

## Physiological properties of resistance strain *Fusarium oxysporum*

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### Abstract

Soil microorganisms have a significant effect on microbiological cenosis. Such communities are called the root micro-flora of the plant. All organisms in the microflora are divided into two groups: rhizoplane, living directly on the root system of the plant, and rhizosphere, developing in the root area of the plant. The intensive population of the root and root zones of a plant is primarily associated with the release (exosmosome) of organic substances or exudates formed during the life of the plant. The plant microflora includes not only symbiotic and commensalithic types of interaction, but also parasitic forms. Parasitic pathogens are divided into two groups: pathogenic and conditionally pathogenic. Conditionally pathogenic microorganisms are in a latent state and have an effect only when certain conditions arise for their activation and development. Such conditions may include changes in temperature, humidity, disturbance of plant homeostasis, or damage to the integument. Pathogenic microorganisms, by contrast, are always active and infect the host organism upon contact. The pathogenicity of a microorganism is a complex of traits that adversely affect the health of the plant, cause various pathologies, leading to growth inhibition and partial inhibition of the development or complete destruction of the culture.

The pathogenic properties of the *Fusarium oxysporum* culture F201 were investigated against the cucumber culture by Atlet F1. It was shown the phytopathogenic microorganisms *Fusarium oxysporum* has acquired signs of resistance without lost her aggressiveness properties against a plant. *Fusarium oxysporum* quite comparable with the common strain.

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