

Biopolymer-Stabilized Emulsions for the Encapsulation of *Trichoderma* Conidia Towards Biological Control

Kevin J. De France, Yolanda Martinez, Francis Schwarze, Gustav Nyström

Assistant Professor, Department of Chemical Engineering
Queen's University, Canada



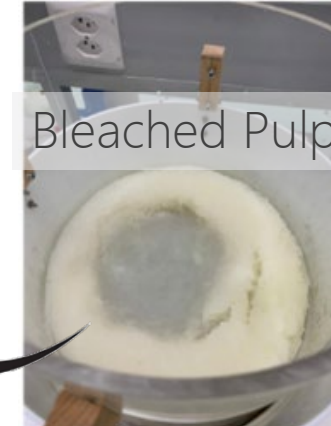
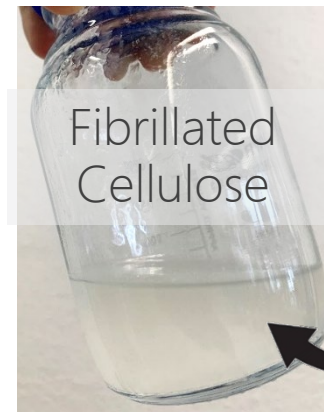
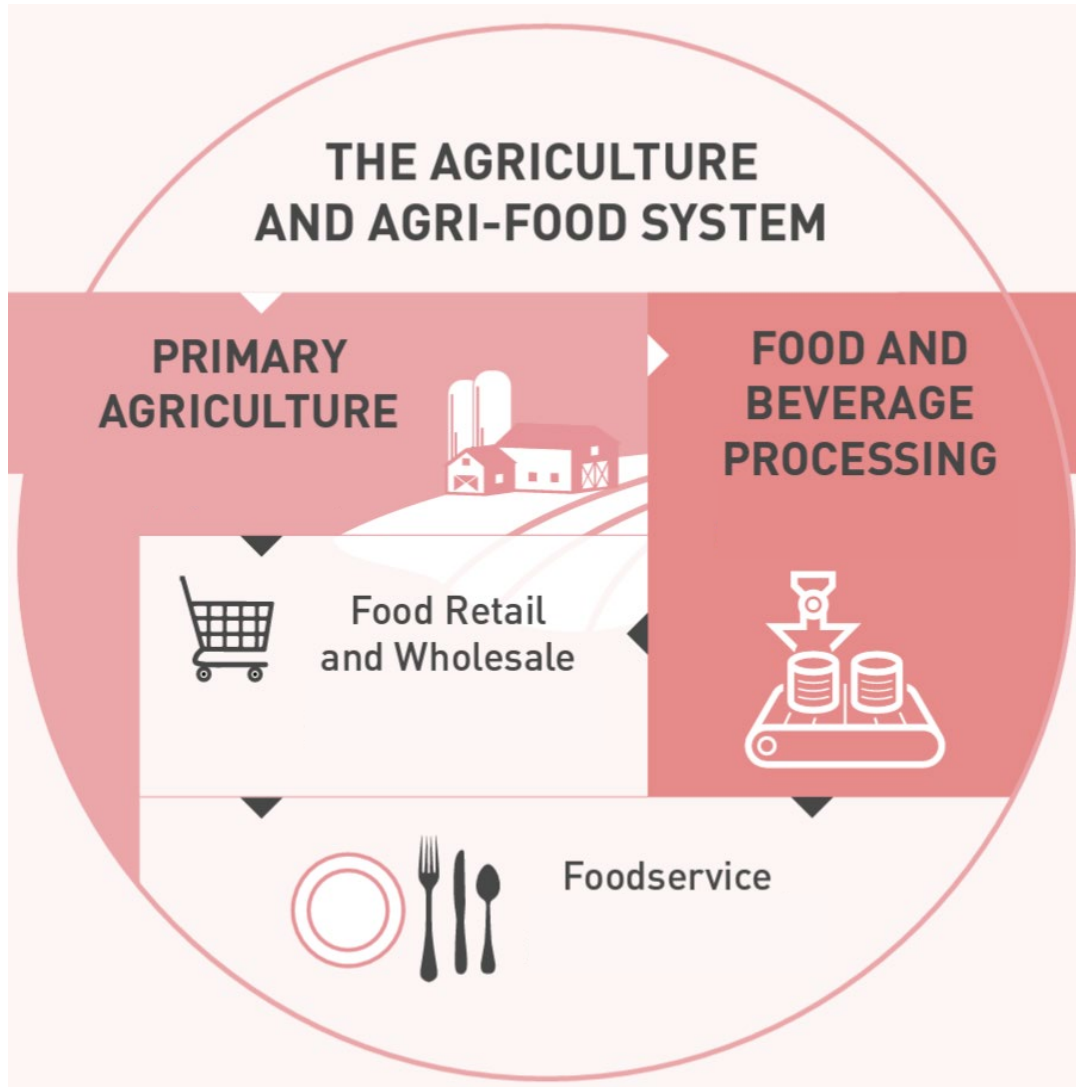
De France Lab
Natural Nanocomposites



Materials Science and Technology



Agri-Food Management



K. J. De France †, L. Amoroso † et al., *ACS Sus. Chem. & Eng.* **2022**, *10*, 342-352

L. Amoroso, K. J. De France et al., *Int. Journal of Biological Macromolecules* **2023**, *242*, 124869

Primary Agriculture in Canada

In 2021...

~ 250,000 people employed

~ \$3.2 billion (1.6 % of GDP)



