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Internship finance by AGRIMA Erasmus+

Impact of the Endogenous Flora on the Development of *Polyporus brumalis* during SSF on Miscanthus Summer Camp | July 7 – 11, 2025 | Marseille, France

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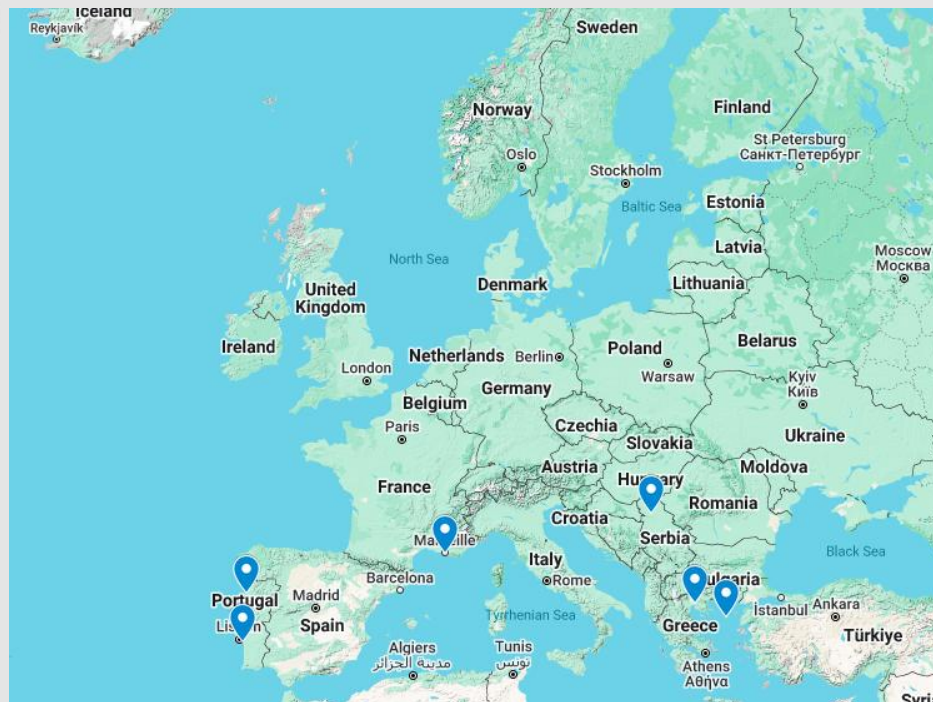
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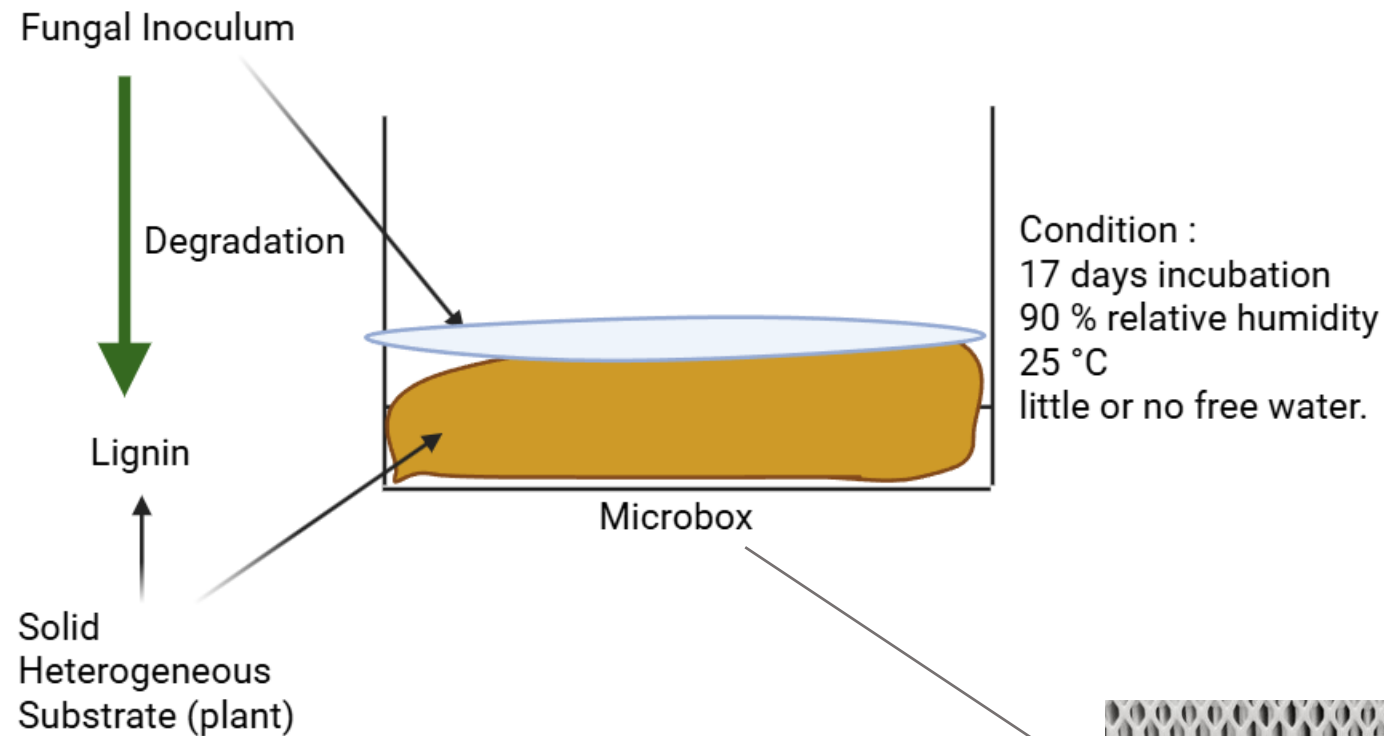
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Partners



