



Do we have resistant cultivars and how to protect them against blight?

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IPM 3.0 to support F2F and organic potato production



Weather based DSS for timing and choice of product



BlightTracker App



Disease surveillance and monitoring.

Denmark: From 30-50 observations 2009-2019 to 188 in 2020

Dashboard – When, where, how much and which varieties are affected



Danish BlightManager DSS

Simulation model for research

POTATO LATE BLIGHT TOOLBOX Welcome Jens Grønbech Hansen logout Home Survey Samples Trials Models Fungicides DSS Tools Skimmelstyring Skimmelstyring for Sverige Partners Administration Under construction, Login name: Jens Grønbech Hansen COMBINED BLIGHT MODELS Scenario Slagelse 2018 Save Save as Delete Help 2018 🔻 Late Blight control actions Select weather data file nfection risk Weather_2018_4200_SlageIse_Normal_DK_New.csv 🔹 Start date Stop date Crop emergence 15. maj 🔳 20. sep 🔠 25. maj 🗐 Protection period Mode Early Blight control actions 2 models selected Late Blight Early Blight Protection period settings Protection period Max day protection 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, Date Threshold inf. pres. Threshold inf. risk Summary and statistics from simulations 10,0 93.0 Late Blight: Number of treatments: 3 Treatment frequency index: 2.00 Start phase 2 Start phase 3 Start phase 4 Farly Blight: Number of treatments: 6 Treatment frequency index: 5,00 30. aug 🔠 Late Blight Protection period 27. jul III 10 aug Weather 2018 4200 Slagelse Normal DK.csv Phase 3 Phase lnf. pres. > 60Inf. pres. 41-6 Inf nres 21-4 0 Inf. pres. 1-2 Inf. pres. 0 15.05 24.05 02.06 11.06 20.06 29.06 08.07 17-07 26-07 04-08 13,08 22,08 31-08 09-09 18-09 Dose mode Date Result file Model B+ 2020 Get dose model Late Blight Infection Pressure Late Blight infection risk settings Weather 2018 4200 Slagelse Normal DK.csv Max. temp. Opt. temp. Min. temp. 15 28 a 60 Wet, min, temp, Wet, max, temp 12 Threshold RH Threshold value 88.0 93,0 15-05 24-05 02-06 11-06 20-06 29-06 08-07 17-07 26-07 04-08 13-08 22-08 31-08 09-09 18-09 Late Blight infection pressure setting Date Result file Parameter for humid hour Threshold RH 88,0 Relative humidity Leaf wetness Precipitation Show Web site provided by Aarhus University, Faculty of Technical Sciences, Department of Agroecology.

Report technical problems to webmaster: <u>Poul Lassen</u>. Optimized for screen size 1280x800. Version 2.1, Build: 7577. Release date: 29, september 2020.

Operational version for field test



New field specific versions for farmers under construction

Efficacy of Alternative Products under different Infection Pressure



2020 (low infection pressure)





Oospores 2014 Foulum





Volunteer plant with blight 2015, Foulum

Primary attack at Foulum, 1988

Sexual recombination:

- Oospore driven early attacks
- Generates genetic variation in *P. infestans* population



Risk of fungicide resistance and host specificity



More aggressive and/or virulent phenotypes

Climate change, milder winters

- Dump potatoes with blight
- Volunteer plants with blight







Potato cultivars

Test of ware potato cultivars for organic production, Denmark, 2020. Late blight severity and Yield Low infection pressure



Potato cultivars

2019, Blight favourable

2019, Blight favourable



	Late Blight [%]	Yield (Hkg / ha]	Yield increase*
Mean	40	529	95
Minimum	0	360	-77
Maximum	100	710	270

*Reference Yield, Ditta =434 hkg/ha

2020, Blight un-favourable

	Late Blight [%]	Yield (Hkg / ha]	Yield increase*
Mean	0,6	532	56
Minimum	0	410	-64
Maximum	4	660	180

*Reference Yield, Ditta =476 hkg/ha

Potato cultivars

Test of starch cultivars for organic production, Denmark, 2020. Late blight severity and Yield



Potato cultivars

Model A+				Model B+				
Infection pressure	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4
>60	50	50	75	100	0	0	50	100
41-60	0	50	75	100	0	0	50	100
21-40	0	50	50	100	0	0	50	100
10-20	0	0	50	75	0	0	0	75
<10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Disease development and fungicide saved



Starch yield



Treatment

Conclusion IPM trials

- There is a huge potential to reduce fungicide (~60%) use in resistant cultivars
- There was a moderate, but significant fungicide reduction (~25%) in the susceptible cultivar (Folva).



Treatment	Date	Product	Dose	
BlightManag	27.07	Fytosol	Full	Ē
BlightManag	27.07	Kumulus S	Full	亩
BlightManag	21.07	Kumulus S	Full	Ē
BlightManag	21.07	Fytosol	Full	$\overline{\square}$
BlightManag	14.07	Kumulus S	Full	ī
BlightManag	14.07	Quantis	Full	$\overline{\square}$
BlightManag	14.07	Fytosol	Full	$\overline{\mathbf{m}}$
BlightManag	08.07	Fytosol	Full	$\overline{\mathbf{m}}$
BlightManag	08.07	Quantis	Full	Ē
BlightManag	08.07	Kumulus S	Full	Ē

Quantis: Biostimulant Reduce abiotic stress like heat and drought Fytosol: resistance inducer Kumulus S: Sulpher, antifungal

Unfortunately we underestimated the amount of product needed, and we started too late.

Practical problems Using Kumulus S during applications The agent clogged the nozzles.

We need to learn!



AU = BlightManager using Quantis, Fytosol and Kumulus S

Kontrol = Control, untreated

Photo from 4 August at Hedely, Bording



Conclusions:

- There is a huge potential to reduce fungicide (~60%) use in resistant cultivars
- We can adapt our DSS to include host resistance, pathogen information and use of alternatives, but we need stronger compounds!
- We need to test new compounds in the lab and under field conditions (by cultivar)
- All IPM measures in action not only cultivar resistance
- Education and training (+ regulation re sanitation + value chain)

Thank you for listening







