

A survey of *Phytophthora* and *Pythium* associated to export crops in Guatemala

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- Located within the tropics and with elevations ranging between sea level and more than 4.000 m, Guatemala experiences a diversity of climates.
- Guatemala has mainly agricultural economy.
- Subsistence crop production includes corn, dry beans, rice, corn, and fruits and vegetables.
- Agriculture accounts for 23% of the GNP and 75% of the country's exports.
- Nontraditional agricultural exports have greatly increased in recent years; such products include: banana, brassicas, beans, cacao, coffee, cucumbers, melon, mango, onion, papaya, pineapple, and ornamental plants.



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- Diseases caused by Oomycetes have been detected with increasing incidence in several crops.
- Surveys of ornamental, vegetable and fruit crops were carried out during 2007 mainly in Central Region of Guatemala (Chimaltenango, Sacatepéquez and Guatemala Departments).
- Samples were collected during the humid period of the year (March- November).





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- **Sacatepéquez:** Camino de San Pedro, Chitol, Cruz Verde, El Pilar, Loma Alta, Los Guamuches, Santa Fe Ocaña, Sajcavilla, San Juan, Zet
- **Chimaltenango:** Comalapa, El Tejar, Parramos, Patzicia, Patzún, Rincón, Saragoza, San Andrés Itzapa, San Martín Jilotepeque, Sumpango
- **Guatemala:** Villa Canales, Villa Nueva, Guatemala City
- **Alta Verapaz:** Chirijuyú
- **Baja Verapaz:** Chilasco
- **Jalapa:** Tukurú
- **Petén:** Flores
- **Huehuetenango:** Jacaltenango, El Piol San Sebastián
- **San Marcos:** Malacatán
- **Quezaltenango:** Almolonga
- **Escuintlá:** Escuintlá, Finca Sabana Grande
- **Santa Rosa:** Pueblo Nuevo Viñas, Guazacapán
- **Sololá:** Chiarmira, Chacayá
- **Suchitepéquez:** Bulbuyá

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El Jocotillo - Villa Canales, Guatemala (800 m)

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San Juan, Sacatepéquez (1700 m)

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Sumpango, Sacatepéquez (1791m)

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Patzicia, Chimaltenango (2083 m)

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SAMPLED CROPS

- Leguminoses: beans and snow pea pod (*Pisum sativum* var. *Saccharatum*)
- Vegetables: brassicas, carrot, cucumber, lettuce, onion, pepper, potato, and tomato
- Fruits: avocado, lemon, pineapple, and strawberry
- Cacao and coffee trees
- Ornamentals: asparagus, carnation, chrysanthemum, gladiolus, iris, leatherleaf fern, liliun, peperomia, ponytail grass, pothos, rose, sheflera
- Gold tree or 'Palo blanco' (*Tabebuia donnell-smithii*)



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Rose



Pothos



Carnation



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Chrysanthemum



Lilium



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Leatherleaf fern



Ornamental asparagus



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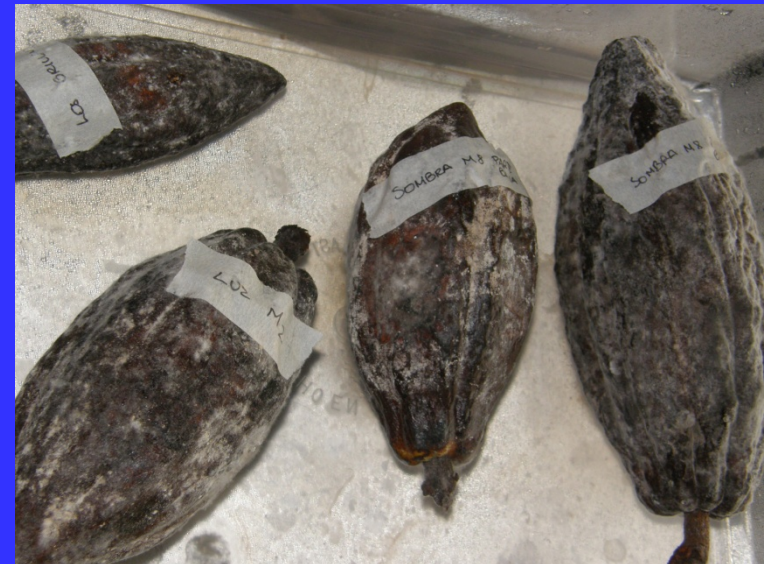
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MATERIALS AND METHODS