Solid-State Fermentation (SSF)



BENEFITS:

- Adapted to filamentous fungi on plant biomass
- Low volumes of water
- Agricultural waste : low-cost nutrients for microorganisms



<https://www.lesaffre.com/fr/trends-mag/fermentation-solide-des-applications-porteuses-davenir/#:~:text=La%20fermentation%20sur%20substrat%20solide%20est%20un%20proc%C3%A9d%C3%A9%20durant%20lequel,est%20pas%20soluble%2C%20mais%20solide.>

**A limitation for SSF at industrial scale is
the cost of decontamination**



**Test if the presence of endogenous flora is compatible with the establishment of the fungus on plant
biomass in an SSF process**

Miscanthus



The stem ~ 75-80% holocellulose + 25-30% lignin

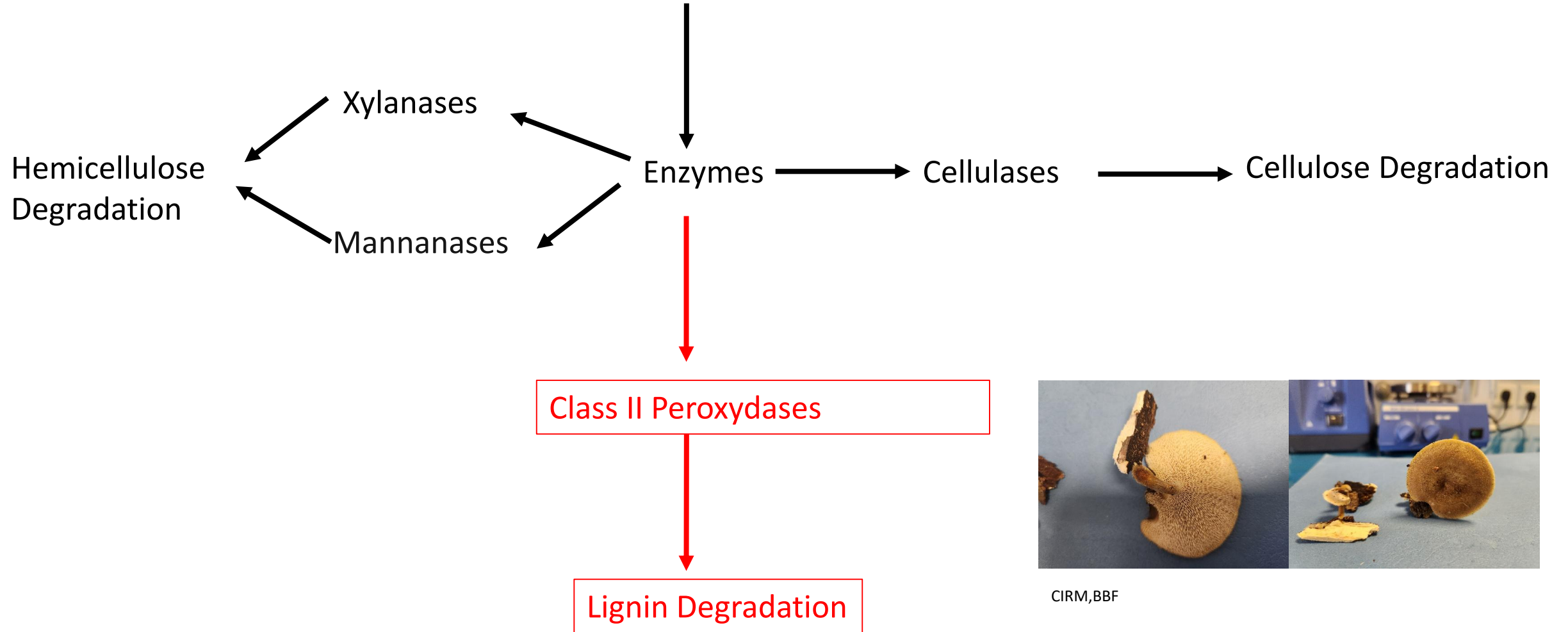
- Grown in France
- Renewable resource
-  Food use
-  Much water
-  Pesticides or fertilizers

<https://www.francebleu.fr/emissions/terre-de-champagne-ardenne/qu-est-ce-que-le-miscanthus-comment-est-il-cultive-et-pour-quels-usages-7540363>

https://france-miscanthus.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/Fiche_culture_RMT_Biomasse_2009.pdf

https://docnum.univ-lorraine.fr/public/SCD_T_2010_0063_EL_HAGE.pdf

Polyporus brumalis (White-rot fungus)



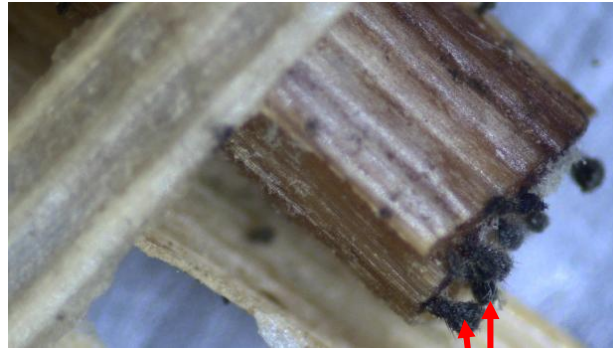
CIRM,BBF

1/ Is *P. brumalis* able to develop on non-sterilized biomass?

Microscopic observation of sterilised and non-sterilised miscanthus

Non-Sterilized Plant Substrate

Microscopic
Observation
x51



Sterilized Plant Substrate
(110°C 30 min)

Microscopic
Observation
x51



Endogenous Microorganisms

Non-Sterilized and Sterilized Miscanthus with Fungal Inoculum (30 mg dry mass of mycelium / g of dry mass miscanthus)

