SENSITIVITY OF *TRICHODERMA* ISOLATES AND SELECTED RESISTANT MUTANTS TO DMI FUNGICIDES.

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Among the isolates examined, the two isolates of *T. koningii* were significantly the most tolerant to DMI-fungicides. Their ED_{50} values were approximately nine-fold higher as compared with the successive less sensitive isolate. Sensitivity of these two isolates to propiconazole was only somewhat greater than that observed for *Mucor rouxii*, a species classified as naturally tolerant to the DMIs. By contrast, neither the isolates of *T. hamatum* nor those of *T. harzianum* could be classified into specific groups according to their sensitivity to the fungicides. This fact possibly reflects the recognized heterogeneity within the 'species aggregates' of *Trichoderma*. Toxicity of DMI-fungicides to the radial growth of *Trichoderma* isolates differed greatly according to the type of fungicide, flutriafol, fenarimol and myclobutanil being significantly the least effective ones. This study also shows that it is feasible to select new biotypes of *T. harzianum* that possess acquired resistance to DMI-fungicides. The two DMI-fungicides used in this experiment, prochloraz and bromuconazole, exhibited a similar efficiency in selection of resistant isolates after exposure of the wild-type isolate I252 to u.v. radiation.

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