

Further acquisition on the response of a large number of olive cultivars to infections caused by *Xylella fastidiosa* subsp. pauca, ST53

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Screening of olive cultivars for Xf pauca ST53

- 1) Fied surveys in the heavly infected area to evaluate cultivars in commercial plots & search for asymptomatic trees
- Data have been collected on Coratina, Frantoio, Kalamata, Fs17, Leccino and Cellina/Ogliarola

Limited to the cultivars already grown in the area

Symptoms scoring

qPCR for indirect quantification of the population size

Screening of olive cultivars for Xf pauca ST53

- 2) Evaluation of an high n. of cultivars in experimental plots
- Xf-free trees planted in areas with high pressure of inoculum

Incidence and progression of the infections

Symptoms scoring

- 3) Evaluation of an high n. of cultivars in GH testing
- Potted plants subjected to needle-inoculation

Evaluation of systemic infections

Symptoms scoring

- **SEVERE SYMPTOMS**
 - KALAMATA and CORATINA
 - OGLIAROLA AND CELLINA (Confirmation)
- **ATTENUATED SYMPTOMS**
 - FRANTOIO
- VERY MILD SYMPTOMS
 - LECCINO (Confirmation)
 - FS17



BACTERIAL POPULATION SIZE

SEVERE SYMPTOMS

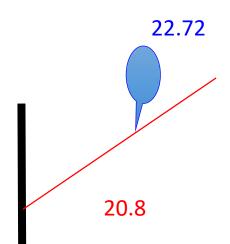
OGLIAROLA AND CELLINA

Cq values on the total DNA recovered from

- Leaves
- Young shoot (semi-hardwood)
- Mature cutting

 $Cq = approx 10^6 - 10^7 cfu/ml$



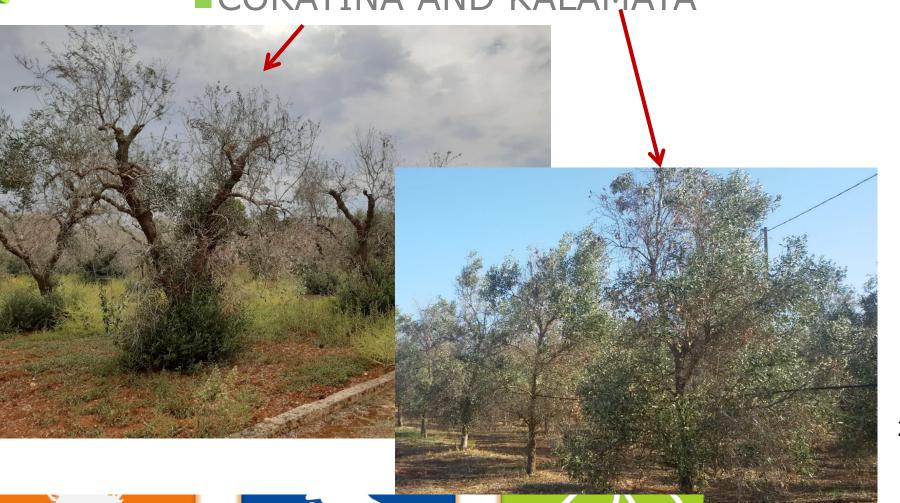


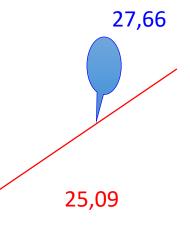


BACTERIAL POPULATION SIZE

SEVERE SYMPTOMS

CORATINA AND KALAMATA





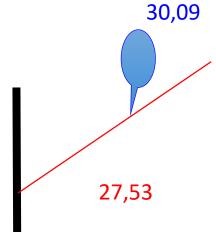
Cq = approx 10^5 - 10^6 cfu/ml

27.08

BACTERIAL POPULATION SIZE

ATTENUATED SYMPTOMS

FRANTOIO



 $Cq = approx 10^3 - 10^4 cfu/ml$

31,83



BACTERIAL POPULATION SIZE

35,34

30,23



FS17

Most of the leaf samples testing negative

Cq = approx 10³ cfu/ml

30,87





OGLIAROLA VS FS17





DATA COLLECTED IN THE EXPERIMENTAL PLOTS

CURRENTLY 2 PLOTS HAVE >3 YEARS OF OBSERVATIONS

8 cultivars - EFSA 2015

19 cultivars – POnTE 2016

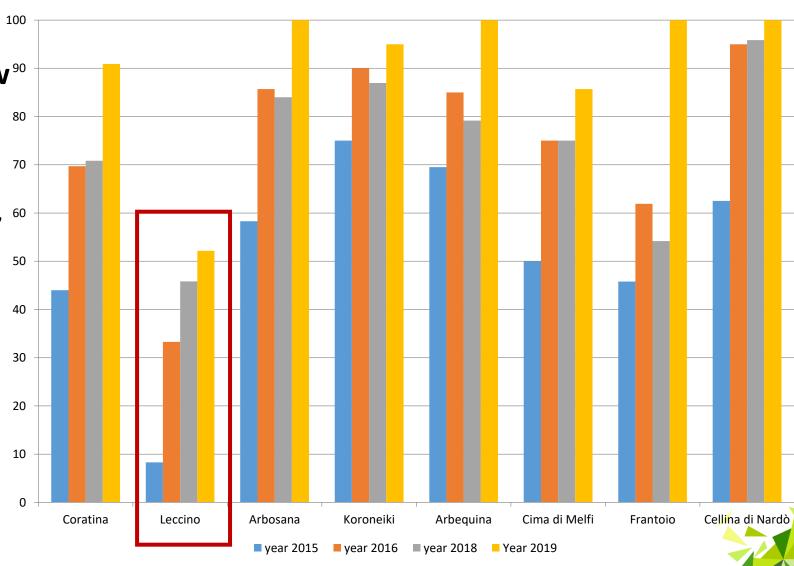


PLOT 1: «EFSA» (2015)

% infections from 2015 up to now 90

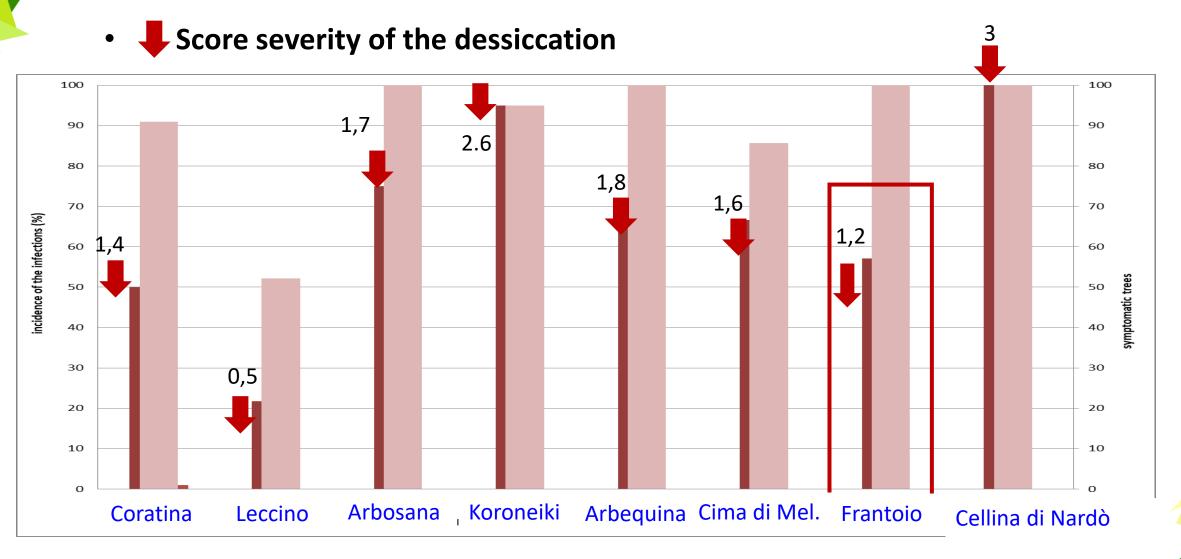
Lowest incidence of the infections in Leccino, 60 although after 4 years >50%

