

# EFFECTS OF MICROCLIMATIC VARIABLES ON THE ONSET OF SYMPTOMS AND SIGNS OF *Moniliophthora roreri* FOR THREE CACAO CLONES IN A RANGE OF INCOMPLETE RESISTANCE



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# Introduction



- Moniliophthora Pod Rot (MPR): main limiting factors in Latin America.
- Combat: time-consuming and high cost.
- Insufficient information on the biology and epidemiology of the pathogen.

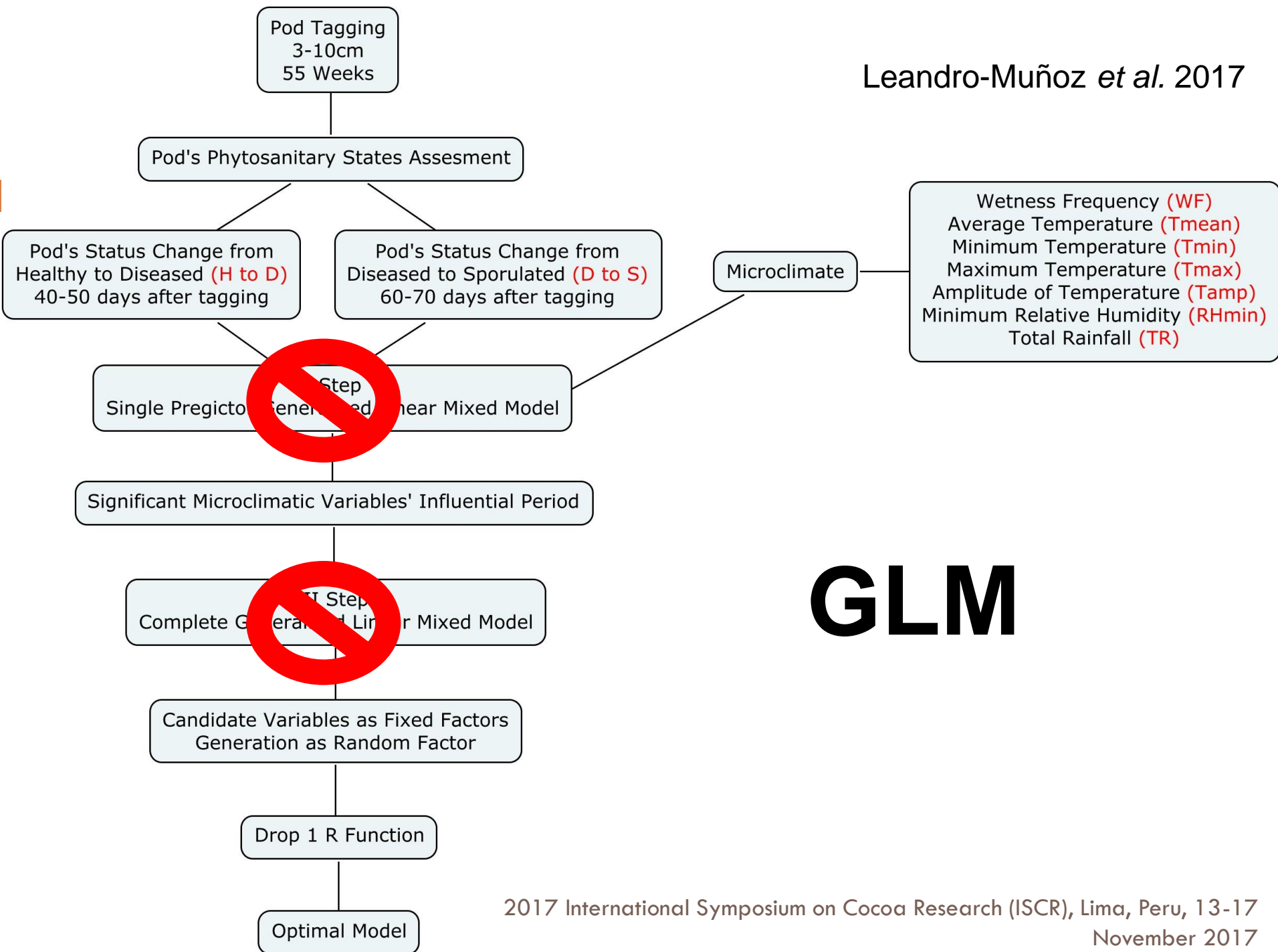
# General Objective

- To compare MPR development, symptoms onset of the disease and fungal sporulation for three cacao clones in a range of incomplete resistance—Pound-7 (highly susceptible), CC-137 (moderately resistant) and CATIE-R4 (highly resistant)—and understand the influence of different microclimatic variables on this development.

