



Understanding fungal communities of olive tree 1 leaves for application to climate change adaptation 2

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7 Abstract: The olive tree (Olea europaea subsp. europaea L.) is a typical plant of the Mediterranean 8 vegetation, well adapted to drought and poor soils being also tolerant to high solar irradiance. The 9 phyllosphere microbiota associated with these plants is likely to play a role in their tolerance to such 10 harsh environmental conditions. Here, we have characterized the endophytic and epiphytic fungal 11 community present in leaves of olive trees, for potential application of these insights to climate 12 change adaptation. Leave samples were collected from a rainfed olive orchard near Mirandela (NE 13 Portugal). Fungi were isolated and counted from the surface and inner tissues of leaves. The isolates 14 obtained were identified by ITS rRNA gene sequencing and their phylogenetic diversity was then 15 analyzed. A Celerioriella-like species and two unassigned species belonging to Phaeomoniellaceae and 16 Pleosporineae were the most abundant taxa within 23 species (out of 161) found in both epiphytic 17 and endophytic subsamples. These strains are good candidates to be studied for their resilience to 18 climate changes in order to be applied as "tolerance inducers" in olive crops from this Mediterranean

19 area.

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