None of the other cultivars showed similar low incidence



PLOT 1: «EFSA» (2015)

% of symptomatic plants in relation to the infected plants





Arbequina

SEVERITY 1.8





Arbosana

SEVERITY 1.7





Koroneiki

SEVERITY 2.6

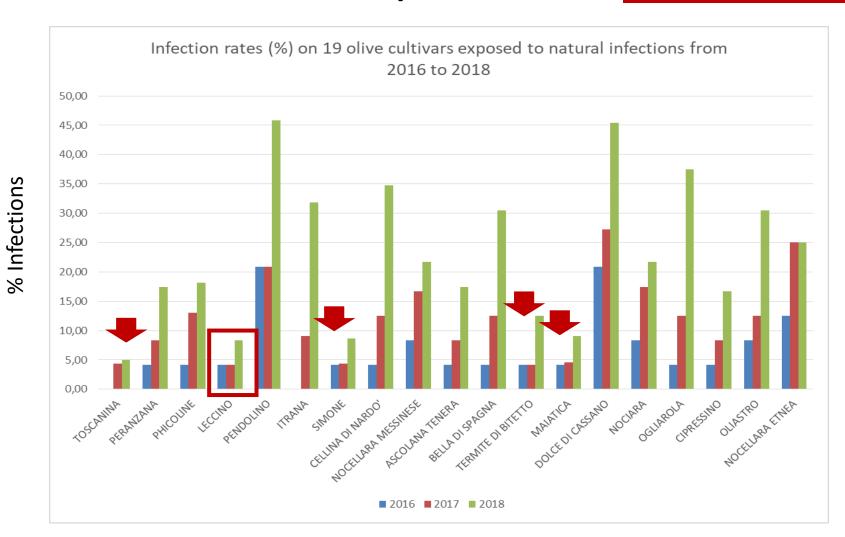




PLOT 2: «PONTE» (2016)

% infections after 3 years

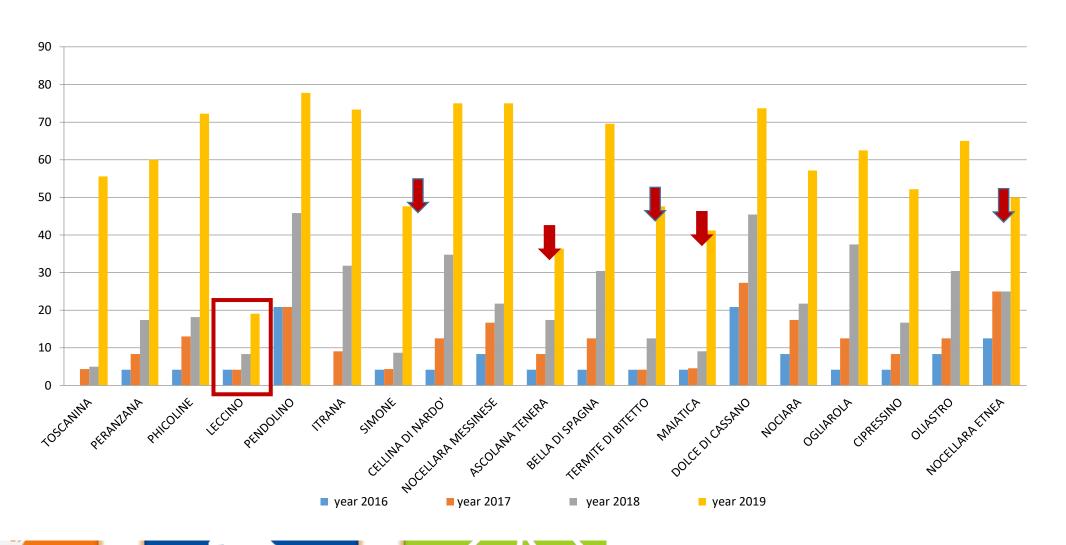
Some cultivars showed low infection rates as Leccino





