

Yeasts and yeast-like organisms related to fruit trees

Renáta Vadkertiová, Hana Schusterová, Elena Sláviková
Culture Collection of Yeasts
Institute of Chemistry
Slovak Academy of Sciences Bratislava



Nutritional value of fruits

- Sugars
- Minerals
- Vitamins
- Fibre
- Bioactive compounds (i.e. carotenoids, polyphenols, flavonols, anthocyanins, etc.)

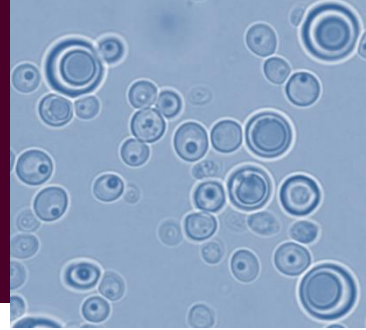


Functions of fruit trees



- Oxygen production
- Carbon sequestration
- Erosion control of soil
- Source of food for pollinators
- Protection from sun and wind; reduction of air temperature
- Aesthetic value; scent → stress reduction
- **All parts of trees harbour diverse microorganisms**

Main activities of microorganisms



- Contribution to the cycling of essential elements (N, P, S, C, O)
- Supporting of the plant growth and health
- Protection against plant pathogens
- Utilization of substances released by plants
- Solubilization of some substances to be more available to plants

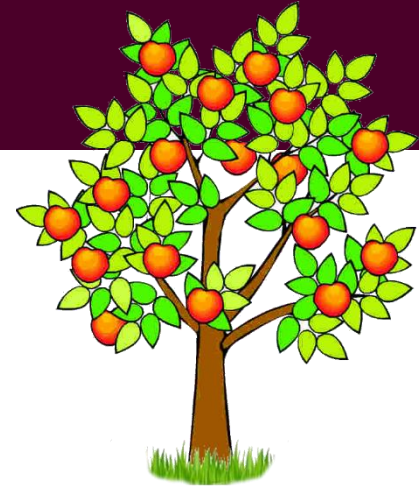
Ecosystem functionality strongly depends on microbial diversity

- Study diversity, dynamic and functions of microbiota present on aboveground and belowground parts of plants
- Isolate and identify microorganisms
- Examine properties of isolated strains (enzymatic and antagonistic activities, stimulation of plants, etc).
- Maintain microbial strains isolated



Factors which influence yeasts inhabiting aboveground plant organs

- Locality
- Climate conditions (temperature, humidity, UV light, desiccation, wind)
- Availability of nutrients (honeydew, pollen, compounds released by leaves or present in blossoms and fruits)
- Pollution by chemicals
- Application of pesticides and fertilizers
- Age of plant organs (fruits, leaves and blossoms)

