



Research Article

Reaction of Different Pepper (*Capsicum annuum* L.) Cultivars to Isolates of *Verticillium dahliae* Kleb. from Various Hosts

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Abstract: Although *Verticillium dahliae* is one of the limiting factors in pepper (*Capsicum annuum* L.) has no effective control measures, the most effective method is planting resistant cultivars. This study was carried out under controlled climatic conditions to determine the response of some economically important pepper cultivars grown in Turkey against some isolates of *V. dahliae*. Bafra F₁, Ergenekon F₁ hybrid cultivars and Sena, Sera Demre 8, Doru 16 registered domestic pepper cultivars were used in this study. *V. dahliae* isolates (Bisak 16, Kahramanmaraş, Karpuz-2, Karpuz-4, Kayseri) obtained from different regions and hosts and diagnosed were used as a source of inoculums. The disease severity on inoculated plants in pots were calculated according to severity of the wilting (0-5 scale) and browning of stem cut (0-3 scale). Significant differences were observed between pepper cultivars in terms of susceptibility to *V. dahliae* isolates. According to the study results, when the leaf symptoms were evaluated, varieties resistant to wilt disease were Ergenekon F₁ and Bafra F₁, while Sera Demre-8 was determined as a susceptible variety. According to the browning symptoms of stem cut, while the resistant variety was Ergenekon F₁, Sena was determined as the sensitive variety.

Farklı Konukçulardan Elde Edilmiş *Verticillium dahliae* Kleb. İzolatlarına Karşı Bazı Biber (*Capsicum annuum* L.) Çeşitlerinin Reaksiyonlarının Belirlenmesi

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Anahtar Kelimeler

Biber,
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Öz: Biberde (*Capsicum annuum* L.) solgunluk hastalığı etmeni *Verticillium dahliae*'ya karşı başarılı bir mücadele yöntemi olmamakla birlikte en etkili yöntem olarak dayanıklı çeşit kullanımı önerilmektedir. Bu çalışma, ülkemizde yaygın olarak yetiştirilen bazı biber çeşitlerinin, *V. dahliae*'nin bazı izolatlarına karşı duyarlılıklarını belirlemek amacıyla iklim odası koşullarında yürütülmüştür. Araştırmada biber çeşidi olarak Bafra F₁, Ergenekon F₁ hibrit çeşitleri ve Sena, Sera Demre 8 ve Doru 16 tescilli yerel biber çeşitleri kullanılmıştır. Farklı bölge ve konukçulardan izole edilen ve tanılaması yapılmış *V. dahliae* fungus izolatları (Bisak 16, Kahramanmaraş, Karpuz-2, Karpuz-4, Kayseri) kullanılmıştır. Saksı denemelerinde yapay inokulasyon yapılmış bitkilerde ortaya çıkan hastalık şiddetleri, yeşil aksamda solgunluk şiddeti ve gövde kesitinde gözlenen kahverengileşmenin yoğunluğuna göre hesaplanmıştır. Solgunluk hastalığına duyarlılık açısından çeşitler arasındaki farkın, istatistiksel açıdan önemli (P<0.05) olduğu saptanmıştır. Çalışma sonucuna göre, yaprakta oluşturulan belirtiler değerlendirildiğinde solgunluk hastalığına dayanıklı çeşitler Ergenekon F₁ ve Bafra F₁ olurken, Sera Demre-8 hassas çeşit olarak tespit edilmiştir. İletim demeti belirtilerine göre ise dayanıklı çeşidin Ergenekon F₁ olduğu belirlenirken, Sena hassas çeşit olarak tespit edilmiştir.

