

P EGI 33

**Monitoring Zygoptera(Odonata) in their environnement, Tiaret-Algeria**

H. Senouci<sup>1</sup>, F. Bounaceur<sup>1</sup>, B. Samraoui<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Université Ibn Khaldoun Tiaret, Faculté des Sciences de la nature et de vie, Tiaret, Algeria

<sup>2</sup>Université de Guelma, Laboratoire de recherches des zones humides , Guelma, Algeria

[ha-senouci@outlook.fr](mailto:ha-senouci@outlook.fr)

**Introduction:** Freshwater ecosystems include many types of life, of which Zygoptera (sub order of Odonata) calls Damselflies. These insects are known by their dependence to wet habitats.

**Objective:** Our objectives were detecting areas of development of zygoptera and improve our information around this group of insects.

**Materials and methods:** This study deals for the first time the odonatofaune (only Zygoptera) in some wetlands in the drainage system of Tiaret-Algeria, this work was carried out by a systematic monitoring in 2013 at 09 stations, of which the objective principal is to explore the areas localization and reproduction Odonata and know the state of diversity in localized stations.

Odonata adults are sampled by a strategy based on direct observation of individuals in areas located along the banks of water bodies, according to the method presented by (Oertli et al., 2000) and applied (Gordeau, et al., 1999) and (Oertli, 1994).

**Results:** The study focuses exclusively on adult stages (mature and immature) Odonata. The comprehensive inventory of Odonata has established a preliminary list of 07 species: *Sympcma fusca*, *Platycnemis subdilata*, *Calopteryx haemorrhoidalis*, *Coenagrion mercuriale*, *Coenagrion caeruleum*, *Ischnura graellsii*, *Ischnura pomilio* include in 04 families : Lestidae, Platcnimydae, Calopterigidae and Coenagrionidae.

**Conclusion:** Freshwater ecosystems need to be studied, to protect life in there, Zygoptera or Damselflies play an important role in maintaining balance in aquatic ecosystems, and their reduction disappearance will have negative impacts on all living beings in the same medium.

P EGI 34

**The culture collection of Phytopathogenic Microorganisms: An important source of information to common bean research**

A. Wendland

Embrapa Rice and Beans, Agricultural Microbiology, Santo Antonio de Goiás, Brazil

[adriane.wendland@embrapa.br](mailto:adriane.wendland@embrapa.br)

The culture collection of common bean pathogenic microorganism of Embrapa Rice and Beans was created in 1981 to enrich the Brazilian genetic heritage and the financial support made possible the cataloging, maintenance and monitoring more than 4.000 isolates of bean pathogens, being the most relevant species: *Colletotrichum lindemuthianum* (Figure 1), *Pseudocercospora griseola*, *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *phaseoli*, *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*, *Macrophomina phaseolina*, *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens* and *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *phaseoli*. The challenge was the implementation of the computerized database and a search system, with the most relevant information, including data obtained with the use of molecular markers. Thus, in addition to facilitating access to information contained in the collection to the public internal company also will facilitate access to information by other external research groups, contributing more strongly to the development of research related to pathosystem. The objective of this study was to group the various data relating to the collection of cultures of pathogenic beans of microorganisms, aiming to emphasize its complexity and importance to the development of disease-resistant plants. Samples from several bean producing regions of Brazil were received over 33 years. The data collection of each material was carefully recorded, containing georeferenced cultivar information. After morphological, pathogenicity by using a differential cultivar series, biochemical and molecular characterization, the identified isolates were subjected to long-term preservation in three different methods: cryopreservation, Castellani (in water) and filter paper. A high degree of variability among the isolates of the same species and the predominance of certain pathotypes according to their origin regions, shows the need for sampling and continuous isolation over the years. The isolates are used mainly for the selection of disease resistant genotypes, pathogen-host interaction studies and on the characterization of physiological races.

Figure 2:

