

FEATURES OF USING BIOLOGICALLY FUNGICIDE IN FOREST NURSERIES

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The results of investigations protection of seedlings of pine and oak from pathogens "child" disease and mildew are devoted. It is shown that the accumulation of infection, the spread of pathogens contributes to their high adaptive capacity: the presence in the life cycle of sexual stage, the possibility of contamination of plant different types of infections (conidia, ascospores, mycelium) and high speed and spread of the disease in the presence of favorable ecological resources .

Experimentally expediency protect seedlings in forest nurseries of the negative impact of several stress factors, mostly pathogens of "child" disease (fungi of the genus *Fusarium* spp., *Alternaria* spp., *Botrytis* spp.) and powdery mildew (fungi of the genus *Oidium* spp., teleomorfa - *Microsphaera alphitoides* Grif. Maubl et.), using biological fungicides Aliryn-C and Hamayir both individually and in mixtures.

It is shown that triple spraying techniques biologically fungicides Aliryn-C and Hamayir both individually and in mixtures provide their biological effectiveness within 73,7-89,6%. Achieved a positive result is not inferior chemical standard. As a result, the dominant pathogens were transferred into a prolonged depression. It is concluded that the use of biological fungicides will adjust the value of certain types of pathogens without inhibiting natural systems with antagonistic microbes.

The seedlings of Scots pine, oak seedlings, pathogens, biological fungicides, bioprotection, stress factors.