



## CONTROLE QUÍMICO

1203

### Sensitivity of isolates of *Mycosphaerella fijiensis* to multi-site fungicides

(Sensibilidade de isolados de *Mycosphaerella fijiensis* a fungicidas multi-sítios)

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Multi-site fungicides play an important role in the control and management of Sigatoka diseases. The main protectant or contact multi-site action fungicides used to control Black Sigatoka are dithiocarbamates and chlorothalonil (CL). The objective of this work was to evaluate the sensitivity of isolates of *M. fijiensis* to mancozeb (MZ) and CL. *In vitro* tests were conducted using mycelial plugs (4mm in diameter) excised from 15-day-old colonies and placed upside down in the center of Petri dishes containing potato-dextrose agar plates amended with different concentrations of CL or MZ (0; 0.1; 1; 10; 100; 1000 µg of a.i./ml). After 15 days of incubation at 25°C, colony diameter was measured in two perpendicular directions and the diameter of the original plug was subtracted. For each isolate, 5 replicate plates were used for each fungicide concentration. The effective concentration to reduce colony growth by 50% (EC<sub>50</sub> value) for both fungicides was estimated using linear regression. For MZ, the EC<sub>50</sub> for most isolates ranged from 0.09 to >1000 µg/ml, and for CL from 1.3 to 53.7 µg/ml. There is no evidence of lack of sensitivity to either CL or MZ.

Hospedeiro: *Musa spp.*, bananeira

Patógeno: *Mycosphaerella fijiensis*

Doença: Sigatoka-negra da bananeira

Área: Controle químico

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