

RESISTANCE OF IRRIGATED-RICE CULTIVARS TO THE ROOT-LESION NEMATODE *PRATYLENCHUS ZEA* (Resistencia de variedades de arroz bajo riego al nematodo lesionador *Pratylenchus zea*).

Cesar B. Gomes¹, Israel Lima-Medina²,
Chaiane B. Signorini³, and Lúcia Somavilla⁴
Corresponding author: cesar.bauer@cpact.embrapa.br

¹Embrapa Clima Temperado, C.P. 354, 96010-971, Pelotas-RS, Brazil.

²PPGFS/FAEM/Ufpel, Pelotas-RS, Brazil.

³Graduated student/Cnpq, Embrapa Clima Temperado, Pelotas-RS, Brazil.

⁴Fapeg/Embrapa Clima Temperado, Pelotas-RS, Brazil.

Considering the economic importance of the rice production in Southern Brazil, the reaction of eight commercial irrigated rice genotypes, currently cultivated in the Rio Grande do Sul state, were evaluated for resistance to *Pratylenchus zea*. Seedlings of the different cultivars maintained in pots with sterilized soil, were inoculated with 800 *P. zea*/plant. The experiment was carried out under greenhouse conditions in a completely randomized design with six replications and sorghum '5067' plants were used as control. Ninety days after inoculation, the number of nematodes in the roots and soil of each replication was determined in order to calculate the nematode reproduction factor ($RF = \text{final population} / \text{initial population}$) in the different genetic materials. 'BR-IRGA 417', 'BR-IRGA 422CL', 'BR-IRGA 420' and 'PUITA SL' rice cultivars were susceptible ($FR > 1,00$) to *P. zea* while 'BRS QUERÊNCIA', 'BRS7 TAIM', 'BRS PELOTAS' and 'BR-IRGA 410' were considered resistant to the nematode ($FR < 1,00$) as compared to the control ($FR = 71,32$).