Sterilized
miscanthus + fungal inoculum



Non-sterilized
miscanthus + fungal inoculum



Day 15

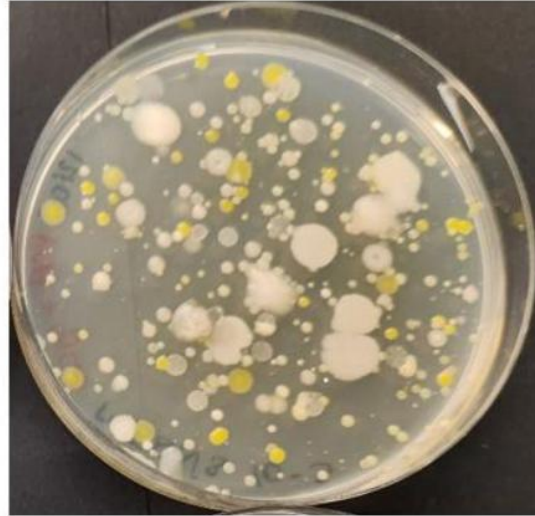
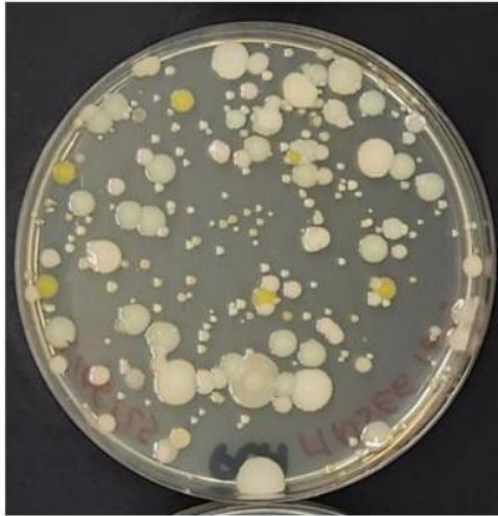
2/ Does *P. brumalis* impact the endogenous bacteria and fungal flora ?

Analysis of the Bacterial Flora of Miscanthus on PCA (Plate Count Agar)

A Non-sterilized miscanthus +
fungal inoculum
(PCA)

B Non-sterilized miscanthus +
fungal inoculum
(PCA + Cycloheximide = inhibits fungal growth)

Days 3



The bacterial population is observable

Macroscopic observation, 3 days incubation at 25°C, on PCA (A) and PCA + Cycloheximide (B)

