











Monday, August 19



September 3 – 15 days later

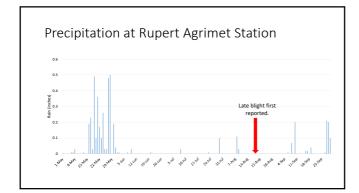


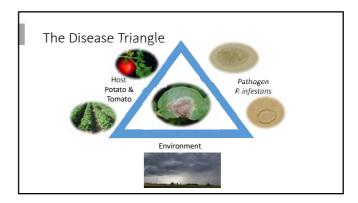




Observations from the field

- Four fields had significant late blight.
 - Some shared common seed or common fungicide programs
- Most fields in the area had very little to no observable blight.
- One clean field close to severe field:
 Mefenoxam 2X, Revus Top 2X





Where did it come from?

- Volunteers or cull piles? Probably not
- Seed? Possibly
- Tomatoes? Possibly

Late Blight Management

- 1. Destroy cull piles and volunteers (tomatoes?)
- 2. Know your seed treat with an effective fungicide
- 3. Scout fields and watch the weather (disease forecasting)
- 4. Maintain an effective fungicide program until harvest
- 5. Ensure vines are dead prior to harvest
- 6. Apply an effective fungicide as a soil barrier
- 7. Apply a post-harvest phosphite-based fungicide

Fungicides Effective against Foliar Late Blight

Moderate activity

- Chlorothalonil
- Headline
- Mancozeb/metiram
- Quadris
- Reason
- High activity
- Curzate/Tanos • Forum
- Gavel/Zing! Omega
- Orondis
- Previcur Ranman
- Revus Top (Revus)
- Ridomil (Bravo, MZ, Cu)
- Use the rate labeled for late blight.
- Super Tin • Zampro



Fungicides NOT Recommended for Foliar Late Blight

Weaker activity

- Copper-based sprays
- Phosphorous acid
- (Foliar phase)

No activity

- Luna Tranquility
- Endura
 - (Miravis Prime)
 - (Provysol)
 - Biological-based fungicides?

Copper does have activity, but it is weaker than the previously listed fungicides.











