



MELHORAMENTO GENÉTICO

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Avaliação de diferentes metodologias de seleção para resistência à podridão radicular da mandioca causada por *Fusarium* sp. em condições controladas.

(Evaluation of different screening methodologies for resistance to cassava root rot cause by *Fusarium* sp. in controlled conditions).

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The root rot complex is one of the most hazardous disease of cassava in the Brazilian Northeast region, and can be attributed to many pathogens, including oomycetes and fungus as *Fusarium* sp. The search for resistance to this disease is the main objective of the cassava development programs worldwide. The aim of this study was to define the best screening methodology for evaluation of cassava to root rot (CRR), caused by *Fusarium* sp., under controlled conditions. Among the methods described in the literature, three were selected: (i) inoculation of cassava root slice, (ii) inoculation of stem cuttings, and (iii) inoculation in the whole root. One year cassava plant parts of two cultivars considered resistant (Aramaris and Kiriris), one susceptible (Caravelas), and three with unknown level of susceptibility (Mani Branca, Fécula Branca and Verdinha) were used in completely randomized experimental design, with 5 replicates, and three pieces (root slice, stem cuttings and whole root) each replicate, inoculated with spore suspension of *Fusarium* sp. adjusted to 2×10^5 macroconidia . mL⁻¹. Differences on disease level were accessed by measurement of lesioned area by digital image analysis. All results were submitted to variance analysis. The best results in this study were obtained trough of the whole root method evaluated 10 days after inoculation.

Hospedeiro: *Manihotis esculenta*, mandioca

Patógeno: *Fusarium* sp.

Doença: Podridão radicular da mandioca

Área: Melhoramento Genético