Analysis of the Fungal Flora of Miscanthus in Sabouraud + chloramphenicol medium

A
Non-sterilized miscanthus



Days 5

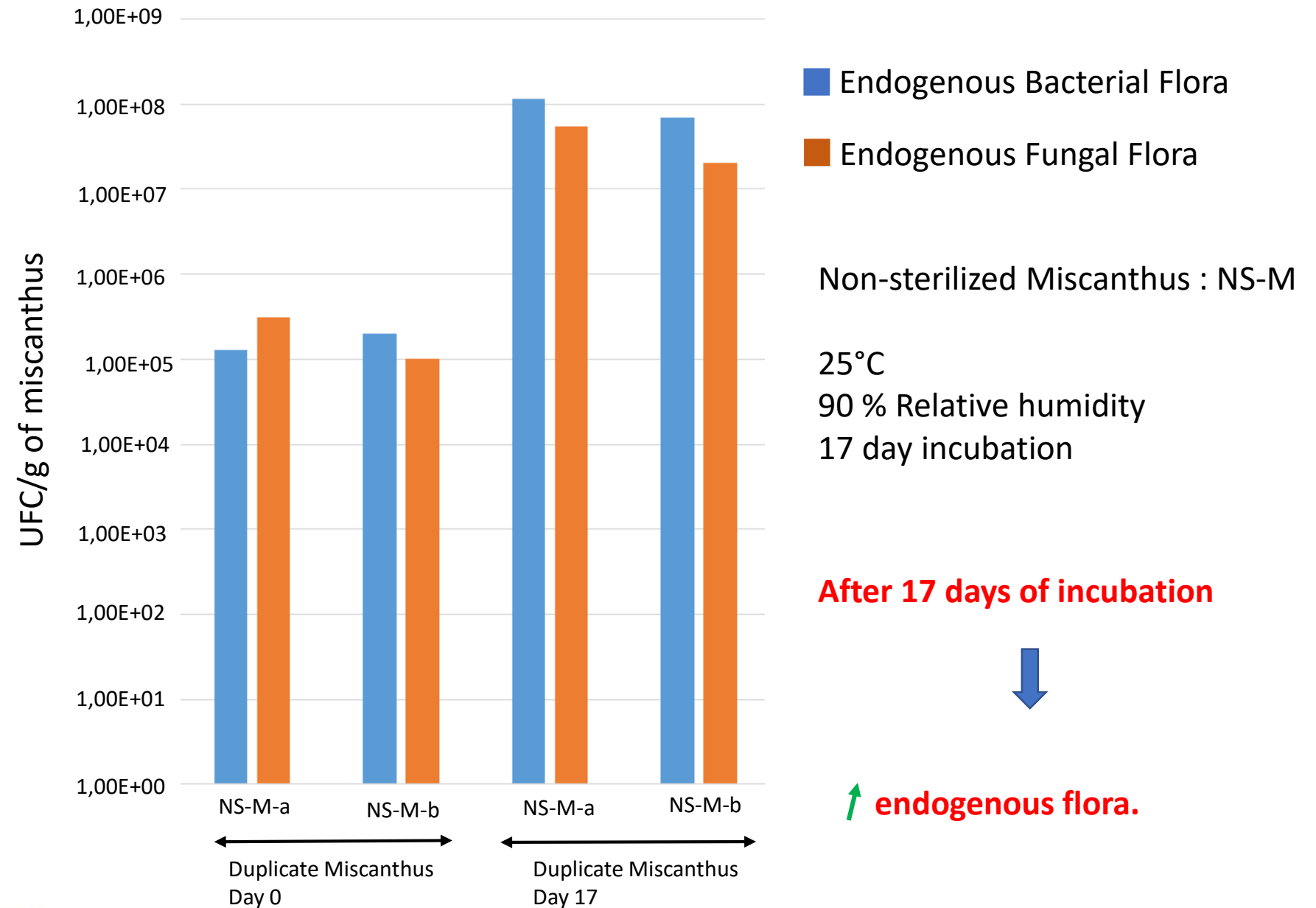
B
Non-sterilized miscanthus +
fungal inoculum



