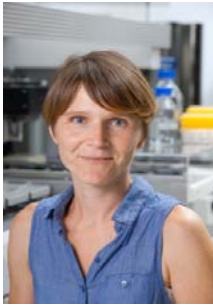




Muhammad NAVEED



Birgit MITTER



Maria TOUCEDA
GONZALEZ



Günter BRADER

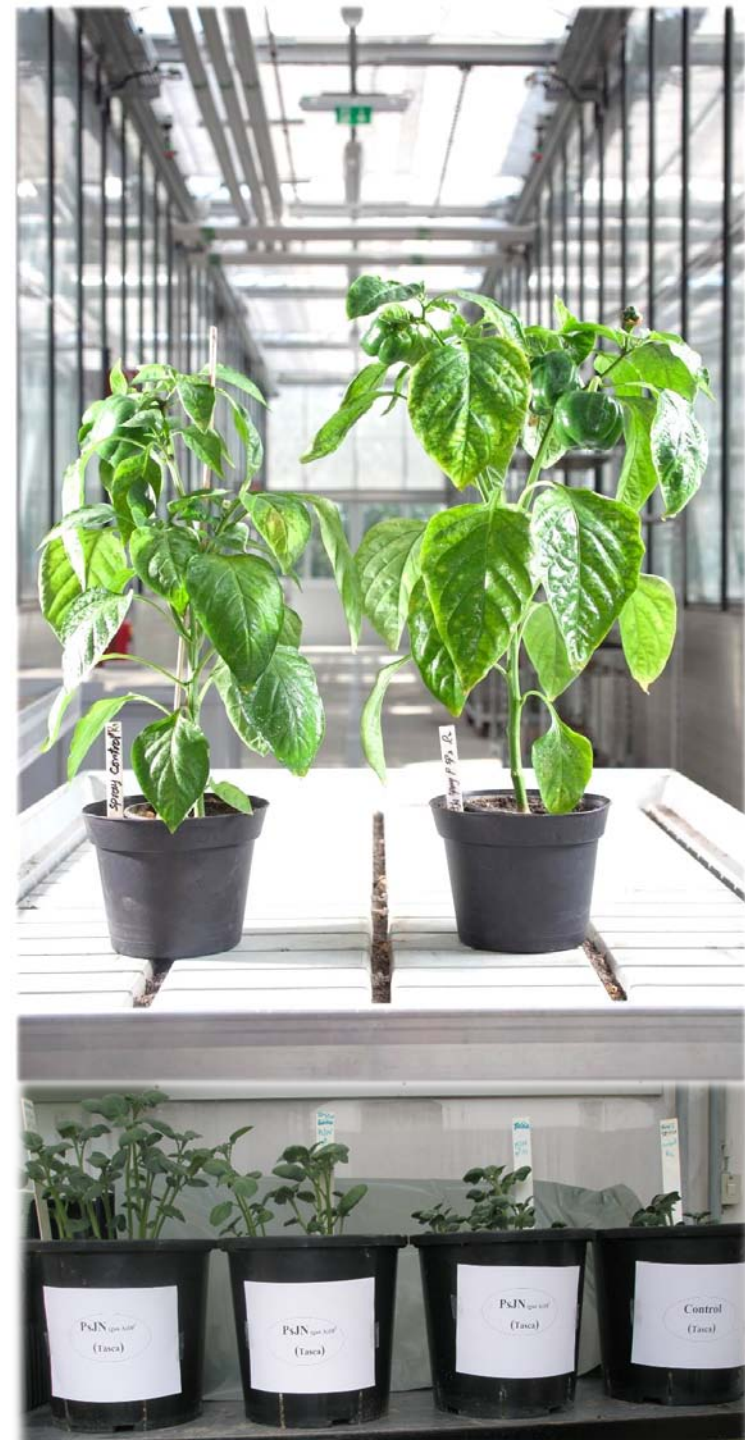
**From lab to field:
Burkholderia phytofirmans
PsJN ameliorates (drought)
stress tolerance in maize
and wheat**

