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Behavior of Five Valencia Sweet Oranges Selection Under High Inoculum Pressure of Citrus Variegated Chlorosis (CVC)

F. Tomasetto¹, E. S. Stuchi^{2,3}, S. Rodrigues-Silva², and A. B. G. Martins¹

¹ São Paulo State University - UNESP, Jaboticabal SP 14884-900, Brazil

² Embrapa Cassava and Tropical Fruits, Cruz das Almas BA 44380-000, Brazil

³ Citrus Experimental Station, Bebedouro SP 14700-970, Brazil (FAPESP financial support Nr. 04/16077-3 ~~and~~)

Citrus Variegated Chlorosis (CVC), caused by the *Xylella fastidiosa* pv. *pauca* is one of the most important diseases that affect the Brazilian citrus industry. Sweet oranges are the most susceptible to the bacteria. The aim of the current work was to evaluate the disease evolution on five selection of the 'Valencia' and 'Natal' and 'D. João' sweet orange cultivars grafted on 'Swingle' citrumelo and 'Sunki' mandarin rootstocks in field conditions of high inoculum pressure, in Bebedouro, SP, Brazil. The experimental layout was a complete randomized block design, with 4 replicates and 7 treatments with two trees per plot. The trees were evaluated by visual assessments performed once a year using a 4-note scale. With the number of trees inspected and their grades the disease index was calculated for the two years. Results were submitted to analysis of variance using the Fischer's test and the means compared by the Tukey test ($P < 0.05$). The 'Valencia Late Burjasot IVIA 35-2' on 'Swingle' citrumelo showed both the highest number of trees showing leaf symptoms and disease index. The 'Valência' variety, had not presented leaves symptoms. For trees on 'Sunki' mandarin rootstock the 'Valência' variety showed a slightly more leaf symptoms and disease index compared to the others cultivars.

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