



- 1 Fruit-associated endophytes from olive cultivars with
- 2 different levels of resistance to fruit fly and their

3 relationship with pest infestation

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8 Olive fruit fly, Bactrocera oleae (Rossi) (Diptera: Tephritidae) is the most important olive pest and 9 with a major economic importance in the olive production worldwide. Different olive cultivars 10 exhibit different propensities to fruit fly infestation and the causes are still unclear. Here, we want to 11 disclose the potential role of the olive-associated endophytes in conferring such susceptibility 12 differences. Accordingly, the endophytic microbial composition of infested and non-infested fruits 13 from cultivars Madural (susceptible to olive fly) and Cobrançosa (less susceptible) were studied. A 14 culture-dependent approach was used, being the isolates identified by sequencing of their internal 15 transcribed spacer (for fungi) and 16S rRNA gene regions (for bacteria). Overall, there was a larger 16 consortium of bacteria associated to olives than fungi. The bacterial communities were 17 predominantly composed of Proteobacteria and Actinobacteria phyla while the fungal isolates belong 18 to the Ascomycota and Basidiomycota. Both host cultivar and level of fly infestation had a negligible 19 effect on fungal and bacterial community composition. Despite this, it was found a clear positive 20 association of microbial consortia with the resistant cultivar (Kocuria sp., Actinobacterium sp., 21 Rhodococcus sp., Pseudomonas citronellolis, Aspergillus flavus, Cladosporium sp., and 22 Meristemomycetes arctostaphylos) and non-infested fruits (Kocuria sp., Stereum sp., and 23 Vishniacozyma victoria). Their function roles on host cultivar susceptibility/resistance to fruit fly is a 24 topic that requires further studies.

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