



bingenheimer saatzgut Ökologische Saaten bingenheimer saatzgut Ökologische Saaten

Ökologische Saaten
bingenheimer saatzgut

Sind Köln
Merkmal 01 001
bingenheimer saatzgut
Züchtungs- und Sortenreife 2018
Ökologische Saaten

bingenheimer saatzgut
Ökologische Saaten

Liveseeding Webinar „Hot Water Treatments for Vegetable Seeds“

Dr. Jelena Baćanović-Šišić

Seed diagnostic | Phytopathology

Bingenheimer Saatgut AG

Organic. Fair. Dynamic.



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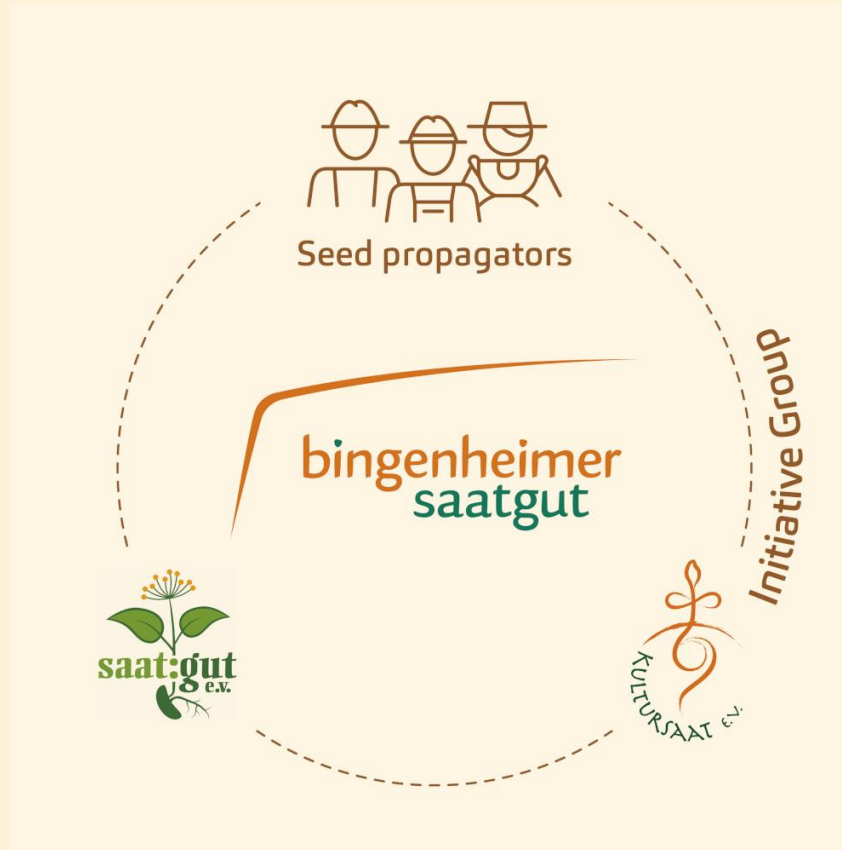
Ökologisch.
Partnerschaftlich.
Lebendig.

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saatgut



Bingenheimer Saatgut AG

Part of a vibrant network



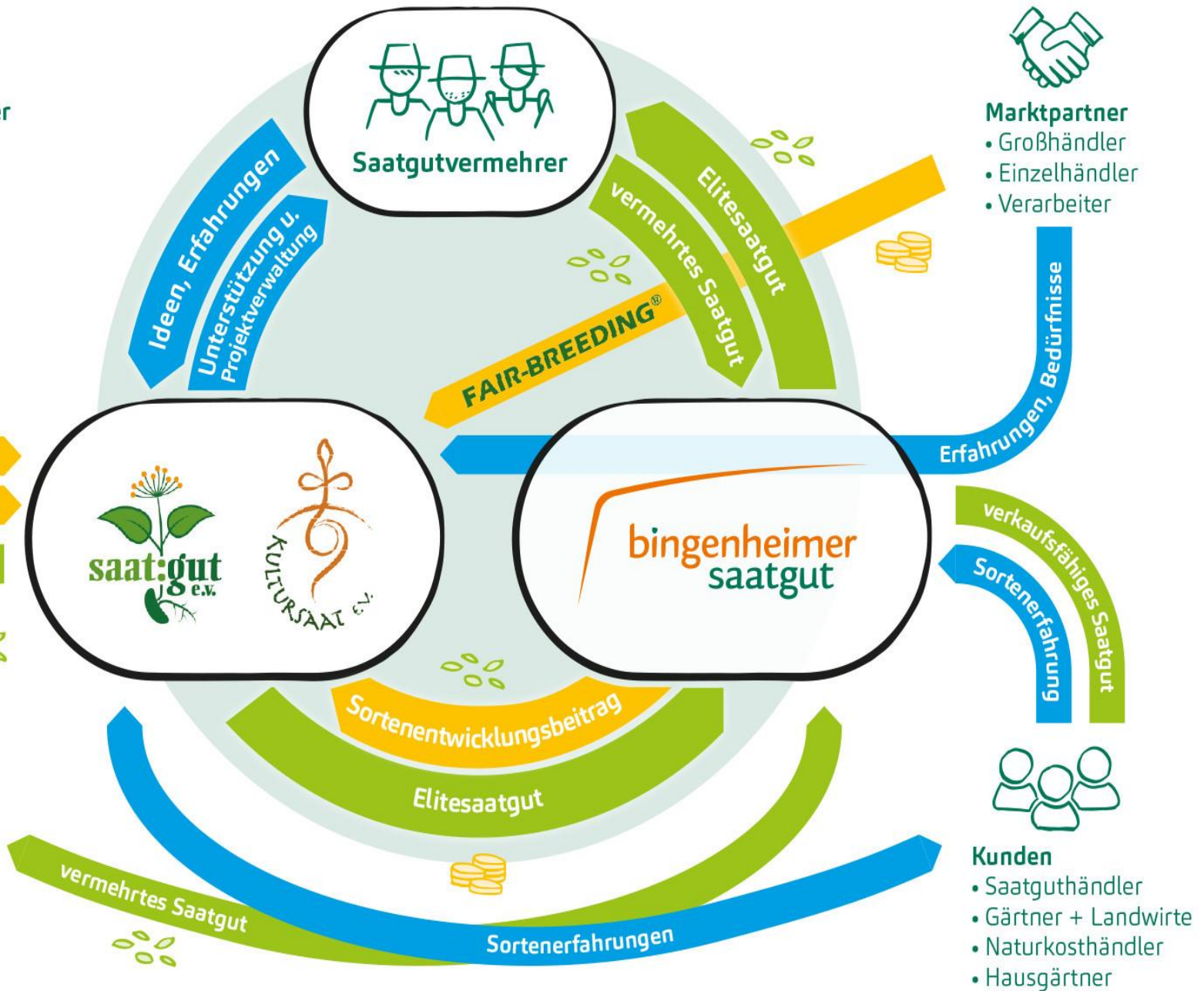
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Mitglieder, Förderer
und Stiftungen