1. Introduction

Pepper (*Capsicum annuum* L.), a member of the *Solanaceae* family, is widely cultivated and consumed worldwide (Csilléry, 2006). Pepper plants have grown widely in Turkey for several purposes and in different forms such as spices, fresh, bell pepper, capia pepper, isot (fermented and dried local peppers), pickled peppers, jalapeno peppers, pepper sauce, and paste (Özalp, 2010). Annually about 2.5 million tons (fresh fruit) of pepper is produced in Turkey and it has 6.9 % of the world total pepper production in 2018 (FAO, 2020). Mediterranean Region meets about 40 % of the total pepper production of Turkey. Especially in Eastern Mediterranean Region (Adana, Mersin, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, and Osmaniye provinces), 532.057 tons of pepper is produced, such a production alone accounts for approximately 50.7% of the pepper production of the Mediterranean Region and approximately 20.2% of pepper production of Turkey (TÜİK, 2020).

Since pepper is an essential source of income for farmers, management of diseases and control of pests that cause serious economic losses in pepper is an important issue. Fungal diseases cause approximately about 14% yield loss in vegetable production in the world (Agarwal and Sinclair, 1997; Agrios, 1997). Fungi such as *Phytophthora capsici*, *Rhizoctonia* spp., *Fusarium* spp., *Pythium* spp., *Alternaria* spp., *Verticillium dahliae*, *Pyrenochaeta lycopersici*, and *Botrytis cinerea* cause severe diseases in plants such as root blight, root rot, wilt and collapse, and fruit rot in pepper growing areas (Ecevit et al., 1988; Douira et al., 1995; Chellemi et al., 2000; Troncoso et al., 2005; Nguyen et al., 2010). Among these diseases, *V. dahliae* is one of the most destructive pathogen causing vascular wilt in pepper plants (Saydam and Copçu, 1973; Kırbağ and Turan, 2006; Kılıç, 2012; Taşkın and Yıkılmazsoy, 2014). It influences pepper growth, fruit yield, and fruit quality.

V. dahliae has a broad host spectrum and can infect more than 200 plant species worldwide. To overcome adverse climatic conditions, it forms a resistant structure called microsclerotia (10-120 µm) in soil. It can resist in soil for over ten years. Germination of microsclerotia is stimulated by root exudates released from susceptible hosts, and a mycelium is formed that infects the roots (Agrios, 1997, 2005; Koike et al., 2007; Koç, 2014; Korhan, 2019). The fungus invades both the intracellular and intercellular spaces and reaches the xylem, where it forms the conidia and mycelium and reaches the apex, leaves, and upper parts of the plant where it secretes enzymes with toxic effects, causing yellowing and drying of the leaves. The xylem and leaves lose their function partially or completely. *V. dahliae* causes wilting because the pathogen is heavily colonized in the xylem tissue, and the plant forms tylose to prevent pathogen movement, thus preventing the transport of nutrients due to clogging of the xylem. In the management of the disease; Cultural methods such as crop rotation, sanitation, balanced fertilization, irrigation management, weed control, and development of resistant cultivars are recommended (Balcı and Açıkgöz, 2019).

Management of *Verticillium* wilt is difficult due to the absence of any effective chemicals to suppress wilting diseases. The use of resistant cultivars is the most effective way to control this disease. Masheva and Todorova (2013) tested the performance of twenty different pepper genotypes by using two methods – direct planting in infected soil and infestation in transplanting by root-dip technique and planting in the same soil against *V. dahliae*. They found that tested genotypes performed better in infested soil than the root-dip method, and breeding line 398/03 was highly resistant to the two ways of infestation. They suggested that breeding line 398/03 could be used source of resistance in future breeding programs. Vasileva et al. (2019) found that Buketen 3, Buketen 50, Gorogled 6, IZK Rubin, and IZK Kalin cultivars showed a high resistance level with no diseases symptoms from mass flowering to fruit setting period after inoculation with a mixed inoculum of six local isolates of *V. dahliae*. Vasileva and Todorova (2020) reported that Kurtovska kapia 1, Milkana F₁, and Stryama cultivars were highly resistant to *V. dahliae*.

