Potato Disease Advisory #12
June 26, 2008
Cooperative Extension System
University of Delaware

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Disease Severity Value (DSV) Accumulation as of June 25, 2008 is as follows:

Location: Broad Acres, Zimmerman Farm, Rt. 9, Kent County.

Greenrow: April 27

	LATE BLIGHT			EARLY BLIGHT
Date	**Daily DSV**	**Total DSV**	**Spray Recs**	**Accumulated P days***
5/30- 6/1	3	35	10- day interval	252
6/2-6/4	1	36	10- day interval	279
6/4- 6/5	4	40	5-days	279
6/5-6/6	2	42	5-days	288
6/6-6/7	1	43	5- day	298
6/7- 6/11	0	43	10- day interval	321
6/12- 6/15	1	44	10- day interval	350
6/15-6/18	0	44	10-day interval	376
6/19- 6/22	0	44	10-day interval	409
6/22-6/23	1	45	10-day interval	418
6/23- 6/25	0	45	10-day interval	435

*** P days**- We use the predictive model WISDOM to determine the first fungicide application for prevention of **early blight** as well. The model predicts the first seasonal rise in the number of spores of the early blight fungus based on the accumulation of 300 physiological days (a type of degree-day unit, referred to as P-days) from green row. To date, **435 P-days** have accumulated at the site.

Early blight and black dot. Many fields are flowering or have flowered and this is a good time to consider switching to an application or two of Gem, Headline, Quadris, or Evito (no black dot label) for early blight **susceptible** varieties. This can also be helpful for late season varieties including russets if stress makes plants susceptible to black dot later. Make one or two applications at the end of flowering and repeat 14 days later. Apply mancozeb or chlorothalonil 7-days later between the two applications. Otherwise maintain fungicide applications for early blight control.

For specific fungicide recommendations, see the 2008 Delaware Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations Book.