CHANGES IN GROWTH, PEROXIDASE ACTIVITY AND PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS CONTENT OF ONIONS TREATED WITH *TRICHODERMA ASPERELLUM.*

ABSTRACT

In Mexico, onion is the third vegetable of greater consumption. Onions suffer from root diseases caused by species of *Sclerotium*, namely white rot (*Sclerotium cepivorum*) and southern blight (*Sclerotium rolfsii*). Chemical control methods against these diseases are used, but they can cause environmental problems; the use of biological control techniques have also been proposed for onion production, i.e. the application of *Trichoderma* spp, antagonist and parasitic fungi, that inhibited growth and sclerotial production on *Sclerotium* species and under experimental conditions have given good results (Punja, 1985). Beside the biocontrol effects, the treatment with *Trichoderma* spp. could be also effective in promoting growth and yield of various crops, and inducing resistance against pathogens (Vinale *et al.*, 2008).

http://www.cra-pav.it/petria/n20/20-2.pdf

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