

گزا*ر*ش علمی کوتاه

گزارش بیماری گال طوقه یونجه با عامل Physoderma alfalfae از استان کرمانشاه

مهيار شيخ الاسلامي الله و داريوش صفايي ٢

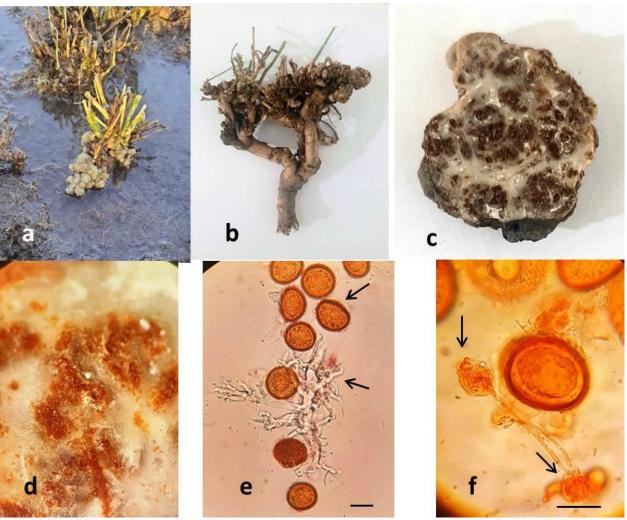
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شکل ۱- تصاویر مراحل مختلف از بیماری گال طوقه یونجه. a. علایم بیماری در شرایط مزرعه. b. علایم تشکیل گال روی طوقه گیاه. c. برش عرضی گال. d. محفظههای مملو از اسپورهای استراحتی. e. اسپورهای استراحتی و ریسه قارچ. f. سلولهای فرفرهای اولیه و ثانویه. مقیاس در تصاویر برابر ۲۰ میکرومتر است.

Figure 1. Pictures of different stages of alfalfa crown wart disease. a. Symptoms of the disease in field conditions. b. Symptoms of warts on the crown part of the plant. c. Gall transverse incision. d. The chambers filled with resting spores. e. Resting spores and fungal hyphae. f. Primary and secondary turbinate cells. Scale in the pictures is equal to 20μ .

52



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Short Scientific Report

Report of alfalfa crown wart disease caused by *Physoderma alfalfae* from Kermanshah province

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During visiting the alfalfa fields in Sahneh county of Kermanshah province, the symptoms of a disease were observed in the form of galls with variable sizes in the crown part of the plants, which had caused a severe decrease in the growth in the alfalfa fields. The size of the galls varied from a few millimeters to several centimeters and were observed only in the crown. After transfer to the laboratory and microscopic examinations, a species of fungus with the characteristics of *Physoderma alfalfae* (Pat & Lagerh.) Karling Syn: *Urophlyctis alfalfae* (Pat & Lagerh.) Magnus was observed with chambers containing numerous resting spores and turbinate cells (Figure 1), which are prominent features of alfalfa crown wart disease cause. The resting spores had a depressed part and their size was 40-55 micrometers in the longer diameter and 22.5-35 micrometers in the shorter diameter. According to the classification of Hibbett *et al.* (2007), this species is placed in the Blastocladiomycota phylum, Blastocladiomycetes class and Blastocladiales order. The fungus was first reported by Viennot-Bourgin *et al.* in 1970 from Karaj on alfalfa plant, but afterward there has been no other report of the disease or the fungus in Iran. Considering the damage caused by this disease, it is important to pay attention to its monitoring and to study its biological and pathogenesis aspects.

Keywords: Chytridiomycetes, Resting spore, Zeospore

References

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53

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