

Phenotyping of QoI Sensitivity in *Aspergillus* section *Nigri* from Peanut Fields in Georgia.

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Crown rot, caused by *Aspergillus* section *Nigri*, is a highly destructive disease of peanut (*Arachis hypogaea*) seed and seedlings. Control of crown rot relies heavily on seed treatment with azoxystrobin, a quinone outside inhibitor (QoI), and problems with crown rot even when seed or in-furrow applications of azoxystrobin were used have increased in recent years. Reductions of sensitivity have been reported in other pathosystems and previously we found mutations in isolates of the pathogen that are associated with QoI resistance. Given the high dependence of azoxystrobin as seed treatment, reductions in sensitivity of *Aspergillus* section *Nigri* populations to azoxystrobin are suspected. In 2017, 288 isolates were collected from seed and seedlings across the state of Georgia. The field isolates were screened against ten concentrations of azoxystrobin amended APDA plates ranging from 0.001 µg/ml to 30 µg/ml for spore germination. Responses of the isolates to rate of azoxystrobin and correlation with mutations in the cytochrome b gene will be discussed. Dependence on azoxystrobin as seed treatment may be selecting for the occurrence of non-sensitive isolates, which can contribute to the reduced fungicide efficacy observed in the field.