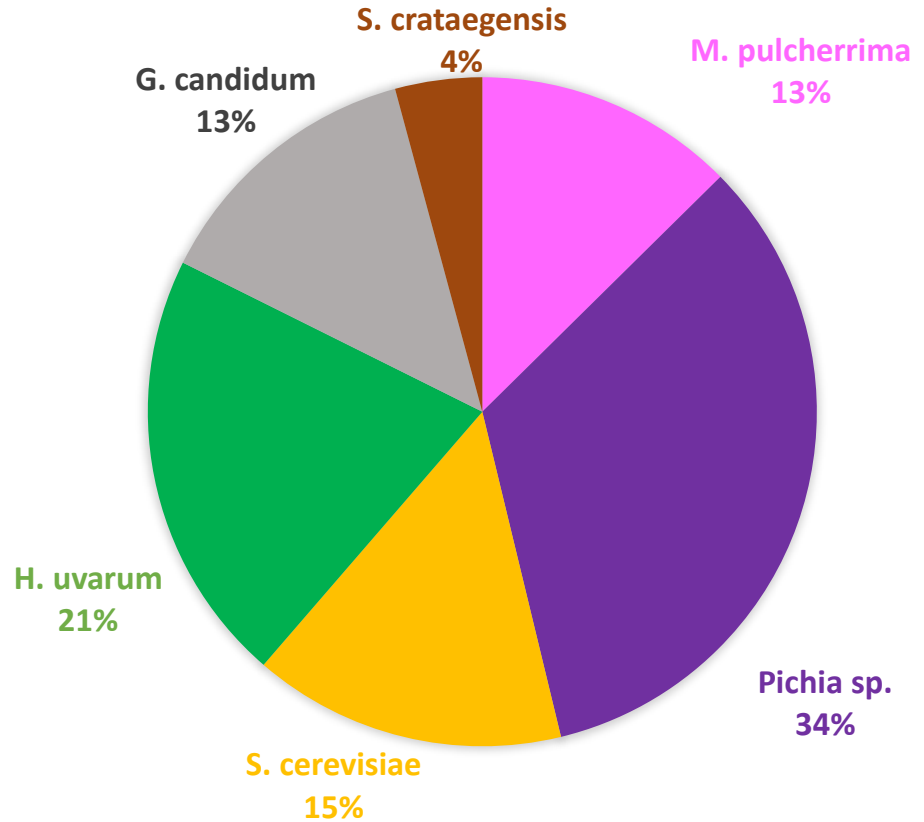
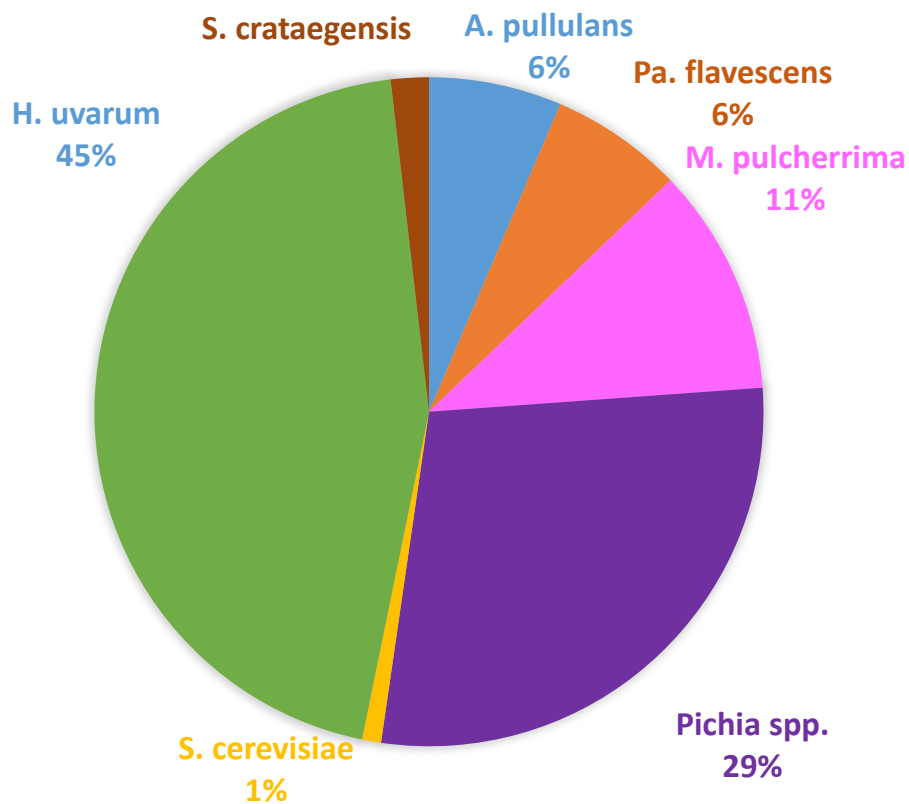


Knowledge on diversity of yeasts which inhabit fruit trees is still limited



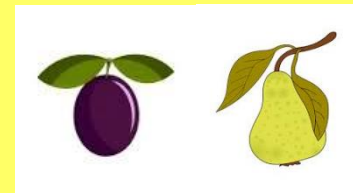
- Different fruit trees of the Rosaceae family (apple, pear, plum, peach, apricot trees)
- Two localities in southwest Slovakia
- Isolation of yeasts by traditional plating technique
- Leaves - two seasons (spring and autumn)
- Fruits and blossoms - two consecutive years
- Soil under the trees - four sampling periods