**M. Naveed, B. Mitter, M. Touceda-Gonzalez,
G. Brader, L. Antonielli, W. Friesl-Hanl,
A. Sessitsch**



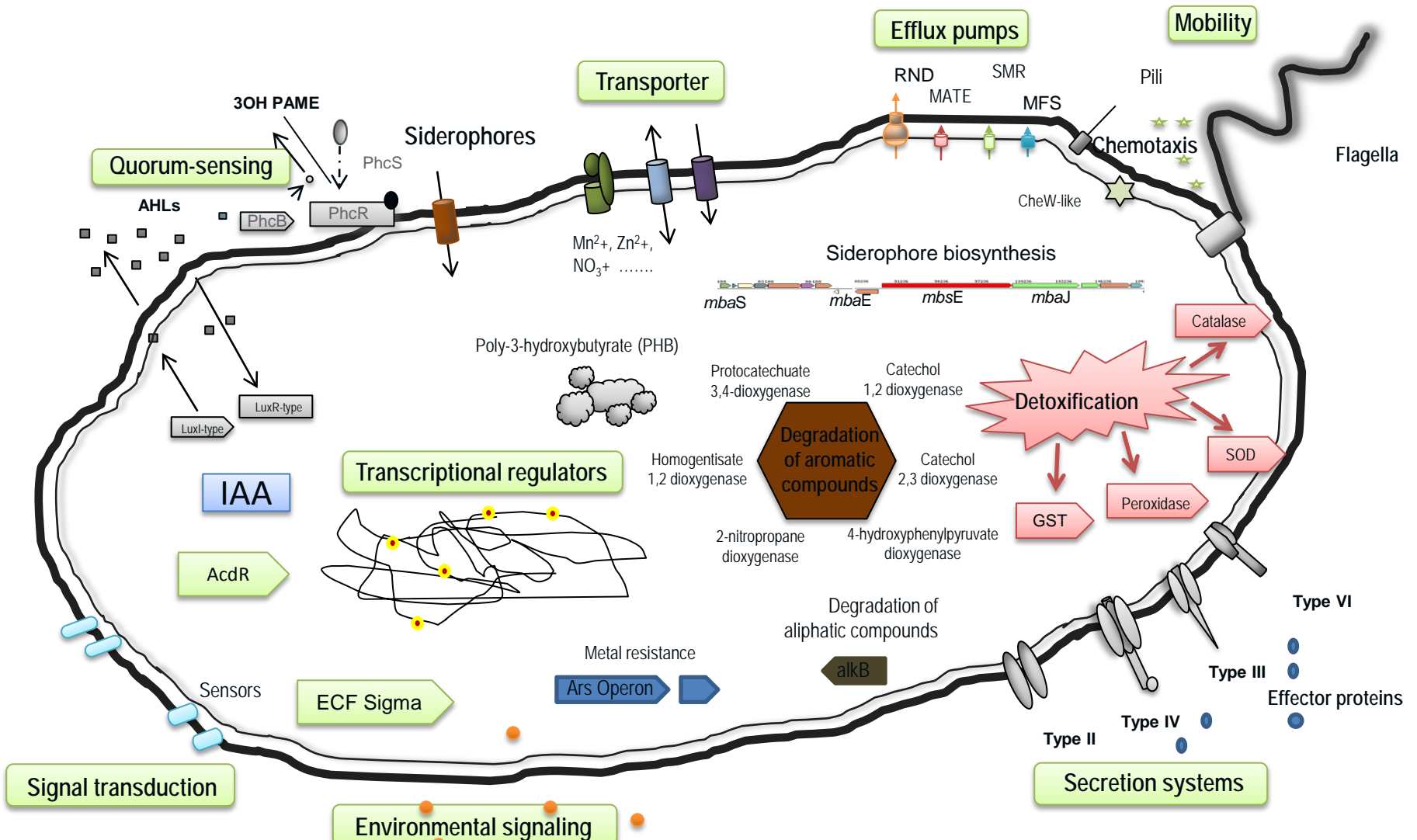
Burkholderia phytofirmans PsJN

- originally isolated from surface-sterilized onions
- rhizosphere competent, good plant colonizer
- strong plant growth promoter (more root hairs, more and bigger plant hairs, higher lignin contents, increased photosynthesis, cytokinin and PAL contents....)
- antagonistic effects by ISR > effects on plant response
- ACC deaminase, IAA, siderophores, QS, novel LPS
- closely related to *B. xenovorans* and *B. phymatum*
- 8.2 Mbp; 2 chromosomes, 1 plasmid (121 kbp)



Sessitsch et al., 2005; Compant et al., 2005; Compant et al., 2008; Weilharter et al., 2011.; Mitter et al., 2013

