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**BRAZILIAN ISOLATES OF *Monilinia fructicola* DO NOT SHOW REDUCED SENSITIVITY TO IPRODIONE FUNGICIDE.** P.S.S. DUTRA<sup>1</sup>; L. L. MAY DE MIO<sup>2</sup>. Universidade Federal do Paraná (UFPR), R. dos Funcionários, 1540. <sup>1</sup>pameladutra92@gmail.com; <sup>2</sup> maydemio@gmail.com

The dicarboximide fungicide iprodione has been used in peach orchards for a long time to control brown rot, and there are no studies on sensitivity to *Monilinia fructicola* Brazilian isolates. This work aimed to verify the occurrence of isolates with reduced sensitivity to this product, evaluating 172 isolates from São Paulo, Paraná and Rio Grande do Sul states collected from 2003 to 2017. The isolates were discriminated at 5  $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$  ratio of iprodione, and those with micelial growth equal or greater than 50% relative to the control would be resistant according to the international literature.  $\text{EC}_{50}$  values were estimated for a subpopulation of 12 isolates. No resistant phenotype at the discriminatory dose of 5  $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$  was found in the *M. fructicola* population.  $\text{EC}_{50}$  of the isolates ranged from 0.11 to 1,34  $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ . None of the tested isolates had  $\text{EC}_{50}$  values at the levels associated with resistance to iprodione, showing that this product should integrate disease management programs to prevent the population, already reported as resistant to other fungicides, to establish themselves.