

# PARASITIC FUNGI ON ESTIVAL PLANTS FROM THE NE PART OF ROMANIA

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## Abstract

Diversity is vital for effective ecosystem functioning and represent a part of biodiversity and ecosystem research. Parasitic fungi that grow on plants have reshaped the biosphere and caused the deaths of millions of people since the beginning of agriculture. Nowadays, 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. There are more than 70,000 species of fungi described by mycologists and over 90% of them are classified within Phylum *Basidiomycota* and Phylum *Ascomycota*. Understanding relationships between biodiversity and ecosystem functions is very important in the context of global plant diversity loss. This paper presents some parasitic micromycetes identified on some estival plants from different areas of Iasi County. In our fieldwork made in the spring of 2023 were indentified some parasitic micromycetes to species as: *Corydalis solida* L. Clairv., *Scilla bifolia* L., *Anemone ranunculoides*, *Ranunculus ficaria* L. and *Fritillaria meleagrioides* Patrin ex Schult. & Schult. f.. Identified parasitic micromycetes during the observations that have been made were differentiated according to the disease they cause on plants. Thus, the main diseases identified are represented by: rusts, smuts and downy mildew.

**Key words:** parasitic fungi, biodiversity, conservation.