

Evaluation of black leaf streak disease in banana genotypes in the savannah of Roraima – Brazil / Avaliação da sigatoka-negra em genótipos de banana no cerrado de Roraima. D. A. SCHURT¹; G. R. SOUZA¹. ¹Embrapa Roraima/ Rodovia BR 174, Km 8, Distrito Industrial, Caixa Postal: 133, CEP 69301-970, Boa Vista, RR. E-mail: daniel.schurt@embrapa.br.

The banana crop in Roraima is extremely important for small farmers and is essentially familiar. The black leaf streak disease caused by the fungus *Mycosphaerella fijiensis* is the most destructive disease of banana, causing leaf spots that quickly coalesce to necrotic areas that cause the reduction of photosynthetic capacity of the plant. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the black leaf streak disease in banana genotypes in the savannah area of Roraima, Brazil. Seedlings from tissue culture were planted in July 2012 in the experimental area of Embrapa Roraima, Mucajaí/RR. It was used double rows spaced 3 x 2 x 1.8 m. The severity of the leaves was assessed every 15 days during January to December 2014. With the severity data were calculated area under the disease progress curve (UADPC). To assess the severity it was used the diagrammatic key of Stover (1971). The experimental design was randomized blocks with five replications and four plants per plot. It were used the following genotypes: Caipira, FHIA 18, Garantida, Grand Naine, Silk, FHIA Maravilha, PA 42-44, PA 94-01, Thap Maeo, YB-42-47, Pacovan Comum, Silver-dwarf, Princess, Gold, Silver, Preciosa, Terra-Maranhão and Vitória. Data were subjected to analysis of variance and means compared by Tukey test ($P < 0.05$). The genotypes that presented the highest UADPC to black leaf streak were Grande Naine (46), Silver (38), Silk (41) and YB-42-47 (38). The genotypes that showed more resistance were Caipira (14), FHIA 18 (23) and PA94-01(25).

Palavras-chave: *Musa* sp., *Mycosphaerella fijiensis*, Fungo