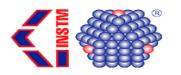
### THE PARTNER



DISPAA — Università di Firenze





INSTM Astra





Mondo Verde

CSIC

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## IS VISITION OF THE PROPERTY OF

"ENVIROMENTALLY FRENCH AGRICULTURAL WASTES AS SMOOTHUTES OF PESTICIDES FOR PLANTS DISEASES CONTROL"



This project was cofinanced by the European Union through the LIFE+ program

The project called LIFE13/ENV/IT 000461 LIFE EVERGREEN

# AFTER LIFE Communication Plan









### **EVERGREEN RESULTS**

EVERGREEN demonstrated in vitro and in vivo efficacy and reliability of the polyphenolic-based biomolecules extracted from agricultural non-food biomasses and wastes as disease control products against phytopathogenic bacteria and nematodes, for replacing current commercial pesticides and application of copper salts in conventional and organic agriculture.

Optimised field treatments were carried out on several plants and crops having a high commercial value and here used as a model (Olive, Kiwi, Potato, Tobacco).

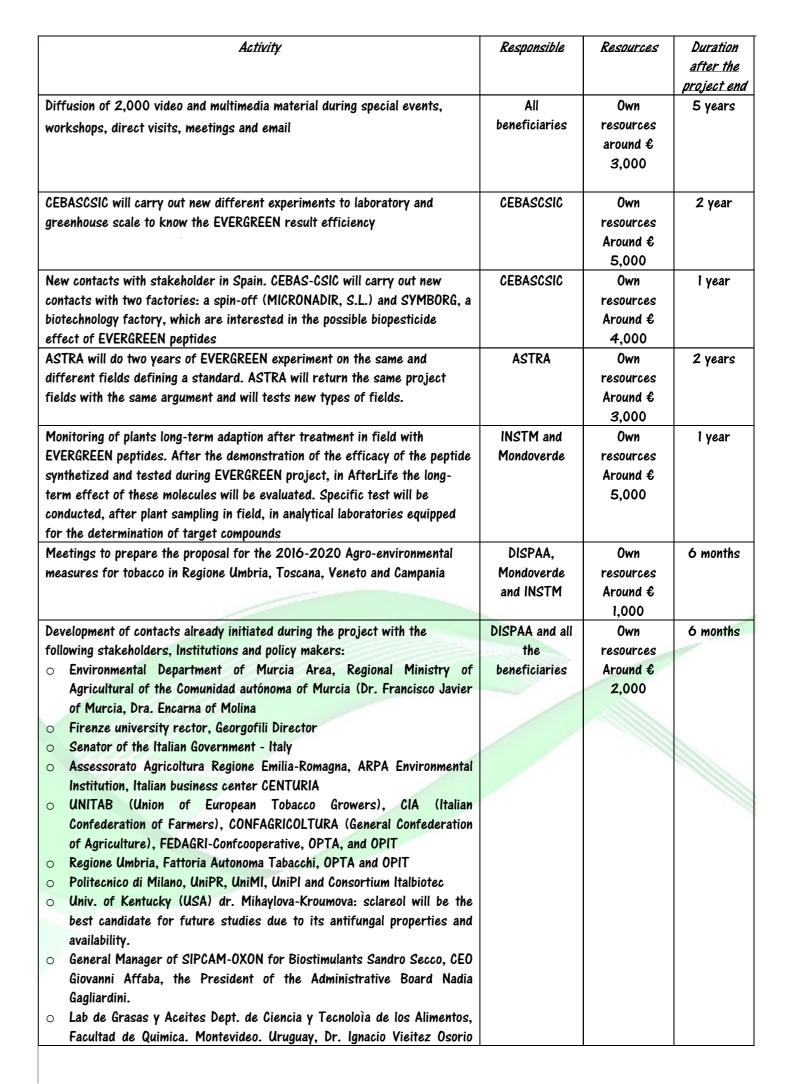
In particular, the project obtained the following environmental results:

