Improved Management of Soft Rot in the Field and Post-Harvest





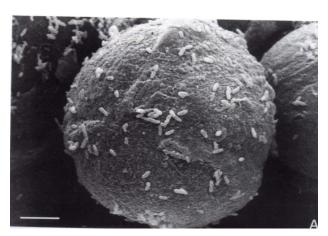
University of Idaho

Jeff Miller, Trent Taysom, Terry Miller Nora Olsen, Becka Hendricks Mike Thornton

Dickeya spp. and Pectobacterium spp.



Bacteria on the head of a pin.



Bacteria on a pollen grain.

Blackleg

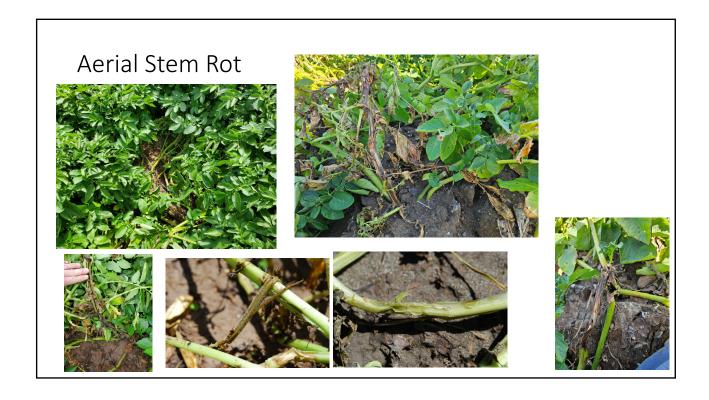
Bacteria live in lenticels and eyes, soil, and water. Infection occurs from the seed piece.

Plant clean seed.

Foliar treatments not effective.





