

PRELIMINARY EPIDEMIOLOGICS STUDIES OF 'WHITE SPOT' (*Cercospora* sp.) AND 'ZONE SPOT' (*Sclerotium coffeicola*) IN SOURSORP IN RIO BRANCO-ACRE, BRAZIL

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The incidence and severity of 'White Spot' (*Cercospora* sp.) and 'Zone Spot' (*Sclerotium coffeicola*) were evaluated in 3 varieties of soursop (*Annona muricata* L.): Colombiana, IPA and RBR, at the Center of Agroforestry Research of Acre (CPAF-ACRE/EMBRAPA). The incidence and estimated severity percentage were obtained with the visual evaluation the samples of 10 leaves collected of 53 trees and with the determination the number of leaves and leaf area attacked, alike methodology of LARGE (1969) and ROYOS & ZARATE (1985). The incidence percentage of 'White Spot' in the varieties Colombiana, IPA and RBR was 100% and the estimated severity were 56%; 68% and 56%, respectively. These results indicate that this disease, for affect more than 50% of leaf area, promoting a heavy defoliation of the trees, necessiting the estudies for the development efficacious methods of control. The 'Zone Spot', obtained 77%; 25% and 46% of the incidence, and 24%; 6% and 7%; of severity, respectively for the 3 varieties. The Colombiana variety obtained major incidence and severity as percentage, and the RBR variety, is spite of, exhibit high relative incidence, obtained a smaller severity, behaving as a tolerant variety.