

VOL VII

AGRÁRIAS

PESQUISA E INOVAÇÃO NAS CIÊNCIAS QUE
ALIMENTAM O MUNDO

EDUARDO EUGÊNIO
SPERS
(Organizador)

 EDITORA
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 EDITORA
ARTEMIS

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APRESENTAÇÃO

As Ciências Agrárias são um campo de estudo multidisciplinar por excelência, e um dos mais profícuos em termos de pesquisas e aprimoramento técnico. A demanda mundial por alimentos e a crescente degradação ambiental impulsionam a busca constante por soluções sustentáveis de produção e por medidas visando à preservação e recuperação dos recursos naturais.

A obra **Agrárias: Pesquisa e Inovação nas Ciências que Alimentam o Mundo** compila pesquisas atuais e extremamente relevantes, apresentadas em linguagem científica de fácil entendimento. Na coletânea, o leitor encontrará textos que tratam dos sistemas produtivos em seus diversos aspectos, além de estudos que exploram diferentes perspectivas ou abordagens sobre a planta, o meio ambiente, o animal, o homem, o social e sobre a gestão.

Este Volume VII traz 29 artigos de estudiosos de diversos países: são 20 trabalhos de autores da Argentina, Colômbia, Cuba, Equador, Espanha, Japão, México e Portugal e nove trabalhos de pesquisadores brasileiros, divididos em quatro eixos temáticos.

Os doze títulos que compõem o eixo temático **Sistemas de Produção Sustentável e Agroecologia** apresentam estudos sobre diferentes formas de se diminuir, reverter ou harmonizar as consequências da atividade humana sobre o meio ambiente ou desenvolvem temas relativos à importância do solo e da água para a manutenção dos ecossistemas.

Nove trabalhos versam sobre **Sistemas de Produção Vegetal** e os últimos oito capítulos tratam de temas variados dentro do eixo temático **Sistemas de Produção Animal e Veterinária**.

Desejo a todos uma proveitosa leitura!

Eduardo Eugênio Spers

SUMÁRIO

SISTEMAS DE PRODUÇÃO SUSTENTÁVEL E AGROECOLOGIA

CAPÍTULO 1..... 1

SUSTENTABILIDADE DA FERTILIZAÇÃO FOSFATADA: FONTES ALTERNATIVAS DE FÓSFORO COMO FERTILIZANTES AGRÍCOLAS

Carmo Horta

António Canatário Duarte

 https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_1812215141

CAPÍTULO 2..... 15

EFEITO DAS ÁRVORES SOBRE AS CARACTERÍSTICAS DO SOLO NO ECOSSISTEMA DE MONTADO: ESTUDO DE CASO

João Serrano

 https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_1812215142

CAPÍTULO 3..... 29

MUCUNA PRURIENS L, DC. VAR. UTILIS (WALL. EX WIGHT), BAKER EX BURCK, 1893. UNA OPCIÓN PARA EL MANEJO SOSTENIBLE DE SACCHARUM SPP

Roberto A. Arévalo

Edmilson J. Ambrosano

Edna I. Bertoncini

Lourdes U. Arévalo

Sergio S. García

Yaniuska González

Fabrizio Rossi

Armando Álvarez

 https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_1812215143

CAPÍTULO 4..... 37

OLIVICULTURA – O DESAFIO DA SUSTENTABILIDADE

Maria Isabel Patanita

Alexandra Tomaz

Manuel Patanita

 https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_1812215144

CAPÍTULO 5..... 49

SPATIALLY EXPLICIT MODEL FOR ANAEROBIC CO-DIGESTION FACILITIES
LOCATION AND PRE-DIMENSIONING IN NORTHWEST PORTUGAL

Renata D'arc Coura
Joaquim Mamede Alonso
Ana Cristina Rodrigues
Ana Isabel Ferraz
Nuno Mouta
Renato Silva
António Guerreiro de Brito

 https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_1812215145

CAPÍTULO 6..... 63

PAPEL DA AGRICULTURA NA CONSERVAÇÃO E AMPLIAÇÃO DA BIODIVERSIDADE
DE FAUNA SILVESTRE NOS CANAVIAIS SOB MANEJO ECOLÓGICO

José Roberto Miranda

 https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_1812215146

CAPÍTULO 7.....70

CARACTERIZACIÓN MEDIANTE INDICADORES AGROECOLÓGICOS DE SISTEMAS
DE PRODUCCIÓN CAMPESINO PARA EL FORTALECIMIENTO ALIMENTARIO

