

Abstract

Banana is one of the important products of Sistan and Baluchestan Province. In order to identify the pathogenic fungi of the root, Crown, False stem, Leaf and fruit banana Sampling was done from banana gardens in Sistan and Baluchestan province. The samples were transferred to the laboratory and Some of the infected parts of the leaves, Rhizome, False stem, Crown, root and fruit After washing and disinfection, 5% sodium hypochlorite was placed on a PDA medium. Morphological Characteristics of Mushroom Structures Included The conidiophore, conidium, conidiogenous cells., was screened in a few microscopic slides. To ensure the molecular confirmation of the isolates, nucleotide sequencing of the ITS rDNA region was performed in the isolates. Then the obtained sequences were compared with similar sequences in the gene bank and then analyzed using MEGA5 software. Finally, by examining the morphology and nucleotide sequencing information of the fungies: *Fusarium oxysporum* ‹*F.chlamydosporum* ‹*F. solani* ‹*F. verticillioides* ‹*F. proliferatum* ‹*F. semitectum* ‹*Alternaria alternata* ‹*Rhizoctonia solani* ‹*Geotrichum candidum* ‹*Exserohilum rostatum* ‹*Lasiodiplodia theobromae* ‹*Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* and *Botryosphaeria dothidea* Were identified. fungi of *F.chlamydosporum* ‹*Geotrichum candidum* ‹*Exserohilum rostatum* and *Lasiodiplodia theobromae* The first banana is reported in Iran.

Keywords: fungal diseases, Leaf spot, Root and crown rot, Banana, ITS



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**Identification of banana mycoflora on the basis of
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Sistan and Baluchestan province**

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