

P.S.I-9 Identification of *Botryosphaeriaceae* anamorphs associated to grapevines in Brazil.

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Several species of *Botryosphaeriaceae* have been isolated frequently from grapevines showing decline, dieback symptoms and brown-wood streaking. A major problem of the grape and wine industry concerns the correct identification of the *Botryosphaeriaceae* species causing disease on vines since the diversity of anamorph in this family leads to some taxonomic difficulties. In this study, 42 isolates of anamorphic *Botryosphaeriaceae* associated with grapevines were found in four states of the South and Southeast of Brazil, and were distinguished after their anamorph characteristics such as colony and conidial morphology. Samples were obtained from 29 cultivars of wine and table grapes. Small pieces of cankered tissues were placed onto potato dextrose agar (PDA) and cultures were incubated at room temperature on 24-h light cycle until sporulation. Squashed mounts of pycnidia were prepared in lactophenol. Morphological observations and measurements of conidial dimensions were made under a light microscope. *Diplodia* sp. was the most frequently isolated species from cankers, found in thirty-three samples. Four isolates were identified as *Neofusicoccum luteum*, one isolate as *Neofusicoccum aesculi* and four isolates as *Lasiodiplodia theobromae*. This study shows the presence and diversity of *Botryosphaeriaceae* taxa on grapevine in Brazil. All the *Botryosphaeriaceae* species found in this study have already been reported in other worldwide grape-growing areas.