Gustavo Adolfo Alegría Fernández

 https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_1812215147

CAPÍTULO 8..... 81

METODOLOGIAS ALTERNATIVAS DE APRENDIZAGEM: ESTUDO ETNOBOTÂNICO
EM QUINTAIS URBANOS

Angelo Gabriel Mendes Cordeiro
Elisa dos Santos Cardoso
Marraiane Ana da Silva
Patrícia Ana de Souza Fagundes
Edimilson Leonardo Ferreira
Gerlando da Silva Barros
Vantuir Pereira da Silva
Celia Regina Araújo Soares Lopes
Ana Aparecida Bandini Rossi

 https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_1812215148

CAPÍTULO 9..... 96

SISTEMAS DE PRODUÇÃO DE MUDAS NATIVAS NA REGIÃO DO VALE DO RIBEIRA, SÃO PAULO: DESAFIOS E POTENCIALIDADES

Lucas Florêncio Mariano
Bruna Schmidt Gemim
Francisca Alcivânia de Melo Silva
Ocimar José Baptista Bim

 https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_1812215149

CAPÍTULO 10..... 109

COMPORTAMENTO HIDROLÓGICO E EROSIÃO HÍDRICA NUMA PEQUENA BACIA HIDROGRÁFICA COM USO AGRO-FLORESTAL, EM CONDIÇÕES MEDITERRÂNICAS

António Canatário Duarte
Carmo Horta

 https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_18122151410

CAPÍTULO 11..... 120

ACUMULACIÓN, CONCENTRACIÓN Y DESPOJO DEL AGUA SISTEMA DE RIEGO SAN JOSÉ, URCUQUÍ – ECUADOR

Jorge Armando Flores Ruíz
Hugo Orlando Paredes Rodríguez
Fabio Elton Cruz Góngora
José Gabriel Carvajal Benavides
Raúl Clemente Cevallos Calapi
Rocío Guadalupe León Carlosama

 https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_18122151411

CAPÍTULO 12.....132

BALANÇO HIDROLÓGICO E TRANSPORTE DE AGROQUÍMICOS PARA A BACIA HIDROGRÁFICA DA LAGOA DAS FURNAS, S. MIGUEL AÇORES

José Carlos Goulart Fontes
Juan Carlos Santamarta Cerezal

 https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_18122151412

CAPÍTULO 13..... 146

IDENTIFICATION AND INHERITANCE OF THE FIRST GENE (Rdc1) OF RESISTANCE TO SOYBEAN STEM CANKER (*Diaporthe phaseolorum var. caulivora*)

Alejandra María Peruzzo
Rosanna Nora Pioli
Facundo Ezequiel Hernández
Leonardo Daniel Ploper
Guillermo Raúl Pratta

 https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_18122151413

CAPÍTULO 14.....156

EFECTO DE LA APLICACIÓN DE YESO EN EL CULTIVO DE GIRASOL (*Helianthus annuus*) Y MAÍZ (*Zea mays*) EN UN SUELO OXISOL (*Rhodic Kandiodox*), YGUAZÚ, ALTO PARANA, PARAGUAY

Kentaro Tomita

 https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_18122151414

CAPÍTULO 15..... 169

EFECTO DE CUATRO NIVELES DE NITRÓGENO EN EL CULTIVO DE ARROZ DE SECANO EN DIFERENTES TIPOS DE SUELO

Kentaro Tomita

 https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_18122151415

CAPÍTULO 16.....179

EFEITO SOBRE RENDIMENTO DE GRÃO DE MILHO E AS PROPRIEDADES QUÍMICAS DO SOLO PELA INCORPORAÇÃO DE CULTURAS REPRESENTANTES PARA ADUBAÇÃO VERDE EM UM LATOSSOLO (OXISSOLO) VELMELHO ESCURO DE BRASIL

Kentaro Tomita

 https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_18122151416

CAPÍTULO 17 189

EVALUACIÓN DE LA PRODUCTIVIDAD DEL HONGO *PLEUROTUS OSTREATUS* CULTIVADO EN RESIDUOS AGRÍCOLAS TÍPICOS DE LA PROVINCIA BOLÍVAR – ECUADOR

María Bernarda Ruilova Cueva

Omar Martínez Mora

Fernando Cobos Mora

 https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_18122151417

CAPÍTULO 18 201

OBTENCIÓN DE HARINA NO CONVENCIONAL A PARTIR DEL EXOCARPO DE LA NARANJA VALENCIA (*Citrus x sinensis*) Y BAGAZO DE PIÑA CRIOLLA (*Ananas comosus*) PARA APLICACIÓN EN LA INDUSTRIA PASTELERA EN EL DEPARTAMENTO DE SANTANDER

Luz Elena Ramírez Gómez

Leidy Andrea Carreño Castaño

Héctor Julio Paz Díaz

Mónica María Pacheco Valderrama

Sandra Milena Montesino

Cristian Giovanny Palencia Blanco

Karen Lorena Bedoya Chavarro

Daniel Francisco Mantilla Mancipe

 https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_18122151418

CAPÍTULO 19219

CARACTERÍSTICAS AGRONÓMICAS E RENDIMIENTO DE GRÃOS DA CULTURA DO MILHO (*Zea mays L.*) SOB DIFERENTES DENSIDADES

Leandro H Lopes

Luã Carlos Perini

Michael Ivan Leubet

Marcos Caraffa

 https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_18122151419

CAPÍTULO 20229

EFICIÊNCIA DE DIFERENTES FUNGICIDAS, COM E SEM APLICAÇÃO SEQUENCIAL DE CARBENDAZIM, NO CONTROLE DA GIBERELA EM TRIGO NO MUNICÍPIO DE PALMEIRA, PR

