

AGRONOMIC CHARACTERIZATION AND RESISTANCE OF BANANA GENOTYPES TO *Colletotrichum musae*

CARACTERIZAÇÃO AGRONÔMICA E RESISTÊNCIA GENÓTIPOS DE BANANA A *Colletotrichum Musae*

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ABSTRACT: Banana is the most consumed fruit in the world as it is a delicious and aromatic fruit. However, its production is limited mainly due post-harvest problems such as diseases, especially anthracnose, which accelerates senescence and causes early fall. The aim of this work was to evaluate the agronomic traits and the resistance of banana genotypes (Fhia 18, Fhia 01, Thap Mae, Caipira, Prata (control) and Maçã (control)) to the fungus *Colletotrichum musae*. The weight of bunch (Wb), fruit length (Fl), fruit diameter (Fd), the number of fruits per bunch (Nfc), number of hands per bunch (Nhb), yield (Yd), pH, total sugars (Brix) and finger detachment were evaluated. The AUDPC (area under the disease progress curve) showed that the genotypes Fhia 01, Maçã and Prata (15.77, 15.55 and 11.60 respectively) are more susceptible to the fungus *C. musae* than Caipira, Fhia 18 and Thap maeo (6.66, 7.29 and 8.76 respectively). The experiment with Fhias 18 and Thap Maeo genotypes showed lower finger detachment of 18 and 15%, and Thap maeo, Fhia18 and Caipira were resistant to *C musae* and presented the best agronomic characteristics.

KEYWORDS: Anthracnose. Finger detachment. Post-Harvest.

INTRODUCTION

Banana is the second most produced fruit in the world, with a consumption of around 37.8 kilograms/person/year. Brazil is the fourth world producer with a production of 7.02 million tons/year (IBGE, 2015), being only behind India which produces 29.7, China with 9.84 and Ecuador with 7.93 million tons (FAO, 2012).

Diseases are the most limiting factors that affect the banana crop, and they can reduce yield and cause several socioeconomic impacts (ALVINDIA, 2013). Regarding these diseases, it is important to emphasize the post-harvest ones. They are a threat to food safety due to the introduction of mycotoxins which can affect the fruit flavor. Post-harvest fungi are capable of causing losses superior to 40% in infected banana bunches, and the main causing agents are *Lasiodiplodia theobromae* (ALVINDIA, 2008), *Colletotrichum musae* (PESSOA et al., 2007), *Thielaviopsis paradoxa* (ALVINDIA, 2012) and *Fusarium spp.* (PRUSKY, 2010; ALVINDIA, 2012).

Some studies relate banana resistance to postharvest diseases (CHILLET et al., 2009). However, trials have shown that some commercial

varieties were tolerant to these post-harvest diseases (CHILLET et al., 2009). Among these varieties, there are the hybrids (AAAB) Pioneer, PV03-44, Fhia-01, SH3640 and Fhia-18 and Caipira (AAA), Thap Maeo (AAA) and Prata anã (AAB), Maçã (AAAB) (CORDEIRO; MATOS, 2005).

Some genotypes are more relevant, such as Maçã, Mysore, cultivars from the Prata subgroup (Prata, Pacovan and Prata anã), plátano (D'angola), and Cavendish group (Nanica, Nanicão e Grande Naine). Prata represents 60% of the cultivated area of banana in Brazil (CARVALHO et al., 2011). Nevertheless, even with the great importance and representativeness of these genotypes, they are all susceptible to the major diseases. These diseases can affect banana crops, causing production losses up to 100% depending on the agricultural techniques and the environmental conditions (COOK et al., 2015).

The replacement of a traditionally explored variety in one or several regions in the world is hard because the banana market is demanding. Besides, in most cases, the new introductions do not maintain some organoleptic properties such as flavor (PIMENTEL et al., 2010). Finger detachment and natural fall of the fruit restrict the durability (MAIA et al., 2004). This phenomenon occurs because of

the physiological weakening at pedicel which leads to the individual separation of the fruits from the bunch (AMORIM et al., 2012).

Banana is the most cultivated fruit in the state of Tocantins, and it is crucial for the economy, especially to small and medium producers. It has also a social importance because it generates jobs, maintaining men in the countryside.

Thus, the aim of this study was to evaluate post-harvest agronomic characteristics of several banana genotypes which are cultivated in the state of Tocantins and to assess their resistance to the fungus *Colletotrichum musae*.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The experiments were performed from 2008 to 2009 at the Phytopathology Laboratory at the Federal University of Tocantins, Gurupi.

