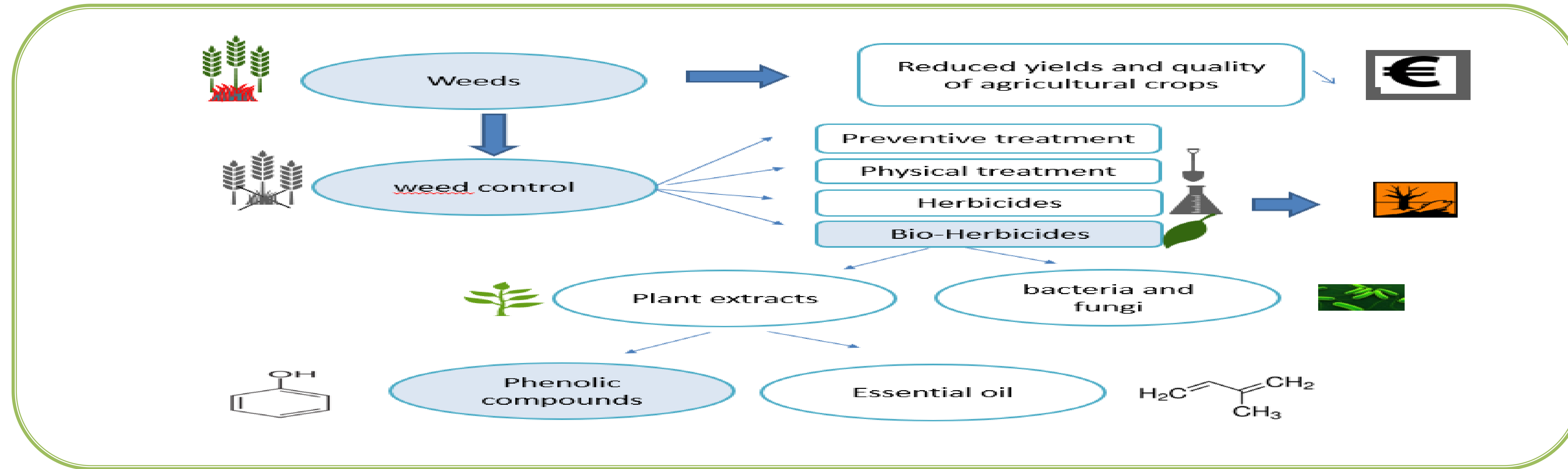




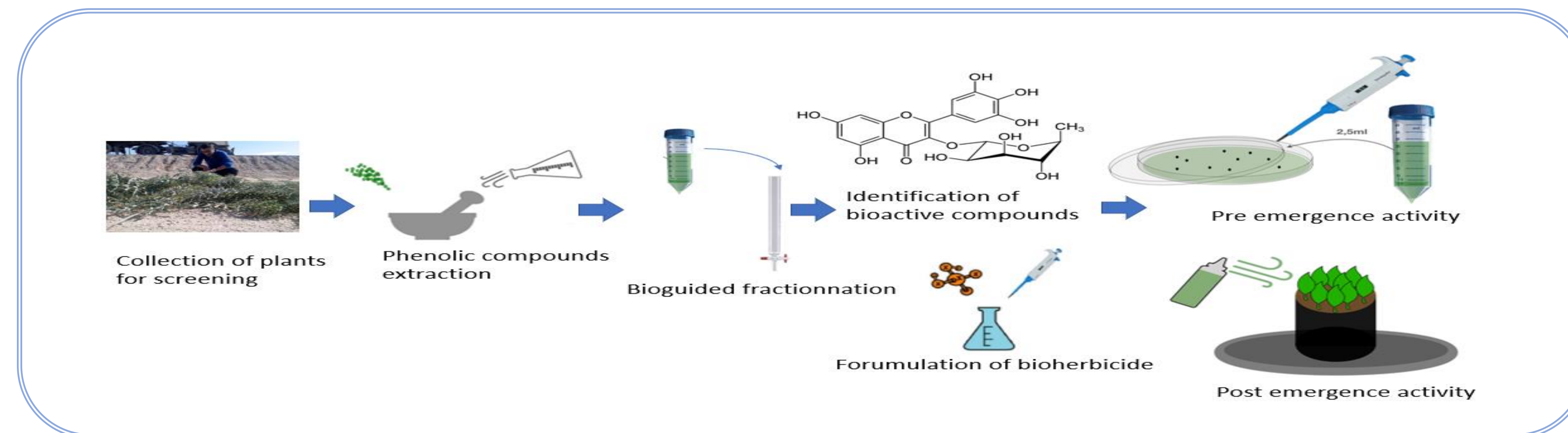
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## INTRODUCTION



