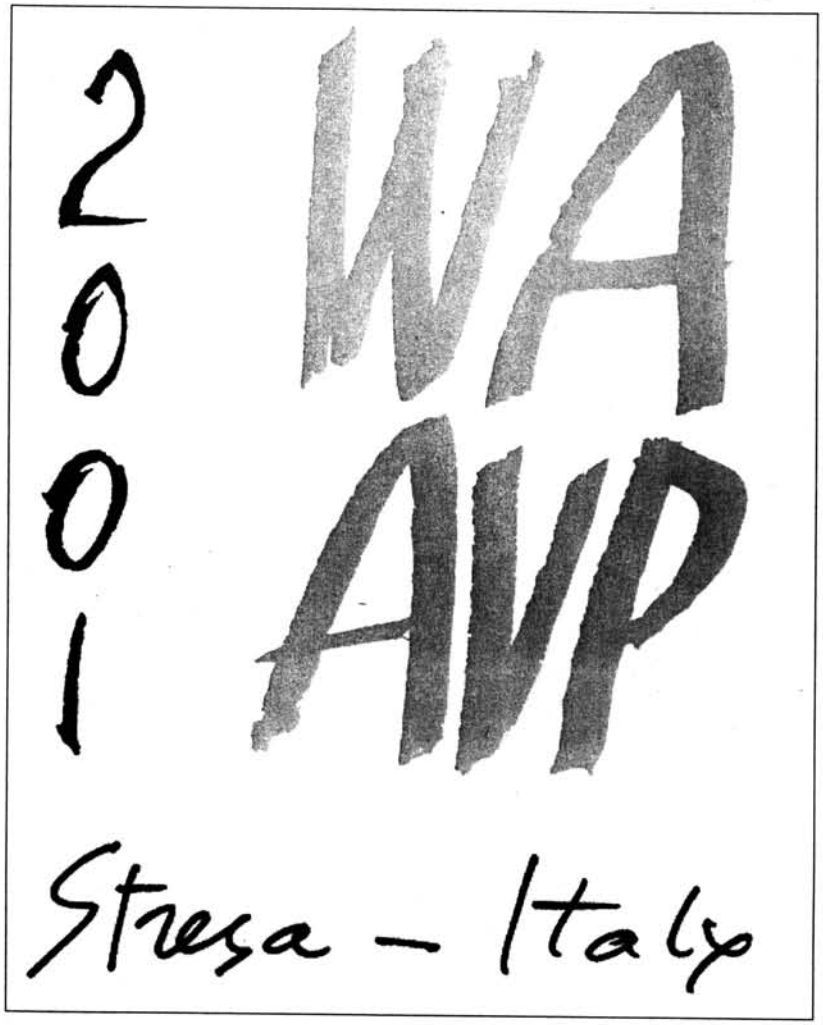
ABSTRACTS



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THE EFFECT OF SOME ANTHELMINTHICS ON *DUDDINGTONIA FLAGRANS* GROWTH

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Background: In the integrated method of animal parasitic nematode control, chemotherapy could be used in combination with biological control methods. Our work was aimed at the investigation of some anthelminthic preparations' (chemical components) effect on the predacious fungus *D. flagrans* (biological agent).

Methods: Studied were four anthelmintics commonly used in Ukraine: "Brovalzen" (7.5% albendazol), "Brovadazol" (5% fenbendazol), "Univerm" (0.2% aversectin) and "Equisect" (1% aversectin C). The preparations were diluted in fluid sterile Chapek medium in 1:200 ratio. Observations were conducted on the object-plates with paraffin rings (13 mm in diameter). Three drops of diluted preparation were poured in each ring and a piece of fungal colony 1 mm^3 in size was placed inside. Plates were kept in a "moisture-chamber" under 23 °C. Calculation of fungus trapping structures was carried out on the 14th day of experiment under the light microscope. Fluid sterile Chapek medium was used as the control.

Results: In control samples, 9.6 (100%) trapping rings were observed on average in a field of vision. In the samples with "Brovalzen", 2.4 trapping rings (25.2% to the control number) were observed on average. The index equalled 0.7 (7.1%) for "Brovadazol", 4.2 (43.7%) for "Univerm". In the samples with "Equisect" preparation, 11 trapping rings (110%) were observed on average.

Conclusions: Strong inhibitory effect of benzimidazole preparations on the trapping structure formation of *D. flagrans* was observed. "Equisect" preparation, in contrast, was found to stimulate trapping structure growth and formation. The possibility of such an influence should be taken into account in the schemes of parasitic nematodes' integrated control.