Wilson Story Venancio
Eduardo Gilberto Dallago
Ibraian Valério Boratto
Jéssica Ellen Chueri Rezende
Robinson Martins Venancio
Vanessa Mikolayczyk Juraski
Vanessa Nathalie Modesto Boratto

 https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_18122151420

CAPÍTULO 21235

COMPOST A BASE DE ALPERUJO COMO PARTE DE UN SUSTRATO EN PLANTINERA DE HORTALIZAS

María Eugenia de Bustos
Dante Carabajal

 https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_18122151421

SISTEMAS DE PRODUÇÃO ANIMAL E VETERINÁRIA

CAPÍTULO 22242

TECNOLOGIAS DE AGRICULTURA DE PRECISÃO: MONITORIZAÇÃO DO EFEITO DAS ÁRVORES SOBRE A PRODUTIVIDADE E SOBRE A QUALIDADE DA PASTAGEM

João Serrano

 https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_18122151422

CAPÍTULO 23255

CARACTERIZACIÓN DE LAS FRACCIONES SÓLIDA Y LÍQUIDA OBTENIDAS MEDIANTE SEPARACIÓN *IN SITU* DE HECES Y ORINA EN CEBO DE CERDOS

Aranzazu Mateos San Juan
Iciar del Campo Hermida
Almudena Rebolé Garrigós
María Luisa Rodríguez Membibre
Ismael Ovejero Rubio

 https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_18122151423

CAPÍTULO 24266

USO DE LA TOMOGRAFÍA COMPUTARIZADA PARA EL DIAGNÓSTICO DE
PATOLOGÍAS RESPIRATORIAS DE VÍAS ALTAS EN EL GANADO OVINO

Cristina Ruiz Cámara
Luis Miguel Ferrer Mayayo
Enrique Castells Pérez

 https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_18122151424

CAPÍTULO 25 277

COEFICIENTE DE TOLERÂNCIA AO CALOR DE CABRAS MISTIÇAS CRIADAS NO
MUNICÍPIO DE CAXIAS – MA

Alex Mikael Carvalho da Silva
Luiz Antonio Silva Figueiredo Filho

 https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_18122151425

CAPÍTULO 26291

INTOXICACIÓN POR PLANTAS EN RUMIANTES: BASES PARA EL DIAGNÓSTICO
CLÍNICO

Hélder Quintas
Carlos Aguiar
Juan José Ramos Antón
Delia Lacasta Lozano
Luis Miguel Ferrer Mayayo

 https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_18122151426

CAPÍTULO 27 306

MARCADORES METABÓLICOS NO PRÉ-PARTO DE OVELHAS DA RAÇA LACAUNE
QUE PODEM INFLUENCIAR NA TRANSFERÊNCIA DE IMUNIDADE PASSIVA DE
CORDEIROS

Domênico Weber Chagas
Manoela Furtado
Juliano Santos Gueretz
Fabiana Moreira
Vanessa Peripolli
Ivan Bianchi
Greyce Kelly Schmitt Reitz
Juahil Martins de Oliveira Júnior
Elizabeth Schwegler

 https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_18122151427

CAPÍTULO 28318

ESTUDO COMPARATIVO DA UTILIZAÇÃO DE TÉCNICAS PARA CONSERVAÇÃO DE PEÇAS ANATÔMICAS QUE SUBSTITUA O USO DO FORMALDEÍDO

Djeniffer de Borba

Elaine Barbosa Muniz

 https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_18122151428

CAPÍTULO 29326

AGRESSIVIDADE EM CÃES DA RAÇA CHOW CHOW NO MUNICÍPIO DE VIÇOSA - MG

Lívia Comastri Castro Silva

Alessandra Sayegh Arreguy Silva

Rogério Pinto

Sérgio Domingues

 https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_18122151429

SOBRE O ORGANIZADOR338

ÍNDICE REMISSIVO339

CAPÍTULO 13

IDENTIFICATION AND INHERITANCE OF THE FIRST GENE (Rdc1) OF RESISTANCE TO SOYBEAN STEM CANKER (*Diaporthe phaseolorum* var. *caulivora*)¹

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ABSTRACT: Two varieties of the fungus *Diaporthe phaseolorum*: var. *meridionalis* (*Dpm*) and var. *caulivora* (*Dpc*) cause soybean

stem canker (SSC). The objective of this study was to identify and characterize the mode of inheritance of *Rdc* genes through a classical Mendelian analysis. Resistant (R) and susceptible (S) genotypes were used to make 288 RxS and 132 RxR crosses, including their reciprocals. Segregating F_2 generations were obtained by self-fertilization of the respective F_1 . The incorporation of codominant molecular markers (Single Nucleotide Polymorphism, SNP) allowed the molecular validation of 48.75% of F_1 heterozygous individuals. Parents (R and S), F_1 individuals, and $F_{2,3}$ families (Progeny Test, PT) from COD 1-258-2 population were inoculated with an isolate of *Dpc* (*Dpc16*), previously identified morphologically and molecularly. The assay showed 21 $F_{2,3}$ families categorized as R, 42 segregated R and S, and 11 as S. Particularly, this F_3 population showed 466 individuals R and 274 S. The chi-square goodness of fit test verified that phenotypic segregation for individual plants in F_3 adjusted to a 5:3 ratio (R:S) and the PT results corresponded to the genotypic ratios (1RR: 2Rr: 1rr) of F_2 individuals. Results allowed the identification of a major resistance gene of simple Mendelian inheritance to SSC that was named *Rdc1*. Also, independent segregation 9:3:3:1 was verified between this *Rdc1* gene and the gene that regulates flower colour, a typical phenotypic marker in soybean. Based on literature review, this is the first report on resistance genes (*Rdc*) identified for SSC caused by *Dpc*.

