

Research Regarding the Prevention and Combating the *Coccomyces* Pathogen (Staining Cherry Leaves)

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SUMMARY

Initially, on the infected cherry leaf appear spots, shaped points, purple or reddish, visible especially on the upper face of the language. On the underside of the leaf, next to the epiphyte spots, there is a white mold, stromatics consisting of conidiophores and conidia. The expansion of the brownie area, especially on the leaf edge, has the effect of leaf twisting. The damaged leaves fall prematurely. The mushroom's mycelium is endoparasites intercellular. On this mycelium it forms the sporulation grouped in acervuls. Conidiophores are conical or cylindrical, having the size of 5-10 x 2-3 um. The conidia's form of the pathogen is *Cylindrosporium padi*. This pathogen causes significant damage both in nurseries and plantations, which determined the location of experiences using Systhane fungicide. The experiments were located within Nasaud OS, OS Great Somcuta O.S. Lechinta. From the Table 1, one notices the behavior of the fungicide which was tested standard, with over 90% effectiveness. There were applied three treatments with a concentration of 0.04% and an application dose of 500 l/ ha. Correlating with previous results, these results leded for efforts be made to the Inter-ministerial Commission for approval of the Systhane product

Tab. 1

The effectiveness of the SYSTHANE product in preventing the cherry leaves staining caused by *Coccomyces hiemalis*

No. of entry	Product	Forestry Dept	Conc. (%)	Application dose	Damaged leaves (<i>Coccomyces hiemalis</i>)				
					F (%)	I	GA	Z	E (%)
1	SYSTHANE	Nasaud	0.04	0.400	10.2	1.4	0.14	4.4	95.6
		Somcuta Mare	0.04	0.400	8.6	2.8	0.24	6.3	93.7
		Lechinta	0.04	0.400	11.2	2.1	0.24	5.9	94.1
2	RIDOMIL (standard)	Nasaud	0.03	0.300	30.4	2.1	2.22	6.9	53.1
		Somcuta Mare	0.03	0.300	29.3	2.9	1.28	7.7	55.3
		Lechinta	0.03	0.300	31.0	2.0	2.43	5.5	94.5
3	Controller	Nasaud	-	-	71.4	4.5	3.21	-	-
		Somcuta Mare	-	-	76.9	5.0	3.84	-	-
		Lechinta	-	-	80.5	5.0	4.03	-	-

Keywords: *Coccomyces hiemalis*, Systhane, forest research