

BLIGHT MANAGEMENT DSS FOR CONTROL OF POTATO LATE BLIGHT EXPERIENCES FROM DENMARK

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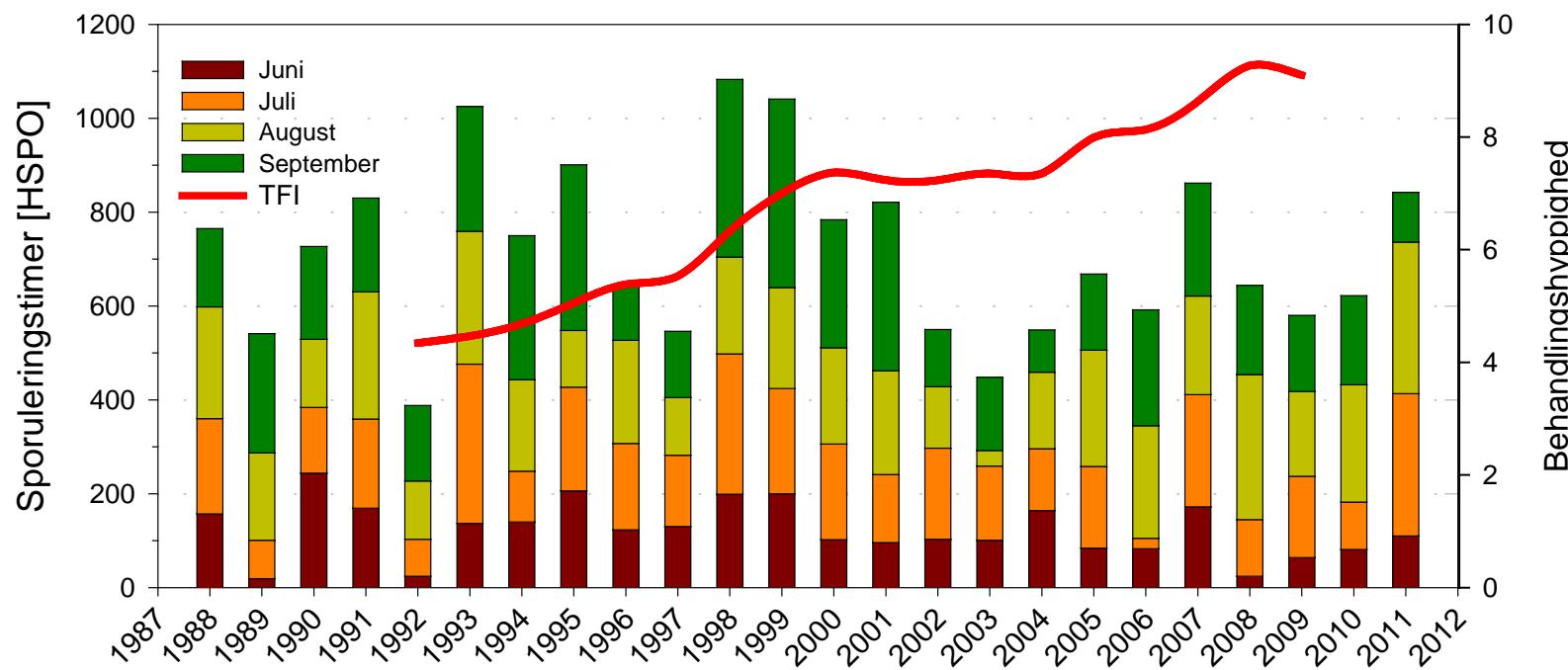
U N E R S I T E T

Potato FAQ....

- How close is late blight to my area / field
- Is it 'blight weather' now?
- 'Blight weather' the comming days?
- Is it time to adjust / change strategies?
- Need for effective preventive fungicides?
- Need for curative actions?
- Can I save money?



National concerns...



- Increasing use of fungicides
- Farmer economy
- Danish potato production

Decission support

- Possibility to reduce fungicide input
- Effective disease control
- Improvements in control strategies
- Same or higher net yield
- Research and development supported by
 - Danish Potato Council (KAF)
 - Ministry of Environment
 - Ministry of Agriculture (NaturErhvervstyrelsen)

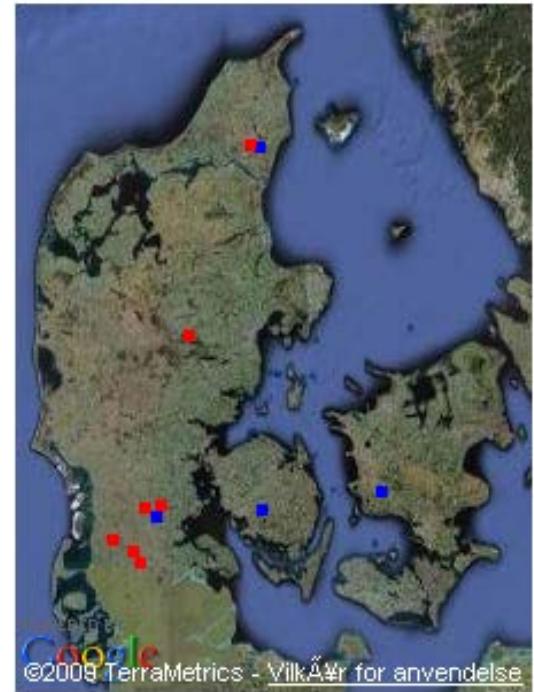
Blight Management



- Decision support system for control of potato late blight (*Phytophthora infestans*)
- Support to potato growers and advisors
- Information and forecast system
 - Monitoring of first attack and spread of LB
 - Weather forecast
 - Prognosis for potential infection pressure
- Recommendations
 - Recommended dose level depending on risk (not public yet)
 - www.landbrugsinfo.dk (www.skimmelstyring.dk)

Occurrence of late blight

- No attack in country
- Attack in country
- Attack in region
- Attack in field



Recordings from advisors that frequently are visiting potato fields

Red: New infections. Blue:> 10 days old

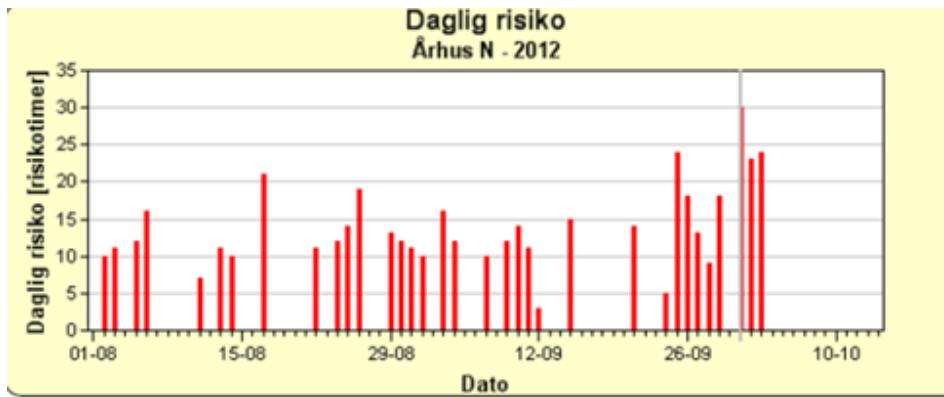
Monitoring
network
www.landbrugsinfo.dk

Infection pressure



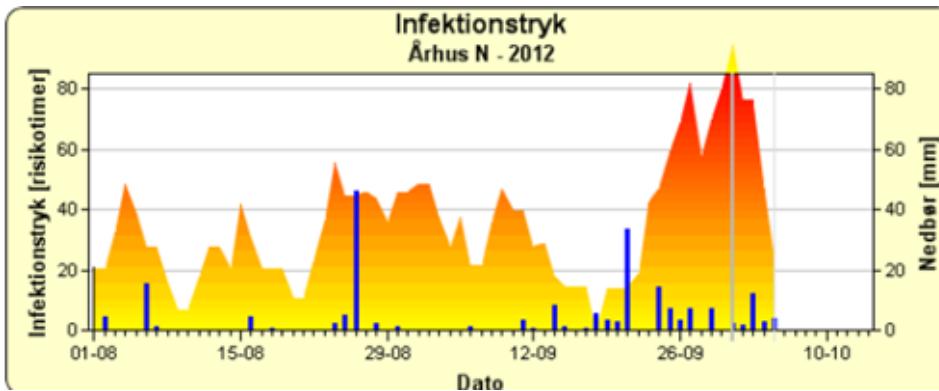
Local weather

- Temperature
- Rh
- Hourly values
- 4 days weather forecast



Daily risk values (HSPO, hours/day):

