Instructions for abstract submission

The abstract should be written according to the following instructions:

- Abstracts must be sent to j.deconinck@bioeconomyforchange.eu as word or PDF file
- The deadline for the submission is **December 31st, 2025.**
- Abstracts should not exceed one page
- Title should be written in the Calibri 14 bold font
- Authors should be listed in the Calibri 11 font with the name of the speaker in bold characters
- Affiliation of the authors should be indicated in the Calibri 9 italic font
- Text should be written in the Calibri 10 font, maximum 500 words
- Neither references nor figures are allowed

All files bigger than 5MB would need to be sent via a downloading platform

NB: *By applying you agree to make yourself available for the whole dates of the symposium in order to elaborate the agenda of the sessions.*

Topics particularly targetted:

- Plant response to biotic or abiotic stresses
- Beneficial microorganisms & plant growth promotion
- Elicitors & plant innate immunity
- Microbial sensing & induced resistance
- Biocontrol & climate change
- Synthetic biology
- Microbial consortia

Main focus:

- Biocontrol in greenhouse and field trials
- Cultural practices related to biocontrol
- Product formulation (natural solvents, natural additives, natural powders, encapsulation etc...)
- Milestones of biocontrol products development & commercialization
- Homologation/commercial development of biocontrol
- International market datas
- Hurdles to industrialisation

PLANT BIOPROTECH ABSTRACT FORM

ENTITY: .....

CONTACT NAME: .....

CONTACT DETAILS:

EMAIL: .....

PHONE: ..... MOBILE: .....

ADDRESS:

.....

.....

.....

JOB TITLE: .....

YOU WISH YOUR PRESENTATION TO APPEAR AS:

(MARK ONE OR BOTH)

➔ An oral communication ☐

➔ A poster ☐

DESCRIPTION OF YOUR PRESENTATION

TITLE:.....

.....

ABSTRACT (MAX 500 WORDS):

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

SPEAKER'S SHORT BIOGRAPHY (250 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM WITHOUT SPACING) :

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

DON'T FORGET TO ADD:

- PHOTO OF THE SPEAKER (SIZE MAX 1MB)
- PHOTOS TO ILLUSTRATE YOUR ABSTRACT, IF AVAILABLE (SIZE MAX 1MB)

ALL FILES BIGGER THAN 5MB WOULD NEED TO BE SEND VIA A DOWNLOADING PLATFORM

Scientific abstracts should be printed according to the model below:

Resistance induced by Burkholderia phytofirmans PsJN against Botrytis cinerea in grapevine

Lidiane Miotto Vilanova[1], Cédric Jacquard[1], Barbara Courteaux[1], Laurence Wortham[2], Jean Michel[2], Christophe Clément[1], Essaïd Ait Barka[1], **Lisa Sanchez**[1]

[1] *Université de Reims Champagne-Ardenne, Unité de Recherche Vignes et Vins de Champagne - EA 4707, SFR Condorcet – FR CNRS 3417, Laboratoire de Stress, Défenses et Reproduction des Plantes, Moulin de la Housse - Bâtiment 18, BP 1039, 51687 REIMS Cedex 2, France*

[2] *Laboratoire de Recherche en Nanosciences, EA 4682, Département de Physique, SFR Condorcet - FR CNRS 3417, Université de Reims-Champagne-Ardenne, Reims, France*

Plant growth-promoting rhizobacteria (PGPR) are of great interest since they are beneficial naturally occurring soil bacteria that colonize plant roots and confer beneficial effects. They can increase yield, stimulate plant growth, reduce pathogen infection, and reduce biotic and abiotic stresses. Among these PGPRs, endophytes are defined as those bacteria that are able to colonize the internal tissue of the plant without causing external signs of infection or negative effects on their host. *Burkholderia phytofirmans* PsJN, classified as an ePGPR, was first isolated from surface-sterilized onion roots infected with the mycorrhizal fungus *Glomus vesiculiferum*. This rhizobacterium significantly promotes growth and protects the grapevine against biotic (grey mould disease) and abiotic (cold) stresses. If mechanisms implied in cold tolerance induced by PsJN were elucidated, the protective effect induced by the PGPR against *B. cinerea* however remains elusive. To unravel the mechanistic of pathways involved in the observed resistance, different traits of the tripartite interaction between *Vitis vinifera* L., *Botrytis cinerea* and *Burkholderia phytofirmans* were highlighted. Among these aspects, direct antimicrobial action of PsJN, the ability of the bacterium to prime defense responses and carbohydrate metabolism of grapevine will be presented.