Nowadays, the need to seek alternative control measures (i.e., biological control agents, essential oils, resistant cultivars) that are environmentally friendly and with no hazards in humans has increased. To our best knowledge, there is not any detailed study on the screening of different pepper cultivars against *V. dahliae* both in the greenhouse and field in Turkey. Therefore, the current study aimed to determine (i) the pathogenicity of *V. dahliae* isolates isolated from different regions and hosts, (ii) the reactions of the different pepper cultivars to different isolates.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Plant material

In this study, hybrid (Bafra F₁ and Ergenekon F₁ pepper) and local (Sena, Sera Demre-8, and Doru-16) pepper cultivars were used as plant materials. The susceptibility of the hybrid pepper cultivars used in the study to root diseases was determined in previous studies (Aslanpay and Demir, 2015; Demir et al., 2015). The local cultivars used in the study were those grown intensively in the Mediterranean Region.

2.2. Pathogen isolate

V. dahliae isolates (Bisak 16, Kahramanmaraş, Karpuz-2, Karpuz-4, and Kayseri), isolated from different regions and host plants and diagnosed were used as sources of inoculum. *V. dahliae* Bisak 16 isolate from eggplant is supplied by Prof. Dr. Şener KURT, (Hatay Mustafa Kemal University, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Plant Protection, Hatay) *V. dahliae* Kahramanmaraş isolate, from cotton plant supplied by Doğan GÖZCÜ (Director of the Eastern Mediterranean Transitional Zone Agricultural Research Institute), *V. dahliae* Karpuz-2 and Karpuz-4 isolates, from watermelon plant supplied by Prof. Dr. Harun BAYRAKTAR (Ankara University, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Plant Protection, Ankara) and *V. dahliae* Kayseri isolate, from eggplant plant supplied by Prof. Dr. H. Handan ALTINOK (Erciyes University, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Plant Protection, Kayseri).

2.3. Plant growing conditions

Peat and perlite mixture (1:1 ratio) was placed into plastic cups of 0.35 L, and vermiculite was used as a cover. Pepper seeds were washed three times with distilled water, kept in 2% NaOH solution for 5 minutes, and then passed through double-distilled water to achieve surface disinfection. One seed was sown in each cup. The seedlings were cultivated in a climatic chamber with 12:12 hours light: dark period, at 22±2°C temperature, and 60-70% relative humidity conditions; the seedling growth was monitored daily. The seedbeds were watered with a nutrient solution diluted to give 5 ml for each cup three times during the growing period (Şavur, 2015).

2.4. Pathogenicity tests

V. dahliae isolates were grown in PDA (Potato Dextrose Agar) medium to determine their virulence on different pepper cultivars. Fungal cultures were transferred to PDA medium in petri dishes and allowed to grow at 24°C in a 12-hour dark-light cycle in purple light for ten days.

The study was conducted with a randomized block design with three replications. Pepper seedlings were inoculated with *V. dahliae* isolates and allowed to grow in a climatic chamber for six weeks. Before inoculation, fungal discs (5 mm in diameter) were taken from the *V. dahliae* isolates grown in 9 cm petri dishes using cork borer and transferred into the stock suspension solution (Solution A: Ca(NO₃), KNO₃; Solution B: K₂SO₄; Solution C: KH₂PO₄; Solution D: K₂HPO₄; Solution E: C₆H₈O₇, C₄H₆O₅; Oligo-elements; Fe (Sequestrene 138), MnSO₄, CuSO₄, ZnSO₄, Na₂[B₄O₅(OH)₄]·8H₂O) (Kabaş, 2008). The spore suspension of the isolates to be used as an inoculum in pathogenicity tests was obtained as the *V. dahliae* colonies in petri dishes and was shaken using an orbital shaker at 50 rpm for eight days. The concentration of spore suspension was adjusted to 1x10⁶ conidia/ml via a hemocytometer. The roots of pepper seedlings were inoculated by dipping into the spore suspension for 5 minutes. The control plant roots were dipped in sterile distilled water instead of the fungal conidial suspension (Yeşilova and Karaca, 2007).