Control in Agriculture



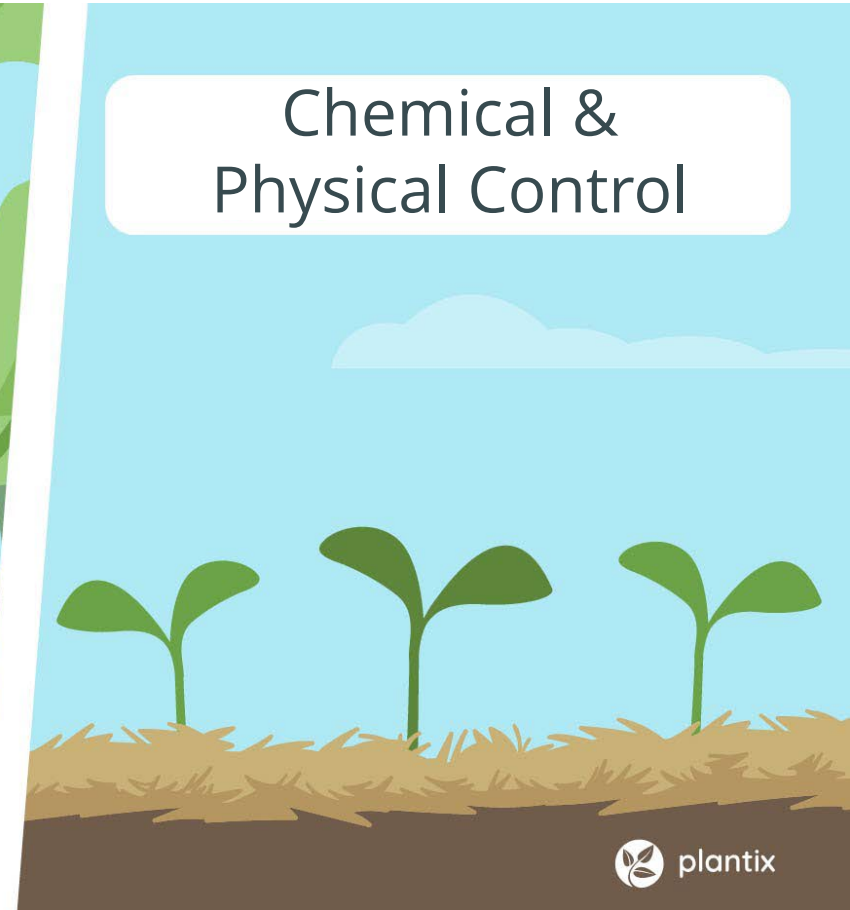
Cultural Control



Biological Control



Chemical & Physical Control

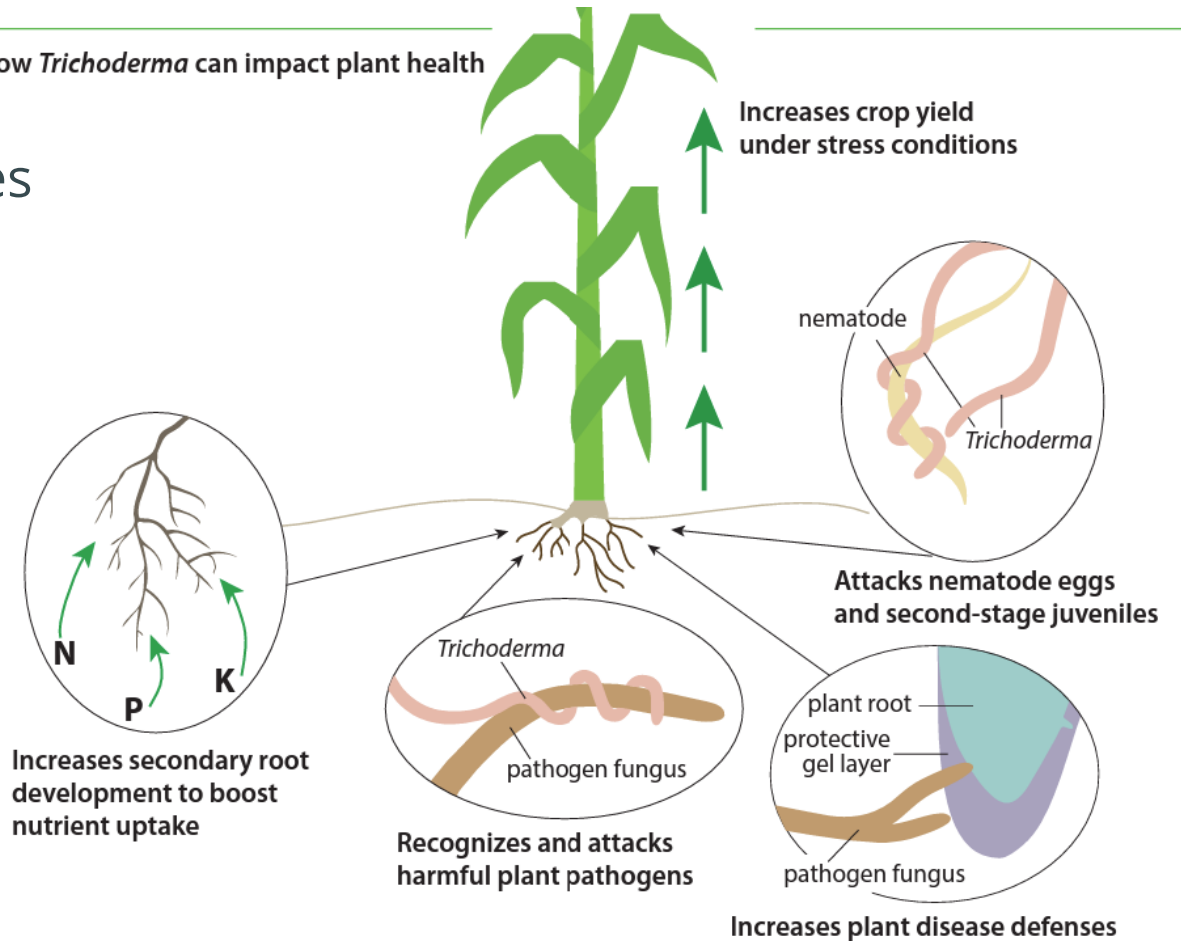


Trichoderma spp.