# Materials and Methods

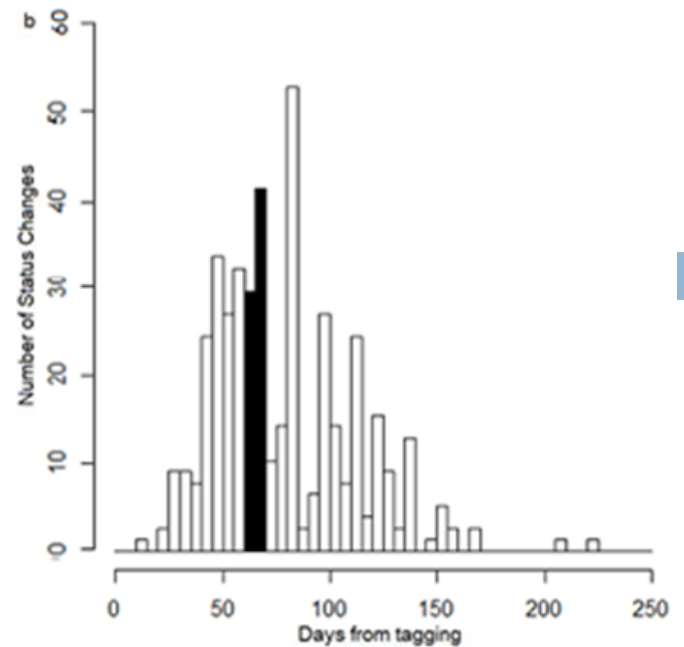
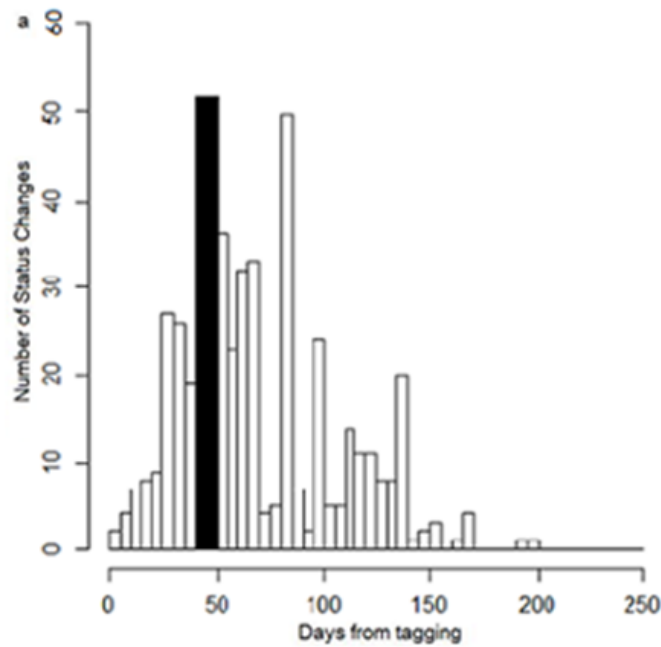


- CATIE's La Lola Farm (CR Atlantic Coast).
- Ideal environment for MPR development.
- Pound-7, CC-137 and CATIE-R4.
- 55 cohorts totaling 10 054 pods.

