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## Potato-Tomato Early Summer Late Blight Update

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Late blight has been reported in potatoes and tomatoes from Long Island NY, NC, NJ and several PA counties. The PA outbreaks were recorded in the last several days in tomato (Blair county) and potato/tomato (Franklin county). Both of these counties are in south-central PA.

With cool temperatures expected for several more days, and rainfall/cloudy conditions probable in some areas, **it is very important that both potatoes and tomatoes be scouted regularly (at least twice per week) for late blight.** If late blight is suspected, it can be confirmed by bringing or sending a sample to the OSU Vegetable Pathology lab in Wooster (<http://oardc.osu.edu/sallymiller/Extension%20Outreach/index.htm#pddiagnostics>) or the OSU C. Wayne Ellett Plant and Pest Diagnostic Clinic in Reynoldsburg (<http://ppdc.osu.edu/>). We appreciate hearing from you if you expect late blight is suspected so that we can confirm and if necessary alert others.

There is a late blight website with information about current outbreaks, disease management recommendations, photos of symptoms, etc. ([www.USAblight.org](http://www.USAblight.org)). If you would like to receive late blight alerts you can sign up on this website.

The isolates recovered this spring from NY, NC and NJ are clonal lineages, US-23 and US-24. US- 23 is generally sensitive to mefenoxam (Ridomil) and US-24 strains vary in sensitivity to this fungicide. Since we don't know what, if any, strain(s) will appear in Ohio, it is not a good idea to rely on this fungicide alone. Fungicides such as chlorothalanil (Bravo, Echo, Equus) and EBDCs (Dithane, Penncozeb, Manzate) and copper-based products (Kocide, Champ, etc.) should be used on a protectant basis on a 7-10 day schedule under conditions not favorable for late blight and a 5-7 day schedule under favorable conditions if late blight has not been detected in the area. These fungicides also have activity against early blight. A good list of available fungicides compiled by Dr. Amanda Gevens at the University of Wisconsin can be found at <http://www.plantpath.wisc.edu/wivegdis/pdf/Late%20Blight%20Fungicides%202010.pdf>.

A recently completed brochure on late blight is available from [USAblight.org](http://www.USAblight.org). It contains lots of good photos of late blight symptoms as well as management recommendations.

Late blight photos:



Late blight lesion on top (left) and underside (right) of tomato leaf. The pathogen is sporulating in a ring around the outside edge of the lesion on the right.



Late blight symptoms on fruit (left) and stems (right).

## Need to Brush up on your Sweet Corn Pest Management?

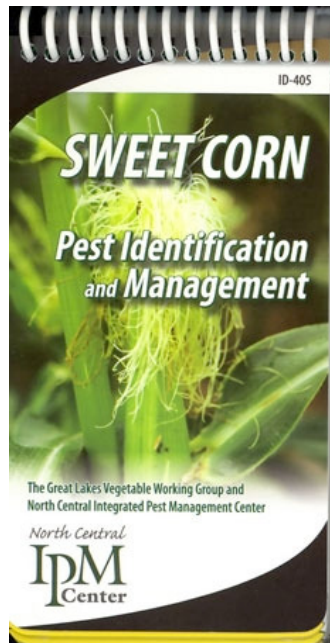
-Jim Jasinski, OSUE, IPM Program

In 2008, the Great Lakes Vegetable Working Group produced the “Sweet Corn Pest Identification and Management Pocket Guide” to help growers better manage this crop. The pocket guide is a quick, colorful, and handy reference for sweet corn growers, Extension educators, crop consultants, and industry field representatives who work in the North Central Region.

The information presented in this guide covers almost every aspect of pest management a fresh market or processing sweet corn grower is likely to encounter. The 103 page spiral bound guide is printed on weatherproof synthetic paper with full color pictures of weeds, herbicide injury, diseases, pest and beneficial insects, and vertebrates, including their damage. There is also thorough information about general horticulture, nutrient deficiencies, and fertility recommendations surrounding production of this crop.

Below are some sample pages from the guide. The pocket guide can be ordered directly from Purdue University for \$10 a copy at <https://mdc.itap.purdue.edu/item.asp?itemID=18842>


The PDF version of the pocket guide can also be downloaded for free at [http://glwvg.ag.ohio-state.edu/documents/ID\\_405\\_Sweet\\_Corn-1.pdf](http://glwvg.ag.ohio-state.edu/documents/ID_405_Sweet_Corn-1.pdf).




### Some Sample Pages:

 <p><b>Eastern Black Nightshade</b> Family: Nightshade (Solanaceae) Life Cycle: Annual that reproduces by seed. Rarely a short-lived perennial.</p>  <p><b>Giant Ragweed</b> Family: Aster (Asteraceae) Life Cycle: Annual that reproduces by seed.</p>	<p><b>Bleaching Herbicides</b> Common (Trade) Names: tribenuron + isoxadifen-ethyl (Laudis™), topramezone (Impact™), dometone (Command™), and mesotrione (Callisto™). Symptoms: Bleached leaves develop between the 2-leaf and 4-leaf stages on sensitive hybrids, up to 7-leaf stage on less sensitive hybrids. Leaf bleaching is more pronounced near the midrib, and the bases of leaves may turn purple.</p> 	<p><b>Pest Insects and Slugs</b></p>  <p><b>Armyworm</b> Description: Larvae are striped and feed on foliage during pre-whorl and whorl stages. Time of Attack: An uncommon sweet corn pest in most years. Infestations occur in no-till corn planted into grass and in corn that borders mature wheat. Infestations tend to</p> 
<p><b>Diseases</b></p>  <p><b>Anthracnose Leaf Blight</b> Description: Anthracnose leaf lesions vary greatly in size and shape, but are generally less than 1 inch long and have dark tan centers, brown borders, and yellowish to orange halos. Generally, lesions first appear near the tip and middle of the leaf. Lesions coalesce to produce large dead areas and blights. Black, hair-like structures (setae) emerging from feeding holes (ovules) can be seen with a hand lens during periods of high humidity. Time of Attack: Rainy weather any time between seedling emergence and maturity favor this disease. Management: Select resistant hybrids, rotate crops, and till residues.</p>	<p><b>Sweet!</b></p> <p>Order additional copies of Sweet Corn Pest Identification and Management from the Purdue Extension Educator Store.</p>  <p><a href="http://www.extension.purdue.edu/store">www.extension.purdue.edu/store</a> (888) EXT-INFO</p>	


Test your “in the field” knowledge of sweet corn to see if you can correctly identify all five of the sweet corn questions below. No prizes this time! If you can’t, then you need a copy of the “Sweet Corn Pest Identification and Management Pocket Guide” to find out the answers!




1. Identify this common weed seedling?.....




2. What herbicide causes this problem?.....



3. This insect pest requires carefully timed control measures. What is it?



4. What is this disease? More common in central and southern OH?



5. What is this disease problem?

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VegNet podcasts are available at our iTunes U site. Check out our new logo, which is now consistent with all other Ohio State iTunes



U sites. Here is where you can get your copy of the epub: "The Brown Marmorated Stink Bug" Subscribe for free and get updates automatically, see below:

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