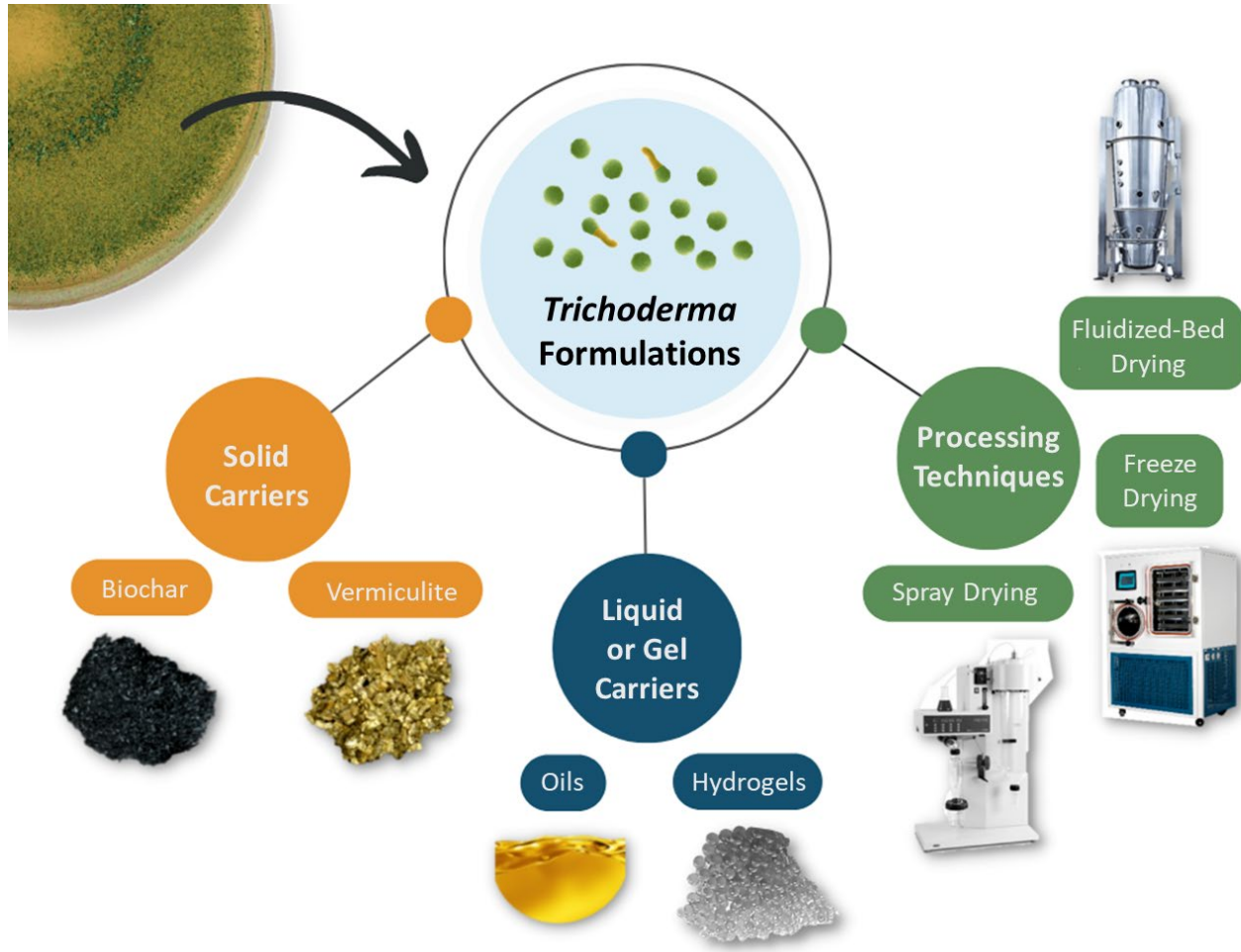


- Soil-borne symbiotic fungi which stimulates plant growth & defense responses
- Out-competes plant-pathogenic species
- One of the most commercially successful class of biological control agents (BCAs)
- Commercial formulations require:
 - Viable propagules (conidia)
 - Effective delivery system

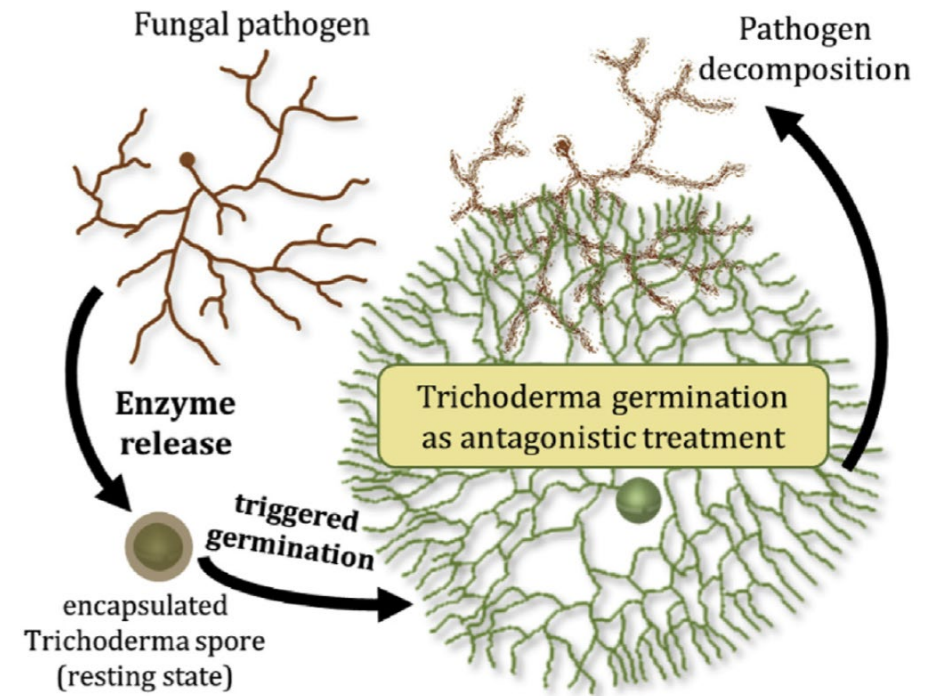
FIGURE 1: How *Trichoderma* can impact plant health



Formulation Development



- Encapsulate conidia in a carrier substance & process to retain dormancy
- Upon application, conidia germinate to effect control



Biopolymer-stabilized emulsions for encapsulating *Trichoderma* conidia

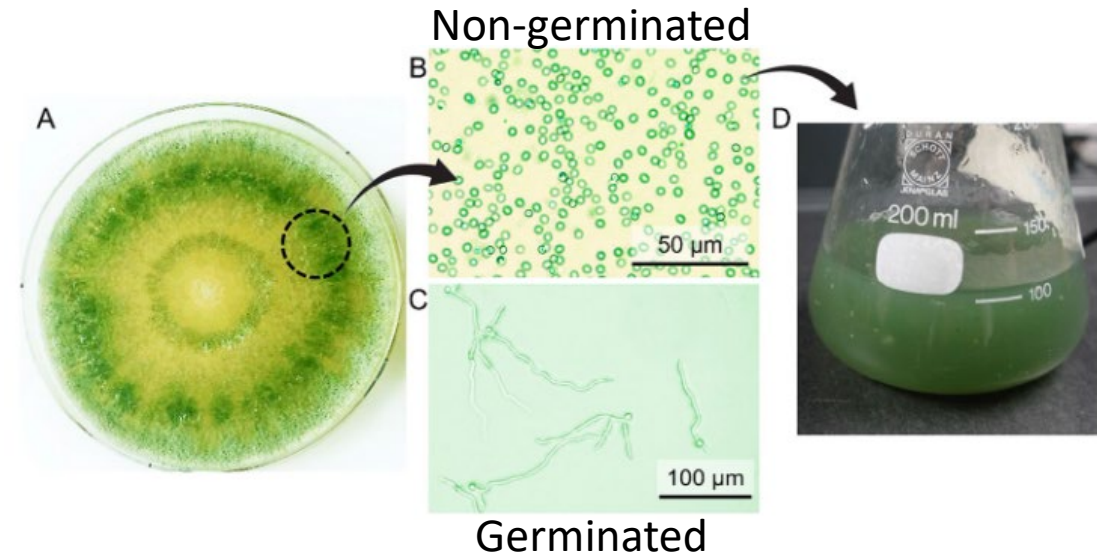
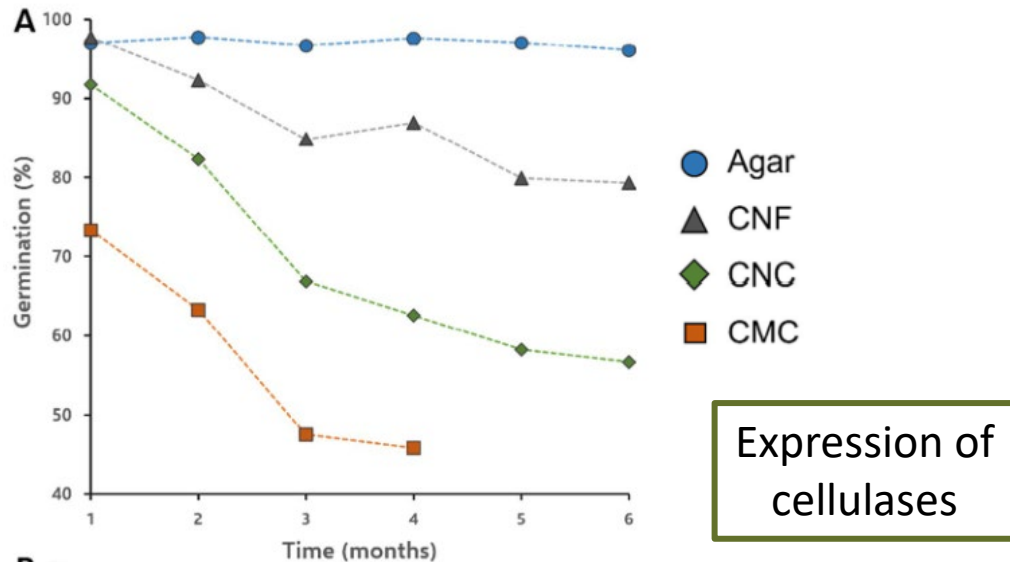


