

## **THE DYNAMICS OF OCCURENCE OF SOME SPECIFIC PATHOGENIC AGENTS ATTACK AT TOMATOES (VIRUSES AND MYCOPLASMAS), UNDER PEDO-CLIMATIC CONDITIONS OF NORTHERN BARAGAN (BRĂILA COUNTY)**

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### **Abstract**

An experiment was set up with different cultivars of tomatoes in 2013, 4 variants (two varieties and two hybrids). These cultivars were: V1 - ACC 35, V2 - Ofira F1, V3 – Rio Grande, V4 – Belarosa F1. The scope of the experiments was to monitor the occurrence and evolution of the attack of some specific pathogenic agents (viruses, organisms of mycoplasma type), at tomatoes. It was also monitored the correlation between the attack degree (G.A.%) of the mentioned pathogenic agents and the production, as well and the quality of the production. The experiment was set up in a Latin square, with strict compliance with the experimental technique requirements. During the vegetation period, symptoms produced by viroses have appeared differentially at each experimental variant. Remotely, there were signalled also clear symptoms produced by stolbur (*Mycoplasma*). Other diseases, like those produced by the attack of some bacteria species (for example, *Xanthomonas campestris* p.v. *vesicatoria*) or fungi (for example, *Phytophthora infestans*, *Colletotrichum coccodes* etc), did not manifest in the tomatoes crop that were subject to the experiment. Production's harvest was done in instalments. Between the results of the production, achieved variant wise, there were obtained differences ensured statistically. The most productive cultivar was Belarosa F1, in the climatic conditions of the year 2013. Also, this cultivar proved to be the one least affected by viroses.

**Key words:** tomatoes, viruses, mycoplasma, Latin square, *Phytophthora*