

# Vegetable Crop Update

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

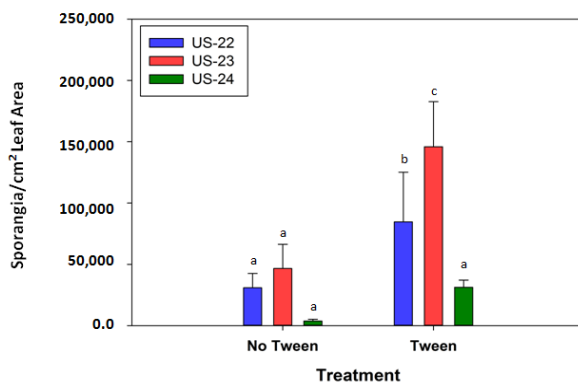
Correction to No. 12 – June 12, 2012

**Vegetable Disease Update – Amanda J. Gevens, 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/>**

Please note correction in red in second paragraph. My intent was to state that US-23, in our lab tests, has produced more sporangia per area of leaf than US-22 or US-24. I apologize for the confusion.

There are no reports of late blight in Wisconsin at this time. This past week there was one new state report of late blight in the U.S. on potato – in Accomack County VA. To date, late blight has been reported in CA, FL, NC, NJ, NY, PA, and VA (See Table and Figure below). The website: <http://www.usablight.org/> indicates location of positive reports of late blight in the U.S. and provides further information on disease characteristics and management.

To date, most of the late blight identified in the U.S. has been of the clonal lineage US-23. This lineage is a dynamo at producing sporangia. In a recent study in my lab, it produced more sporangia per area of infected tomato leaf than US-22 or **US-24**, both with and without the addition of a surfactant (added to enhance removal of sporangia). Figure and Table below provide further information on US-23 in comparison to the other lineages that have been present in Wisconsin over the past 3 years.



Clonal lineage	Mating type	Optimum growth temp	Host comments	Years found in WI	Resistance to mfenoxam
US-22	A2	24°C	Tomato and potato, poor pathogen on pepper, eggplant, tomatillo	2009, 2010	sensitive
US-23	A1	18°C	Tomato and potato	2010, 2011	Intermediately resistant
US-24	A1	20°C	potato	2010, 2011	Resistant (variability among isolates)

(From research poster entitled “Assessing fitness of new *Phytophthora infestans* clonal lineages by comparing sporangial production on tomato leaves” by A.C. Seidl, A.J. Mitchell, and A.J. Gevens, UW-Vegetable Pathology. North Central Regional American Phytopathology Society Meeting, June 14, 2012. Wooster, OH.)