Finanzierung, Unterstützung


Sortenentwicklungsbeitrag
Elitesaatgut


Europäische
Öko-Saatgut-
Initiativen



Marktpartner

- Großhändler
- Einzelhändler
- Verarbeiter



Kunden

- Saatguthändler
- Gärtner + Landwirte
- Naturkosthändler
- Hausgärtner

Bingenheimer Saatgut AG

1975: idea of committed gardeners => foundation

"Initiative Group for Vegetable Seeds from Biodynamic and Organic Breeding" - *group can be understood as a network of the multipliers/ propagators and breeders based on partnership*

1985: Founding Allerleirauh GmbH: Sales, processing and packaging

1994: the Kultursaat Association was founded to promote the development of new vegetables varieties for the professional organic farmers

2001: Foundation of Bingenheimer Seed AG

Bingenheimer Saatgut AG

- > than 100 permanent employees, plus seasonal workers
 - 12 departments
- > 500 open pollinating varieties of vegetables, herbs, flower seeds and green manure
- > 90 varieties from the Kultursaat
 - 1 ha outdoor and 110m² greenhouses
- > 115,000 customers
 - As of 2017 we deliver to 50 countries worldwide



Are you looking for a gift? Our new varieties

Discover all the novelties of the 2024 season in our online shop. Shop a digital gift certificate for a flexible amount, which is sent by e-mail.

[All new varieties](#)

Order Voucher



Welcome to our online shop!

Our concept: Organic seeds – seed-resistant varieties of the highest quality

Are you looking for organic seeds for the field, greenhouse, garden or balcony box? Then you've come to the right place! We only sell organically certified seeds. And here is what matters to us:

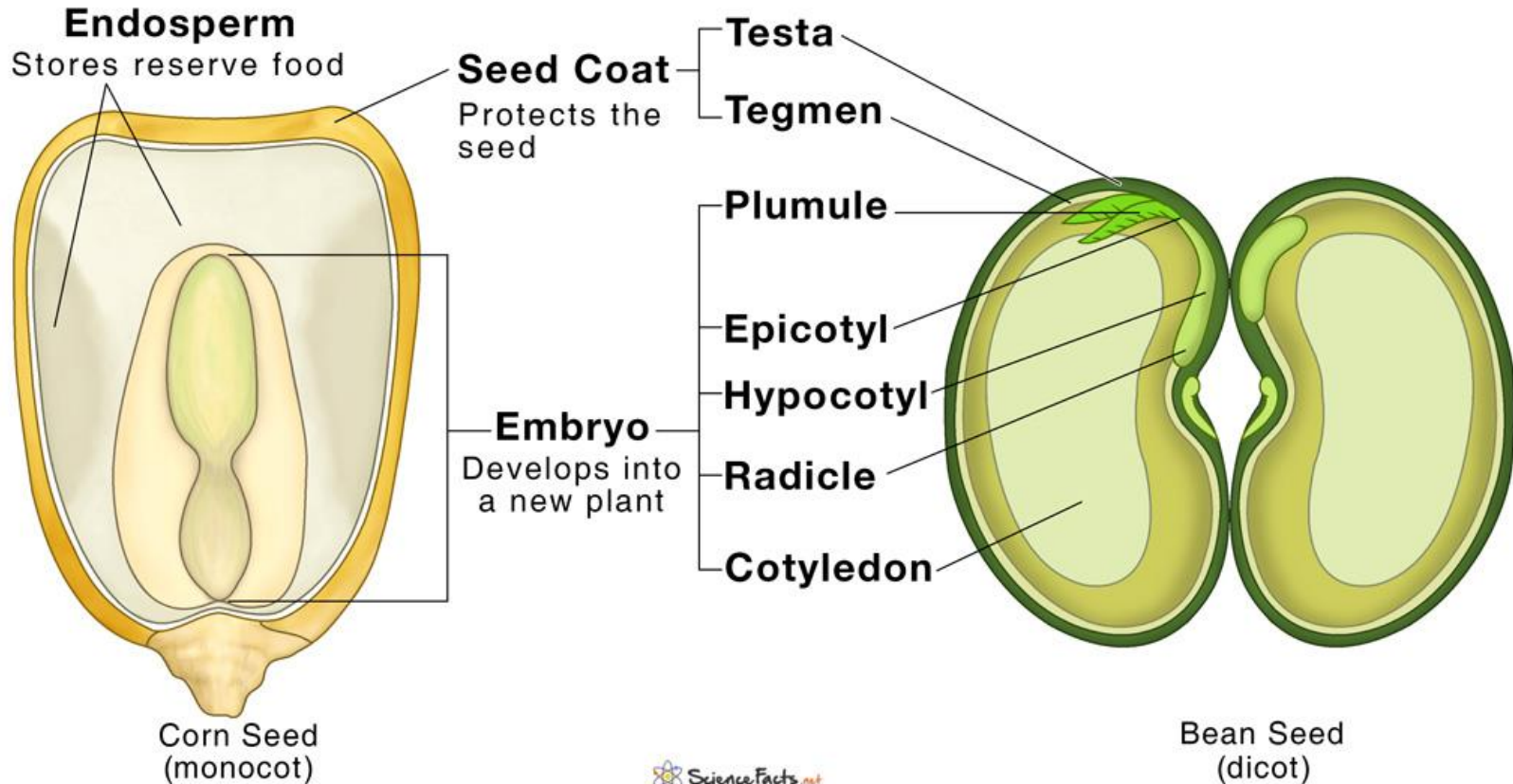
- **Reproducible, seed-resistant varieties.** No hybrid varieties, no patents, no genetic engineering or biotechnology.
- **Promotion of biodynamic / organic breeding** - organic right from the start.



Seeds

Where it all begins and ends

Parts of a Seed with Functions



ScienceFacts.net

Seedborne vs Seedtransmitted

- Seedborne pathogens – carried by seeds (externally or internally) that may or may not be transmitted to plants grown out of those seeds causing disease
- Seedtransmitted pathogens – transmitted directly to plant growing out of infected seed, causing the disease

Contamination vs Infection

- Contamination – presence of pathogen on the seed surface
- Infection – pathogen is inside the seed, endosperm or embryo

