Fungicide types and dosages

Fungicide name	Dose	Type	Action
Ridomil, TATA Master, Victory, Agro-laxyl	2.5 g / l	Systemic	Enters the potato plant and protects it. Cures an already infected plant. Relatively expensive.
Milraz	2 g / l		
Dithane M45, Agrozeb, Pencozeb, Sancozeb, Greenzeb.	2 g / l	Contact	It does not enter the plant. Prevents plant infection. Relatively cheap.

How to spray

1. Use fungicides from a reliable source
2. Read and follow the instructions and safety precautions
3. Use the recommended dose of the fungicide
4. Wear protective clothes
5. Use a clean hollow cone nozzle
6. Try to spray on both sides of the leaf
7. Spray till the leaf is fully wet with spray mix
8. Do not spray immediately after rain
9. Clean the spray pump after use
10. Store the spray pump and fungicide away from children

End result: a beautiful potato crop



These recommendations are based on research done by the Potato Late Blight Working Group for Eastern and Central Africa with sponsorship from CIP, ASARECA, PRAPACE, the OPEC fund for Development, NARO, INERA, KARI, ISABU, EIAR and ISAR.

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POTATO LATE BLIGHT

FIELD AID



Potato crop devastated by late blight, Gisozi, Burundi

What is late blight?

Late blight is one of the most devastating potato diseases. It is caused by a fungus that grows well in wet and cold weather. The disease primarily attacks leaves but in extreme cases, infection extends to stems and tubers. If the disease is not controlled, plants eventually die and complete yield loss can occur.

Sources of infection

The disease starts from infected seed, neighbouring potato fields, weeds, volunteer potato plants or cull piles. The disease is mainly spread by wind and to a lesser extend by contact.

Disease symptoms



On leaves: small, brown spots which grow into large, irregular dead patches. .



In wet and cold conditions, the edges of the dead patches may show white cotton-like growth, especially on the underside of the leave.



On stems: Brown, long lesion. Edges of the lesion may show white cotton-like growth. Infected stems easily break as the lesion starts rotting.



Tubers: Light brown patches on skin, most clear at the stolon end. Infection spreads into the tuber and may result in rotting.

Disease control

Late blight can be cheaply controlled by combining resistant varieties with limited fungicide sprays. In ware potato production fungicide sprays are aimed at avoiding yield loss, not total disease suppression.

Potato spray regimes

Variety	Resistance	Spray regime
Nakpot 5, Rutuku, Cruza, Jalene, Gudene, Gera	High	Contact fungicide at emergence followed by a single systemic fungicide if the disease appears in the field.
Victoria (Asante), Tigoni, Kikondo	Moderate	Contact fungicide at emergence followed by a systemic fungicide once the disease appears in the field, followed by a contact fungicide 21 days later, if the crop has not passed 60 days after emergence.