Fungicide sensitivity of *Sclerotium rolfsii* isolates from Florida peanut fields.

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Fungicides are a critical component of peanut disease management systems in the Southeastern U.S. Typical spray programs will vary between peanut producing regions exposing populations to different seasonal doses of fungicides. The objective of this study was to compare the sensitivity *Sclerotium rolfsii* isolates from different Florida peanut production regions to five separate fungicide products. A total of 15 isolates were collected from 6 counties in Florida during the 2012 growing season. A mycelia growth assay for each isolate was conducted using potato dextrose agar amended with 5, 1, 0.5, 0.1, 0.05, 0.01, 0.005, 0.001, 0.0005, and 0.0001 μg of fungicide per μl of media. An actively growing mycelial plug of *S. rolfsii* was inoculated on the amended media plates and incubated at 26°C for 48 hours in complete darkness. After incubation, digital images of the plates were collected and colony areas were measured using the software KLONK. Preliminary results indicate that the 15 isolates varied in their sensitivity to the Proline (prothioconazole). Further analysis is being conducted on the 4 other fungicide products, but initial observations indicate that their results will be similar to Proline. These results indicate the importance of better understanding *S. rolfsii*‘s diversity in order to develop integrated management systems specific to the region’s population.