



Observations on biodiversity flora and biological control agents of natural grassland weed

Nela TĂLMACIU, M. TĂLMACIU, C. SÎRBU - USAMV Iasi

The observations were made in year 2008 in natural pastures invaded by *Lepidium draba* L. – the result of irrational grazing of livestock respectively cows and sheep, from the department of Iassy and department of Vaslui, north-east of Romania. The pasture flora from the studied plots has 117 species of vascular plants, belonging to 84 genera and 24 families. The most common invasive species are: *Lepidium draba*, *Euphorbia cyparissias*, *Verbascum phlomoides*, *Xanthium italicum*, etc, which decrease dramatically the productivity of the ecosystems. *Lepidium draba* displaces valuable pasture forage species and reduces native biodiversity. In Romania of the most promising biological control agents, the *Ceutorhynchus cardariae*, the *Psylliodes wrasei*, and the *Aceria drabae*. The observations regarding the biological control agents of species *Lepidium draba* L. is based on visual examination of plants. In the department of Vaslui and Iassy, percent attack of inflorescences by *Aceria drabae* were contained between 5-35,7% of Vaslui and 14,7-47,5% of Iassy.