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Sclerotinia sclerotiorum INCIDENCE IN SOYBEAN SEEDS SAMPLES IN PARANÁ STATE FOR THREE SEASONS. Grabicoski, EMG¹²; Jaccoud Filho, DS¹; Henneberg, L¹; Castro, RR; Lamana, LM¹; Teixeira, AP¹; Orlonski, AC¹. ¹Universidade Estadual de Maringá (State University of Maringá), Maringá, PR, Brazil; ²Universidade Estadual de Ponta Grossa (State University of Ponta Grossa), Ponta Grossa, PR, Brazil. ²Scholarship CAPES/Fundação Araucária. Email: dj1002@uepg.br. Incidência de *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* em sementes de soja no Estado do Paraná por três safras.

Sclerotinia sclerotiorum has caused great losses in soybean crops, being the seed an important mean of disease dissemination. The disease incidence in soybean seeds samples, from Parana State, were analyzed during three seasons, by at least two of the three methods recommended: Paper roll, Blotter test and Neon-S. From season 2011/12, 2012/13 and 2013/14 were analyzed 59, 10 and 46 seed lots, from nine, two and seven seeds companies, respectively. A large number of samples did not present contamination by *S. sclerotiorum*. But many were contaminated by the fungus. The disease incidence levels observed in the seeds lots ranged from 0 to 4,4%, 0 to 0,4% and 0 to 0,8% (in average), and contaminated seed lots observed by company ranged from 0 to 80%, 0 to 33% and 0 to 75%, to season 2011/12, 2012/13 and 2014/15, respectively. The amount of contaminated seed lots observed in the season 2011/12 was 28,2%, and to season 2012/13 and 2013/14 were 16,5 and 20,9%, respectively. The incidence average level observed to each season analyzed were 0,35, 0,07 and 0,07% to season 2011/12, 2012/13 and 2013/14, respectively. These data pointed that many seed lots were contaminated by *S. sclerotiorum*, by internally contaminated seed, even the amount of contaminated seed lots and the level of contamination of them by *S. sclerotiorum* during the last seasons has been reducing. It was possible to observe that the potential of dissemination of the pathogen via internally contaminated soybean seeds is high and that they present great importance in the epidemiology and, consequently, in the strategies of management and control of the disease. Therefore, the analysis of the sanitary quality of soybean seeds for the detection of the pathogen is of great importance for a correct diagnosis of the same and to enable its correct management.

Key words: White Mold. Dissemination. *Brassica napus*.