IN VITRO EFFICACY OF DISINFECTANTS AND FUNGICIDES USED IN THE CULTIVATION OF BUTTON MUSHROOM (*AGARICUS BISPORUS*)

Henrietta Allaga[2,†*], András Misz[1,†], Rita Büchner[2], András Varga[2], Nóra Bakos-Barczi[1], Judit Bajzát[1], László Kredics[2], Csaba Csutorás[3], Csaba Vágvölgyi[2*]

[1]Új Champignons Ltd., Budapest, Hungary
[2]University of Szeged, Faculty of Science and Informatics, Department of Microbiology, Szeged, Hungary
[3]Eszterházy Károly Catholic University, Eger, Hungary
[†]These authors contributed equally to this work and share first authorship.

*corresponding author: henrietta.allaga@gmail.com

Weed moulds (*e.g.*, *Hypomyces*, *Lecanicillium* and *Trichoderma* species) are resulting in substantial economic losses in industrial *Agaricus bisporus* production. In order to prevent economic damage, the selection of the proper strategy of biological and chemical control is of utmost importance. The aim of this study was to evaluate the performance of some disinfectants and fungicides *in vitro* against the causal agents of cobweb (*Hypomyces odoratus*), wet bubble (*Hypomyces perniciosus*), dry bubble (*Lecanicillium fungicola* var. *fungicola*), and green mould (e.g., *Trichoderma aggressivum* f. *aggressivum*, *T. aggressivum* f. *europaeum*, *T. harzianum*), which are the top 4 most devastating mould diseases in button mushroom production.
Treatment with Sekusept Aktiv in the concentration range of 1.25-5% completely inhibited the growth of all examined weed mould strains. Terralin Protect, Disinflex and Formalin were also effective against most of the tested isolates except for *T. aggressivum* f. *aggressivum*, which proved to be the most resistant. Among the chemical fungicides, prochloraz was efficient against *Trichoderma* and *H. perniciosus* isolates, while metrafenone did not cause complete inhibition of any of the isolates, even at the highest concentration (5%) tested. For both fungicides the lowest growth rate inhibition was recorded towards *Lecanicillium* isolates.
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