De France Lab
Natural Nanocomposites

Biopolymer Selection: Viability



- Aqueous biopolymer suspensions mixed with *Trichoderma* conidia & stored for up to 6 months
- Growth media added to promote germination → viability



Biopolymer	Germinated spores	Non-germinated spores	Viability (%)
Agar	220	4	98.2
CMC	240	18	93.0
CNF	228	6	97.4
CNC	225	13	94.5
Pectin	–	–	–
Xanthan	–	–	–

Biopolymer Selection: Delivery



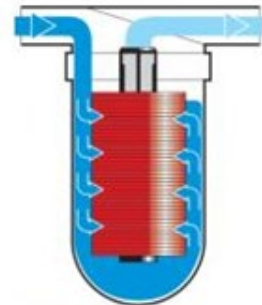
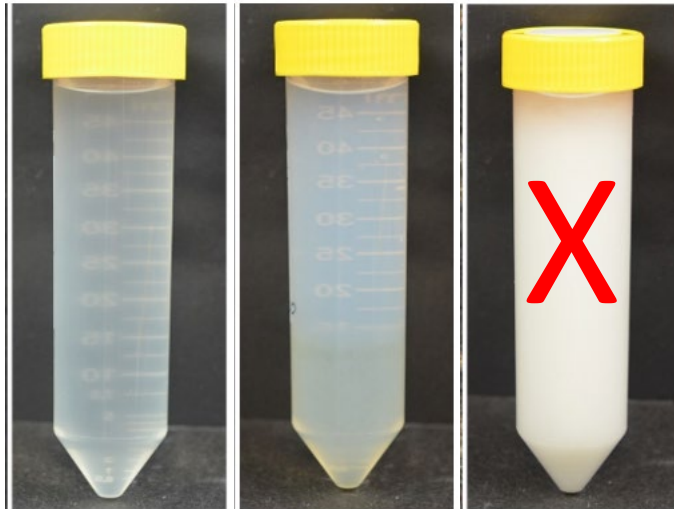
- Agricultural irrigation systems & foliar application



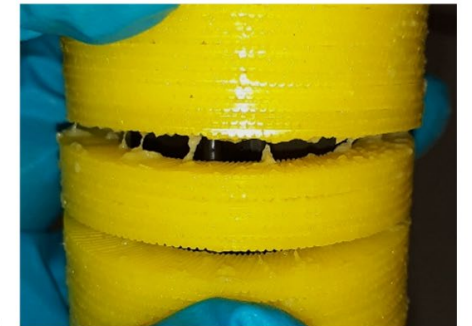
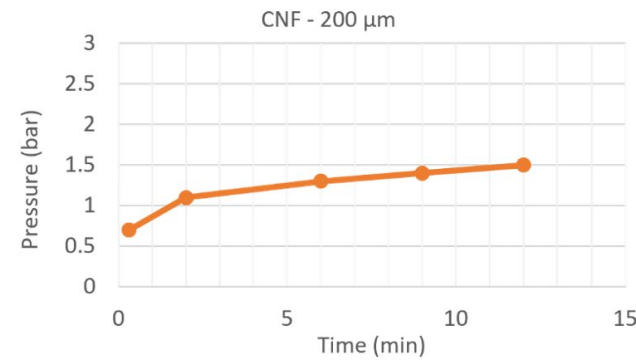
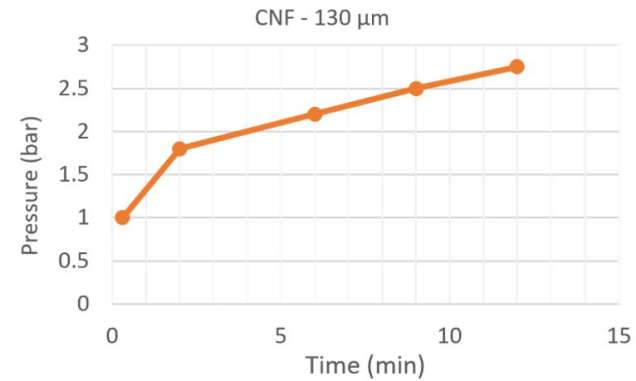
Agar