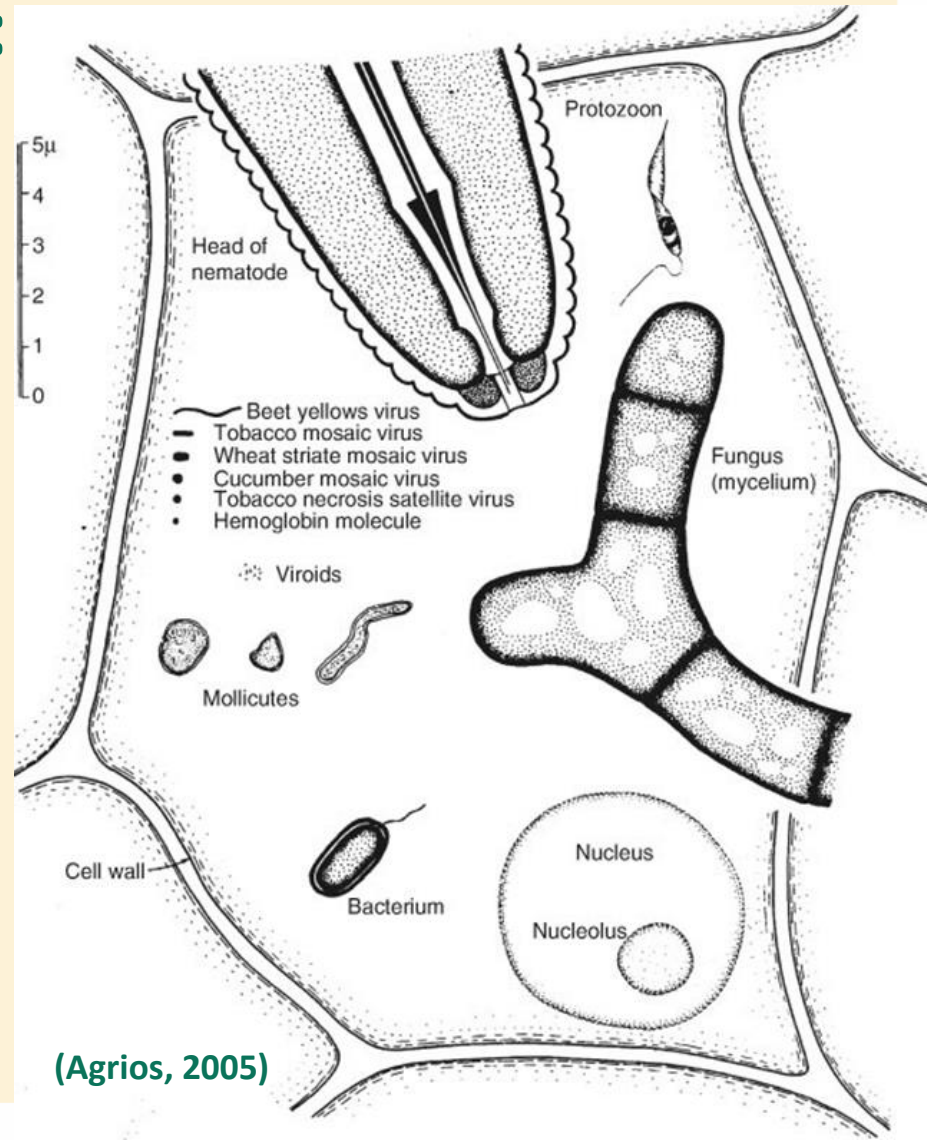
Significance of seedborne diseases

- 1) Loss of germination and vigor
- 2) Yield reduction
- 3) Reduction of marketable yield
- 4) Reduction in shelf life, etc.

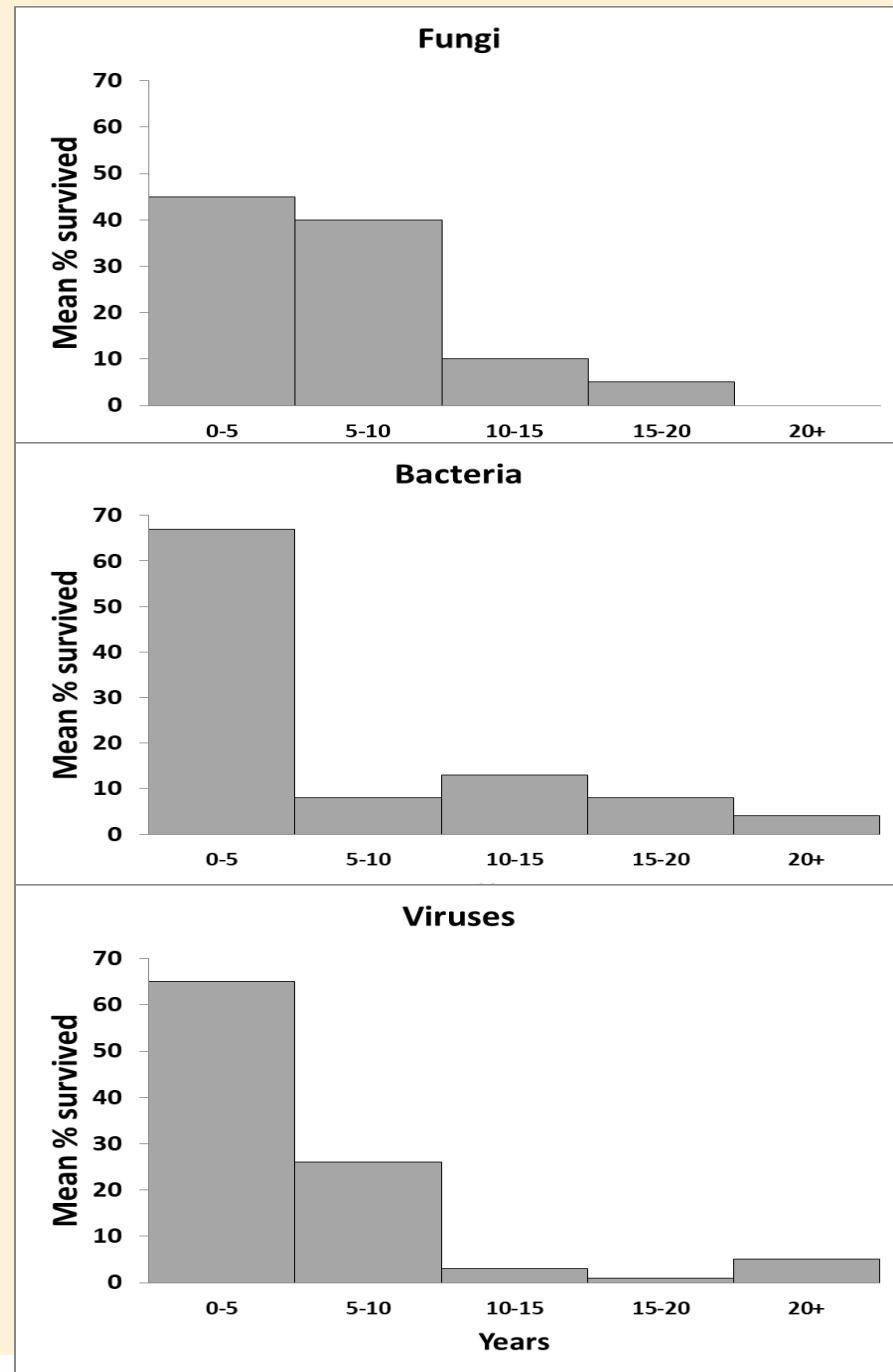
- **Pathogen** – living organism that causes disease in plants

