

# COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT (SYMPTOMS, ECOLOGICAL IMPACT AND PHYTOPATHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS) WITHERING STANDS OF FRAXINUS EXCELSIOR L. IN WESTERN PODILLYA

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*The features of symptoms (including morphological and physiological changes, seasonal dynamics withering plantations of Fraxinus excelsior L. in Western Podillya based phytopathological (miko- and microbiological) investigations of vegetative and generative organs Fraxinus excelsior L. are given. The influence of environmental (weather) factors on the ontogeny and the state of Fraxinus excelsior L. in the stands are explored.*

*The attention that the most common and harmfulness disease of Fraxinus excelsior L. is tuberculosis (the pathogen - P. syringae pv. savastanoi), which affects both vegetative and generative organs of plants (the leaves tuberculosis we have not detected: leaves of Fraxinus excelsior L. insensitive to P. syringae pv. savastanoi even under artificial infection). Identified all 10 species and 7 genus of Myxomycetes which belong to anamorphic species (Deuteromycota), including identified only to the level of genus Fusarium sp., and Phoma sp. Established that Ulocladium botrytis Preuss is a typical dominant. The species of Phoma sp., Cladosporium cladosporioides (Fres.) De Vries, Mycelia sterilia (orange) are numerous species; other species of Acremonium strictum W. Gams., Cyllindrocarpon didymum (Harting), Fusarium sporotrichiella Bilaivar. poae (Peck) Wollenw., Fusarium heterosporum Nees, Fusarium sp., and Mycelia sterilia (dark) are rare species as automikobiota of Fraxinus excelsior L.*

*Symptoms, etiology, tuberculosis of Fraxinus excelsior L., micromycetes, pathogenic microflora, entomofauna, Fraxinus excelsior L., environmental (weather) factors, harmfulness.*