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ABSTRACTS

Sustainable production, pests and diseases

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Sustainable production, Agronomy & Diseases

Interaction between non-homologous portuguese isolates of *Albugo candida* and *Brassica oleracea*

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The interaction of five non-homologous portuguese isolates of *A. candida* (four isolated from *B. rapa* – Ac506, Ac508, Ac509 and Ac510, and one from *Raphanus sativus*) in forty *B. oleracea* accessions from different geographic origins was evaluated at the cotyledonar stage. Some accessions presented susceptibility to the non-homologous isolates of *B. rapa*, mainly head cabbage 'Large Blood Red' and savoy cabbage 'Brusselse Winter'. These accessions exhibited mean levels of infection higher than 20 and 46.7% respectively, independently of the *B. rapa* isolate tested. The isolates Ac508 and Ac510 revealed higher pathogenicity in the *B. oleracea* accessions tested than isolates Ac506 and Ac509. The isolate from R. sativus was the less pathogenic for the *B. oleracea* accessions tested. The kale 'Verza San Giovanni' was the accession that exhibits higher susceptibility to this isolate with 20.7% of infected plants. Non-homologous isolates of *B. rapa* and *R. sativus* were able to colonize some *B. oleracea* host accessions, which means that it is important to study the interaction and the variability between different *Brassica* accessions and isolates, and to review the concept of "races" of *A. candida* to formae speciales.