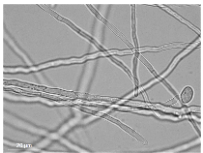
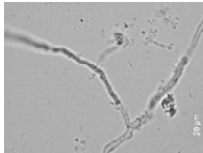
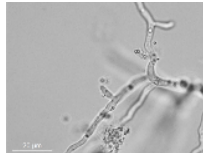
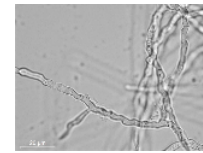
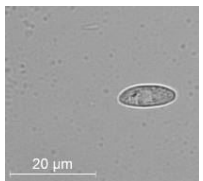
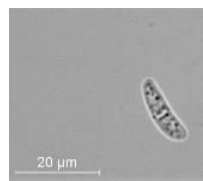
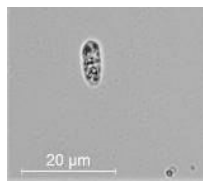
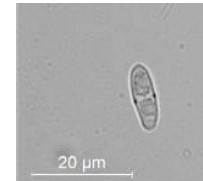
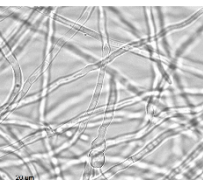

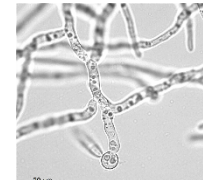
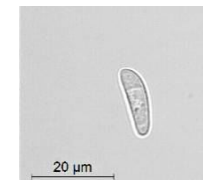
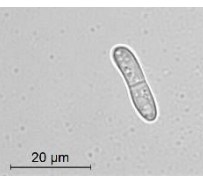
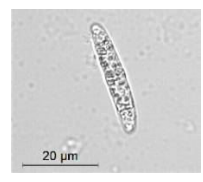
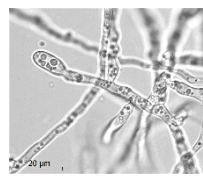
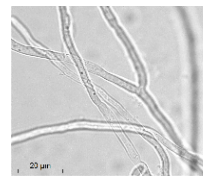




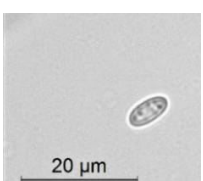
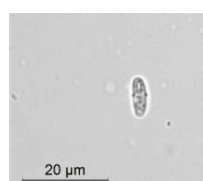
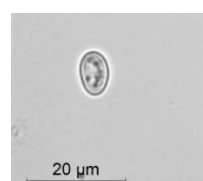
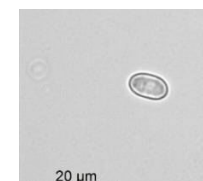


more noticeable compared with those induced by AmB at the MIC of 135 μM , causing only some mycelial distortion and fewer microconidia compared with the control (Table 4).

Table 4. Optical microscopy (100 \times) images of the fungal growth of *Fusarium* spp. after 72 h on liquid *Fusarium* minimal medium (FMM) amended with 250, 256, or 135 μM of *p*-coumaric acid 3,3'-dimethyl allyl ester **13**, terbinafine (TRB), or amphotericin B (AmB), respectively, in comparison with the untreated control.

Species	Control 0 (μM)	Ester 13 MIC (250 μM)	TRB MIC (256 μM)	AmB MIC (135 μM)
<i>F. keratoplasticum</i>				
				
<i>F. solani</i>				
				
<i>F. oxysporum</i>				
				
<i>F. verticillioides</i>	