

008.011 Chemical control of white mold (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*) on soybean in Brazil

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Brazil produces almost 24% of the soybean in the world. White mold caused by *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* is one of the most important soybean diseases in Brazil, causing losses up to 70% and affecting about 5 million hectares in the country. To control the disease efficiently in infested fields is necessary to adopt some integrated measures, like mulching with grass crops, biological and chemical control, seed treatment with fungicides, crop rotation with non hosts, choosing cultivars with scarce canopy and short flowering period, avoiding high plant populations and cleaning machinery and vehicles. A network of trials for evaluating fungicides efficiency by foliar sprays has been carried out since 2008 in several Brazilian regions. Crboxamides, benzimidazoles, phenylpyridinamine, dicarboximides and mixture of carboxamide with strobilurine were tested. The fungicides with highest levels of control were fluazinam and procymidone sprayed alone or in combination with carbendazim or thiophanate-methyl, ranging from two to four sprayings at intervals of 10 days, starting at the R1 stage of plant development (early flowering). Fluopyram and boscalid+dimoxystrobin were as efficient as fluazinam and procymidone but are still under registration for use in Brazil.