CNC

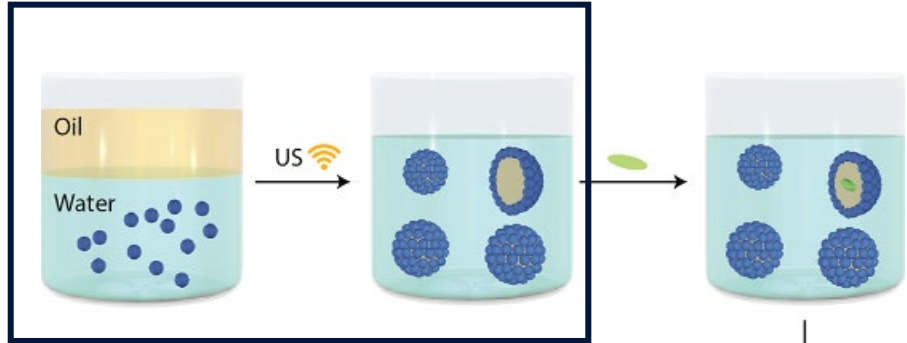
CNF



DIRTY WATER
FILTERED WATER
DISC RINGS

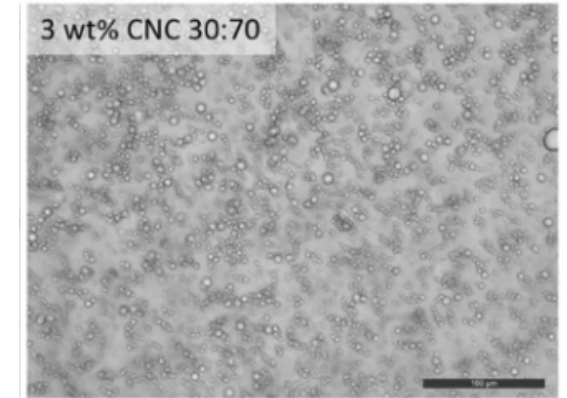


Emulsion Formulation

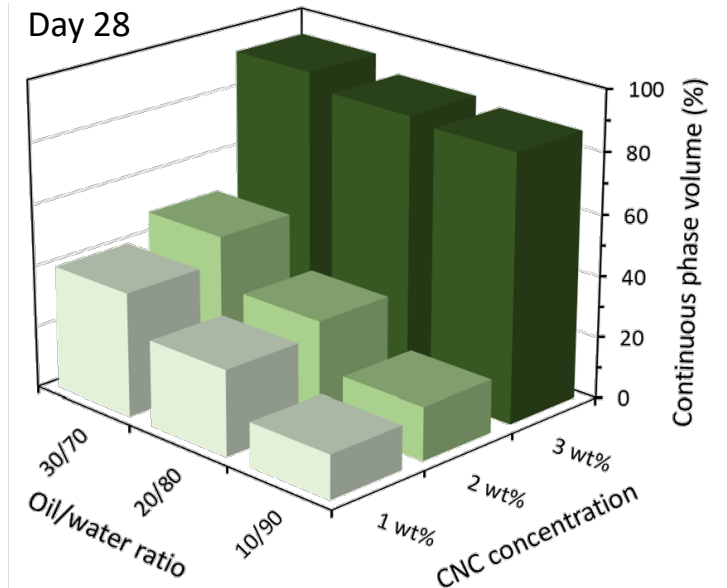
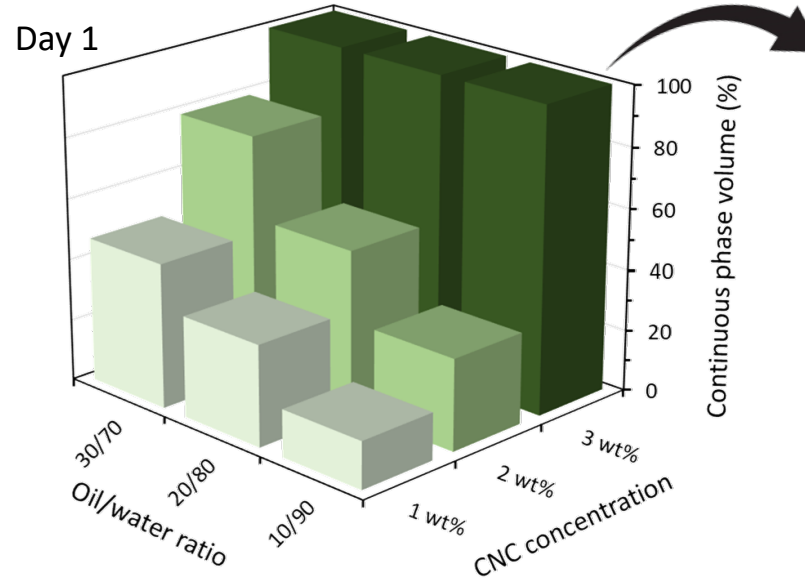
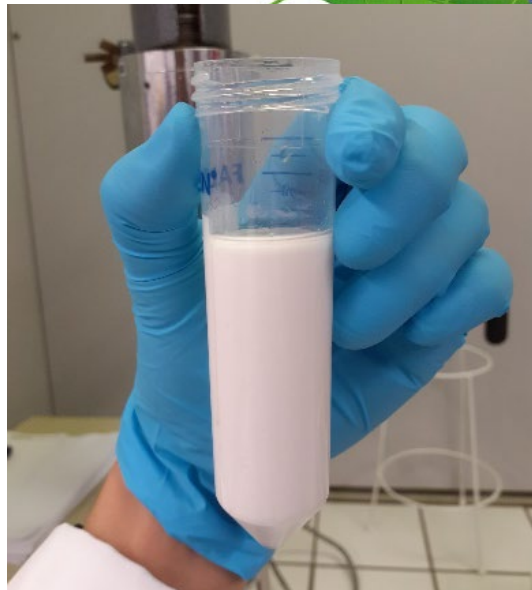


Maximize emulsion stability

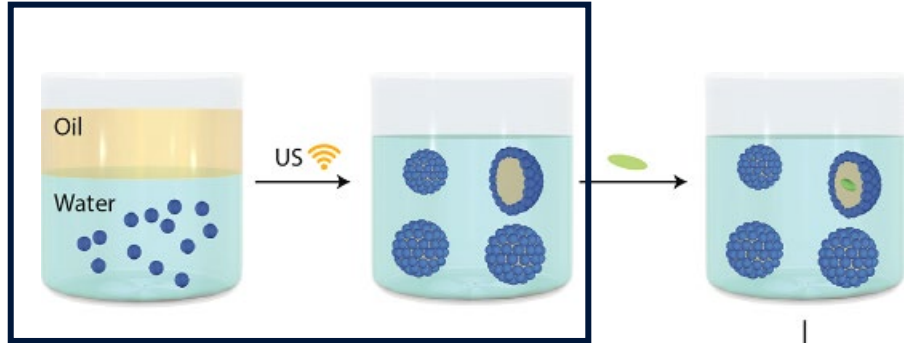
- Biopolymer concentration ↑
- Oil:water ratio ↑
- Oil type ↔



