

371-1 **Grapevine viruses survey in Pernambuco, Paraíba and Bahia states, Brazil**
(Levantamento de vírus de videira nos estados de Pernambuco, Paraíba e Bahia, Brasil)

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Resumo

So far, at least 60 virus species are known to infect grapevines worldwide with significant economic impact and relevance in many regions and countries. The aim of this work was to determine the virus incidence in samples from two Brazilian Northeastern grapevine-growing regions. This study shows results of the grapevine viruses survey carried out in september/november 2012 and march/2013 in commercial vineyards in the Zona da Mata (São Vicente Férrer, Pernambuco State and Natuba, Paraíba State) and the Semiárido Nordeste (Petrolina and Lagoa Grande, Pernambuco State and Casa Nova, Bahia State), Brazil. Samples (50 and 51 of the Zona da Mata and Semiárido, respectively) of different grapevine cultivars were analysed for the presence of nine viruses by TaqMan real-time RT-PCR. The incidence results indicate that these viruses are widely spread in these two sampled areas, often occurring in mixed infections. Samples were infected with *Grapevine rupestris stem pitting-associated virus*, GRSPaV (35-80%), *Grapevine virus A*, GVA (61-100%), *Grapevine virus B*, GVB (2-4%), *Grapevine leafroll-associated virus 2*, GLRaV-2 (2-12%), *Grapevine leafroll-associated virus 3*, GLRaV-3 (37-62%), *Grapevine leafroll-associated virus 4*, GLRaV-4 (61-90%), *Grapevine fleck virus*, GFkV (32-59%), *Grapevine rupestris vein feathering virus*, GRVfV (0-16%) and *Grapevine fanleaf virus*, GFLV (0%). These results expand the knowledge on the incidence of viruses in Brazilian grapevines, providing relevant information for the development of control strategies and highlighting the importance of using healthy grapevine propagative materials to establish new vineyards.

Apoio: Embrapa