Development of cowpea varieties tolerant/resistant to *Colletotrichum capsici* (Brown blotch disease) adapted to the agro-ecology conditions of north Cameroon.

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Ms Fankou characterising Colletrotrichum isolates under the microscope.

Project objectives

1. Identify *Colletotrichum* spp responsible for brown blotch diseases of cowpea in Cameroon.
2. Characterize *Colletotrichum* isolates found in cowpea fields in Cameroon.

Achievements:

1. The two most pathogenic isolates identified and characterised: MD3a and MK25.
2. Two potential donors for resistance to brown blotch identified: KN-1 and Ife brown.

From left to right, (i) collection of diseased cowpea plants in the field; (ii) diseased samples examined under the microscope; (iii) Ms Fankou making single spore Colletrotrichum isolates under the microscope; (iv) Ms Fankou explaining students how to count fungal spores during a pathology training.