
Saxual (*Haloxylon* spp.)

Rhizoctonia

(*F.culmorum*, *F.solani*, *F.oxysporum*) *Fusarium*

Alternaria alternata

Pythium

Fusarium oxysporum,

F.solani, *Pythium aphanidermatum*, *Rhizoctonia fragariae*

F.solani

()

Fusarium

F.oxysporum, *R.*

(/)

fragariae

R.fragariae

AG-G

// :

// :

(E-mail: mokhovat@ut.ac.ir)

Archive of SID

Camarosporium sp.,

(*Haloxylon* spp.)

F.solani (*H. aphyllum*
(*H. ammodenderron* (Minkw)Irgin
Camarosporium sp. (*H.recurvum* Wall., Litw)
(*H.persicum* Sav., *H.salicornicum* Irgin

/ *Chenopodiaceae*

Uromyces sydwi () ()

H. ammodenderron

()

Aspergillus

Aspergillus sp., *Rhizopus* sp., *niger*
, *Camarosporium* sp., *Penicillium* sp.
Embelisia sp., *Alternaria alternata*,
F.proliferatum, *Chaetomium globosum*, *F.*
semitectum, *Phoma herbicola*, *Trichothecium*
roseum, *Cladosporium herbarum*, *Derchslera*
bicolor, *Fusarium culmorum*, *Ascochyta* sp.,

Alternaria alternata

()

()

Alternaria

solani (Ell.Ex Merat.) Sorauer

H.recurvum

^Y - Trichodermin

^Z - Fundozol

[§] - Tetrametyltioram-disulfide

[°] - Polymycin

⁷ - Zineb

^v - Jian

[^] - Bohra & Kohlet

()
Fusarium solani,

¹ - Karyukova & Sidskaya

...

(sub-culture) .(*Pythium*
aphanidermatum (Edson)Fitzpartick
Leveillula saxaouli (Sorok.)Golov.
 .()

PDA %

) CMA ()
 (Difco

Rythium, Rhizoctonia
 (Top Water)
 .(Echert & Taso, 1962)

(PCA)
 ()

/ /

)
)
 (
 (
) PDA

$$= \frac{(\quad)}{\quad} \times 100$$

PDA

PDA

() ()

(Hyphal tip)

()

PDA

(Blotter)

PDA

()

x x

* *

Archive of SID

...

()

* *Fusarium* ()

Pythium aphanidermatum

Rhizoctonia fragariae

Archive of SID

PDA

±

PDA

(Matsumoto, 1921)

Pythium

P.aphanidermatum

Fusarium,

¹ -Fluorescente
² -Hemacitometer

±

PDA

	PDA	CMA	PCA
±		()	/
<i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i> (Edson)Fitzp	PDA	()	
		<i>R.fragariae</i>	
	CMA		
()	*		
*		<i>R.fragariae</i>	
	()		/ KH ₂ PO ₄
		()	PDA

- ¹ -Sporangium
- ² -Anteridium
- ³ - Intercalary
- ⁴ - Terminal
- ⁵ - Oogonium
- ⁶ -Monoclinous
- ⁷ - Diclinous
- ⁸ - Apeortotic

()

PCA
 (Van
 . Der Plastes, Niterink, 1981)
 (False-Heads)

F.solani

Fusarium
Fusarium oxysporum Schlecht
 PDA PDA

Fusarium solani (Mart.).Sacc .

PDA

SNA (CLA)