KEYWORDS: Soybean stem canker. *Diaporthe phaseolorum* var. *caulivora*. F_1 validation by SNP. Progeny test. Inheritance of *Rdc1*.

IDENTIFICAÇÃO E HERANÇA DO PRIMEIRO GENE (*Rdc1*) DE RESISTÊNCIA AO CÂNCRO DA HASTE DA SOJA (*Diaporthe phaseolorum* var. *caulivora*)

RESUMO: O cancro da haste da soja (CHS) é causado por duas variedades do fungo *Diaporthe phaseolorum*: var. *meridionalis* (*Dpm*) e var. *caulivora* (*Dpc*). O objetivo foi identificar e caracterizar o modo de herança dos genes *Rdc* por meio de uma análise Mendeliana clássica. Genótipos resistentes (R) e suscetíveis (S) foram usados para fazer 288 cruzamentos RxS e 132 RxR, incluindo seus recíprocos. As gerações F_2 segregadas foram obtidas por autofecundação do respectivo F_1 . A incorporação de marcadores moleculares codominantes (Single Nucleotide Polymorphism, SNP) permitiu a validação molecular de 48,75% dos indivíduos heterozigotos F_1 . Pais (R e S), indivíduos F_1 e famílias $F_{2,3}$ (Teste de Progenie, TP) da população COD 1-258-2 foram inoculados com um isolado de *Dpc* (*Dpc16*), previamente identificado morfológicamente e molecularmente. O ensaio mostrou 21 famílias $F_{2,3}$ categorizadas como R, 42 segregadas R e S e 11 como S. Particularmente, esta população F_3 mostrou 466 indivíduos R e 274 S. O teste de qualidade de ajuste do qui-quadrado verificou que a segregação fenotípica para o indivíduo plantas em F_3 ajustadas a uma proporção de 5:3 (R:S) e os resultados de TP corresponderam às razões genotípicas (1RR: 2Rr: 1rr) de indivíduos F_2 . Os resultados permitiram a identificação de um importante gene de resistência de herança simples de Mendel ao CHS, denominado *Rdc1*. Além disso, foi verificada segregação 9:3:3:1 independente entre este gene *Rdc1* e o gene que regula a cor das flores, um marcador fenotípico típico da soja. Com base na revisão da literatura, este é o primeiro relato sobre genes de resistência (*Rdc*) identificados para CHS causada por *Dpc*.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Cancro da haste da soja. *Diaporthe phaseolorum* var. *caulivora*. Validação F_1 por SNP. Teste de progenie. Herança de *Rdc1*.

1 INTRODUCTION

Soybean stem canker (SSC) is caused by two varieties of the fungus *Diaporthe phaseolorum*: var. *meridionalis* (*Dpm*) and var. *caulivora* (*Dpc*). (Fernández & Hanlin, 1996; Pioli et al., 2001). In soybean (*Glycine max*), breeding for disease resistance has contributed to effective management of many important diseases. Four dominant resistance genes of Mendelian inheritance against soybean stem canker (SSC) were identified in the 1980s and 1990s; *Rdc1* and *Rdc2* genes in Tracy M cultivar (cv); *Rdc3* in Crockett cv. and *Rdc4* in the genetic background of both Dowling and Hutcheson cvs. (Kilen & Hartwig, 1987; Bowers et al., 1993; Tyler, 1996). Simultaneously, the use of forma *specialis* (Morgan-Jones, 1989) or variety (Fernández & Hanlin, 1996) was proposed to resolve the taxonomic controversy between the northern (*Dpc*) and southern stem canker (*Dpm*) in the United States of America (USA). The four *Rdc* genes described for SSC in Tracy M, Crockett, Dowling and Hutcheson were renamed as *Rdm* because the corresponding pathogenicity tests and inheritance analysis had been made with *Dpm* isolates (Pioli et al., 2003). Later, Chiesa et al. (2009) identified a new gene, the *Rdm5*, linked to *Rdm4* in Hutcheson cv., located at the *Rdm4-5* locus. Also, *Rdm* (*Rdm1-5*) genes were not effective against SSC caused by *Dpc* (Pioli et al., 2003). Furthermore, the selection pressure given by the incorporation of *Rdm* genes for resistance to SSC caused by *Dpm* in the soybean producing area, promoted the expansion of the SSC disease caused by *Dpc* in Argentina (Pioli et al., 2002; Grijalba & Guillin, 2007; Benavidez et al., 2010). Consequently, the SSC by *Dpc* gradually became one of the most important soybean diseases, because *Rdc* resistance genes had not been identified in the soybean germplasm and hence were not available for breeding programs.

