

Species Complex	Key Species and Diseases		Aerial	
			micro/mesoconidia	conidiophores
<i>F. oxysporum</i>	A complex of many morphologically similar species that typically cause soil borne vascular wilts and root rots of many hosts.		false heads	short monophialides
<i>F. solani</i>	A complex of many morphologically similar species that typically cause soil borne diseases such as crown and root rot on many vegetable and fruit hosts.		false heads	long monophialides
<i>F. tricinctum</i>	<i>F. acuminatum</i>	Common soil borne species that cause root and crown rot	---	---
	<i>F. avenaceum</i>		rare	mostly monophialides
<i>F. sambucinum</i>	<i>F. graminearum</i>	Causes Fusarium head blight, produces Type B tricothecenes	---	---
	<i>F. culmorum</i>	Causes Fusarium head blight, produces Type B tricothecenes	---	---
	<i>F. cerealis</i>	Causes Fusarium head blight, produces Type B tricothecenes	---	---
	<i>F. poae</i>	Associated with head blight and root/crown rot in wheat, produces Type A tricothecenes	forms clusters like a bunch of grapes	short monophialides
	<i>F. sporotrichioides</i>	Grows on grains, produces Type A tricothecenes	single or false heads	mono- and polyphialides
	<i>F. sambucinum</i>	Causes dry rot on potato tubers, produces Type A tricothecenes	false heads	monophialides
<i>F. fujikuroi</i>	<i>F. verticillioides</i>		long chains	monophialides
	<i>F. proliferatum</i>	Cause ear rot on corn, produces fumonisin mycotoxins	chains	mono- and polyphialides
	<i>F. subglutinans</i>		false heads	mono- and polyphialides
<i>F. incarnatum-equiseti</i>	<i>F. equiseti</i>	Common soil borne species that can be secondary invaders isolated from plant tissue	---	monophialides
	' <i>F. semitectum</i> '/ <i>F. incarnatum</i>		single or often two conidia producing a "rabbit ears" configuration	mono- and polyphialides
<i>F. chlamydosporum</i>	A common soil borne species that can be a secondary invader isolated from plant tissue.		single or in pairs	monophialides and polyphialides
<i>F. lateritum</i>	A common wood soil borne species that can be a secondary invader isolated from plant tissue.		---	---

Table 1. Frequently encountered *Fusarium* species in North America with aerial conidia and conidiophore characteristics. See *Fusarium* guides in references section for more information on these species.

