

# Study analyzes the competition between fungal species that cause olive anthracnose

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Researchers who carried out the study. Credit: University of Córdoba

After analyzing the relationships between the dominant species of *Colletotrichum* in Spain and Portugal, a study by the Department of Agronomy at the University of Córdoba suggests that pathogens, once

established, are difficult to displace, even by other more competitive ones.

Olive anthracnose is known in the field as "soapy olive," alluding to the appearance of its infected fruit, which ends up rotting. It is the most prevalent disease affecting [olive trees](#), as it reduces harvests and has a negative impact on the quality of oil, causing significant economic losses.

Olive anthracnose is caused by different species of the genus *Colletotrichum* (to date, 18 species of this fungus have been identified as causal agents of the disease). In each olive-growing region there is a dominant *Colletotrichum* species, and many secondary species. For example, in Spain the [dominant species](#) is *C. godetiae*, which affects the susceptible variety "Hojiblanca," which is very widespread in the country; while in Portugal *C. nymphaeae* stands out, affecting the "Galega Vulgar" variety, which is widespread in Portugal. The question is, what competitive relationships lead some species to dominate some regions and not others? Do they "specialize" more in a particular cultivar?

In search of answers, a team at the University of Cordoba's María de Maeztu Unit of Excellence, Department of Agronomy (DAUCO), studied the relationships between these two species of *Colletotrichum* that cause anthracnose, to better understand their behavior and have more tools to deal with the disease.

To do so, "we carried out tests of isolates in petri dishes with a mixture of spores of both species, testing in a medium enriched in carbon, and another that was poorer in it, to see which species dominated over the other, and if it had to do with the medium," explains researcher María Teresa García, the first author of the study. In all the tests, the *C. godetiae* species displaced *C. nymphaeae*, even if the percentage of

spores in the initial inoculation was only 5% of *C. godetiae* versus 95% of *C. nymphaeae*. That is, even starting from a spore quantity disadvantage, this species managed to displace the other.

Continuing the trials, they went on to use the combination of spores to inoculate olives of two cultivars susceptible to the pathogen (Hojiblanca, a characteristic variety of Andalusia; and Galega Vulgar, a dominant variety in Portugal), where the pattern was repeated: *C. godetiae* showed a greater competitive capacity and partially displaced the species *C. nymphaeae*. These results occurred in both cultivars, so it was ruled out that each was specialized in affecting one cultivar.

"We were surprised by these results, since it is logical that there would be a specialization in a region's majority cultivar, or that there would be some characteristic allowing this fungus to dominate in Spain, with the other one on the margins, and the other way around in Portugal," stated researcher Juan Moral, coordinator of the study.

The results of the analysis of the relationship between the two species, both in [petri dishes](#) and in fruit, regardless of cultivar, show that *C. godetiae* is much more competitive than the other species. In addition, this species was much more resistant to copper, which is the major fungicide in the olive orchards of both countries. How, then, can we explain that the most competitive species is not the dominant one in a region as close-by as Portugal?

Moral commented that it is difficult to explain why *C. godetiae* does not displace *C. nymphaeae* in Portugal. "However, it could be due to what is known in ecology as the 'priority effect'; that is, when a species is established in a niche and becomes strong it is very difficult to displace it." Other doubts that the researchers have are whether this change is occurring ("we see a still picture of the population") or whether other factors (capacity to affect adventitious plants) have an influence on it.

The research is published in the journal *Scientific Reports*. This analysis, in addition to more thorough knowledge of the relationships between species, could help researchers determine which majority populations are displacing others and help with issuing better recommendations in the selection of fungicides. An efficient protocol is also needed to simulate cycles of interaction between *Colletotrichum* [species](#) not just in olives, but also in other fruits.

**More information:** M. Teresa Garcia-Lopez et al, Study of the competition between *Colletotrichum godetiae* and *C. nymphaeae*, two pathogenic species in olive, *Scientific Reports* (2023). [DOI: 10.1038/s41598-023-32585-6](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-023-32585-6)

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