DISEASE NOTE



First report of powdery mildew caused by *Podosphaera* erigerontis-canadensis on Conyza sumatrensis in Korea

In-Young Choi¹ · Sun-Hee Hong² · Yong-Ho Lee² · Hyeon-Dong Shin³

Published online: 24 November 2020 © Società Italiana di Patologia Vegetale (S.I.Pa.V.) 2020

Keywords Conyza sumatrensis · Podosphaera erigerontis-canadensis · Powdery mildew

Conyza sumatrensis (Retz.) E. Walker (syn. Erigeron sumatrensis Retz.) native of South America is considered a highly invasive, troublesome weed worldwide. It was accidently introduced into Korea in the 1930s, and has been naturalized mostly in the southern part of Korea. In 2019, powdery mildew colonies on the leaves of C. sumatrensis were found in Busan (35°07'11"N; 129°00'45"E), Korea. Fresh collections were examined. Hyphal appressoria were nearly absent but nipple-shaped. Conidiophores with immature catenate conidia were hyaline, upright, and $100-210 \times 10-13 \mu m$. Conidia were ellipsoid-ovoid to doliform, $30-42 \times 18-22 \ \mu m$ with a length/width ratio of 1.4 to 2.1, and contained conspicuous fibrosin bodies. No chasmothecia were observed until the plant withered in late autumn. These features were consistent with the conidial state of Podosphaera erigerontiscanadensis (Lév.) U. Braun & T.Z. Liu (Braun and Cook 2012). To confirm the morphology-based identification, rDNA was extracted from KUS-F31525 (Korea University Herbarium). PCR products were amplified using the primer ITS1F and PM6 for internal transcribed spacer (ITS), and PM3 and TW14 for the large subunit (LSU) of the rDNA. The resulting sequences were registered to GenBank (Accession No. MT740620 for ITS, MT740685 for LSU). A Blastn search using ITS and LSU sequences showed 100% identity with P. erigerontis-canadensis (e.g., MT309698, MN593370, MN332238 for ITS; AB462772 for LSU).

Hyeon-Dong Shin hdshin@korea.ac.kr

- ¹ Department of Agricultural Biology, Jeonbuk National University, Jeonju 54896, South Korea
- ² Department of Plant and Environmental Science, Hankyong National University, Anseong 17579, South Korea
- ³ Division of Environmental Science and Ecological Engineering, Korea University, Seoul 02841, South Korea

Podosphaera (syn. *Sphaerotheca*) species on *Conyza* spp. have been recorded globally (Farr and Rossman 2020). Nevertheless, *C. sumatrensis* was listed as a host plant of *Sphaerotheca fuliginea* only from Japan (Amano 1986). To our knowledge, this is the first report of powdery mildew associated with *P. erigerontis-canadensis* on *C. sumatrensis* in Korea.

Acknowledgements This study was conducted with the support of the "Institute of Planning and Evaluation for Technology in Food, Agriculture and Forestry" (Project No. 320043-05), Republic of Korea.

Compliance with ethical standards

Conflict of interest The authors declare no conflict of interest.

References

- Amano K (1986) Host range and geographical distribution of the powdery mildew fungi. Japan Sci. Soc. Press, Tokyo
- Braun U, Cook RTA (2012) Taxonomic manual of the Erysiphales (Powdery Mildews), CBS Biodiversity Series No. 11. CBS, Utrecht, The Netherlands
- Farr DF, Rossman AY (2020) Fungal databases, syst. Mycol. Microbiol. Lab., Online publication. ARS, USDA

Publisher's note Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.