Yeasts isolated from fruits during two consecutive years

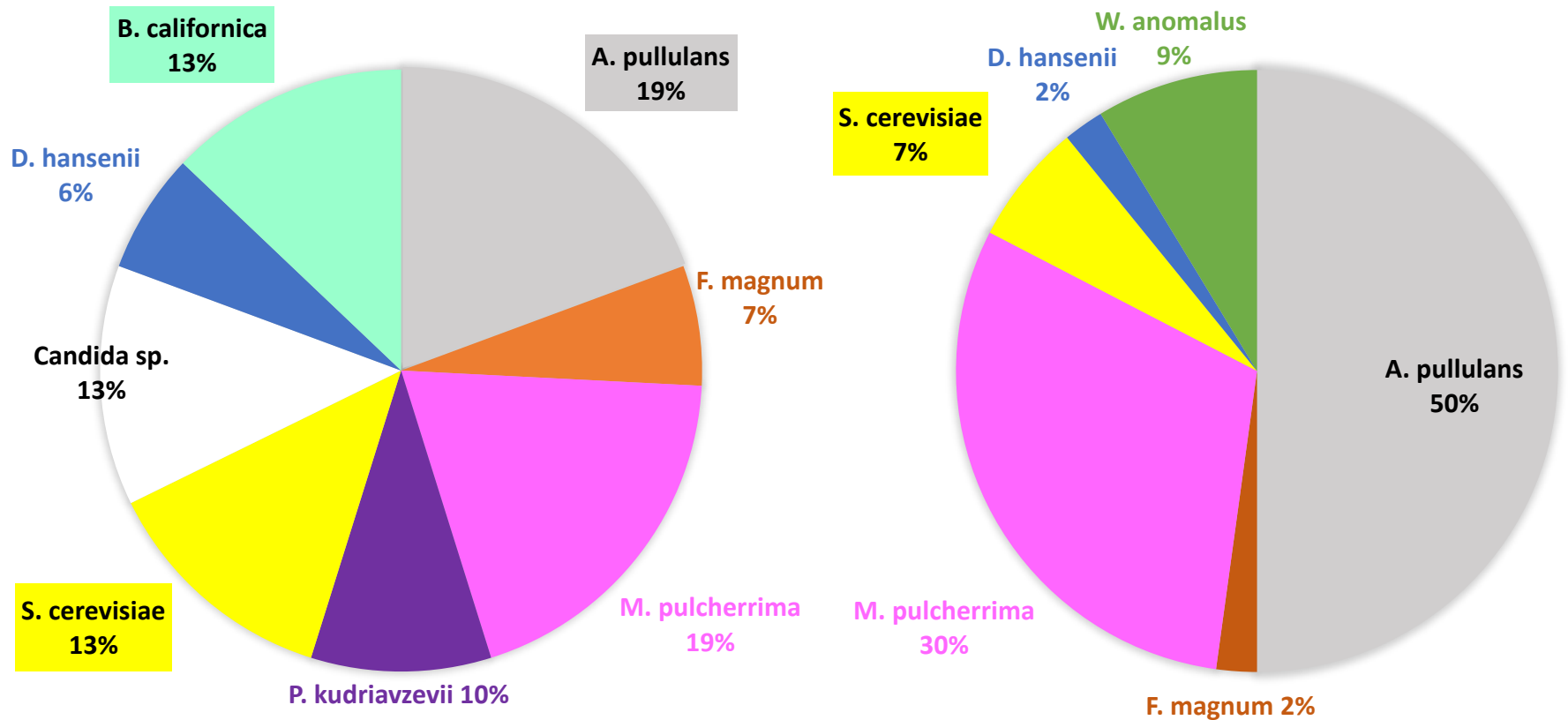


Other species isolated (22 species)

