

Potato Disease Advisory #6
June 2, 2008
Cooperative Extension System
University of Delaware

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Disease Severity Value (DSV) Accumulation as of June 1, 2008 is as follows:

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

Greenrow: April 27

Date	LATE BLIGHT			EARLY BLIGHT
	Daily DSV	Total DSV	Spray Recs	Accumulated P days*
4/27- 5/6	7	7	none	64
5/8- 5/10	9	16	none	95
5/11- 5/12	5	21	5-day interval	102
5/12- 5/14	0	21	5-day interval	117
5/16-5/17	6	27	7-day interval	141
5/18- 5/21	5	32	5- day interval	166
5/22- 5/26	0	32	7- day interval	203
5/30- 6/1	3	35	10- day interval	252

The current weather pattern has not been favorable for late blight. **The DSV threshold of 18 is exceeded and sprays should be initiated if not already done so.** Remember that these values are for potatoes that would have about 50% emergence and made a row that you can see on or before April 27.

Growers who do not want to rely only on the DSV calculations for scheduling fungicide applications should apply at least 1-2 sprays of mancozeb (Dithane, Manzate, Pencozeb, Manex II) or Bravo (chlorothalonil) before plants canopy down the row. At this point weekly fungicide applications would be suggested.

*** 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, **252 P-days** have accumulated at the site. Once 300 P-days have accumulated, the first fungicide for early blight control should be applied. This usually occurs when rows are touching.

The **Spray Recs** column in the table is also generated by the WISDOM software program. This recommendation combines the DSV accumulation for late blight as well as the P-day accumulations for early blight and computes a spray recommendation. This is presented as a guide only. Spray decisions should be made with local conditions in mind and this information can help to determine if disease conditions are favorable.

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