

RESEARCH ON NEW REMEDIES WITH FUNGICIDAL ACTION IN IMPACT ON AUTUMN BARLEY DISEASES, CENTRAL AREA

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Of particular importance in the cultivation of autumn barley are the key diseases, which appear consecutively throughout the growing season of plants caused by environmental conditions. Barley plants are subject to the impact of a complex of pathogenic agents, which include over ten species of diverse etiological and pathological nature, as key objects of economic importance, that annually cause serious damage, such as: *Erysiphe graminis* f. sp. *hordei*, *Puccinia anomala*, *Helminthosporium teres*, *Pyrenophora graminea*, *Pyrenophora teres* și *Rhynchosporium secalis* etc. Phytosanitary surveys in the areas planted with autumn barley were carried out from the fall of 2022 to 2024, where we found that in the investigated experimental sector of the "Răzagro-Prim" P.A., distric Ialoveni. For cereals planted in autumn, including barley, the treatments, during the growing season, are applied according to prognoses and warnings, but more frequently they are used according to the phenological criteria and the severity of attack by pathogens and symptoms of the detected diseases. The conditions were favourable for the growth and development of autumn barley, but favourable for the primary infection. The fungicidal remedies *Amistar Prime*, *SE – 0,75 l/ha*, *Amistar prime*, *SE- 1.0 l/ha*, *Ampir*, *SC – 0,4 l/ha*, *Ampir 0,6 l/ha*, *Ampir 0.8 l/ha*, *Lot*, *SC – 0,7 l/ha* fungicides have been tested against the diseases detected in autumn barley plantations. The efficiency of these new remedies with anti-fungal action was proved depending on the doses applied and the severity of the disease, as compared with the standard control. The new fungicides are recommended as efficient chemical products in the integrated protection system of autumn barley. The frequency and intensity of the attack of pathogens, ranged between 15 and 50%, depending on environmental factors, and the biological efficiency of the new remedies, tested on experimental plots as fungicides was 88-94%, at the level of the standard variant, comparing the variants and doses applied a standard fungicide.

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