ISOLATIONS

- Isolations from lesions in roots, stems and leaves of symptomatic plants were made by direct planting on selective media for Oomycetes (PARBH and PARB)
- Cacao pods were previously incubated in humid chamber at room temperature
- Soil samples were tested using apple baits
- Pure cultures were obtained by transferring single hyphal tips to PDA



CHARACTERIZATION

- Cultural pattern on Potato dextrose agar
- Morphology:
 - **Asexual characteristics:**
 - Sporangia: nonpapillate, semipapillate, or papillate
 - Persistence or caducity of sporangia
 - Sporangium shape and size
 - Sporangium length – breadth (L:B) ratio
 - Sporangiophore: distribution
 - Hyphal swellings: single, catenulate or clustered
 - Chlamydospores: terminal, lateral, intercalary or sessile

CHARACTERIZATION

- Sexual characteristics: pairing of isolates on CMA and V8

Isolates paired with A1 and A2 mating types of *P. cryptogea*

- Oospore: diameter and wall tickness
- Oospore: plerotic or aplerotic
- Homothallic or heterothallic



- Growth cardinal temperatures: T °C minimum and maximum

MOLECULAR IDENTIFICATION

- Amplification of ITS-5.8S rDNA using ITS4 and ITS6 primers

(White *et al.*, 1990; Cooke *et al.*, 2000)

- Sequencing and alignment with sequences available in the EMBL/GenBank

Six *Phytophthora* species were identified associated to different crops:

P. capsici: pepper and pothos

P. cinnamomi: avocado

P. citrophthora: pothos

P. palmivora: avocado, cacao, and Persian lemon

P. nicotianae: 'Palo blanco' tree and Persian lemon

P. tropicalis: carnation, peperomia, pepper, pothos, and rose

RESULTS

P. capsici and *P. tropicalis*

Long-pedicellate caducous sporangia

Papillate and semipapillate sporangia

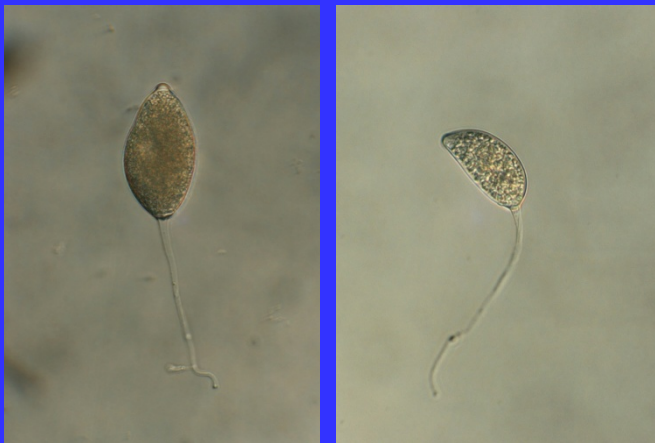
Most of them presented a L:B ratio $> 1.8:1$

