First Report of Cabbage Yellows Caused by *Fusarium oxysporum* in Egypt

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In February 2017, Cabbage plants cultivar Balady showing slow wilt, were observed in Faquose county, Sharkia governorate, Egypt. Symptoms started on the lower leaves and moved upwards; leaves of young plants were twisted and became yellow on one side, and eventually, the affected leaves turned brown (Fig. 1) and when the stem was longitudinally cut, a brown colour was seen in the vascular system; (Fig 2). *Fusarium oxysporum* was consistently isolated from lower stem portions on potato dextrose agar (PDA) incubated at 25°C for 7 days. Identification of isolated fungus was performed based on its morphological characteristics. Microscopic observations of *Fusarium oxysporum* revealed that the mycelia of the isolates were delicate, white to pink or purple tinge, sparse to abundant than floccose, margins slightly lobed or smooth on PDA. Microconidia formed singly, oval to reniform and without any septation. Conidiogenous cells bearing micro- and macroconidia are monophialides type. The size of microconidia ranged from 7.50 - 10.25 and 2.50 - 3.50 µm. Macroconidia were falcate to almost straight, the size of the macroconidia ranged from 20.27 - 30.50 and 5.00 - 6.75 µm (Fig. 3). Reproduction of symptoms on inoculated healthy Cabbage plants and the re-isolation of *Fusarium oxysporum* from the inoculated plants but not from plants inoculated with water fulfilled Koch’s postulates and confirmed its pathogenicity. According to the available literature and the best of our knowledge, this is the first report of cabbage yellows caused by *Fusarium oxysporum* in Egypt.

**Keywords:** Cabbage Yellows and *Fusarium oxysporum*
EMAN Y. KHAFAGI et al. …

Fig. 1. Symptoms on the lower leaves

Fig. 2. Symptoms on the stem: a brown colour is seen in the vascular system

Fig. 3. Microconidia and macroconidia of *Fusarium oxysporum* (400X)

The first appearance of yellow leaf blight in corn caused by *Fusarium oxysporum* in Egypt

In February 2017, we observed symptoms of yellow leaf blight in corn plants at the Favoos Governorate, Egypt. This disease, appearing on the lower leaves and spreading upward to the upper leaves, finally turning the affected leaves yellow (Fig. 1). When a long stroke is applied to the corn stalk, a clear vascular system is observed in the affected leaves. The disease was isolated using *Fusarium oxysporum* as the causative agent. The disease was confirmed by the pathological symptoms and confirmed the disease is caused by *Fusarium oxysporum* in Egypt.