



ICGEB Meeting and
Courses 2023

ICGEB WORKSHOP

TRENDS IN MICROBIAL SOLUTIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

13 – 15 September 2023. Belgrade, SERBIA

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS



ICGEB WORKSHOP

Trends in microbial solutions for sustainable agriculture

13 – 15 September 2023. Belgrade, Serbia

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ICGEB Workshop

Trends in microbial solutions for sustainable agriculture

13 – 15 September 2023. Belgrade, SERBIA

ORGANIZED AND HOSTED BY



University of Belgrade,
Faculty of Biology, Serbia



International Centre for Genetic Engineering
and Biotechnology (ICGEB), Italy



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Serbia

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ICGEB MEETINGS & COURSES 2023

WORKSHOP

„Trends in microbial solutions for sustainable agriculture“

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

September 13 – 15, 2023
Belgrade, Serbia

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Message from the scientific organizers

Dear colleagues and friends,

It is our great pleasure to welcome you to the Workshop "Trends in microbial solutions for sustainable agriculture" to be held in Belgrade, Serbia, September 13-15, 2023. This meeting is organized by the University of Belgrade - Faculty of Biology, Belgrade, Serbia, and co-organized by the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB), Trieste, Italy, and our friends from the Serbian company FERTICO. The Workshop is organized with the support of the Federation of European Microbiological Societies (FEMS), the Ministry of Science, Technological Development and Innovations of the Republic of Serbia and the Serbian Society for Microbiology. We thank the sponsors for their recognition of the importance of the event, their participation and support. We are pleased to inform you that Workshop Belgrade, Serbia - Book of Abstract will appear in the Collection of the Faculty of Biology, published by the University of Belgrade - Faculty of Biology.

This Workshop is dedicated to our colleague and friend Professor Djordje Fira, who was one of the chairs of the Scientific and Organizing Committee. Unfortunately, he is no longer with us. Professor Fira, with his ideas and enthusiasm, had an innovative approach to the use of bacteria in biological pest control and its application in sustainable agriculture. We are sad but joyful because we had the opportunity to live, work and learn from the man who was professor, head of department, colleague and friend. Professor Fira was the embodiment of a good, honest, sincere and careful person. We had the privilege of sharing our lives with professor Fira - your presence we miss, your memories we treasure.

This Workshop, covering all major topics of the use of microbial solutions in sustainable agriculture, is in perfect harmony with the Serbian Smart Specialization Strategy, the European Green Deal and FOOD 2030 research and innovation policy in the field of applied microbiology. Indeed, the environmental and ethical unsustainability of the continued use of chemical pesticides, coupled with the need for yield increases due to population growth and the simultaneous reduction of land under food crops, is leading to a general awareness of the need to drastically reduce the use of chemical pesticides, as well as radical changes in current agricultural practices. Interest in biological control of phytopathogens has particularly increased in the last decade, mainly because of the importance of using environmentally friendly alternatives to the extensive use of chemical pesticides to control pest diseases.

The extensive microbiome research in the field of plant microbiome structure and function, the pivotal role of plant-associated microbes in plant health and productivity, and the new "state-of-the-art" methods available today should expand our knowledge and pave the way from laboratory data to practical applications in sustainable agriculture. Plant-associated microbial communities play a key role in biotic and abiotic stress tolerance as well as nutrient acquisition and carbon and nitrogen cycling. The idea of developing environmentally

friendly biofertilizers and other agricultural biotechnologies, along with molecular studies of plant resistance to biotic and abiotic stresses, the study of interkingdom signalling between plants and plant-associated bacteria, with special attention to emerging phytopathogens, will be the main activities and outcomes of the Workshop.

We strongly believe that the Workshop is an excellent place to exchange and combine scientific ideas among experts and participants, with great opportunities to start new international collaborations and joint scientific projects. We have received an overwhelming response to our call, with numerous talented applicants, more than 160 participants from 41 countries (Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, British Indian Ocean Territory, Burundi, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Kenya, Libya, Malawi, Mexico, Montenegro, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, United Republic of Tanzania, Zimbabwe, and the United States) to compete for the limited number of available grant awards. In addition to the invited speakers' presentations, the programme also includes poster presentations by a number of early career scientists and PhD students, many of whom are supported and funded by ICGEB and FEMS grants (we selected more than 30 fellows from 16 countries). We were honoured to welcome 30 speakers from 15 countries (Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Germany, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain and the Netherlands). We thank all participants for their scientific commitment, which will contribute significantly to the success of the Workshop.

We hope you enjoy the Workshop programme and find it stimulating and informative. We also hope that you will enjoy the beauty of Belgrade and the Serbian hospitality. We sincerely wish you health, love and happiness and look forward to the new meetings.