The disease symptoms were evaluated at the end of a 10-week growing period, and the disease severity was determined. For this purpose, a 0-5 scale (0= Healthy; 1 = Less than 25% wilt in leaves; 2= 25% - 50% wilt (30% leaf loss); 3= 50% - 75% wilt (60% leaf loss); 4= 75% - 100% wilt (90% leaf loss); 5= The plant is dead) was used for wilt assessment in plant canopy (Hwang et al., 1992) and a 0-3 scale (0= The plants are healthy, no discoloration in the stem cross-section; 1= The plants are slightly diseased, small brown stains in the stem cross-section, 1-33% of the vascular bundles are browned; 2=

The plants are moderately diseased, there are many black spots on the stem cross-section, 34-67% of the vascular bundles are browned; 3= The plants are heavily diseased, stem cross-sections are completely covered with black spots, and the plants are dried, 68-100% of the vascular bundles are browned) was used for the examination of the stem cross-section (Erwin et al., 1976). For both scales, the degree of disease severity was calculated using the following formula:

$$Disease\ Severity = \sum \frac{(n * v)}{N * V} * 100 \quad (1)$$

where; n = Degree of disease severity rated on a scale, v = Number of plants in a category, N = The highest degree of disease severity, and V = Total number of plants screened.

The seedlings were removed from the plastic cups at the root parts were washed under tap water to remove soil particles adhered to the roots. Koch postulates were performed to be sure that the isolates were infected and caused the disease on the seedlings (Yıldız and Benlioğlu, 2013).

2.5. Data evaluation

SPSS (Version 22.0) software was used to evaluate the data obtained from the experiments (Spss, 2013). Duncan's multiple comparison test was used to differentiate the means of the treatments. The data were analyzed by one-way ANOVA.

3. Results

In the present study, five different pepper cultivars (Bafra F₁, Ergenekon F₁, Sena, Sera Demre-8, Doru-16) were inoculated with five different isolates (Bisak-16, Kahramanmaraş, Karpuz-2, Karpuz-4, Kayseri). The disease severity values obtained using 0-5 scale are provided in Table 1. The symptoms started to appear in plants four weeks after pathogen inoculation. Yellowing and discolouration in lower leaves were observed, although the edges of the leaves roll inward were present in upper leaves. (Figure1).

Table 1. Reactions of different pepper cultivars to different *V. dahliae* isolates (0-5 Scale Green Part Evaluation)

Cultivars	Disease Severity (%)					Avg.
	Pathogen isolates					
	Bisak-16	Karpuz-2	Karpuz-4	Kayseri	Kahramanmaraş	
Doru-16	13.3 ± 6.6 ^{cde}	0 ± 0 ^e	6.6 ± 6.6 ^{de}	26.6 ± 6.6 ^{bcd}	20 ± 0 ^{cde}	13.3
Sena	26.6 ± 6.6 ^{bcd}	26.6 ± 6.6 ^{bcd}	20 ± 0 ^{cde}	6.6 ± 6.6 ^{de}	33.3 ± 6.6 ^{abc}	22.6
Sera Demre-8	35 ± 9.57 ^{abc}	20 ± 11.54 ^{cde}	26.6 ± 6.6 ^{bcd}	46.6 ± 6.6 ^{ab}	53.3 ± 6.6 ^{a*}	36.3
Bafra F₁	15 ± 5 ^{cde}	6.6 ± 6.6 ^{de}	26.6 ± 6.6 ^{bcd}	26.6 ± 6.6 ^{bcd}	6.6 ± 6.6 ^{de}	16.2
Ergenekon F₁	10 ± 5 ^{de}	13.3 ± 6.6 ^{cde}	20 ± 0 ^{cde}	13.3 ± 6.6 ^{cde}	6.6 ± 6.6 ^{de}	12.6
Avg.	19.98	13.3	19.96	23.94	23.96	

*: Means followed by different letters were significantly different according to Duncan's multiple range test at P <0.05 (Avg.: Average).

