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**PROGRAM,  
BOOK OF ABSTRACTS,  
AUTHOR INDEX.**

**EDITED BY LINO OMETTO AND OMAR ROTA-STABELLI**



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Maiatica) located in Basilicata Region (Southern Italy.) and managed for 13 years (medium-term) according to two different soil management systems: the sustainable treatment (ST) and the conventional treatment (CT). Soil microorganisms in the two systems were monitored by both microbiological cultural-dependent and molecular methods, and by microscopy. In the ST olive orchard, soil microbiota showed a higher complexity and metabolic diversity. The adoption of 'innovative', sustainable, agricultural practices had positive effects on soil microbiota and its biodiversity, which in turn can influence soil fertility and plant growth by increasing nutrients availability and turnover. The results of this study encourage the use of sustainable agricultural practices able to enhance physico-chemical and microbial soil fertility and promote good-quality fruit production without detrimental effects on water and soil resources. The role of the identified microorganisms in the soil microbial network is discussed, in order to provide a detailed view of the impact that man-made selection had on soil microorganisms of agricultural relevance in a typical Mediterranean agronomic biosystem.

### Insights into *Drosophila*-*Wolbachia* Interactions: Cryptic *Wolbachia* strains in closely related species

**Rupinder Kaur<sup>1</sup>, Stefanos Siozos<sup>1</sup>, Gianfranco Anfora<sup>1</sup>, Ilaria Pertot<sup>1</sup>, Omar Rota-Stabelli<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Research and Innovation Centre, Fondazione Edmund Mach, Via Mach 1, 38010 San Michele all'Adige (TN), Italy.

Contact: rupinderkaur@fmach.it

*Wolbachia* is a widespread group of endosymbiotic bacteria of arthropods that have diverse and complex effects on their host biology. Among them, are the protection against viruses and the mostly known reproductive effects including Cytoplasmic Incompatibility, male-killing, induction of parthenogenesis and feminization. Owing to its effects, *Wolbachia* are considered to be great candidates for their biocontrol potential. Between *Drosophila* species, *Wolbachia* are extremely common and include strains with variable phenotypic effects. Here we report on the genome sequencing of the *Wolbachia* endosymbiont "wSuzi" from the invasive pest *Drosophila suzukii*. The final assembly yielded approximately 1.35 Mbp in 110 contigs, with an average depth of coverage 60X. We found wSuzi to be closely related to the widespread *D. simulans*' wRi strain. The two strains proved to be identical on the basis of the existing typing systems, including Multiple Locus Sequence Typing (MLST) and the most recently Multiple Locus VNTR Analysis (MLVA). However, several structural variations such as InDels and genomic rearrangements were able to discriminate the two strains. Based on the differences between wRi and wSuzi, we identified variable regions that were able to recognize different strains in different populations of *D. suzukii* and in the sister species of *D. suzukii*. Our results show that the currently used marker systems for *Wolbachia* lack the resolution to discriminate and identify potential cryptic strains. This could lead to an underestimation of the true biodiversity of *Wolbachia* bacteria but could also affect the design of applied control strategies and subsequent monitoring procedures.

### The influence of fertilization in chlorophyll content of dominant legumes and grasses in a permanent pasture of low hills in Banat (Timis county)

**Marius Coman<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>USAMVBT, Calea Aradului nr 119, Romania

Contact: comanmario81@yahoo.com

In this study, the objective was to determine the effects of mineral and organic fertilizers on chlorophyll content of dominant legumes and grasses in a permanent pasture of low hills in Banat (Timis county). The average of the annual air temperature in this region is 10.7°C and the average of the annual rainfall amount is 608 mm. The climate in the studied area is temperate continental with Mediterranean influences. The experimental field was organized by setting 9 fertilisation variants (3 organic, 3 mineral and 3 organic - mineral fertilisation variants) and a control non-fertilised variant. Every studied variant has three replicates. The importance and relevance of fertilizing the grasslands lie in the principle of restoring nutrients exported through the harvested crop, a concept developed by Bossingaul and founded by Justus von Liebig in the 19th century; it refers to the fact that crops consume nutrients from the soil to develop the crop thus depleting the soil from nutrients that are removed with the crop which results in a decrease of soil fertility. Hence the idea of recovering soil nutrients (Sala F, 2008), Chlorophyll content was determined using a portable SPAD. Legumes have a higher content of chlorophyll in all variants compared with grasses. The highest chlorophyll content of legumes case was registered at the organo-mineral variant fertilized with sheep manure 20t/ha + 50kg/ha P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> + 50kg/ha K<sub>2</sub>O (V6). In the case of grasses, the highest chlorophyll content was recorded in chemically variant fertilized with 150 kg/ha N50 kg/ha