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BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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P76. Phylogenetic diversity of pathogenic *Colletotrichum spp*. retrieved from NE Portuguese olive orchards

Vitor Ramos, Diogo Mina, Maiyara da Conceição, Fátima Martins, Paula Baptista
Centro de Investigação de Montanha (CIMO), Instituto Politécnico de Bragança, Campus de Sta. Apolónia, Bragança, Portugal

E-mail: *vramos@ipb.pt*

Anthracnose caused by species of *Colletotrichum* – a filamentous ascomycete genus – is a serious disease of more than 30 plant genera, being considered the 7th main plant disease worldwide. It is also one of the two major cause of olive-crop damage. Olive anthracnose causes fruit rot leading to its drop or mummification, resulting in important economic losses due to decreased yield and olive oil quality.
To define good strategies for disease prevention and management, it is thus paramount to know which *Colletotrichum* spp. are present in olive trees, and to correctly identify such pathogenic species. Yet, the taxonomy of *Colletotrichum* is intricate, even though the use of molecular data. For instance, it is now recognized that employing solely the nuclear ITS region in phylogenetic analyses is unlikely to resolve species delimitation within this genus. Accordingly, the current taxonomy is systematized by “species complexes” based on multilocus phylogenies.
This work up to date data regarding the phylogenetic diversity of cultivable *Colletotrichum* species already reported for Portuguese olive crops, with a special focus on NE Portugal (Trás-os-Montes), one of the most important olive growing regions of Portugal.