



Microbes from corals and a coral predator (St. Paul's Archipelago)



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First taxonomic survey of corals and fireworm associated bacteria from the pristine archipelago St. Peter & St. Paul (Mid-Atlantic Ridge)

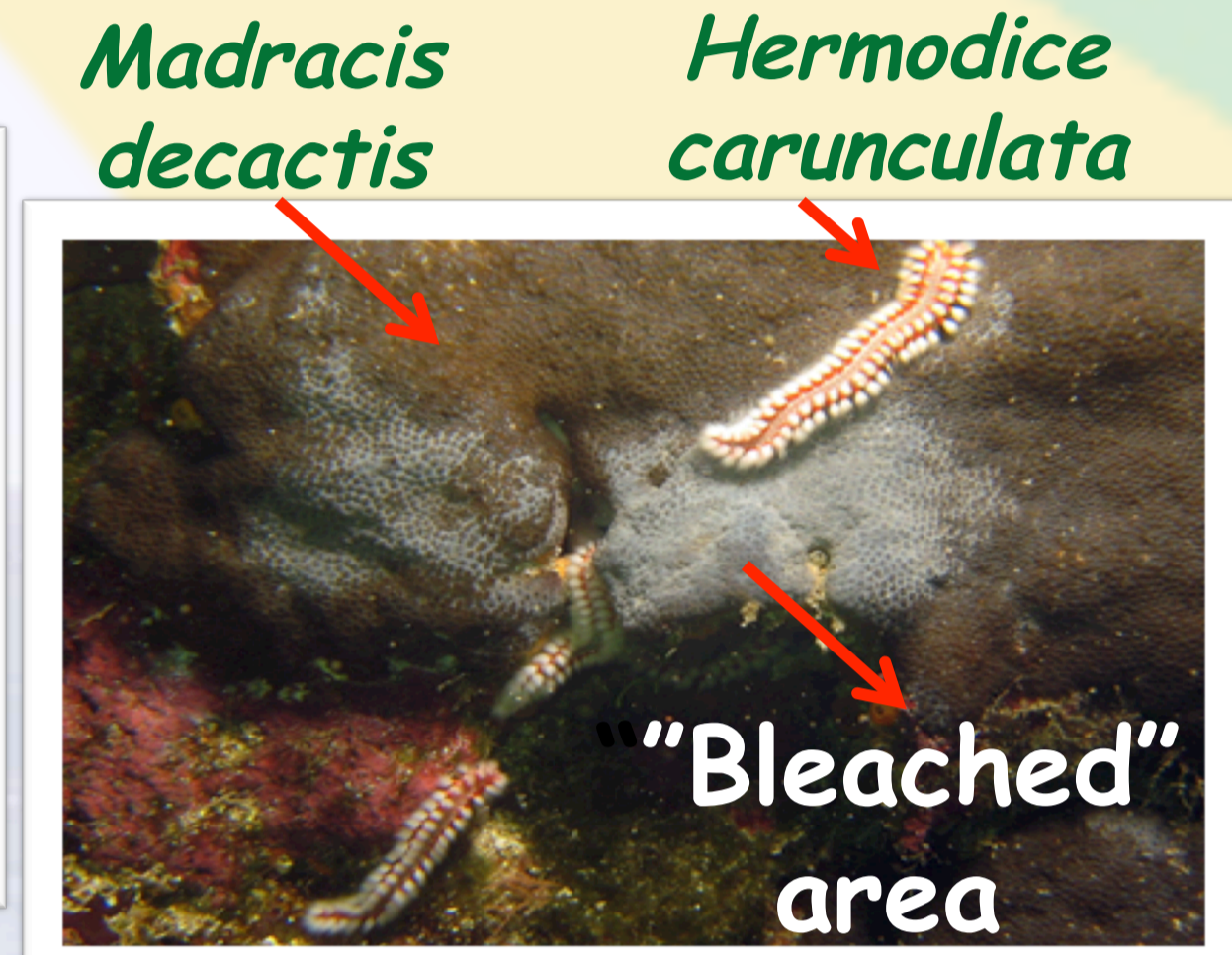
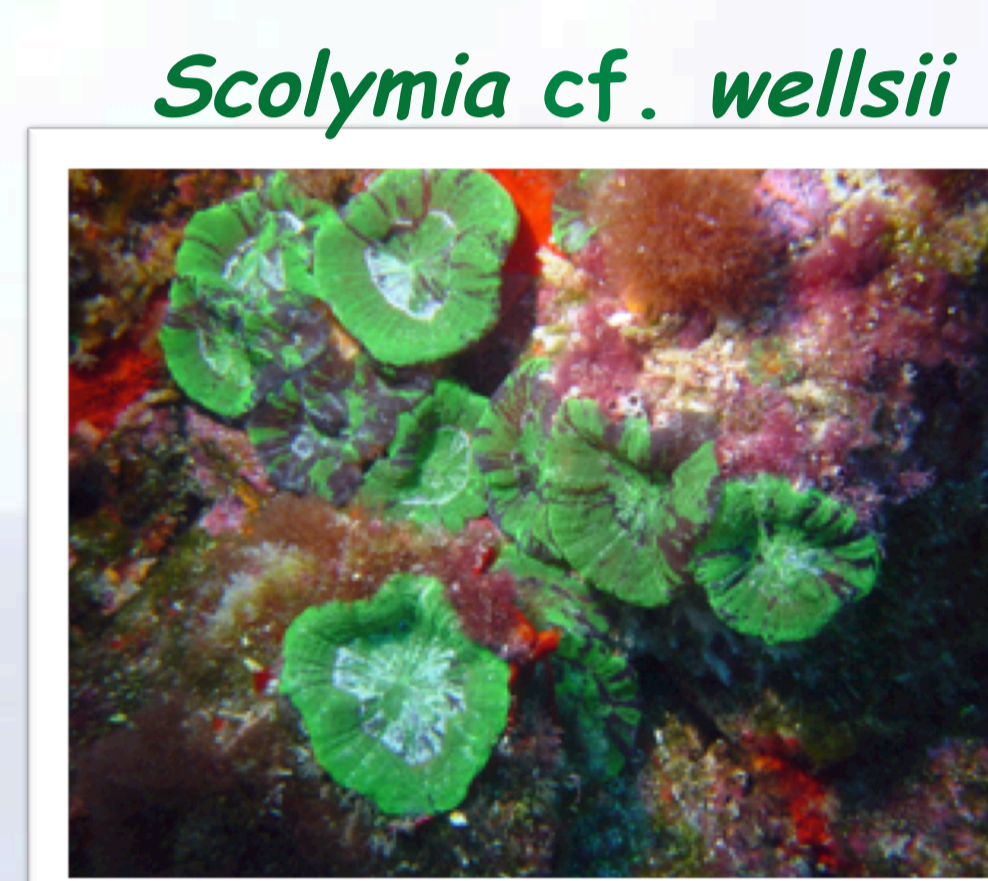
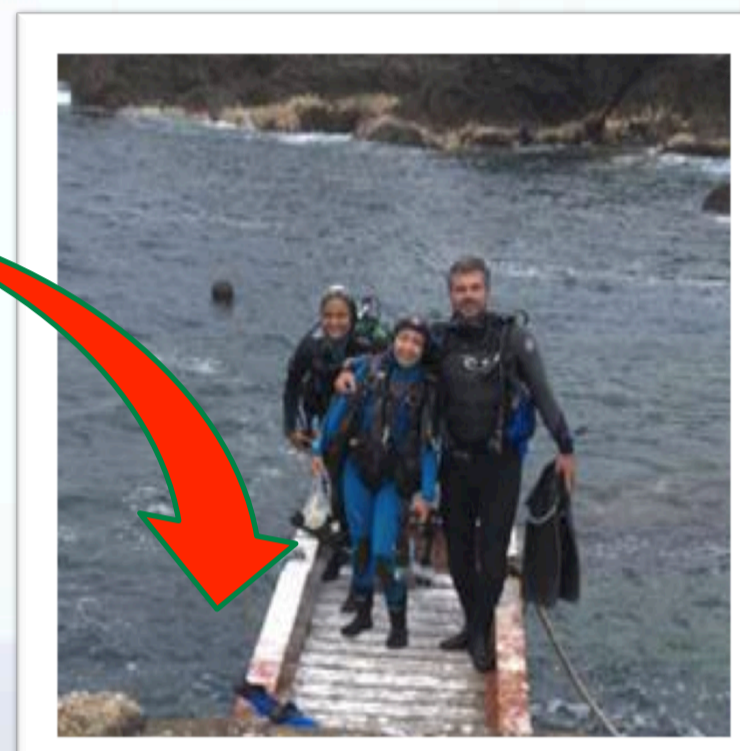
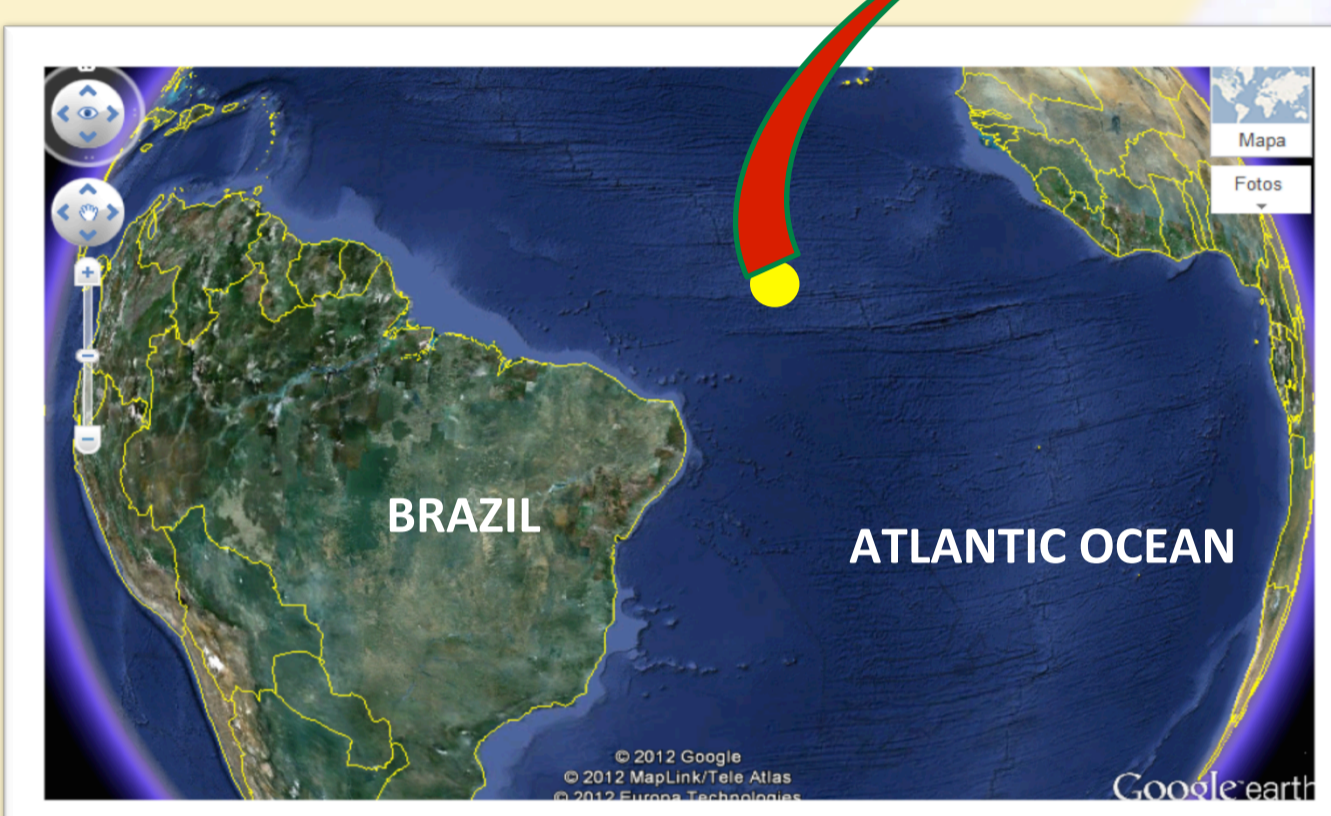
Environmental stress factors affect coral' symbionts populations and may cause disease. The best understood case is bleaching of *Oculina patagonica* by *Vibrio shiloi* (= *mediterranei*). The polychaete *Hermodice carunculata* (fireworm) is the bacterial reservoir and vector.

