International Organisation for Biological and Integrated Control of Noxious Animals and Plants (IOBC)
West Palaearctic Regional Section (WPRS)
Organisation Internationale de Lutte Biologique et Intégrée contre les Animaux et les Plantes Nuisibles (OILB)
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Working group

Biological control of fungal and bacterial plant pathogens

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P51 CHANGES IN THE ROOT EXUDATES OF MYCORRHIZAL TOMATO PLANTS AFFECTING MICROCONIDIA GERMINATION OF *FUSARIUM OXYSPORUM* F. SP. *LYCOPERSICI* ARE NOT HOST SPECIFIC

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The effect of root exudates from plants colonized or non-colonized by the arbuscular mycorrhiza fungus (AMF) *Glomus mosseae* 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.