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Variation in the production of trichothecene mycotoxin deoxynivalenol (DON) in spring barley varieties after treatment with the fungicides azoxystrobin and tebuconazole

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Eight varieties of spring barley (*Hordeum vulgare* Lin.) were artificially inoculated with a *Fusarium culmorum* (W.G. Smith) Saccardo – isolate and naturally infected in the middle of the flowering period, and 2 d later treated with the fungicides azoxystrobin or tebuconazole at a dose of 1 l/ha in 250 l of water. In both control and treated samples of grain the content of deoxynivalenol (DON), the main trichothecene mycotoxin produced by *F. culmorum*, was determined by gas chromatography (GC-ECD). The treatment with either fungicide resulted in elevated levels of DON, an effect that was more pronounced with azoxystrobin.

Keywords:

deoxynivalenol; *Fusarium culmorum*; azoxystrobin; tebuconazole

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