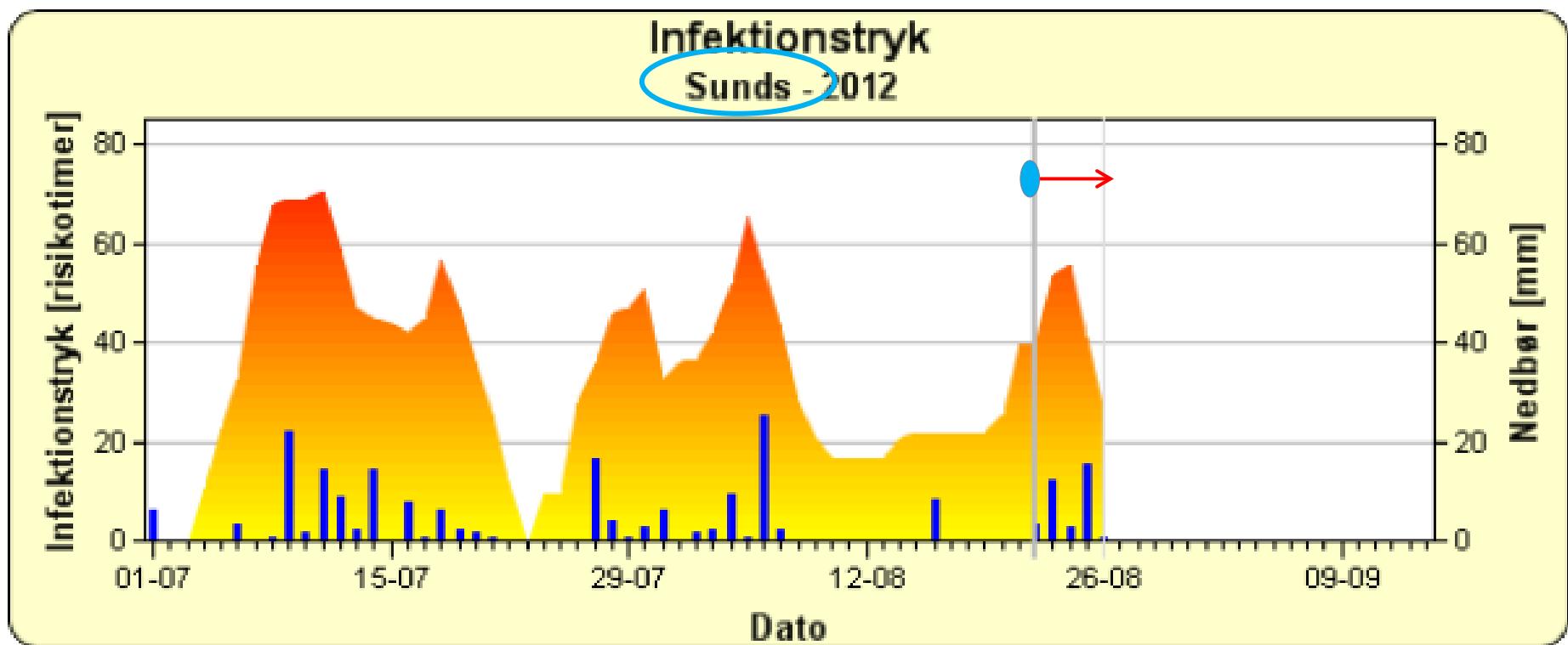
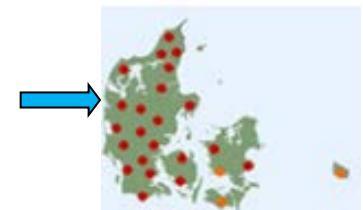
- Temperature > 10C
- RH > 88 %



Sum HSPO: (running mean)
Prognosis for the day and coming 4 days

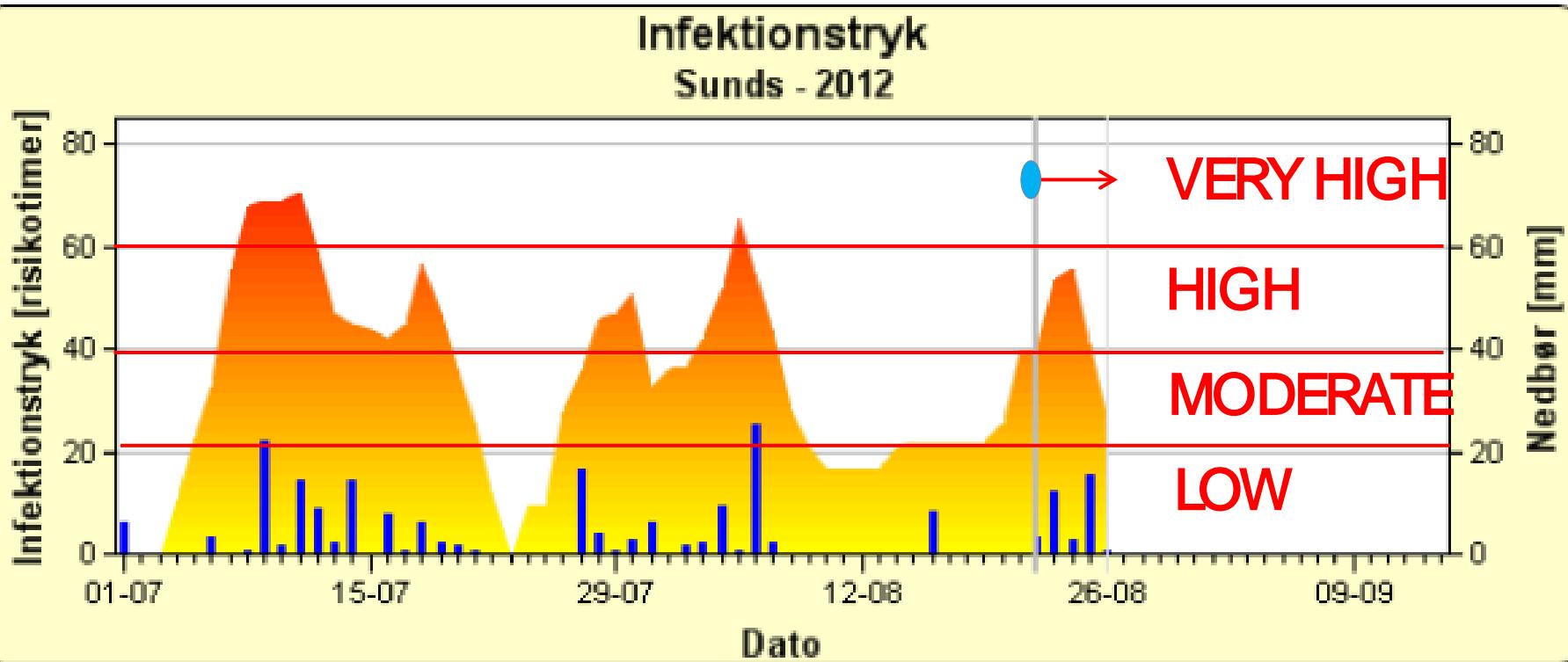
Estimate of spore production, spread and infection

