

New founds of phytotrophic fungi from the Prypiat-Stokhid National Nature Park

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Annotation: Національний природний парк «Прип'ять-Стохід» створено у 2007 р. з метою охорони унікальних природних комплексів Українського Полісся. Мікобіота парку досі залишається майже недослідженою. В роботі надано інформацію щодо знахідок 14 видів фітотрофних грибів, зібраних в кінці липня 2019 р.

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Prypiat-Stokhid National Nature Park is situated in the Volyn` district of Ukraine. It was established in 2007 to protect a series of natural complexes of the Pripyat River and Stokhid River valleys. Compared to other National parks, the unique features of the park are bogs and ponds that cover about 43% and 6% of territory respectively. There is only one mycological publication, which describes the biodiversity of discomycetes in the park. Due to this fact mycobiota of the park`s territory requires further studying.

Specimens used in this work were collected during an expedition in late July by Olexander Akulov - associated professor of V.N. Karazin National University of Kharkiv. They are represented by living and dead parts of different plants with signs of colonization by fungi. A part of them already was identified by light microscopy and added to the CWU (Myc) collection.

Totally 12 species from natural phytocenoses were identified. Among them 8 species are Ascomycota representatives: *Blumeriella jaapii* (Rehm) Arx at anamorphous stage *Cylindrosporium hiemalis* (B.B. Higgins) Sacc. (on living leaves of *Prunus cerasus* L.); *Drepanopeziza salicis* (Tul. & C. Tul.) Höhn. at anamorphous stage *Monostichella salicis* (Westend.) Arx (on living leaves of *Salix alba* L.); *Ectostroma iridis* (Ehrenb.) Fr. (on recently dead leaves of *Iris pseudacorus* L.); *Mycosphaerella brunneola* (Fr.) Johanson ex Oudem. at anamorphous stage *Septoria brunneola* (Fr.) Niessl (on dead leaves of *Convallaria majalis* L.); *Mycosphaerella podagrariae* (Roth) Petr. at anamorphous stage *Septoria podagrariae* Lasch. (on leaves of *Aegopodium podagraria* L.); *Podosphaera myrtillina* Kunze (on leaves *Vaccinium myrtillus* L.); *Taphrina sadebeckii* Johanson (on leaves of *Alnus glutinosa* L.); *Utrechtiana constantinescui* (Melnik & Shabunin) Crous & Y. Marín (on dead leaves of *Phragmites australis*

(Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.). In addition, we identified three species of rust fungi (Basidiomycota, Pucciniales): *Gymnosporangium cornutum* Arthur ex F. Kern (on leaves of *Sorbus aucuparia* L.); *Melampsora populnea* (Pers.) P. Karst (on leaves of *Populus* sp.) and *Phragmidium tuberculatum* Jul. Müll. (on leaves of *Rosa* sp.). Also, single Oomycota representative was identified as *Pseudoperonospora cubensis* (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Rostovzev (on leaves of *Humulus lupulus* L.).

Besides, two Ascomycota representatives were identified from agrocenoses. It were *Cladosporium herbarum* (Pers.) Link and *Claviceps purpurea* (Fr.) Tul. (both on ears of *Secale cereale* L.).

Most species are common and widely distributed in the world, but they are first registered in the park. *Ectostroma iridis* and *Utrechtiana constantinescui* are considered as rare species in the world, including Ukraine. The unique feature of *E. iridis* is an absence of spores, so identification is based on morphology and substrate features.

In conclusion, we can state that 14 species mentioned in this work do not represent biodiversity of phytotrophic fungi of National park. The following studies are needed to complement and expand this information.

The work was carried out under the supervision of Olexander Akulov, Associated Professor of Department of Mycology and Plant Resistance, National University of Kharkiv