

Using the odour of bacteria to tackle Acute Oak Decline

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Agrilus biguttatus life cycle

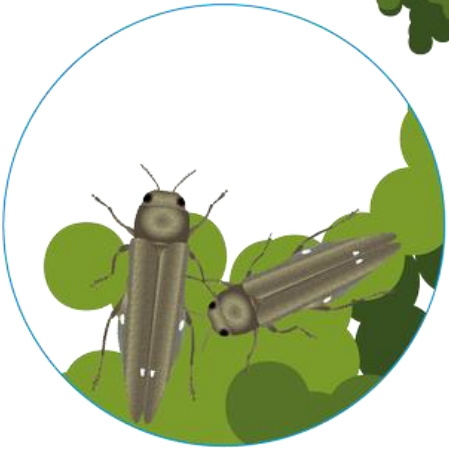
Objectives:

Determine the role of AOD bacterial odours (**volatiles**) on *A. biguttatus* behaviour

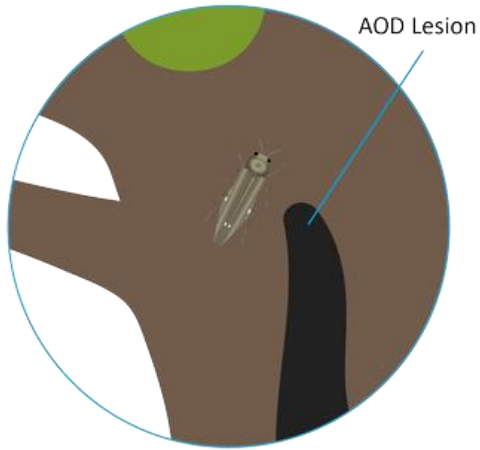
Characterise volatiles produced by AOD bacterial species

Overall project aim:

To identify bacterial volatiles attractive to the beetle, which could be used to optimise semiochemical-based lures to monitor the spread of *A. biguttatus*



1. *Agrilus biguttatus* mate in tree crown



2. Gravid females move to bark to oviposit, through attraction to bark volatile organic compounds (VOCs) (Vuts et al, 2016)



3. AOD lesion formed by pathogenic bacteria and larval galleries may produce VOCs attractive to gravid female beetles



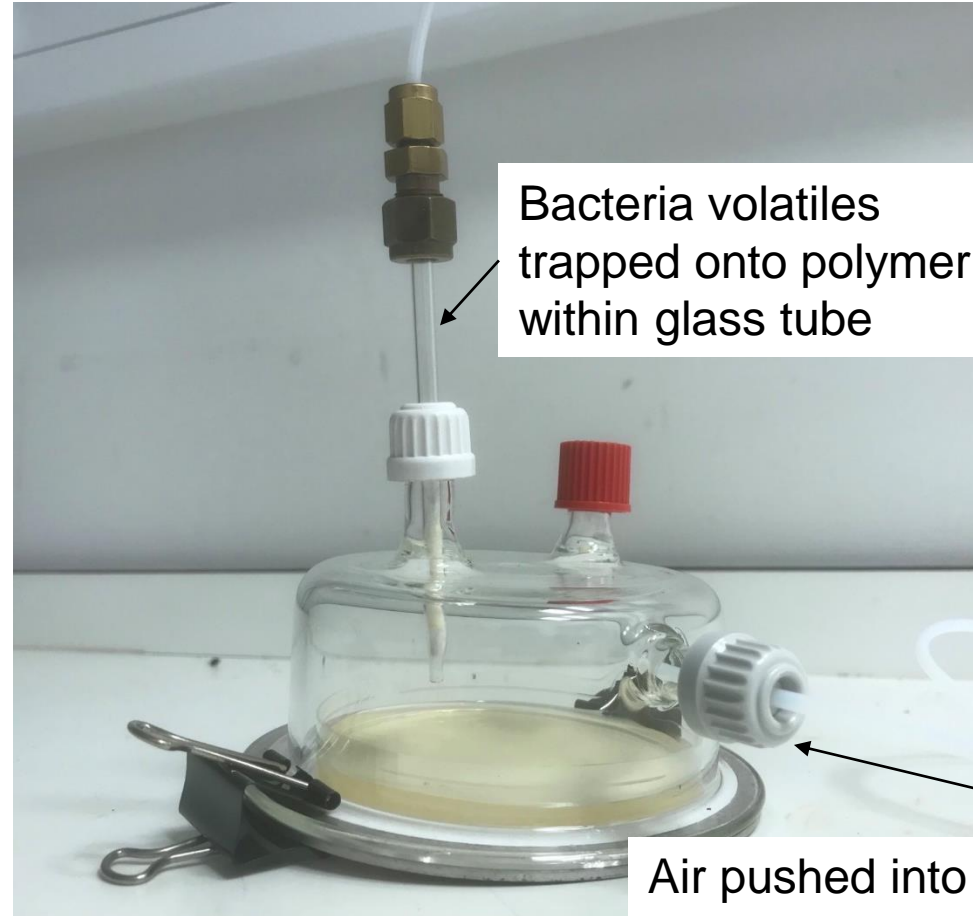
Determine role of bacterial volatiles on beetle behaviour