Infection pressure



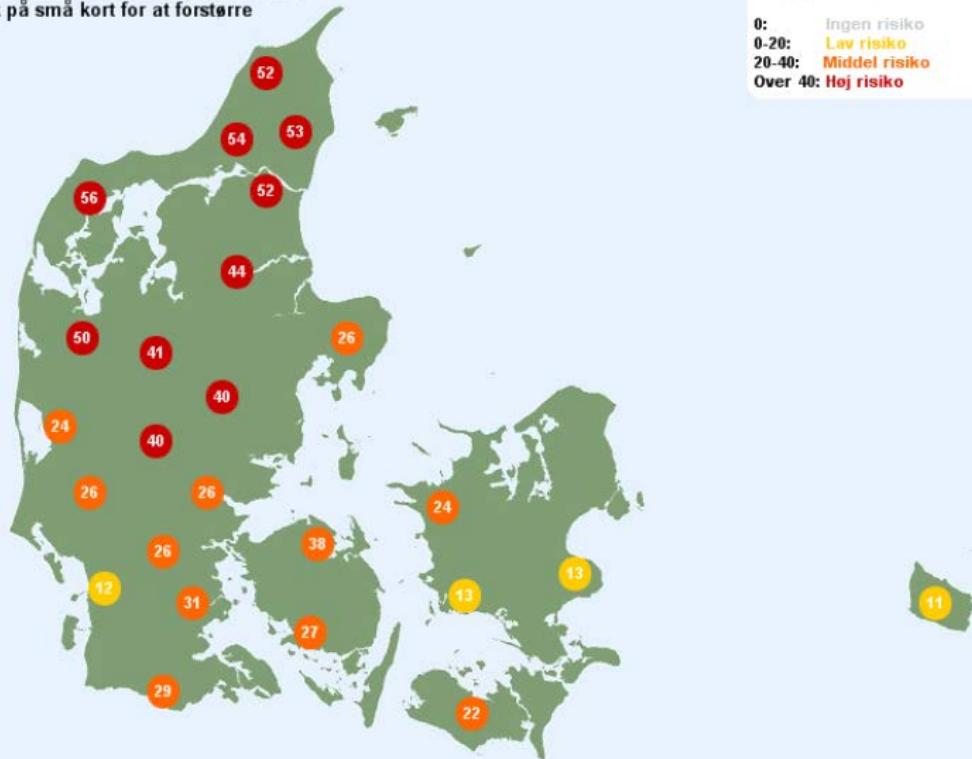
Historical data
Actual day ●
4 days forecast

Local risk level



Regional risk levels

Infektionstryk ved udvalgte stationer
Klik på små kort for at forstørre



I dag [1/10-2012]



I morgen [2/10-2012]



I overmorgen [3/10-2012]



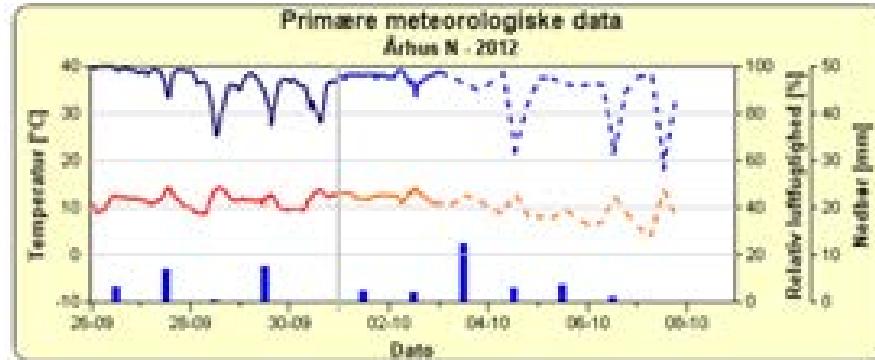
+ 3 [4/10-2012]



+ 4 [5/10-2012]



Weather data



Rh, temp and precipitation
historical values and 7 days
prognosis
(Danish Met. Office)

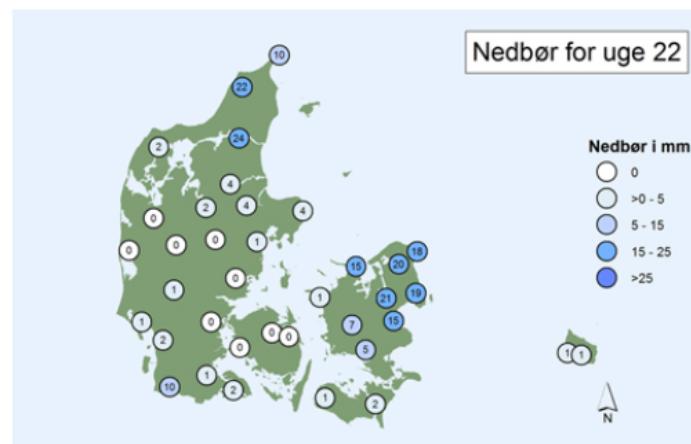


Regional weather forecast
(Danish Met. Office)

Actual day

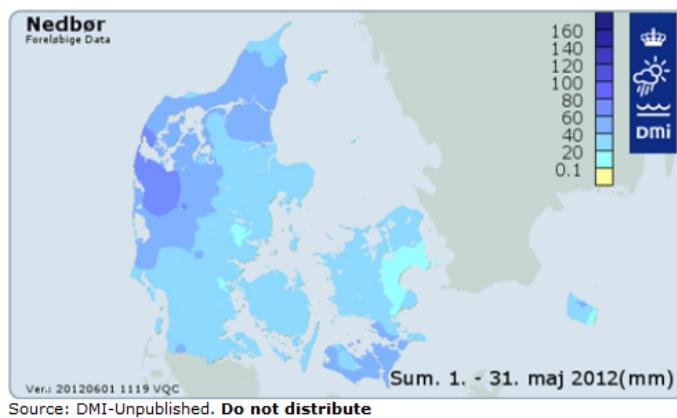
Weather data

Status for precipitation

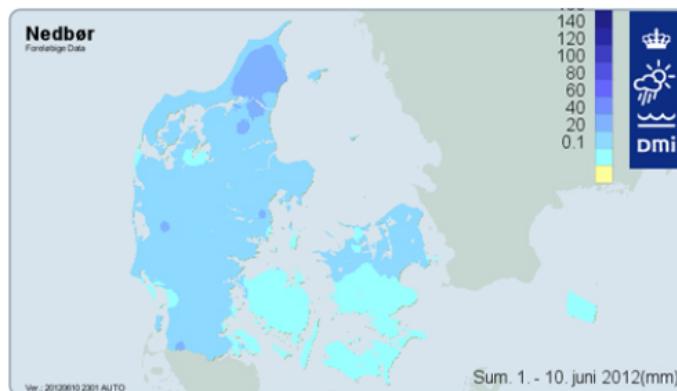


Source: DMI-Ugendenbør. Enlarge map: [week 22 \(28/5 - 5/6\)](#)
[week 21 \(21/5 - 28/5\)](#) [week 20 \(14/5 - 21/5\)](#)
[week 19 \(7/5 - 14/5\)](#) [week 18 \(30/4 - 7/5\)](#)

