



between SC748 and BTx623 was mapped at the distal region of chromosome 5 in sorghum by Perumal et al. [11], while Cuevas et al. [6] mapped the resistance in SC112-14 in Chromosome 5 but in a different locations than the Cg1.

In conclusion, Countries will have to implement policies in which the need for energy based biofuel using edible feed stocks, food demands, and grain prices are sustainable for the ever-growing population. One contributing element is the availability of new genetic and genomic information for resistance in sorghum and sorghum pathogens that will accelerate plant breeding, resulting in disease-resistant sorghums that lower input costs while reducing economic losses due to diseases. Similar approaches, beginning with the plant pathologists and integrated with molecular biologists and plant breeders will address other limitations to sorghum yield and adaptability from other current and emerging disease threats. These advances will increase future sorghum production in new and existing growing regions for both human consumption and biofuel.



**Figure 1.** Anthracnose infected leaf with abundant acervuli (black spots on the lesions).

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