



TCCE ICMBio / VALE
COMPENSAÇÃO ESPELEOLÓGICA

“Ferruginous caves from Minas Gerais are shelters of new species of *Talaromyces* (*Eurotiales*, *Trichocomaceae*)”, apresentado pela estudante de doutorado Jaqueline Aparecida de Oliveira.



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Promoção



Associação Brasileira de Micologia

Realização



UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE MINAS GERAIS

Ferruginous caves from Minas Gerais are shelters of new *Talaromyces* species (*Eurotiales*, *Trichocomaceae*)

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Universidade Federal de Viçosa

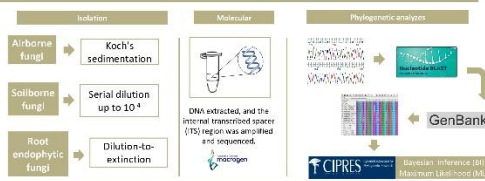


LABORATÓRIO DE MICROBIOLOGIA CULTURAL E BIOTECNOLOGIA

INTRODUCTION

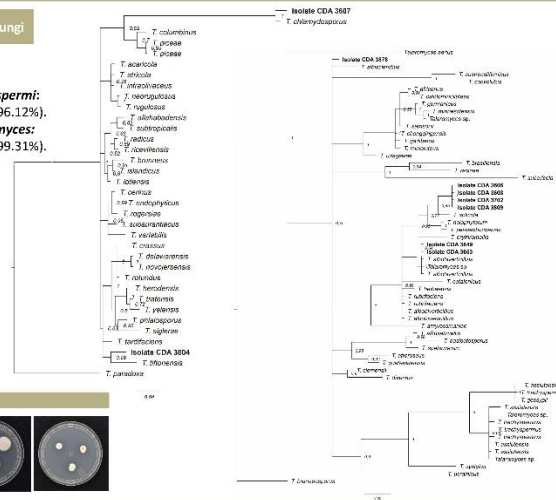
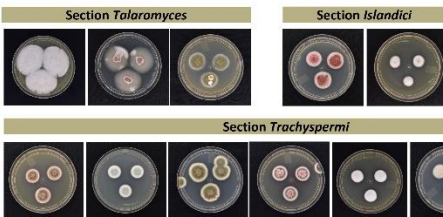
Talaromyces is the largest fungal genus in the family *Trichocomaceae*. This genus includes species that are cosmopolitan, and their metabolites have demonstrated great biotechnological importance. Several species of *Talaromyces* have been reported from caves worldwide, including new species such as *T. cavernicola* which was found in a limestone cave in Brazil. Caves are environments with peculiar features, and those in Monumento Natural da Serra da Ferrugem are formed by iron rocks with little associated vegetation. This study aimed to identify *Talaromyces* isolates associated with different substrates from ferruginous caves. Airborne fungi, soil, and plant roots samples were collected in three different caves in Monumento Natural da Serra da Ferrugem, Conceição do Mato Dentro, Minas Gerais, Brazil.

MATERIAL AND METHODS



RESULTS

- | Airborne fungi | Soilborne fungi | Root endophytic fungi |
|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section <i>Trachyspermi</i>: Isolates CDA 3606 (97.72%), CDA 3608 (97.7%), CDA 3849 (99.84%), CDA 3809 (98.07%), CDA 3653 (99.84%). Section <i>Islandici</i>: Isolate CDA 3607 (98.78%). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section <i>Trachyspermi</i>: Isolate CDA 3702 (97.89%). Section <i>Islandici</i>: Isolate CDA 3804 (97.74%). Section <i>Talaromyces</i>: Isolate CDA 3737 (99.18%), CDA 3805 (99.35%). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section <i>Trachyspermi</i>: Isolate CDA 3878 (96.12%). Section <i>Talaromyces</i>: Isolate CDA 3752 (99.31%). |



CONCLUSION

This study highlights the large and unexplored diversity of *Talaromyces* species that colonize different ferruginous cave substrates. The next steps include phylogenetic analyses with other gene regions and the description of these new *Talaromyces* species according to the International Code of Nomenclature for Algae, Fungi, and Plants.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS



Termo de compromisso

Coordenação Executiva

Gestão Operacional

