ISBN: 978-85-66836-25-7

OCCURRENCE OF *Pratylenchus zeae* AND *Meloidogyne* spp. IN DRIP-IRRIGATED SUGARCANE CULTIVARS. Cultivares de cana-de-açúcar irrigadas via gotejamento e ocorrência de *Pratylenchus zeae* e *Meloidogyne* spp. Guireli, G.H.[1]; Alves, T.L.[1,2]; Nascimento, D.D.[1,3]; Ferreira Junior, R.[1]; Barbosa, J.A.[1,2]; Dalri, A.B.[1]; Zanini, J.R.[1]; Soares, P.L.M.[1]. [1]LabNema (Laboratório de Nematologia), UNESP. [2]PPG em Agronomia (Ciência do Solo), UNESP. [3]PPG em Agronomia (Entomologia Agrícola), UNESP. E-mail: gustavoguireli10@gmail.com Apoio: Capes 001.

Plant-parasitic nematodes are responsible for significant productivity losses in sugarcane plantations. This study aimed to evaluate the susceptibility of sugarcane cultivars under different drip-irrigation regimes to *Pratylenchus zeae* and *Meloidogyne* spp. The experiment was conducted on the experimental farm of UNESP (Jaboticabal, SP). Nematological analyses were performed at LabNema. A partially balanced incomplete block design was used, with 12 blocks and 2 factors: sugarcane cultivars (CTC 4, IACSP93-3046, RB86-7515, IACSP95-5000, and IAC91-1099) and irrigation regimes (rainfed, deficit irrigation, and supplemental irrigation). Soil and root samples were collected 90 days after the third ratoon and examined for the presence of nematodes. Data were subjected to analysis of variance and *t*-test using SAS®. Deficit irrigation favored the development of *Meloidogyne* spp. in the soil, particularly for cultivars CTC 4 and IACSP95-5000. *Meloidogyne* spp. infection was not observed in the roots of any cultivar. No differences were observed in the prevalence of *P. zeae* in the soil, regardless of cultivar or irrigation regime. In the roots, *P. zeae* populations were higher in IACSP95-5000 and RB86-7515 under rainfed and supplemental irrigation conditions, respectively, and in the other cultivars under deficit irrigation conditions. Deficit irrigation may favor the development of *P. zeae* and *Meloidogyne* spp. in sugarcane plantations.