Abstract
Triazolic fungicides were applied to sorghum genotypes at several rates during the grain filling period to determine the control of grain mold. After harvest, grain samples were taken and put in potato dextrose agar. Fungicide application in the anthesis stage promoted more healthy seeds (44.32%), and the application of any fungicide increased significantly healthy seeds (15.4 to 18.89%). The fungicide doses of 62.5 and 125 ppm gave a greater healthy seed number, which was 19.5 to 21.5% superior than the control rate.

Keywords
Grain molds, lines, rate, doses.