

Review of: "Tolerance and Biological Removal of Fungicides by *Trichoderma* Species Isolated From the Endosphere of Wild Rubiaceae Plants"

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Endosphere *Trichoderma* species can be used as biological removal of fungicides besides its tolerance to fungicides. A group of scientists from University of Costa Rica and University of Maryland envisaged this concept. They obtained *Trichoderma* isolates from the endosphere of wild Rubiaceae plants (living leaf tissue of) from natural forests of Costa Rica. Efraín Escudero-Leyva elaborated in this study that four *Trichoderma* isolates (*Trichoderma rifaii*, *T. aff. crassum*, *T. aff. atroviride*, and *T. aff. strigosellum*) worked well with azoxystrobin, chlorothalonil, cyproconazole, and trifloxystrobin fungicides while the removal and detoxification of cyproconazole was unsuccessful with all the isolates as cyproconazole also inhibit the growth of the isolates. Major findings of this research work are 1. endosphere of wild plants can be utilised for isolating new *Trichoderma* spp. and 2. *Trichoderma* spp. can be utilised as bioremediation material 3. Durability and effectiveness of biocontrol agents should be considered before mixing of agrochemicals. This study will help in the development of Integrated Pest and Disease Management strategies for conventional and organic agriculture.