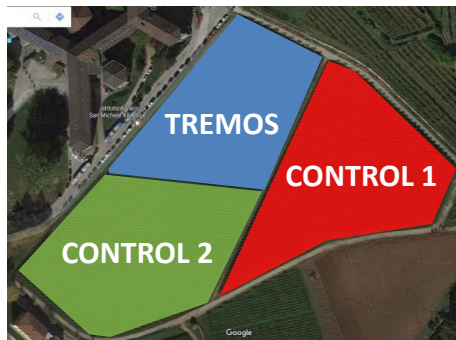




Population density and trend

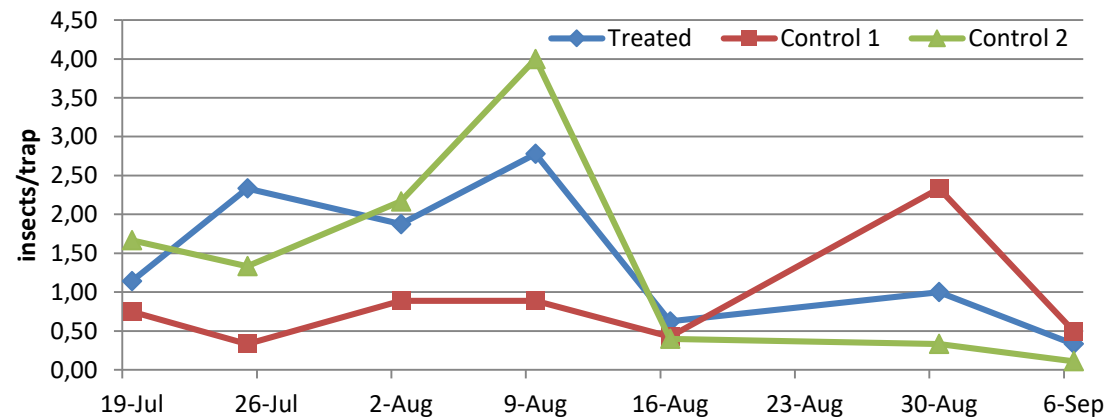
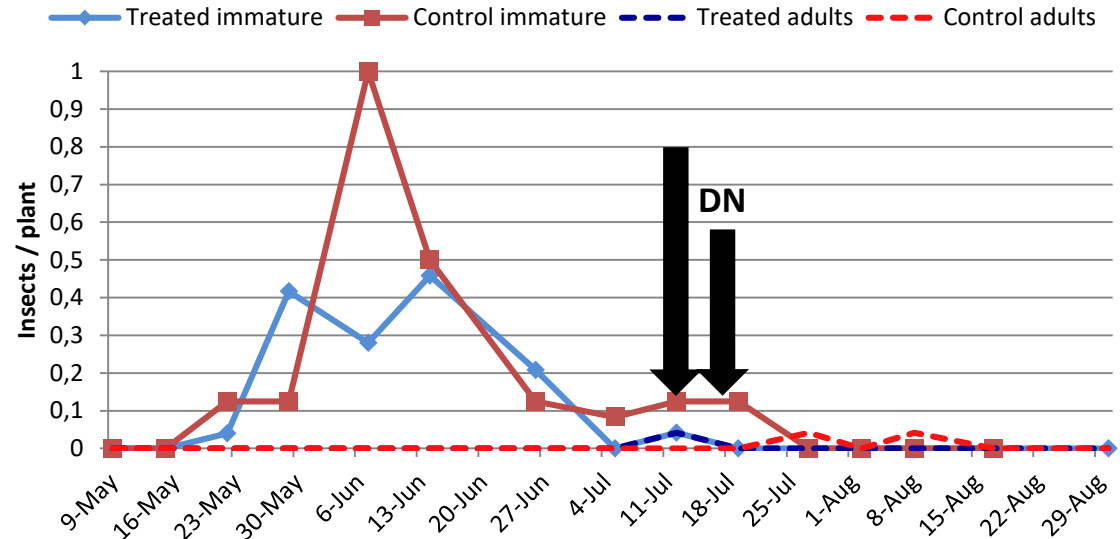
Check

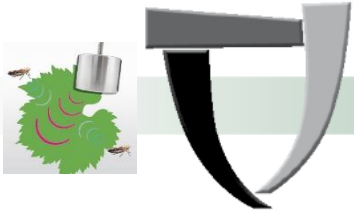
- Once a week
- 20 leaves/30 plants/plot