## METHODOLOGY



## RESULTS

Tab.1 Post-emergence activity of crude different extracts

Weeds	<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>			<i>Sylibum marianum</i>			<i>Phalaris minor</i>		
	7,5	20	34	7,5	20	34	7,5	20	34
Concentrations (g/L)									
E1									
E2									
E3									
E4									
E5									
E6									
E7									
E8									
E9									
E10									
Pelargonic acid									

- efficient  + efficient

• Extract 6 had the best herbicidal activity among 10 plant extracts.

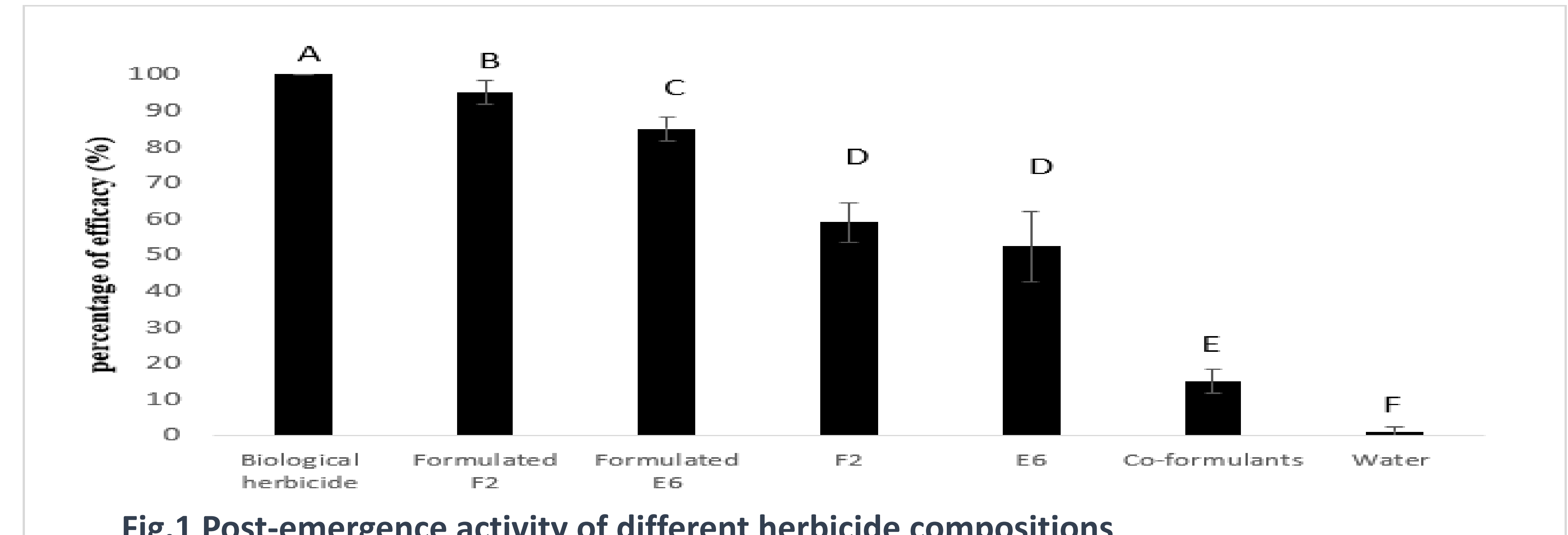


Fig.1 Post-emergence activity of different herbicide compositions on *T. incarnatum* after 5 days of treatment

• Formulation improved the herbicidal activity of E6 and F2



Fig. 2 Inhibitory effect of F2 on the germination and seedling growth of *T. incarnatum*

• F2 completely inhibited *T. incarnatum* seedling growth



Fig.3 Herbicidal activity of formulated F2 on *T. incarnatum* after 7 days

• F2 caused total leaf drying followed by plant death and had the same herbicidal effect as commercial herbicide.

## CONCLUSION

This work has allowed us to open new perspectives on the application of extremophile plant extracts as novel botanical herbicide.

