

Colletotrichum gloeosporioides from mango Ataulfo: morphological, physiological, genetic and pathogenic aspects

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ABSTRACT:

Colletotrichum causes anthracnose in crops around the world producing postharvest losses up to 60%. There are a great variety of *Colletotrichum* strains isolated from mango orchards. Thus, it is important to characterize their pathogenicity, as well as to perform a correct identification, in order to implement good strategies to eradicate the produced disease. The aim of this work is to identify *Colletotrichum* spp. and to determine the production of Pectate Lyase (PL) as a virulence factor in the pathogenicity process. Macroscopic characteristics of isolated colony vary from grey to salmon, sometimes showing luxuriant orange conidial masses with grey or white bottom. Conidia vary from 10.39 to 14.83 × 2.75 to 3.40 μm corresponding to *C. gloeosporioides* or *C. acutatum* according to Sutton. Growth rates vary from 0.1948 to 0.2239 day⁻¹. The pectate lyase activity was induced by mango cells (240.81 VS 398U/L). According to CgInt and ITS4 PCR amplification M2V and SA correspond to *C. gloeosporioides*.

Keywords:

C. gloeosporioides, *C. acutatum*, Pectate Lyase.