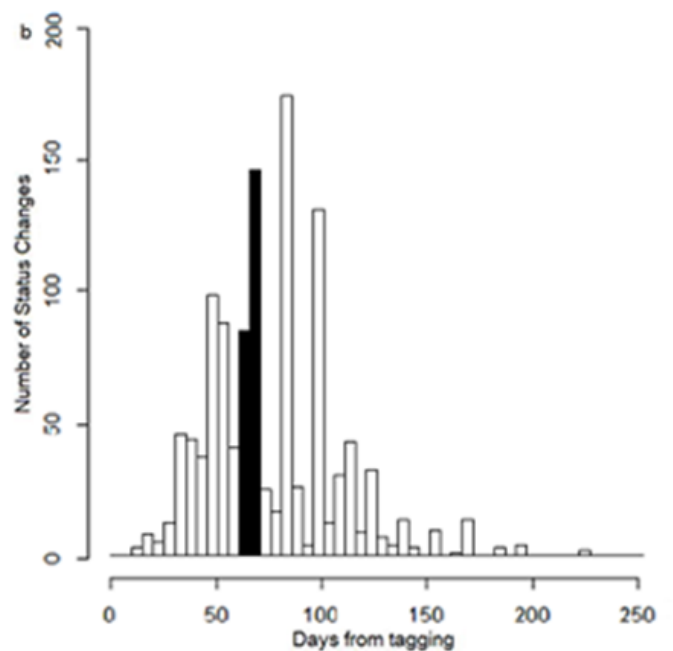
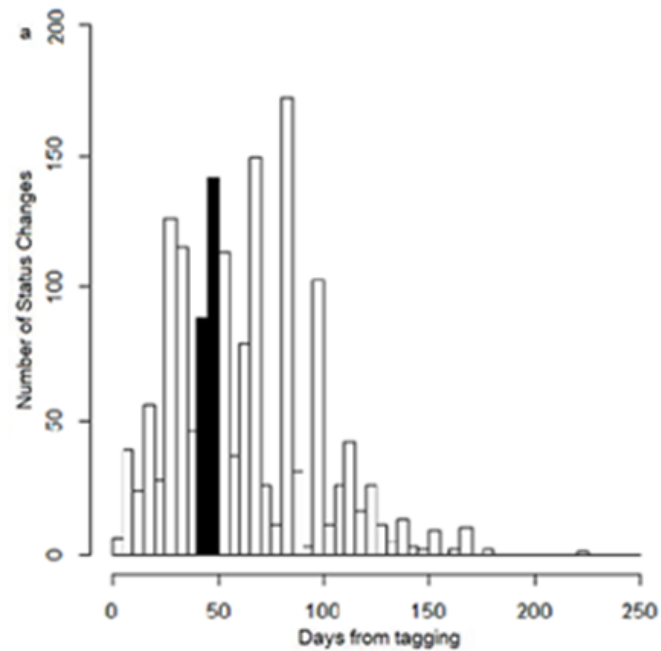