The objective of the current study was to identify and characterize the inheritance of *Rdc* genes for resistance to SSC-*Dpc* through classical Mendelian analysis with assistance of specific molecular makers.

2 MATERIALS AND METHODS

To achieve this objective, twenty-four soybean genotypes that expressed a differential reaction of resistance (R) or susceptibility (S) were selected as parents in different crosses from 137 soybean genotypes and 405 interactions (Pioli et al., 2003; Benavidez et al., 2010). Parental genotypes were grown in a greenhouse during September to April 2013/14 and 2014/15, in Campo Experimental Villarino (Zavalla province, 33°01'00"S 60°53'00"W). Crosses were performed among discrepant genotypes with respect to their resistance/susceptibility reaction to SSC by *Dpc*. Several phenotypic makers (form and size of leaf; pod, flower and pubescence color and tegument brightness) were observed

and registered during the development of parent genotypes and respective F_1 individuals and segregating F_2 generations.

Two hundred eighty-eight (288) combinations from RxS parents (including reciprocal crosses, SxR) and 132 from RxR parents and their reciprocal, were performed. Hybrid seeds obtained from 79 fertile and effective combinations (60 RxS and 19 RxR), were sown in a greenhouse during September to April 2015/16 in Campo Experimental Villarino. When F_1 individuals from both cross types (RxS and RxR) expanded their second trifoliate leaf, eight discs of healthy leaf tissue were taken from each F_1 plant lyophilized and stored at $-80\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ until molecular characterization. Co-dominant molecular markers (Single Nucleotide Polymorphism, SNP) were used to validate the heterozygous identity (Yoon et al., 2007). Seeds F_2 (from the cross COD 1-258-2): Ge(13) resistant x Ge(4) susceptible) were planted in a greenhouse during September to April 2016/17 in Campo Experimental Villarino, to advance the segregating populations. $F_{2,3}$ families, which included 10 F_3 individuals derived from the same F_2 plant, were sown in a greenhouse during 2017 in Campo Experimental Villarino and developed for phenotypic evaluation.

The genotype of each F_2 individual was inferred by the phenotypic characterization (pathogenic reaction) of early F_3 segregating generations and their respective $F_{2,3}$ families (Progeny Test, PT) (Allard, 1956). Parents (R and S), five F_1 individuals and families $F_{2,3}$ were inoculated with an isolate of *Dpc16* (Esperanza, Santa Fe, Argentina), previously selected from inoculation trials (Pioli et al., 2003), whose identity was molecularly revalidated by Hernández et al. (2015). At the fully expanded trifoliate leaf stage, seedling hypocotyls were wounded by cutting a thin portion of the external cellular layer of the stem with a sterile scalpel. The cut was made parallel to the hypocotyl axis, from top to bottom, and the bottom part of the sliced portion remained attached to the stem. A portion of approximately 1.5×1.5 mm of mycelium was inserted into the wound and immediately covered with Vaseline® to avoid dehydration. All inoculations were conducted with the same technique. Seedlings were kept in high relative humidity (90–100%) during the first 72 h after inoculation by covering them with a transparent polyethylene tent. Moreover, plants without fungal mycelium were included as experimental control. Each plant was evaluated as (0, 0.3, 0.6, 1) according to a severity scale (Pioli et al., 2003) adapted by Chiesa et al. (2009). This inoculation technique allowed clear differentiations between resistant from susceptible parents in several studies (Benavidez et al., 2010; Chiesa et al., 2009) and was less aggressive than the toothpick technique, according to other reports (Scandiani et al., 2011; Campbell et al., 2017).

SSC progress was registered from 7 to 56 days post inoculation (dpi) every 7 days. An individual was considered as resistant (R) when at 56 dpi, it showed no symptoms or

0.3 level in the severity diagrammatic scale. Plants with 0.6 to 1 values of severity were considered susceptible (S). Phenotypic characterization analysis of F_3 individuals and $F_{2,3}$ families were based on the same criteria. Data were analyzed through the non-parametric test of Chi-Square (χ^2) to estimate goodness of fit to hypothesized ratios according to Bowers et al. (1993) and Tyler (1996). Thus, genotypic frequency of F_2 was also validated by the phenotypic response of F_2 individuals, when they were inoculated with the same *Dpc16* isolate. Also, independent inheritance between the new gene that confers resistance to SSC by *Dpc*, identified in this research, and the known morphological marker *flower color* (**W1** purple dominant / **w1** white recessive) was tested.

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From different SxR and RxR and reciprocal combinations, 875 crosses were obtained (Table 1). Effective crosses were verified by the morphologic and structural markers used as control during and after emasculation process, according to Johnson & Bernard (1962). Moreover, those effective pods that completed their development and produced F_1 seeds were considered fertile. From a total of 875 hybridizations (RxS and RxR), 312 (35.66%) were effective and fertile crosses (Table 1).

Table 1. Number of crosses (RxS, RxR and reciprocals) performed in 2013/14 and 2014/15, and proportion of effective and fertile crosses according to morphologic and structural controls.

