



# Vegetable Crop Update

A newsletter for commercial potato and vegetable growers prepared by the University of Wisconsin-Madison vegetable research and extension specialists

No. 5 – May 16, 2014

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Blocker 4F 2(ee) Label in WI for potato common scab control  
Late blight reminders, updates, and a look at Blitecast  
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## Calendar of Events

**July 18** – UW Potato Breeding Station Tour, Rhinelander Ag Research Station, Rhinelander, WI  
**July 22** – UW-Hancock Agricultural Research Station Field Day, Hancock, WI  
**August 12-14** – Farm Technology Days, Stevens Point, WI  
**August 21** – 1:00PM Antigo Field Day, Antigo, WI

**Vegetable Disease Update – Amanda J. Gevens, Assistant Professor & Extension Vegetable Plant Pathologist, UW-Madison, Dept. of Plant Pathology, 608-890-3072 (office), Email: [gevens@wisc.edu](mailto:gevens@wisc.edu).**

**Vegetable Pathology Webpage: <http://www.plantpath.wisc.edu/wivegdis/>**

**Blocker 4F fungicide recommended for common scab** (portions reprinted from The Badger Common Tater, Volume 66:5): AMVAC Chemical Corporation, a subsidiary of American Vanguard Corporation (NYSE:AVD), announces a 2(ee) recommendation for BLOCKER® 4F fungicide for common scab (*Streptomyces scabies*) on potatoes. BLOCKER 4F is a preventative fungicide that can be used as a soil treatment for control of a variety of diseases, including Rhizoctonia stem canker, black scurf, and white mold. The recommendation for common scab provides growers with another tool in their fungicide program. The 2(ee) recommendation for potatoes can be distributed in Colorado, Idaho, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. For additional information on BLOCKER 4F and the complete AMVAC portfolio of potato solutions, visit [www.AMVAC-Chemical.com](http://www.AMVAC-Chemical.com).

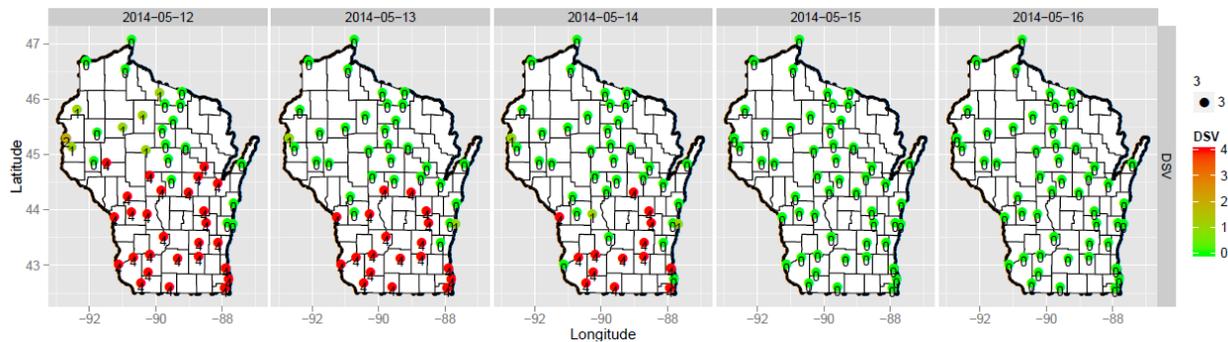
**Late blight reminders and updates:** The Wisconsin Administrative Code (ATCP 21.15(2)) requires potato cull piles to be fed, disked in or otherwise removed by **May 20**, to prevent late blight.

Nationally, in the past week, there were no new late blight diagnoses reported at <http://www.usablight.org/>. So far in 2014, several FL counties have reported late blight caused by genotype US-23 in tomato and potato. The website provides location (by county) of positive reports of late blight in the U.S. and provides further information on disease characteristics and management.

We set up our in-field weather stations this week so that we can begin to generate Blitecast and P-Day values for actual potato field weather from Grand Marsh, Hancock, Plover, and Antigo – as offered in previous years. At a few of our more southerly stations, we are beginning to see early plantings emerge at ~10-20%. We suspect that by next week, these early fields will be at

50% emergence and we will begin to generate the forecasts and offer them through this newsletter. Additionally, we will soon begin to offer state-wide forecasts driven by NOAA weather data (actual and forecasted). Blitecasts (Disease Severity Values or DSVs) are generated at time of 50% crop emergence for potato. If you are applying this forecast to tomato, you would begin accumulating DSVs when you set transplants out in to the field.

Dr. Ken Frost, Research Associate in UW-Plant Pathology, generated DSV maps (below) for the past five days (12-16 May) from NOAA weather data. Each map represents the total DSV accumulation for the individual day – and could be used to get an idea of general or early season risk if you have susceptible potato or tomato plant material out in the field. Recall, we use a DSV accumulation of 18 (from time of 50% emergence) as the threshold for determining time for initial preventive fungicide application.



**Vegetable crop disease diagnostic update – Brian Hudelson, Senior Outreach Specialist, UW-Plant Pathology & Director of the Extension Plant Diagnostic Disease Clinic, 608-262-2863 (clinic), Email: [bdh@plantpath.wisc.edu](mailto:bdh@plantpath.wisc.edu), Website: <http://labs.russell.wisc.edu/pddc/>**

*Brian Hudelson, Ann Joy, Erin DeWinter and Joyce Wu, Plant Disease Diagnostics Clinic*

The PDDC receives samples of many plant and soil samples from around the state. The following diseases/disorders have been identified at the PDDC from May 3, 2014 through May 16, 2014.

PLANT/SAMPLE TYPE	DISEASE/DISORDER	PATHOGEN	COUNTY
<b>VEGETABLES</b>			
Broccoli	Sunburn/Water Stress	None	Dane
Tomato	Bacterial Canker	<i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> subsp. <i>michiganensis</i>	Douglas
	Ethylene Injury	None	Dane
Basil	<a href="#">Root Rot</a>	<i>Pythium</i> sp.	Columbia
Horseradish	Virus Disease	Unidentified virus (suspected turnip mosaic virus)	McHenry (IL)
Pepper	<a href="#">Gray Mold</a>	<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>	Adams
	<a href="#">Impatiens Necrotic Spot</a>	<i>Impatiens necrotic spot virus</i>	Adams
Tomato	Herbicide Injury	None	Winona (MN)

For additional information on plant diseases and their control, visit the PDDC website at [pddc.wisc.edu](http://pddc.wisc.edu).



## **Hop Production in Wisconsin: Sprayer Calibration and Proper Pesticide Application Workshop**

**Two Dates, Two Locations, Same Program**  
**Both start at 3:00 pm**  
(Limited to the first 25 registrants at each location)

**May 23 - NuSolutions Agronomy**  
Dave Buss N1926 County Highway II, Waterloo, WI

**May 30 - AgDynamics LLC**  
Luke Albers N5988 County Road N Arkansaw, WI

### **Dan Heider: UW-Madison IPM Outreach Specialist**

- Nozzles Types and Spray Rates
- Nozzle selection for the pesticide used
- Calibration of hand sprayers
- Calibration of air blast sprayers
- Herbicides and sucker control
- New Hop pesticide registration process

To register:  
email [Carl.duley@ces.uwex.edu](mailto:Carl.duley@ces.uwex.edu)  
or call 608-685-6256



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