

P.S.I-2 Influence of culture media and temperature on mycelial growth of *Phaeoacremonium angustius*.

R. GAVA, A. F. URBEN AND **L.R. GARRIDO***

Phytopathology Laboratory, Embrapa Grape and Wine. Zip Code 95700000, Bento Gonçalves, Brasil

*Email: garrido@cnpuv.embrapa.br

Several species of *Phaeoacremonium* have been associated with young grapevine decline in major production regions of California, South Africa, Australia, Europe and now in Brazil. Infection of *Phaeoacremonium* spp. causes darkening of xylem vessels with production of tyloses and dark gummy masses resulting in occlusion of xylem vessels. The fungus isolated from these samples produced colonies that rarely exceed 15 to 20 mm diameter after several weeks growth at 20°C. In this study the effects of culture media and temperature on mycelial growth of *Phaeoacremonium angustius* CNPUV 533 were evaluated. The isolate is maintained in the collection of the Phytopathology Laboratory of Embrapa Grape and Wine. Mycelial growth was evaluated on six media and three temperatures. Agar plugs with 5 mm diameter from the margin of young cultures were placed at center of plates containing the culture media, with three replicate plates of each culture medium under each temperature. Plates were incubated at 20 and 25°C under intermittent light (12 h), for 4 weeks. Two culture media were incubated at 30°C. Colony diameter was measured weekly along two axes perpendicular to each other and the average of the two dimensions was recorded as the radial colony diameter. The culture media and temperature influenced the growth of *P. angustius*. The fungus grew on all six media tested; however, peptone dextrose agar and Cantino PYG agar were most favorable for radial growth at 25°C and potato dextrose agar at 30°C. The mycelial growth was slow at 20°C on all media tested.