Virulence of *V. dahliae* isolates and the reactions of the pepper cultivars were significant according to 0-5 scale. Doru-16 pepper cultivar displayed the lowest disease severity values against Karpuz-2 (0%) and Karpuz-4 (6.6%) isolates, whereas it showed the highest disease severity values against Kayseri (26.6%) and Kahramanmaraş (20%) isolates. Sena pepper cultivar resulted in the least disease severity values against Kayseri (6.6%) isolate, although it exhibited the highest disease severity values against Kahramanmaraş (33.3%) isolate. Sera Demre-8 produced 20% disease when inoculated with Karpuz-2 isolate and 53.3% disease inoculated with Kahramanmaraş isolate. Bafra F₁ had the lowest disease severity against Karpuz-2 (6.6%) and Kahramanmaraş (6.6%) isolates but the highest disease severity against Karpuz-4 (26.6%) and Kayseri (6.6%) isolates (26.6 %). Ergenekon F₁ had the least severe disease against the Kahramanmaraş (6.6%) isolate, but the most severe disease was against Karpuz-4 (20%). In summary, Sera Demre-8 was the most sensitive pepper cultivar with a disease

severity of 36.3 percent on average, while Ergenekon F₁ was the most resistant with a disease severity of 12.6 percent on average. Kahramanmaraş, on the other hand, was the most virulent isolate (average disease severity 23.96%), whereas Karpuz-2 was the least virulent (average disease severity 13.3%).

As the interactions between *V. dahliae* isolates and pepper cultivars were evaluated, the highest disease severity was recorded in Sera Demre-8 x Kahramanmaraş interaction with 53%, and the lowest disease severity (no disease) was recorded in Karpuz-2 x Doru-16 interaction.



Figure 1. The view of diseased (a) and healthy (b) pepper plants inoculated with *V. dahliae* isolates after 4 weeks.

The disease severity values obtained by evaluating stem cross-sections (0-3 scale) of pepper cultivars inoculated by *V. dahliae* isolates are provided in Table 2.

Table 2. Reactions of different pepper cultivars against different *V. dahliae* isolates (0-3 Scale Stem Section Evaluation)

Cultivars	Disease Severity (%)					Avg.
	Pathogen isolates					
	Bisak-16	Karpuz-2	Karpuz-4	Kayseri	Kahramanmaraş	
Doru-16	11.1 ± 11.1 ^{bc}	22.2 ± 22.2 ^{abc}	0 ± 0 ^c	11.1 ± 11.1 ^{bc}	44.4 ± 22.2 ^{ab}	17.7
Sena	22.2 ± 11.1 ^{abc}	33.3 ± 0 ^{abc}	11.1 ± 11.1 ^{bc}	11.1 ± 11.1 ^{bc}	33.3 ± 0 ^{abc}	22.2
Sera Demre-8	33.3 ± 0 ^{abc}	11.1 ± 11.1 ^{bc}	0 ± 0 ^c	0 ± 0 ^c	55.5 ± 22.2 ^{a*}	19.9
Bafra F₁	50 ± 0 ^{ab}	0 ± 0 ^c	0 ± 0 ^c	11.1 ± 11.1 ^{bc}	33.3 ± 0 ^{abc}	18.8
Ergenekon F₁	25 ± 0 ^{abc}	0 ± 0 ^c	22.2 ± 11.1 ^{abc}	0 ± 0 ^c	11.1 ± 11.1 ^{bc}	11.6
Avg.	28.3	13.3	6.6	6.6	35.5	

*: Means followed by different letters were significantly different according to Duncan's multiple range test at P < 0.05 (Avg.: Average).