- Green chemistry extraction of high quality and standardised polyphenolic fractions and molecules from not edible vegetable biomass/waste of chestnut, olive, artichoke and grapevine, and process optimization at laboratory
- The EVERGREEN polyphenolic fractions and molecules are biologically and chemically stable, using water as the most performing and ecofriendly solvent, as demonstrated at laboratory level
- The EVERGREEN high quality polyphenolic extracts are active against plant pathogenic bacteria and nematodes in planta at laboratory scale, using concentrations in the range 1-100 µM, as demonstrated by traditional pathogenicity assay and molecular tests
- The in planta biological activity of the EVERGREEN high quality polyphenolic extracts is comparable to that of copper-based and traditional nematicides
- The EVERGREEN high quality polyphenolic extracts do not possess any toxicity on organisms and microrganisms commonly used for acute and chronic toxicity tests, and on universally conserved subcellular targets such as Ca2+-ATPase
- The EVERGREEN high quality polyphenolic extracts do not cause any direct selection towards the emergence of bacteria resistant to the polyphenolic molecules themselves, as well as any cross-selection of copper- and antibiotic-resistant bacteria
- The Kilo-scale green extraction of the EVERGREEN polyphenolic fractions and molecules recovered from vegetable not edible biomass/waste was optimised
- The EVERGREEN polyphenolic extracts are active in plant protection against phytopathogenic Gram negative bacteria and nematodes, as demonstrated by 4 optimised formulations on model systems at pilot and field screening, with beneficial effects on soil microflora
- The spent vegetable biomass, at the end of the extraction of the EVERGREEN standardised polyphenolic fractions/molecules, can be recycled for energetic purposes and as fertilizers, as demonstrated for chestnut tannin, olive pomace and grape marc
- The EVERGREEN approach is an ecofriendly and sustainable solution in plant protection in the frame of circular economy, as demonstrated by the LCA carried out on the processes concerning the most active EVERGREEN formulations

The above defined environmental results were obtained by the project through:

- the demonstration of the negative environmental impact of the use of conventional chemical pesticides for the control of bacterial and nematode diseases of plants.
- the demonstration of the performances as plant disease control products of the polyphenolic-based molecules extracted from agricultural vegetable wastes, at laboratory, pilot and field scale.
- the demonstration of the efficiency of tailored formulations of these polyphenolic-based molecules as plant disease control products, to achieve the highest activity on the different plant pathogens.







Activity	Responsible	Resources	Duration after the project end
Predisposition and submitting of a new LIFE project on different	DISPAA,	Own resources	1 year
applicability of EVERGREEN results In particular in LIFE 2017 call as	CEBASCSIC and	Around € 1,000	
associated beneficiary in a project coordinated by the company Sil-	ASTRA		
vateam on the use of tannins in agricultural and for animal feed			
Website update Each three months UNIFI will update the EVER-	DISPAA	Own resources	3 years
GREEN website with the technical and dissemination news	All to end to	Around € 5,000	5
Dissemination in events linked to plant, soil and agricultural sectors.	All beneficiaries	Own resources	5 years
In particular in 2016-2017:		Around € 3,000	
CORESTA Congress 2017			
ECOMONDO, Rimini 2017			
• AOCS 2017			
<ul> <li>ECOFIRA 2016, International Fair of Environmental Solutions,</li> </ul>			
Valencia (Spain), 28th to 29th September 2017			
<ul> <li>Event Bright Pisa, Area della Ricerca CNR, 30th September 2017</li> </ul>			
From 2018 each year some beneficiaries will participate at			
CORESTA, ECOMONDO and ECOFIRA fairs			
Dissemination by means of specialised press in particular:	All beneficiaries	Own resources	5 years
CEBASCS 5 articles in the CSIC newsletters (one for year from	7 III PONOTIOIAI 103	Around € 2,000	) o yours
2017) that are distributed in electronic and paper form to			
• •			
CSIC's department and related experimental companies			
1 article on Focus.it, the website of the FOCUS monthly maga-			
zine (Mondadori Scienza SpA Edition), the most widespread			
Italian magazine for science diffusion			
1 article on Platinum journal	Name of the local division of the local divi		
1 article on Corriere Fiorentino			
Networking with H2020 and LIFE projects related to agricultural	All beneficiaries	Own resources	5 years
and soil sectors		Around € 3,000	
Publication of four scientific works to be submitted to the following	DISPAA,	Own resources	1 year
International Journal:	CEBASCSIC and INSTM	Around € 2,000	
- Soil Biology and Biochemistry	INSTM		
- Molecular Plant Pathology			
- European Journal of Soil Science			
- European Journal of Agronomy			
- Journal of Plant Nutrition and Soil Science			
Dissemination in European Environmental Centers. In particular:	DISPAA,	Own resources	5 years
- ENEA	CEBASCSIC	Around € 1,500	
- ARPAT			
- University of Madrid, Elche, Murcia and Alicante - ISPRA			
- ISTRA		Own resources	5 years
	Mondoverde	Own resources	<b>O</b> 70413
In November 2017 Mondoverde will organise a workshop with the participation of around 35 agricultural and soil managers	Mondoverde	Around € 3,000	o yours
In November 2017 Mondoverde will organise a workshop with the	Mondoverde  All beneficiaries		5 years