PDA

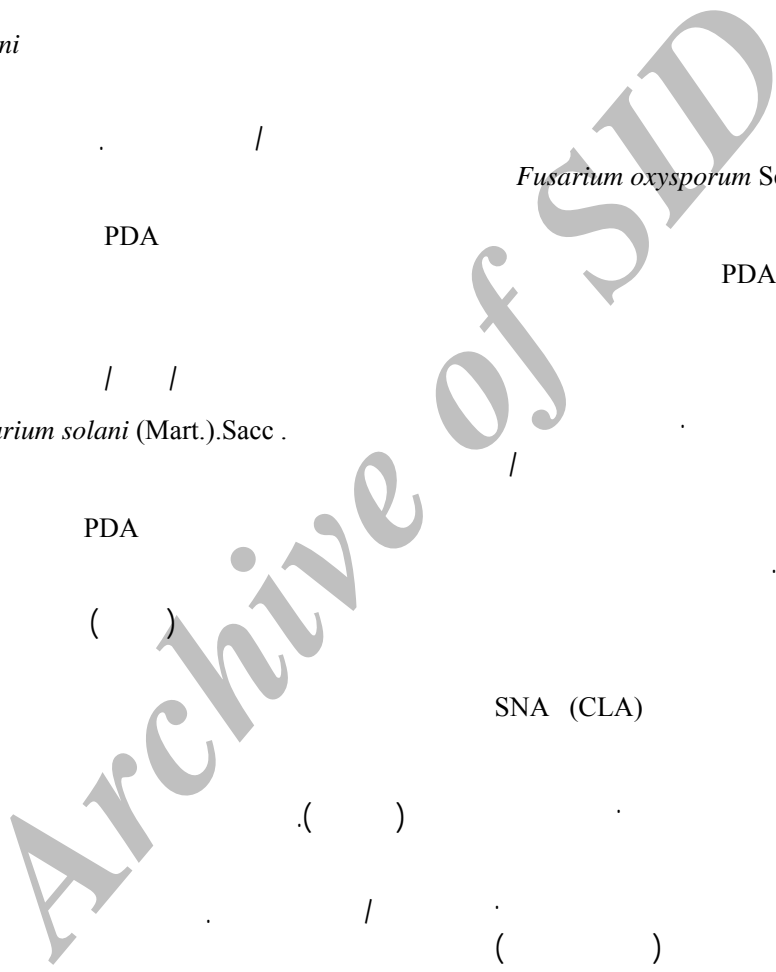
(Foot shape)

CLA PDA

SNA

/ * / * /

*)
 * / nuv .(



F.oxysporum

/ *

()

/ * /

Kronland &

)

Stanghellini, 1988)

/

/ /

/

Rhizoctonia

Rhizoctonia fragariae

Hussain & Mckeen

±

()

(Zonation)

AG-G

()

Pythium aphanidermatum

Archive of SID

F.oxysporum

(Staghellini *et al.*,1983)

Fusarium oxysporum

() ()

F.solani

R.fragariae

F.solani *F.oxysporum*

()

F.oxysporum

Rhizoctonia fragariae

F.solani

(
 (Perfect fusion)
 (Imperfect fusion)
 (Contact)

+

F.solani

() ()

()

¹-Matsumoto

()

()

(Carling, 1996)

(Matrix nova)

R.fragariae

AG-G

AG-G

R.fragariae

R.fragariae

R.fragariae

R.fragariae

()

)
(

Archive of SID

Archive of SID

(Original

) *P.aphanidermatum*

:d :c :b a *P.aphanidermatum*
(Original)

Archive of SID

Fusarium oxysporum () ()
(Original)

(Original) Fusarium (False heads)