Considering the disease severity caused by different *V. dahliae* isolates on different pepper cultivars (0-3 Scale Stem Section Evaluation), *V. dahliae* isolates' virulence and the interactions between the cultivars and isolates were found to be significant. However, most of these values were intertwined and were included in close groups. Doru-16 pepper cultivar displayed the lowest disease severity (0%) against Karpuz-4 isolate, although it showed the highest disease severity (44.4%) against Kahramanmaraş isolate. Sena pepper cultivar indicated the least severe disease against Kayseri (11.1%) and Karpuz-4 (11.1%) isolates, but the most severe diseases were against Kahramanmaraş (33.3%) and Karpuz-2 (33.3%) isolates. Sera Demre-8 pepper cultivar was highly resistant against Karpuz-4 (0%) and Kayseri (0%) isolates, whereas it was susceptible against Kahramanmaraş isolate (55.5%). Bafra F₁ was highly resistant against Karpuz-2 (0%) and Karpuz-4 (0%) isolates, although it was susceptible

against Bisak-16 isolate (50 %). Ergenekon F₁ produced no disease (0%) when inoculated with Karpuz-2 and Kayseri isolates; it showed 25% disease severity values inoculated with Bisak-16 isolate. In concise, Sena was the most sensitive pepper cultivar with a disease severity of 22.2% on average, while Ergenekon F₁ was the most resistant with a disease severity of 11.66% on average. On the other hand, Kahramanmaraş was the most virulent isolate (average disease severity 35.52%), whereas Karpuz-2 and Kayseri were the least virulent (average disease severity 6.66%).

Kahramanmaraş isolates had the highest virulence with a disease severity of 55.5%, followed by the Bisak-16 isolate with 50% (Figure 2a). In terms of the interactions between *V. dahliae* isolates and pepper cultivars, the highest disease severity (53%) was recorded in Sera Demre-8 x Kahramanmaraş interaction, and no disease symptoms (0%) was recorded in Doru-16 x Karpuz-4, Demre-8 x Karpuz-4, Demre-8 x Kayseri, Bafra F₁ x Karpuz -2, Bafra F₁ x Karpuz -4, Ergenekon F₁ x Karpuz -2, Ergenekon F₁ x Kayseri interactions (Figure 2b).

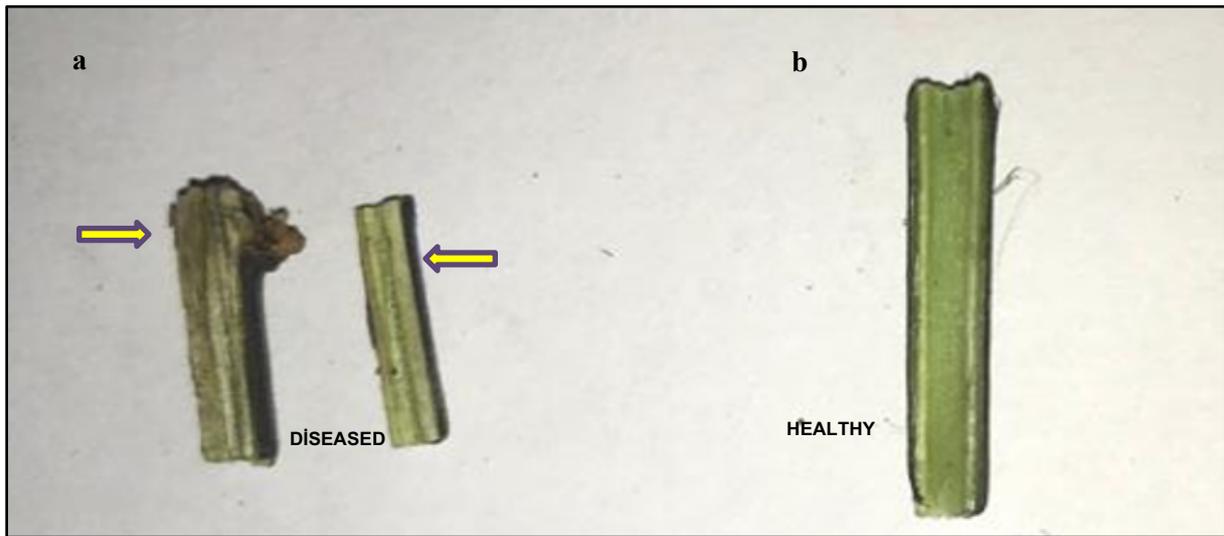


Figure 2. A view of stem cuts of pepper plants inoculated with *V. dahliae*; (a) diseased and (b) healthy plants.

