

## CONTRIBUTION TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MICROMYCETES FROM THE SPONTANEOUS FLORA IDENTIFIED IN IASI COUNTY REGION, ROMANIA

Andreea-Mihaela FLOREA<sup>1</sup>, Andrei-Mihai GAFENCU<sup>1</sup>, Florin-Daniel LIPȘA<sup>1</sup>, Eugen ULEA<sup>1</sup>

e-mail: amflore@uaiasi.ro

---

### Abstract

Permanent knowledge of distribution, diversity and interactions between organisms, plants and the environment in which they live is extremely important for the conservation of biodiversity. Interest for biodiversity conservation is intensified by concern about the conservation of genetic resources, destruction of forest, extinction of species and the effects of global warming. This paper presents some parasitic micromycetes identified on plant species from different areas of Iasi County. In our fieldwork made in the spring of 2021 year were identified some parasitic micromycetes to spontaneous flora species as: fumewort (*Corydalis solida* L. Clairv.), alpine squill (*Scilla bifolia* L.), buttercup anemone (*Anemone ranunculoides*), lesser celandine (*Ranunculus ficaria* L.) și snake's head fritillary (*Fritillaria meleagrioides* Patrin ex Schult. & Schult. f.) Identified micromycetes cause some plant diseases as downy mildew or rust and this fungi species belong to some different taxonomy: Those who cause downy mildew are from *Oomycetes* class, and rust are from *Teliomycetes* class as *Tranzschelia*, *Puccinia*, și *Uromyces* genera.

**Key words:** mycoflora, vascular plants, environment, biodiversity

---