THE ISOLATION OF THE MICROMYCETES PRESENT IN THE CAVE

Dragomir Felicia, Angela Popa, A. Popa

University of Craiova, Horticulture Faculty, felixdragomir@yahoo.com

Key words: micromycetes, pure culture, isolation, mycotoxins, cave

SUMMARY

Some species of mould found on grapes or on the wine installation and in the preservation recipients can lead to losses in the quality and quantity of the production on one hand and on the other hand can produce mycotoxins, which affects consumers’ health (2). The present study has regarded the harvest and the isolation in the pure culture of the mould found on the internal side of the cask, on the wall of the cave, the identification and the taxonomic integration of the isolated. The studied material was represented of the pure cultures of mould. The sowing was made MEA (malt-extract-agar) and PDA (potato-dextrose-agar) medium (3). The isolation of the colonies was made trough inundation of the medium surfaces and the spread method trough the plates (1). From the microflora present in the cave of Banu Maracine were isolated 10 mould strains integrated in the 8 species and 7 types. 6 strains were isolated from the external and internal side of the cask, 3 from cave wall and one from the corks’ surfaces. Absidia glauca- was isolated from one side of the wall. On solid ground it has formed a mycelium of white color, which later became gray. The sporangiophores have different sized and are branch out sympodial. Alternaria alternata was isolated from the cask surface and formed colonies, that have a dirty-white color and fluffy aspect, on MEA medium. The micelian hife are thin and separated. The conidies are piriform and are ordered with the sharp part to the conidiophore. Cladosporium herbarum was isolated from the cask surface and formed brow-olive colonies, whose pigment diffuses in the medium. Hyphes are then separated and dilated at the sept level. Gliocladium roseum was isolated from the cask surface and formed thick and white colonies. Merulius domestica was isolated from the surface formed white colonies, little adhesive to the medium. The hyphes have a belt aspect. Penicillium expansum was isolated from the budanelor and wall’s surface. On CYA medium formed green-blue colonies with a brown or orange reverse. Penicillium islandicum was isolated from the wall’s surface and formed brown-orange colonies. Both species have presented biverticilated penicilii. Rhizomucor pusillus was isolated from the crook’s. In conclusion, we can say that the cave generally giving the fact that have proper environmental conditions can permit the development of a grate number of mould species, which are fainded on woody surfaces and walls surfaces and their released spores can mention themselves a limited while in the cave atmosphere.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Dan Valentina and all., 1999, Memorator pentru mucegaiuri, Editura Evrica, Braila
2. Dan Valentina, 2001, Microbiologia alimentelor, Editura Alma, Galati
3. Popa A., St. Teodorescu., 1990, Microbiologia vinului, Editura Ceres, Bucuresti