

**Viernes 27 de enero de 2012
a las 12.00 horas
SEMINARIO**

**Population biology and transcriptome of the
grape powdery mildew fungus, *Erysiphe necator***

Michael Milgroom



Grapevine powdery mildew is one of the most severe constraints on grape production worldwide. Relative to its economic importance, very little is known about the genetics and genomics of this biotrophic pathogen, *Erysiphe necator* (*syn. Uncinula necator*). *E. necator* is native to North America and was introduced into Europe in the mid-1800s. Results will be presented on the source of introductions into Europe, the genetic structure of *E. necator* populations in North America and diversity with respect to aggressiveness and host specificity. Some preliminary results from studies of the transcriptome of *E. necator* will also be described.



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Milgroom is a professor of Plant Pathology and Plant-Microbe Biology at Cornell University, Ithaca, NY (USA). His research interests are mainly in the population biology of plant pathogens, particularly fungal plant pathogens. Has worked on many different fungi, but is best known for his work on the chestnut blight fungus, *Cryphonectria parasitica*, and the transmission of fungal viruses for biological control with hypovirulence. He recently began a project on the population biology and ecology of *Aspergillus flavus* in East Africa and the mitigation of aflatoxin contamination in maize. He is currently on sabbatical at IAS, working in collaboration with Prof. Rafael Jiménez-Díaz on the origin and evolution of defoliating strains of *Verticillium dahliae* on olives.