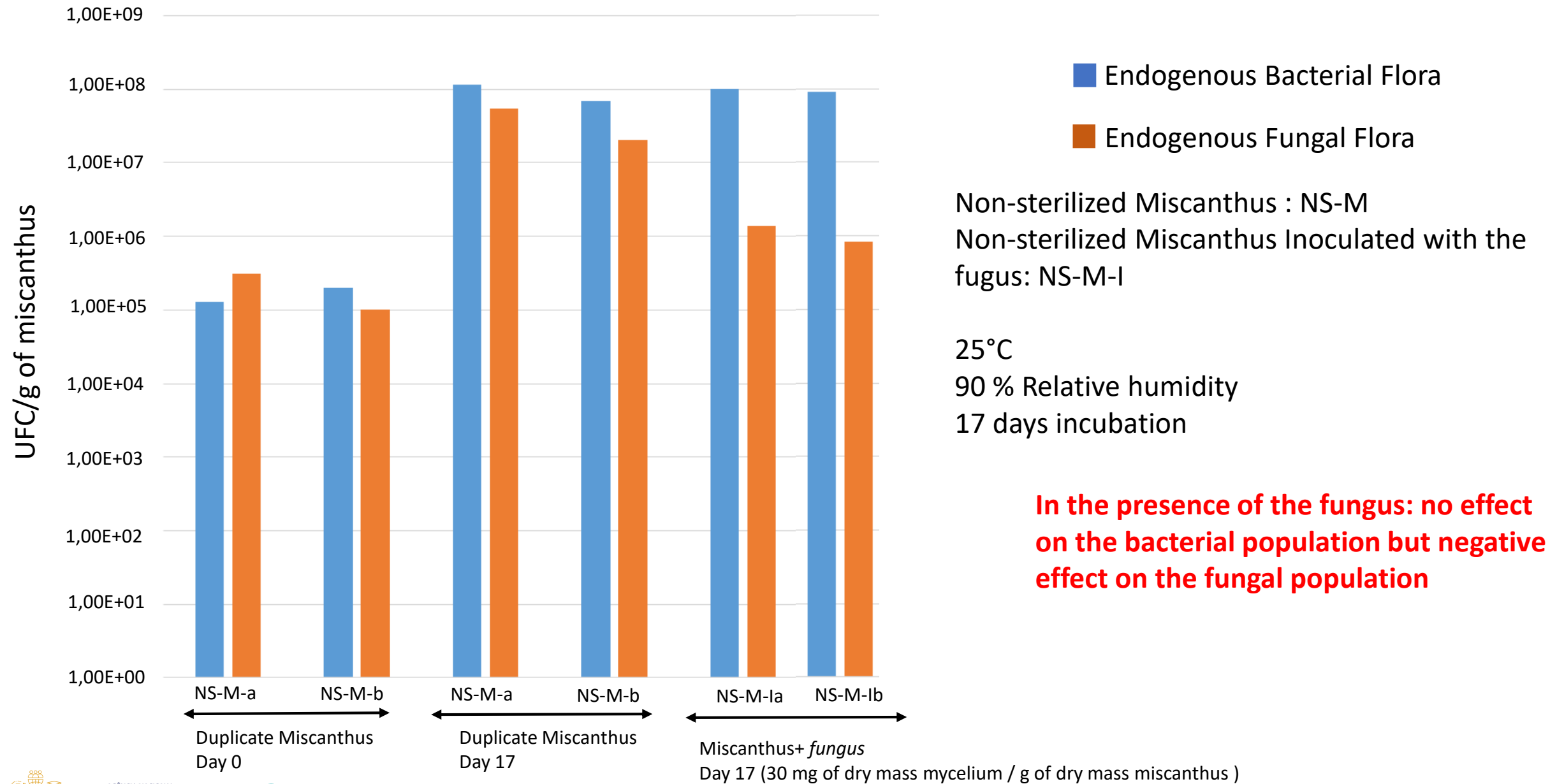
Macroscopic Observation, Incubation at 25°C

In conclusion, whether inoculated or not = presence of fungal diversity

Evolution of the Fungal and Bacterial Population over Time



Evolution of the Fungal and Bacterial Population over Time in the Presence of the Fungus



Macroscopic observation with different inoculation rates of *P. brumalis* (after 15 days)