Actual week

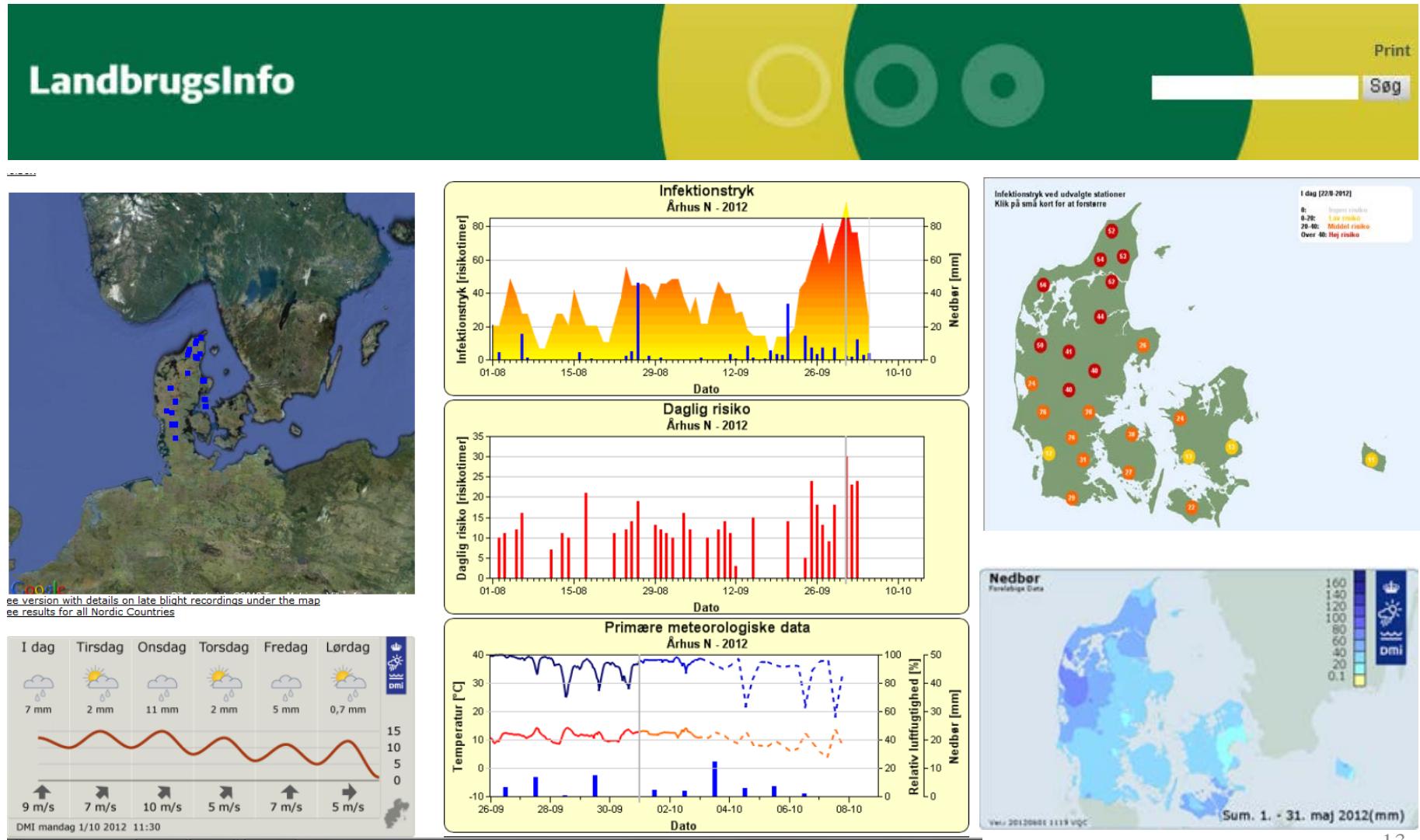


May



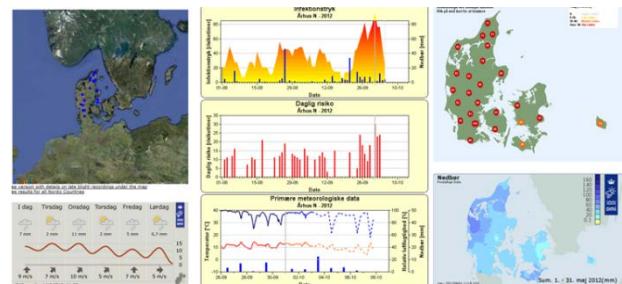
Given period

Available tools at www.landbrugsinfo.dk



Use of information

- Farmers
- Starch producers
- Advisors
- National advisory service

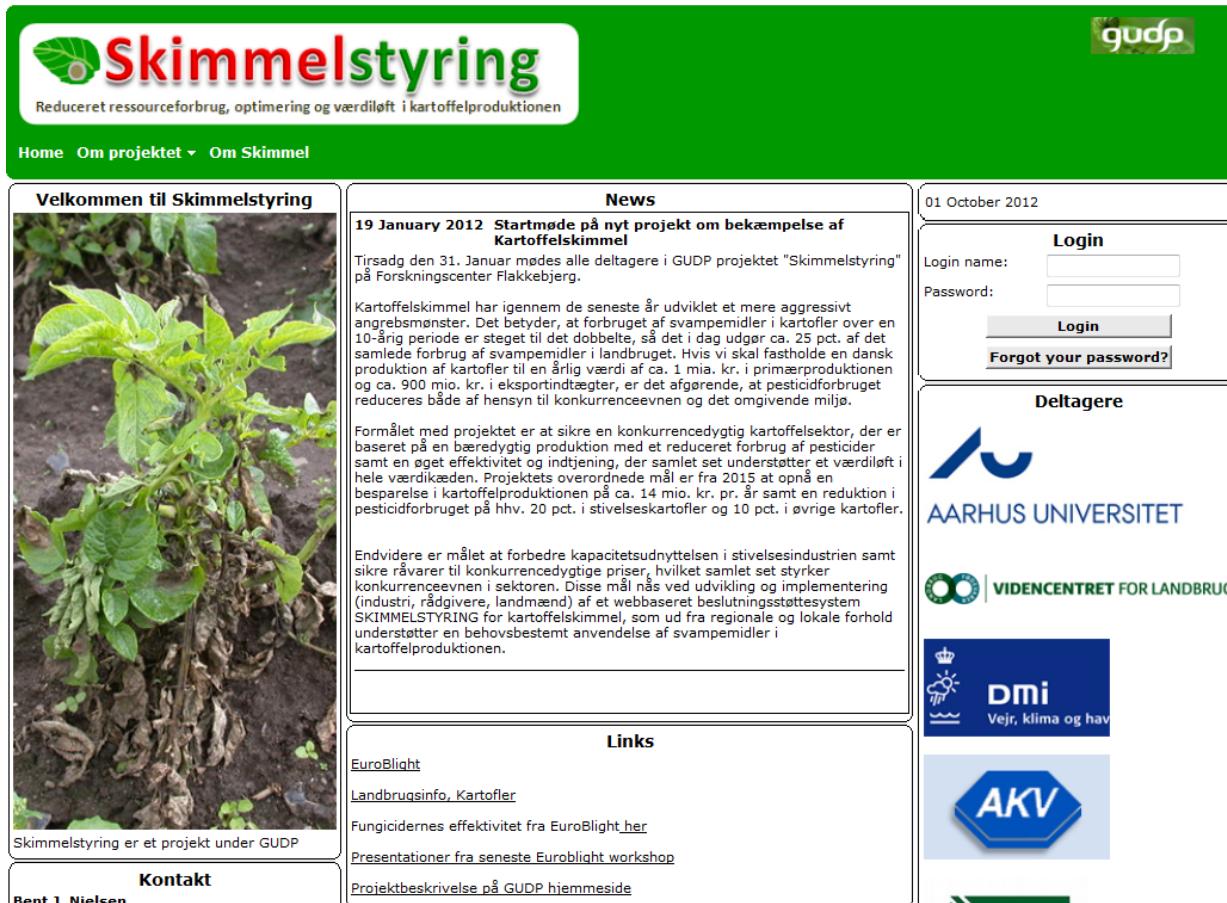


Decision support

- ✓ Background information combined with other information
- ✓ Support not decision model(!)
- ✓ Recommendations and newsletters to farmers
- ✓ Weekly advisor telephone meetings in the season (Monday)

Toolbox on development platform

Different applications under development



Skimmelstyring
Reduceret ressourceforbrug, optimering og værdiløft i kartoffelproduktionen

[Home](#) [Om projektet](#) [Om Skimmel](#)

Velkommen til Skimmelstyring



Skimmelstyring er et projekt under GUDP

News

19 January 2012 Startmøde på nyt projekt om bekæmpelse af Kartoffelskimmel
Tirsdag den 31. Januar mødes alle deltagere i GUDP projektet "Skimmelstyring" på Forskningscenter Flakkebjerg.

