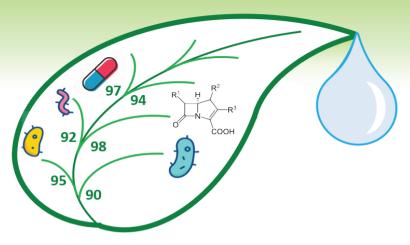
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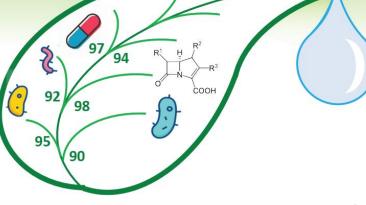


Abstract Book









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the parameters involved in the lysis of the cochineal as well as the concentration and modalities of use of actinobacteria in the biocontrol of the white scale of the date palm.

Key words: Phoenix dactylifera, Infestation, Parlatoria blanchardi, Biocontrol, Actinobacteria

Fumonisin Occurrence In Wheat And Wheat By Products

Eugenia Cendoya¹, María J. Nichea¹, María P. Monge¹, Stella M. Chiacchiera¹, María L. Ramirez¹

1 Research Institute on Mycology and Mycotoxicology (IMICO), National Univ. of Río Cuarto- (UNRC), The National Scientific and Technical Research Council (CONICET), Río Cuarto-Córdoba, Argentina.

ecendoya@exa.unrc.edu.ar

Wheat is the most important cereal consumed by the Argentine population. When *Fusarium graminearum* (main pathogen associated with FHB wheat disease in Argentina) was not the main *Fusarium sp.*species isolated from wheat, it was *F. proliferatum*, and fumonisins (FBs) were present in durum wheat grains. FBs contamination in common and durum wheat samples, and inwheat-based products (from supermarkets) in Argentina using HPLC-MS/MS was analyzed. Considering *F. proliferatum*as the responsible for FB presence in wheat, two ecophysiological surveys were made in a wheat based-medium and in irradiated wheat grains, and relative FUM8 and FUM19 genes expression was analyzed. As a result, 93% and 100% of wheat samples and wheat-based products, showed FBs contamination (0.15 - 1304.39 ng/g), (0.04 - 18.94 ng/g), respectively. Optimal a_W levels for growth rate ranged from 0.995 to 0.96 at 25–30 °C. Maximum FBs amounts were obtained at higher a_W at 25 or 15 °C. FB production profiles for each strain were related to temperatures. FUM genes expression at 25 °C correlated with FBs production, but not at 15 °C, where FBs production was lower and FUM genes were expressed as at 25 °C. This is the first report on FBs in common wheat and wheat-based products in Argentina.

Keywords: fumonisins, *Fusarium proliferatum*, micotoxins

Mycobiota And Mycotoxins Occurrence In Chickpea Produced In Argentina

Cindy J. Romero Donato¹, Sofia N. Chulze¹, María L. Ramirez¹

1 Instituto de Investigación en Micología y Micotoxicología (IMICO-CONICET-UNRC), Universidad Nacional de Rio Cuarto, Rio Cuarto-Argentina

cromero@exa.unrc.edu.ar

Chickpea is one of the most cultivated pulses in terms of world production. Chickpea is often attacked by fungi during pre and post-harvest stages, some species can be potential mycotoxin producers that can lead threats to human health. The aims of this survey were to determinate mycobiota and mycotoxin contamination in chickpea seed samples harvested from different chickpea growing areas in Argentina during the 2018 harvest season. All samples showed