



# **Concluding remarks**

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12<sup>th</sup> European Foundation for Plant Pathology (EFPP) & 10<sup>th</sup> French Society for Plant Pathology (SFP)

# What have we learned?









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# THREATS







May 29 – June 2 2017 Dunkerque – Malo-les-Bains – France



**Global change** (climate, agricultural practices, trade of plant material) has a strong impact on plant health

- emerging and re-emerging pathogens (introductions, host jumps, hybridization,..)
- Attacks of the clones
- Clones can become populations
- changes in population structure

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# **OPPORTUNITIES**









## Great **new tools** available

- Next generation sequencing
- Genotyping by sequencing
- pathogenomics
- Spectral imaging (Phytobike)
- artificial leaf surfaces
- bioinformatics
- all kinds of models
- CRISPR/Cas and RNA interference













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- Increase our knowledge about plant pathogens and the phytobiome/holobiont ("knowledge is power")
  - plants select function, not taxa
  - root exudates select microbial communities
  - Coevolutionary model to explain how soils become suppressive;
  - how do pathogens move
  - systemic versus local colonization
  - what makes fungi pathogenic
  - Host susceptibility genes







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- Knowledge goes beyond plant pathology
  - Plant pathogens are great plant physiologists
  - Strong links with ecology









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- Revisiting of dogmas in plant pathology
  - Powdery mildew host specificity is overestimated
  - life cycle of eyespot disease on wheat
  - alternative hosts of rust on oat
  - formae specialis F. oxysporum f. sp. sapiens
  - Viruses are not always pathogens







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- Revisiting recommendations
  - Eradication can be disastrous (Xanthomonas wilt)
  - Eradication can be non-effective (pine nematodes)
  - Mowing can contaminate plants (Xanthomonas/strawberry
  - Pyramiding of R genes is not always the best solution (Leptosphaeria on oilseed rape)









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- New ways to control diseases
  - CRISPR/cas
  - RNA interference (HIGS and SIGS)
  - Clever selection and use of biocontrol agents
  - Lipopeptides/ulvans/volatiles







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- But do not forget about the power of traditional control methods
  - cropping systems
  - Cultivar mixtures
  - Sowing density
  - Clean planting materials









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• Massive data generation









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# CHALLENGES









- How to apply knowledge about biodiversity and biotic interactions in practice?
- How to define a healthy plant? (risk assessment)
- How to deal with large datasets?
- How to communicate about plant pathology with the public
- How to teach and train plant pathologists















# RECOMMENDATIONS



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- Ask the right questions
- Work together (large European projects)
- Share knowledge (databases)
- Work interdisciplinary
- Rethink the traditional ways we do science (peer review/project funded research)
- Train students in a holistic way
- Make the public aware of plant pathology
- Do not forget the tropical countries

