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GENETIC DIVERSITY OF *FUSARIUM* SPECIES CAUSING POTATO DRY ROT DISEASE USING RANDOM AMPLIFIED POLYMORPHIC DNA (RAPD-PCR)

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ABSTRACT

Random amplified polymorphic DNA (RAPD) was used to study the genetic diversity between eleven *Fusarium* spp. belonged to four species (*i.e. F. oxysporum, F. solani, F. culmorum and F. semitectum*) causing potato dry rot disease, which isolated from four regions of Egypt. Results showed that three of the tested primers (consists of 10bp) resulted distinct bands of used isolates, and the dendrogram was done by gel analyzing showed that ten isolates belonged to two linage and single isolate to third one. In addition to, there is no correlation between geographical distribution for isolates and the genetic distance between them.

Key words: dry rot. *Fusarium* spp., PCR RAPD,