Beyond Xylella, Integrated Management Strategies for Mitigating Xylella fastidiosa impact in Europe

Practice abstract 1

Main project research investigations and expected research outcomes



The BeXyl Project in a snapshot

Xylella fastidiosa (*Xf*) is a "special observed" pathogen in the European Union, as is one of the most detrimental and priority plant pest threating EU agriculture, landscape and environments. **BeXyl** stands for 'Beyond *Xylella*' and means integrating different scientific approaches to propose and test practical solutions to manage *Xf* outbreaks in the EU, helping the agricultural/forestry sectors to remain productive and sustainable at long-term.

BeXYL IS EXPECTED TO:

Capitalize results, experiences, experimental materials and protocols generated by the large partnership and deriving from recent H2020 projects (POnTE, XF-ACTORS, BIOVEXO), for advancing and extending the currently limited tools and strategies available to effectively counteract the impact of this harmful pathogen.

Aggregate biological information acquired under a wide range of latitudes/conditions to i) identify critical environmental drivers favouring *Xf* establishment and spread, considering climate change scenarios, and ii) secure information on the resilience of crops exposed under a wide range of different inoculum/management/climatic conditions.

Create a *multi-stakeholder community*, from end- users to policy makers, which is the core of the project, deciding on which disease management solutions to converge major efforts, while promoting their full adoption and implementation.

Validate *optimized statistical designs for surveillance of Xf and its vectors* to improve EU prevention and preparedness.

Developing and validating **solutions** for improving plant health at **nursery**, **farm and landscape level** including **a wide range of plant species** (crops, ornamental and forestry species) for conventional and organic sectors.

Broad dissemination of solutions from the diagnostic laboratory, to nurseries and farms, thanks to different types of research tasks, including IPM decision support systems and guidelines tailored to infected and noninfected areas.



