

FICHA DE PROJETO

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| Acrónimo: | Biosave |
| Designação do projeto (PT/EN): | Promoção do potencial económico e da sustentabilidade dos setores do azeite e da castanha |
| Código do projeto: | POCI-01-0145-FEDER-023721 |
| Objetivo principal: | Reforçar a investigação, o desenvolvimento tecnológico e a inovação |
| Entidade financiadora/Programa de financiamento: | FEDER / POCI |
| Região de intervenção: | NUTS 2/3 |
| Custo total elegível: | 13.482,60 EUR |
| Apoio financeiro da União Europeia: | 11.460,21 EUR |
| Apoio financeiro público nacional/regional: | 2.022,39 EUR |
| Taxas de financiamento: | 85% |
| Entidade beneficiária: | Instituto Politécnico de Santarém - ESAS |
| Investigador Responsável: | Maria do Céu Godinho |
| Parceiros: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INSTITUTO POLITECNICO DE BRAGANÇA • CENTRO NACIONAL DE COMPETÊNCIAS DOS FRUTOS SECOS - ASSOCIAÇÃO CNCFS • ACUSHLA, S.A. |
| Orçamento global elegível: | 148.300,26 EUR |
| Equipa: | Maria do Céu Godinho |
| Data da aprovação: | 24-05-2017 |
| Data de início: | 15-05-2017 |
| Data da conclusão: | 12-05-2019 |
| Domínio científico e subárea científica: | Ciências Naturais e do Ambiente (Natural and Environmental Sciences) |
| Resumo (objetivos, atividades e resultados esperados) - em PT e/ou EN: | <p>About the Project</p> <p>The major constraints to crop production are pests and diseases via their effects on both yield and quality. Usually, their control has relied extensively on the use of chemical pesticides. These not only pose problems for human health and for environmental contamination, but also generate resistance to pesticides by pests and</p> |

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| | <p>pathogenic agents. EU has adopted a framework directive (Directive 2009/128/EC) that promotes the use of sustainable control methods of pests and diseases. In this context, two socio-economic important crops in Portugal, olive and chestnut trees, have phytosanitary problems that need to be tackled through the use of environmentally friendly methods. Thus, this project aims to develop and implement sustainable strategies and agricultural practices that can be used by farmers to control pests and diseases of olive and chestnut trees. For that, functional biodiversity in olive and chestnut groves will be studied (activity 1) considering an increasing gradient of soil management, irrigation and landscape heterogeneity. Due to their functions in the agroecosystem, soil arthropods and parasitoids of two important pests, i.e., the olive fruit fly, the key pest of commercial olives and the Asian chestnut gall wasp, that recently invaded Portugal and can cause serious losses to the chestnut fruit sector, will be collected and identified (using both morphological and ecological approached through the application of functional traits). In activity 2, biotechnical methods, e.g., application of Kaolin, will be used against both target pests and efficacy and side effects on non-target arthropods will be evaluated. Biodiversity collected in treated and non-treated trees will be compared as well as the attack rate of plant organs by the target pests. Diseases will be also focused in this project and in the activity 3, Phytophthora specimens infecting chestnuts will be detected and identified by molecular tools. In activity 4, the influence of the nutritional status of trees, in particular leaf nitrogen and calcium levels, in olive leaf spot severity will be studied. Chlorophyll fluorescence, photosynthetic pigments, water content, soluble sugars and starch will be analyzed and correlated with the olive leaf spot severity. Potentially, the results could lead to improve viability of sustainable practices and obtain high quality olive and chestnut fruits. This project will greatly benefit from the expertise of the IPBragança and</p> |
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| | <p>IPSantarém teams in biodiversity of natural enemies and soil ecology. The participation of Acushla, an enterprise dedicated to the olive oil business with more than 200 ha of olive grove will allow establishing practices that can be adopted in the grove.</p> <p>Moreover, students from both high education institutions can visit experimental plots and practice, in loco, different methods for sustainable management. CNCFS will support field work and disseminate results related with the chestnut crop among its members.</p> |
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