

Identification and Pathogenicity of *Rhizoctonia solani* and Binucleate *Rhizoctonia* Anastomosis Groups Isolated from Forage Legumes in Erzurum, Turkey

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Three-hundred-twenty-five isolates of *Rhizoctonia* (215 *R. solani* and 110 binucleate *Rhizoctonia*) were obtained from roots and crowns of alfalfa, sainfoin and common vetch grown in Erzurum, Turkey. The isolates were assigned to five anastomosis groups (AG) of *R. solani* (AG-2-1, AG-3, AG-4, AG-5, and AG-10) and two anastomosis groups of binucleate *Rhizoctonia* (AG-I and AG-K). In pathogenicity tests on alfalfa, sainfoin and common vetch, the highest disease severities were caused by isolates of AG-4 and AG-5. Isolates of AG-10 and AG-I were not pathogenic on the three tested forage legumes, whereas isolates of AG-K on alfalfa and sainfoin, and of AG-2-1 on sainfoin, were moderately virulent. Alfalfa isolate AG-3 was moderately virulent on sainfoin. This is the first report of *R. solani* AG-3, AG-5, AG-10 and binucleate *Rhizoctonia* AG-I on alfalfa. In addition, all the *R. solani* and binucleate *Rhizoctonia* groups isolated from sainfoin and common vetch were recovered from these crops for the first time in Turkey.

KEY WORDS: *Rhizoctonia solani*; binucleate *Rhizoctonia*; alfalfa; sainfoin; common vetch; anastomosis group; pathogenicity.

Received July 16, 2002; received in final form Oct. 14, 2002; <http://www.phytoparasitica.org> posting Dec. 16, 2002.

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