

## THE MICROBIOTA DYNAMICS OF A CAMBIC CHERNOZEM IN EZARENI FARM, THE RESEARCH SITE FROM IASI

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### Abstract

The soil micromycetes are important biological agents for soil structure and an active compartment of soil organic matter. The main objective of this study was to isolate and identify the main genres of saprophytes and parasites micromycetes that colonize the experimental land of Ezareni farm. The analysed soil type is a poorly degraded cambic chernozem. The research was conducted during the autumn of 2012 - autumn of 2013.

Nine genres of saprophytes and parasites micromycetes were isolated from the soil samples. The results of the analyses performed on soil fungal genera indicated the presence of *Sporotrichum*, *Trichoderma*, *Mucor*, *Zygorhynchus*, *Penicillium*, *Aspergillus*, *Fusarium*, *Rhizopus* and *Alternaria*. From the isolated micromycetes the greatest preponderance was held by *Penicillium*, the medium concentrations were held by *Fusarium*, *Sporotrichum*, *Alternaria*, *Aspergillus*, *Rhizopus* and the reduced ones were held by *Zygorhynchus*, *Mucor* and *Trichoderma*. The relatively high number of isolated fungal genera and their increased levels illustrate the fact that the soil type could be considered a good environment for developing micromycetes.

**Key words:** micromycetes, saprophytes, parasites, soil, cambic chernozem