

58TH ANNUAL MEETING

of the **SOCIETY**

FOR ECONOMIC BOTANY

BRAGANÇA - PORTUGAL

JUNE 4-9, 2017

Living in a global world:

local knowledge and sustainability

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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SPRINGER NATURE



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Morphological characterization of tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum* L.) landraces accessions preserved at the Portuguese genebank.

Presenter: Valter Martins (Julia F. Morton Award)

Authors: Martins, Valter Filipe Reis [1], Rocha, Filomena [2], Carvalho, Ana Maria [3].

The Portuguese genebank (Banco Português de Germoplasma Vegetal - BPGV) develops strategies for the conservation of plant genetic resources and its mission is the collection, conservation, multiplication and regeneration of germplasm, as well as the evaluation and characterization of the preserved accessions. This characterization is performed at different levels such as morphological, agronomical, molecular, chemical and nutritional and provides important information about each accession, promoting the use of these resources for food and agriculture purposes through programs of reintroduction in cultivation and genetic improvement. Morphological characterization aims to discriminate the phenotypes present in the tested populations, to identify the genetic diversity, and to classify the main transmissible morphological traits, by listing, describing and identifying peculiarities and distinctive characteristics of each plant population. The tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum* L.) was the species chosen because it is one of the plants most cultivated worldwide and has great economical, nutritional and socio-cultural value. The fruits are part of the so-called Mediterranean Diet and are widely consumed. Moreover they are associated with health benefits due to their typical composition in nutraceuticals. The morphological characterization and preliminary evaluation was conducted in 2016, at the BPGV in S. Pedro de Merelim, Braga. A total of 20 accessions of Portuguese landraces of the BPGV tomato collection were characterized. Accepted international descriptors for tomato characterization were used. The main descriptors applied were: 18 for plants, 6 for leaves, 5 for inflorescences and 21 for fruits. The analysis of the data of this morphological characterization and preliminary evaluation are presented and discussed, highlighting the potential interest of these Portuguese landraces of tomato.

Keywords: Tomatolandraces, Germoplasmconservation, Morphologicalcharacterization, Plant genetic ressources, Banco Português de Germoplasma Vegetal.

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