Kartoffelskimmel har igennem de seneste år udviklet et mere aggressivt angrebsmønster. Det betyder, at forbruget af svampemidler i kartofler over en 10-årig periode er steget til det dobbelte, så det i dag udgør ca. 25 pct. af det samlede forbrug af svampemidler i landbruget. Hvis vi skal fastholde en dansk produktion af kartofler til en årlig værdi af ca. 1 mia. kr. i primærproduktionen og ca. 900 mio. kr. i eksportindtægter, er det afgørende, at pesticidforbruget reduceres både af hensyn til konkurrenceevnen og det omgivende miljø.

Formålet med projektet er at sikre en konkurrensedygtig kartoffelsektor, der er baseret på en bæredygtig produktion med et reduceret forbrug af pesticider samt en øget effektivitet og indtjening, der samlet set understøtter et værdiløft i hele værdikæden. Projektets overordnede mål er fra 2015 at opnå en besparelse i kartoffelproduktionen på ca. 14 mio. kr. pr. år samt en reduktion i pesticidforbruget på hhv. 20 pct. i stivelsekartofler og 10 pct. i øvrige kartofler.

Endvidere er målet at forbedre kapacitetsudnyttelsen i stivelseseksindustrien samt sikre råvarer til konkurrensedygtige priser, hvilket samlet set styrker konkurrenceevnen i sektoren. Disse mål nås ved udvikling og implementering (industri, rådgivere, landmænd) af et webbaseret beslutningsstøttesystem SKIMMELSTYRING for kartoffelskimmel, som ud fra regionale og lokale forhold understøtter en behovsbestemt anvendelse af svampemidler i kartoffelproduktionen.

Links

[EuroBlight](#)
[Landbrugsinfo, Kartofler](#)
[Fungicidernes effektivitet fra EuroBlight](#) [her](#)
[Presentationer fra seneste Euroblight workshop](#)
[Projektbeskrivelse på GUDP hjemmeside](#)

Kontakt

Bent J. Nielsen

www.skimmelstyring.dk



01 October 2012

Login

Login name:
Password:

[Forgot your password?](#)

Deltagere

 AARHUS UNIVERSITET

 VIDENCENTRET FOR LANDBRUG

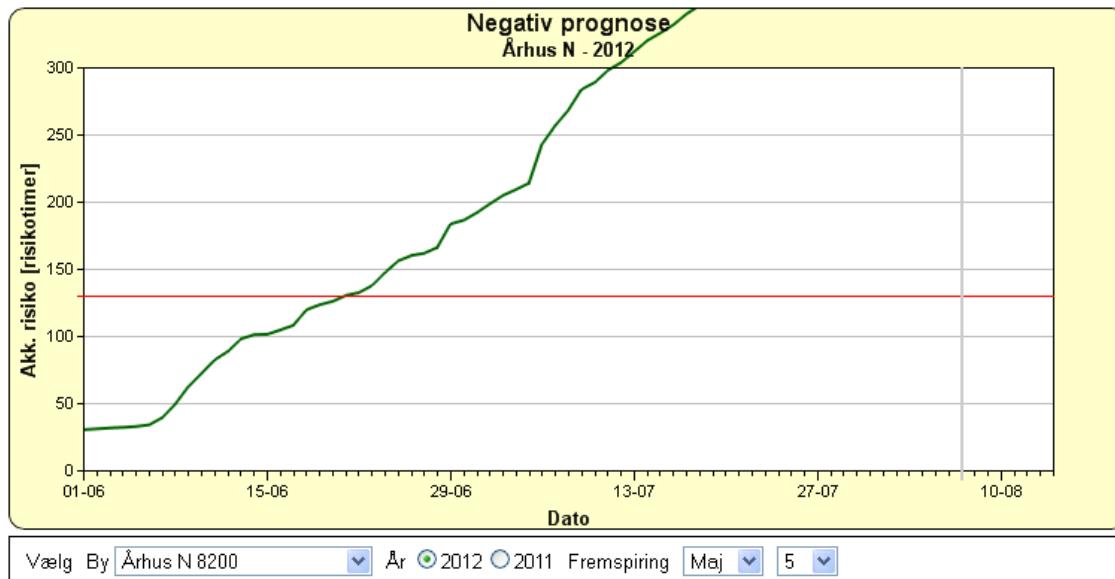
 Dmi
Vejr, klima og hav

 AKV

GUDP project
platform

Development
tools for the
project

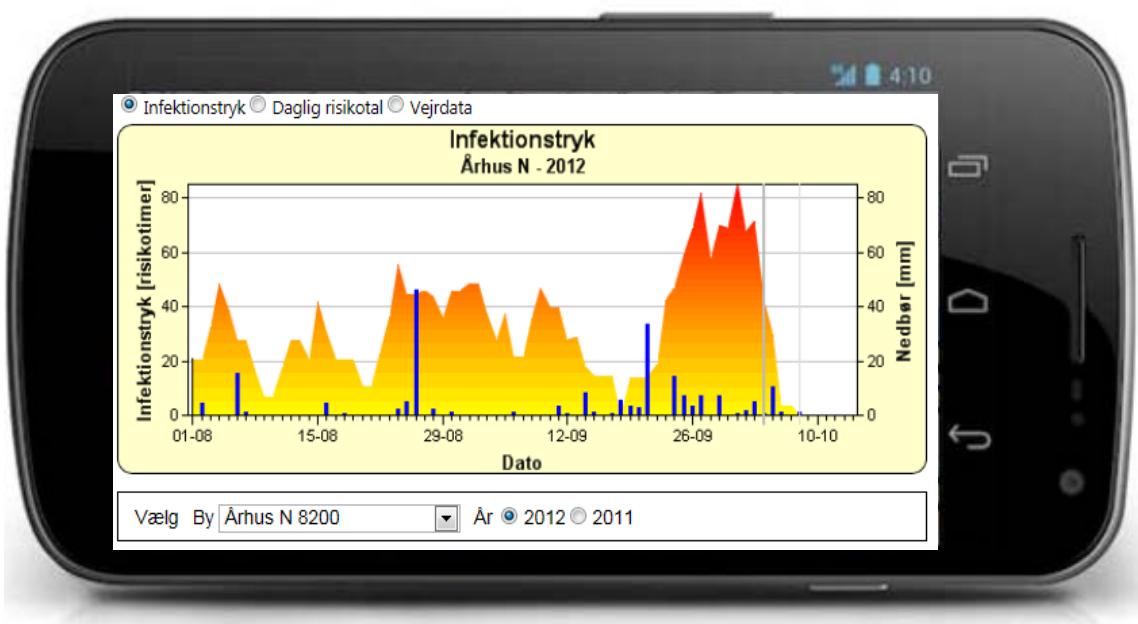
Toolbox: Negativ prognos



Model to forecast risk of late blight outbreak
(values > 130)
(Ullrich and Schrödter)

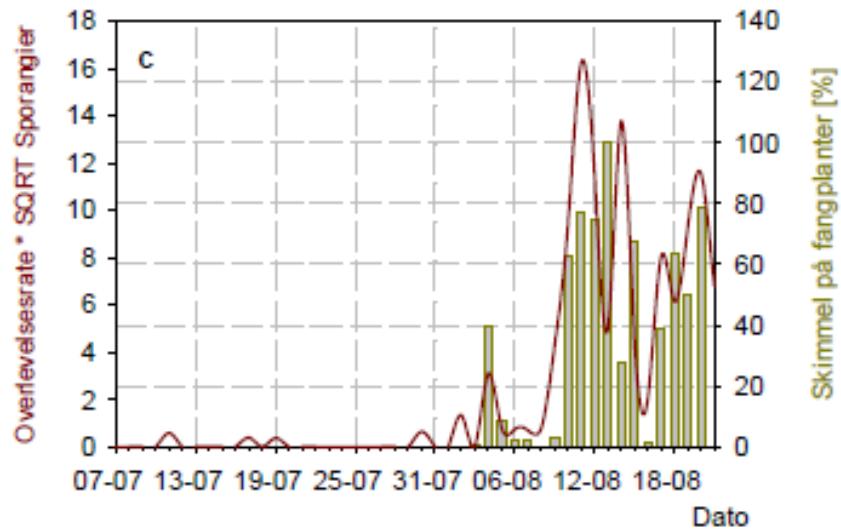
- Temperature, Rh, and rainfall (starting at crop emergence)
- Accumulated risk values
- Can be used predict the timing of the first treatment.
- Model assumes the same amount of initial inoculum is present every year
- Old model that just needs to be implemented and explained