- *Bullera alba*; *Candida oleophila*;
- *Debaryomyces hansenii*; *Galactomyces candidum*;
- *Hanseniaspora opuntiae*; *Pichia fermentans*;
- *Pichia kudriavzevii*; *Pichia membranifaciens*;
- *Pichia manshurica*; *Meyerozyma guilliermondii*;
- *Rhodotorula mucilaginosa*;
- *Starmerella stelimalicola*; *Saccharomyces paradoxus*;
- *Wickerhamomyces anomalus*;
- *Zygosaccharomyces baillii*;



Yeasts associated with blossoms (2 years)



Other species isolated (17 species)



- *Candida boidinii*; *Candida tropicalis*;
- *Candida parapsilosis*; *Diutina catenulata*;
- *Filobasidium floriforme*;
- *Galactomyces candidum*;
- *Meyerozyma guilliermondii*;
- *Starmerella bombicola*;
- *Starmerella magnoliae*;

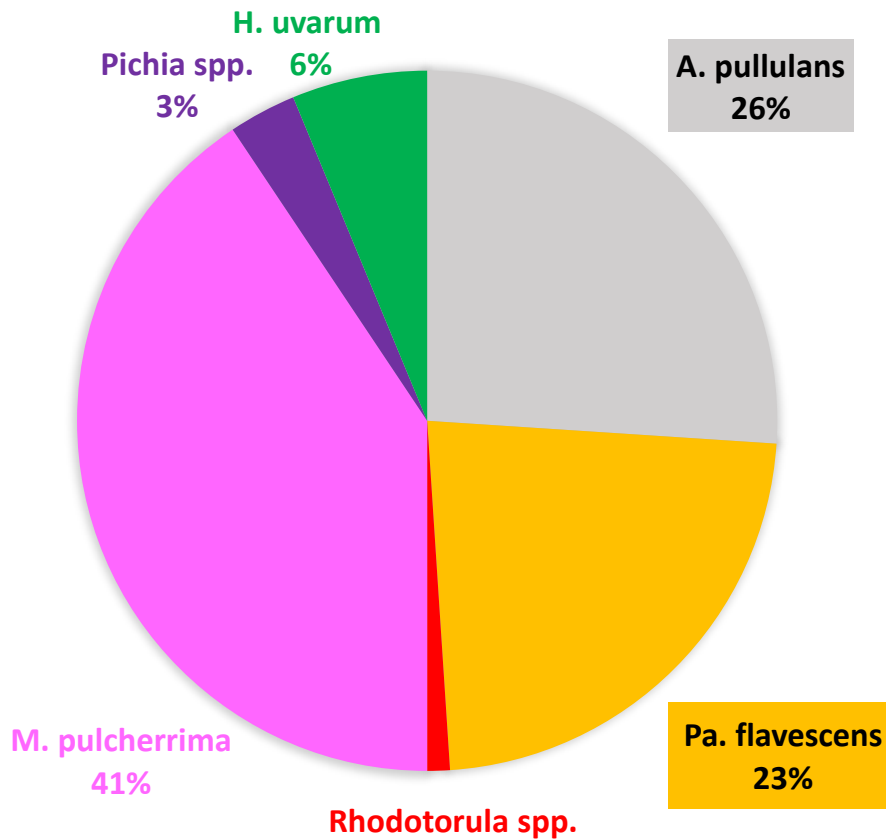
Leaves - extreme environment

- Fluctuation of humidity and temperature
- UV radiation
- Wind and rain
- Poor nutrient availability

