

temperatures of 20-30°C is a moot one. It is correct that fungi have the capability to produce trichothecenes at warmer temperatures, but there is no doubt that the greatest amounts of trichothecenes are produced under temperate to cold conditions<sup>1)</sup>. How else would one be able to explain the complete absence of reports on Alimentary Toxic Aleukia-like conditions in man and animals in the warmer climates? However, these warmer areas are "blessed" by other mycotoxin problems. This variation is most likely due to the ecologic interaction of various fungi under the given climatic conditions.

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1) See Appendix III.