**FALL**

Ultraviolet radiation can be used as a decontamination method against unwanted pathogens such as white nose fungus in bats. The focus of this project was to look at the effects of UVC light on spores and colonies of mucor, penicillium, and fusarium like fungi. Methods for this project included preparing fungal spore suspensions, measuring colony growth on agar plates, and various levels and periods of UVC light exposure. An inhibitory effect on fungal growth was seen 24 hours after a single dose of UVC radiation ranging from 300 to 5,000 mJ/cm2. After a single UVC dose, growth recovered within a few days. Multiple UVC doses were then tested at intervals from one to three doses a day. For all three fungi, more frequent doses of UVC led to greater inhibition of colony growth. While UVC is not a penetrative wavelength it was still able to impact the growth of fungal colonies. Future experiments will involve pulsing with UV LED light arrays to assess the optimum energy and exposure regiments for controlling fungal growth. Results from these experiments may be applied to the control of medical and environmentally relevant fungi such as white nose fungi.