

Reação de genótipos de soja diferenciadores à ferrugem da soja coletada no Brasil entre 2011 e 2014 / Reaction of soybean differential genotypes to soybean rust collected in Brazil from 2011 to 2014. M. Kato¹; R.M.Souares²; H. Akamatsu³; N. Yamanaka¹. ¹JIRCAS, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-8686, Japan. ²Embrapa Soja, Londrina, Paraná. ³NARC, Tsukuba, Ibaraki, Japan.

Asian soybean rust (ASR) is one of the important diseases which reduce soybean yield. Most economic control measure of the disease is the use of genetic resistance. To effectiveness of resistance genes to ASR, soybean reactions of differential genotypes were monitored during four cropping seasons from 2010/11 to 2013/14. Samples of leaflets infected with rust were collected from soybean fields in states of Rio Grande do Sul, Paraná, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso, Goiás, Distrito Federal and Rondônia. Sixteen differential genotypes (18 in 2012/13 and 2013/14) for soybean rust, having resistance gene, *Rpp1-Rpp6*, *Rpp2+Rpp4+Rpp5*, and without resistance genes were inoculated with urediniospores collected from 19 samples. Soybean reaction was rated approximately 14 days after inoculation based on the number of uredinia per lesion and sporulation level. There was no clear evidence of geographical and temporal differentiation. Of the sixteen differentials used for all seasons, Shiranui (*Rpp5*), PI 587855 (*Rpp1-b*), PI 587880A (*Rpp1-b*), PI 587905 (*Rpp1-b*) and PI 594767A (*Rpp1-b*) showed a resistant reaction to half or more of samples throughout the period. No6-12 having *Rpp2+Rpp4+Rpp5* was resistant to all the samples collected 2012/13 and 2013/14. There was a tendency that PI 459025 (*Rpp4*) increased the proportion of resistant reactions over the period.

Palavras-chave: *Glycine max*, , *Phakopsora pachyrhizi*, resistência