Burkholderia phytofirmans PsJN



PsJN ameliorates drought stress of maize under greenhouse conditions

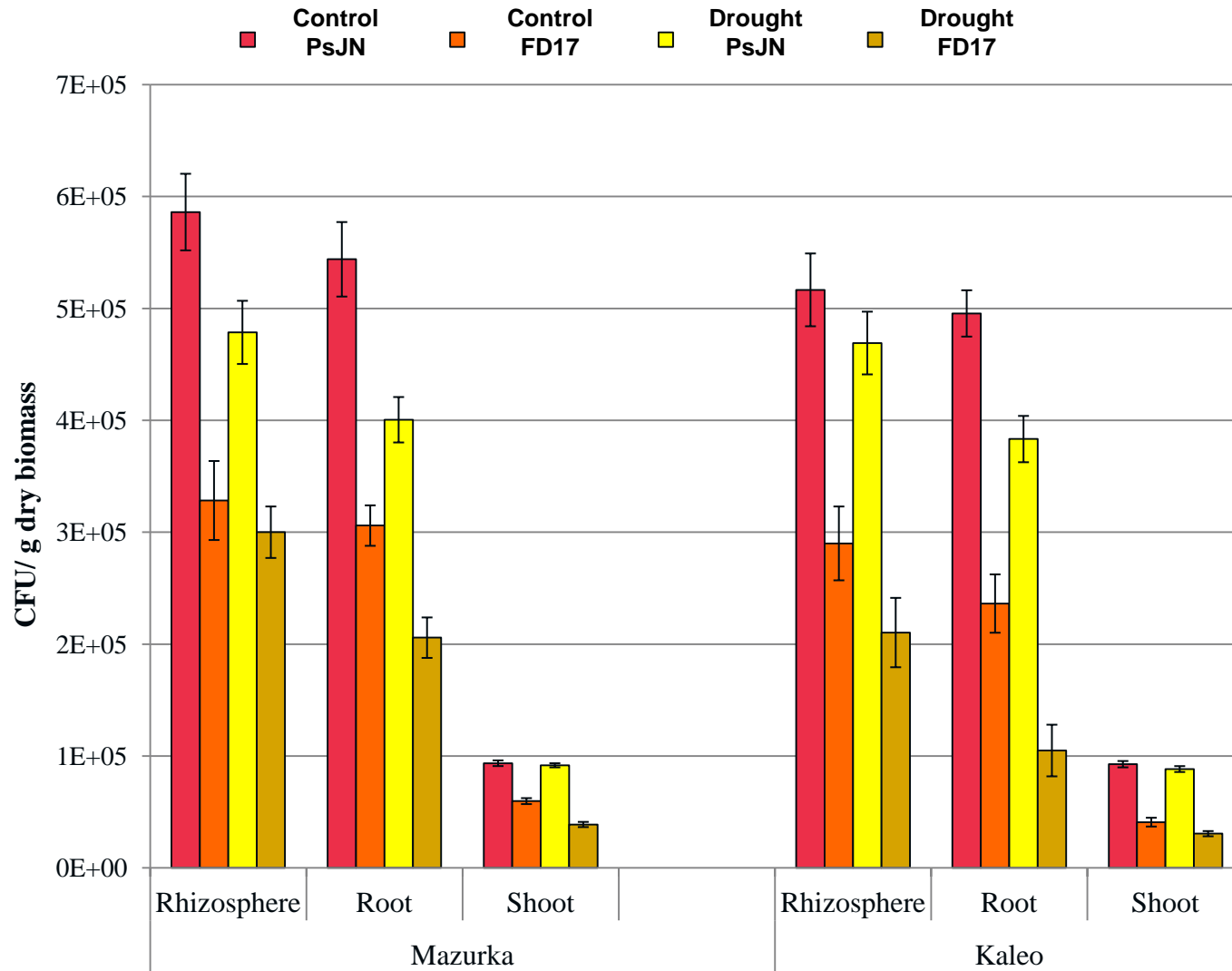
- Pot experiment with agricultural soil
- Two maize cultivars – Mazurka, Kaleo
- Seed inoculation with 10^8 - 10^9 cells PsJN::*gusA10* and *Enterobacter* FD17::*gusA10*
- Irrigation and drought stress treatment - +/- water after 45 DAP

