

ISBN 978-85-66836-17-2

Sclerotinia sclerotiorum DETECTION BY PDA MEDIUM METHOD ON OILSEED RAPE SEEDS. <u>Grabicoski, EMG¹²³</u>; Berger Neto, A²; Jaccoud Filho, DS¹; Henneberg, L²; Pierre, MLC²; Lamana, LM²; Teixeira, AP²; Orlonski, AC²..¹Universidade Estadual de Maringá (State University of Maringá), Mariná, PR, Brazil; ²Universidade Estadual de Ponta Grossa (State University of Ponta Grossa), Ponta Grossa, PR, Brazil. ³Scholarship CAPES/Fundação Araucária. Email: dj1002@uepg.br. Detecção de *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* em sementes de canola por meio do método de meio de BDA.

Sclerotinia sclerotiorum has caused great losses in oilseed rape crops, being the seed an important mean of disease dissemination. The disease incidence and severity of forty-eight plots were analyzed on field. One sample with 400 "seeds" was analyzed each plot, to evaluate its contamination level with *S. sclerotiorum*, by using the "PDA medium" after 14 and 30 days of incubation. The seeds were superficially disinfested with sodium hypochlorite 1% before platting. The disease incidences observed at field ranged from 0 to 25%, and the severity from 0 to 85%. However, the fungus was not detected in the seed samples evaluated, neither after 14 and 30 days of incubation. The 48 samples did not presented any seed contaminated by the method used up to 30 days of incubation, even in the seeds samples from plots with the highest incidence and severity levels. This result may indicate that the disease contamination level on seeds is not proportional to its incidence and severity on field and/or, the contamination in these samples was only superficially (eliminated by the disinfestation process) or, the method used is not sensible enough to detect *S. sclerotiorum* on oilseed rape seeds.

**Keywords:** White Mold. Dissemination. *Brassica napus*.