	RxS		RxR		TOTAL
	Effective crosses proportion	Effective reciprocals	Effective crosses proportion	Effective reciprocals	
Cycle 2013/14	43/105	54/147	-	-	97/252
Cycle 2014/15	56/124	64/131	62/229	33/139	215/623
TOTAL	99/229	118/278	62/229	33/139	312/875

When both cycles were considered (2013/14 and 2014/15), 38.49 (97/252) and 47.06% (120/255) of the RxS crosses were effective and produced F_1 seeds, respectively. Otherwise, from the comparison within the same reproductive cycle (2014/15), only 25.82% (95/368) of RxR crosses were effective and produced F_1 seeds (Table 1). Even though the hybridizations derived from RxS crosses were more effective and fertile than RxR ($\chi^2 = 10.83$; $p < 0.001$), the mean number of seeds per pod registered in both type of crosses (RxS and RxR) was one to three seeds (Peruzzo et al., 2017).

Incorporation of codominant molecular markers (Single Nucleotide Polymorphism, SNP) allowed detection of polymorphisms between differential parents and validation by molecular techniques the F_1 heterozygous individuals. Among the 160 SNP molecular markers analyzed in this study, 142 (88.75%) were registered as polymorphic for each parent

couple hybridized. Molecular characterization allowed validation as heterozygous 78 F₁ plants, representing 48.75% from a total of 160 F₁ plants tested. The analysis of COD-258 crossing (Ge(13)xGe(4)) showed that G(13) parent registered 37.67% of polymorphisms respect to G(4). Besides G(4) for being a stabilized genotype did not present loci in residual heterozygosity; whilst, G(13) registered 4 loci in residual heterozygosity because it is an experimental line with a lower degree of inbreeding (Pierce, 2010). Some F₁ obtained from crosses with heterozygosity lower than expected, showed duplication events of the allele of one of its parents (maternal or paternal), which could be explained by gene conversion in heterozygous genotypes (Otha, 2010).

Phenotypic reaction of the parents to SSC by *Dpc*, evaluated during 56 dpi, showed that Ge(13)-R and Ge(4)-S registered the following proportions: 90% healthy resistant plants (H/RP): 10 % dead susceptible plants (D/SP); and 20% H/RP: 80% D/SP, respectively. Meanwhile, the inoculated heterozygous F₁ and control plants showed no symptoms of SSC-*Dpc*. The Progeny Test from the COD 1-258-2 population showed: 21 F_{2,3} families categorized as R; 42 families R / S categorized as segregating F_{2,3}; and 11 F_{2,3} families categorized as S (Table 2). The χ^2 value indicates the existence of at least one resistance *Rdc* gene in the soybean germplasm evaluated. Phenotypic segregation of the complete F₃ generation, from the same COD 1-258-2 population, was also analyzed and showed 466 H/RP (resistant) and 274 D/SP (susceptible). This population adjusted accurately to the phenotypic segregation 5 H/RP:3 D/SP expected for the inheritance of one gene with complete dominance in the F₃ generation (Table 2). In addition, phenotypic characterization of all genotypes derived from the Ge(13) x Ge(4) cross against SSC-*Dpc* (parents, F₁ individuals, complete F₃ and F_{2,3}), and the severity values of SSC registered on a F₂ population (from the same cross) inoculated in the same conditions, confirmed that there was at least one resistance *Rdc* gene in the soybean germplasm evaluated (Table 2).

Table 2. Phenotypic reaction and genotypic characterization of F₁, F₂, F_{2,3} and F₃ segregating populations obtained from the cross between Ge(13) resistant and Ge(4) susceptible soybean genotypes (COD 1-258-2), in the specific interaction with a *Diaporthe phaseolorum* var. *caulivora* isolate (*Dpc*16). Reaction to SSC-*Dpc* was measured at 56 days post-inoculation.

Parents and progenies	Number of individuals or families inoculated	Hypothesis	Expected	Disease reaction (number of observed plants or families)			χ^2 L ^g	ρ^j
				R ⁱ	Seg	S		
Ge(13)	10 ^a							
Ge(4)	10 ^a							
F ₂ COD 258-2	32 ^a	3:1 ^c	24:8	26		6	0.67ns ^h	0.41

Parents and progenies	Number of individuals or families inoculated	Hypothesis	Expected	Disease reaction (number of observed plants or families)			$\chi^2 L^g$	p^i
				R ^f	Seg	S		
F _{2,3} COD 1-258-2	74 ^b	1:2:1 ^d	18.5:37:18.5	21	42	11	4.05 ns	0.13
F ₃	740 ^a	5:3 ^e	462.5:277.5	466		274	0.07 ns	0.79

^aNumber of plants.

^bNumber of families; ten inoculated plants per F_{2,3} family.

^cPhenotypic frequency in F₂ population.

^dGenotypic frequency in F₂ population.

^ePhenotypic frequency in F₃ population.

^fR = resistant, Seg = segregating, S = susceptible.

^gChi-squared calculated based on the genotypic and phenotypic segregation.

^hns: no significant difference between observed and expected values ($p \leq 0.05$).

ⁱProbability of find a value $>\chi^2 L$.