- the demonstration of the reliability and the compliance with REACH document of EU legislation of the extraction processes for these polyphenolic-based molecules, from the lab-scale to the kilo-lab scale.
- the demonstration of the project technical validity for optimising the up-scaling of treatments with these polyphenolic-based molecules recovered from agricultural vegetable wastes, from laboratory to pilot scale and to semi -industrial scale.
- the demonstration of the more efficient and ecotoxicologically compatible profile of these bioactive molecules than conventional pesticides, at laboratory, pilot and field scale.
- the demonstration of the absence of any side unexpected effect of the bioactive polyphenolic-based molecules on common molecular targets of living organisms, at laboratory, pilot and semi-industrial scale.
- the demonstration of the absence of any direct or cross-acting selection operated by the bioactive polyphenolic-based molecules towards the emergence of unwanted resistance phenomena in their respect or for conventional pesticides, copper or even antibiotics, at laboratory, pilot and semiindustrial scale.

the demonstration of the short term environmental benefits and the economical advantages from the use of polyphenolic-based molecules recovered from agricultural vegetable wastes in the control of biotic plant diseases.

### IFTER LIFE DISSEMINATION STATEGY

EVERGREEN aimed at innovating the approach towards plant disease control, reducing conventional chemical pesticides with environmentally friendly and highly bioactive molecules recovered from agricultural vegetable wastes. The project had a double goal to simultaneously improve the safety profile of plant disease control products for environmental compatibility and to support the sustainability of plant production to pursue cost-effective strategies. With the present Afterlife Communication plan is guaranteed that the project EVERGREEN will be subject to a large and widespread dissemination even after the official date of completion of the project. This plan is set out to continue the dissemination and communication of the project and its results. This communication plan guarantees the dissemination of results gained throughout the project and the continuance of the demonstration of the tested technologies.

EVERGREEN perfectly meets the EU vision about sustainable agriculture, with the use of renewable resources, such as vegetable not edible biomass and waste, to obtain environmentally friendly substitutes for traditional pesticides against plant pathogenic bacteria and nematodes, avoiding environmental pollution and lowering the costs deriving from both the use of conventional pesticides and the disposal of these wastes. EVERGREEN project is one of the most obvious examples of the tight and important link existing between WFD and the EU Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection, aimed to several actions concerning soil, such as to prevent its degradation, to preserve its ecological and social functions, and also to remediate polluted and degraded soils. In fact, although the framework Directive of EU Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection defines as "soil" everything that is between the earth surface and bedrock, it is obvious that the reductions of soil contamination by several pollutants such as copper, that can be easily runoff into water from soil, would at the end result in the protection of aquatic ecosystems, as asked by WFD. The use of the EVERGREEN antiinfective substances will be a reliable and efficient alternative to the application of chemicals as bactericides against plant pathogenic bacteria, that will contribute to the reduction of chemicals contamination into agricultural soils and water. Consequently, an increase in soil fertility will be also be obtained, as well as an important reduction in the percentage of chemicals resistant bacteria in the soil microflora, that are also a dangerous reservoir of antibiotic-resistant bacteria for humans and animals.

The following table defines the main activities (with specific responsible, resources and timing) which will be carried out in order to guarantee the valorisation and utilisation of the project results after the project end.