Mid-Atlantic Ridge

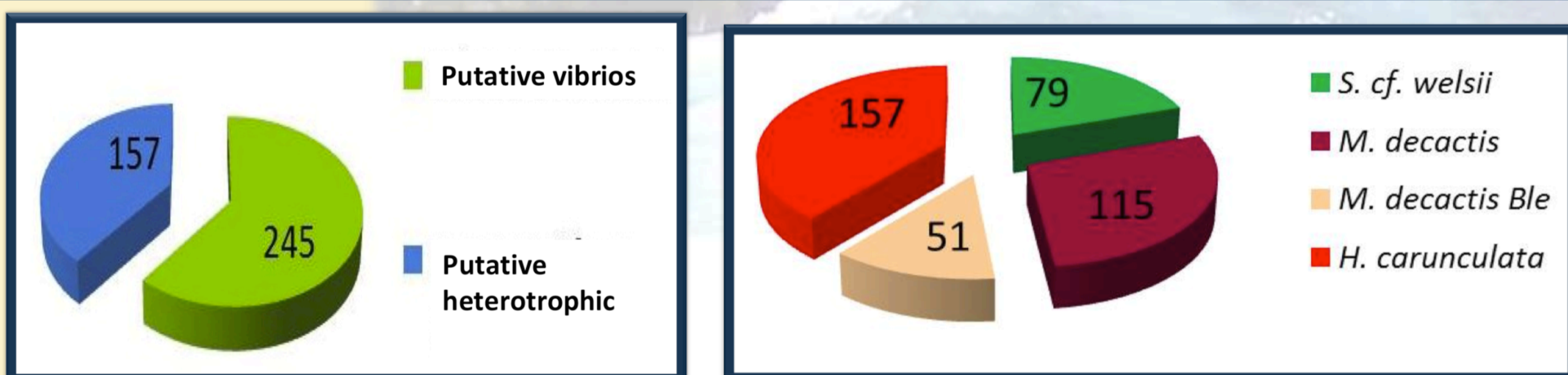
St. Paul 's rocks

Hermatypic corals