- **Type of plant pathogens:**

- Viroides
- Viruses
- Phytoplasma
- Bacteria
- Oomycota
- Fungi
- Nematodes

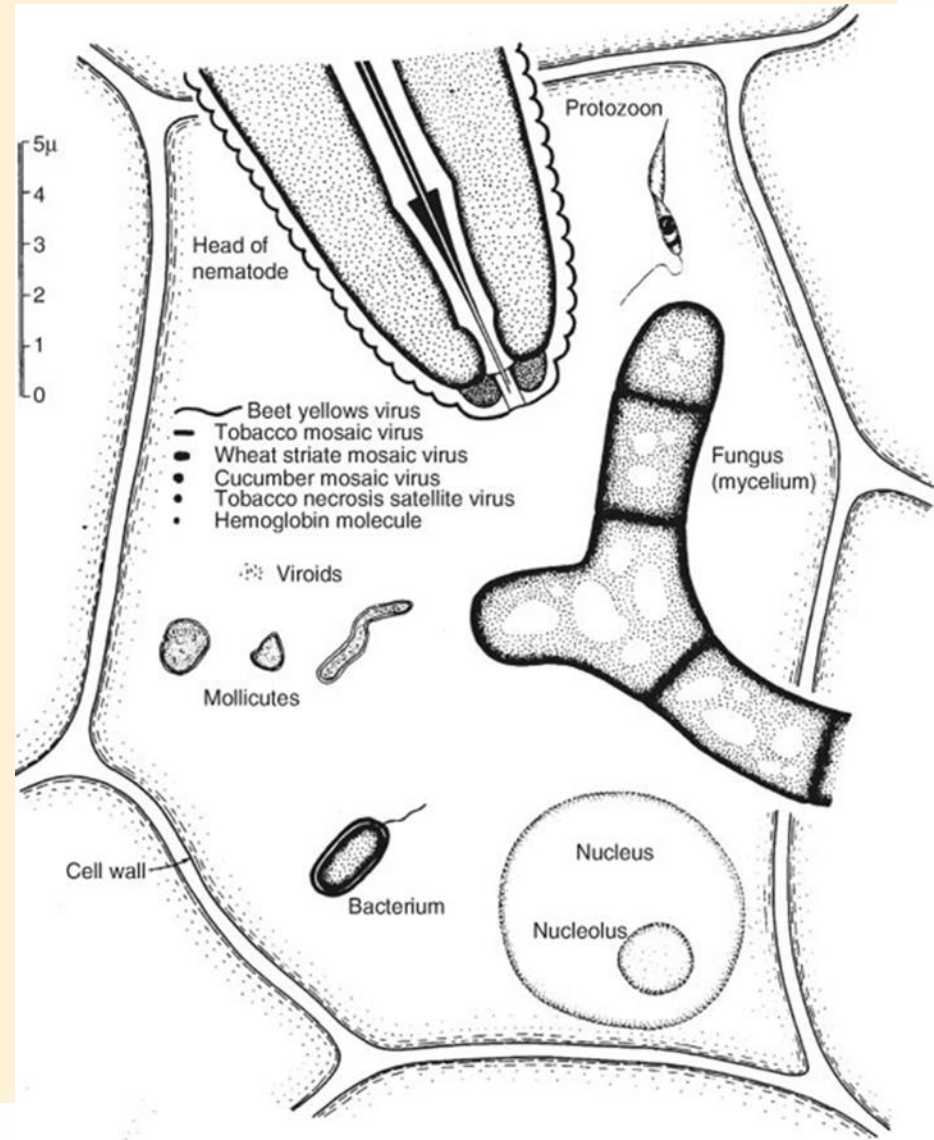


How long can pathogen remain in seed?



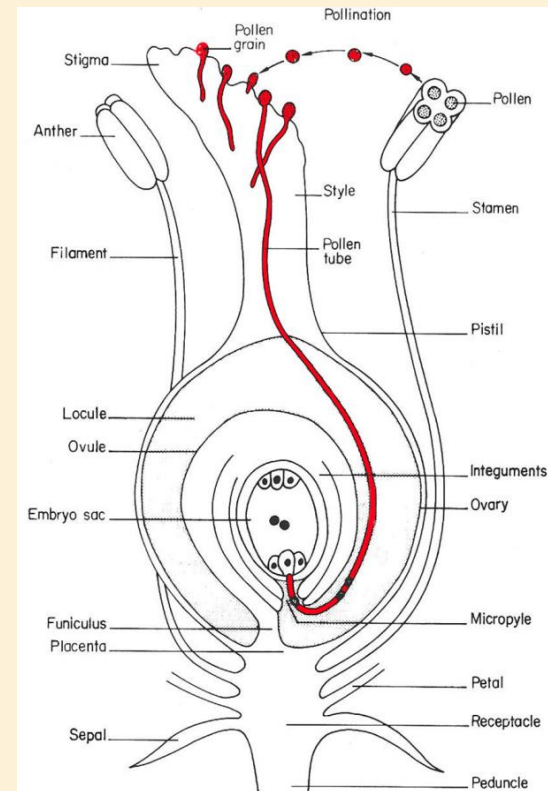
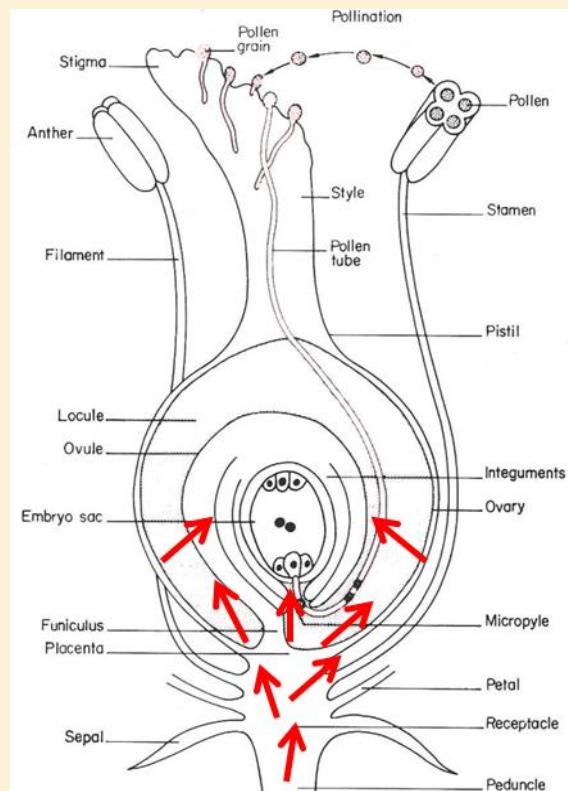
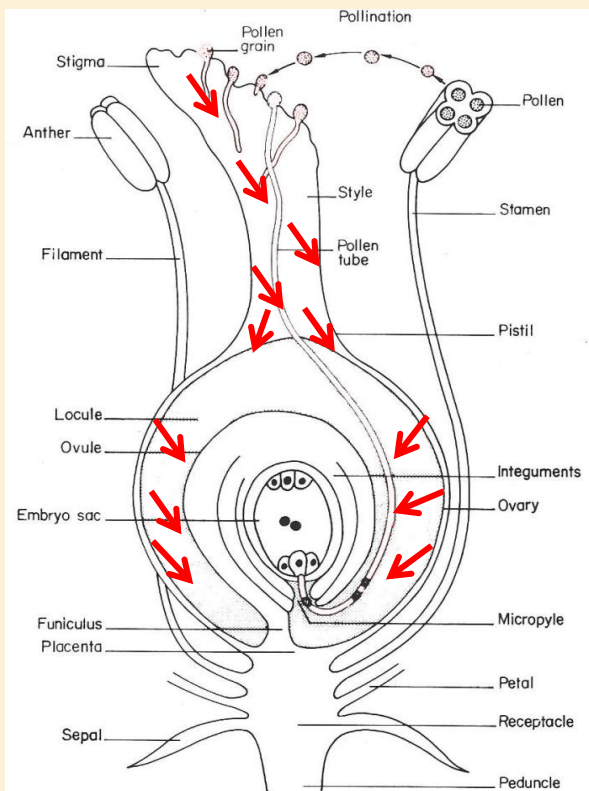
Where they come from?