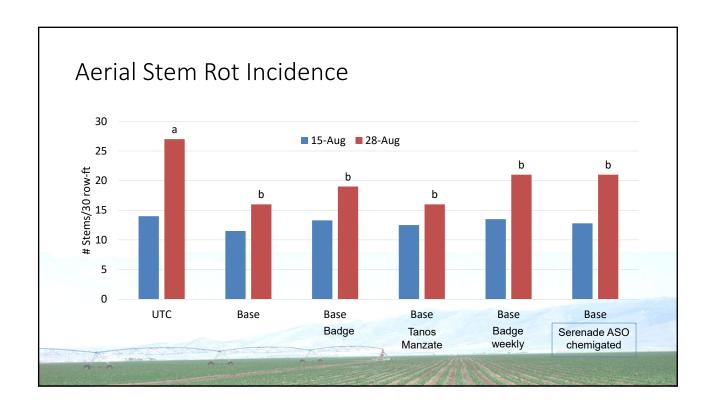


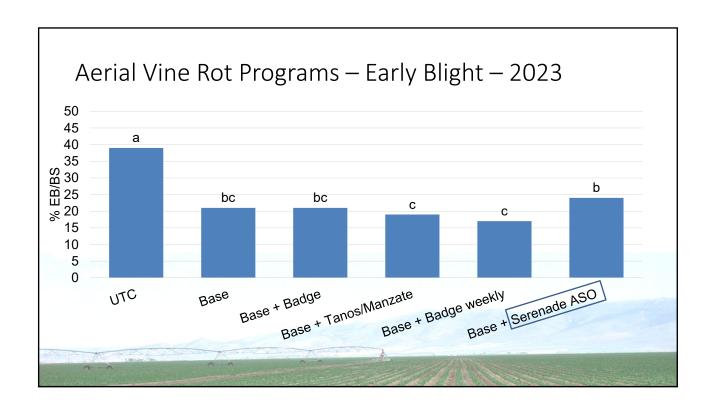
Objective 1 – Year 1

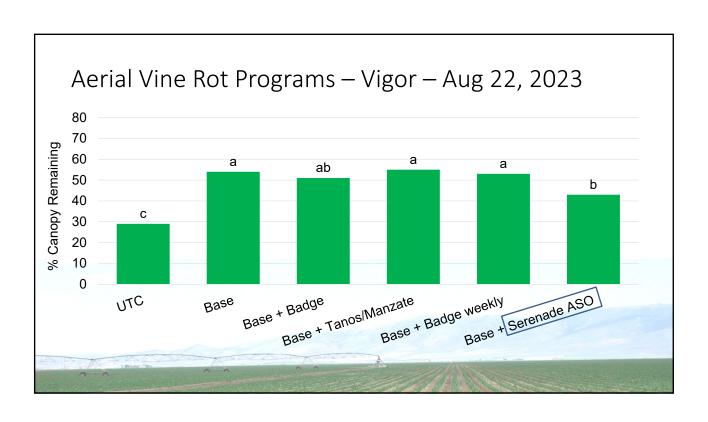
- 1. Untreated control
- 2. Base fungicide program (14-day interval)
- 3. Base fungicide program with copper (Badge)
- 4. Base fungicide program with famoxadone + mancozeb (Tanos + Manzate)
- 5. Base fungicide program with intensive (weekly) copper applications (Badge)
- 6. Base fungicide program with Serenade chemigated
- Dakota Russet

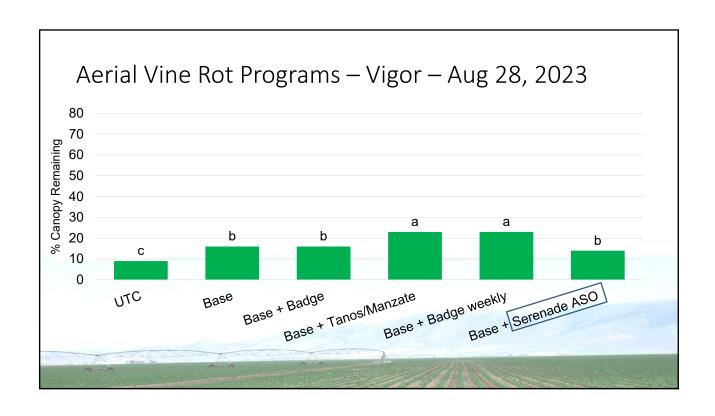
Base Program:

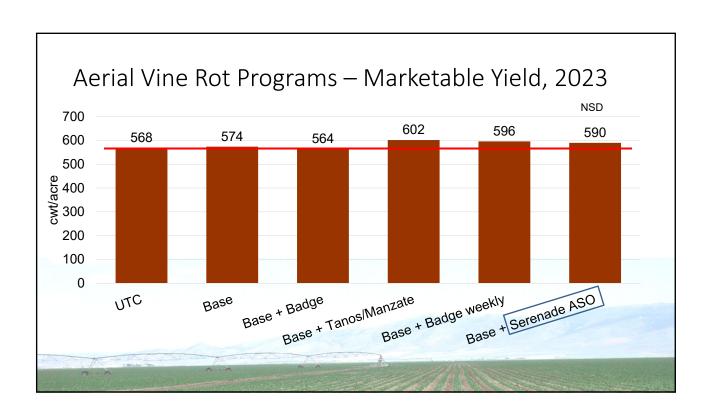
- 1. Miravis Prime (11.4) + Bravo WS (1)
- 2. Miravis Prime (11.4) + Bravo WS (1)
- 3. Bravo WS (1.5)
- 4. Bravo WS (1.5)









