

THE INFLUENCE OF SOME TREATMENTS WITH DIFFERENT PRODUCTS OF PHYTOSANITARY USAGE (FUNGICIDES) ON THE ATTACK OF SOME FUNGI AND ON THE BARLEY PRODUCTION IN THE 2016 PEDOCLIMATIC CONDITIONS OF THE EASTERN BARAGAN

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Abstract

The barley is under attacked of many pathogenic agents during the vegetation period. Out of these pathogenic agents, the *Pyrenophora graminea* fungus had been producing barley's leaf stripe disease in the Eastern Baragan area, in 2016 (Velichi E. 2012). An experiment was created in the year 2016, using 4 products of phytosanitary usage, as follows: ACANTO PLUS (picoxistrobin + cyproconazole), MYSTIC 250 EC (tebuconazole); BUMPER 250 EC (propiconazole) and TOPSIN 500 SC (tiophanate-methyl) (Pest – Expert). This experiment consisted in 7 variants (6 variants with phytosanitary treatments in different combinations of products, plus a control sample not treated). The experiment was placed in randomised blocks. The 7 variants were placed in 6 repetitions. Out of the pathogenic agents monitored, the biggest attacks had been produced by *Pyrenophora graminea* fungus which produces leaf stripe at barley. For this, there had been analysed the first two leaves under the spike. The observations had shown that for all 6 variants of treatment, the attack degree (GA %) of the disease (barley's leaf stripe) was more reduced than at the control sample not treated. The productions of the variants treated (V1 ... V6) had been higher than the production of the control sample not treated, V7. The productions of some variants of treatment had been significantly higher than the production of the control sample not treated (statistic insurance DL 5%). In what concerns the economic efficiency, the fungicide product MYSTIC 250 EC 0.5l/ha had proven to be the most efficient in what price was concerned.

Key words: *Pyrenophora* spp., tebuconazole, phytosanitary, randomised blocks