- Plant biomass
- Chlorophyll content and leaf area
- Chlorophyll fluorescence
- Relative water content
- Colonization of strain PsJN::*gusA10*

PsJN ameliorates drought stress of maize under greenhouse conditions



Treatment	Mazurka		Kaleo		Mazurka		Kaleo	
	control	drought	control	drought	control	drought	control	drought
	No. of leaves per plant				Leaf area (cm ²)			
Control	10.66±0.54 ^{cd}	9.67±0.58 ^d	11.33±0.57 ^{bc}	10.67±0.58 ^{cd}	332.60±7.34 ^c	309.94±7.24 ^d	315.77±3.47 ^d	294.10±5.63 ^e
PsJN	13.00±1.00 ^a	12.00±0.43 ^{abc}	13.00±1.00 ^a	12.33±0.57 ^{ab}	379.90±6.20 ^a	370.57±6.40 ^a	369.04±5.84 ^a	356.38±7.53 ^b
FD17	12.33±1.52 ^{ab}	11.33±0.58 ^{bc}	12.67±0.57 ^{ab}	11.67±1.15 ^{abc}	377.46±9.23 ^a	370.79±6.64 ^a	348.91±3.19 ^b	331.91±6.35 ^c
	Shoot dry matter (g)				Root dry matter (g)			
Control	24.07±1.93 ^{ef}	18.40±1.77 ^g	26.63±1.83 ^{cd}	21.70±1.57 ^f	2.49±0.11 ^d	1.41±0.11 ^f	2.46±0.22 ^d	1.55±0.12 ^f
PsJN	35.60±1.93 ^a	30.57±1.66 ^b	33.98±1.87 ^{ab}	31.60±1.68 ^b	3.66±0.23 ^a	2.40±0.15 ^d	3.45±0.12 ^{ab}	2.45±0.08 ^d
FD17	32.00±1.91 ^b	26.03±1.98 ^{cd}	30.70±2.09 ^b	28.67±1.77 ^c	3.38±0.21 ^{bc}	2.31±0.10 ^d	3.16±0.15 ^c	2.08±0.09 ^e



Heavy metal bioavailability, plant growth and microbiome characteristics due to *B. phytofirmans* strain PsJN

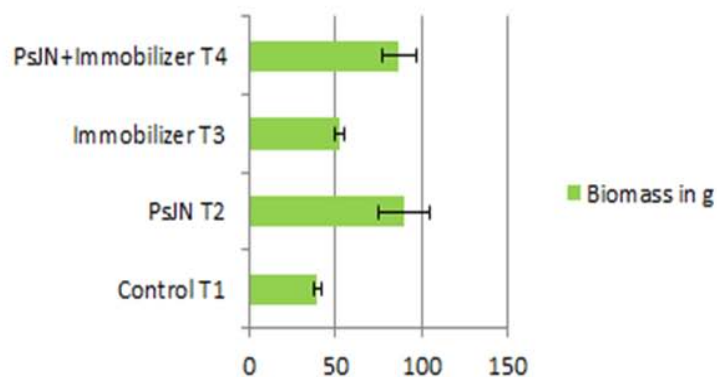
Greenhouse experiment

- Arnoldstein soil (Zn, Cd)
- 2 maize varieties (Falkone, Fuxxol)
- Immobilizer (gravel sludge with iron oxide)
- *Burkholderia phytofirmans* PsJN
- Treatments:
 - Control
 - Immobilizer
 - PsJN
 - Immobilizer + PsJN
- Parameters:
 - Heavy metal uptake
 - Biomass
 - Microbial diversity by 16S rRNA-based NGS

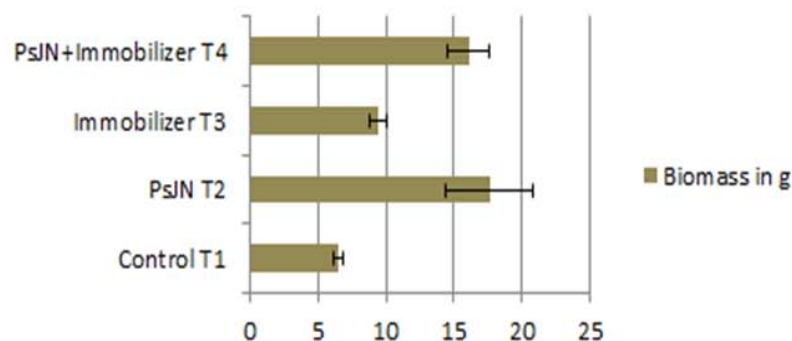


Heavy metal bioavailability, plant growth and microbiome characteristics due to *B. phytofirmans* strain PsJN