Sincerely,



Ivica Dimkić, PhD
Scientific & Organizing Committee
Chairperson

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Ivica Dimkić".



Vittorio Venturi, PhD
Scientific & Organizing Committee
Co-Chairperson

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Vittorio Venturi".

General information

SYMPOSIUM VENUE

The meeting will be held in the Great Hall of the Municipality of Stari Grad, Makedonska 42, Belgrade, Serbia, and in the Hotel Palace 4*, Topličin Venac 23, Belgrade, Serbia.

REGISTRATION OF PARTICIPANTS

Registration desk will be opened on Wednesday, September 13 from 08:00 to 9:00 in front of the Great Hall of the Municipality of Stari Grad and on Thursday, September 14 from 08:30 to 9:00 in front of the hall „Beogradska Panorama“ of the Hotel Palace. Daily updated information about the workshop sessions and social events will be available at the registration desk. All participants and accompanying persons are requested to wear their accreditation badges during the scientific sessions and social events of the workshop.

LANGUAGE

The official language of the workshop is English.

SOCIAL EVENTS

A group photo in front of the Vojvoda Vuk monument in Topličin venac square (17:45), a „Poster Party“ (18:00) and a Welcome reception (19:30) will take place in and around the Palace Hotel on Wednesday, September 13.

The Gala Dinner will be held at the Botanical Garden „Jevremovac“, Takovska 43, Belgrade, on Thursday, September 14, from 19:00 to 23:00.

For the last day, Friday, September 15, is planned a visit to FERTICO company with lunch break (8:00) and a visit to Belgrade Fortress „Kalemegdan“ with professional guide and free evening (17:30). All participants are asked to register at the registration desk for the facultative Danube and Sava cruise, which will be charged extra (19:00).

INFORMATION FOR PRESENTERS

Oral presentations will be held on September 13 in the Great Hall of the Municipality of Stari Grad and on September 14 and 15 in the hall „Beogradska Panorama“ of the Palace Hotel. LCD projections will be available during all sessions. Please send your PowerPoint presentation to workshopserbia@gmail.com and katarina.krusic@bio.bg.ac.rs no later than September 10.

Posters will be displayed during the „Poster Party“ on Wednesday, September 13 from 18:00-20:00 in a garden at the Palace Hotel. Poster presenters are asked to be at their posters and available for discussion. They should mount their posters at 17:30 and to dismount them immediately after the „Poster Party“.

GAPP28

Plant growth promoting *Halomonas* from roots of halophytes as a strategy to improve crop resistance to soil salinity

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Increased soil salinity has numerous negative effects on plant growth and poses a significant threat to agricultural productivity worldwide. The diversity of endophytic bacterial communities found in various indigenous halophytes such as *Salicornia europaea*, *Suaeda maritima*, and *Camphorosma annua*, may reveal beneficial bacteria with various plant growthpromoting (PGP) properties. Members of *Halomonas*, the largest genus of the family Halomonadaceae, are rod-shaped, gram-negative, moderately halophilic bacteria that have been increasingly isolated from various saline environments, including halophyte tissues. As part of the halophytic microbiota, halotolerant plant growth-promoting endophytic bacteria can contribute to plant host growth, productivity, and fitness under abiotic and biotic stresses. The use of halotolerant PGP bacteria represents a good alternative strategy to mitigate the effects of salt stress in crops and to recover saline soils. The aim of this study was to isolate halotolerant bacteria from halophyte roots, and evaluate their PGP ability and their effect on germination parameters of selected crops. The endophytic bacterial communities in the roots of halophytes from natural saline soil in Slano Kopovo (Serbia) were analyzed using culture-dependent techniques. The genus *Halomonas* was the predominant among the halotolerant root-associated bacteria of analyzed halophytes. We have isolated seven *Halomonas* sp. strains, six of which were closely related (>99,86% similarity) to *Halomonas songnenensis*, a moderately halophilic bacterium from saline and alkaline soils. Obtained isolates were tested at different sodium chloride concentrations for a range of PGP traits at different concentrations of sodium chloride. The selected strains were used to inoculate seeds and monitor of the germination process of barley, sunflower, and wheat under conditions of elevated salinity. Most of the isolates tolerate the NaCl concentration up to 18% and showed multiple PGP features with some of them retained even in the presence of additional salt concentrations. The germination test results showed that *Halomonas* seed inoculation positively affected barley germination parameters in conditions with and without added salt. The observed traits can be further exploited to improve plant growth and augment the salt tolerance of agricultural production on saline soils.

Keywords: halophytes; *Halomonas*; endophytes.



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Evaluation
Questionnaire

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