Uninoculated growth media

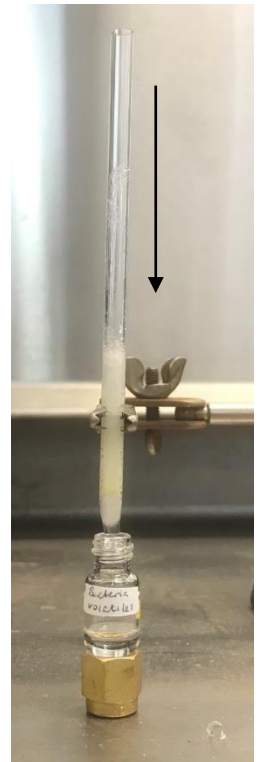
Brenneria goodwinii

Rahnella victoriana

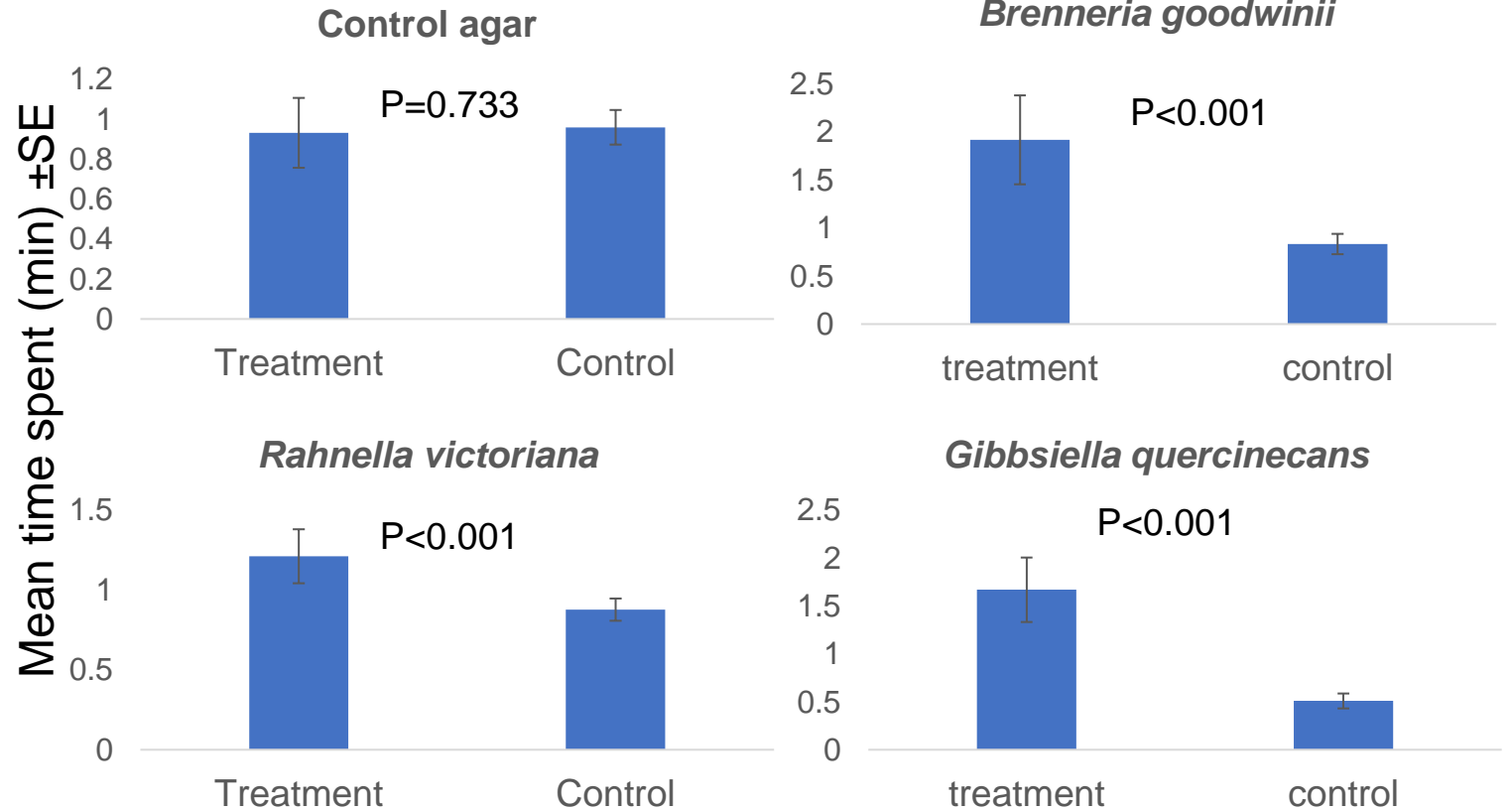
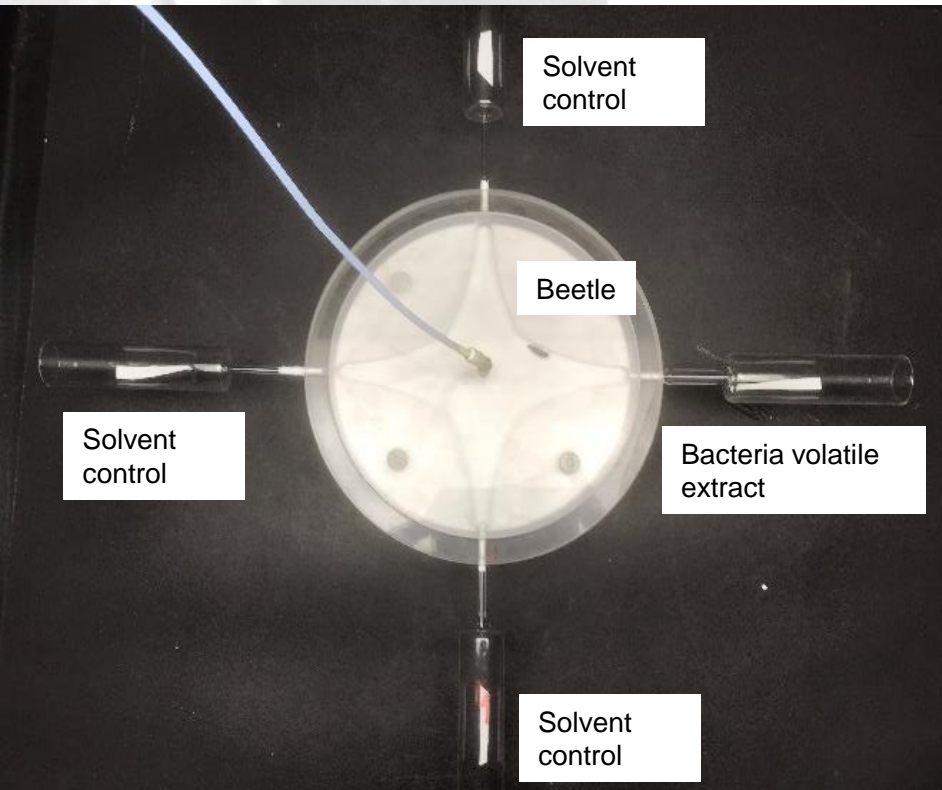
Gibbsiella quercinecans