- Parent plant
- Soil
- Crop residues
- Irrigation water
- Other crops
- Weeds
- Insects



Mechanism of seed infection

- Pathogens can infect seeds at all stages of seed development!
- 1) **Anthesis** – flower development, pollen shed, pollination – smuts, ergots, viruses
- 2) **Seed development** – fertilization to maturity
- 3) **Seed maturity** – physiology maturity to harvest, during drying



Infection through stigma, style and ovary

(ergots, loos smuts,
Fusarium spp., *Botrytis*,
Cladosporium variable,
Cucumber mosaic virus)

(Maude, 1996)

Systemic infection through the mother plant

(embryo-borne viruses,
bacterial diseases,
Fusarium spp., vascular
wilt fungi)

Infected pollen (some viruses)

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Location of pathogens in seed

- Biotrophs

- Obligate parasite, do not kill the host, have narrow host range, can not be cultured; viruses some fungi; typically in embryo

- Necrotrophs

- Kill host cells, feed on dead tissue, wide host range, can be cultured; fungi and some bacteria; typically seed coat and/or endosperm

Pathogens on the seed coat

- *Xanthomonas campestris pv. campestris* - black rot in crucifers
- *Pseudomonas syringae pv. tomato* - bacterial speck in tomatoes
- *Alternaria spp.*- causes blights
- *Cladosporium spp.* - causing leaf mold
- *Botrytis cinerea* - causes gray mold
- Tobacco mosaic virus (TMV)

Pathogens within seed coat

- *Fusarium* spp. – causing wilt and root rot
- *Verticillium* spp. – Verticilium wilt
- *Colletotrichum* spp. - causing anthracnose
- Tomato Brown Rugose Fruit Virus (ToBRFV)

Pathogens in the edosperm

- *Fusarium* spp. – causing wilt and root rot
- *Aspergillus* spp.
- *Penicillium* spp.

Pathogens in the embryo

- *Fusarium* spp.
- *Colletotrichum* spp.
- *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *phaseolicola* - causes halo blight in beans
- *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *vesicatoria* - causes bacterial spot in peppers and tomatoes
- Tomato Mosaic Virus (ToMV)
- Tobacco Mosaic Virus (TMV)

Seed borne inoculum thresholds

- *Lettuce mosaic virus (LMV)*
 - zero tolerance in USA and Australia
 - 0,1% in Europe
- *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *campestris* in brassicas
 - 1 in 30 000 seeds
- *Phoma lingam* in brassicas
 - 1 in 10 000 seeds
- *Ascochyta fabae* in broad beans
 - 1 in 600 seeds
- *Cylindrocladium parasiticum* in peanuts
 - 1 in 400 seeds

Seed health testing

- **Sensitive** – able to detect pathogen at low concentration
- **Specific** – able to detect targeted pathogen in the presence of non-targets
- **Speed** – rapid turnaround
- **Reliable** – unaffected by slight variation in test conditions
- **Repeatable** – consistent performance
- **Reproducible** – transferable, consistent performance across different laboratories
- **Cost-effective**

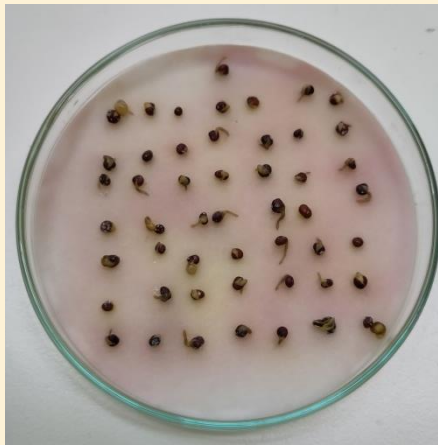
Methods of detection of seed borne pathogens

Test type	Fungi	Bacteria	Virus	Nematodes
Visual examination	√	x	x	x
Grow-out	x	√	√	x
Bioassay	x	x	√	x
Wash or Soak - microscope exam	√	x	x	√
Blotter test	√	x	x	x
Agar media test	√	√	x	x
ELISA	x	√	√	x
PCR	√	√	√	√

Source: The American Phytopathological Society (APS)












Blotter Tests

- For fungal pathogens
- Advantages - inexpensive, versatile, direct observation of viable pathogen
- Limitation – small numbers of seeds is tested, expertise needed



ISTA

Seed Health Methods 2023 (Desktop Version)

Price	Free
Associate Member-Price	Free
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•  7 001a Detection of <i>Alternaria dauci</i> in <i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot) seed by blotter method	Download
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•  7 001b Detection of <i>Alternaria dauci</i> in <i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot) seed by malt agar method	Download
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•  7 002a Detection of <i>Alternaria radicina</i> in <i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot) seed by blotter method	Download
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•  7 002b Detection of <i>Alternaria radicina</i> in <i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot) seed by malt agar method	Download
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•  7 003 Detection of <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> in <i>Helianthus annuus</i> (sunflower) seed	Download
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•  7 004 Detection of <i>Leptosphaeria maculans</i> and <i>Plenodomus biglobosus</i> in <i>Brassica spp</i> seed	Download
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•  7 005 Detection of <i>Ascochyta pisi</i> on <i>Pisum sativum</i> (pea) seed	Download
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•  7 006 Detection of <i>Colletotrichum lindemuthianum</i> in <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> (bean) seed	Download
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•  7 007 Detection of <i>Alternaria linicola</i> <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> and <i>Colletotrichum lini</i> in <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> (flax linseed) seed	Download
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•  7 008 Detection of <i>Caloscypha fulgens</i> in <i>Picea engelmannii</i> and <i>P glauca</i> (spruce) seed	Download
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•  7 009 Detection of <i>Fusarium circinatum</i> in <i>Pinus spp</i> (pine) and <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> (Douglas fir) seed	Download

Seed treatments in Organic agriculture

- 1) Hot water treatment
- 2) Hot steam treatment
- 3) Botanicals/Plant extracts
- 4) Biological control agents
- 5) Essential oils

Hot water treatment (HWT)

