

Species of *Phaeoacremonium* associated with Petri disease of grapevine in northeastern Brazil / Espécies de *Phaeoacremonium* associadas com a doença de Petri da videira no Nordeste do Brasil. M.A. Silva¹; K.C. Correia²; M.A.G. Barbosa³; M.P.S. Câmara¹; J. Armengol⁴; S.J. Michereff¹. ¹Depto de Agronomia/ UFRPE, CEP 52171-900, Recife, PE. ²Lab. de Fitopatologia/ CCAB-UFCA, CEP 63133-610, Crato, CE; ³Lab. de Fitopatologia, Embrapa Semi-Árido, CEP 56300-970, Petrolina, PE; ⁴Depto. de Ecosistemas Agroforestales/ UPV, Valencia, Espanha.

Table grape is an important fresh fruit exported by Brazil, and the Northeastern region is responsible for 99% of Brazilian exports. A wide range of diseases impact on grapevine production and grapevine trunk diseases are known to occur wherever grapes are grown. In this group, the Petri disease is among the most destructive worldwide. This study aims to identify and characterize species of *Phaeoacremonium* associated with Petri disease of table grape in Northeastern Brazil. Twenty-two *Phaeoacremonium* isolates were obtained from table grape plants showing Petri disease symptoms in three pole productions (São Francisco, Siriji and Baixo Jaguaribe Valleys). Fungal identifications were made using a combination of morphology together with a phylogenetic analysis based on portions of the β -tubulin (BT) and actin (ACT) genes. Three species were identified, namely *Pm. aleophilum*, *Pm. parasiticum*, and the new species *Pm. nordesticola*. The first two species had been reported in table grapes in Northeastern Brazil. *Phaeoacremonium aleophilum* was the most prevalent species. All species of *Phaeoacremonium* were pathogenic on detached shoots of table grape, with *Pm. aleophilum* being the most virulent and *Pm. nordesticola* being the less virulent.

Palavras-chave: *Vitis vinifera*, *Vitis labrusca*, doenças da madeira, filogenia, virulência.