Absence of chlamydospores

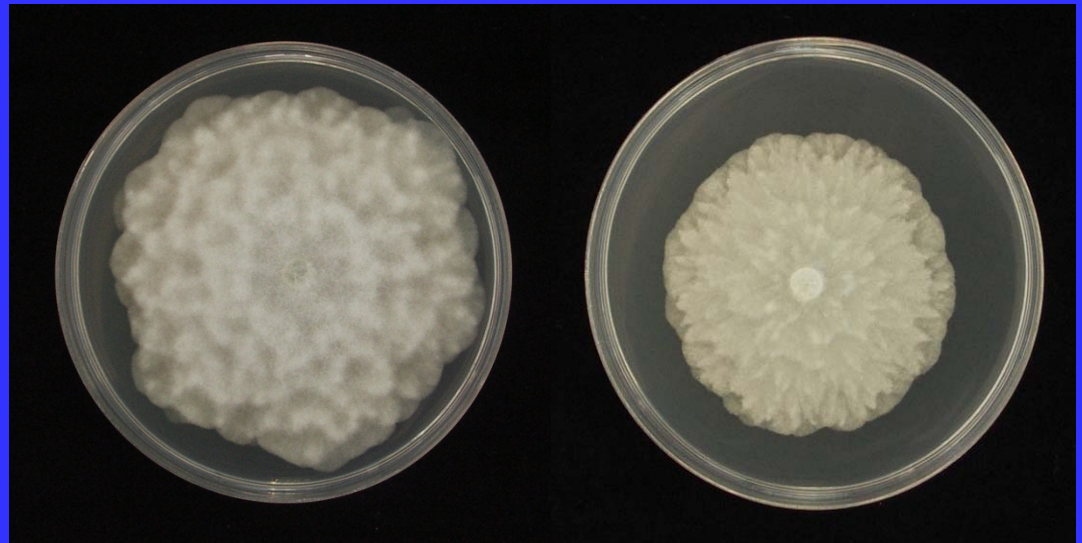
Heterothallism; present both mating types

Some isolates grew well at 35°C and others had limited growth or were inhibited at this temperature

