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Sensitivity of *Phytophthora infestans* isolates from potato and tomato to fenamidone. Galvão, S. R.¹; Oliveira, S. A. S.¹; Gomes, L. I. S.¹; Bibiano, L. B. J.¹; Maffia, L. A.¹; Mizubuti, E. S. G.¹ - ¹Universidade Federal de Viçosa - Departamento de Fitopatologia. E-mail: sarah.galvao@ufv.br. Sensibilidade de isolados de *Phytophthora infestans* oriundos de batateira e tomateiro a fenamidone.

Late blight (*P. infestans* -PI) is one of the most destructive diseases of potato and tomato. Several fungicides are used to prevent crop losses in both crops, but the pathogen is well known to develop resistance to some site-specific fungicides. The goal of this study was to evaluate the sensitivity of 37 *Pi* isolates from potato and 3 from tomato to the quinone outside inhibitor (QoI) fungicide fenamidone (FND), according to the FRAC methods used for monitoring sensitivity to famoxadone (another QoI). The following concentrations: 0; 0.001; 0.01; 0.1; 1; 10; 100 µg/ml a.i. were used. A 50 µl-drop of fungicide suspension (FS) and 50 µl-drop of spore suspension (2x10⁴ sporangia/ml) were mixed in well of ELISA plates. The initial absorbance was measured in a photometer at 405 nm. Plates were put into plastic bags and incubated at 18°C in the dark. After 5 days, growth was indirectly measured by absorbance. The values were corrected by subtracting the first reading and/or by comparing with the blanks wells (fungicide + pea broth) and the ED50 values were calculated by regression analysis. All isolates were sensitive to FND and the ED50 values ranged between 0.02 to 1.42 µg mL⁻¹. There was no correlation between ED50 values and location or host of origin. **Apoio financeiro:** FAPEMIG, CNPq.

03.094

Avaliação da eficácia do manejo de fungicidas no controle do "Mofo Branco" (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*) na cultura da soja. Vrismán, C. M.¹; Jaccoud Filho, D. S.¹; Manosso Neto, M. O.¹; Henneberg, L.¹; Grabicoski, E. M. G.¹; Pierre, M. L. C.¹; Sartori, F. F.¹ - ¹Universidade Estadual de Ponta Grossa - DEFITO. E-mail: cmvrismán@hotmail.com. Evaluation of fungicides management to control the white mold (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*) in soybean crops.

O Mofo Branco da soja, apresenta mais de 400 espécies hospedeiras, sendo na atualidade uma das principais doenças da cultura, podendo permanecer no solo por até 9 anos. O presente trabalho foi realizado em área naturalmente infectada pela doença (154 escleródios/m²), tendo como objetivos a avaliação do efeito dos estádios iniciais de aplicação dos fungicidas, a rotação de ingredientes ativos e o número de aplicações. Os tratamentos consistiram de 4 produtos: fluazinam, tiofanato metílico e dois a base de carbendazim. Os tratamentos foram aplicados com pulverizador costal pressurizado a CO₂, variando dentro dos tratamentos o número de aplicações, a época de início e a rotação de produtos, totalizando-se 9 tratamentos, com a testemunha. As avaliações de incidência e severidade foram realizadas pela análise de 80 plantas por parcela. Na testemunha, foi observada incidência final de 21,56% e severidade de 64,5%, enquanto que nos demais tratamentos com fungicidas, a incidência máxima foi de 1,56% e severidade máxima de 5,13%. Todos os tratamentos com fungicidas proporcionaram ganhos de produção em relação à testemunha. **Apoio Financeiro:** Parte do projeto aprovado no Edital 064/2008 CNPq/MAFA

