Aug 09, 2018 Version 1

ISOLATION OF PHYTOPATHOGENIC FUNGI V.1

DOI
dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.sgrebv6

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OPEN ACCESS

DOI: https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.sgrebv6

External link: 10.1007/s10658-012-0065-7

Protocol Citation: Daisy Perez-Brito 2018. ISOLATION OF PHYTOPATHOGENIC FUNGI. **protocols.io** https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.sgrebv6

Protocol status: Working
We use this protocol and it's working

Created: August 09, 2018

Last Modified: August 09, 2018

Protocol Integer ID: 14577

Keywords: Phytopathogenic fungi, Colletotrichum spp, Alternaria spp, isolation of phytopathogenic fungi, purification of phytopathogenic fungi, case of phytopathogenic fungi, phytopathogenic fungi, fungi, several isolation method, purification, fruits of different tropical crop, different tropical crop, isolation, leaf, disease

Abstract

To control a disease it is essential to know its causal agent. A correct diagnosis provides a considerable amount of basic information to select correct control methods. An accurate diagnosis always starts with a representative sample of the damaged tissue, from which a portion is taken, to isolate the causal agent. In the case of phytopathogenic fungi, there are several isolation methods, depending on the tissue or substrate in which they are found. This protocol describes the isolation and purification of phytopathogenic fungi from leaves and fruits of different tropical crops.

Attachments

DOCX

ISOLATION OF PHYTOPA...

15KB

Troubleshooting

Fungi Isolation

1

Command

1. Cut diseased plant tissues, taken from the advanced margin of lesions, into small pieces (5 × 5 mm) with a scalpel

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new command
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Command

2. Disinfested by immersing them in 3% NaOCl solution.

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new command
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Command

3. Rinsing with sterile distilled water three times

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new command
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Command

4. Transferred each small piece onto 90 × 15 mm Petri Dish containing Potato Dextrose Agar (PDA) medium

new command

Command

5. Incubated at room temperature (25°C) for 7 days

new command

Fungi Purification

2

Command

1. Cut in the edge of each fungi colony, with a scalpel a mycelial segment of approximately 5 × 5 mm

new command

Command

2. Transferred each small mycelial piece onto 90 × 15 mm Petri dish containing water-agar medium (2%).

new command

Command

3. Incubated at room temperature (25°C) for 5 days.

new command

Command

4. Observe the fungal colony on a stereo microscope and with an insulin syringe needle (29 gauge) cut one hyphae tip.

new command

Command

5. Transferred hyphae tip onto 90 × 15 mm Petri Dish containing Potato Dextrose Agar (PDA) medium.

```
new command
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Command

6. Incubated at room temperature (25°C) for 7 days.

```
new command
```