Following pathogenicity and host reaction tests on the pepper plants, the disease agent was successfully isolated from each pepper plant that showed disease symptoms (Figure 3).

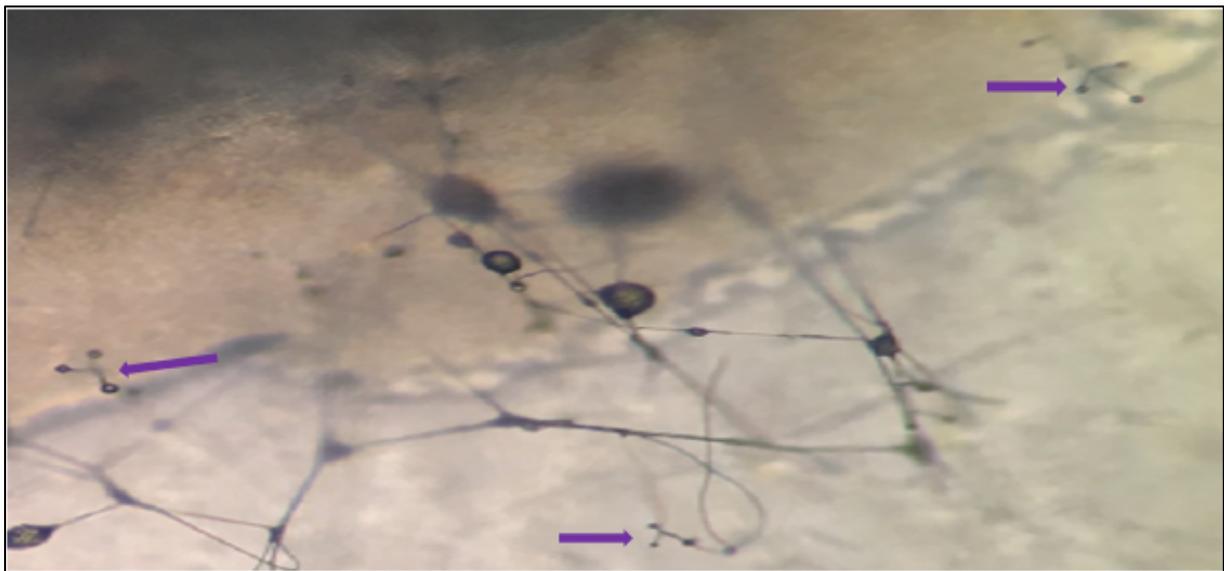


Figure 3. A view of re-isolated *V. dahliae* isolates with verticillate conidiophores under light microscope.

