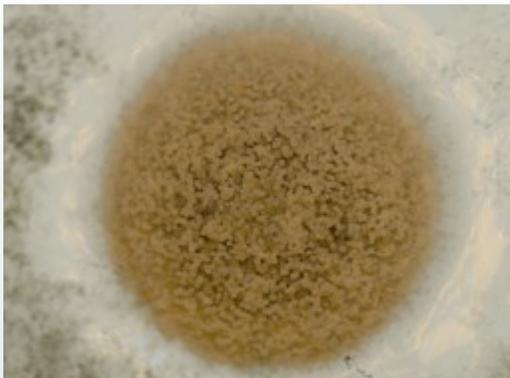# 20/20 Tech Bulletin

The Fungal Screen™ – Wheat and Barley

This is by no means a comprehensive list of what is present on your seed but it does give an idea of the worst offenders. As always, we recommend having a complete Fungal Screen™ on your sample by one of our trained diagnosticians and tailoring your seed treatment to the findings of it. Speak to your local agronomist about which seed treatments may be right for you.
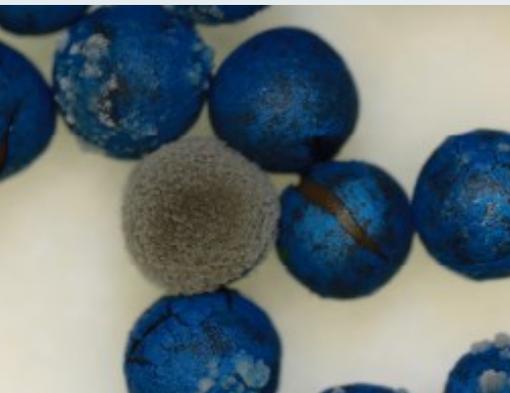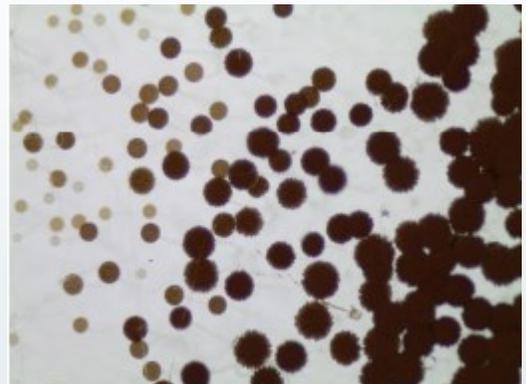

Alternaria spp.

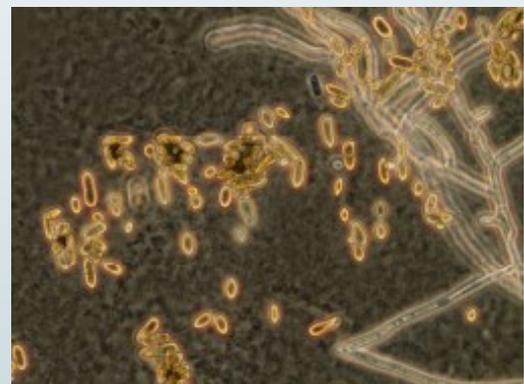Colonies vary in colour from white to light green and dark green. Typically large colonies.

Aspergillus spp.

Small colonies, vary in colour often brown or white. Similar to *Penicillium*.
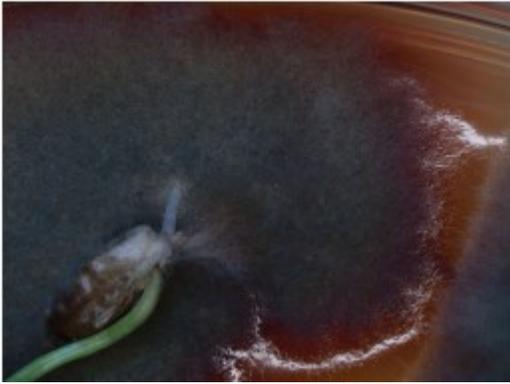

Cladosporium spp.

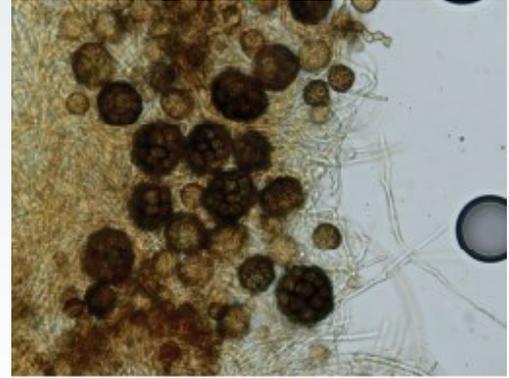Very small colonies, dark green in colour, look black from the bottom of the plate.

Cochliobolus sativus

Colonies are black and shiny with a defined edge.

Epicoccum spp.

Colonies have green mycelium with black spores. The defining characteristic is that it dyes the medium a dark reddish/brown colour which is most easily noticed from the bottom of the plate.

Fusarium graminearum

Colonies are dark burgundy, some times with golden mycelium on top. Edges of the colonies are often undulating.
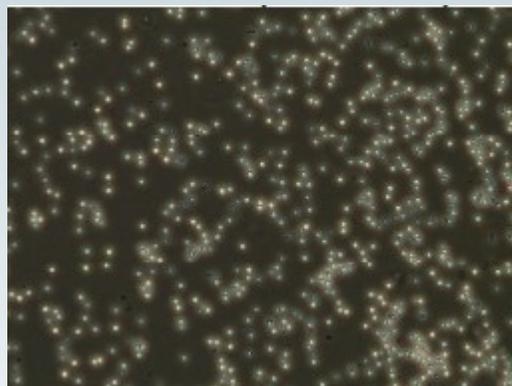

Fusarium spp.

Colonies vary from white to pink to yellow. Fluffy mycelium is the most defining characteristic.

Penicillium spp.

Colonies small, usually light "seafoam" or mint green with white around colony margin. Circular colonies that can sometimes dye the medium yellow.
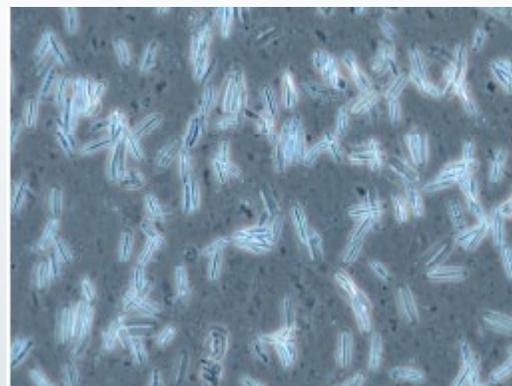

Pyrenophera spp.

Large colonies with submerged filamentous mycelium. Sometimes white tufts of mycelium are observed.

Septoria spp.

Small colonies of dense white mycelium. Bottom of colony often shows slight pinkish to yellowish hue.