CNC-stabilized Canola oil-in-water emulsions

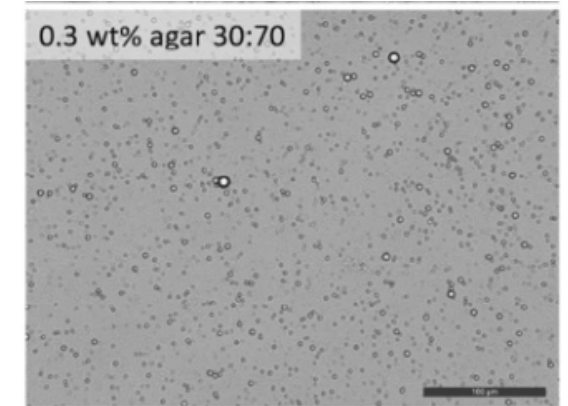


Emulsion Formulation

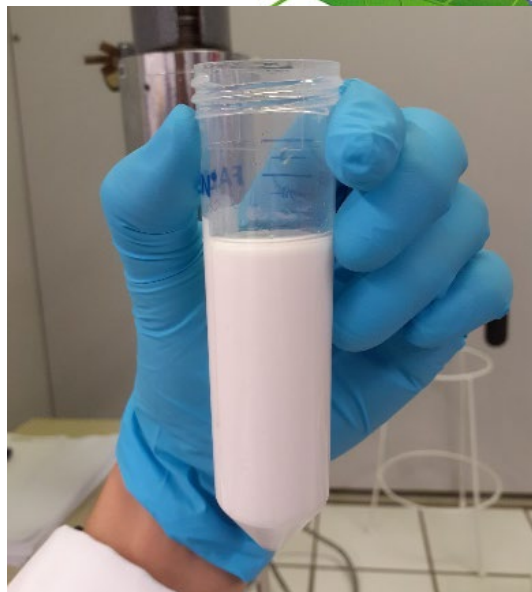


Maximize emulsion stability

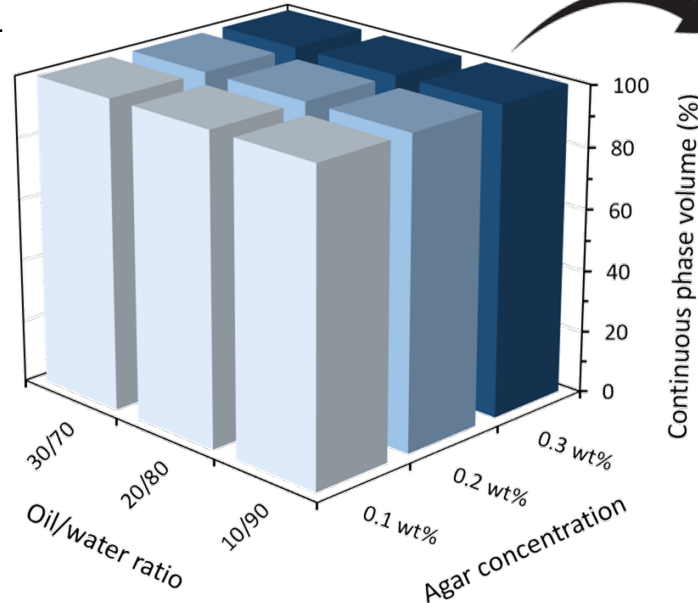
- Biopolymer concentration
- Oil:water ratio
- Oil type



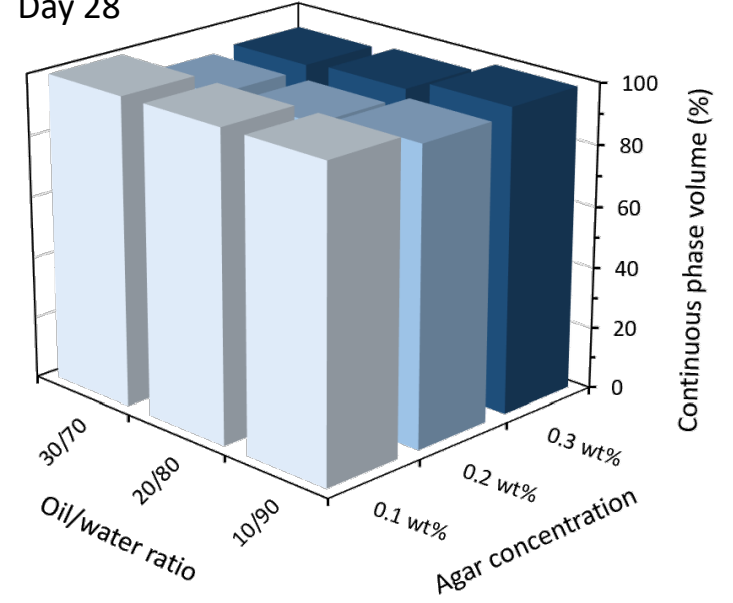
Agar-stabilized Canola oil-in-water emulsions