ITS sequence was not useful to differentiate both species



Papillate (left) and
semipapillate (right)
sporangia



P. capsici

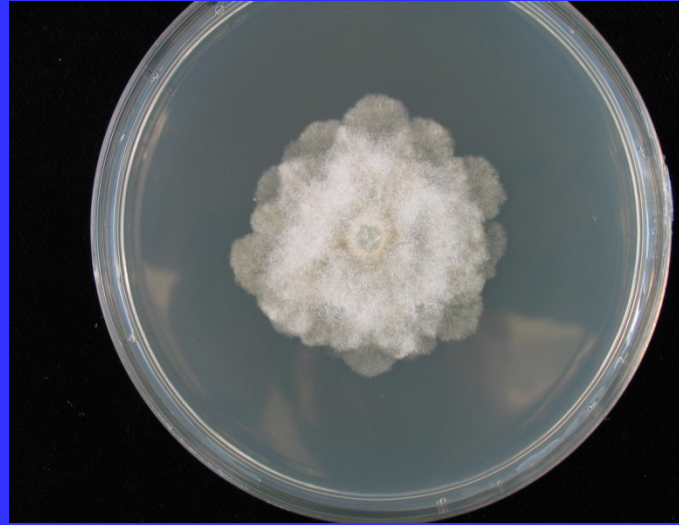
P. tropicalis

RESULTS

P. cinnamomi



Non papillate sporangium



Colony pattern on PDA



Oogonium



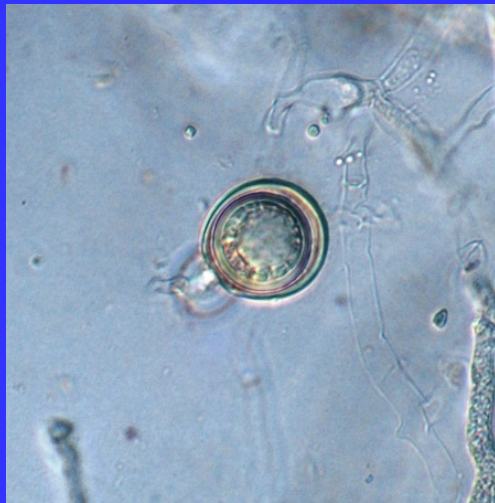
Chlamydospores

RESULTS

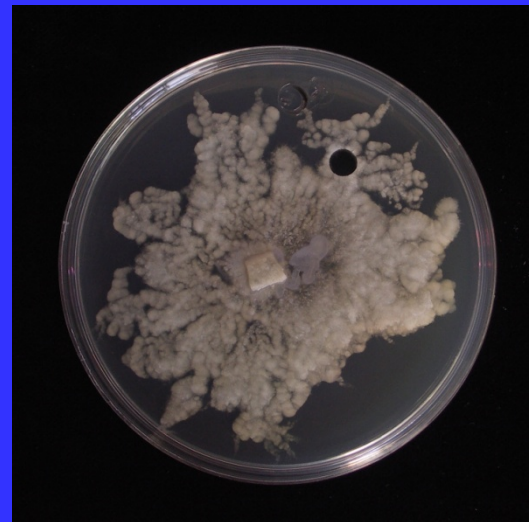
P. palmivora



Sporangia



Oogonium



Colony pattern on PDA

RESULTS

P. citrophthora

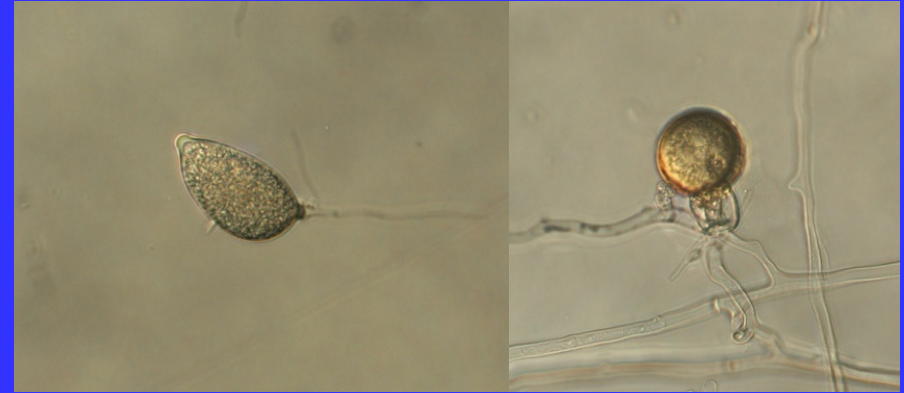


Sporangia



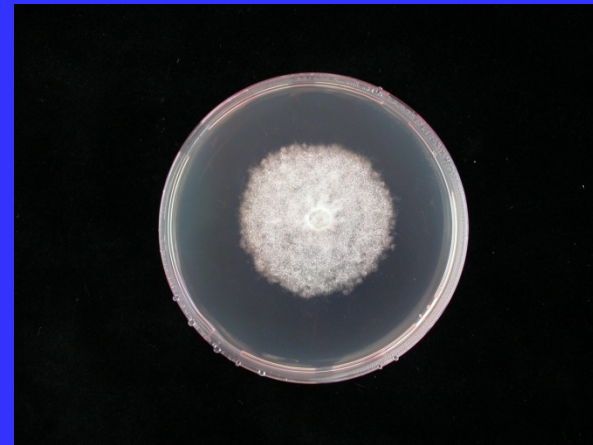
Colony pattern on PDA

P. nicotianae



Sporangia

Oogonium



Colony pattern on PDA

Several *Pythium* species were isolated from different crops

Identification was based on ITS sequence

- *Py. cucurbitacearum*: broccoli, carnation, onion, papaya, pepper, Persian lemon, and ponytail grass
- *Py. splendens*: avocado, coffee tree, and ornamental asparagus
- *Py. sylvaticum*: ornamental asparagus
- *Py. ultimum*: iris, lettuce, potato, and squash
- *Pythium* sp.: avocado, chrysanthemum, coffee tree, leatherleaf fern, liliun, sheflera, and snow pea pod

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