

POTATO UPDATE

Volume IX, Issue 6

Hermiston Agricultural Research and Extension Center

May 22, 2015

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Robert Cating, Plant Pathology Lab Diagnostician • Ira Thompson, Bio Science Tech

Calendar of upcoming events

- June 8** OSU-HAREC Wheat Field Day. Hermiston, OR.
- June 8-10** Integrated pest management training. Hermiston, OR. Two open spots!!!
- June 24-26** Integrated pest management training. Colfax, WA.
- June 24** OSU HAREC Potato Field Day. Field Day starts at 8:30 AM. Hermiston, OR.
- June 25** WSU Potato Field Day. Othello, WA.

The Persistence of PVY

During the past few years, over 40% of the seed lots evaluated have detectable levels of potato virus Y. The major contributors for increased PVY are cultivars that express mild or no foliar symptoms which make virus identification more difficult for seed inspectors and crop consultants, and the rapid shift in virus strains. The ordinary strain PVYO was the main strain until the mid-2000s; more recently, PVYNO, PVYNWilga, and PVYNTN are taking over. During a recent field trip in the lower Basin, we were able to ID PVY in the several commercial fields. Besides certified seed, vector control (aphids) may be needed*Silvia Rondon, Extension Entomologist*; photo Sudeep Bag, Postdoctoral scholar.



Extension Plant Pathology Diagnostic Lab

In the last few weeks clinic submissions have started to increase as the 2015 potato crop has emerged. To date, we have observed (1) multiple Potato virus Y (PVY) samples, (2) one sample that tested positive for *Liberibacter solanacearum*, the causal agent of zebra chip, and (3) three samples that tested positive for beet leafhopper-transmitted virescence agent (BLTVA) phytoplasma. It is likely that these detections were a result of the pathogens being present in the seed tubers at the time of planting and not the result of current season spread. Regardless, it will be important to continue to scout your fields regularly through the growing for insect pests that are known to vector these pathogens since we know there are sources of inoculum in the environment. If you suspect you have a disease problem and would like us to take a look at it, give us a call or visit our website <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/hermiston/plant-pathology-plant-lab-testing> for a list of services we offer and for instructions about how to submit samples to the diagnostics clinic...*Robert Cating, Plant Disease Diagnostician and Ken Frost, Extension Plant Pathologist*

Late Blight Update

Late blight has NOT been reported as of this date in the Columbia Basin. At this time, the probability that late blight will occur in the Basin ranges from 60 to 80%. This probability is based on a late blight forecast model developed specifically for the Columbia Basin. This probability will increase if additional days with rainfall occur in May.

The severity of late blight this year will largely depend on whether or not growers apply good management tactics. Culls and tuber refuse need to be eliminated, volunteer potatoes especially in fields where late blight was present last year need to be managed, and fields should not be over irrigated. Currently, a fungicide application should be made to all sprinkler irrigated potatoes at row closure and then on a 7 to 10 day schedule through June 30. An updated schedule based on disease pressure will be given the end of June.

Late blight must be managed on a regional basis to effectively control the disease. Consequently, the general location of any late blight in the Columbia Basin needs to be reported to as soon as it is observed so fungicide application for particular areas can be modified accordingly. If you think you see signs or symptoms of late blight (Figure 1), contact Dennis Johnson, Ken Frost, or Robert Cating to confirm or to make late blight diagnosis...*Dennis Johnson, Extension Plant Pathologist, Washington State University, Ken Frost, Extension Plant Pathologist, Oregon State University, and Robert Cating, Plant Disease Diagnostician, Oregon State University*

LATE BLIGHT HOTLINESponsored by Syngenta

[Oregon State University](http://www.oregonstate.edu): 1-800-705-3377

[University of Idaho](http://www.uidaho.edu): 1-800-791-7195

[Washington State University](http://www.wsu.edu): 1-800-984-7400

Thanks to the Oregon Potato Commission for sponsoring our trapping and extension efforts, and **the USDA-NIFA Technical Assistance for Specialty Crops Program**. Also, special thanks to Anderson geographic & consulting for sponsoring our interactive map.



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Insect Trap Report

Area Pest Alert, Umatilla & Morrow County. Traps are collected on Thursdays.

Please note: "-1" value means no data

TRAP	PTW	BLH	OLH	PP	OP	GPA	PA	OA
1	1	0	0	0	1	-1	-1	-1
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
11	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
12	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
16	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
19	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
20	1	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1
21	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
26	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1
27	0	1	7	0	1	0	0	5
28	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	2
29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0
32	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0
33	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
34	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

PTW: Potato Tuberworms

BLH: Beet Leafhoppers

OLH: Other Leafhoppers

PP: Potato Psyllids

GPA: Green Peach Aphids

PA: Potato Aphids

OA: Other Aphids

OP: Other Pyllids