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# BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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# PARASITIC FUNGI ON ROSE PLANTS IN SERBIA

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Fungal agents of disease on cultivated and wild rose plants are many and diverse. About 270 species have been described in the world literature. Apart from the agents of powdery mildew and rust, these fungi have been little studied in Serbia. This is the case in spite the fact that the number of pathogenic species of fungi on roses is constantly increasing, whether through the introduction of new species with planting of new material or owing to increased aggressiveness of certain species of fungi. Identification of fungal species was performed under a microscope on material isolated on nutrient substrates or obtained directly from diseased plants. We recorded and studied 22 species of fungi on rose plants in Serbia. The breakdown of these species by subdivisions is as follows: *Mastigomycotina* — one (4.54%); *Ascomycotina* — five (22.73%); *Basidiomycotina* — one (4.54%); and *Deuteromycotina* — 15 (68.18%). Of the total number of species found, the following nine are registered for the first time in Serbia: *Valsa rosarum*, *Cercospora rosae*, *Tubercularia vulgaris*, *Marssonina rosae*, *Sphaceloma rosarum*, *Phyllosticta rosae*, *Ascochyta rosicola*, *Diplodia rosarum*, and *Cytospora rosarum*. The majority of recorded species are local or widely disseminated fungi that represent a serious danger to introduced species of roses. Transfer of phytopathogenic fungi from wild to cultivated rose plants and vice versa occurs widely in nature depending on many factors. Knowledge on phytopathogenic fungal parasites of rose plants is of assistance in combating the diseases of these plants.