Polychaete

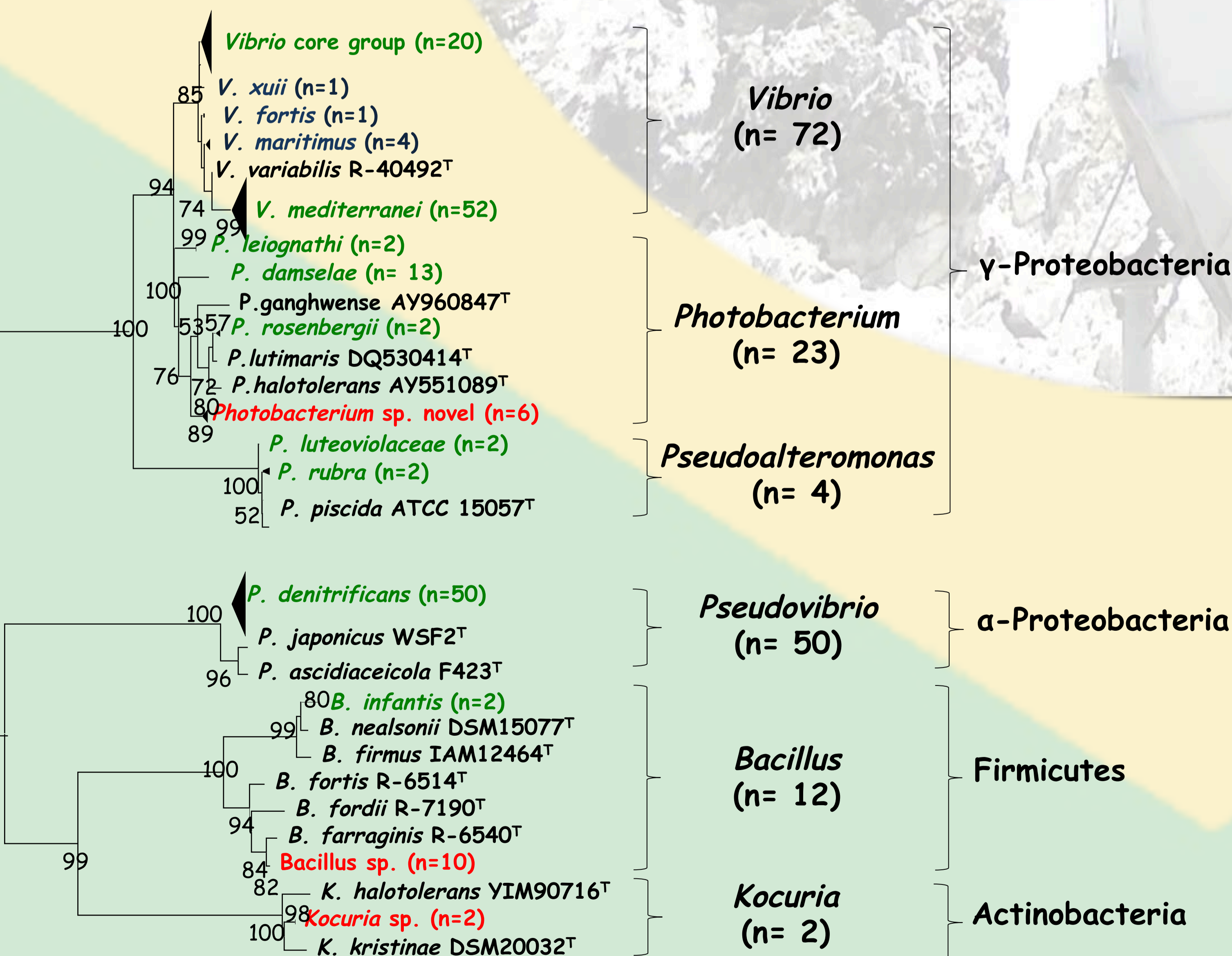


Isolates collection (n=403)

