

2013

Potato Research Report
Potato Disease Control Project



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Early Blight Fungicide Trials

Spraying schedules that include two or three fungicide applications during the season (with at least one of the fungicides being a strobilurin), starting once degree days for early blight have been reached and continuing fungicide applications every 14 to 21 days, have worked well in the San Luis Valley. Other products such as Luna, Endura, Bravo, Dithane, Polyram, Super Tin, and various numbered compounds have also had success in controlling early blight, depending on application timing and which of the additional fungicides were used.

When yields (cwt/A) are analyzed for the early blight trial, a significant difference is typically not observed between the untreated control and the different treatments within a given year, even when disease levels are significantly lower in the treatments than in the control. However, when three or more years of early blight trial data are analyzed, the yields from the untreated controls are significantly less than several of the fungicide combination treatments. This indicates that when an effective fungicide program is used to control foliar early blight, yields are improved.

**Early Blight Degree Days for the San Luis Valley, 2013
Temperature Data Collected from the CoAgMet Station located at the SLVRC**