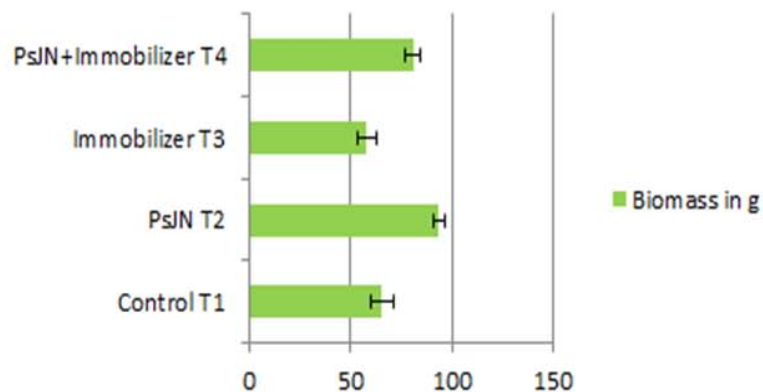
Shoot biomass of FUXXOL



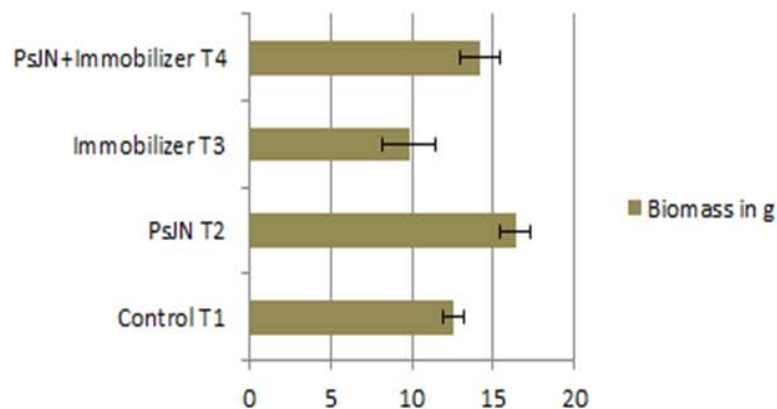
Root biomass of FUXXOL



Shoot biomass of FALKONE

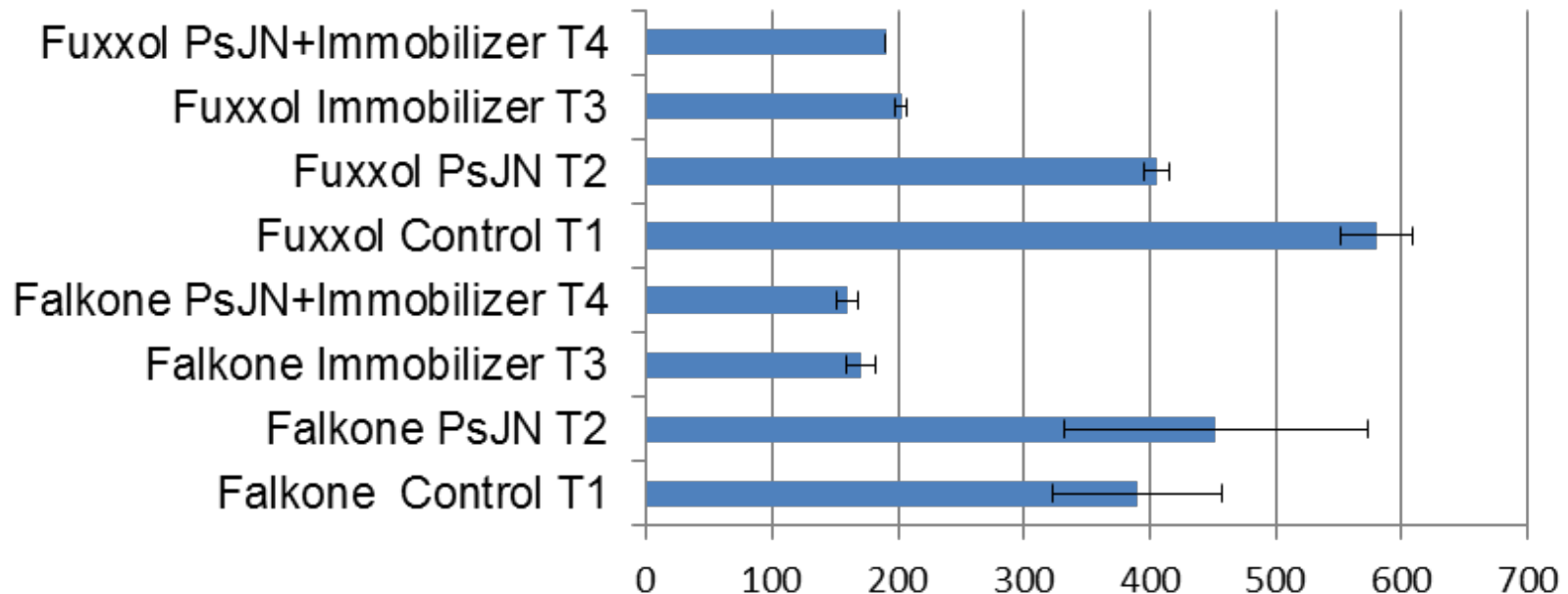


