

Potato Disease Advisory #8
June 8, 2009
Cooperative Extension System
University of Delaware

Bob Mulrooney, Extension Plant Pathologist

Disease Severity Value (DSV) Accumulation as of June 7, 2009 is as follows:

Location: Shadybrook Farms, Little Creek, DE in Kent County.

Greenrow: May 1

Date	LATE BLIGHT			EARLY BLIGHT
	Daily DSV	Total DSV	Spray Recs	Accumulated P- days*
5/27	3	56	7- day interval	
5/28	0	56		217
529-5/30	2	58	5-day interval	235
5/31	0	58	5-day interval	244
6/1	0	58	5-day interval	251
6/2	1	59	7- day interval	259
6/3	0	59	10-day interval	269
6/4- 6/6	19	78	5- day interval	304

Maintain the recommended spray interval, the 300 P-day threshold has been reached.

* **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, **302 P-days** have accumulated at the site. The first fungicide for early blight control should be applied.

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) 2 lb/A, or Ridomil Gold/MZ 2.5 lb/A, or Ridomil Gold/Copper 2 lb/A. If Platinum/ Ridomil Gold was applied at planting the label allows **one** foliar application of one of those products at tuber initiation if conditions warrant.

Late blight was diagnosed on tomatoes in Northampton County in VA as well in SC and NC late last week Conditions have been very favorable for infection. **Again be sure to maintain your fungicide applications.** For specific fungicide recommendations, see the 2009 Delaware Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations Book.