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INCIDENCE OF FUNGI DISEASES OF SUNFLOWER IN POLAND

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In 1978-1980 the experiments of sunflower /cv. Wielkopolski/ cultivation for oil production were carried out in the vicinity of Przemyśl /south-east Poland/. Each year the area of 200-300 ha was sown with sunflower seeds. The observations of plants healthness were carried out three times a year.

In spring /early June/ 5-10 % diseased seedlings were noticed. The mycological analysis showed that *Fusarium* spp., *Penicillium* spp. and *Oomycetes* occurred on these plants. During a florescence /late July-early August/, on the roots, stem bases and capitulums *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* was dominated species /36-70 % of isolates/, whereas *Alternaria* spp., *Stemphylium* spp., and *Fusarium* spp. were noticed less frequently. At that time the number of wilting and decaying plants amounted to 1-10 %. In a harvest time /late September/ on capitulums occurred *Botrytis cinerea* /80 %/ and *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* /20 %/, while on stems *Botrytis cinerea* /46 %/, *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* /16 %/, *Alternaria* spp., *Stemphylium* spp., *Phoma* spp. and *Saccharomyces*.

At that time the major part of plants was infected by fungi and the number of decayed plants amounted to 5-20 %.

Rainfalls, dews and low temperature were conducive to the infection of sunflower by fungi. In late September in Poland warm, dry and sunny weather happens rarely. Harvested seed of sunflower /yield about 1 t-ha/ have to be dried up.