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The wheat pathogen *Phaeosphaeria nodorum* is common in Sweden. Analysis of the genetic structure indicates the presence of sexual reproduction. Variation in aggressiveness was seen in detached leaf tests, but no variation in the susceptibility of different wheat cultivars was detected. The majority of the isolates collected had the substitution G143A, associated with loss of sensitivity to strobilurins. Analysis of fungal communities on the leaves revealed the presence of other fungi in addition to leaf spot pathogens.

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EVA BLIXT

