Epidemiological Measurements in Banana Genotypes Inoculated with *Mycosphaerella musicola*

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In order to define the most important variables in disease progression, it is necessary to know the details of the monocycle of the pathogen. Incubation periods and establishment of Sigatoka leaf spot, caused by Mycosphaerella musicola, are strongly influenced by climatic factors and by genotype. Therefore, in this study, evaluations consisted of variables of the monocycle of two isolates of M. musicola originating from Lavras-Minas Gerais state and Cruz das Almas-Bahia state. The dynamics of infection were registered in different banana genotypes ('Grande Naine', 'Prata Anã', 'Calypso', 'Preciosa', 'Japira' and 'PA-4244') which were artificially inoculated in leaves 1 and 2. Aftre inoculation, plants were kept inside a greenhouse at Embrapa Cassava and Fruits. The shorter incubation and latency periods were found in susceptible cultivars ('Grande Naine' and 'Prata Anã'); 'Grande Naine' was the most susceptible cultivar, showing the largest areas under the disease severity progression curve, confirming its susceptibility to Sigatoka leaf spot. Resistant genotypes, 'Preciosa', 'Japira' and 'PA-4244', are promising for commercial plantations in regions with favourable climatic conditions for the development of Sigatoka leaf spot. Although the experiments were carried out at different periods of the year, the strain from Cruz das Almas was more aggressive compared to the one from Lavras-MG.

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