

Rutgers University, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station

2012 Potato Disease Forecasting Report

July 10, 2012

A. Wyenandt, W. Kline, J. Ingerson-Mahar

Date	Pittstown			Hamilton			Upper Deerfield			Easthampton			Woodbine		
	Daily DSV	Total DSV	Total P-days	Daily DSV	Total DSV	Total P-days	Daily DSV	Total DSV	Total P-days	Daily DSV	Total DSV	Total P-days	Daily DSV	Total DSV	Total P-days
7/5	0	41	518	1	21	498	0	34	520	0	38	506	0	28	506
7/6	0	41	525	0	21	504	0	34	524	0	38	512	0	28	512
7/7	0	41	530	0	21	508	0	34	-	0	38	516	0	28	515
7/8	0	41	536	0	21	514	0	34	-	0	38	523	0	28	519
7/9	0	41	544	0	21	520	0	34	-	0	38	531	0	28	528

Welcome to the new 2012 Potato disease forecasting report!

Welcome to the new potato report for 2012! As always, we will be tracking DSVs for Late blight development and calculating P-days for initiating the first early blight fungicide application. Remember the threshold for P-days is 300! Once 300 P-days is reached for your location early blight fungicide applications should be initiated. Growers who are interested in using this model should chose the location above that is closest in proximity to their farming operation and should regularly check the Cornell NEWA website (<http://newa.cornell.edu/>) where this information is compiled from. Click on Pests Forecasts from the menu, select your weather station, and click on tomato diseases, set accumulation start date and a table of daily and total DSVs will be generated.

Updates:

- There have been no new reports of Late blight in New Jersey.
- **The Late blight found on potato in NJ on May 23** was typed as US23. US23 (A1 mating type) is pathogenic on both tomato and potato and sensitive to mefenoxam. Potato and tomato growers should be diligent in their scouting of fields and be on regular preventative fungicide maintenance program.
- To follow and track Late blight in the US please visit USAblight at (<http://usablight.org/>)
- P-days have passed the 300 threshold at all locations above. Please note that some Late blight specific fungicides (i.e., Presidio, Ranman, Previcur Flex) will not control early blight.

Blacklight insect counts as found at the Shirley and Shiloh locations in Salem County.

European corn borer

Second generation moths begin flying at 1200 degree days (base 50) which has been reached over most of the state now. Any moths that are caught now are second generation.

	July							
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>
Shirley	0	4	4	4	2	2	2	3
Shiloh	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2

Potato leafhopper - blacklights

	July							
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>
Shirley	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2
Shiloh	0	6	6	6	0	0	0	0

Potato leafhoppers on plants – per 20 sweeps

	July							
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>
Shirley	1			0				6
Shiloh	0			0				1

Lebia grandis

Lebia grandis is a nocturnal predator on Colorado potato beetle. The number of predators caught this year is much less than last year.

	July							
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>
Shirley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shiloh		0	0	1	0	0	1	1

Black cutworm moths are active and their numbers have increased in the Shirley blacklight. This should be the second generation flight which means that the cutworm caterpillars will be active through most of July into early August.

	July							
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>
Shirley	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Shiloh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

This information provided by the Rutgers Vegetable IPM Program.