Toolbox: Smartphone applications



Local Infection pressure available as application on smartphone (demo version)

Toolbox: Index for survival of sporangia

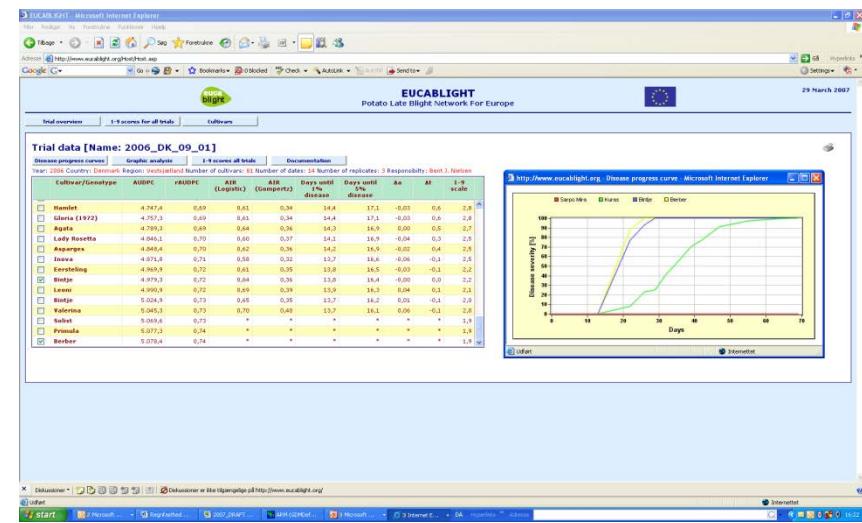
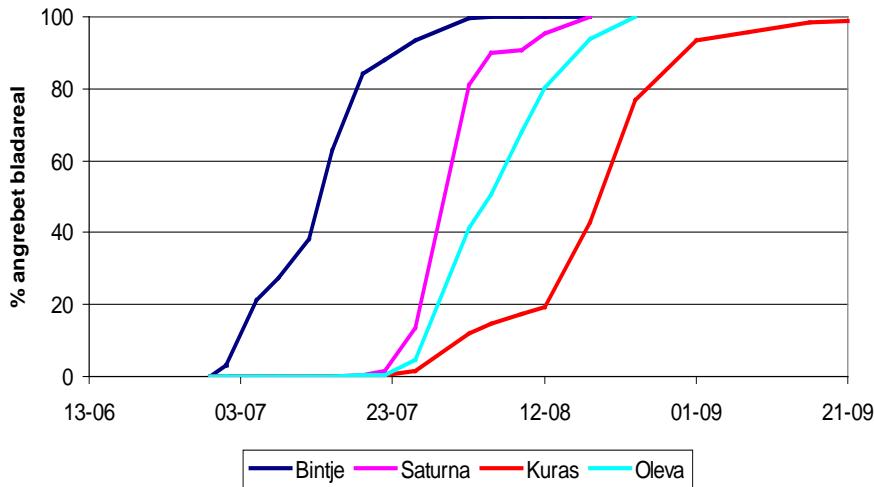


Survival of
sporangia depends
on global radiation
(UV)

- Infection risk = survival rate \times sporangia
- UV radiation + prognosis for UV radiation

Toolbox: Resistance level in varieties

- Susceptible
- Moderate resistant. Higher level beginning of season (Kuras)



Test after Euclight protocol.
No trials for the moment

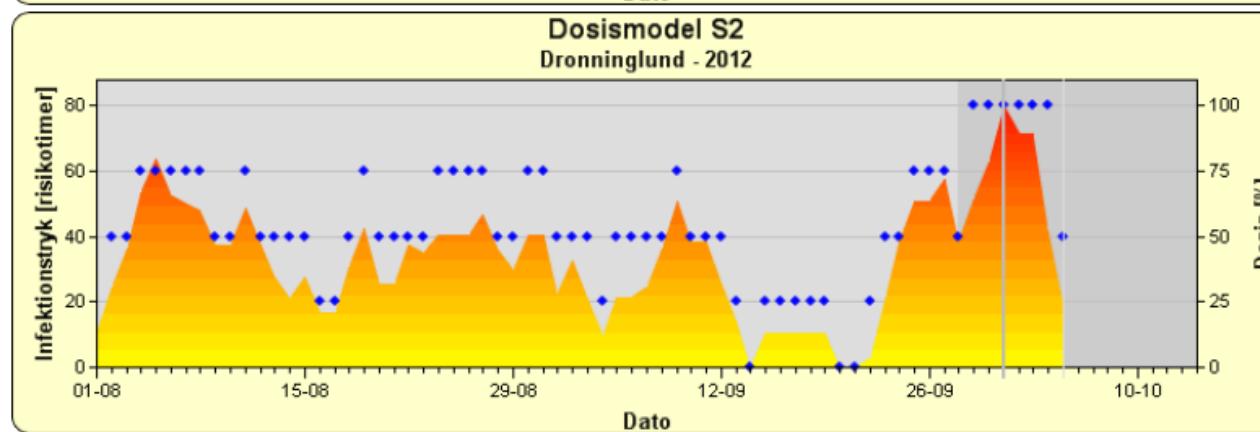
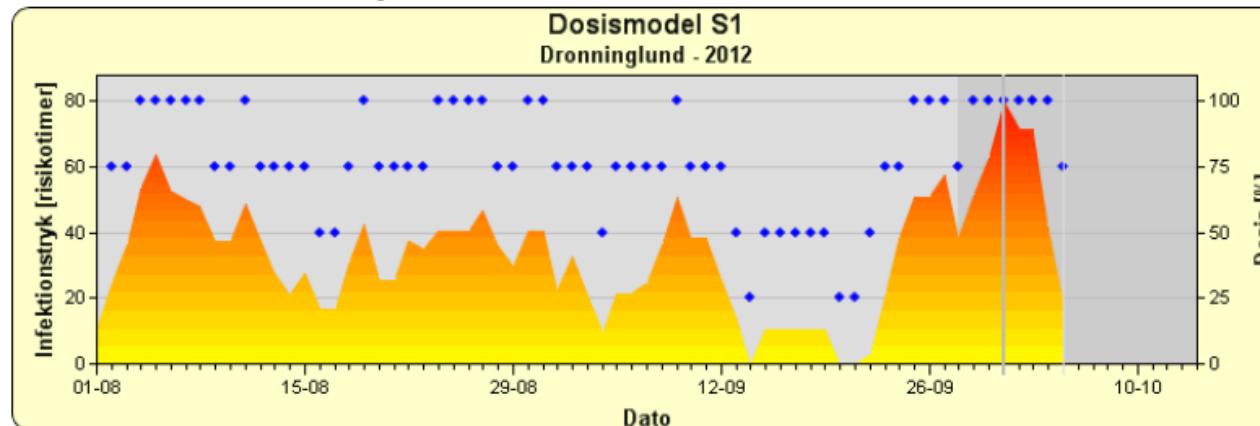
Toolbox: Fungicide dose model

Dosismodellen

This is a graphical representation of Dose models S1; S2 and P (Praksismodel) Updated 19 June 2012
[Modeller i Excel](#) [Manual til forsøg, 19. Juni, 2012](#)

Lokalitet: Dronninglund ▾

Skimmel fundet: i Danmark i regionen i marken



Dose varies depending on risk situation (actual and coming days)