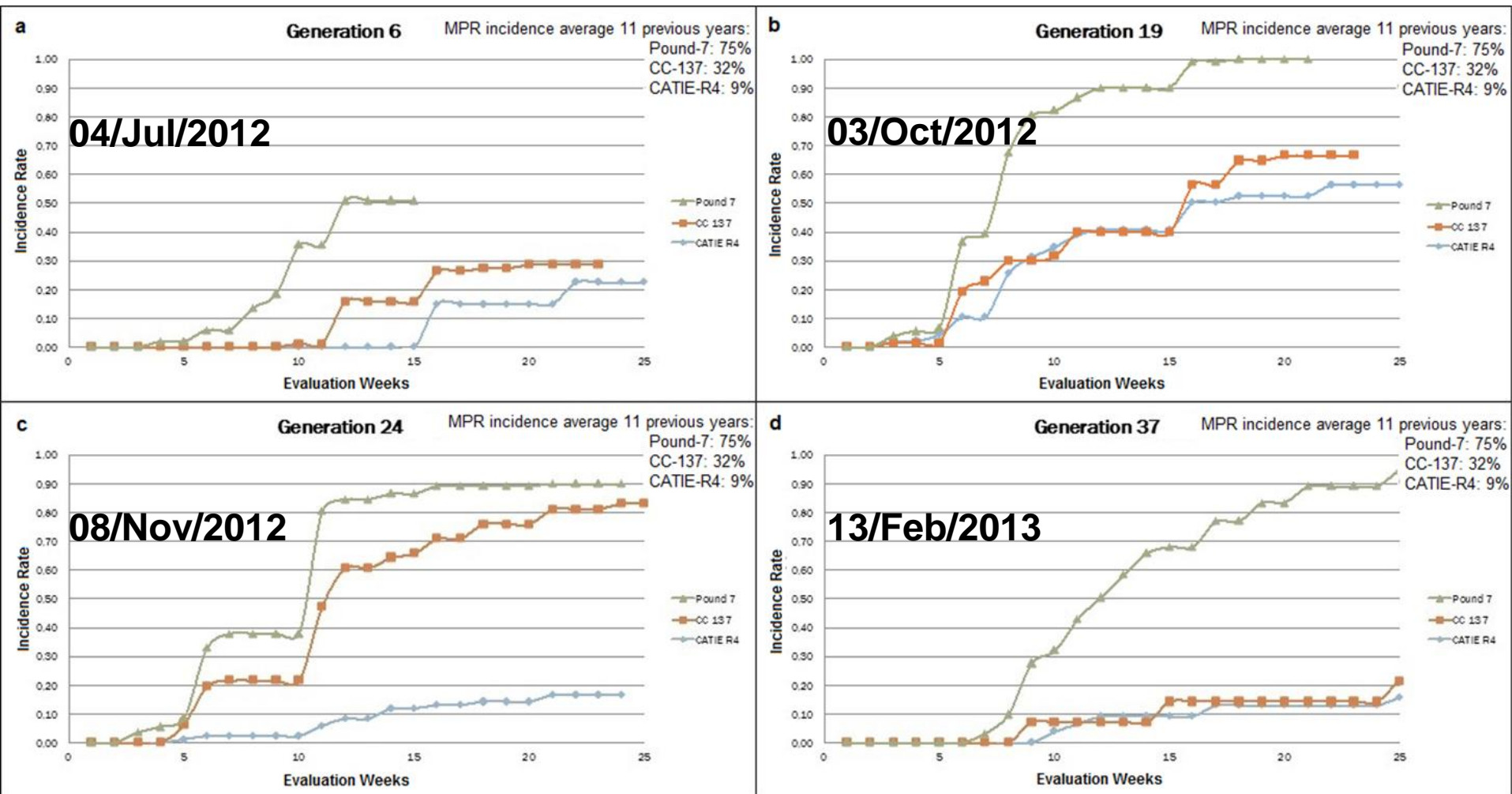
# Results

CC-137



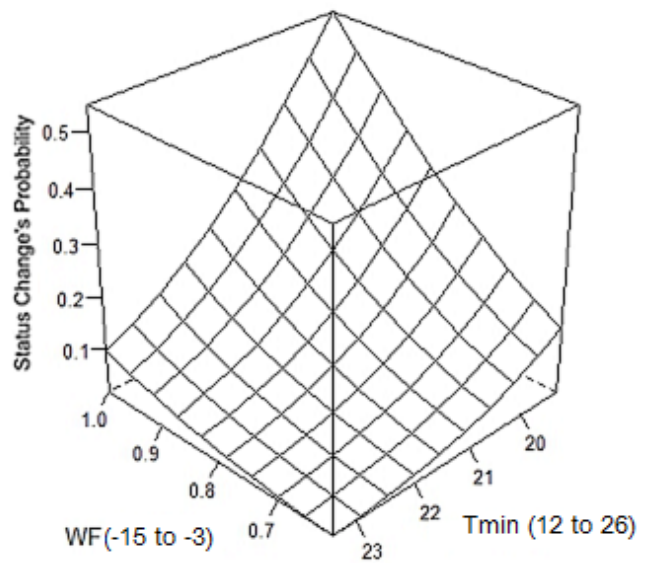
CATIE-R4



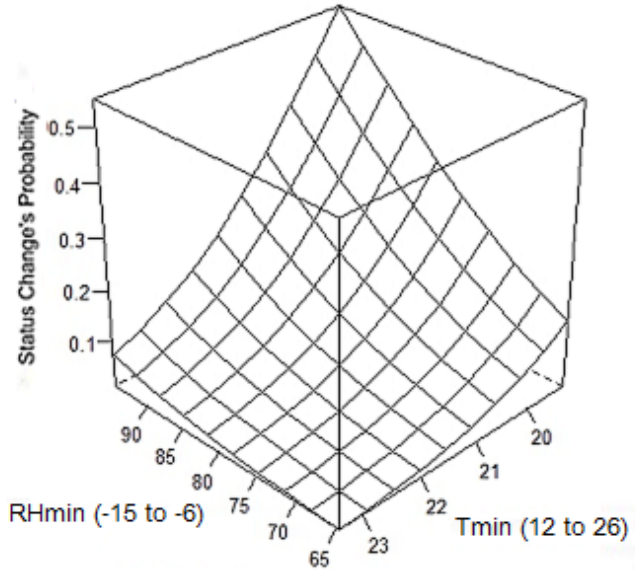