Non-sterilized Inoculated
miscanthus

Sterilized Inoculated
miscanthus

30 mg of dry mass
mycelium / g of dry
mass Miscanthus

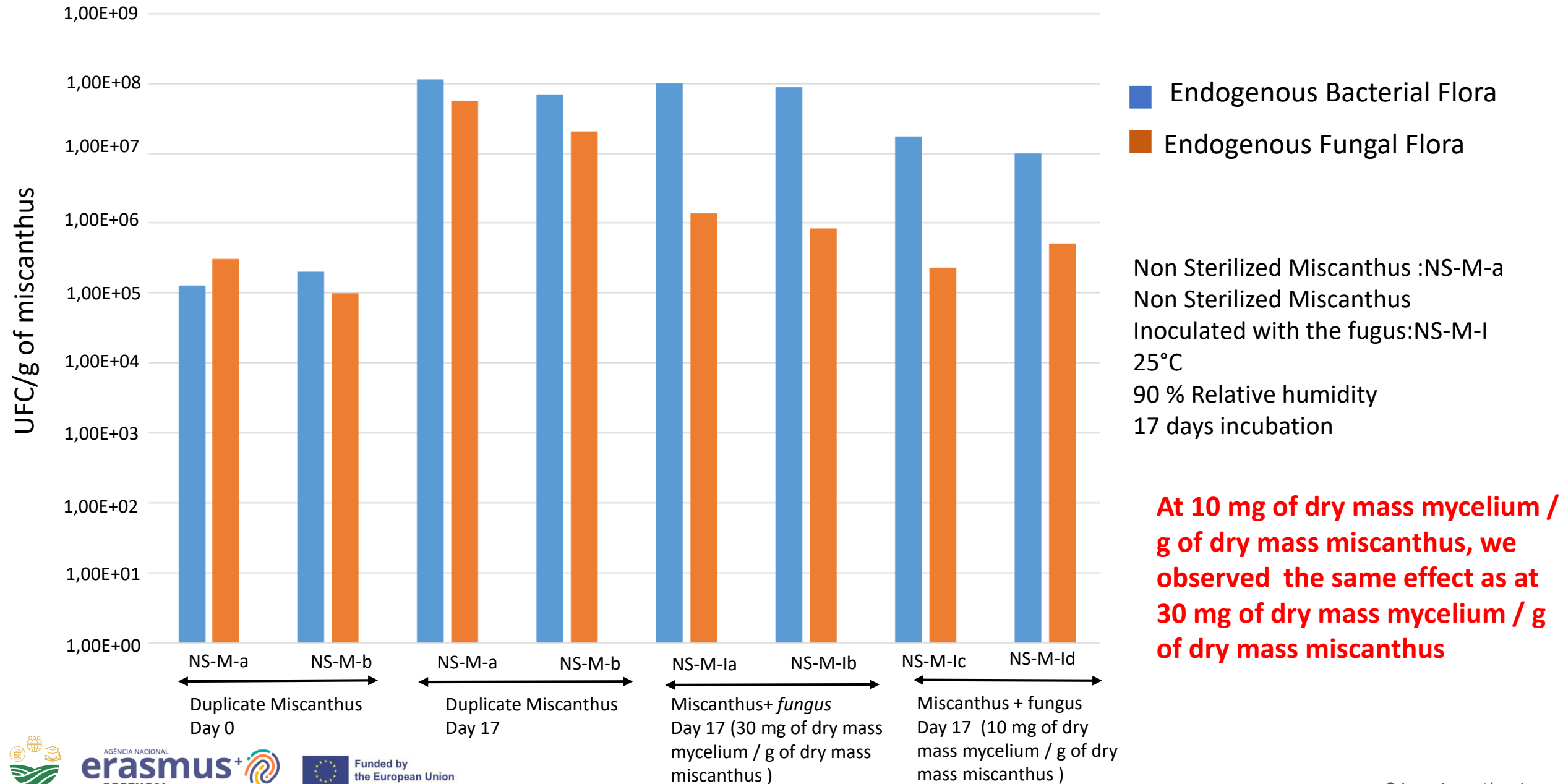


**Even with a low level of
inoculum, the fungus
grows**

10 mg of dry mass
mycelium / g of dry
mass miscanthus



Evolution of the Fungal and Bacterial Population over Time in the Presence of the Fungus with different rate



Conclusion

Polyporus brumalis develops, even at a low inoculation rate, on non-sterilized miscanthus.

It has no effect on the bacterial flora, but it has a negative effect on the fungal flora, since it reduces its population.

2 hypotheses :

- *P. brumalis* is more competitive than the endogenous fungal flora for retrieving nutrients from miscanthus
- *P. brumalis* releases compounds that inhibit the growth of the fungal flora.

Perspectives

The production of the fungus inoculum is costly. It would therefore be important to determine the minimum inoculation rate, which would facilitate the implementation of the process and reduce its cost.

Thank you for your attention



Agri-food Waste Management for Sustainable bio-economy through Higher Education curricula and upskilling

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Goals

AGRIMA aims to foster universities' **capacity building** for the **green transition** through **innovative practices** and **higher education curricula updating** in **agri-food waste management** for the **circular bioeconomy**.

AGRIMA addresses:

1. **Advancing pedagogical methods** for industrial agri-food waste valorisation **based on business-academia synergies**.
2. **Integrating citizen science** in bio-economy-enhanced waste valorisation as a means of **civic engagement** and **environmental advocacy**.

