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Sclerotinia sclerotiorum MYCELIAL CONTAMINATION INCIDENCE IN SOYBEAN COMMERCIAL SEED LOTS ON 2013/2014 SEASON. / Incidência de contaminação micelial de *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* em lotes comerciais de sementes de soja na safra 2013/2014 / E.M.G.Grabicoski[123]; D.S.Jaccoud-Filho[2]; L.Henneberg[2]; R.R. Castro[2]; A.P.Teixeira[2]; L.M.Lamana[2]; A.C.Orlonski[2]. [1]Universidade Estadual de Maringá (UEM), Dpto de Agronomia, CEP 87020-900, Maringá, PR; [1]Universidade Estadual de Ponta Grossa (UEPG), Dpto de Fitotecnia e Fitossanidade, CEP 84030-900, Ponta Grossa, PR; [3]Bolsa CAPES/Fundação Araucária. E-mail: e.grabicoski@gmail.com

Sclerotinia sclerotiorum, agent of the disease known as white mold, has caused great losses in soybean crops all over the world. The seeds are an important mean of the pathogen dissemination and may contain internal mycelium contamination. Considering the potencial of each contaminated seed to originate one sclerotia and its one apothecium, a single contaminated seed may represent a new disease focus capable of releasing around 2 million ascospores in the area. The aim of this work was to evaluate the incidence level of *S. sclerotiorum* in soybean seeds produced in the 2013/2014 season. Forty-six commercial seed lots samples, produced in the season 2013/2014, were collected at Paraná State. The S. sclerotiorum incidence of the seed lots were analyzed by paper-roll method modified to detect *S. sclerotiorum*, according to the Handbook of Seed Analysis (BRASIL, Manual de Análise Sanitária de Sementes, 2009, 200p.), with three replicates of 400 seeds to each sample. The fungi incidence was observed in seven samples, where only one showed two replicates contaminated and the others six samples only one replicate. The incidence level in the contaminated seed samples ranged from 0.08 to 1.75% on average (1 to 21 seeds in three replicates of 400 total seeds). This result indicate that around 15% of commercial seed lots analyzed showed internal mycelium contamination of *S. sclerotiorum*. Even some seed lots are with low contamination level (less than one per 400 seeds), the detection of any contaminated seed in seed lots is important, which should receive special attention to avoid the dissemination of such pathogen and to the white mold management.

Key words: White mold; *Glycine max*; Seed pathology; Dissemination.