Fruits were obtained at Serrinha production center and in the experimental field of the Federal University of Tocantins. The agronomic assessments of the genotypes Fhia 18, Fhia 01, Thap Maeo, Caipira, Prata (control) and Maçã (control) were made using the methodology adopted by Pereira et al. (2003), evaluating the weight of bunches (Wb), fruit length (Fl), fruit diameter (Fd), in centimeters, number of fruits per bunch (Nfb) and number of hands per bunch (Nhb). Evaluations were performed in the second cycle from October to March 2007-2008 and 2008-2009, in daughters plants, with seven replicates. A manual refractometer was used to measure the degree of Brix and sugar quantification in ripe fruits, and a pH meter was used to measure the pH, according to the methodology employed by Dadzie; Orchard (2001).

The experiment was performed in a completely randomized design (CRD), and data, not including finger detachment, were submitted to analysis of variance (ANOVA) with means compared by the Tukey test at 5% probability, using the statistical program SISVAR 5.8 (FERREIRA, 2011).

For the finger detachment, three replicates with ten bananas of each genotype hanging under gravity in a room at 24°C were used. They were analyzed daily to determine the percentage of finger detachment. The genotypes were evaluated based on the finger detachment rate, where 0-25% represented low susceptibility; 26-50% medium susceptibility; 51-75% high susceptibility, and 76-100% very high susceptibility to finger detachment (DADZIE; ORCHARD, 2001).

The fungus was obtained from a mycology collection (strain COLL001) at the Phytopathology Laboratory at the Federal University of Tocantins. A test to verify the pathogenicity of *C. musae* was performed, and the fungi were preserved in Castelani glasses containing sterile water, and they were inoculated in bananas. As the symptoms appeared, isolation and pricking to Petri dishes containing PDA (Potato, Dextrose and Agar) medium were performed. Then, after seven days, a monosporic colony was obtained, and it was used in the experiments.

The bunches of each genotype were collected in the pre-climacteric stage of twenty-four months, were sanitized with hypochlorite 1.5% during two minutes, alcohol 70% during thirty seconds, and then they were washed with distilled water, dried in shadow and packaged in plastic trays. The experiment was performed in a completely randomized design, with seven genotypes containing four replicates, and each replicate contained ten fruits packaged in plastic covered boxes. Each fruit was inoculated with a mycelium disk (6 mm diameter), and a drilling was performed with a small stylus (1 mm) at the insertion under the mycelium disk.

The boxes containing the fruits were placed in an incubation chamber at 27°C, relative humidity of 80% during a photoperiod of twelve hours. The evaluation was conducted daily using a digital caliper rule. Data were analyzed by regression using the program Sigma plot 11. Parameters such as the area under the disease progress curve (AUDPC) (IRFAQ et al. 2009) were evaluated. ANOVA and the means were compared by the Tukey test at 5% probability using the program SISVAR 5.8 (FERREIRA, 2011). The AUDPC was calculated according to the formula:

$$AUDPC = \sum_i^{n-1} \left(\frac{y_i - y_{i-1}}{2} \right) (T_{i+1} - T_i)$$

AUDPC: Area Under the Disease Progress Curve

Y_i : proportion of mycelial growth halo at time T_i ;

Y_{i-1} : initial of mycelial growth halo in the fruit;

T_{i+1} : Mycelial growth halo time;

T_i : Initial time of mycelial growth;

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

According to Fehlaer et al. (2010), the genotypes Fhia 1 and Fhia 18 had higher bunch weight, and larger fruit length in the Cerrado biome

in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul, with a yield of 26.95 and 24.5 ton/ha respectively, being more productive than Prata-Anã and Caipira for Conditions of the cerrado of Tocantins, but they were statistically inferior to the Thap Maeo genotype

Thap Maeo genotype showed the greatest number of fruits, with an average of 215.6 fruits and yield of 27.25 ton. Thus, the number of bunches and yield were high when compared to the other

genotypes (Table 10). Regarding fruits length, the hybrids Fhia 1, Fhia 18 and Prata were significantly superior; in practice, this has been a significant determining factor to the final yield of these varieties, since the fruits diameter did not change among the genotypes (Table 1) and considering that the first two genotypes are more productive compared to Prata, according to Fehlauer et al. (2010)

Table 1. Agronomic traits: Weight of bunches (Wb), the number of fruits per bunch (Nfb), number of hands per bunch (Nhb), fruit length (Fl), fruits diameter (Fd) and yield (Yd) of six banana genotypes.