Only two characters regulated by major genes with Mendelian inheritance (R to SSC-*Dpc* and flower color) could distinguish both parents; Ge(13) is R to SSC-*Dpc* (*Rdc1* gene) and has white flowers (*w1* gene); meanwhile Ge(4) is S to SSC-*Dpc* (*rdc1* gene) and has purple flowers (*W1* gene). The joint analysis of the phenotypic marker (flower color) registered on 74 F₂ plants and the individual reaction to SSC-*Dpc* inferred for each these same F₂ plants through F_{2,3} progenies, allowed established that the genes ***Rdc1/rdc1*** and ***W1/w1*** are independent and not located on the same chromosome 13, or they are located on the same chromosome 13 but at a distance equal or greater than 50 cM (Table 3).

Table 3. Analysis of segregation of flower color and resistance to SSC caused by *Dpc* characters in the F₂ population (COD 1-258-2, Ge(13) x Ge(4)).

F ₂ Phenotype	Observed	Expected	(O - E)	(O - E) ²	(O - E) ² /E
RW1	48	41.6	6.375	40.641	0.9764
Rw1	15	13.9	1.125	1.266	0.0912
rW1	9	13.9	-4.875	23.766	1.7128
rw1	2	4.6	-2.625	6.891	1.4899
Total	74	74	0		$\chi^2_{obs} = 4.270$

Until now, the resistance genes to SSC-*Dpc* and consequently their inheritance mode had not been identified (Sun et al., 2012). Thus, the isolation of *Dpc* from different soybean producing agroecosystems and selection of differential genotypes made from a wide genetic variability source within the soybean germplasm (Pioli et al., 2003; Benavidez et al., 2010; Peruzzo et al., 2018) allowed to obtain the resistant and susceptible parents and one *Dpc* isolate to be included in this study. Thus, selection of 12 R and S parents was made based on 651 diverse soybean-*Dpc* interactions. A total of 420 (288

+ 132) combinations were made; which achieved a total of 875 crosses, although only 312 (35.66%) were fertile and effective according to morphologic and structural controls (Johnson & Bernard, 1962). Consequently, it is very important to point out the relevance of the early molecular characterization by SNP because it allowed us to recognize and to validate the heterozygous F_1 individuals, which supported the accuracy of the results during the complete process of selection and development of the segregating populations, as it was reported specifically in soybean by Yoon et al. (2007). Even more molecular characterization allows inference of the number of genomic regions that are divergent between progenitors and hence, to estimate the possible genetic advance in the corresponding breeding program (Chang et al., 2016).

Finally, results obtained from specific and diverse interactions between *Dpc16* and soybean genotypes, demonstrated that Ge(13) and Ge(4) were, respectively, the most stable genotypes among the selected R and S parents. Thus, the COD 1-258-2 population, was selected to analyze the *Rdc* inheritance. The chi-square goodness of fit test verified that phenotypic segregation of the complete F_3 population adjusted to a 5:3 ratio (healthy resistant plants: dead susceptible plants) and phenotypic characterization of $F_{2,3}$ families (PT) allowed to infer the genotypic ratio (1RR: 2Rr: 1rr) in the previous F_2 population. The results obtained by classic genetic improvement and molecular assistance contributed to detection and identification of a major resistance gene of simple Mendelian inheritance to SSC-*Dpc*, which was named *Rdc1*. Based on the updated bibliography revision, this is the first report on inheritance of *Rdc* resistance genes to SSC caused by *Dpc*.

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SOBRE O ORGANIZADOR

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ÍNDICE REMISSIVO

A

Abono verde 29, 30, 31, 179, 180
Adestramento 326, 329, 330, 335
Adubação verde 179, 181, 182, 183, 186, 187
Agressão 326, 329, 331, 332, 335, 336
Agricultura industrial 70, 78
Agricultura industrial e indicadores de sustentabilidad 70
Agricultura orgânica 63
Agricultura sostenible 30, 31, 35, 119
Agroquímicos 66, 132, 134, 160, 238
Água 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, 19, 24, 26, 39, 40, 41, 46, 47, 61, 71, 72, 73, 78, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 117, 118, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 134, 135, 136, 137, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 160, 172, 173, 176, 193, 205, 219, 221, 236, 241, 256, 259, 261, 262, 263, 264, 282, 294, 320, 321, 323
Anaerobic co-digestion 49, 50, 51, 61
Analytic hierarchy process 50
Anatomia 268, 273, 318, 319, 320, 324
Apropiación social 70
Arroz de secano 169, 176, 177
Aveia 179, 183, 185, 187

B

Bacia hidrográfica 96, 109, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 132, 134, 136, 137, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144
Bagazo de piña 201, 202, 203, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 215, 216
Balanço hidrológico 132, 138
Bioclimatologia 277, 290
Biogas 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62
Bovino 10, 50, 290, 291, 294, 305

C

Cadeia produtiva 97, 98, 102, 220
Cambio climático 48, 70, 79, 125, 176, 177, 190, 217

