

**Potato Disease Advisory**  
**May 29, 2007**  
**Cooperative Extension System**  
**University of Delaware**

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**Disease Severity Value (DSV) Accumulation as of May 28, 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*
5/2- 5/9	2	2	none	50
5/10- 5/11	2	4	none	69
5/12- 5/16	0	4	none	109
5/17	1	5	none	117
5/18 – 5/20	0	5	none	139
5/21 – 2/23	0	5	none	163
5/24 -5/28	0	5	none	196

Remember that these values are for potatoes that would have about 50% emergence and made a row that you can see on or before May 2.

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.

\* **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, **163 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.

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