

THE DYNAMICS OF THE OCCURENCE OF SOME SPECIFIC PATHOGENIC AGENTS ATTACK AT WATERMELONS (SOIL FUNGI), UNDER PEDO-CLIMATIC CONDITIONS OF NORTHERN BARAGAN (BRAILA COUNTY)

Eugen VELICHI

e-mail: eugen_velichi@yahoo.com

Abstract

An experiment was set up in 2013 for watermelons, which had as purpose the identification of some treatment variants which would prevent the occurrence of the attack of some pathogenic agents specific to them. The variants of treatment were the following: V1 not treated control sample, V2 – Topsin 500 SC-0.1%, V3-Alert-0.1%, V4 - Folpan 80 WG-0.15%, V5 - Folpan 80 WG-0.1%+ Topsin 500 SC – 0.1%. The experiment was placed in randomized blocks, with strict compliance to the experimental technique requirements. During the vegetation period, symptoms produced by *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *niveum* fungus which produces the fusarium wilting of watermellons (Velichi E. 2006), have appeared differentially at each experimental variant. Other diseases, like the ones produced by the attack of *Colletotrichum lagenarium* fungus which produces the curcubitaceae anthracnose or by the attack of *Sphaerotheca fuliginea* fungus (Iacob Viorica, Hatman, M., Ulea, E., Puiu, I. 2000) which produces the mildew of cucurbitaceae, did not manifest in the watermelons experiment which were subject to the experiment. Production's harvest was done in stages. The variants: V2 – Topsin, V3 - Alert - 0.1% and V5 - Folpan 80 WG - 0.1% + Topsin 500 SC – 0.1% have achieved statistically differentiated productions against V1 – not treated control sample. Variant V4 – Folpan 80 WDG – 0.15 % has achieved a production a bit larger than the not treated control sample, but without statistic insurance.

Key words: watermelons, *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *niveum*, randomized blocks, watermelons