

CHANGES IN ROOT EXUDATES OF MYCORRHIZAL TOMATO PLANTS AFFECTING MICROCONIDIA GERMINATION OF *FUSARIUM OXYSPORUM* F. SP. *LYCOPERSICI* ARE NOT HOST SPECIFIC BUT ALSO OCCUR IN ROOT EXUDATES FROM NON-HOST PLANTS

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The effect of root exudates from plants colonized or non-colonized by an arbuscular mycorrhizal fungus on microconidia germination of *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *lycopersici* (*Fol*) was studied. Root exudates from the *Fol*-host tomato and root exudates from *Fol* non-host plants were tested. Root exudates from all tested plants stimulated microconidia germination. Mycorrhization increased the stimulatory effect exhibited by the root exudates from the *Fol* host tomato and from nearly all non-host plants. Our data indicate that changes in the root exudates through mycorrhization affecting *Fol* are not restricted to the *Fol* host tomato or to other members of the solanaceae, but are general symptom in all plants after mycorrhization.