

Genetic Diversity of Fusarium Oxysporum Races Associated with Cowpea Fields in Kakamega County

Abstract.

Fusarium oxysporum is the most abundant and most damaging species of the genus *Fusarium* responsible for crop wilt diseases in cultivated fields. It poses a risk to production of banana, tomato, onions, beans, peas, palm, wheat, sorghum, maize, potatoes, garlic and cowpea among others. *Fusarium* involves several species that produce mycotoxins associated with serious animal diseases. *Fusarium* is a potential threat to global food security. Furthermore, disease incidence of pathogenic *Fusarium* species could increase due to the effects of the predicted global changes. Limitation of occurrence records and diversity of the races of *F. oxysporum* in Kakamega County necessitated this study. This study aimed to characterize strains of *Fusarium* pathogens in cowpea fields of Kakamega County. The colonies had sparse to abundant mycelia with colour ranging from white to pale violet. These isolates gave rise to elliptical microconidia without septa, smooth walled terminal and intercalary chlamydospores at times singly and paired in some cases on microscopy. Further, PCR amplification of ITS gene region in the ten isolates of *F. oxysporum* was performed using universal ITS primers. *Fusarium* of the genus was amplified as a fragment of about 500 bp corresponding to the region between the 18S-28S rRNA intervening sequence for *Fusarium* spp. The selected isolates of *Fusarium* spp. were sequenced and submitted in NCBI database with the accession numbers of KY855504, KY855505, KY855506, KY855507, KY855508, KY855509, KY855510, KY855511, KY855512, KY855513 and KY855514. Eight soil-borne fungal isolates [KY855505, KY855506, KY855507, KY855508, KY855510, KY855511, KY855512 and KY855514] were identified as *F. oxysporum* based on its cultural, morphological and molecular characteristics. KY855504 and KY855509 had molecular identity to *Ascotamycota* and KY855513 had the molecular identity of *Phoma* sp. This study contributes knowledge on genetic diversity of local pathogenic *Fusarium* strains useful in crop breeding and disease management of cowpea crop in Kakamega County, Kenya

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