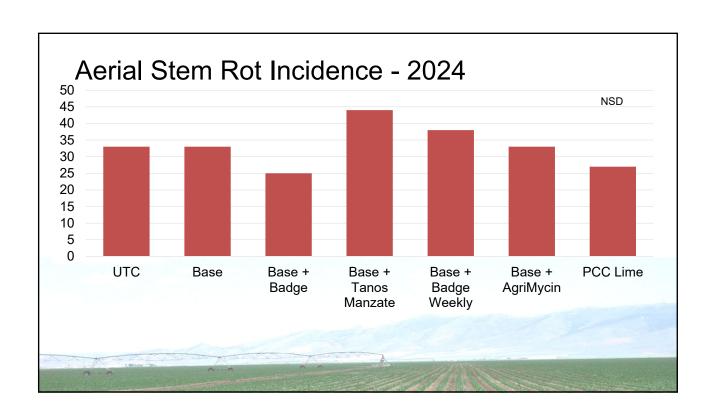


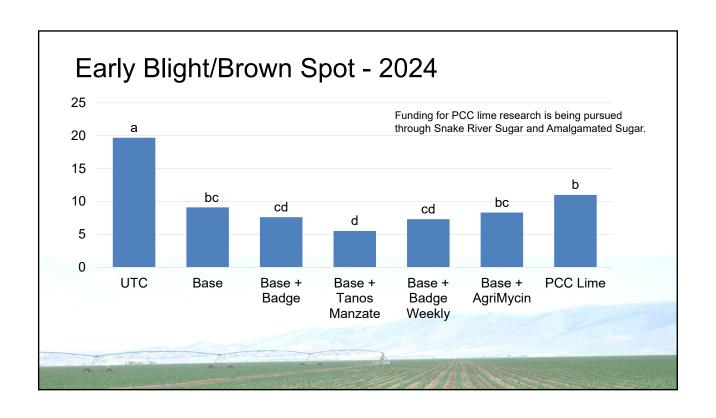
Objective 1 – Year 1

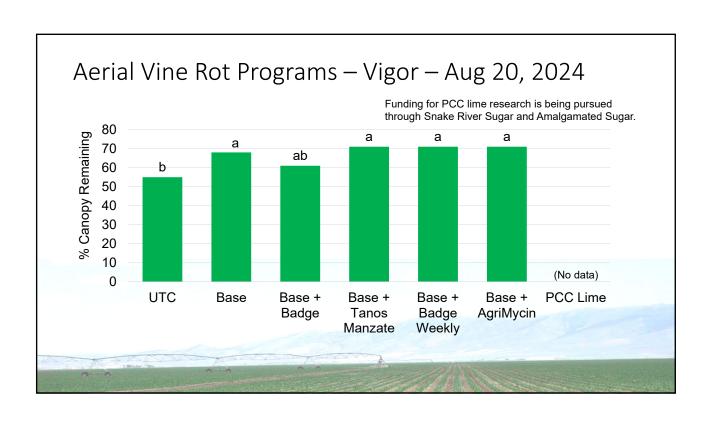
- 1. Untreated control
- 2. Base fungicide program (14-day interval)
- 3. Base fungicide program with copper (Badge)
- 4. Base fungicide program with famoxadone + mancozeb (Tanos + Manzate)
- 5. Base fungicide program with intensive (weekly) copper applications (Badge)
- 6. Base fungicide program with antibiotic (Agri Mycin)
- 7. PCC lime (no base program)
- Dakota Russet

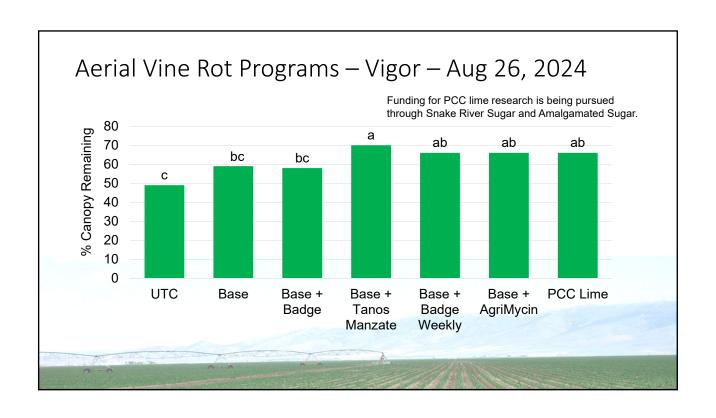
Base Program:

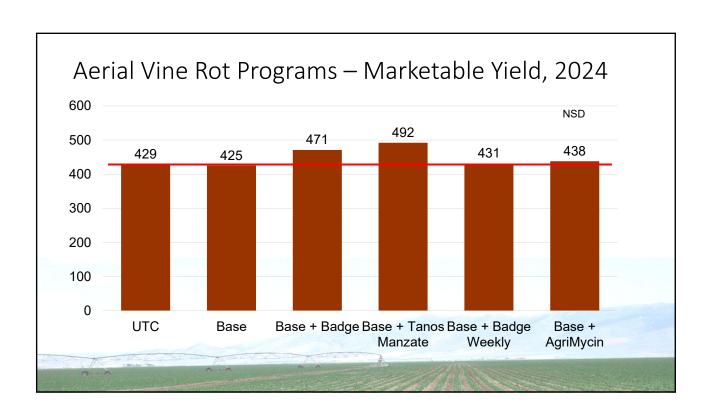
- 1. Miravis Prime (11.4) + Bravo WS (1)
- 2. Miravis Prime (11.4) + Bravo WS (1)
- 3. Bravo WS (1.5)
- 4. Bravo WS (1.5)



