## Widmer, T. and Shishkoff, N. Use of *Trichoderma* spp. to remediate *Phytophthora ramorum*-infested soil.

Phytophthora ramorum has been repeatedly detected in nurseries even after the removal of infected plants and sanitation of the growing area. Although methods, such as chemical fumigation, oxidation, and heat treatment, exist to sterilize soil they are often costly, impractical, and raise health and environmental concerns. It is the purpose of this study to examine methods to remediate *P. ramorum*-infested soil that are environmentally friendly, safe and effective. The field site will be infested with a known amount of P. ramorum propagules and then partitioned off using fiberglass, circular microplots. A specific treatment will then be applied to the microplots in replication. These treatments will be: 1) a non-treated control; 2) a commercially-registered chemical treatment; 3) a commercially-available biological control agent; 4) a different commercially-available biological control agent; and 5) an experimental fungal isolate of Trichoderma that was demonstrated to reduce *P. ramorum* populations to non-detectable limits in the laboratory. Over the course of the experiment, soil samples will be taken within each microplot and the populations of *P. ramorum* and the biological control agents will be monitored. It is the hope that the biological control agents will be effective in reducing or eliminating the populations of *P. ramorum*.