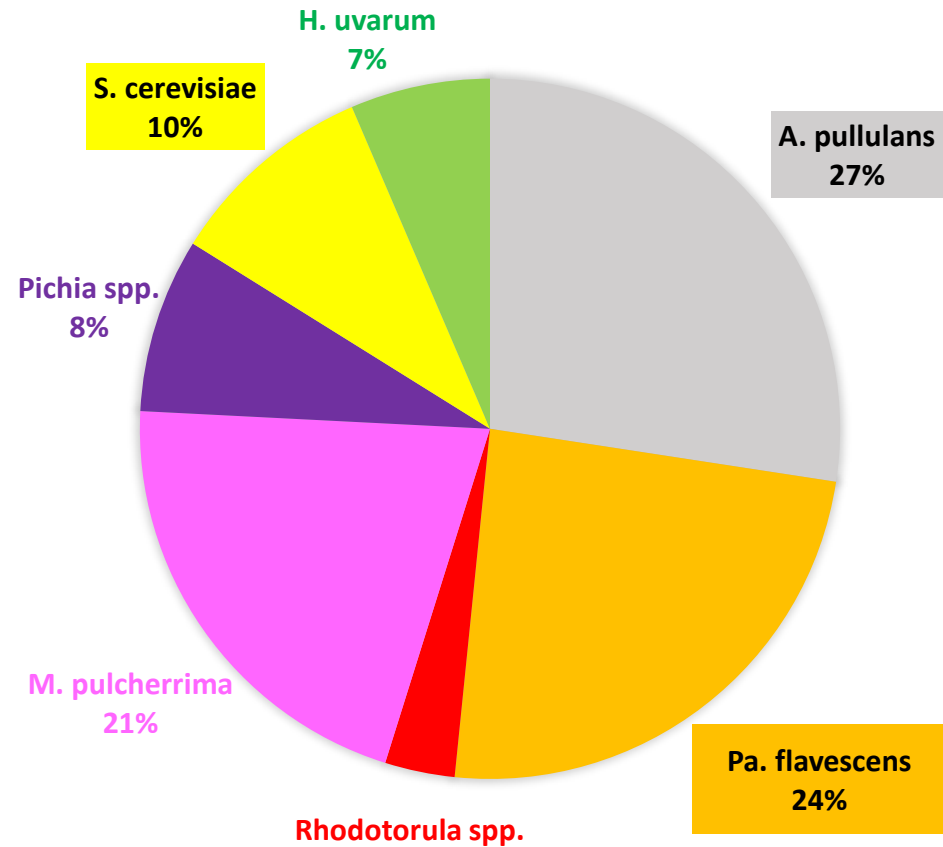


Yeasts associated with leaves of fruit trees

Spring



Autumn



Other species isolated (19 species)



- *Candida californica*; *Candida tropicalis*;
- *Galactomyces candidum*; *F. magnum*;
- *Meyerozyma guilliermondii*; *Pichia kudriavzevii*;
- *Pichia membranifaciens*; *Pseudozyma prolifica*;
- *Rhodotorula graminis*; *Rhodotorula kratochvilovae*;
- *Rhodotorula mucilaginoso*;
- *Saccharomycopsis crataegensis*;
- *Wickerhamomyces anomalus*; *Yarrowia lipolytica*

Soil functions



- Keeps plants healthy and highly productive
- Provides plants with essential nutrients and water, serves as a solid medium for the roots, which enables them to clump together and allows the geochemical cycling of elements
- Serves as a habitat of various animals, plants and microorganisms, among them yeasts

Diversity of yeast population in soil

- Type of soil
- Locality
- Season
- Application of agrochemicals (pesticides, fertilizers)
- Management regime of soil (till or digging to keep trunk bare of vegetation)