Leccino ≈20%, only 5 cv < 50%

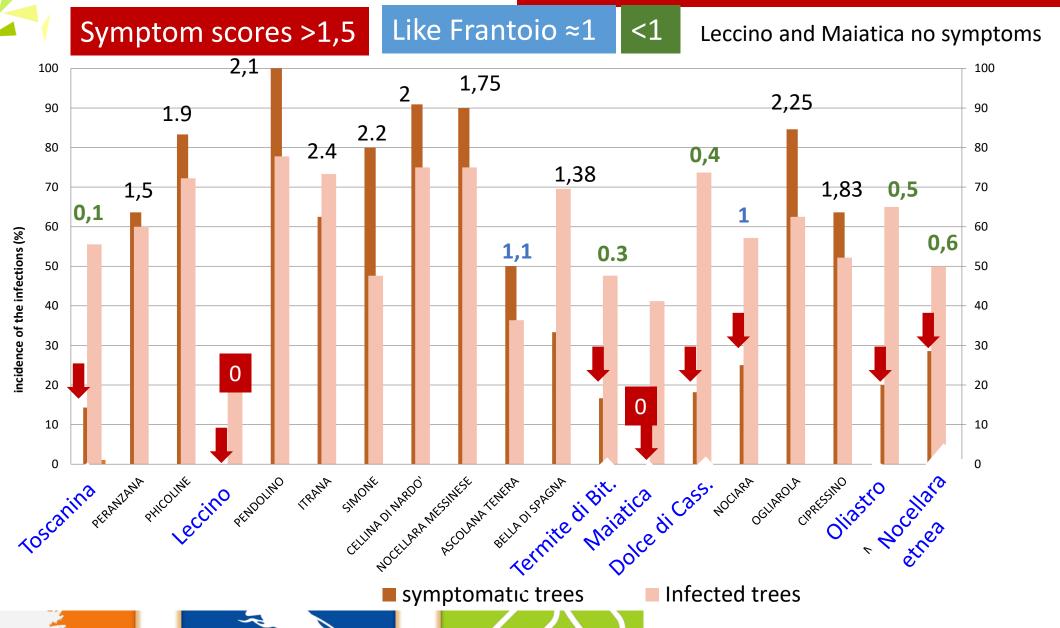
% infections after 4 years, drastically increased





PLOT 2: «PONTE»

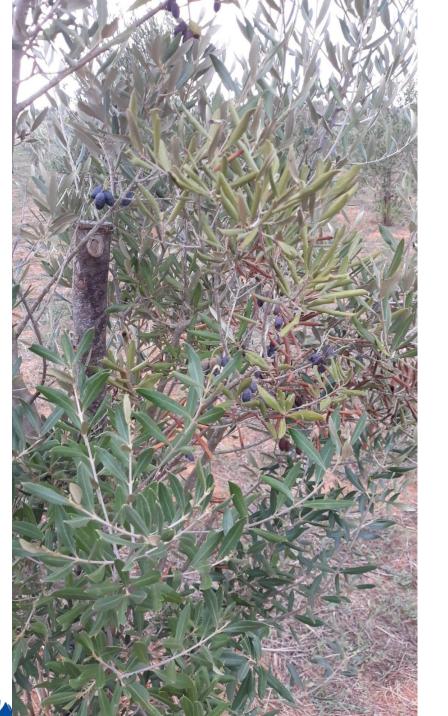
Cultivars with low rate of symptomatic trees

