

Species of *Campylocarpon* associated with black foot of grapevine in northeastern Brazil / Espécies de *Campylocarpon* associadas com o pé-preto da videira no Nordeste do Brasil. M.A. Silva¹; K.C. Correia²; M.A.G. Barbosa³; M.P.S. Câmara¹; S.J. Michereff¹. ¹Depto de Agronomia/ UFRPE, CEP 52171-900, Recife, PE. ²Lab. de Fitopatologia/ CCAB-UFCA, CEP 63133-610, Crato, CE; ³Lab. de Fitopatologia, Embrapa Semi-Árido, CEP 56300-970, Petrolina, PE.

Black foot is an important disease of grapevines in most of the wine-producing countries of the world. This study aims to identify and characterize species of *Campylocarpon* associated with black foot disease of grapevine in the São Francisco Valley, the main Brazilian exporting region. Thirty-eight *Campylocarpon* isolates were obtained from grapevine plants showing black foot disease symptoms in 12 vineyards from five localities (Casa Nova, Curaçá, Juazeiro, Lagoa Grande and Petrolina) in the São Francisco Valley. Fungal identifications were made using a combination of morphology together with a phylogenetic analysis based on internal transcribed spacer (ITS) region of rDNA, partial actin gene (ACT), partial 28S nrRNA gene (LSU) and RNA polymerase II largest subunit gene (RPB1). Three species were identified, namely *C. fasciculare*, *C. pseudofasciculare*, and the new species *C. semiaridus*. The first two species had been reported in grapevine in Northeastern Brazil, but not in the São Francisco Valley. *Campylocarpon pseudofasciculare* was the most prevalent species. All species of *Campylocarpon* were pathogenic on detached shoots of grapevine, but there were no differences in virulence among the species.

Palavras-chave: *Vitis vinifera*, doenças da madeira, filogenia, virulência.