

Screening of native plants of central Argentina for antifungal activity

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Resumen

Ethanollic extracts from aerial parts of 71 native plants from Argentina were tested by bioautography on Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC) for their antifungal effects against pathogenic *Fusarium verticillioides*. The extracts of *Aristolochia argentina* (Aristolochiaceae), *Flourensia oolepis* (Asteraceae), *Gaillardia megapotamica* (Asteraceae), *Salvia cuspidata* (Lamiaceae) and *Trichocline reptans* (Asteraceae) at Minimum Inhibitory Concentrations (MICs) of 0.03 to 0.12 mg/spot were highly effective in inhibiting the fungal growth followed by extracts from *Baccharis artemisioides* (Asteraceae), *Baccharis salicifolia* (Asteraceae), *Dalea elegans* (Fabaceae), *Heterothalamus alienus* (Asteraceae), *Lepechinia floribunda* (Lamiaceae), *Vernonia nudiflora* (Asteraceae) and *Zanthoxylum coco* (Rutaceae) at MICs of 0.25 - 0.50 mg/spot. While, *F. oolepis*, *T. reptans* and *A. argentina* extracts proved most potent, with MICs of 0.03, 0.03 and 0.06 mg/spot, respectively. Further studies are required with extracts of the most active species in bioguided assay isolation to obtain new molecules with potent antifungal properties to control harmful fungi such as *F. verticillioides*.

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Palabras clave: *Flourensia oolepis*. *Fusarium verticillioides*. TLC. *Trichocline reptans*.

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