

2012 Knox Cave

Fungal Biocontrol Study

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Proposal overview:

G. destructans fits the characteristics of a newly emerging pathogen that spreads rapidly in the susceptible populations. An effective remedial measure in such instances is to break the disease cycle by reducing or eliminating the environmental sources of the pathogen, which lowers the rates of new infections. The central hypothesis of the proposed study is that the biocontrol fungi are a viable tool to alleviate or remediate *G. destructans* in natural sites. Preliminary observations support this hypothesis as biocontrol fungus *Trichoderma atroviride* impedes the growth of *G. destructans* in the laboratory. Therefore, the main objective of this study is to identify most effective fungal biocontrol agent (s) against *G. destructans*.

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