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Modelling cropping system effects on branched broomrape dynamics in interaction with weeds

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Branched broomrape (*Phelipanche ramosa* (L.) Pomel) is a parasitic plant that infects many crop and weed species. It is a major pest of winter oilseed rape in France.

Objectives: To model the effects of cropping systems on *P. ramosa* dynamics in interaction with weeds and crops in order to design efficient pest management strategies.

Materials & Methods

- Process-based modelling of P. ramosa dynamics as a succession of processes of its life-cycle
- Daily time-step
- Functions and parameters based on literature and experiments

Modelled as a function of Example **Process** Results In situ seed Time since seed rain PHERASYS = model of V=1-0.08.1mortality Seed age PHElipanche RAmosa dynamics $R^2 = 0.6$ p = 0.0018in cropping <u>SYS</u>tems Time since in interaction with weeds seed rain (yr) 2 Seed Days since seed rain Germination rate 0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1 Soil temperature and dormancy $R^2 = 0.9$ **Dormancy** water potential Days since) 200 250 Jan. March seed rain 3 Germination • Stimulating species Germination r (stimulated Distance from host root by host root Hydrothermal time (HTT) HTT since A. caucalis (weed) stimulation exsudates) since stimulation (°C.j.Mpa) 1000 1500 4 Attachment • Distance from host root on host root 5 Survival on Nb. of parasites attached $R^2 = 0.94$ on the host the host to Host species: ○ C. bursa-pastoris fructification Host biomass + G. dissectum Host 10 biomass (g) 6 Seed Parasite biomass Seed/total biomass ratio production $R^2 = 0.94$ P. ramosa life cycle and release Aboveground parasite biomass Discussion

- PHERASYS points to potential management improvements:
 - P. ramosa seeds display dormancy during winter \rightarrow delayed crop sowing could reduce infestation
 - Very low annual seed mortality (6-8%) \rightarrow burying seeds by soil tillage does not deplete seed bank

Grants

Perspectives: to validate the model with field data and to predict parasite effect on crop yield