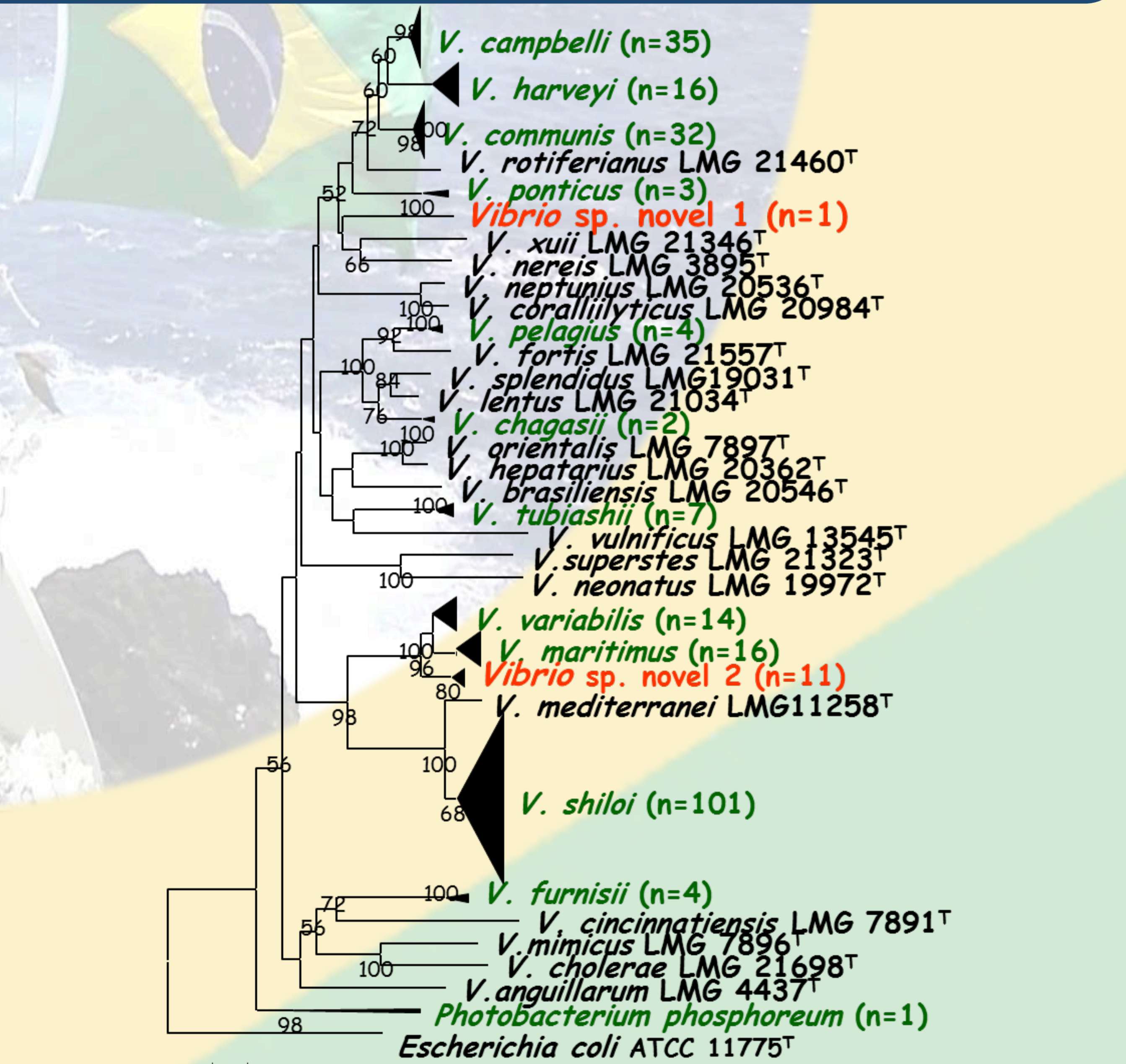


V. shiloi (= *mediterranei*) - isolated from the fireworm and *M. decactis* - dominates among vibrios

16S screening: Vibrios are prevalent within 6 groups



Neighbor-Joining tree/ gene 16S rRNA (812 nts); model: Jukes-Cantor/bootstrap with 1000 replicates 122 isolates and 35 type strains (157 sequences).



Neighbor-Joining tree/ gene pyrH (485 nts); model: Jukes-Cantor/bootstrap with 1000 replicates. 247 isolates and 32 type (279 sequences)

Results Summary

