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AN UPDATE OF *Xylella fastidiosa* INFECTION IN OLIVE OIL TREES IN BRAZIL¹.
Informações sobre *Xylella fastidiosa* em plantas de oliveira no Brasil¹ / T.F. MISTURA²;
M.A. PACHECO^{2,3}; L.I.P. FARIAS^{2,3}; J.R.S. LOPES⁴; L.F. OLIVEIRA⁵; H.D. COLETTA-FILHO².
²Centro de Citricultura Sylvio Moreira, Cordeirópolis, SP, Brazil; ³UFSCar, Araras, SP, Brazil; ⁴ESALQ / USP, Piracicaba, SP., Brazil; ⁵EPAMIG, Maria da Fé, MG, Brazil. E-mail: hdcoletta@ccsm.br

Xylella fastidiosa (*Xf*) based on DNA sequence are clustered in 5 subspecies (*pauca*, *fastidiosa*, *multiplex*, *sandyi* and *morus*). Recently *X.f.* subsp. *pauca* was reported infecting new host plant, olive trees (*Olea europea*), in Southeast Brazil. The objective of this study were reporting the survey of *Xf* in olive orchards located in Sao Paulo (SP) and Minas Gerais (MG) states, as well as the description of typical leaves symptoms observed on *Xf*-PCR positive trees. A total of 209 samples were collected from both States and the leaves submitted to total DNA extraction followed by PCR using the RST31/33 set of primers specific for all *Xf* subspecies. Photos of leaves were taken from all samples, which were double checked latter against the PCR results. The rate of *Xf*-PCR positive olive samples (n = 89) from five different regions of SP state was 28%. Higher infection rate (71%) was observed for the samples (n=120) taken from 3 different geographic regions of MG state. Successful *Xf* isolation by using BCYE medium was obtained from most of PCR positive samples. Commercial olive varieties like Grappolo, Ascolana, Maria da Fé, Arbequina, Koroneike and others non-commercial varieties were found infected by the bacteria. The predominant leaves symptoms associated to *Xf* infection in olive tress start with scorching at apex of leaf followed by whole leaf scorching and general leaves scorching in the branch, later on. Those scorched leaves stay attached on the branch, which is peculiar to *Xf* infection in olives. The *Xf* symptoms in olive trees started sectored (specific branch) on the canopy. These observed symptoms are quite similar to describe for *Xf* infection in olive tress in Southern Italy, a disease know as Olive Quick Decline.

Key words: Epidemiology; Leaf scorching; *Olea europea*; Phytobacteria.

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