Solvent passed through tube to elute volatiles into a liquid extract



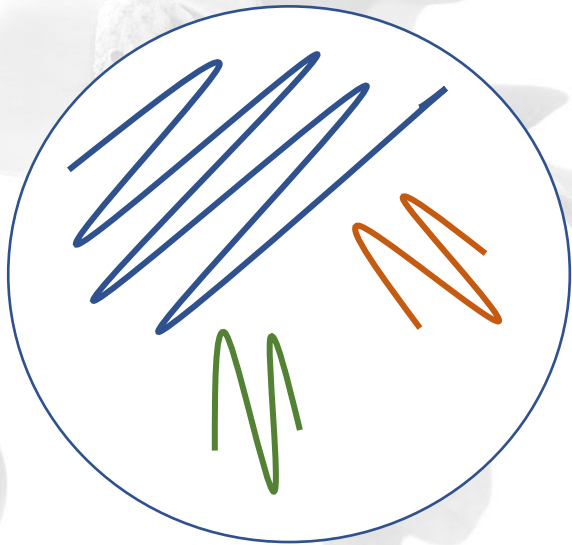
Determine role of bacterial volatiles on beetle behaviour



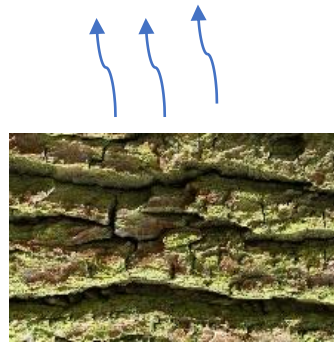
Volatiles from all tested species of bacteria are attractive to *A. biguttatus* gravid females

Determine role of bacterial volatiles on beetle behaviour

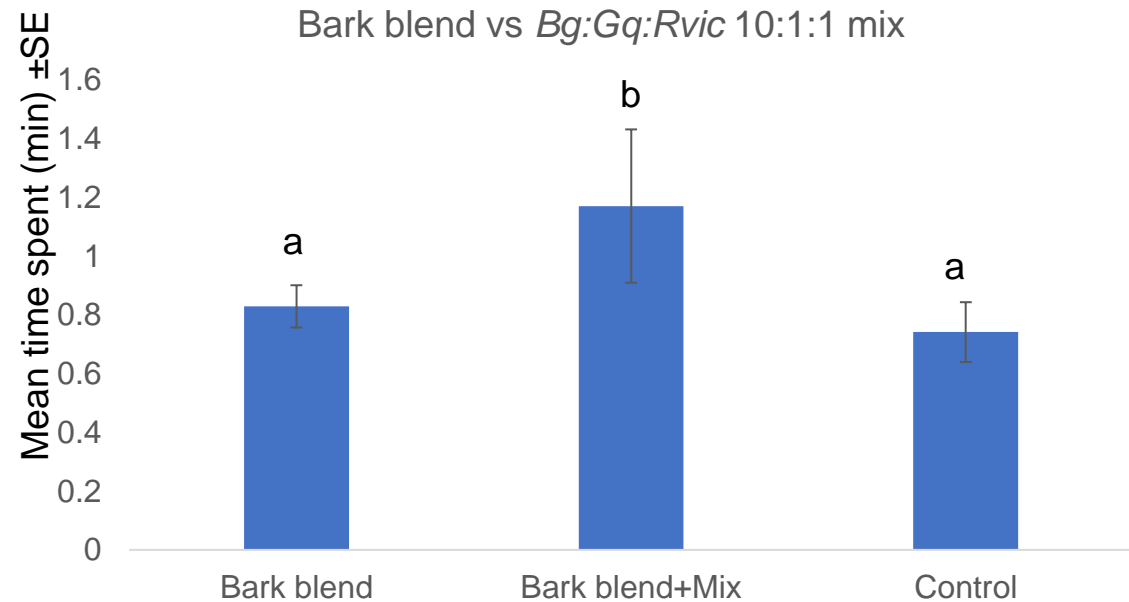
Volatile collections from mixed bacteria species in a 10:1:1 ratio
(*B. goodwinii*: *G. quercinecans*: *R. victoriana*)