Fungicide dose model

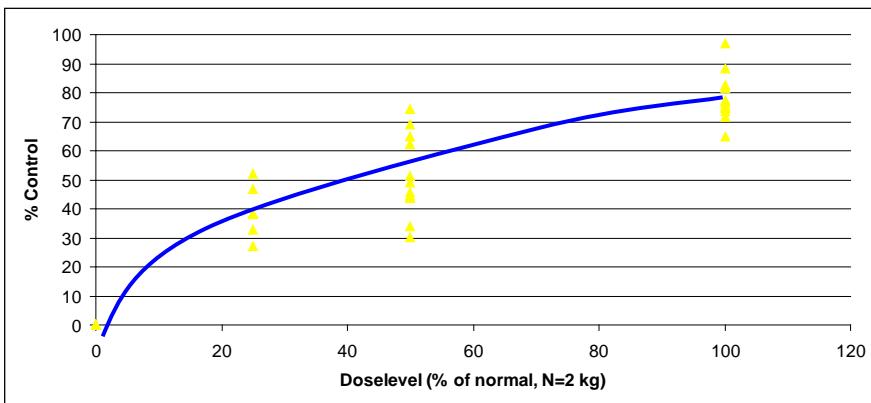
- Use of fungicides (dose x intervals) depend on risk situation (actual and coming days):
- **Recommended actual dose:**

Infection pressure x occurrence of LB x level of resistance

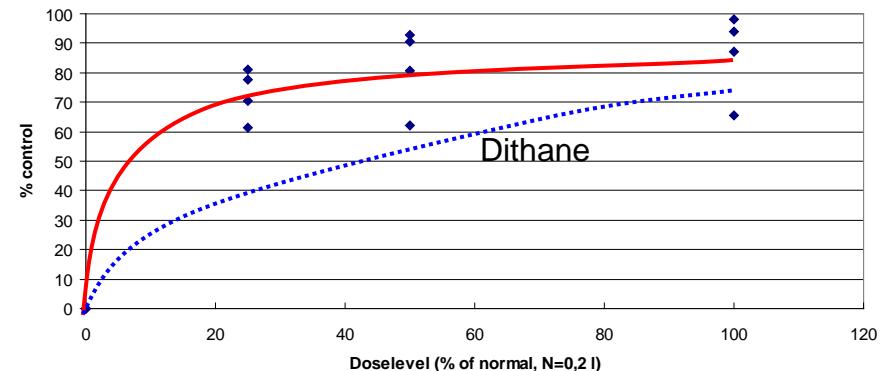
- No or low risk of infection: No spraying or low dose of **effective** fungicides
- Increasing risk of infection: Dose of **effective** fungicides depends on actual risk

