

## **THE DYNAMICS OF THE OCCURRENCE OF SOME SPECIFIC PATHOGENIC AGENTS' ATTACK AT TOMATOES, IN THE 2015 PEDOCLIMATIC CONDITIONS OF NORTH-EASTERN BARAGAN (BRAILA COUNTY)**

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### **Abstract**

An experiment was set up with different cultivars of tomatoes in 2015 - 5 variants (4 hybrids and one variety). Those cultivars were: V1 - Ace 55 VF (control sample), V2 –SV52215 TD F1, V3 –Chelse F1, V4 – Rosaliesa F1, V5 – Mirsini F1. The experiments had as purpose monitoring the occurrence and evolution of the attack of some specific pathogenic agents at tomatoes, in the conditions of a droughty year. Also, it was monitored the correlation between the attack degree (G.A.%) of the mentioned pathogenic agents, production and the quality of the production. The experiment was placed in randomized blocks, with strict compliance to the experimental technique requirements. During the vegetation period, symptoms produced by viroses had 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) have manifested in the tomatoes crop, but without raising any issues. Production's harvesting was done in stages. Among the results of the production, achieved variant wise, differences insured statistically had been obtained. In the climatic conditions of the year 2015, the most productive cultivar was Mirsini F1. The control sample variety Ace 55 VF has proved to be the least attacked by viroses, but also which achieved the smallest production.

**Key words:** tomatoes, viruses, mycoplasma, randomized block, *Phytophthora*

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