Volatile collection from bacterial mix

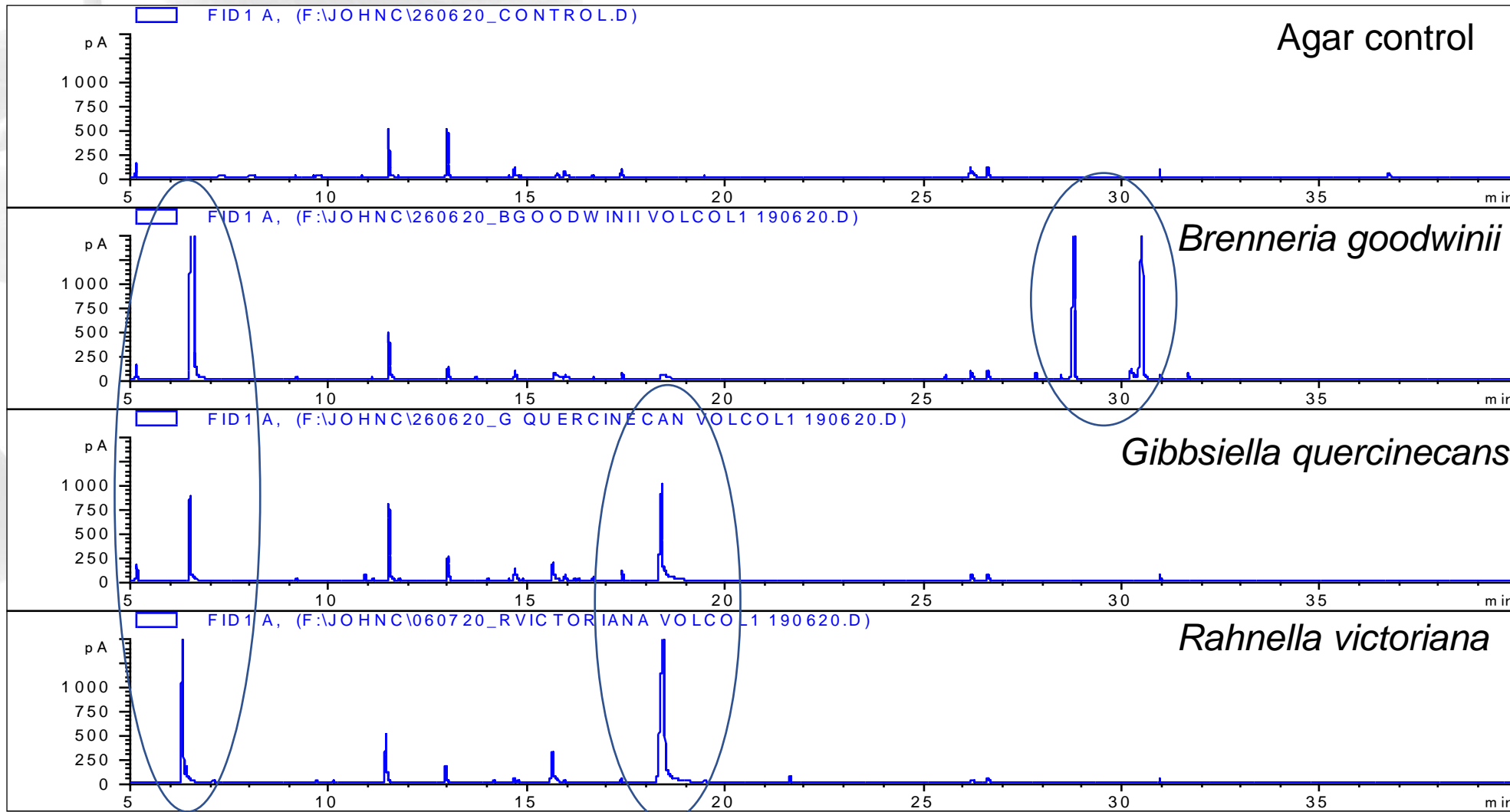


Synthetic blend of odours identified from bark ('bark blend')