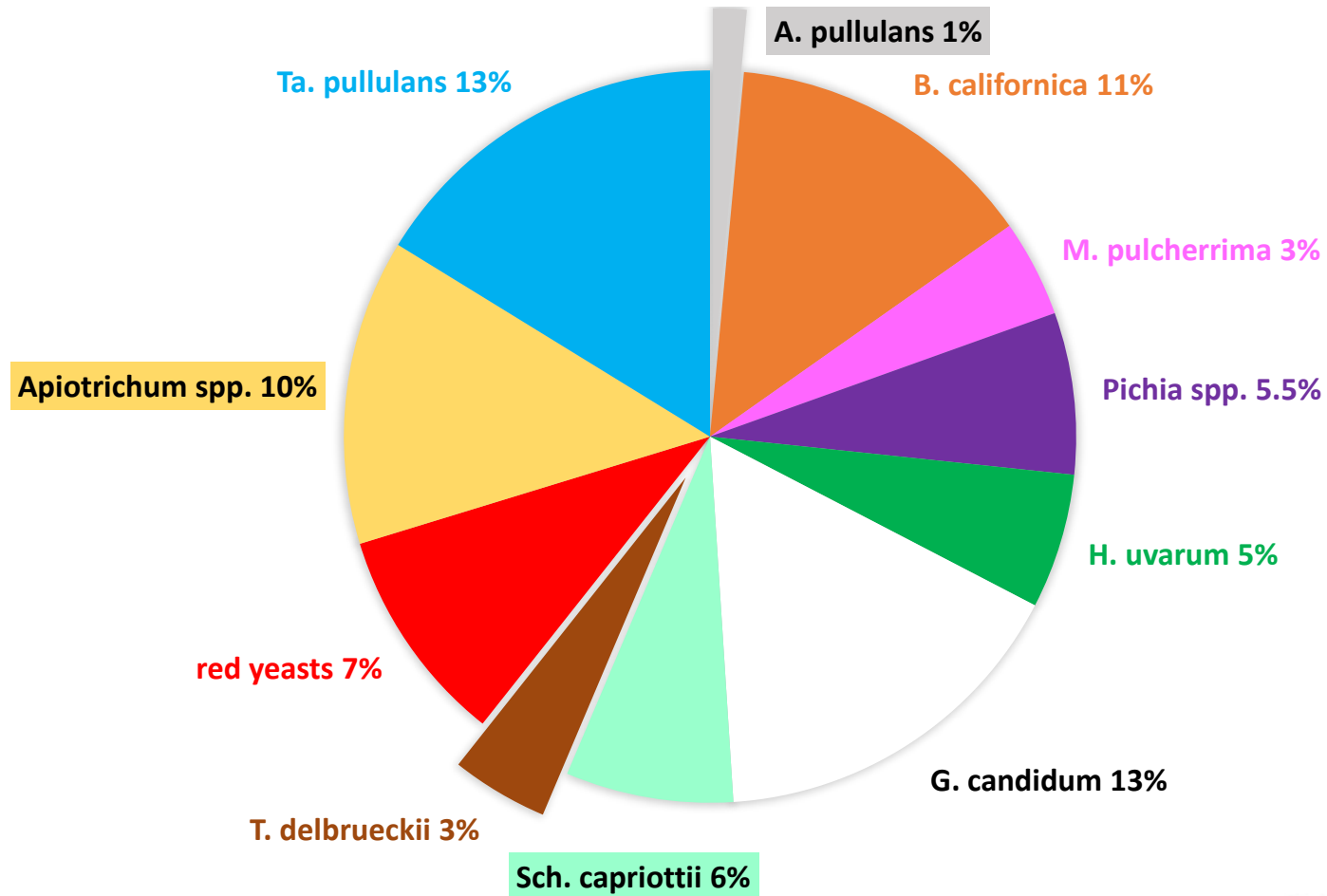
Isolation of yeasts from soil adjacent to fruit trees

- Similar localities as were studied previously
- Soil beneath fruit trees is dug and treated with manure in late autumn
- Four samplings (June 13; October 13; October 14; April 15)
- Isolation of yeasts by traditional plating technique

