## **Poster Abstract – D.44**

## A SELECTED LINE OF MELON (Alban-12) RESISTANT TO *FUSARIUM OXYSPORUM* F. SP. *MELONIS*, RACE 1-2

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Fusarium-wilt by Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. melonis causes heavy losses in all melon cultivation areas. Use of resistant cultivars is the most effective control method of the disease. At present, four physiologic races of the pathogen signed as 0, 1, 2 and 1-2 and two resistant host genes (Fom-1 and Fom-2) are known. Nowadays melon hybrids F<sub>1</sub>, characterized by resistance to races 0, 1 and 2, are grown. Resistance factors against race 1-2 of F. oxysporum f. sp. melonis are not available. In screenings for resistance to Fusarium-wilt carried out on numerous accessions and lines of Cucumis melo collected directly from farmers in Albania, one line (Alban-12) showed good resistance characteristics with a low disease severity index (Ciccarese et al., 2002). Progenies obtained by self-fertilized single plants of selected line were tested for resistance toward each race of pathogen. Artificial inoculation was made in glasshouse at  $26\pm 2^{\circ}$ C with isolates belonging to race 0, 1, 2 and 1-2 of *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *melonis* by dipping, for 2-3 minutes, roots of seedlings in a fungal suspension (4 x  $10^6$  CFU/ml). Disease severity on each plant was assessed according on empirical scale of values ranging, from 0 to 4 in which 0 = healthy plant and 4 = dead plant or plant with extremely severe symptoms. Severity values were used in order to calculate the index of McKynney. Results pointed out a higher level of resistance towards F. oxysporum f. sp. melonis, race 1-2, of Alban-12/S<sub>1</sub> than parent S<sub>0</sub>. The level of high resistance to race 1-2 of F. oxysporum f. sp. melonis was confirmed in test carried out on the progenies obtained by self-fertilization of selected single plants. In particular, disease severity index observed on Alba-12/S<sub>2</sub> line was 1,8%. If the polygenic base of this resistance will be confirmed by further studies, Alban-12 line represents a promising resource for Fusarium-wilt control in consideration of high capacity of F. oxysporum f. sp. melonis in differentiating new physiologic races.