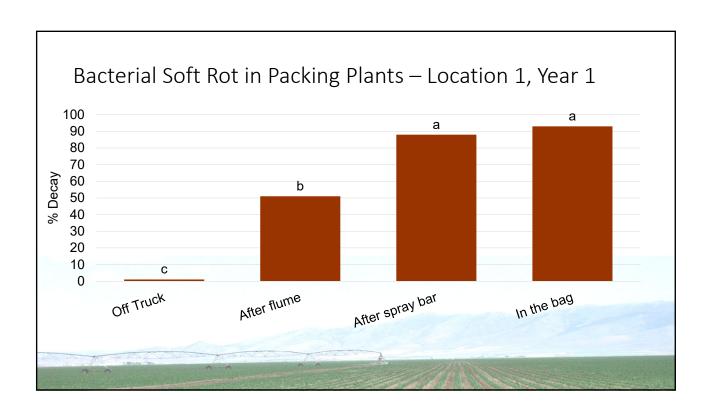


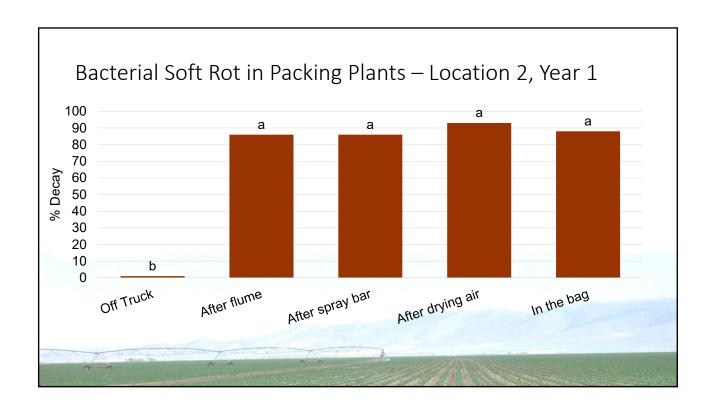


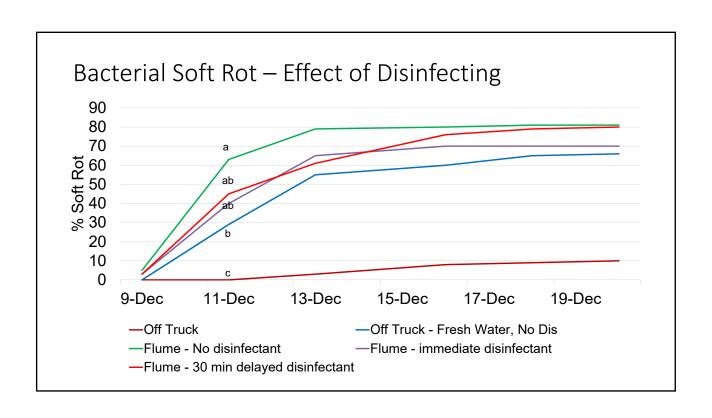


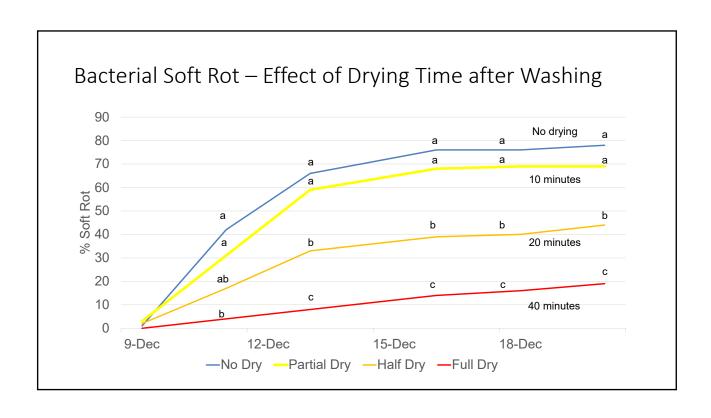


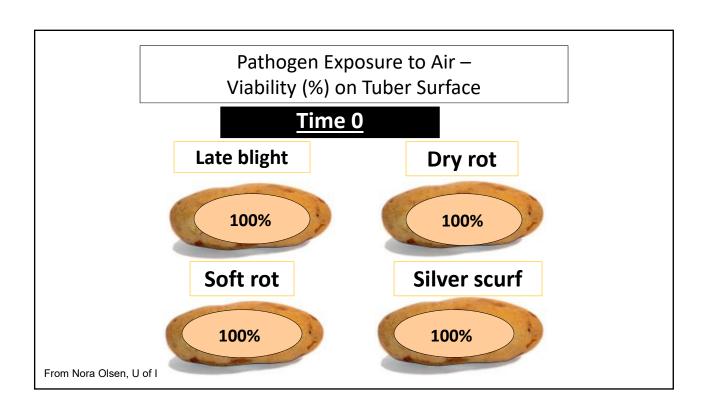


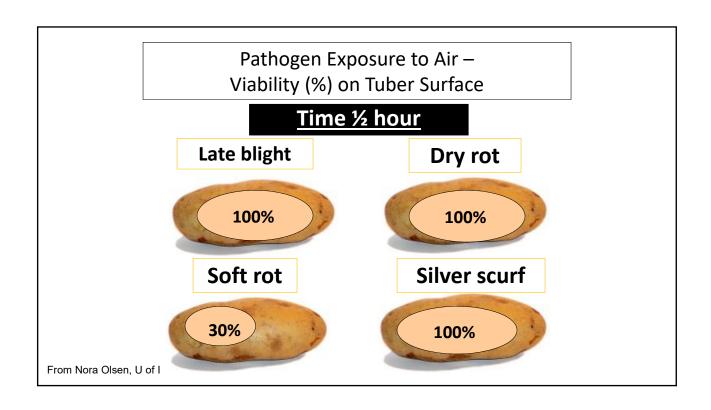


