

Summary

The most common seed-borne fungi of several introduced forage species in Argentina were identified and their level of incidence established by the Phytopathology Laboratory, Faculty of Agronomy, University of Buenos Aires.

To identify these fungi, 400 seeds of each species were placed on filter paper and incubated at 20 ± 3 °C in alternate cycles of 12 hours each of light and darkness.

In grass seeds, the most common fungi were (1) in *Panicum*: *Phoma* sp., *Fusarium*, *Alternaria*, and *Epicoccum*; (2) in *Setaria anceps*: *Cladosporium*, *Phoma*, and *Fusarium*; (3) in *Chloris gayana*: *Drechslera sorokiniana*, *Drechslera* sp., and *P. sorghina*; and (4) in *Dichantium aristatum* and *Paspalum urvillei*: *Phyllosticta* sp., *Curvularia* sp., and *Drechslera* sp.

In legume seeds, the most common fungi were (1) in *Leucaena leucocephala*: *Cladosporium cladosporioides*; (2) in *Dolichos lablab*: *Aspergillus*, *Penicillium*, and *Fusarium*; and (3) in *Glycine wightii*: *Aspergillus flavus*, *Curvularia* sp., and *Penicillium* sp.