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Title: Actividad de biocontrol de microorganismos sobre aislados de Botrytis provenientes de viñedos

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Introducción

Botrytis cinerea



Uva o Vid (*Vitis vinifera* L.)



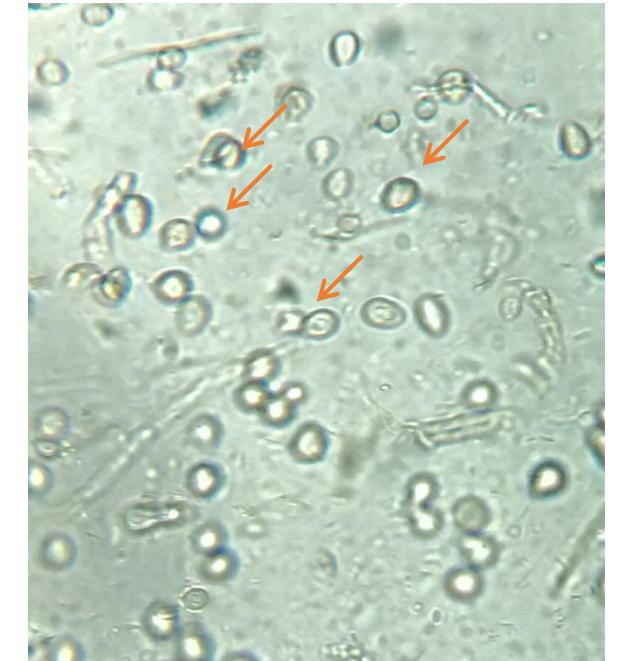
Control Químico



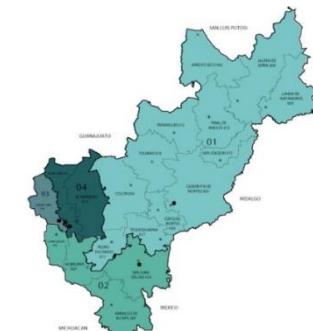
Pseudomonas y *Bacillus*
(PGPR)



Control Biológico



Esporas de *Botrytis cinerea*



Metodología

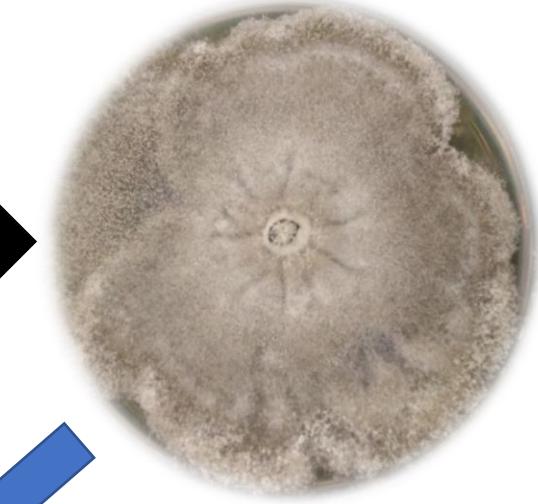
Obtención de aislados



(`Merlot', `Tempranillo' y `Syrah'-2017)

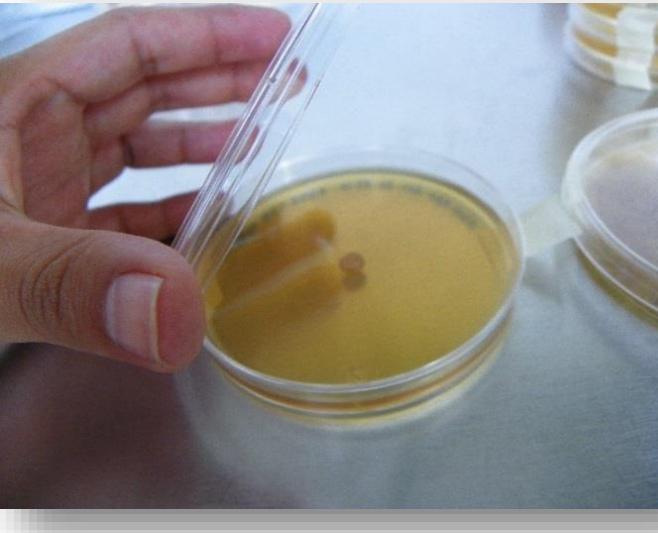
Virulencia de aislados

Aislados BC



Metodología

Ensayos de biocontrol



Levaduras *Metschnikowia* sp. NB9 y
Kodamaea sp. FLL17



Bacillus sp. FR4B12

Análisis estadísticos

- ANOVA
- Porcentajes de inhibición del micelio (Chen et al. 2018).
- Tukey con 99% de confianza.
- R versión 4.0.3



Resultados

Obtención aislados y virulencia

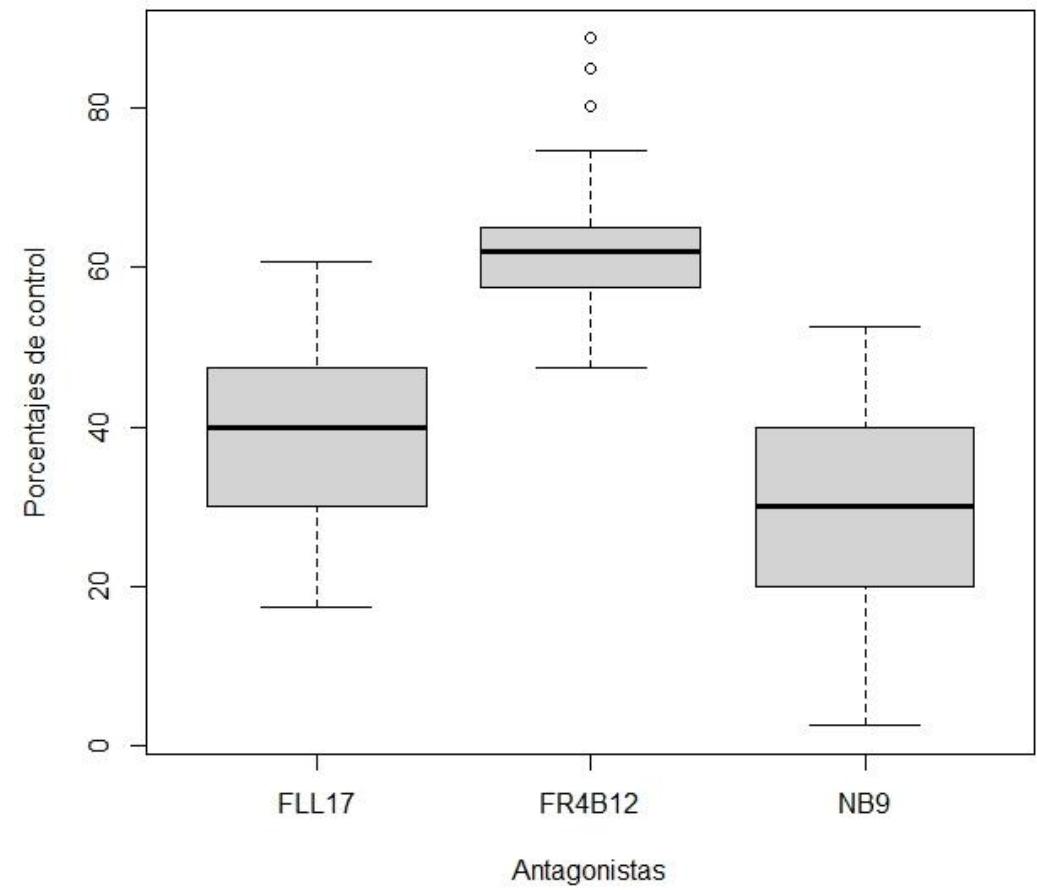
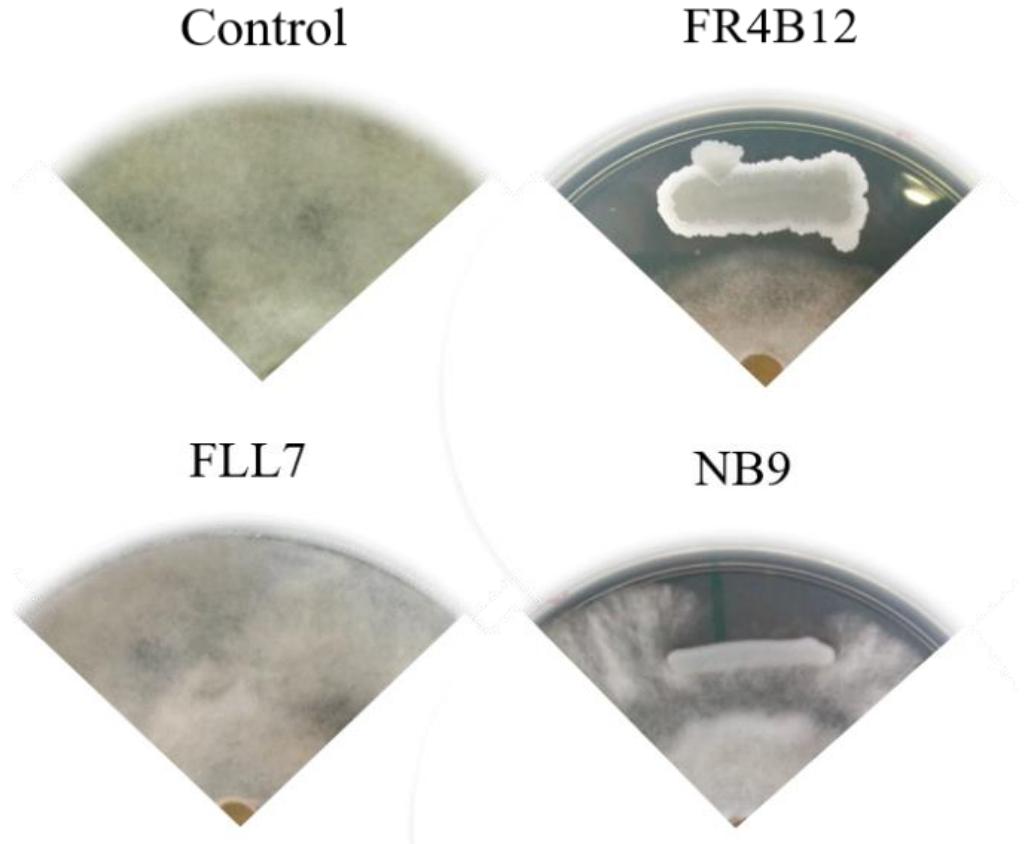
- 40 aislados de *Botrytis*. Origen de viñedo: A se obtuvieron 15, 11 del B y 14 del C
- Uva variedad: 27 de estos provenían de la variedad 'Merlot', 11 de 'Syrah' y el resto de 'Tempranillo'



Resultados

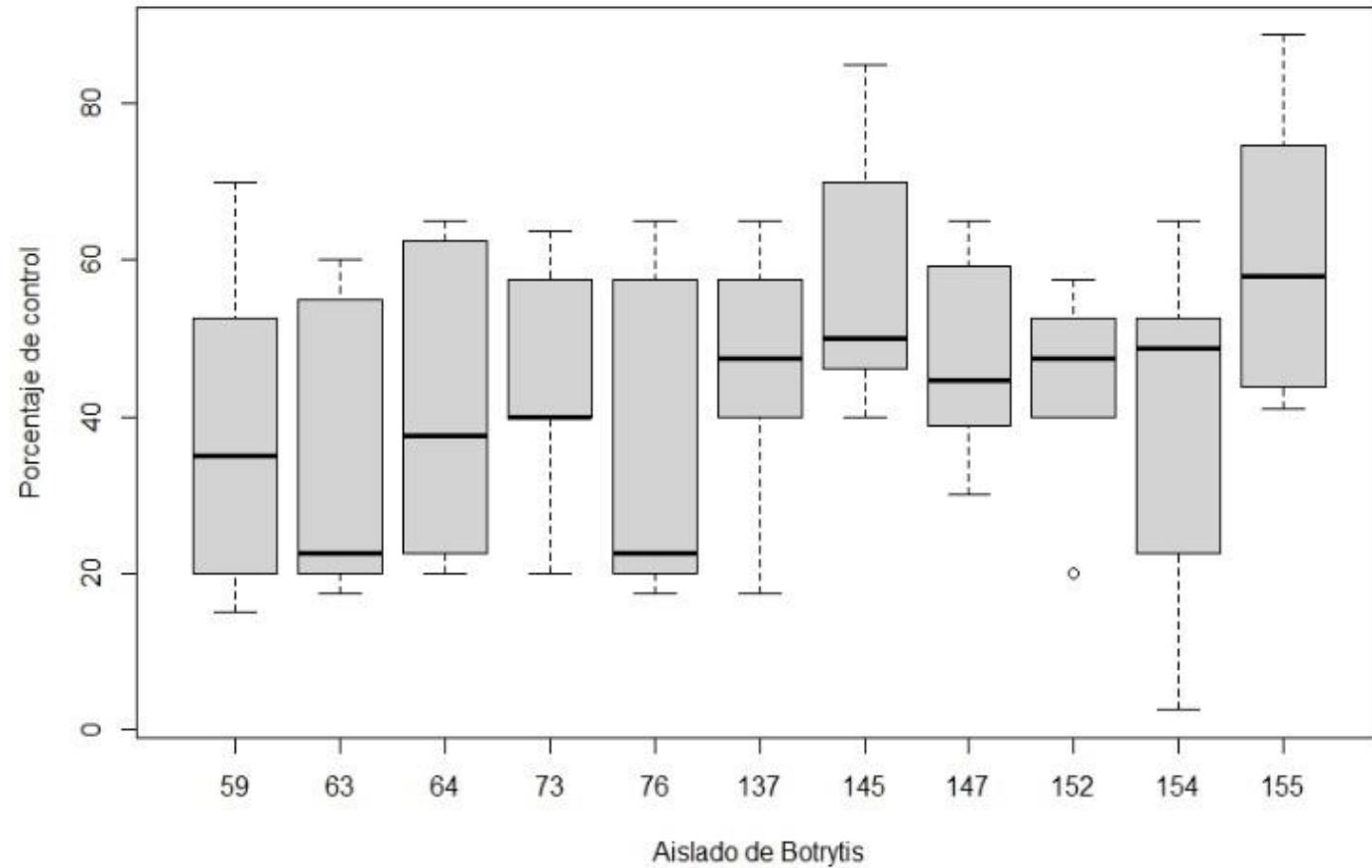
Ensayos de biocontrol

- FR4B14 inhibió en mayor cantidad a las distintas cepas en un rango del 51 al 81 %, y las levaduras FLL17 y NB9, en rangos del 21-53 % y 15-51 %.



Resultados

Ensayos de biocontrol



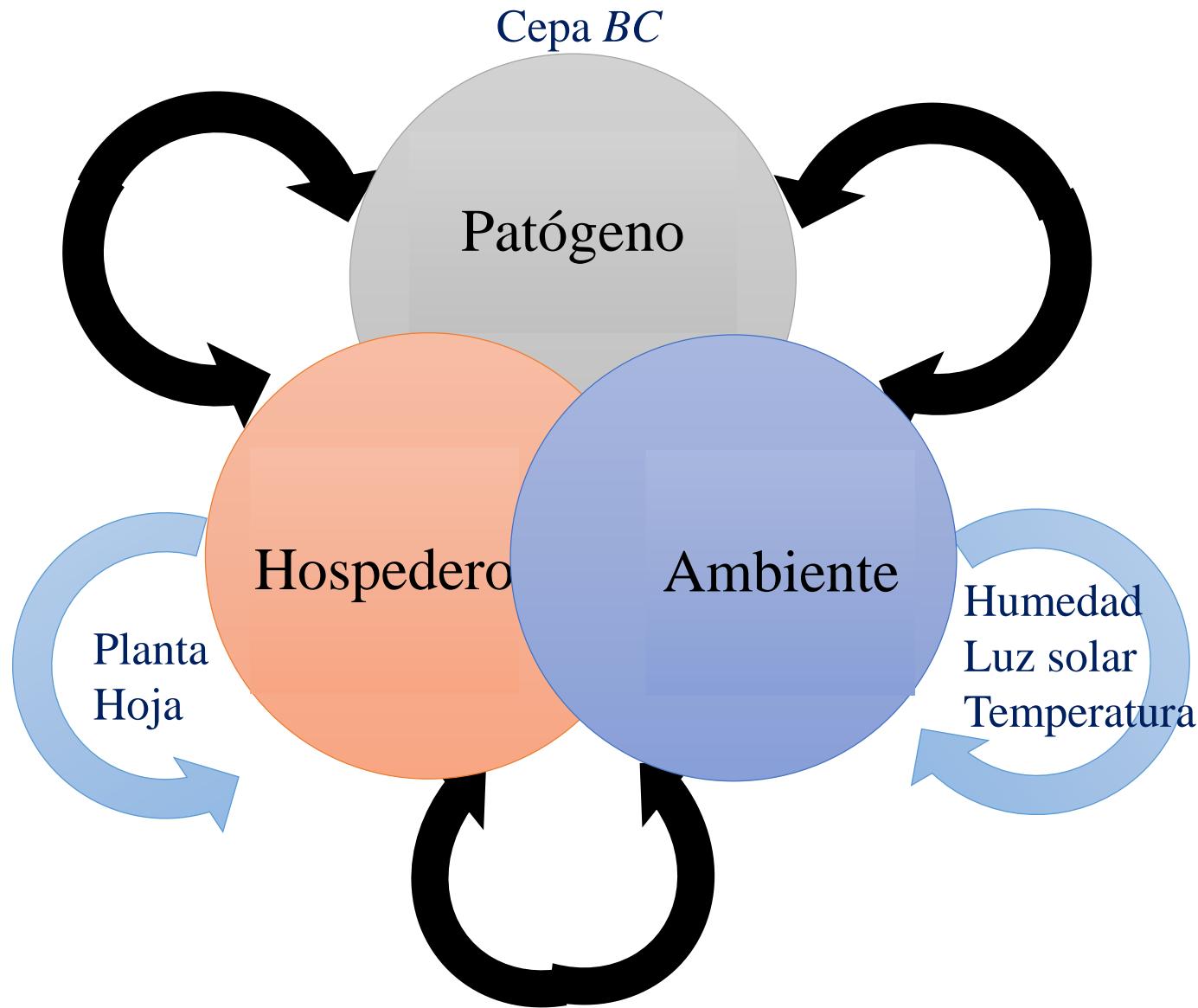
- BC76 (lesiones 9.76 mm) menos se vio inhibida
- BC155 (lesión 14.5 mm) mayormente inhibida

Biocontrol entre los aislados de *Botrytis cinerea*

Conclusiones

- Este estudio muestra que diferentes aislados de *Botrytis* provenientes de tres viñedos en el estado de Querétaro, presentan variaciones fisiológicas en cuanto a su capacidad infectiva de uva de mesa (*Thompson Seedless'*), encontrando aislados altamente infectivos en los tres sitios de estudio.
- La capacidad de biocontrol sobre los aislados de *Botrytis* fue mayormente lleva a cabo por la bacteria obtenida de fruto de manzano, lo que indica la versatilidad de los agentes de biocontrol para actuar en cultivos distintos a los que fueron aislados.
- Los aislados de *Botrytis* que provocaron las menores lesiones en fruto, mostraron en ensayos de biocontrol, valores bajos e intermedios de inhibición, lo que pudiera indicar el establecimiento de cepas resistentes.

Conclusiones



Referencias

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