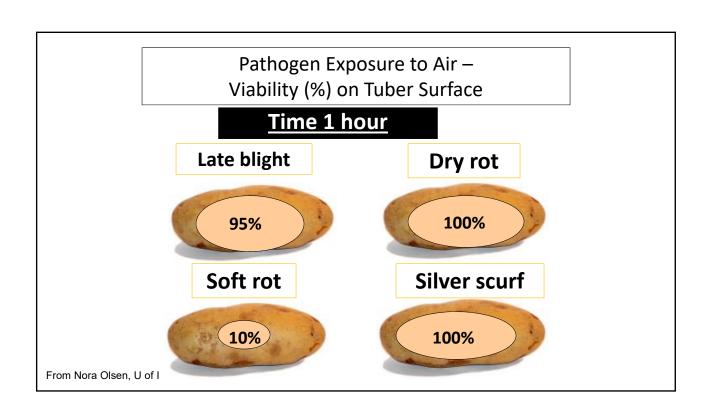


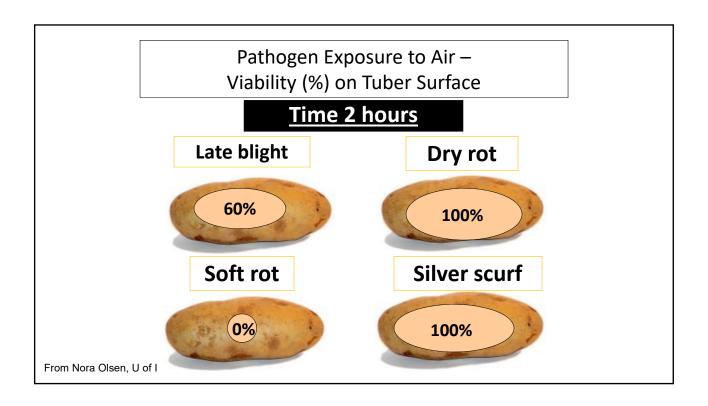












Fresh Pack Observations

- Bacterial soft rot could be reduced if you could dry the tubers.
 - Could air knives be set up to do this?
- The disinfectant had a small effect.