4. Discussion and Conclusion

The virulence of five different *V. dahliae* isolates obtained and identified from different hosts and regions was first tested in detail against different pepper cultivars in vitro in our country. Doru-16 pepper cultivar displayed no disease symptoms followed by the inoculation with the Karpuz-2 isolate, although Sera Demre-8 inoculated with the Kahramanmaraş isolate showed the highest disease severity (53%) (0-5 scale). Many types of research have been conducted on the severity of diseases caused by *V. dahliae*, and it was stated that the severity of the disease was varied with the plant species. According to Akışcan and Tok (2019), there was a high correlation among the disease severity values of infected cotton plants with different genotypes evaluated via both 0-3 and 0-5 scales. Ecevit et al. (1988) identified *Verticillium spp.* as well as various fungi from vegetable fields. As a result of the pathogenicity tests, *Verticillium spp.* was found to be moderately virulent. Korkmaz (2005) conducted a study to determine the host vegetable species of Verticillium wilt disease and showed that pepper had the lowest mean among vegetable cultivars with a 0.14 disease severity index. In the study carried out by Bayözen (2007), the Çine pepper cultivar was inoculated with *V. dahliae* spore suspension using an insulin needle, and no signs of disease in the inoculated pepper plants were observed. Masheva and Todorova (2012) inoculated *V. dahliae* on nine different pepper cultivars in Bulgaria and calculated the wilt symptoms in plants using a 0-5 scale. Byal Kalinkov pepper cultivar showed the highest disease severity. Demir et al. (2015) inoculated tomato, pepper, eggplant plants with *V. dahliae* and calculated wilting symptoms with the use of a 0-5 scale. Disease severity was identified as 45.19% in tomato, 44.44% in pepper, and 40.74% in eggplant. Tutar and Erkılıç (2016) inoculated Pala eggplant cultivar with *V. dahliae* and calculated wilt symptoms with the use of a 0-5 scale. The disease severity values varied between 47.5 - 51.4%. Sera Demre-8 was the most susceptible pepper cultivar when inoculated with the Kahramanmaraş isolate (55%) (0-3 scale). It was shown that the Kahramanmaraş isolate was the most virulent, although the other isolates displayed similar reactions on pepper cultivars tested. Parallel to our results, the other researchers also reported that the host species from which the pathogen was isolated was significant due to the virulence of *V. dahliae* on different pepper cultivars. Demir et al. (2015) inoculated tomato, pepper, eggplant plants with *V. dahliae* and calculated stem section symptoms using a 0-3 scale. The disease severity was identified as 55% in tomato, 56% in pepper, and 52% in eggplant. These studies reported similar results to the current study. It was demonstrated that the source of fungal isolate and genetic background of a pepper cultivar played an essential role in disease severity calculated by 0-3 and 0-5 scale. Erdoğan et al. (2011) calculated disease severity in the stem sections of cotton genotypes in naturally infested fields with Verticillium wilt using a 0-3 scale. As a result of the study, the tolerant Carmen cultivar showed the lowest disease severity value with an index value of 0.71, followed by the cotton genotype number 1011 (0.74). The highest disease severity value was found in the susceptible Çukurova 1518 cultivar (2.09).

Several types of research have been conducted on the virulence of different *V. dahliae* isolates against pepper cultivars and breeding lines with different genetic backgrounds in different countries. The disease severity was evaluated on twenty different pepper genotypes inoculated with *V. dahliae* using direct planting in naturally infested soil and root-dip inoculation techniques. The tested pepper cultivars showed a lower disease severity in naturally infested soil than in root dip inoculation. The lowest disease severity was observed on breeding line 398/03 when the pepper plants inoculated with both inoculation methods (Masheva and Todorova, 2013). In another study, Buketen 3, Buketen 50, Gorogled 6, IZK Rubin, and IZK Kalin pepper cultivars displayed no diseases symptoms from mass flowering to fruit setting period when they were inoculated with a mixed inoculum of six local isolates of *V. dahliae* in Bulgaria (Vasileva et al., 2019). Vasileva and Todorova (2020) reported that the Kaloyan cultivar was not infected by *V. dahliae* in a naturally infested field, although Kurtovska kapia 1, Zlaten medal 7, Milkana F₁ pepper cultivars showed the lowest disease severity with slight symptoms in the greenhouse.

In a not shell, as a result of this study conducted to determine the reaction of different pepper cultivars to isolates of *V. dahliae* from various hosts, it was detected that Ergenekon F₁ was the most resistant cultivar according to the leaf symptoms and browning of stem cross-section. The encouraging results obtained in this study in the management of wilt caused by *V. dahliae* will shed light on new researchers to be conducted on this issue and contribute to the present literature.

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