Biocontrol of Sahara mustard: An update on exploration in the native range













Cal-IPC, Yosemite, CA 03 Nov. 2016







Collaborations



Daniel Winkler & Travis Huxman



David Garmon & Carl Bell

Partners



Italy - Enrico deLillo



Israel - Alon Singer



Iran

Ferdowsi University of Mashhad

Irkaya Farms-Qatar-Nazar Nawrani









European Biological Control Laboratory



• Foreign exploration

•

Montpelli

- Host specificity of BCAs
- Ecology & Genetics of pests
- Quarantines

www.ars-ebcl.org

• So many weeds, so little time... French broom YST Tamarix Ventenata Giant reed Medusahead







- Target selection
- Foreign exploration
- Selection of candidate agents (BCAs)
- Host specificity testing
- Efficacy evaluation
- Regulatory approval
- Multiplication
- Release, establishment, distribution
- Impact assessment





Overall perspective of a classical biocontrol program of weeds

Pop. of the target

Equilibrium Economic threshold

Time













Number







Schematic view of the costs and benefits associated with a successful biological control program (Briese 2000)









Schematic view of the costs and benefits associated with a successful biological control program (Briese 2000)









Schematic view of the costs and benefits associated with a successful biological control program (Briese 2000)









Sahara mustard -Brassica tournefortii

- Brassicaceae
- Winter annual mustard
- Originating and widely distributed in Eurasia/North Africa/Middle East
- First collected in California (Coachella valley) in 1927 (with date palms?)
- Favors sandy soil, desert ecosystems
- Completing its life cycle during winter months
- Displacing wildflowers
- No classical Biocontrol management











Sahara mustard in Qatar







Sahara mustard in France

B. Bock





Current 🛧 and historical records \circ for SM









Current 🛧 and historical records \circ for SM









Invasion of SM in Anza-Borrego SP







Specific Goals of the Project









Specific Goals of the Project











The purpose of visiting herbaria is to get locations and dates for preparing exploration

E. BOURGEAU, PL. D'ESPAGNE 1851.

1049. BRASSICA TOURNEFORTH, Gouan. Eruca erecta, Lagasc. nov. gen. et sp. (Coss.)

> Dans les champs à Cartagena. 29 Mars.

The Paris Museum of Natural History













Observing all phenological stages









62006 Brassica * Tournefortii Gouan.

naturalized, from north Africa

La Quinta sandy desert alt. ca. 10 March 9, 19

Collected by Lewis S. Rose

STATE HERBARIUM OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA ADELAIDE

Brassica tournefortii Gouan.

South Australia. Lower Murray Mallee.

Ca. Skm west of Murray Bridge, ca. road to Kinchina.

Leg. K. Czornij Communication of new determinations will be greatly appreciate by the Adelaide Herberium.

Data from the native range but...also from the introduced range







Specific Goals of the Project









Why collecting?

- 1. Obtain voucher specimens for future morphological studies
- 2. Conduct genetic analyses of native and invasive populations

3. Find potential biocontrol agents









Where collecting?

- All native range (permits)
- Natural & agricultural ecosystems
- Roadsides
- National parks
- All year round
- Cooperation in hosted countries
- All kinds of BCAs (insects, mites, pathogens)



Collecting in Uzbekistan (Tamarix project)







Where have we been in 2016?



Foreign exploration in Europe & the middle East







USDA-ARS France quarantine greenhouse

Limited access to EBCL staff





AIR

SOLID

LIQUID

٥



Specific Goals of the Project









Phylogeography of Sahara mustard

- The goal is to determine which old world population(s) of Sahara mustard invaded North America
- In the U.S., the phylogeography study is conducted by Daniel Winkler (University of California, Irvine) (ddRAD-seq)

- ddRAD libraries for the weed in the old world need to be built as those in the U.S.
- -> 15 populations sampled across the Mediterranean Basin
- Sampling can be seeds : germination then extraction of the first pair of leaves







Solutions from

Nature











Phylogeography of Sahara mustard



- Collected tissue samples from 2,061 plants from 70 unique locations in United States
- Collected seeds from 1,074
 plants from 63 localities







Specific Goals of the Project







Biocontrol agents?





Courtesy M. Cristofaro



Mites ?



Courtesy M. Cristofaro







• ITALY (April)

in the southeast of Italy, we found a flea beetle (*Psylloides* sp.?), and a root-galling insect (*Ceutorhynchus* sp.?)











• TURKEY (March)

Near Antalya, we found a stem mining larva (Lepidoptera or Chrysomelidae) and a seed feeder (potentially the adult from the chrysomelid larva).











ISRAEL (March)

Near Cesarea, we found phytophagous beetles, such as a a Curculionidae Ceutorhynchini, a Chrysomelidae, and a possible stem-galling midge (Cecidomyidae)



















• JORDAN (April)



We found typical symptoms of an Eryiophiid mite







Where will be going in 2017?



***** 2016 ***** 2017







Next steps?









When Insects go high, Weeds go low











When Insects go high, Weeds go low











Thanks - Gracias - Merci



From the top of Half Dome





