Accepted Manuscript

Title: *Vibrio* communities in scleractinian corals differ according to health status and geographic location in the Mediterranean Sea

Authors: Esther Rubio-Portillo, Juan F. Gago, Manuel Martínez-García, Luigi Vezzulli, Ramon Rosselló-Móra, Josefa Antón, Alfonso A. Ramos-Esplá



PII: DOI: Reference: S0723-2020(17)30177-7 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.syapm.2017.11.007 SYAPM 25882

To appear in:

Received date:	1-8-2017
Revised date:	31-10-2017
Accepted date:	8-11-2017

Please cite this article as: Esther Rubio-Portillo, Juan F.Gago, Manuel Martínez-García, Luigi Vezzulli, Ramon Rosselló-Móra, Josefa Antón, Alfonso A.Ramos-Esplá, Vibrio communities in scleractinian corals differ according to health status and geographic location in the Mediterranean Sea, Systematic and Applied Microbiology https://doi.org/10.1016/j.syapm.2017.11.007

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Vibrio communities in scleractinian corals differ according to health status and geographic location in the Mediterranean Sea

Esther Rubio-Portillo^{a,b}, Juan F. Gago^c, Manuel Martínez-García^b, Luigi Vezzulli^d, Ramon Rosselló-Móra^c, Josefa Antón^{b*}, and Alfonso A. Ramos-Esplá^{a,e}

^aDepartment of Marine Science and Applied Biology, University of Alicante, Alicante, Spain.

^bDepartment of Physiology, Genetics and Microbiology, University of Alicante, Alicante, Spain.

[°]Marine Microbiology Group, Department of Ecology and Marine Resources, Mediterranean Institute for Advanced Studies (IMEDEA, CSIC-UIB), Esporles, Spain.

^dDepartment of Earth, Environmental and Life Sciences (DISTAV), University of Genoa, Genoa, Italy.

^eCentro de Investigación Marina (CIMAR), Universidad de Alicante—Ayuntamiento de Santa Pola, Cabo de Santa Pola s/n, Alicante, Spain.

*Corresponding author: anton@ua.es

ABSTRACT

The increase in seawater temperature associated with global warming is a significant threat to coral health and is linked to increasing mass mortality events and *Vibrio*-related coral diseases. In the Mediterranean Sea, the endemic *Cladocora caespitosa* and the invasive species *Oculina patagonica* are the main scleractinian corals affected by mass mortalities. In this study, culturable *Vibrio* spp. assemblages associated with healthy and unhealthy colonies of these two shallow coral species were characterized to assess the

Download English Version:

https://daneshyari.com/en/article/8393493

Download Persian Version:

https://daneshyari.com/article/8393493

Daneshyari.com