

VI. S U M M A R Y

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The present study was carried out on 380 Tilapias obtained from 4 different fresh water fish farms in Egypt ( Sharkia, Kalubia, Giza and Kafr El - Sheikh ), during different seasons.

These fishes were subjected to mycological examination for isolation of fungi which may cause diseases for fish or may be found as saprophytes. This was done by direct isolation on Sabauroud's dextrose agar with chloramphenicol.

The results obtained revealed the isolation of some moulds ( Aspergillus, Pencillium, Mucor and Rhizopus ) and yeasts from gills, eyes, heart, liver, gall bladder, spleen, kidneys and intestine of apparently healthy as well as diseased fishes.

As Aspergilli are important fungi contaminating badly stored fish diets, it was necessary to carry out experimental studies to investigate the pathogenicity of the isolated Aspergilli for Tilapias.

Apparently healthy Tilapias were intraperitoneally inoculated with Aspergillus flavus, A. niger