

Resistance to *Sclerotium rolfsii* and *Phoma arachidicola* in the U.S. Mini-core Collection

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Sclerotium rolfsii is one of the most destructive pathogens of peanut, causing the disease collectively known as southern blight, stem rot, and white mold. To identify resistant germplasm, 71 of the 112 accessions comprising the U.S. peanut mini-core collection were evaluated in the field for resistance to *S. rolfsii* in 2016 and 2017. Susceptible cultivar Georgia-06G, and resistant cultivars Georgia-03L and Georgia-07W, were included for reference. Entries were grown in two-row plots, each 1.8-m wide and 4.6-m long, using a randomized complete block design with three replications. Relatively levels of southern blight were observed in both years with 6% and 16% disease incidence in Georgia-06G in 2016 and 2017, respectively. Mean disease incidence over both years in Georgia-03L and Georgia-07W were 3% and 2%, respectively. Mini-core entries ranged from 19% to 0% disease incidence in 2017, the year with higher levels of southern blight. High levels of web blotch, caused by *Phoma arachidicola*, were observed in 2017, with thirteen mini-core accessions exhibiting between 37% and 60% percent web blotch. Thirty-nine accessions and the three commercial cultivars had less than 10% web blotch. These results may help plant breeders seeking sources of resistance to *Sclerotium rolfsii* and *Phoma arachidicola*.