

multiplex-PCRs were made with the Type-it Microsatellite PCR kit (Qiagen), one reaction with four markers and other with eight. The results were analyzed with GeneAlex, Polulations and TreeView to generate a UPGMA dendrograme. The twelve markers were not enough to differ between all the varieties under study. We could not discriminate 14 cultivars. 'Cristobalina' was the most different cultivar and appeared separated from the rest. Three additional big groups were created, the first one included the earliest ripening cultivars while the biggest group, had cultivars mainly from the USA. The last group was formed by 8 cultivars, some of them from Hungary. The analysis of the markers revealed that the marker EMPa002 was the less informative whereas the markers EMPaS10 and BPPCT037 amplified eight alleles and generated fifteen and twelve genotypes, respectively. Despite of we could not differ all varieties we need to enlarge the number of markers.

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### S-locus diversity of sweet cherry varieties from Galicia, North Western Spain

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*Prunus avium* is a native tree in Europe. Different environmental conditions have allowed the selection of ecotypes adapted to different regions. In Spain marked environmental conditions are found between the eastern regions, under Mediterranean influence, and the north and north Western areas near the Atlantic Ocean coasts. While several works have investigated the genetic diversity and the S-locus of local sweet cherry varieties from different areas from Spain, to our knowledge, no previous work has studied local plant material from Galicia (North Western Spain). In this work, a group of local sweet cherry varieties from Galicia have been initially investigated to study the diversity at the S-locus and to establish their genetic cross-compatibility. S-locus genotyping was carried out by PCR, analysing the S-locus genes, S-RNase and SFB. This information was used to assign each variety to their corresponding incompatibility group (IG). Differences in the identity and frequency of the S-haplotypes identified were observed when compared to most cultivated sweet cherry and local sweet cherry varieties from other regions of Spain. Further studies are in progress to complete their molecular and morphological characterization in order to assess their interest for breeding.