

Potato Disease Advisory
June 21, 2007
Cooperative Extension System
University of Delaware

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Disease Severity Value (DSV) Accumulation as of June 20, 2007 is as follows:

Location: Broad Acres, Zimmerman Farm, Rt 9, Greenrow: May 2

Remember that 18 DSV's is the threshold to begin a spray program for late blight

Date	LATE BLIGHT			EARLY BLIGHT
	Daily DSV	Total DSV	Spray Recs	Accumulated P days*
6/1-6/2	0	5	none	245
6/3-6/4	5	10	none	264
6/5- 6/6	0	10	none	282
6/6 -6/7	0	10	none	290
6/8- 6/11	0	10	10 days	324
6/12-6/13	2	12	10 days	341
6/14- 6/18	0	12	10 days	383
6/19- 6/20	2	14	10 days	400

* **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, **400P-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 or Quadris (Amistar) 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.

If **pink rot or leak** is a concern and no pink rot fungicide was applied at planting consider applying one of the following when potatoes are nickel-sized and repeating 14 days later. Apply in as much water as possible (20-30 gal/A): Mefanoxam/chlorothalonil (Ridomil/Bravo or Flouranil) 2 lb/A, or Ridomil Gold/MZ 2.5 lb/A, or Ridomil Gold/Copper 2 lb/A.

For specific fungicide recommendations, see the 2007 Delaware Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations Book.