



Unele aspecte privind protejarea fitosanitara a culturii ecologice de tomate

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One of the cumulated actions for the ecologisation of the conventional vegetable farms it is represented by the plants health control of the harvests. The associative cultivation system between the vegetables species and medicinal and aromatic plants, might be a reliable technological method. In this context, there was organized an experience where there was harvested in association tomatoes, as main harvest, and aromatic and medicinal species, as secondary harvest or associated one: annual savory, basil and marigold. The way of the replacement of the medicinal plants in the tomatoes harvest represents a differentiations criteria of the twelve variants taken on the study. The attack level of the fungi parasite *Phitophthora infestans* was situated on average between 3.15 and 6.78 %. The higher level was recorded on the variants where the density of the plants/ha was higher, especially on the association of the tomatoes with marigold (V12-5.81%; V6-6.78%). Regarding the parasite insects, there were not recorded specifically parasite insects for the tomatoes on all variants taken in study. That represents also the repellent action of the three medicinal and aromatic plants species cultivated in association with tomatoes, and also the control effect of the organic market product aluminum sulfate (Al_2SO_4). The tomatoes harvest obtained inside of the twelve variants were by 32.71 t/ha – 55.95 t/ha. The most efficient schemes of association is by using the consecutive replacement, between tomatoes plants of one single annual savory plant alternated with a marigold one basil one. Those schemes represents, also regarding the technological aspect and also economic one, the optimum balance on the harvest between the tomatoes plants number and of the repellent ones.