

GENETIC DIVERSITY AMONG HOMONYMY ACCESSIONS MAINTAINED IN THE CASSAVA REGIONAL BRAZILIAN GENE BANK

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Abstract

In the Amazon region, the cassava cultivation has great social and economic importance because its production is source of food for traditional population and income for small farmers. The cassava farmer fields are results of the tradition and the preference of consumption and represent the genetic variability of many characters related to the mode of use and the quality of cassava root. The identification of genotypes to generate improved clones has been supported by germplasm conservation, evaluation and molecular characterization. SSR (Simple Sequence Repeat) markers has proved to be a consistent method for the the characterization of cassava germplasm. In this work, twelve groups of manioc accessions with same common name from the Active Germplasm Bank (AGB) of Embrapa Western Amazon were evaluated using ten SSR loci. The genetic diversity parameters estimated for the groups defined by accessions common names were high. The results obtained in the AMOVA showed that more genetic variation was found within groups defined by common names (94%) than among them (6%). The analyzes indicated that there is high genetic diversity within the groups of cassava varieties with the sames names, suggesting that the nomenclature used by farmers to discriminate local cassava varieties is complex

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