Potato Disease Advisory
July 5, 2007
Cooperative Extension System
University of Delaware

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Disease Severity Value (DSV) Accumulation as of July 4, 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

	LATE BLIGHT			EARLY BLIGHT
Date	**Daily DSV**	**Total DSV**	**Spray Recs**	**Accumulated P days***
6/25- 6/26	1	15	10 days	449
6/26- 6/27	0	15	10 days	454
6/27 -6/28	1	16	10 days	460
6/28- 6/29	1	17	7 days	470
6/29 – 6/30	2	19	7 days	479
6/30- 7/2	0	19	10 days	497
7/2- 7/4	0	19	10 days	516

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, **516 P-days** have accumulated at the site. **Note: Once 500 P-days have accumulated susceptibility increases and early blight susceptible varieties will need to be covered.**

18 severity values were reached but conditions for late blight have not been favorable. There have been no reports of late blight in the region on potatoes or tomatoes. Continue fungicide applications for early blight and late blight.

Early blight and black dot. Many fields 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.

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