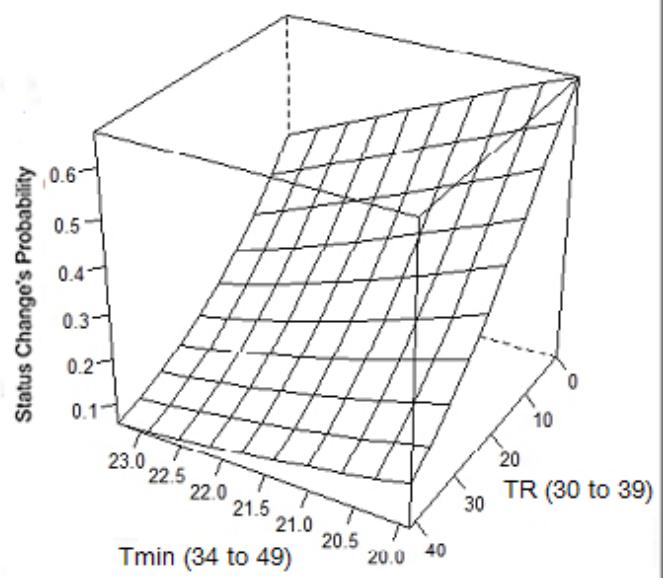
a.



b.



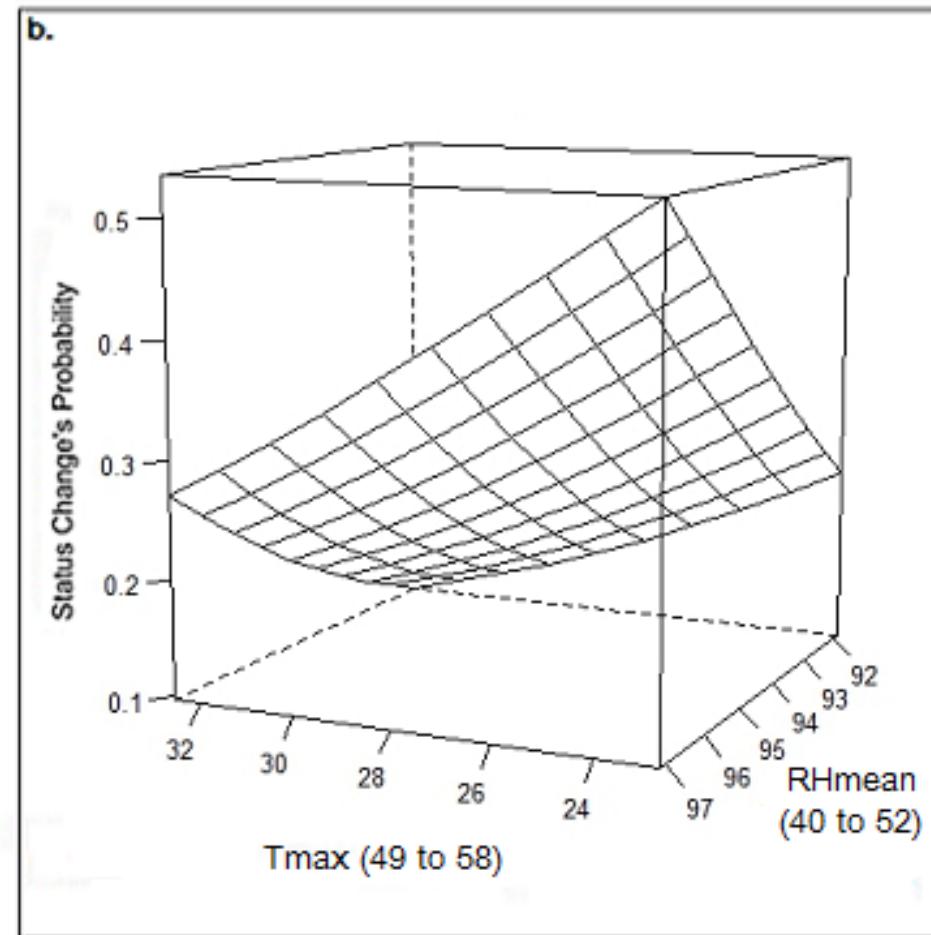
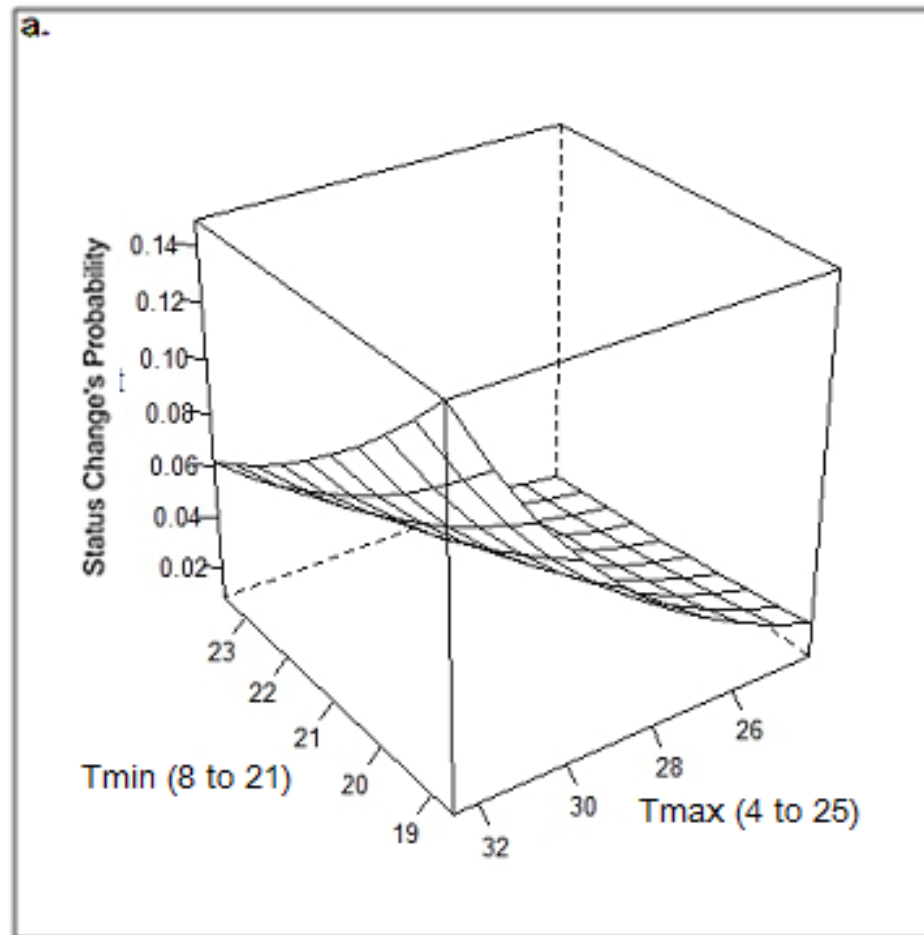
c.



