Special Issue

Bacteria Associated with and Causing Diseases in Plants

Message from the Guest Editor

Bacteria are associated with trees as epiphytes (on the plant surface) and/or as endophytes (within the plant tissue) above and below ground. Bacteria can improve the health of plants by the production of, for example, plant hormones or by behaving as biocontrol agents. Others are responsible for economically important diseases (e.g., olive decline caused by *Xylella fastidiosa*). Olive decline has killed millions of trees in Italy, and is now threatening olive production in Spain and Greece. Bacteria live in complex, multispecies communities in and on plants. Pathogenic bacteria form part of these communities, interacting positively or negatively with members of these communities. It has been shown, for example, that plant-associated bacteria can form synergistic relationships with pathogens, resulting in increased disease severity. In the case of olive knot, caused by *Pseudomonas savastanoi* pv. savastanoi (*Psv*), *Erwinia toletana*, *Pantoea agglomerans* and *Erwinia oleae*, frequently isolated from within the knots, cooperate with *Psv* in modulating disease severity. In this Special Issue, manuscripts on bacteria associated with and causing diseases in trees will be considered.

Guest Editor

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Deadline for manuscript submissions

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"Microorganism" merges the idea of the very small with the idea of the evolving reproducing organism is a unifying principle for the discipline of microbiology. Our journal recognizes the broadly diverse yet connected nature of microorganisms and provides an advanced publishing forum for original articles from scientists involved in high-quality basic and applied research on any prokaryotic or eukaryotic microorganism, and for research on the ecology, genomics and evolution of microbial communities as well as that exploring cultured microorganisms in the laboratory.

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