Archive of SID

F.solani

Archive of SID

F.solani

(Original

) *R. fragariae*

Archive of SID

AG-G

R. fragariae

Rhizoctonia DeCandolle

- 8-Bohra, A. and D. Hohlet, 1997. Effect of extracts of some halophytes on the growth of *Alternaria solani*. *Journal of Mycology and Plant Pathology*. 27:235-240.
- 9-Booth, C. 1971. The Genus *Fusarium*. Commonwealth Mycological Institute, England. 237 pp.
- 10-Booth, C; 1977. *Fusarium* laboratory guide to the identification of the major species. C.M.I. Ferry Lanes Kew, Surrey, England. 58 pp.
- 11-Butler, E. E 1980. A method for long-time storage of *Rhizoctonia solani*. *Phytopathology*. 70:820-821pp.
- 12-Carling, D.E., 1996. Grouping in *Rhizoctonia solani* by hyphal anastomosis reaction in: Sneh, B., S Jabaji-Hare, S. Neate and G. Dijst. *Rhizoctonia* species. Taxonomy, Molecular Biology, Pathology and Disease Control. Kluwer Academic Publishers. P. 37-(47).
- 13-Dhingra, O.D. and B.J. Singlar. 1994. *Basic Plant Pathology Methods*. 5th. CRC Press. Inc. 435 pp.
- 14-Eckert, J. W. and P.H. Taso., 1962. A selective antibiotic medium for isolation of *Phytophthora* and *Pythium* from plant roots. *Phytopathology*. 52:771-777.
- 15-Ershad, D., 1995. *Fungi of Iran*. Plant Pests and Disease Research Institute, Department of Botany, Publication No. 10.
- 16-Jian, H. R., 1988. A Report of *Uromyces sydwii* Liu et Gao (Leaf rust) on *Haloxylon ammodendron*, *Scientia, Silvae-Sinicae*. 24:3:376-378.
- 17-Kannatharalingam, N. and M.L. Carson., 1980. Technique to induce sportulation in *Thanatephorus cucumeris*. *Plant Disease*. 72:146-148.
- 18-Karyukova, E. A. and L.T. Pe, Sidskaya., 1985. Features of protecting farm shelter-belts and stands from pests and disease. *Lesno-Khozyaistve* No. 10, 57-61.
- 19-Kronland, W. G. and M. Stanghellini., 1988. Clean slide technique for the observation of anastomosis and nuclear condition of *Rhizoctonia solani*. *Phytopathology*. 78,820-822.
- 20-Matsumoto, T., 1921. Studies in the physiological of the fungi. XII. Physiological specialization in *Rhizoctonia solani* Kuehn. *Ann. Missouri Botan. Garden*. Vol 8:1-62.
- 21-Nelson, P.E., T.A. Taussoun. And W.F.O. Marasas., 1983. *Fusarium* species: An illustrated manual for identification. The Pennsylvania State University Press, Uni. Park and London. 193 pp.
- 22-Stanghellini, M. E., L.J. Stowel, W.C. Kroland and P.V. Bretzel, 1983. Distribution of *Pythium aphanidermatum* in rhizosphere soil and factors affecting expression of the absolute potential. *Phytop.* 71:1463-1466.
- 23-Van Der Plaats. Niterink, A.J. 1981. *Monographs of genus Pythium*. Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures. Baarn. 241 pp.

Etiology of *Haloxylon* Root Rot in Nurseries of Yazd Province

S. K. Sabbagh Sharafabadi¹ S. M. Okhovvat² Gh. Hedjaroude³
A. Alizadeh Aliabadi⁴

Abstract

Saxuals (*Haloxylon* spp.) is one of the most important xerophytes and one of the best plant for sand stabilization in salty deserts. Insect pests, diseases and environmental factors restrict the reproduction and growth of saxual in nurseries of Yazd province, Iran. Surveys of 1998-2000 showed that damping off and root rot were the most destructive and prevalent diseases in saxual nurseries. In order to determine the causal agents of damping-off and root rot, several samples were taken from nurseries. Infected plants indicated symptoms on root and crown. Isolation were done by planting pieces of discolored root and crown tissues on PDA and WA media and 189 fungi isolates were identified belonging to following six species: *Fusarium solani*, *F. oxysporum*, *F. culmorum*, *Pythium aphanidermatum*, *Alternaria alternata* and *Rhizoctonia fragariae*. From a total of six species, the pathogenicity of four fungi, i.e. *R. fragariae*, *F. solani*, *F. oxysporum*, *P. aphanidermatum* were observed in greenhouse. Symptoms of disease appeared on root system of saxual seedlings 21 days after inoculation. The pathogenic fungi were re-isolated from the infected seedlings. The saxual plant is reported as a new host (Matrix nova) for these fungi: *R. fragariae*, *F. oxysporum*, *F. solani*, and *F. culmorum* (55%) with 105 isolates were found to have the greatest frequency and distribution among the pathogenic fungi studied.

Anastomoses groupe of *R. fragariae* was identified as AG-G. In this investigation, using fungicide on media to induce teleomorph production in *R. fragariae*, of the fungus was not produced.

Keywords: Saxual, *Haloxylon*, Root rot, Fungus, *Fusarium* spp., *Pythium*, *Rhizoctonia*.

¹ -Former M.Sc. student, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Tehran

² -Professor, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Tehran

³ -Professor, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Tehran

⁴ -Scientific Member, Research Institute of Forests and Rangelands, Tehran