

## Behavior of Six Sweet Orange Varieties Under High Inoculum Pressure of Citrus Variegated Chlorosis (CVC)

D. Franco<sup>1</sup>, E. S. Stuchi<sup>2</sup>, S. R. Silva<sup>3</sup>, and A. B. G. Martins<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> São Paulo State University - UNESP, Jaboticabal SP 14884-900, Brazil

<sup>2</sup> Embrapa Cassava and Tropical Fruits, Cruz das Almas BA 44380-000, Brazil

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

The use of resistant varieties is known as the most efficient measure of control to the citrus variegated chlorosis (CVC), caused by *Xylella fastidiosa* pv. *pauca*, a serious disease to the Brazilian citriculture. The aim of the current work was to evaluate the disease evolution and severity on six sweet oranges varieties, selected by showing fewer leaf symptoms in the greenhouse. The experimental design was a randomized block, arranged in split-plots in time. Each block was composed by a rootstock and each experimental unit by 18 trees. The trees were evaluated by visual assessments performed once a year using a 1-4 rating scale. For each evaluation, all plants were inspected. 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 'Folha Murcha' sweet orange showed the minor disease index while 'São Miguel' and 'Vaccaro Blood' were the varieties that showed more leaf symptoms and the highest disease index.

inventariado 25/04/17  
responsável GOF