BIOCONTROL DE LES AFLATOXINES EN EL BLAT DE MORO

Corn is one of the most important crops today with more problems associated with the presence of aflatoxins.

Aflatoxins are metabolites (mycotoxins) produced by certain moulds of the genus Aspergillus.

The aim of the study is to carry out an approach to the problem and strategies or systems that have been used so far for the biocontrol of aflatoxin.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genere</th>
<th>Subgenere</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Aflatoxin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aspergillus</td>
<td>Circumdati</td>
<td>Flavi</td>
<td>A. flavus</td>
<td>B₁, B₂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A. parasiticus</td>
<td>B₁, B₂, G₁, G₂</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mycotoxin</th>
<th>Formation</th>
<th>Toxic effects</th>
<th>IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aflatoxin B₁</td>
<td>pre-harvest</td>
<td>Carcinogenic, hepatotoxic, immunosuppressive, teratogenic, mutagenic, hemorrhagic</td>
<td>Group 1: carcinogenic to humans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFB₁</td>
<td>postharvest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusions:

Biocontrol is the strategy that has been used to try to avoid the problem of aflatoxins in corn because it is less harmful to the environment.

Unlikely that “a one size fits all” strategy will work.