Genotypes	Wb(Kg)*	Nfb (un)*	Nhb (un)*	Fl (cm)*	Fd (cm)*	Yd (ton/ha)
Fhia 01	10.41bc	73.10b	6.66a	15.00a	3.40a	25.85a
Fhia 18	13.75abc	113.76b	7.86a	15.16a	2.96a	24.92a
Prata	15.00ab	109.00b	7.10a	15.00a	2.80a	12.55b
Thap Maeo	16.30ab	215.66a	9.66a	10.50b	3.03a	27.25a
Caipira	7.68c	117.16b	7.00a	9.26b	2.56a	15.50b
Maçã	8.00c	110.00b	7.50a	10.00b	2.90a	15.47b
Means	13.27	120.76	7.65	12.84	2.99	20.30
CV (%)	22.48	15.98	19.26	8.50	10.47	8.94

*Means with the same letter do not differ statistically by the Tukey test ($p < 0.05$).

The decrease in acidity is influenced by the use of organic acids for ATP production. Moreover, the respiration process produces organic acids, which may cause a slight increase in acidity (PIMENTEL et al., 2010).

Genotype Fhia 01 was considered the less acid, while Fhia 18 represented the most acid fruits, being below 5.0 on the pH scale. Thap Maeo and Caipira were in an intermediate position, with the commercial cultivar Prata. There was no significance in the comparison performed by Tukey test at 5% probability (Table 2).

Finger detachment is considered a natural detachment of the ripe fruit. It is a result of the

individual separation of the crown from the fruit bunch; it is an undesirable characteristic for the market. The fruit that has undergone detachment has a reduced shelf life, and it does not have a good appearance (HAILU et al., 2014). Fhia 18 and Thap Maeo were far superior presenting 18% and 15% respectively. Except for Fhia 01, all genotypes tested in this trial offer a great market potential, regarding this undesirable feature, being better than commercial genotypes that are widely accepted in the domestic market, such as Prata and Maçã (Table 2).

Table 2. Organoleptic properties (Brix and pH), finger detachment percentage (FdP) and finger detachment (Fd) of six banana genotypes.

Genotypes	Brix*	pH*	FdP (%)	Fd
Fhia 01	12.60 a	5.74 a	78	Very high susceptibility
Fhia 18	12.48 a	4.74 d	18	Low susceptibility
Thap Mae	11.88 a	5.21 b	15	Low susceptibility
Caipira	11.70 a	5.17 bc	41	Medium susceptibility
Prata	11.46 a	5.04 c	72	High susceptibility
Maçã	11.30a	5.53b	63	High susceptibility
Means	11.87	5.14		
CV (%)	15.80	1.47		

*Means with the same letter do not differ statistically by the Tukey test (p <0.05).

In the anthracnose resistance experiment comparing the six banana genotypes, three genotypes were not statistically significant for AUDPC and Thap maeo, Fhia 18 and Caipira were statistically superior to the other genotypes (Table 3 and Figure 1). Anthracnose is a disease that can

become dormant on the surface of the fruit during the immature stage. With the progressive maturation of the fruit, the spores germinate and cause a stain on the surface, which can depreciate the appearance, damaging the sale of these fruits.

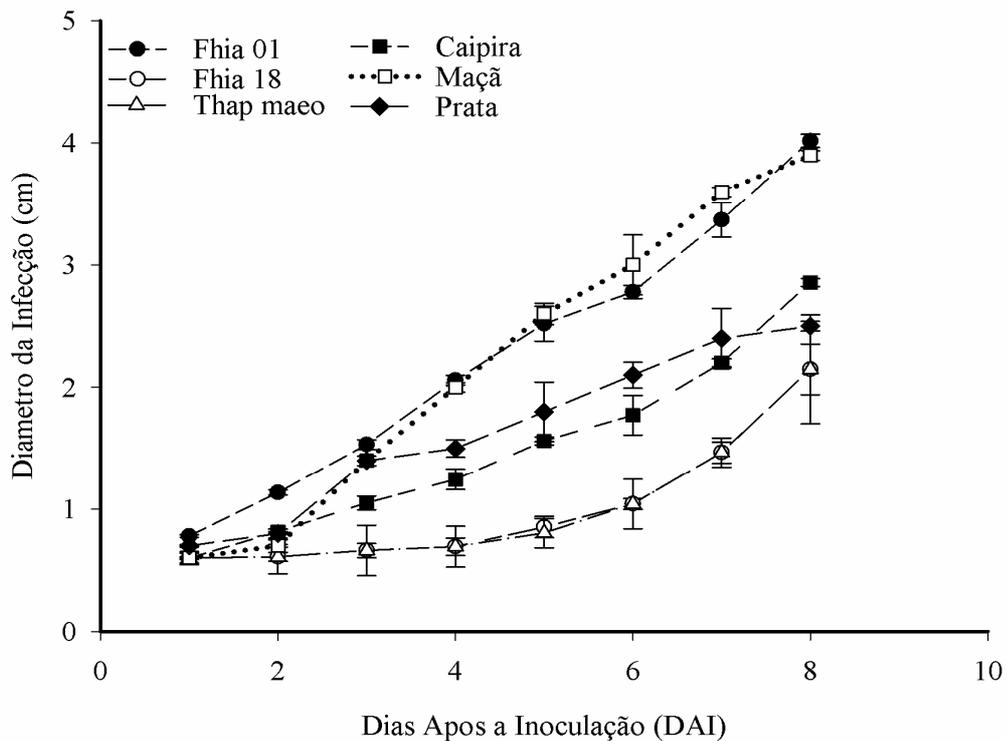


Figure 1. Mycelia growth in vivo of *Colletotrichum musae* over time with standard bar error.