Day 1



Day 28

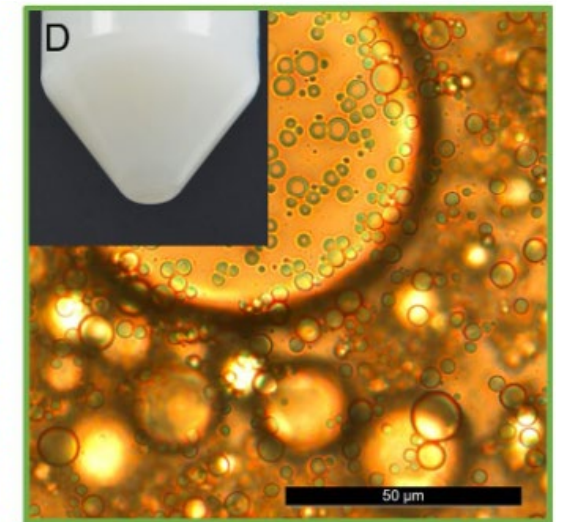
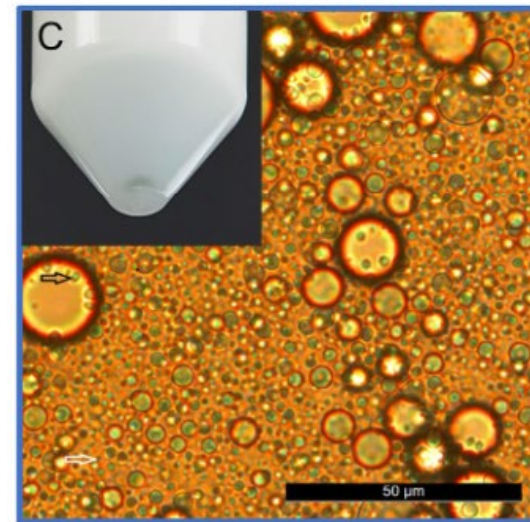
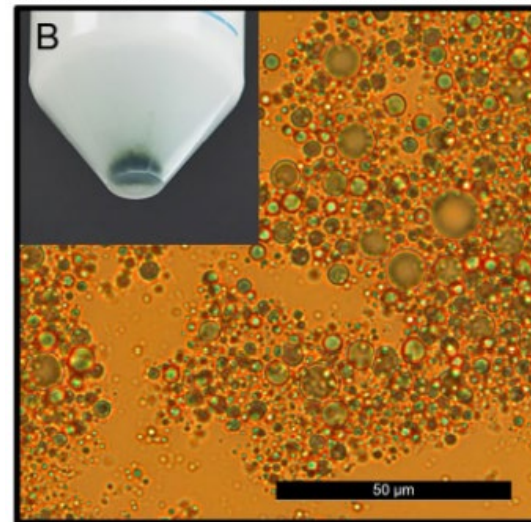
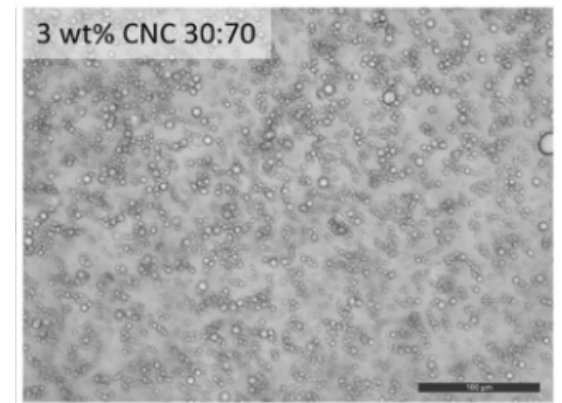
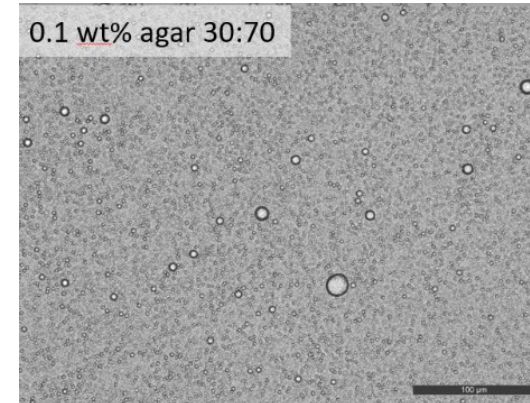
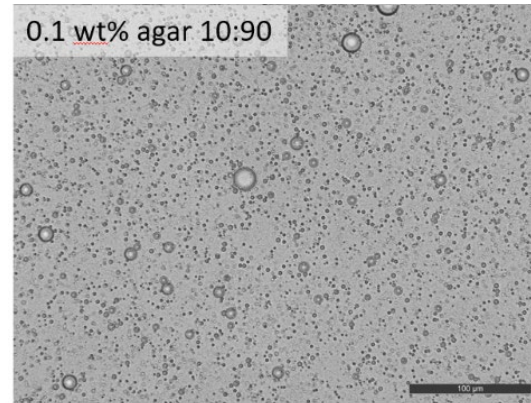
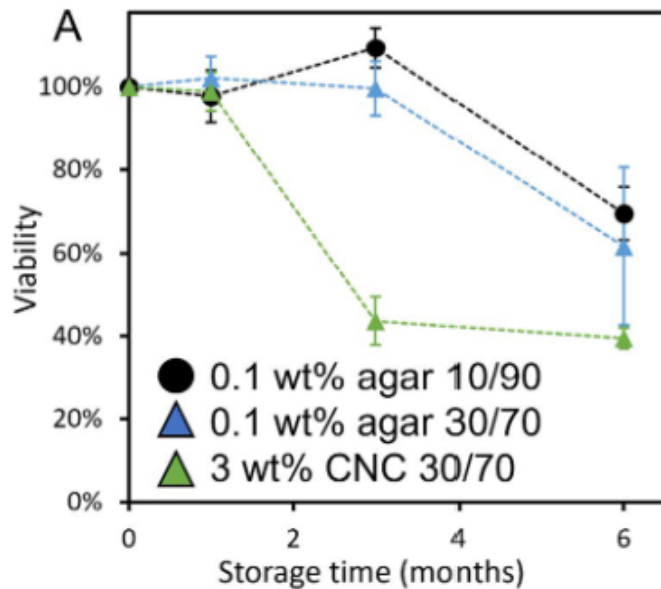


Trichoderma encapsulation



Vortex mix post-emulsification

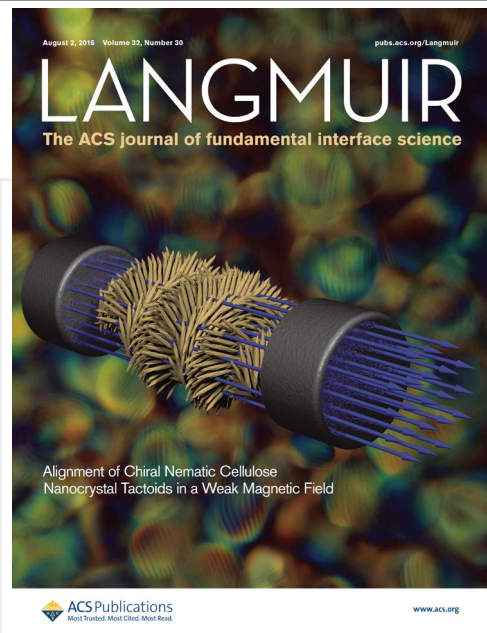
- Slight increase in droplet size
- Some sedimentation in agar-stabilized formulations



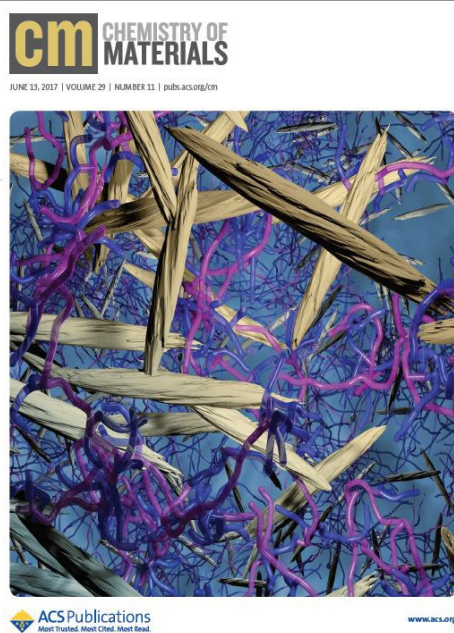
Conclusions



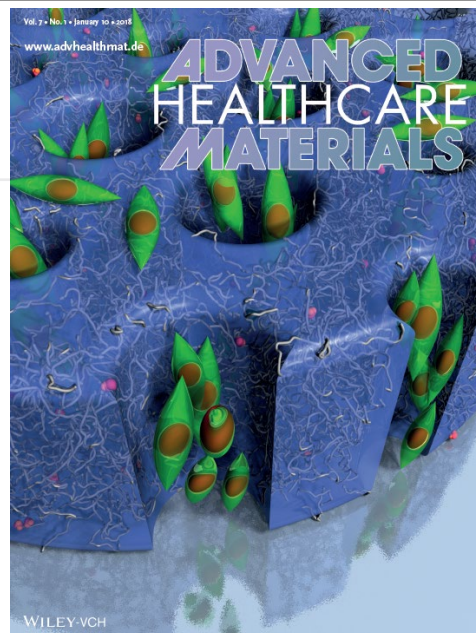
- CNC and (in particular) agar are effective stabilizers of *Trichoderma* conidia
- Agar-based emulsion formulations remained stable for up to 6 months and were able to encapsulate viable conidia (100% at 3 mo., ~70% at 6 mo.)