Caña de azúcar 30, 35, 189, 192, 193, 216
Caprino 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 285, 286, 288, 289, 290, 291, 294, 308
Caprinocultura 277, 278, 279, 281
Chorume 1, 9, 10, 50
Cinta de deyecciones 256, 262, 265
Cobertura de plantas 30
Coeficiente de Tolerância ao Calor 277, 279, 281, 282, 285, 286, 287, 288
Colostro 307, 312, 313, 316
Componentes de rendimento 219, 220, 221, 223, 224, 225, 227
Comportamento canino 326
Comportamento hidrológico 109, 111, 113, 114, 132, 144
Composição florística 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 253
Compostaje 235, 236, 237, 240, 241
Compostos 1, 2, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16
Copa 15, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 45, 242, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 253, 304

D

Derechos 121, 122, 123, 124, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130
Despojo 120, 121, 123, 124, 125, 127, 129, 130
Diagnóstico 96, 98, 99, 100, 101, 104, 106, 107, 108, 218, 266, 267, 268, 269, 272, 274, 276, 291, 293, 294, 296, 299, 303, 304, 308, 311, 313
Diaporthe phaseolorum var. caulivora 146, 147, 151, 154, 155
Dinâmica de sedimentos 109
Diversidade funcional 37

E

Economia circular 8, 37, 46
Ecossistema de montado 15, 22, 242, 243, 244, 252
Espécies ameaçadas 63, 66
Essências florestais 96, 97, 99, 105
Estiércol 235, 237, 256
estrume 1, 9, 10, 11
Estruvita 1, 12
Etnoespécies medicinais 82, 85, 86
Exocarpo 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 215, 216

F

F₁ validation by SNP 147
Fauna silvestre 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69

G

Geographic information science 50
Gestão de ecossistemas 37, 46
Gestión social 120, 121, 123, 130
Gibberella zeae 229, 230
Girasol 156, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 166, 167, 180

H

Harina 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 208, 209, 210, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218
Híbrido de milho 220
Humidade 10, 15, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 113, 114, 135, 243, 244, 245, 247

I

Inceptisol 169, 170, 171
Indicadores de sustentabilidad 70, 73, 74, 75, 76
Inheritance of Rdc1 147, 148, 153
Investigación acción participativa 70, 79

L

Location-allocation 50, 54, 61

M

Maíz 156, 158, 159, 160, 162, 167, 179, 180, 181, 188, 192, 198, 220
Manejo 29, 30, 31, 35, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69, 71, 72, 73, 75, 78, 80, 98, 102, 106, 120, 123, 124, 125, 126, 128, 130, 160, 171, 178, 191, 216, 219, 221, 228, 229, 230, 231, 237, 238, 241, 278, 279, 284, 286, 287, 288, 292, 294, 295, 305, 308, 326, 328, 331, 335, 337
Manejo de plagas 30
Matéria orgânica no solo 17, 44, 179, 186
Milheto 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 185, 186
Modelo AnnAGNPS 109, 111, 112, 116, 118
Mucuna 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188
Multidisciplinaridade 82, 92

N

Naranja valencia 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 207, 208, 215, 216

Neonato 307, 312, 313, 317

Nitrógeno 29, 31, 32, 169, 178, 180, 191, 193, 194, 196, 197, 198, 238, 240, 257, 259, 260, 263

O

Orgânica 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 27, 31, 41, 44, 63, 65, 68, 69, 70, 78, 105, 110, 122, 130, 144, 160, 172, 173, 179, 180, 186, 187, 190, 238, 247, 257

Ovino 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 291

Ovinos 15, 18, 245, 274, 289, 290, 294, 305, 307, 308, 309, 314, 317

Oxisol 156, 157, 159, 161, 179, 180

P

Paraguay 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 168

Pastelería 202, 215

Patología respiratoria 266, 269

Periparto 306, 307, 308, 310, 311, 316

Plantas toxicas 94, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 304, 305

Plantinera 235, 237

População de plantas 220, 227

Porcino 255, 256, 257, 264, 265

Preservação 37, 39, 41, 42, 43, 47, 63, 68, 93, 98, 242, 318, 319, 324

Productividad y eficiencia biológicas 189

Progeny test 147, 149, 151

Protagonismo estudantil 82

R

Rendimento de grãos 182, 183, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 230, 232, 233

Resíduos lignocelulósicos 189, 191, 199

Resíduos olivícolas 235

Rocha fosfatada 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7

Rumiantes 267, 268, 273, 276, 291, 293, 294, 297, 299, 300, 302, 303, 305

S

Sensor de infravermelhos 15

Sensor óptico activo 242, 245, 253

Solo 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 35, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 66, 67, 103, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 116, 118, 124, 133, 134, 144, 157, 161, 163, 167, 168, 170, 177, 179, 181, 182, 184, 185, 186, 187, 190, 222, 227, 228, 236, 242, 243, 245, 247, 253, 258, 260, 261, 263, 267, 292, 298, 300

Sonda de capacitância 242, 251

Soybean stem canker 146, 147, 148, 153, 154

Suelo húmedo 169, 171

Suelo seco 169, 171, 175

Sustrato 189, 190, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 208, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241

T

Tomografia computadorizada 266, 267, 268, 273, 274

Toxidade 318, 320

Triticum aestivum 229, 230

U

Uso agro-florestal 109, 111, 112

V

Vías altas 266, 268, 269

Viveiros de Mudanças 96, 97

Y

Yeso 156, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167