

56- REACTION OF *Vitis* spp. ROOTSTOCKS TO *Meloidogyne incognita*
[REAÇÃO DE PORTA-ENXERTOS DE VIDEIRA A *Meloidogyne incognita*]
Somavilla L¹, Gomes C.B.², Naves R.L.³. ¹Universidade Federal de Pelotas, C.P. 354, Pelotas, RS, Brazil; ²Embrapa Clima Temperado, C.P. 403, 96001-970 Pelotas, RS, Brazil; ³Embrapa Uva e Vinho, Jales, SP, Brazil. E-mail: lsomavilla@hotmail.com

The root-knot nematode (*Meloidogyne* spp.) is a serious problem for viticulture worldwide. In the attacked grapes, this pathogen may causes galls on the roots of infected grapes, besides reducing plant growth. The use of resistant rootstocks is the most feasible control to reduce the damages. In order to evaluate the reaction of 11 rootstocks and two grape (*Vitis* spp.) cultivars to *Meloidogyne incognita* (Est. I2), individual seedlings maintained in pots with sterilized soil, were inoculated with 10.000 eggs + J2 of the nematode per plant. The experiment was carried out under greenhouse conditions in a complete randomized design, using six replications/genotype. Seedlings of tomato 'Rutgers' were used as control. Eight months after the inoculation, the plants were evaluated by counting the number of galls and eggs/plant. The rootstocks resistance was estimated by the reproduction factor (RF= final population / initial population). Among the tested genotypes, the rootstocks 'Harmony', 'Salt Creeck', '1103 Paulsen', 'IAC572-Jales', 'K55BB', 'IAC 313-Tropical' and 'SO4' were considered as resistant (RF<1,00) to *M. incognita*. Whereas, the rootstocks '420A', '106-Traviú', 'Rupestris du Lot', 'IAC 766-Campinas' and the 'Chardonnay' and 'Niagara Rosada' cultivars were susceptible (FR>1,00). Support: CAPES, CNPq, EMBRAPA.