

# Relationships of heat resistant micromycetes from soil to sucrose, sodium chloride, and pH

## Vzťahy termorezistentných mikromycét zo zeminy voči sacharóze, chloridu sodnému a pH

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Numbers of colonies of micromycetes, which had been isolated from three soil samples, exposed to 80 °C heat for 60 minutes in Sabouraud agar, were counted. The pH of the agar varied (from 4 to 8), and sucrose (10–50 %), or sodium chloride (2–8 %) were incorporated in the agar. The most resistant germs in the experiment seemed to be the ones of *Talaromyces avellaneus* (Thom & Turesson) C. R. Benjamin which were present in the soil. The germs of *Eupenicillium baarmense* (van Beyma) Stolk & Scott were relatively equally sensitive to the experimental conditions as the germs of the *Neosartorya fischeri* (Wehmer) Malloch & Cain.

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Stanovovali sa počty kolónií mikromycét, ktoré sa izolovali z troch vzoriek zeminy, exponovaných v prostredí Sabouraudovho agaru počas 60 minút teploty 80 °C. V agare sa upravenovali hodnoty pH (4 až 8) a inkorporovala sa sacharóza doň (10 až 50 %) resp. chlorid sodný (2 až 8 %). Ako najodolnejšie sa v podmienkach pokusu javili v zemine prítomné zárodoky druhu *Talaromyces avellaneus* (Thom & Turesson) C. R. Benjamin. Zárodoky druhu *Eupenicillium baarmense* (van Beyma) Stolk & Samson boli na podmienky pokusu relatívne rovnako citlivé ako zárodoky *Neosartorya fischeri* (Wehmer) Malloch & Cain.