

## XXXVI CONGRESSO PAULISTA DE FITOPATOLOGIA

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POPULATION STRUCTURE OF Xylella fastidiosa FROM NEIGBORHOOD CROPS OF Citrus sinensis AND Coffea arabica FROM SOUTHEAST REGION OF SÃO PAULO STATE/ Estrutura populacional de Xylella fastidiosa de cultivos vizinhos de Citrus sinensis e Coffea arabica da região sudeste do Estado de São Paulo. <u>C.S FRANCISCO<sup>1,2</sup></u>; P.C CERESINI<sup>1</sup>; H.D COLETTA-FILHO<sup>2</sup>. <sup>1</sup>Universidade Paulista Julio de Mesquita – UNESP, <sup>2</sup>Centro de Citricultura/IAC, 13490-790, Cordeirópolis, SP. E-mail: carolinaf@centrodecitricultura.br.

Xylella fastidiosa – XF is known for long time to cause economic problems in vineyards and others perennial crops in the USA besides to colonize hundreds of weeds plants. In Brazil these Gram-negative, xylem limited, and sharpshooter vectored bacteria affect plum (plum leaf scorch), coffee (coffee leaf scorch or coffee stem atrophy) and sweet orange (citrus variegated chlorosis – CVC) plants causing economic lost on those crops. Efforts have been done on genomic of CVC bacterium, but studies involving molecular ecology of XF bacteria using field populations are scarce. In some regions of Sao Paulo State farmers keep coffee and sweet orange blocks side-by-side, and frequently both showing problems with XF. In this work we will test the hypothesis that both crops sharing pathogenic XF haplotypes. Therefore, we established and analyzed through SSR (short sequence repeat) populations of XF from citrus and coffee sampled in a farm in southeast region of São Paulo State. The isolation was done by crushing the petioles in PBS buffer following serial dilution  $(10^{-4})$  and plating on PWG medium. Total of 50 isolates of each host were typed by 16 SSR loci. By the preliminary analysis was possible to identify groups of isolates genetically similar and distinct, characterizing the population XF from citrus and coffee.

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