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In Vitro Study of the Antifungal Activity of Essential Oils Obtained from *Mentha spicata*, *Thymus vulgaris*, and *Laurus nobilis*

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Abstract

Background: The aim of this study was to determine the antifungal activity of the essential oils isolated from three aromatic plants against 13 filamentous fungal strains.

Methods: The major constituents of *Mentha spicata*, *Thymus vulgaris*, and *Laurus nobilis* essential oils were carvone (52.2%), linalool (78.1%), and 1,8-cineole (45.6%), respectively. There are also some patents suggesting the use of essential oils as natural and safe alternatives to fungicides for plant protection.

Results: In the present work, *M. spicata* essential oil exhibited the strongest activity against all tested fungi in which *Fusarium graminearum*, *F.moniliforme*, and *Penicillium expansum* were the most sensitive to mint oil with lower minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) and minimal fungicidal concentration (MFC) values of 2.5 $\mu\text{L mL}^{-1}$ (v/v). *Thymus vulgaris* essential oil was less active compared to the oil of *M. spicata*. *Aspergillus ochraceus* was the most sensitive strain to thyme oil with MIC and MFC values of 2.5 and 5 $\mu\text{L mL}^{-1}$, respectively. *Thymus vulgaris* essential oil also exhibited a moderate fungicidal effect against the tested fungi, except for *A. niger* (MFC >20 $\mu\text{L mL}^{-1}$). *L. nobilis* essential oil showed a similar antifungal activity with thyme oil in which *A. parasiticus* was the most resistant strain to this oil (MFC >20 $\mu\text{L mL}^{-1}$).

Conclusion: Our findings suggested the use of these essential oils as alternatives to synthetic fungicides in order to prevent pre-and post-harvest infections and ensure product safety.

Keywords: Antifungal activity; *Laurus nobilis*; *Mentha spicata*; *Thymus vulgaris*; chemical composition; essential oil.

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