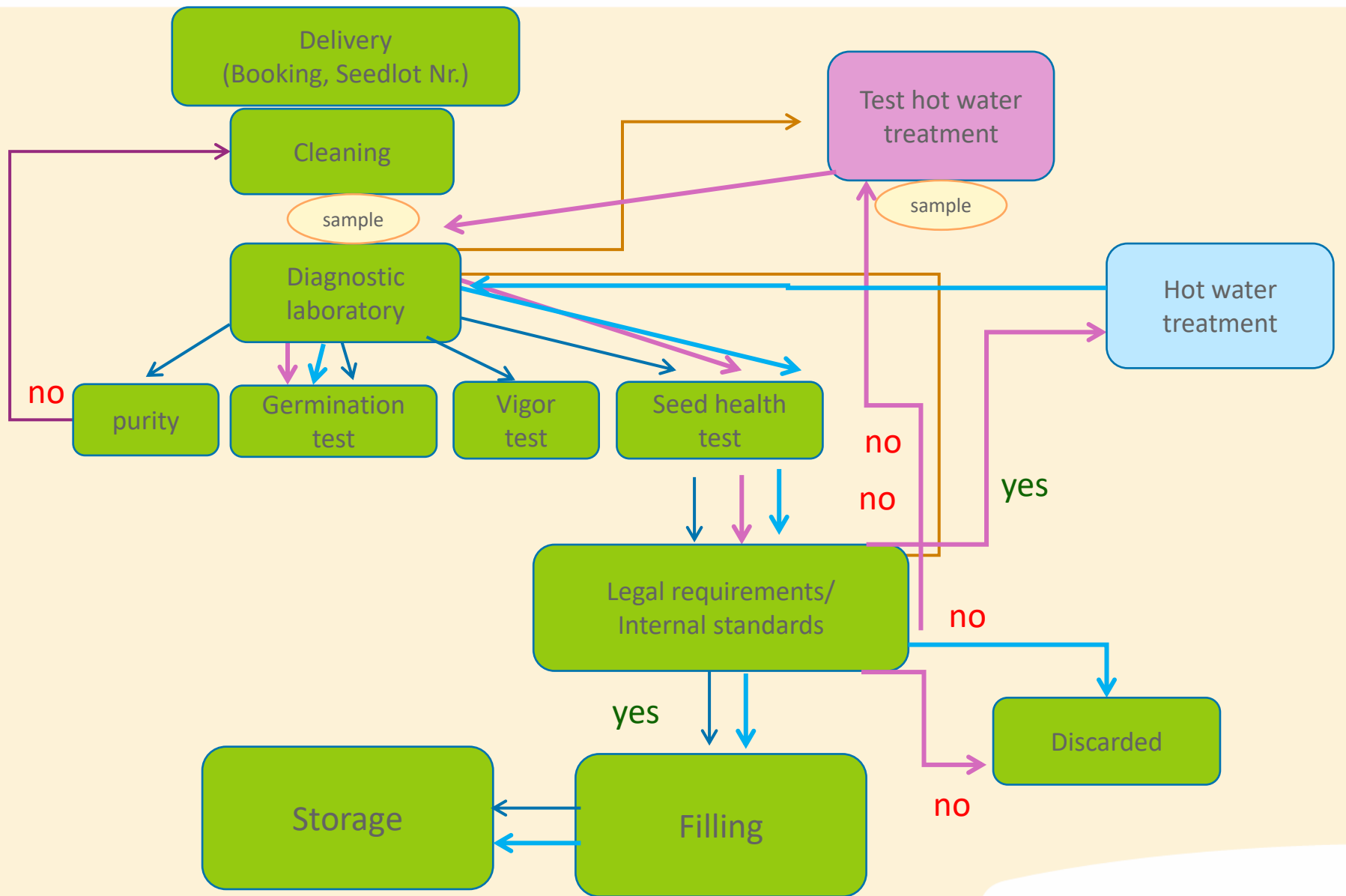
- Commonly used
- Effective against fungal and bacterial pathogens
- **Directly kills pathogen** – denaturation of proteins and enzymes; disruption of cell membrane
- Systemic acquired resistance (**SAR**) in plants
- Enhancement of seed vigor – **Priming effect**

Considerations and Limitations

- Correct temperature and duration are crucial
- Too high or too long – seeds can be quickly damaged, reducing the germination rate
- Effective HWT – conditions differ not only among species but among cultivars and even seed lots
- Years of experience
- Trial and error

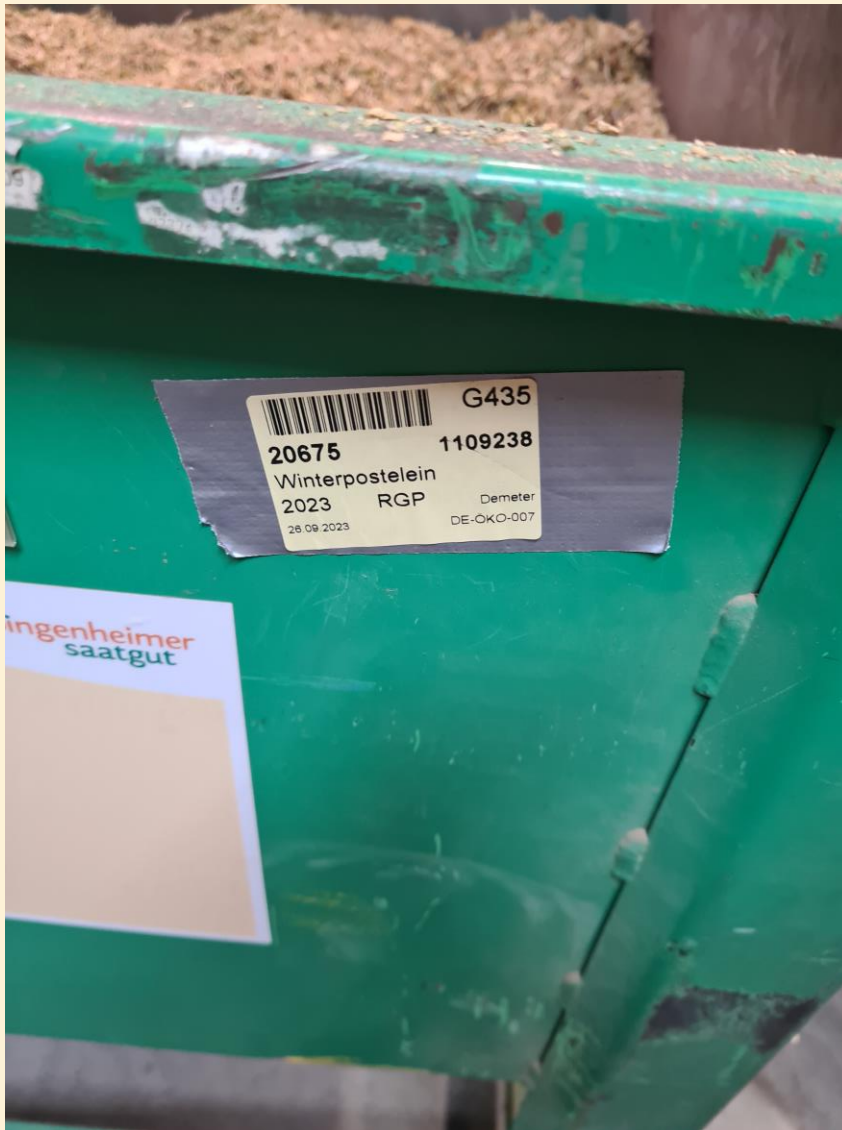


HWT at BSAG



Species that are treated

Asia Salat	Savoy cabbage	Swiss chard	Celery
Pak Choi	Kale	Beetroot	Miner's lettuce
Lamb's Lettuce	Kohlrabi	Carrots	Onions
Cabbage	Turnip	Parsly	Dill
Cauliflower	Oxheart cabbage	Radish	
Red cabbage	Fennel	Endive	
Broccoli	Pumpkins	Lettuce	