CC 137



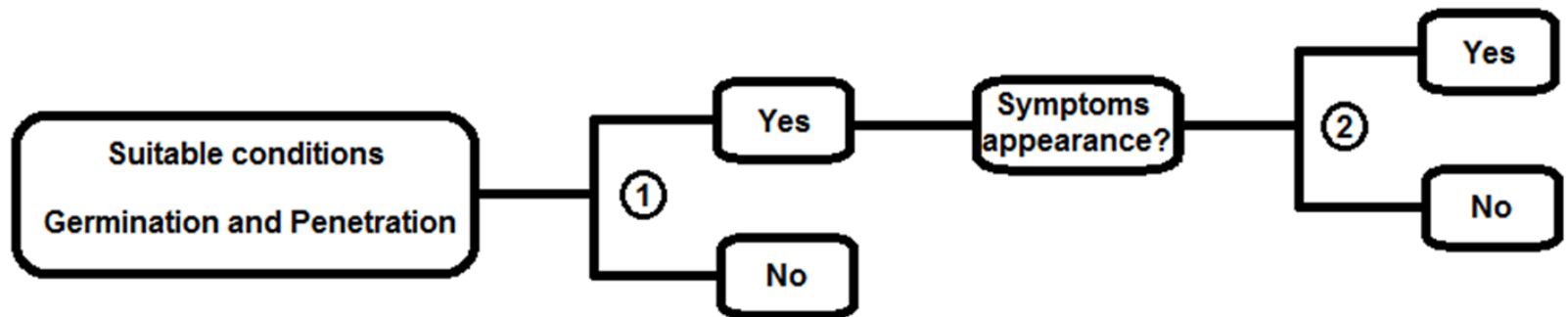
# CATIE R4



# Discussion

- Genotype-environment interaction.

- Resistance mechanisms against MPR.



- Resistant clones' stability: the case of CATIE-R4.

# Thank you!



Any questions?