

MICROBIAL BIO-STIMULANTS OF HUNGARY: A REVIEW OF THEIR POTENTIAL INSECTICIDAL EFFECTS

Sri Ita Tarigan^{1,2,3}, Mark Szalai¹, Szabolcs Toth^{1,2}, Stefan Toepfer^{1,2}

¹ Dep. of Integrated Pest Management, Plant Protection Institute, Szent Istvan University, Godollo; ² CABI Hodmezovasarhely; ³ Program Study of Agrotechnology, Universitas Kristen Wira Wacana Sumba, Indonesia tarigan.sri.ita@phd.uni-szie.hu; mark.szalai.hu@gmail.com; toth.szabolcs.1990@gmail.com; s.toepfer@cabi.org

What are plant bio-stimulants ?

- Plant bio-stimulants, sometimes called bio-fertilizers or soil conditioners, are ingredients stimulating plant nutrition processes independently of the product's nutrient content with the sole aim of improving characteristics of the plant or the plant rhizosphere (EU 2019; Ricci *et al.* 2019)
- Among them, there are non-microbial plant biostimulants and microbial plant bio-stimulants /bio-fertilizers (EU 2019).



What is the problem ?

- There is inconsistency on the regulation of bio-stimulants across countries
- There are often multiple effects of microbial bio-stimulants on crops
- Those effects are often unclear or lack of awareness

Our hypothesis

- Some microbial bio-stimulants/ bio-fertilizers for crops may also have properties useful for pest management

Our methods

- We reviewed all microbial bio-stimulants/bio-fertilizers registered in Hungary (NebiH 2020)
- We conducted a literature review on potential side effects of microbial bio-stimulants/bio-fertilizers on insects (CAB Direct 1917 to 2020, Web of Science 1973 to 2020)

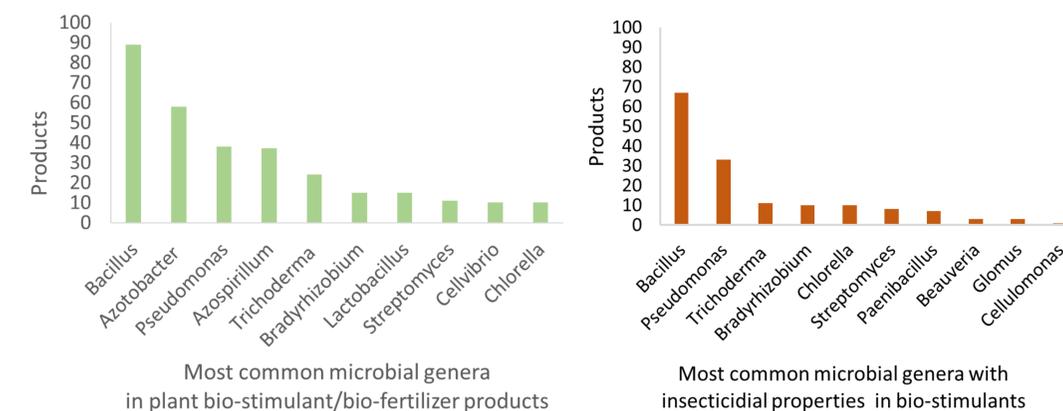
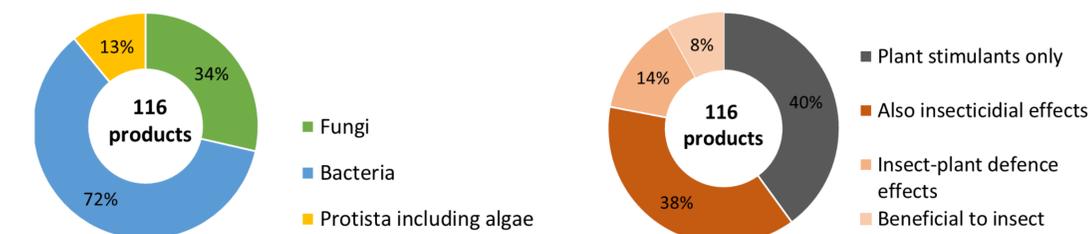
Acknowledgements: We would like to acknowledge the PhD scholarship of the Stipendium Hungaricum under the number SHE-02988-004/2020 and the doctoral school of plant science of Szent Istvan University of Hungary.

CABI is an international intergovernmental organization, and we gratefully acknowledge the core financial support from our member countries (and lead agencies) including the UK (Department for International Development), China (Chinese Ministry of Agriculture), Australia (Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research), Canada (Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada), the Netherlands (Directorate-General for International Cooperation) and Switzerland (Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation). See www.cabi.org/about-cabi/who-we-work-with/key-donors/ for full details

Farmers should be made aware that nearly half of the microbial bio-stimulants for crops may also have pest management effects

Our results

- Among 116 microbial plant bio-stimulant/bio-fertilizer products reviewed,
 - 53% are based on bacteria, 16% on fungi, 9% on protista incl. algae.
 - 16% contain bacteria-fungi mixes, 3% bacteria protista mixes, 2% fungi-protista mixes and 2% mixes of all three groups.
- 38% of the microbial bio-stimulant/bio-fertilizer products may also have insecticidal properties, 14% insect-plant defence properties and 8% may be beneficial to insects.
- The top 10 micro-organisms used in plant bio-stimulants/bio-fertilizers are *Bacillus megaterium*, *Acetobacter vinelandi*, *Acetobacter chroococcum*, *Pseudomonas fluorescens*, *Azospirillum brasiliense*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Bradyrhizobium japonicum*, *Azospirillum lipoferum*, *Bacillus circulans*, *Chlorella vulgaris*



Please help us

- Please tell us your experiences with the diverse effects of microbial plant bio-stimulants
- Do you know about any other country that has a database on registered yield enhancers, biostimulants, biofertilizers, soil conditioners?
- Contacts: tarigan.sri.ita@phd.uni-szie.hu; s.toepfer@cabi.org

References :

Ricci M, Tilbury L, Daridon B, Sukalac K. 2019. General principles to justify plant biostimulant claims. *Front. Plant Sci.* EU (2019). Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 laying down rules on the making available on the market of EU fertilising products Off J Eur Union 2019;L170 NEBIH (2020) List of registered yield enhancers of Hungary Termésnövelők adatbázisa; <https://termesnoveplo.nebih.gov.hu/Engedelykereso/kereso>