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## VI JORNADA NACIONAL DEL GRUPO DE OLIVICULTURA

Fenoles: origen y evolución

RESÚMENES

Madrid  
26-27 de junio de 2019

# VI JORNADA NACIONAL DEL GRUPO DE OLIVICULTURA DE LA SECH

Madrid, 26-27 de Junio de 2019

## FENOLES: ORIGEN Y EVOLUCIÓN

Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, 26 y 27 de junio de 2019

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9.- Nuevas visiones de las pautas de desarrollo de los tejidos de la aceituna. El efecto del estrés hídrico.....	53
10.- Physiological and biochemical responses to water stress and recovery of two olive genotypes.....	54
<b>DISEÑO Y MANEJO DEL CULTIVO.....</b>	<b>55</b>
11.-Efecto del riego deficitario sobre la calidad del aceite de Arbequina en el noreste y centro de España.....	57
12.- Effect of a commercial mycorrhiza on soil nutrients bioavailability and growth of young olive trees grown in a pot experiment.....	58
13.- Effect of organic amendments and other soil conditioners on olive tree productivity.....	59
14.- Estimación del contenido de nitrógeno foliar en olivar mediante vuelos dron y cámara multispectral.....	60
15.- Evaluación del estrés hídrico de un olivar en seto mediante imágenes de dron .....	61
16.- Evaluation of the abundance and diversity of arthropods present in olive groves with different soil management systems.....	62
17.- Evolución estacional del contenido graso en 6 variedades de olivar en seto bajo diferentes estrategias de riego.....	63
18.- Influencia del riego sobre los fenoles del aceite de arbequina en Navarra y Madrid.....	64
19.- Nitrogen fertilization can significantly reduce the incidence of the olive fruit fly..	65
20.- Nitrogen fertilization effect on olive leaf spot and olive anthracnose incidence in the olive tree .....	66
21.- Umbrales de potencial hídrico de tallo para el riego del olivar en seto .....	67
<b>CALIDAD DE LA PRODUCCIÓN .....</b>	<b>69</b>
22.- Acrylamide reduction after phenols addition in Californian style black olives.....	71
23.- Determinación de compuestos fenólicos mediante extracción en fase sólida-cromatografía de gases en aceite de oliva virgen.....	72
24.- Estudio comparativo de seis variedades de olivo en secano y regadío cultivadas en la Comunidad de Madrid .....	73
25.- Evaluación de la calidad de aceite de oliva y aceitunas mediante técnicas espectroscópicas UV-VIS-NIR.....	74
26.- Evolución de la fracción de insaponificable polar del aceite de oliva virgen procedente de diferentes variedades durante la maduración. Utilización de éstos como descriptores químicos para diferenciar ambas variedades .....	75
27.- EVOOolution: Extra Virgin Olive Oil - Advanced Sorting Solution .....	76

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## POSTER 19

### 19.- Nitrogen fertilization can significantly reduce the incidence of the olive fruit fly.

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The olive fruit fly (*Bactrocera oleae* Rossi) is one of the most important pests of the olive groves. Its negative impact is manifested by yield reduction, due to the consumption of pulp by larvae and increased fruit drop, and loss of quality of the oil, due to oxidation phenomena. All cropping techniques that reduce the incidence of this pest are able to contribute to increase crop yield and improve olive oil quality and help reducing pesticide use. Nitrogen fertilization can greatly influence the development of the canopy and the productivity of the olive tree, although little is known about the effect of nitrogen fertilization on the incidence of this pest. Two field trials were conducted in rainfed olive groves during the years 2017 and 2018, one of the cultivar Madural and the other of the cv. Cobrançosa. Three (0, 40 and 120 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup>) and four (0, 20, 40 and 120 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup>) nitrogen rates were tested respectively in 'Madural' and 'Cobrançosa'. The results showed a very significant reduction in the level of pest incidence as the nitrogen rate increased, with the exception of 'Madural' in 2017, a year in which productivity was low as well as the overall level of pest incidence. In 2018, incidence levels varied between 60.7 and 12.7%, respectively in the N0 and N120 treatments in 'Cobrançosa' and between 70.7 and 46.7% in the treatments N0 and N120 in 'Madural'. The most fertilized treatments showed significantly higher yields in both cultivars in 2018, with the higher fruit load inducing increased water stress, with more wrinkled fruits at the beginning of autumn, and delays in maturation. Probably these were the causes which may justify the lower incidence of the pest in the treatments fertilized with the higher nitrogen rates.

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