Introduction:
Integrated late blight control supposed to use cultural, biological and chemical measures. The aim is to use techniques at the right time without completely destroy of the disease, ensuring control methods to protect the environment and useful organisms.
Therefore, between 2010-2011, two potato fields were setup with the purpose to evaluate and compare the efficacy of different fungicides used in Romania for potato late blight control.

Agronomic measures:
- Phyto - sanitary care represents a complex with prophylactic character to avoid the infection and to prevent the spread of the disease on the epidemic level.
- Eliminated tubers from sowing process represent a dangerous source of infection because the fungus produces spores and infected plants appear just when potato plants are raising up.
- Cultural methods are looking to provide normal and vigorous development of potato crops.
- Attention selective of tubers, spraying, planting in optimal time, correct terrification, maintenance in times provided a normal development of plants and make shorter the favorable periods for disease attack.
- Unbalance fertilization, especially with nitrogen determine huge foliage, proper for late blight attack.
- Maintenance and protection against other diseases and Colorado potato beetle are important because stressed plants are sensitive to late blight.
- Weeds are in permanent concurrence with potato for all environmental factors. Their excessive foliage development reduces air currents making humid periods longer and increases the chance for late blight appearances.
- Vine killing in the case of diseased potato crops is a measure to reduce the frequency of tuber attack.
To stop the late blight cycle on potato crops are recommended chemical products for haulm destruction.

Field trials results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Juice</td>
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<td>Sante</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sowing date</td>
<td>28 April</td>
<td>13 May</td>
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<tr>
<td>Experimental design</td>
<td>Complete randomized block design (4 replicates)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plot size (ha)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Spray equipment</td>
<td>Knapsack sprayer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harvest date</td>
<td>14 September</td>
<td>22 September</td>
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Climatic conditions 2010 - Epidemic phases of the disease was devastating and quickly installed (late blight apparition July 1st).
On July and August heavy rains and high temperatures contributed to foliage dying. 2011 - On June, rains accompanied by high temperatures leaded to an early late blight apparition. (June, 21st).
From July to the end of potatoes growing season rainfall were increasingly reduced, (53.5mm, represented only 39.2% from the annual average).

CONCLUSIONS:
Integrated control of late blight is a managerial technique combination to maintain the disease on a low level and in the same time to protect the environment. Integrated control directives are:
- Cultural hygiene to limited the primary infection focus.
- Using resistant varieties to limit late blight attack on foliage and tubers.
- Fungicides apply using forecasting methods (Agroexport system) and further treatments until harvest at recommended intervals.
- Reduce application intervals (4 maximum 7 days) when the infection pressure is high.

Acknowledgement
We would like to thank to Mr. Eliezer Frumerman and Mrs. Veronica Cluca from Makkeshim Agan Romania for the opportunity to attend to EuroBlight Workshop, 2013.