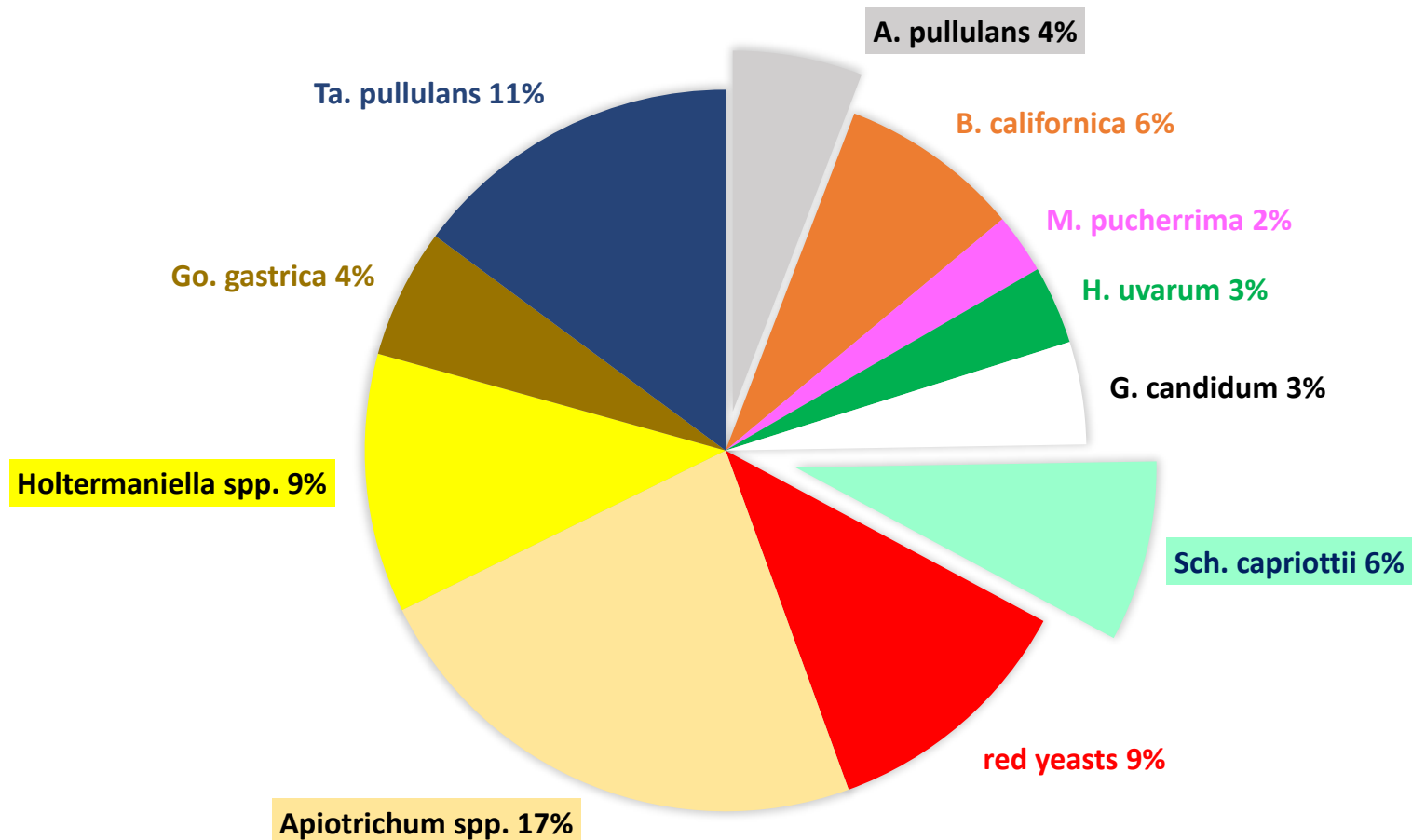
- **59 yeast species found**

Samplings I to III

(June 2013, October 2013, October 2014)



Sampling IV (April 2015)



Conclusions ...

- Majority of the species isolated was similar for all aboveground plant organs; their frequency differed within individual plant organ and sampling period
- Leaves harboured mainly *A. pullulans* and *Pa. flavescens* → ability to protect from adverse conditions
- Fruits were inhabited mainly by yeasts (*Pichia*, *Hanseniaspora*, *Metschnikowia* - contribute to aroma of fruits)

... conclusions ...

- Soil - mainly pedobiont yeasts (*Barnettozyma californica*, *Schwanniomyces capriotti*, *Cyberlindnera misumaiensis*, *Tausonia pullulans*, *Apiotrichum* spp.,) most significant part of the yeast microbiota
- Fruit-related yeast species present in soil reflected aboveground yeast species
- Two new species found - *Wickerhamomyces* sp. and *Moniliella* sp.

... conclusions

- Input of manure and leaf material into the soil in late autumn shifted yeast community from prevalent ascomyceteous to prevalent basidiomycetous yeasts
- Representatives of the yeast species isolated are deposited in the Culture Collection of Yeasts (www.ccy.sk)



Thank you for your attention

