# EFFECTS OF NUMBER AND TIME OF TREATMENTS WITH FUNGICIDES ON THE OCCURENCE OF SUNFLOWER DISEASES IN THE AREA OF SOMBOR

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Chemical treatment, as a measure of disease control was introduced in sunflower production in 1983 and up till now good results have been obtained. Our investigation, lasting four years, showed that sunflower seed yield increased for an average of 400 kg/ha and oil content was 3 per cent higher with the treated variants. The aim of our investigation was to find out the optimal time for fungicide application to different sunflower hybrids by means of large - plot trials lasting two years. The large - plot trial in 1985 included the hybrids NS-H-26-RM, NS-H-45 and NS-H-15, while NS-H-43 was added in 1986. Combination of fungicides Sumilex + Benlate 1,5 + 1,5 kg/ha was applied. Variants of treatment: two treatments; budding and flowering stage, one treatment; budding stage, one treatment; flowering stage, two treatments; flowering stage and 20-40 days later, control. The results of investigation prowed application of fungicides on the standard hybrid NS-H-26-RM, as well as on the new hybrids economically justified. The optimal time for sunflower treatment was the budding - flowering stage with every hybrid. Wtih that variant the yield increased for 20 per cent and the oil content was 2-4 per cent higher. Later treatment should be adequately applied depending on the occurence and development of diseases, first of all Sclerotinia sclerotiorum - shape of the head, in correlation with climatic factors being of great importance for the occurence and development of phito-pathogenic fungus in general.