03.095

Sensitivity of *Colletotrichum magna* and *C. gloeosporioides* to tebuconazole and thiophanate-methyl Nascimento, R. J.¹; Santos, R. R.¹; Cardoso, C. R.¹; Galvão, S. R.¹; Oliveira, S. A. S.¹; Maffia, L. A.¹; Mizubuti, E. S. G.¹ - ¹UFV - Fitopatologia. E-mail: rojnascimento@gmail.com. Sensibilidade de *Colletotrichum magna* e *C. gloeosporioides* a tebuconazole e tiofanato metílico

The rot complex caused by *Colletotrichum* species in papaya fruit is the cause of severe losses during postharvest. Our previous work reports on *C. magna* (CM) and *C. gloeosporioides* (CG) as the main causal agents of papaya anthracnose, chocolate spot, and stem-end rot in Brazil. Management of the rot complex heavily relies on applications of site-specific fungicides. The aim of this work was to assess the in vitro sensitivity to tebuconazole (TE) and thiophanate-methyl (TM). A total of 37 isolates (36 CM and 1 CG) were analyzed to TE sensitivity and 24 (23 CM and 1 CG) to TM. A plug of mycelium was deposited on PDA amended with 0, 0.01, 0.1, 1, 10, or 100 µg of a.i. mL⁻¹, and plates were kept at 25°C for 5 days, in the dark. Mycelial radial growth was accessed, plotted against the logarithm of fungicide concentration and the ED50 was estimated through regression analysis. All isolates of both species were sensitive to TE and the ED50 ranged from 0.064 to 1.09 µg mL⁻¹. For TM all CG isolates were sensitive in concentrations below 1 µg mL⁻¹ whereas all CM isolates were not inhibited by the maximum dose. **Apoio financeiro:** FAPEMIG, CNPq.

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Sensitivity of *Mycosphaerella fijiensis* to the fungicides tebuconazole and thiophanate-methyl Gomes, L. I. S.¹; Bibiano, L. B. J.¹; Oliveira, S. A. S.¹; Galvão, S. R.¹; Silva, G. F.²; Hanada, R. E.³; Gasparotto, L.²; Maffia, L. A.¹; Mizubuti, E. S. G.¹ - ¹Universidade Federal de Viçosa - Departamento de Fitopatologia; ²Embrapa - Fitopatologia; ³Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia - INPA - Agronomia - CPCA. E-mail: lahyre.gomes@ufv.br. Sensibilidade de *Mycosphaerella fijiensis* aos fungicidas tebuconazole e tiofanato metílico.

The black leaf streak disease caused by *Mycosphaerella fijiensis* (anamorph: *Pseudocercospora fijiensis*) is the most devastating disease of bananas and fungicide applications are the most effective control measure. The objective of this work was to evaluate the sensitivity of *M. fijiensis* to the fungicides tebuconazole and thiophanate-methyl. The isolates were grown in liquid medium for 10 days at 25°C at 120 rpm, and 0.35g of mycelium was transferred to 10 ml of 2X PD liquid medium. Sensitivity of 15 isolates to tebuconazole (0; 0.01; 0.03; 0.10; 1.0; 3.0; 10 µg/mL of a.i.) and 32 isolates to thiophanate-methyl (0; 0.1; 1.0; 10.0; 100; 1000; 10000 µg/mL of a.i.) was evaluated using a suspension of mycelium fragments placed in wells of Elisa plates with fungicide suspension and kept at 25°C. The absorbance was recorded using a photometer at 450 nm at the beginning and after 7 days of incubation. The ED50 was estimated using linear regression. For thiophanate-methyl the number of isolates in the ED50 classes 0.01-1.0; 1.1-10; 11-100, and > 100 µg/mL were 4, 9, 5, and 14, respectively. For tebuconazole the number of isolates in the ED50 classes 0.01-0.1; 0.11 - 1; and > 1.0 µg/mL were 5, 5, and 5, respectively. **Apoio Financeiro:** CNPq, FAPEMIG.

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CPAA- 23011-1

Tropical Plant Pathology 35 (Suplemento), agosto 2010

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