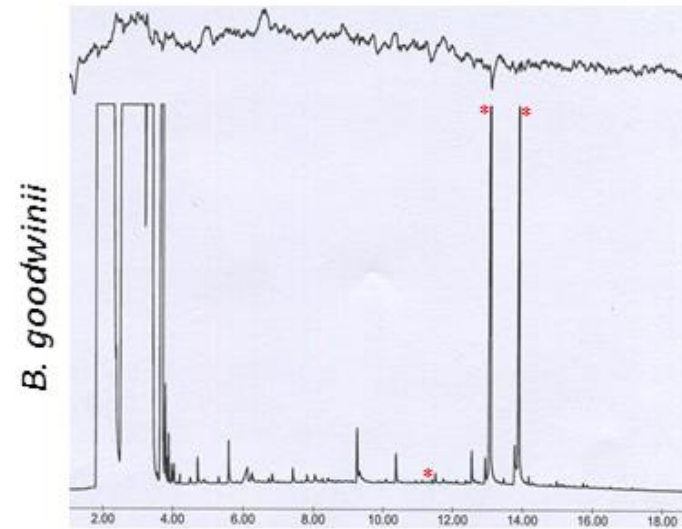
Extract collected from mixture of bacteria, with the addition of a synthetic blend mimicking bark volatile production, increases beetle attraction

Characterise volatile production from AOD bacteria

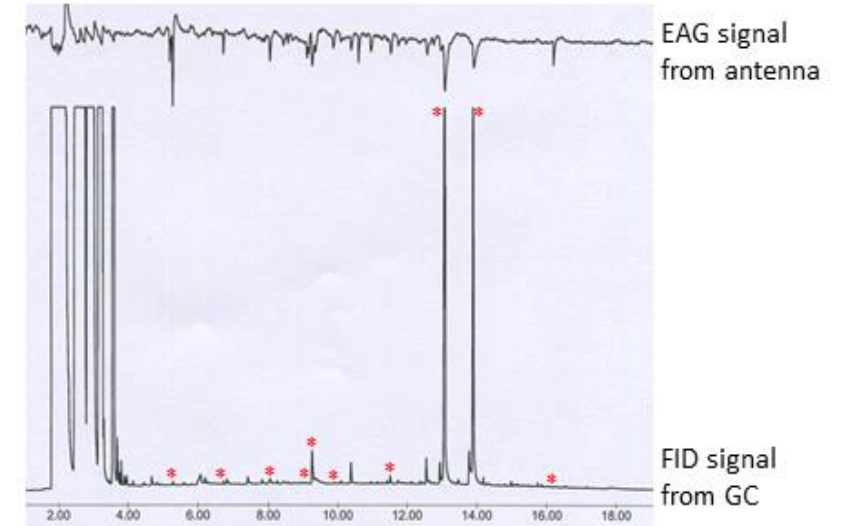


Bacteria produce unique volatile profiles, including two compounds specific to *B. goodwinii*