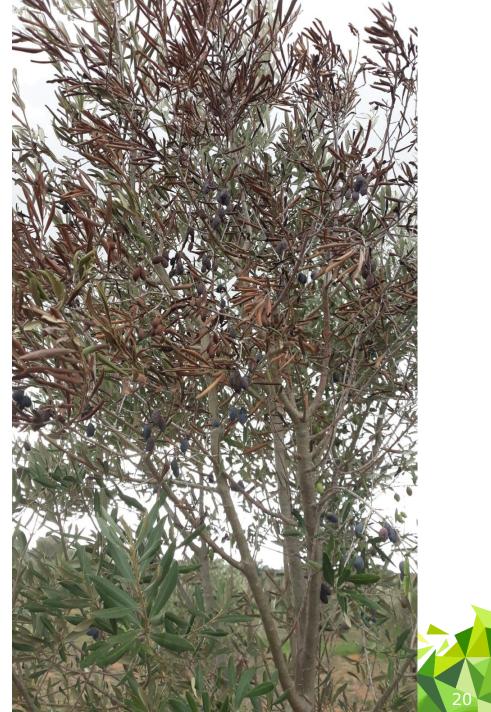




Simone

SEVERITY2.2





Termite di Bitetto

SEVERITY 0.3



Toscanina

SEVERITY 0.1







DATA COLLECTED FROM THE GREENHOUSE TESTS





Major limitations

- For some selection only few plants get systemically infected, i.e difficult to make assessment
- Conditions in GH are not always suitable for promoting appearance of symptoms
- While it is possible to identify those susceptible, it is symptomatic plants
 challenging to interpret the results on asymptomatic plants

Currently we have more than 100 cultivars under testing, but so far for very few we can draw some conclusive assessment

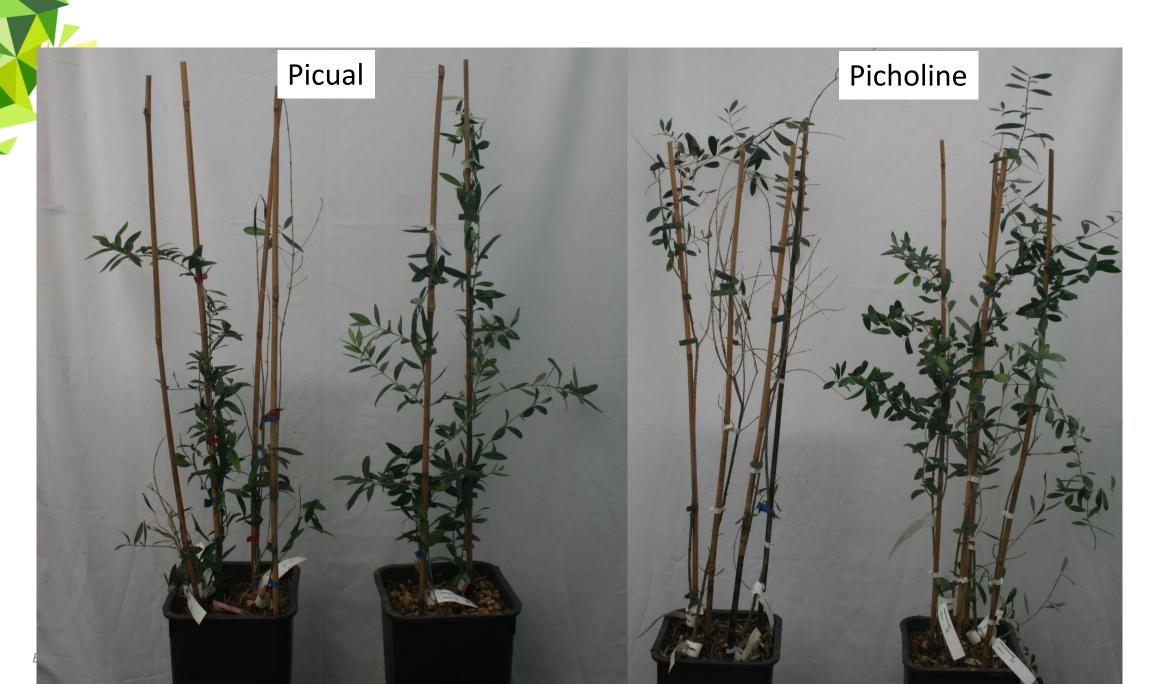
EXAMPLE OF SYMPTOMS DEVELOPEMENT IN GH



Hojiblanca



EXAMPLE OF SYMPTOMS DEVELOPEMENT IN GH







EXAMPLE OF SISTEMICALLY INFECTED PLANTS WITH NO SYMPTOMS



! Field results different





CONCLUSIONS

- Field surveys confirmed the previous observations and provided new evidences of susceptibilities
- None of the 27 cultivars exposed in field conditions to 3/4 years of natural inoculum pressure were found to be immune
- Some cvs show promising characters of resistance / tolerance, however none of them perform better than the benchmark of the tests (leccino)

The team



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