Booking after delivery

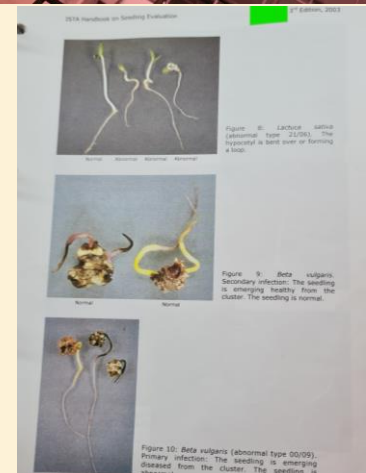
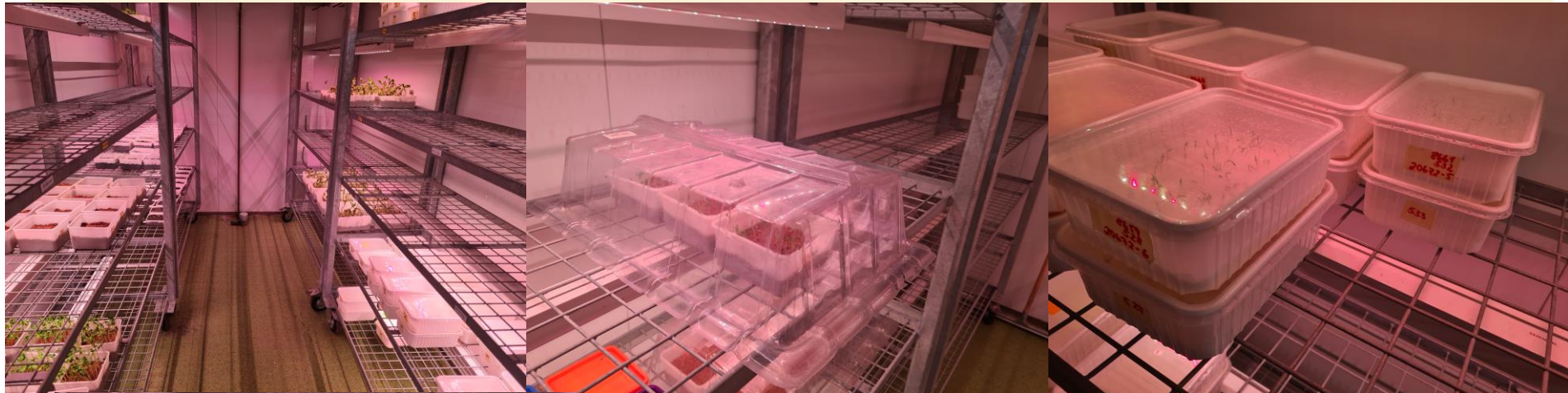
Claytonia perfoliata - Miner's lettuce

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Cleaning



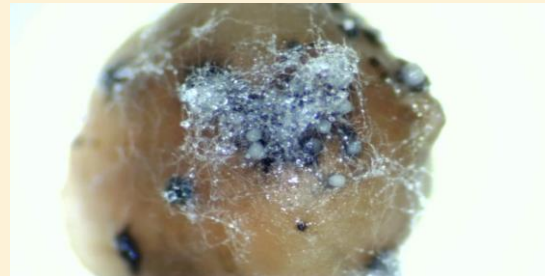
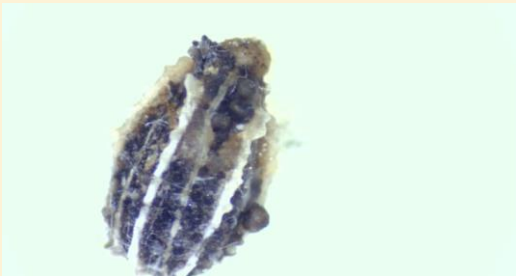
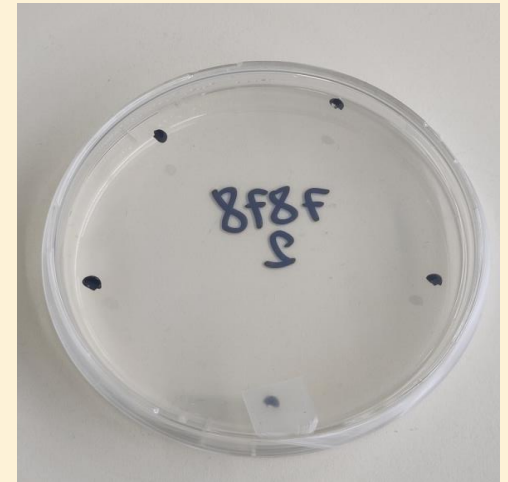
Diagnostic laboratory



Germination and vigor tests

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Diagnostic laboratory



Seed health testing

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Diagnostic laboratory



Test hot water treatment

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Test hot water treatment

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HWT

Equipment and Material List

- 500 liter water tank with automatic control and hot water heating
- 500 liter cold water tank
- Cargo lift with grid basket
- Centrifuge
- Circulation pump
- Treatment bag made of nylon fabric
- Scales
- Wire and wire drill unit
- Bag labels with wire
- Waterproof Sharpie (edding)
- Laboratory alarm clock-
- Drying racks, clean, free of foreign seeds, not defective, if necessary paper sheets to place underneath
- Dehumidifier
- Drying boxes with blower, clean and free of foreign seeds, with fleece inlay if necessary
- Seed humidity meter
- New bags
- New paper bags for reserve samples
- New labels for sacks and paper bags



Max 6L volume in bags

Maximal weight of one bag

	Carrot	Pumpkin	Beetroot	Lamb lettuce	Parsley	Cabbage	Beans
Maximal weight [kg]	2,5	3,2	2,2	1,75	3,0	1,5	5,0
Maximal allowed humidity [%]	9,0	8,0	12,0	8,5	8,0	7,0	< 14,0

