

SUNFLOWER GENOTYPES FROM NARDI FUNDULEA IN FIELD INFESTATION WITH BROOMRAPE IN BRAILA AREA, IN YEAR 2019

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Abstract

In south-east of Romania is present the most dangerous races of parasite *Orobanche cumana* and because of that, who want to cultivated sunflower hybrids, has low seed yield do to broomrape attack. In year 2019, in Braila area, in sunflower fields natural infested with the new races of broomrape from Romania, we tested many sunflower genotypes for resistance/tolerance to this parasite. We want to identifying sunflower genotypes who are resistant/tolerant to broomrape present in Brăila area and from 20 sunflower experimental hybrids tested in natural infested field in three epochs, no one was resistant at broomrape attack. The highest intensity of broomrape attack was in epoch I who was sowing on date May 3, 2019 and sunflower hybrid H2 has 520 broomrape\44 sunflower plants. The lowest intensity of broomrape attack was in epoch II who was sowing on date May 17, 2019 and sunflower hybrid H19 has 40 sunflower plants\13 broomrapes. Sunflower hybrid H17 has a better tolerance at broomrape then other 19 sunflower hybrids tested in field with natural infestation with parasite *Orobanche cumana*, from Brăila area, Romania where is present races G and H. Regarding plant height of sunflower hybrids tested, was between 90 cm (H10) and 135 cm (H6) in first epoch and between 145 cm (H2) and 200 cm (H9) in the second epoch.

Key words: broomrape, sunflower, genotypes, infestation