Sticky traps for adults

- Weekly
- TOT 24 traps in 3 plots

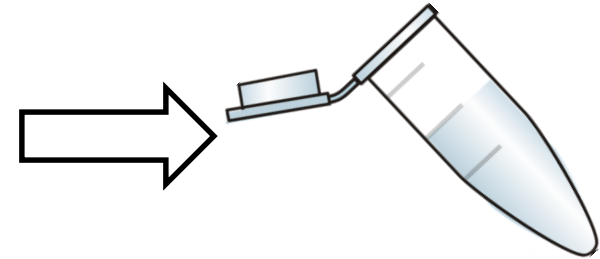




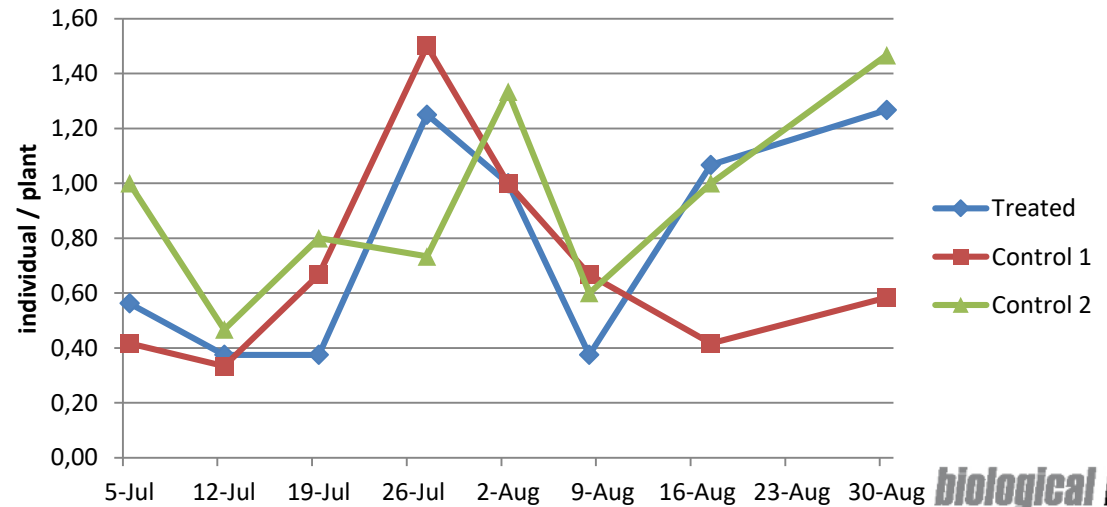
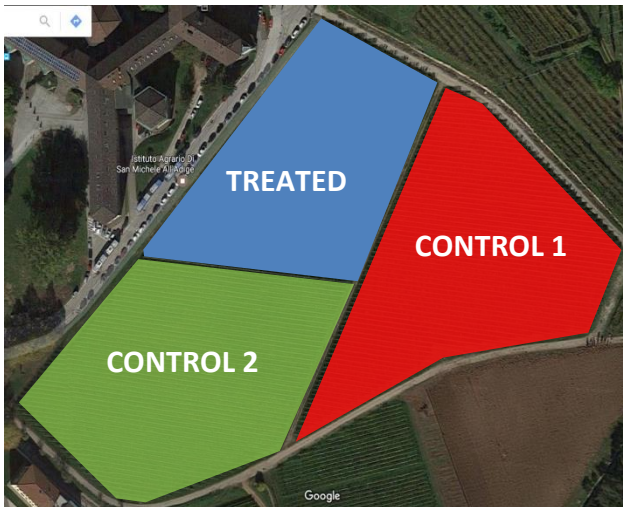
Spiders population density and trend

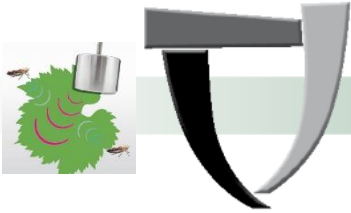
Frappage

- Weekly
- 10 s
- 15 plants each plot



ethanol 70%





Perspectives

- layout improvements to reduce dissipation and to further enhance emitters performances.



UNIVERSITY OF TRENTO - Italy
Department of Civil, Environmental
and Mechanical Engineering



- **There seems no dispersive effect** on *S. titanus* adults as well as on spiders.
- **Mating disruption efficacy:**
 - The effect on leafhopper population density will be assessed in **Spring 2018**.
- Other sides effect on:
 - Other target and non-target species
 - Plant physiology



new vineyards installations to foster know-how accumulation



Acknowledgments to scientists and R&D teams

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Marco Valerio Rossi Stacconi
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Nicola Pugno
Alireza Fazeli



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Jernej Polajnar



Andrea Lucchi



Walter Pizzen
Marco Baldo
Carlo Lotti



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& THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION