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**Identification of *Cylindrocladiella parva* and *C. peruviana* associated with black-foot disease of grapevine in Spain.** C. AGUSTÍ-BRISACH1, S. ALANIZ2, D. GRAMAJE3, A. PÉREZ-SIERRA1, J. ARMENGOL1, E. LANDERAS4 and P.M. IZQUIERDO5.*1Instituto Agroforestal Mediterráneo, Universidad Politécnica de Valencia, Camino de Vera s/n, 46022-Valencia, Spain. 2Departamento de Protección Vegetal, Facultad de Agronomía, Universidad de la República, Garzón 780 CO 12900, Montevideo, Uruguay. 3Department of Crop Protection, Institute for Sustainable Agriculture (IAS), Spanish National Research Council (CSIC), Alameda del Obispo s/n, P.O. Box 4084, 14080 Córdoba, Spain. 4Laboratorio de Sanidad Vegetal, Consejería de Agroganadería y Recursos Autóctonos del Principado de Asturias. C/ Lucas Rodríguez, 4-bajo, 33011 Oviedo, Spain. 5Instituto de la Vid y el Vino de Castilla-La Mancha (IVICAM), Ctra. Toledo-Albacete s/n, 13700 Tomelloso, Ciudad Real, Spain. E-mail: caragbri@upvnet.upv.es*

From 2007 to 2009 *Cylindrocladiella*-like isolates were obtained from grapevine roots showing characteristic symptoms of black-foot disease in different locations in Spain. Three representative isolates were selected to confirm their identity: isolate CPa1 collected from cv. Albarín Tinto and isolate CPa2 collected from cv. Carrasquín, both grafted onto 110-R rootstock and from Cangas de Narcea (Asturias, northern Spain), and isolate CPe523 collected from cv. Syrah grafted onto 161 49 C rootstock from Villagarcía del Llano (Cuenca, Central Spain). Using morphological and molecular methods, isolates CPa1 and CPa2 were identified as *Cylindrocladiella parva*, and isolate CPe523 was identified as *C. peruviana*. Pathogenicity tests were conducted on one-month-old grapevine seedlings with inoculum produced on wheat seeds. Symptoms developed in all plants by 20 days after inoculation and consisted in reduced vigour, interveinal chlorosis and necrosis of the leaves, necrotic root lesions with a reduction in root biomass, and occasionally plant death. Mean shoot dry weights of inoculated plants (0.25, 0.16 and 0.28 g for isolates CPa1, Cpa2 and CPa523, respectively) were significantly lower (*P*<0.05) than noninoculated controls (0.74 g). Mean root dry weights of inoculated plants (0.28, 0.16 and 0.29 g for isolates CPa1, Cpa2 and CPa523, respectively) were also significantly lower (*P*<0.05) than noninoculated controls (0.68 g). This is the first report of *C. parva* and *C. peruviana* associated with black-foot disease of grapevine in Spain as well as other countries in Europe.

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