

MANAGEMENT OF *Rotylenchulus reniformis* IN BRAZIL [MANEJO DE *Rotylenchulus reniformis* NO BRASIL] Asmus, G.L.¹ ¹Embrapa Agropecuária Oeste, C. P. 661, 79804-970 Dourados, MS, Brazil. E-mail: asmus@cpao.embrapa.br

The reniform nematode (*Rotylenchulus reniformis*) has become a significant pathogen in Brazilian cotton production areas. Recent studies on cotton in the cerrado production region (Brazilian savanna) indicate that the losses will be increased due to this nematode. The growing of cotton after soybean in the same season and the absence of resistant cotton cultivars has limited the management of areas infested by the reniform nematode. Research on identification and introduction of *R. reniformis* resistance genes into cultivars adapted to cerrado conditions (Brazilian savanna) is highly recommended. Some *Gossypium barbadensis* genotypes have proved to be resistant to *R. reniformis*. Although the management of plant-parasitic nematodes in Brazilian cotton areas has not yet been considered as a very important issue by farmers, experimental results have shown that integrated production systems based on crop rotation with maize or perennial pastures (in case of crop-livestock integrated system) and resistant soybean cultivars could be good options for maintaining nematode soil populations below the damage level. Chemical nematicides has not being very much used in Brazil. However, systemic carbamates and organophosphates are registered for in-furrow granule application. Normally, cotton fiber yield in chemically treated areas is greater than untreated ones. However, nematode populations are not usually reduced at the end of the growing season. Recently, a seed coat abamectine nematicide was launched into the market. Preliminary results have showed that it can be effective, especially when associated to tolerant cultivars.