Characterise volatile production from AOD bacteria



Female

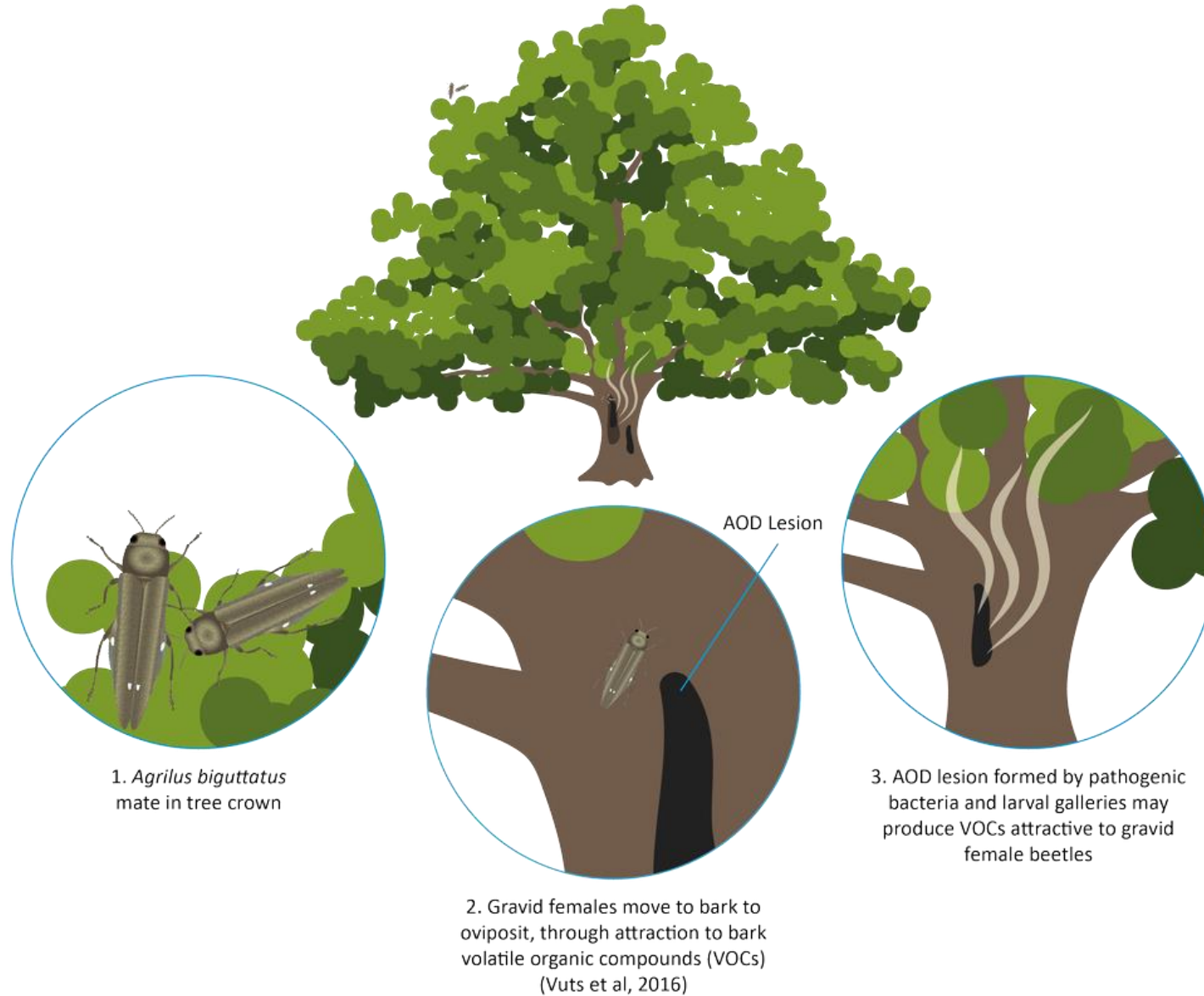


Male

Gas Chromatography-Electroantennography (GC-EAG) used to determine whether beetles antennae respond to bacterial volatiles

Two *Brenneria goodwinii*-specific volatiles are detected by antennae from male and female *A. biguttatus*

Conclusions



Bacteria volatiles

AOD bacterial volatiles are attractive to gravid females, especially volatiles from mixed AOD bacterial populations, when synthetic bark blend included

AOD bacteria produce unique volatile profiles, including two *B. goodwinii*-specific volatiles

Future work



Synthesise and confirm identity of two *Brenneria goodwinii*-specific volatiles

Identify other bacterial odours in mixed AOD bacterial populations, and test their synthetic blends for attraction towards the beetle using four-arm olfactometry

Assess the efficacy of bacterial volatiles at attracting *A. biguttatus* in the field, through semiochemical-based lures



(Imrei et al., 2020)