Root biomass of FALKONE



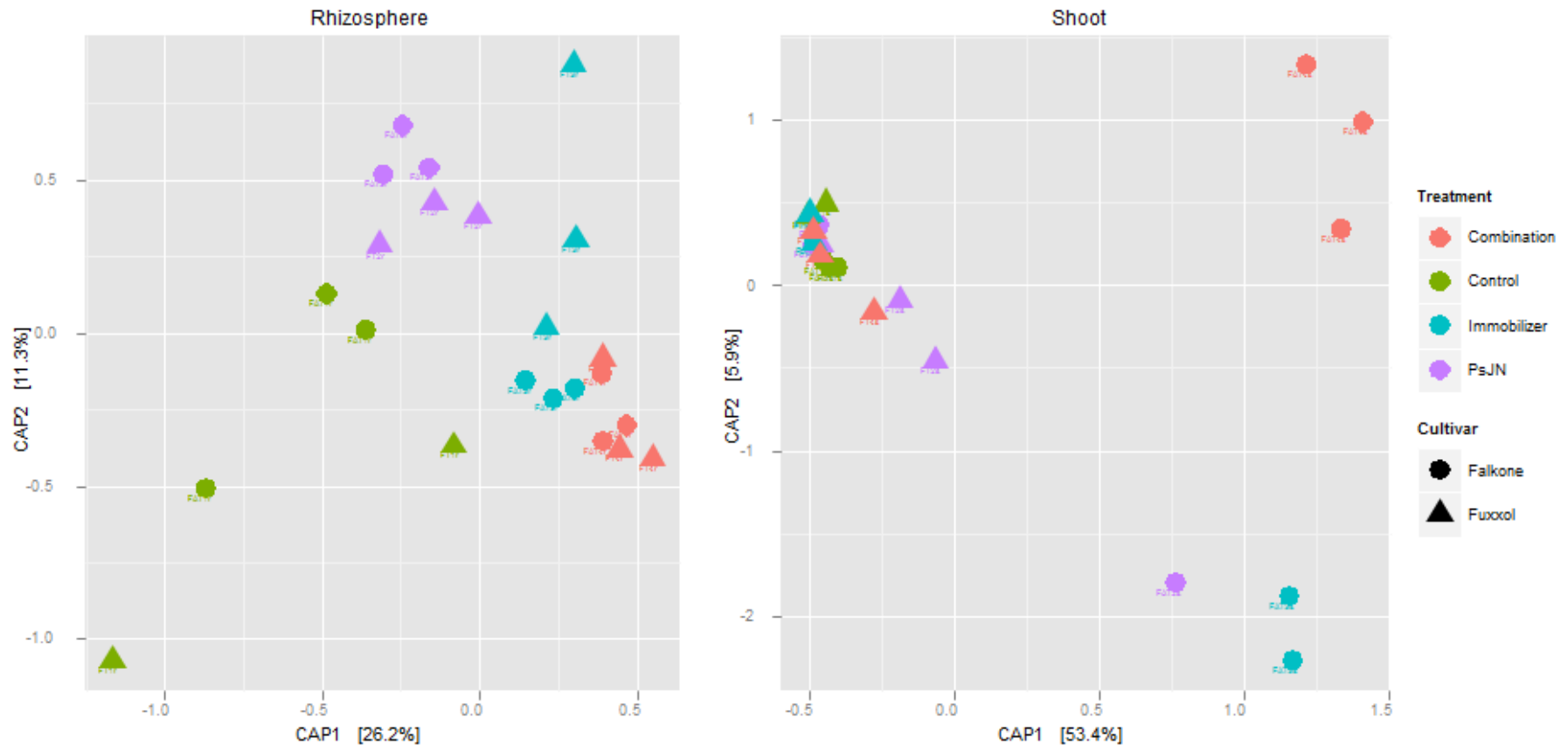
Heavy metal bioavailability, plant growth and microbiome characteristics due to *B. phytofirmans* strain PsJN

