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Pathogens of leafy spurge in Inner Mongolia, China¹

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Surveys of pathogens on leafy spurge (*Euphorbia esula* L.) in Inner Mongolia, China, were conducted in 1989 and 1990. Fungi other than a powdery mildew and rusts were isolated on potato-dextrose agar amended with penicillin G and streptomycin sulfate. Pathogenicity of isolated fungi was determined by placing an agar block with mycelium on intact leaves of *E. esula* or by placing wheat kernels infested with mycelium at the crown of greenhouse-grown *E. esula* and covering the kernels with soil. *Alternaria alternata*(Fr.:Fr.) Keissl., *Fusarium* sp., *Myrothecium verrucaria* (Albertini and Schwein.) Ditmar:Fr., and *Rhizoctonia* sp. were pathogenic to *E. esula*. Pathogenicity of *Erysiphe* sp. was confirmed by inoculating *E. esula* with conidia. *Melampsora euphorbiae* Castagne, *Uromyces kalmusii* Sacc., *U. striatellus* Tranz., and *U. striatus* Schröt. were found on *E. esula*. Pathogenicity of *U. striatus* was confirmed by infection of *Medicago* sp. with aeciospores found on leafy spurge, but pathogenicity of the other three rust pathogens has not been determined. This is the first report of *U. kalmusii* on *E. esula* in Inner Mongolia and of *U. striatellus* on *E. esula* in China.

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