15th Congress of the Mediterranean Phytopathological Union

Plant Health Sustaining Mediterranean Ecosystems

Abstracts Book

20, 21, 22, 23 June 2017
Cordoba, Spain
mpucordoba.mpunion.eu

Organizers
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Milano, Italy) in Petri dishes (10-cm diameter) for preliminary morphological identification on the basis of macroscopic and microscopic features.

A total of 15 fungal taxa, mainly belonging to Ascomycota, were identified by macro and microscopic methods. The most represented family were Pleosporales. The results show that antagonistic capacity of Gliomastix sp., Papulaspora sp. Cladosporium sphaerospermum had the higher antagonistic activity against P. aphanidermatum than the other fungi isolated from the roots of P. oceanica.

P.112 Screening of potential biocontrol bacterial against Pseudomonas savastanoi pv. savastanoi and elucidation of their mode of action. D. MINA¹, J. PEREIRA¹, T. LINO-NETO² and P. BAPTISTA¹. ¹CIMO / School of Agriculture, Polytechnic Institute of Bragança, Campus de Santa Apolónia, 5300-253 Bragança, Portugal. ²BioSystems & Integrative Sciences Institute (BiolSI), Plant Functional Biology Centre, University of Minho, Campus de Gualtar, 4710-057 Braga, Portugal. Email: pbaptista@ipb.pt

Over the last decades, the olive knot disease, caused by the bacterium Pseudomonas savastanoi pv. savastanoi (Psv), has been responsible for irreversible damages on olive orchards. Reduced vigor and stem dryness caused by this phytopathogen lead to a decrease in olive fruit production, conducting to countless losses for farmers. In this work, bacterial endophytes and epiphytes of olive tree phyllosphere were screened for the suppression of Psv, and several mechanisms behind this activity was also studied by evaluating indoleacetic acid (IAA), siderophore and lytic enzymes production. Interspecific interaction was assessed on solid media with agar overlays. IAA was estimated spectrophotometrically, whereas siderophores and lytic enzymes were evaluated qualitatively. Several bacterial species tested showed to reduce Psv growth up to 70%, as well as its viability. The highest inhibition was observed for Frondihabitans sp. and Paenibacillus sp. A reduction on production of both IAA and siderophore, which are associated with knot development, by Psv was noticed in the presence of the most efficient bacterial. Production of lytic enzymes by antagonists such as lipase, chitinase, protease and amylase was also identified. Altogether the results indicate that some of the bacterial tested have great potential as biocontrol agents due to their capacity to produce metabolites/lytic enzymes that can interfere with Psv growth and/or development of knots. These potential biological agents should be further evaluated under natural conditions.

Acknowledgements: This work is funded by FEDER funds through COMPETE (Programa Operacional Factores de Competitividade) and by national funds by FCT (Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia) in the framework of the project EXCL/AGR-PRO/0591/2012. D. MINA thanks the Fundação para a Ciência e Tecnologia (FCT), Portugal for the Ph.D. grant SFRH/BD/105341/2014

P.113 Biological control of Pseudomonas savastanoi pv. savastanoi by two bacterial isolated from olive tree phyllosphere D. MINA³, A. SANTOS¹, J. PEREIRA¹, T. LINO-NETO² and P. BAPTISTA¹. ¹CIMO / School of Agriculture, Polytechnic Institute of Bragança, Campus de Santa Apolónia, 5300-253 Bragança, Portugal. ²BioSystems & Integrative Sciences Institute (BiolSI), Plant Functional Biology Centre, University of Minho, Campus de Gualtar, 4710-057 Braga, Portugal. Email: pbaptista@ipb.pt

Olive knot disease, caused by the bacterium Pseudomonas savastanoi pv. savastanoi (Psv), has been responsible for high economical crop losses in olive orchards, especially in Mediterranean countries. Olive