Zn contents [mg / kg]



Heavy metal bioavailability, plant growth and microbiome characteristics due to *B. phytofirmans* strain PsJN

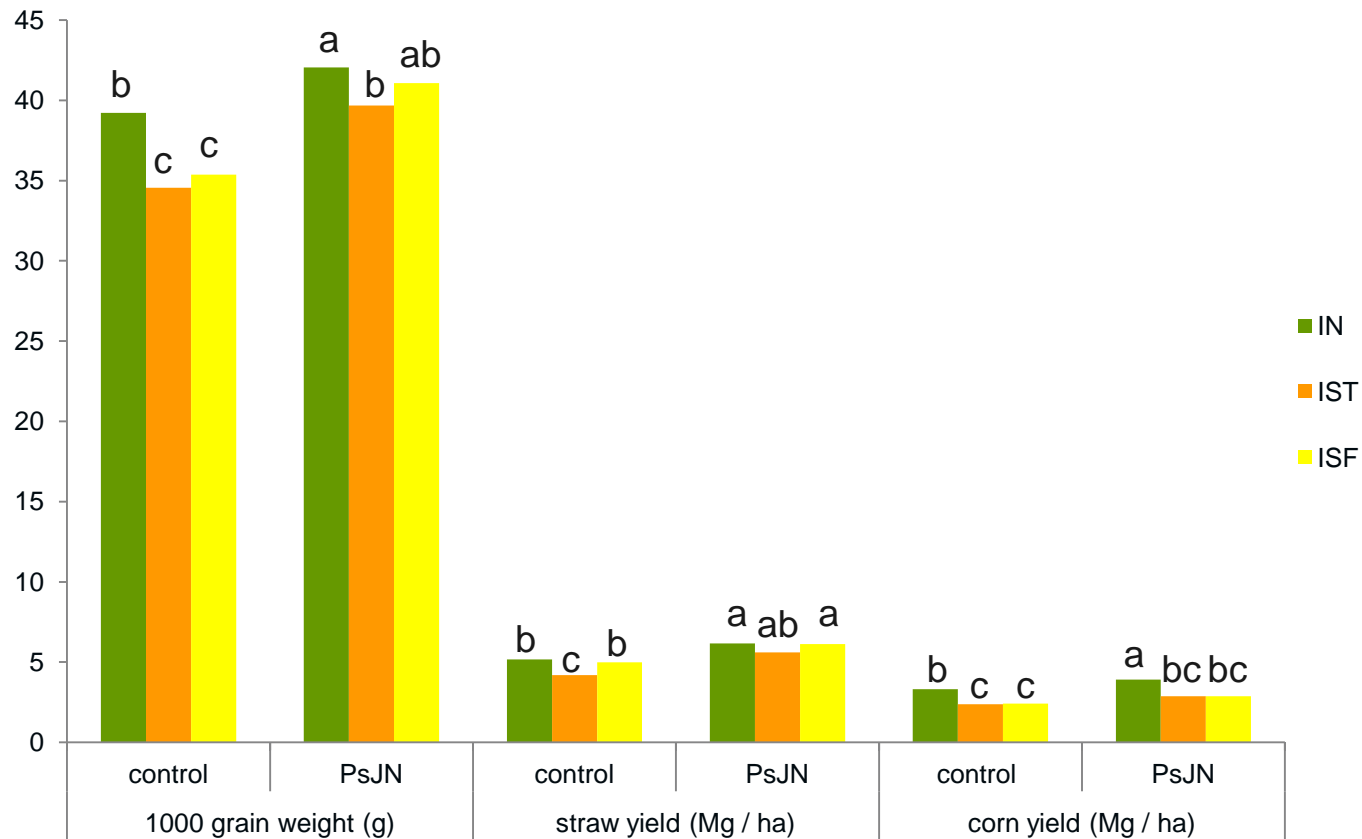
Canonical Analysis of Principal Coordinates