Langmuir 2016, 32 (30)



Chem. Mat. 2017, 29 (11)



Adv. Health. Mat. 2018, 7 (1)



Mat. Today 2020, 37



Adv. Mat. 2021, 33 (28)

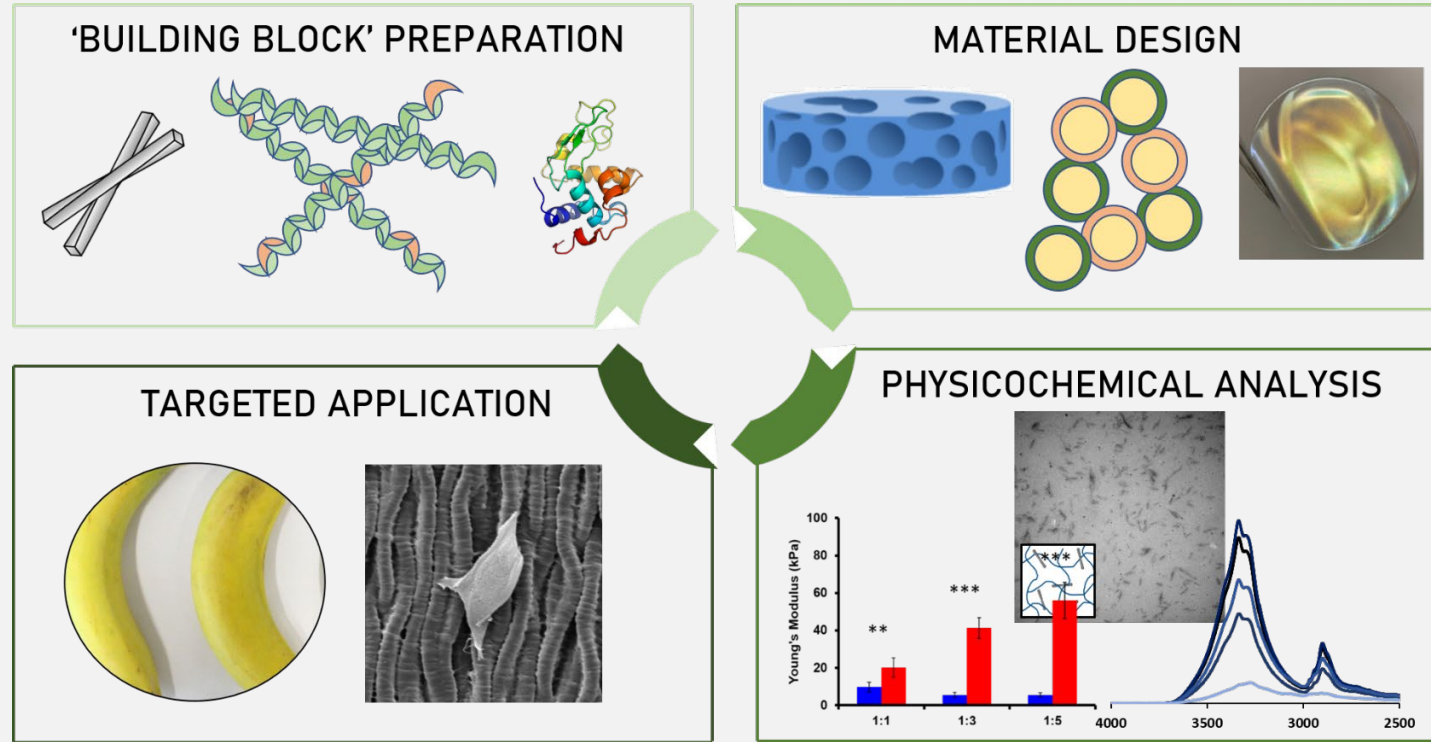


The De France Lab at Queen's University

✉ kevin.defrance@queensu.ca

🐦 @KJDeFrance

🌐 defrancelab.engineering.queensu.ca



7th in the world
2022 Times Higher Education Impact Rankings





De France Lab
Natural Nanocomposites

✉ kevin.defrance@queensu.ca

🐦 @KJDeFrance

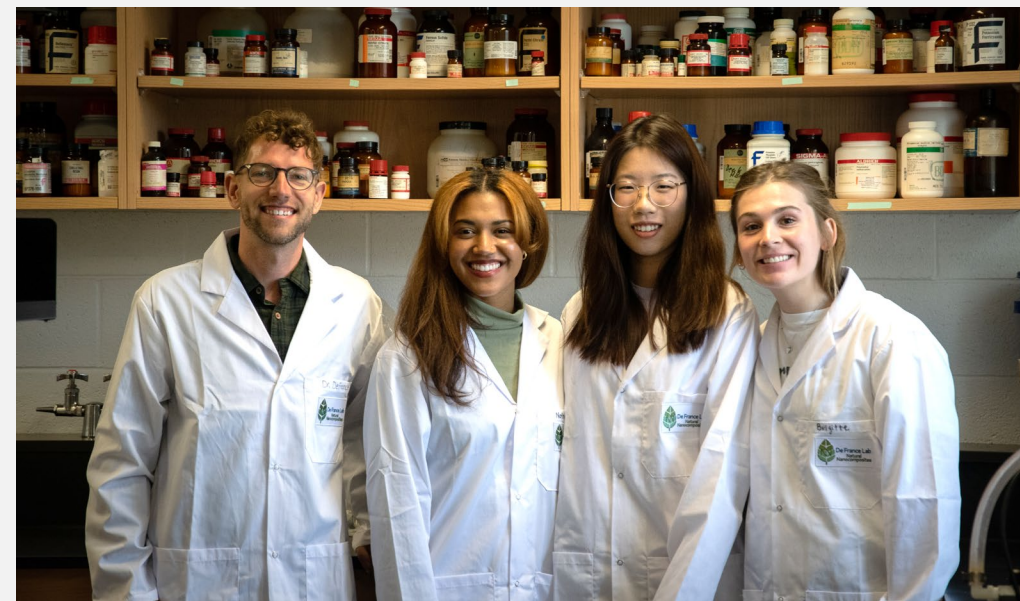
🌐 defrancelab.engineering.queensu.ca

Acknowledgements



De France Lab
Brigitte Gaudert
Nathalia Rosalle
Yidan Wen

CWM Lab (Empa)
Gustav Nyström
Francis Schwarze
Yolanda Martinez
Markus Heeb
Tine Kalac
Zennat Gholam



International Conference on Nanotechnology for Renewable Materials