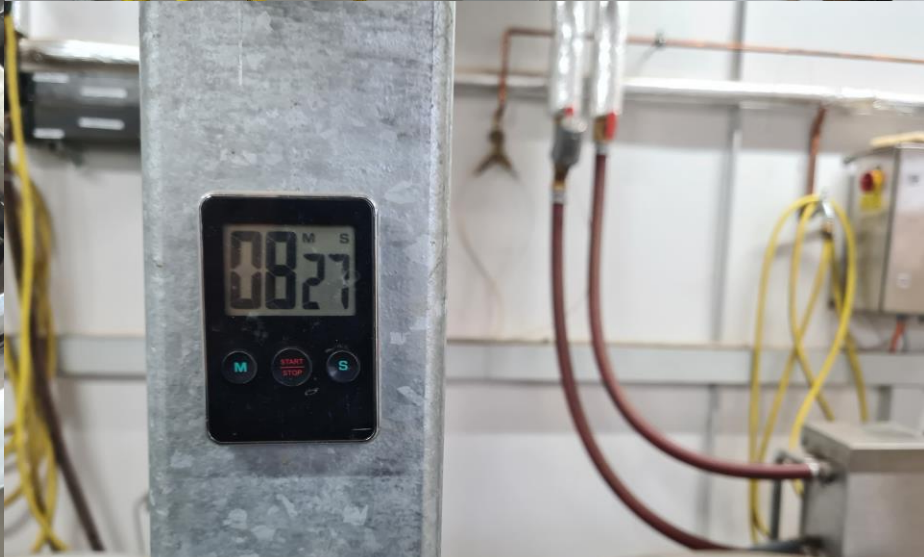




Max 15 bags/treatment



Preheating at 32°C



Main treatment



**Cooling in cold water
Max 5 minutes**



Centrifuge

Active Drying

Passive Drying

Dehumidifier

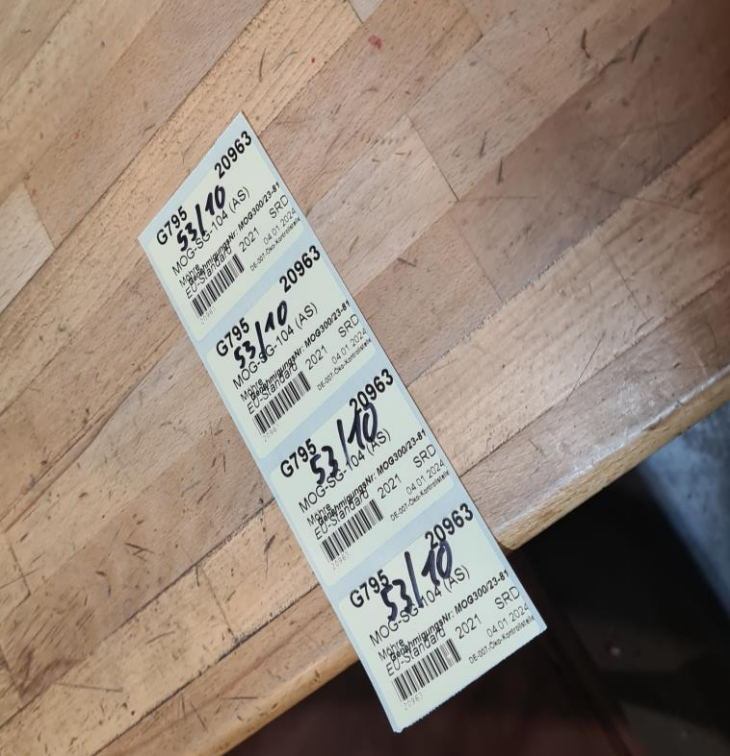
Drying



Drying



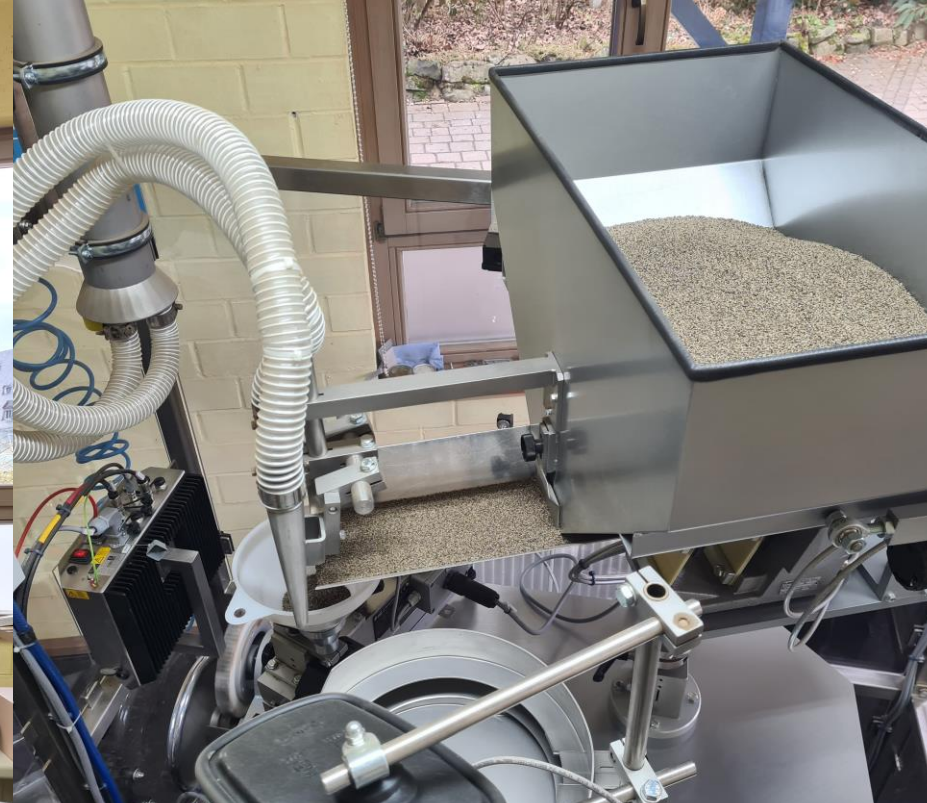
Drying



Labeling



Filling in bags



Filling in bags





Storage


demeter 3



Varieties are fine
cultural heritage
free-to-seed
open pollination

Robila
Carrot • Gulerod • Wortel


demeter 3



Varieties are fine
cultural heritage
free-to-seed
open pollination

Persika
Outdoor Cucumber • Frilandsagurk • Augurk

demeter 3



Varieties are fine
cultural heritage
free-to-seed
open pollination

Azur Star
Kohl Rabi • Glaskål • Koolrabi


demeter 3



Varieties are fine
cultural heritage
free-to-seed
open pollination

Red Kuri
Pumpkin • Græskar • Pompoen

demeter 2



Varieties are fine
cultural heritage
free-to-seed
open pollination

Neckarriesen
Lettuce • Hovedsalat • Kropsla


demeter 3



Varieties are fine
cultural heritage
free-to-seed
open pollination

Aromata
Parsnip • Pastinak • Pastinaak

demeter 3



Varieties are fine
cultural heritage
free-to-seed
open pollination

Pantos
Pepper • Peber • Paprika


demeter 2



Varieties are fine
cultural heritage
free-to-seed
open pollination

Avano
Leek • Porre • Prei


demeter 3



Varieties are fine
cultural heritage
free-to-seed
open pollination

Rodelika
Carrot • Gulerod • Wortel


demeter 3



Varieties are fine
cultural heritage
free-to-seed
open pollination

Zuckertraube
Tomato • Tomat • Tomaat

demeter 3



Varieties are fine
cultural heritage
free-to-seed
open pollination

Rainbow Chard
colorful swiss chard • Flerfarvet sølvbede
Kleurrijke snijbiet


demeter 3



Varieties are fine
cultural heritage
free-to-seed
open pollination

Golden Bantam
Sweet corn • Sukkermais • Suikermajs

demeter 3



Varieties are fine
cultural heritage
free-to-seed
open pollination

Wunder von Kelvedon
Pea • Markærte • Doperwt


demeter 1



Varieties are fine
cultural heritage
free-to-seed
open pollination

Ocimum basilicum
Basil large leaves • Basilikum storblad
grootbladige basilicum

demeter 2



Varieties are fine
cultural heritage
free-to-seed
open pollination

Melissa officinalis
Lemon balm • Citronmelisse
Citroenmelisse

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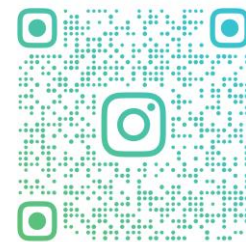
Einladung zum Tag der offenen Tür Hier kommt Leben in die Tüte!

Samstag 27. April 2024, 10–16 Uhr
Kronstraße 24 | 61209 Echzell-Bingenheim

www.bingenheimersaatgut.de/tag-der-offenen-tuer

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