Drought stress amelioration in wheat through inoculation with *B. phytofirmans* strain PsJN

- Field experiment in Faisalabad / Pakistan
- Peat-based seed treatment with PsJN ($10^8 - 10^9$ CFU/ml; 200 ml inoculum / kg peat)
- Treatments
 - 5 irrigations (IN)
 - Irrigation skipped at tillering (IST)
 - Irrigation skipped at flowering (ISF)

Drought stress amelioration in wheat through inoculation with *B. phytofirmans* strain PsJN



Drought stress amelioration in wheat through inoculation with *B. phytofirmans* strain PsJN

	Glutathione reductase (umol TNB min ⁻¹ g ⁻¹ fw)		Catalase (umol H ₂ O ₂ min ⁻¹ g ⁻¹ fw)		Ascorbate peroxidase (umol ascorbate min ⁻¹ g ⁻¹ fw)	
	control	PsJN	control	PsJN	control	PsJN
IN	4.00 +/- 0.23 e	8.61 +/- 0.29 cd	190 +/- 6.12 d	232 +/- 8.42 d	46 +/- 0.36 e	63 +/- 0.63 de
IST	7.36 +/- 0.56 d	13.07 +/- 0.32 b	317 +/- 7.43 c	482 +/- 6.54 b	95 +/- 1.08 d	405 +/- 1.22 a
ISF	9.79 +/- 0.85 c	15.48 +/- 0.98 a	332 +/- 5.98 c	590 +/- 6.72 a	154 +/- 1.17 c	241 +/- 0.98 b

	Malondialdehyde (umol MDA min ⁻¹ g ⁻¹ fw)		Total phenolics (ug g ⁻¹)		Total soluble sugars (ug g ⁻¹)	
	control	PsJN	control	PsJN	control	PsJN
IN	1.44 +/- 0.05 d	3.03 +/- 0.03 c	90.77 +/- 5.12 e	62.83 +/- 5.62 f	3.41 +/- 0.15 a	3.31 +/- 0.13 a
IST	3.66 +/- 0.13 c	6.63 +/- 0.22 a	177.53 +/- 7.61 a	151.75 +/- 6.52 c	3.99 +/- 0.24 a	3.58 +/- 0.31 a
ISF	4.55 +/- 0.29 b	6.35 +/- 0.32 a	162.50 +/- 5.28 b	109.57 +/- 4.98 a	4.03 +/- 0.54 a	3.45 +/- 0.43 a

What do we know (about PsJN) and what do we need to know for achieving success in the field?

PsJN

- Increases biomass production
- Improves stress tolerance (drought, heavy metals, pathogens)
- Supports plant physiology to cope with stress and to better take up nutrients
- IAA production, likely also in-situ
- Other potential mechanisms: ISR, ACCd, siderophores, anti-oxidative effects....
- Microbiome shifts?

General considerations

- Colonization and competition (modes of action)
- Understanding (the regulation of) beneficial modes of actions
- Specific requirements for growth, colonization and beneficial functions
- Dosage effects
- Formulations
- Microbiome interactions?

miCROPe 2015: Microbe-assisted crop production – opportunities, challenges & needs



23-25 November 2015
Schönbrunn, Vienna, Austria

www.micrope.org

Final Conference COST Action FA1103

Invited speakers:

B. Lugtenberg, J. Kloepper,
F. Feldmann, I. Pertot,
L. Johnson, S. Declerck,
F. Beed, M. Ongena,
C.-M. Ryu, S. Compant,
J. Raaijmakers, K. Smalla,
C. Franco, G. Berg,
Y. Bashan, S. Håkansson

Sessions:

- Successful microbial products
- Need for microbial solutions
- Colonization and mechanisms of beneficial plant-microbe interactions
- Involvement of multipartite and microbiome interactions
- Microbial applications from lab to field
- Application technologies and formulations
- Registration requirements of microbial products
- Roundtable discussion: Benefits and potential concerns for consumer and farmer

