EASY AND CHEAP METHOD OF PRESERVATION OF FUNGAL STRAINS

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Introduction. In recent years mycology has reached a boom that has generated a number of advances in areas such as agriculture, food, pharmaceuticals (1). To facilitate the study of these fungi, collections have been created to preserve them. This work demands a persistent vigilance and attention by the difficulty that represent (2). To maintain and preserve the viability and characteristics of fungi related, it is necessary to develop techniques to ensure optimal preservation of the physiological and morphological characteristics of each isolation of these microorganisms.
Reactivation of 27 fungal strains (DIA-UAdeC collection) was carried out, in order to assess the conditions of the strains and organize DIA-UAdeC's fungi collection. The goal is to have more control over the possible use of each strain and also know to have been evaluated in the department, their characteristics and culture conditions.

Methods. 27 different strains of fungi were inoculated on potato dextrose agar, and then were incubated at 30 °C during 5-7 days. Morphology was observed and described through stereoscopy. Images were taken at each strains to be attached to the respective technical sheet. When each strain reached optimal growth, explants were removed and placed in sterile distilled water. The material was labeled and stored at room temperature.

Results. All strains (Table 1) growth had the capacity to grow on PDA and was possible to recovery explants (Fig. 1) of each strain. Technical sheet were developed to know better the microbial sources into laboratory (Fig. 2).

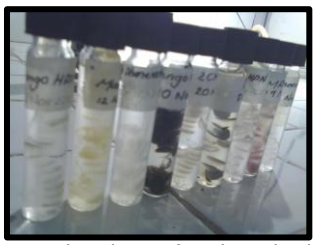

Fig.1 Conserved explants of each strains in distilled water.

Table 1. Strains reactivated and preserved.

Aspergillus fumigatus GS	*Colletotrichum*
Aspergillus niger GH1	*Ceriporiopsis subvermispora*
Aspergillus niger PSH	*Penicillium pinophilum* EH2
Aspergillus rugulosus NH4	*Penicillium pinophilum* EH3
Aspergillus ustus PSS	*Phanerochaete*
Aspergillus FP390	*Pleurotus ostreatus*
Aspergillus HC2	*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*
Aspergillus sp. H1V	*Penicillium sp.*
Aspergillus sp. H3BV	*Mucor sp.*
Aspergillus HS1	2CHM
Aspergillus HT2	H1N
Aspergillus HT3	HPN
Blakeslea trispora	MRRJ2
Botrytis cinerea	

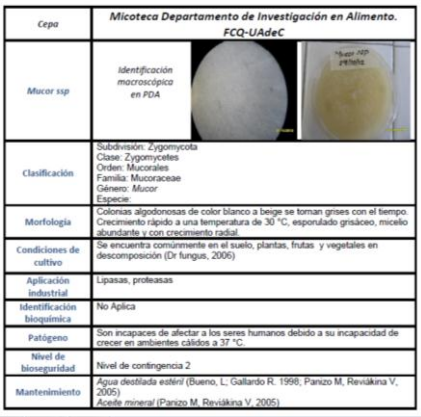

Fig 2. Technical sheet of a fungi strain belonging of fungi collection.

Conclusions. Most strains are capable of growing effectively in PDA at 30 ° C after that they were kept in sterile distilled water, thus proving the effectiveness of the method of preservation in sterile distilled water. The method was adopted in the laboratory. Technical sheets provided more detail about fungi like type of growth, color mycelium, etc.

References.

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2. Smith D. (2003). Culture collections over the world. *Int Microbiol.* (6):95-100.