

129 AVALIAÇÃO DA BANANEIRA CULTIVAR PELIPITA À *Ralstonia solanacearum* RAÇA 2 / EVALUATION OF THE BANANA PELIPITA CULTIVAR TO *Ralstonia solanacearum* RACE 2. S.M. VÉRAS¹, A.G. GATO², L. GASPAROTTO³, B. BOHER¹. ¹Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia/ CPCA, CP 478, 69083-000, Manaus, AM; ² DFA/AM Rua Maceió, 460, 69057-010, Manaus, AM; ³Embrapa Amazônia Ocidental, CP 319, 69011-970, Manaus, AM.

O moko da bananeira em muito compromete a produção de banana no Amazonas, principalmente em ecossistema de várzea. O problema é mais grave devido a bactéria encontrar-se disseminada na maioria das áreas produtoras do Estado, e possuir vários hospedeiros alternativos, favorecendo assim sua manutenção no campo. Em virtude da inexistência de material genético nacional resistente, avaliou-se a resistência da cultivar Pelipita, considerada resistente na América Central, a uma estirpe amazonense de *Ralstonia solanacearum* raça 2 em comparação com a cultivar Pioneira, altamente suscetível à bactéria, ambas provenientes do BAG da Embrapa Mandioca e Fruticultura. O trabalho foi desenvolvido em casa de vegetação usando-se 5 plantas/método. A inoculação realizada através da injeção de 1ml de suspensão (10^8 UFC/ml) no pseudocaule, e da imersão de rizoma ferido em suspensão (500ml/planta). Foram realizadas 8 avaliações a intervalos semanais através de uma escala de notas de 1 a 5. A cultivar Pelipita comportou-se como suscetível em ambos os métodos analisados, entretanto na imersão do rizoma com ferimento na suspensão, a murcha e morte das plantas ocorreram mais rapidamente.

130 SUGARCANE LEAF SCALD DISEASE: PERCENTAGE OF SUSCEPTIBLE GENOTYPES AT SEEDLING STAGE / ESCALDADURA DAS FOLHAS DA CANA-DE-AÇÚCAR: PORCENTAGEM DE GENÓTIPOS SUSCETÍVEIS NA FASE DE PLÂNTULA. E.A. GIGLIOTI¹, M.D. RODRIGUEZ², J. CIOFI¹, S. MATSUOKA¹, Y. MASUDA¹, H.P. HOFFMANN¹. ¹Universidade Federal de São Carlos, CP 153, CEP 13600-970, Araras-SP, E-mail: eder@dbv.cca.ufscar.br; ²Centro Nacional de Sanidad Agropecuaria, Apdo. 10, San José de las Lajas, Habana-Cuba.

By the end of the 70's, RB potential varieties at the pre-released stage showed significative susceptibility to leaf scald disease - LSD (*Xanthomonas albilineas*-Xa). In an attempt to avoid this undesirable and cost-expensive result a selection strategy, consisting in early inoculation of seedlings at the stage-I, was started in 1983 and since then it is in current use. Part of the RB98 selection series, with 25,198 seedlings from 161 progenies, were analyzed to determine the effectiveness of early selection nowadays. After crossings, fuss was cleaned and seeds were planted and transplanted to 200 cm³ plastic cups. All seedlings were cut with scissors infected by immersion in juice extracted from symptomatic stalks of different origins in a attempt to consider Xa variation. Sevens months later, seedling were evaluated for the presence of LSD conspicuous symptoms which were confirmed by selective isolation of Xa. The early inoculation provided an uniform disease selection pressure on the population. Parents greatly influenced progeny susceptibility: some proportioned all resistant and others a high frequency of susceptibility near 20%. Among 25,198 seedlings 1% presented symptoms, and thus, if not recover, would be discarded at stage-I selection either by presence of symptoms or by their low yield performance, reducing future costs due to their maintenance in advanced selection stages. Latent infection in some selected clones continues to be a selection pressure in the following stages. These results confirm that early selection strategy is being responsible to maintain LDS as a disease with only potential loss in São Paulo due to the success of releasing resistant RB varieties which are cultivated in 50% of the state.