For AUDPC it was shown that the disease progression and the speed were higher in the genotypes mentioned above since they are more susceptible to the fungus *C. musae*. On the other hand, the genotypes Caipira, Thap maeo and Fhia 18 presented resistance to the fungus, and consequently, a longer shelf life. This is because

anthracnose fungus caused by *Colletotrichum musae* interferes mainly in the marketing of fruits. The physiological age is what determines susceptibility to anthracnose according to Chillet et al. (2007), who observed that the diameter of the necrotic area in banana was greater in those with higher physiological age.

Table 3. Parameter equation of the quadratic regression analysis of the diameter of the infection with *C. musae* post-harvest fungus.

Genotypes	Equation	F _{Regression}	P	R ²	AUDPC*
Fhia 01	Y=0.001x ² +0.331x+0.438	551.94	<0.0001	0.99**	15.77 a
Fhia 18	Y=0.037x ² +0.103x+0.580	88.19	0.0001	0.96**	7.29 c
Thap Mae	Y=0.051x ² -0.271x+0.903	105.43	<0.0001	0.96**	8.76 bc
Caipira	Y=0.050x ² -0.250x+0.885	108.88	<0.0001	0.96**	6.66 c
Prata	Y=-0.008x ² +0.348x+0.292	132.34	<0.0001	0.97**	11.60 b
Maçã	Y=-0.002x ² +0.533x-0.114	214.81	<0.0001	0.98**	15.55 a
Mean	-----	-----	-----	-----	10.46
CV%	-----	-----	-----	-----	10.45

*Means with the same letter do not differ statistically by the Tukey test ($p \leq 0.05$); AUDPC = Area under the disease progress curve

For the bioassay in vivo of the post-harvest fungus *C. musae*, the largest slopes of the regression were for Fhia 01, Prata and Maçã (0.331, 0.348 and 0.533) indicating high sensitivity to *Colletotrichum musae* being significant at 5% probability. On the other hand, the genotypes Caipira, Thap maeo and Fhia 18 presented greater resistance to the fungus, and consequently, a superior shelf life. Studies performed by Pinho et al. (2010) demonstrated that the genotype Thap Maeo showed less severity (27.5%) to anthracnose, while the genotypes Fhia 18 was the most susceptible, with 61.33% severity

levels. Studies by several authors have shown the importance of the exploitation of these genotypes mainly because they are resistant to *Mycosphaerella fijiensis* (PINHO et al., 2010).

CONCLUSIONS

Fhia 18, Caipira and Thap maeo were more resistant to *C. musae* when compared to the commercial genotypes Prata e Maçã and with the best agronomic traits.

RESUMO: A banana é fruta mais consumida no mundo, tradicionalmente exploradas em várias regiões do mundo, pois é uma fruta de muito saborosa e aromática. Contudo sua produção é limitada principalmente por problemas pós-colheita que mais acometem o fruto, dentre elas aparecimento de doenças principalmente a antracnose que acelera a senescência e o despencamento precoce. O objetivo desde trabalho foram avaliadas as características agrônomicas e a resistência dos genótipos de banana Fhia 18, Fhia 01, Thap Mae, Caipira, Prata (controle) e Maçã (Controle), ao fungo *Colletotrichum musae*. A avaliação das características agrônomicas como; peso do cacho (PC), comprimento dos frutos (CF), diâmetro do fruto (DF), número de frutos por cacho (NFC), número de pencas por cacho (NPC), Produtividade (Pd), pH, açúcares totais (Brix) e despencamento. A AACPD Área abaixo da curva da progressão da doença nos genótipos Fhia 01, Maçã e Prata (15,77, 15,55 e 11,60 respectivamente) mostraram se mais suscetível ao fungo *C. musae* que os demais genótipos Caipira, Fhia 18 e Thap maeo (6,66, 7,29 e 8,76 respectivamente), enquanto que para o experimento de despencamento genótipos Fhias 18 e Thap Maeo foram os que tiveram menor despencamento 18 e 15%, e a Os genótipos Thap maeo Fhia18 e Caipira foram resistentes a *C musae* e tiveram as melhores características agrônomicas.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Antracnose. Despencamento. Pós-colheita.

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