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A potential mechanism for degradation of 4,5-dichloro-2-(*n*-octyl)-3[2*H*]-isothiazolone (DCOIT) by brown-rot fungus *Gloeophyllum trabeum*.

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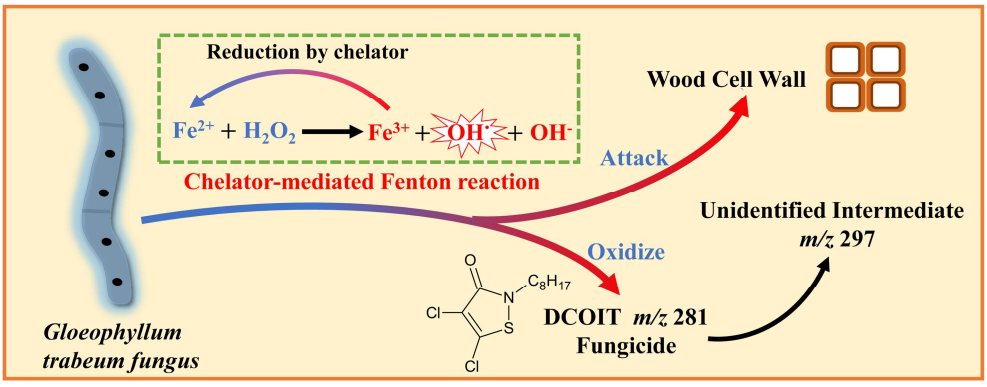
Graphical abstract



Highlights

- Depletion of DCOIT was first observed when exposed to *Gloeophyllum trabeum*
- CMF chemistry was shown to oxidatively decompose DCOIT
- CMF chemistry was proposed to be responsible for the biodegradation of DCOIT
- This research provides an efficient approach to remove organic biocides