Dose-response curves for potato fungicides, examples

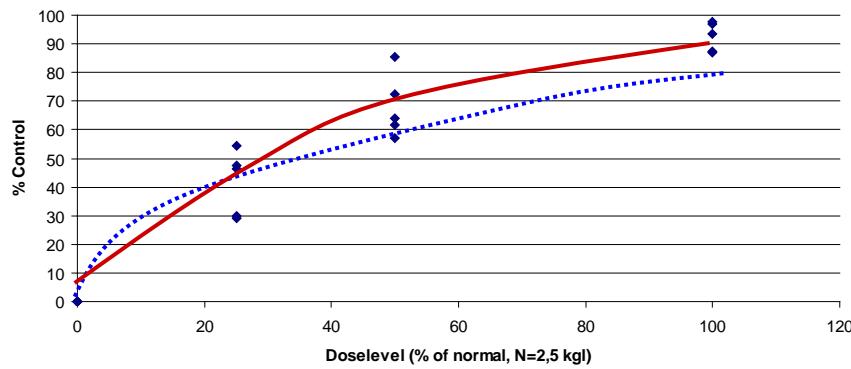
Dithane



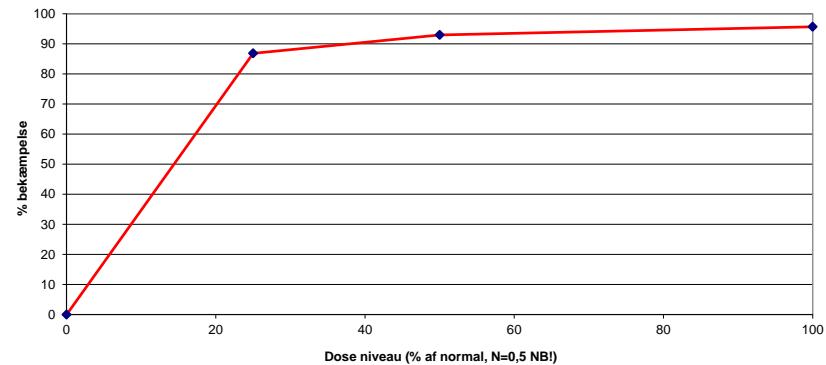
Ranman



Curzate M



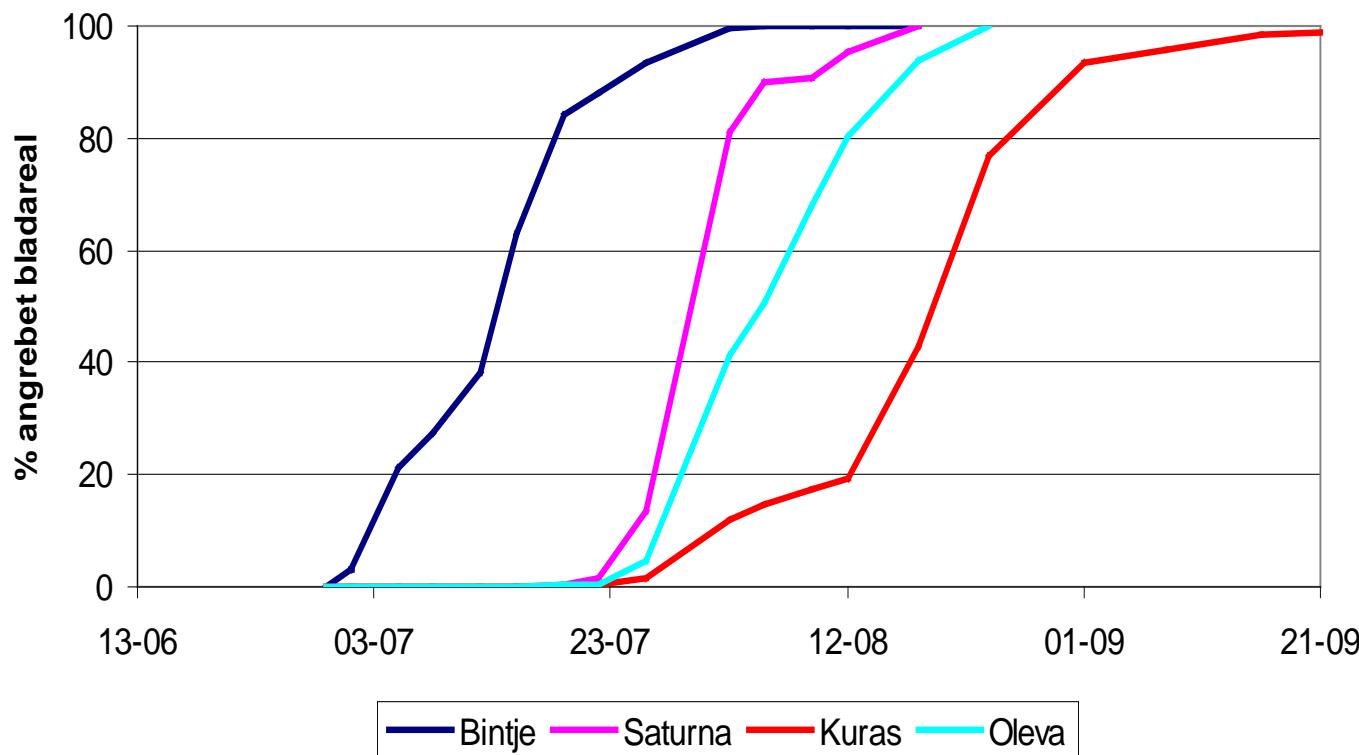
Revus



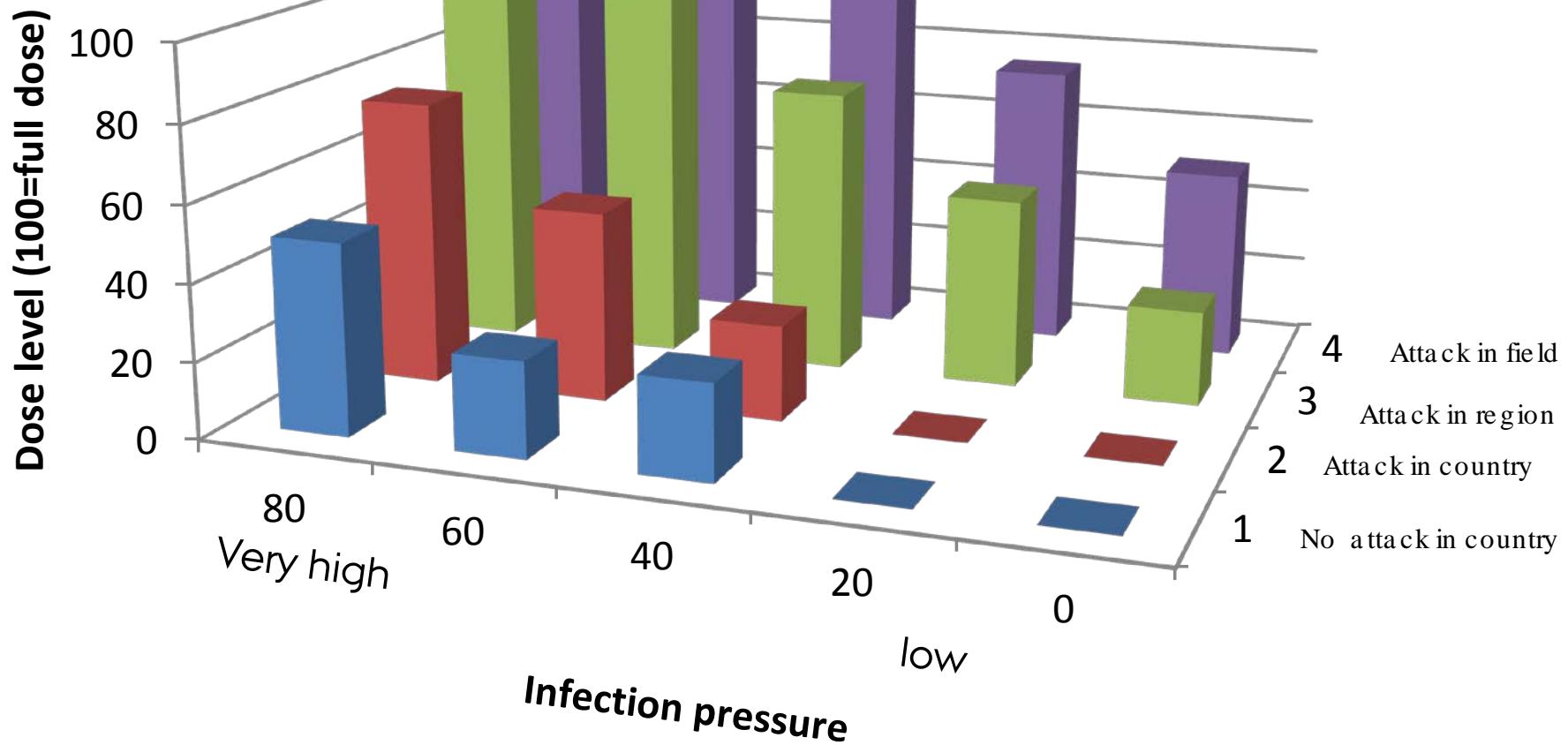
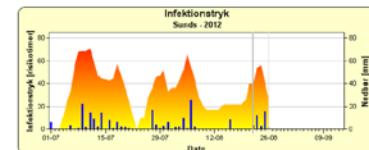
AU, Flakkebjerg 12 sprayings, 7 days intervals

Resistance level in varieties

- Susceptible
- Moderate resistant. Higher level beginning of season (Kuras)



Fungicide dose levels in model



Field trials with dose models 2009-2011

1. Dithane NT 2 kg/ha
 2. Rammen – Revus 1/1 dose
 3. Ramman – Revus ½ dose

 4. Model 1 Reduced dose especially early season

 5. Model 2 Dose further reduced

 6. Model 3 As model 1 but includes Dithane NT
-

Variety:

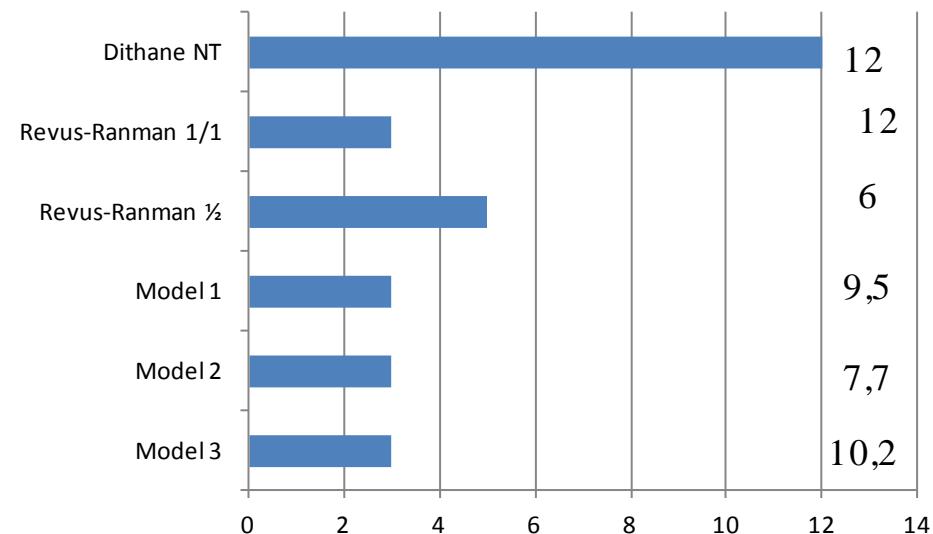
Kuras (starch variety)

Locations:

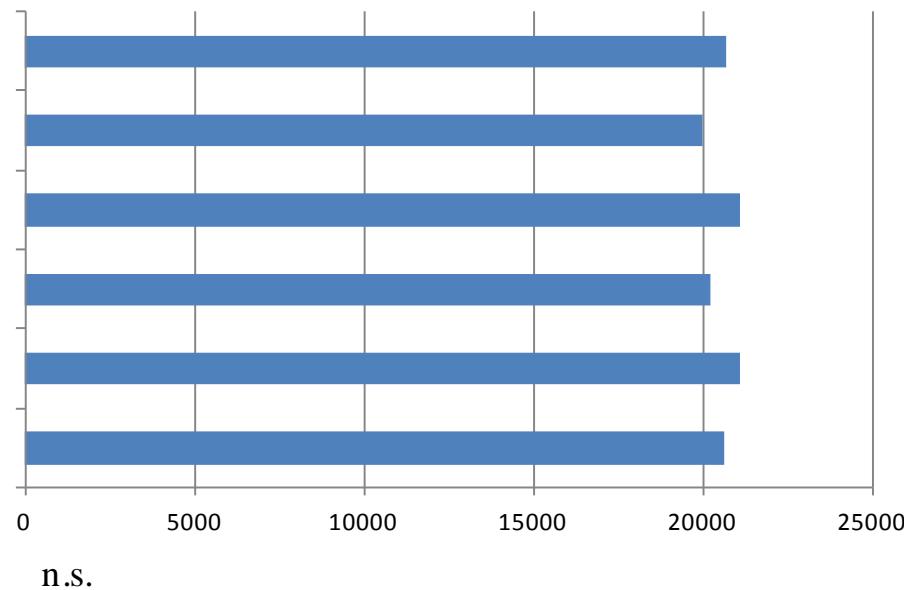
3 (Flakkebjerg, Herning & Try)

9 trials 2010-2011

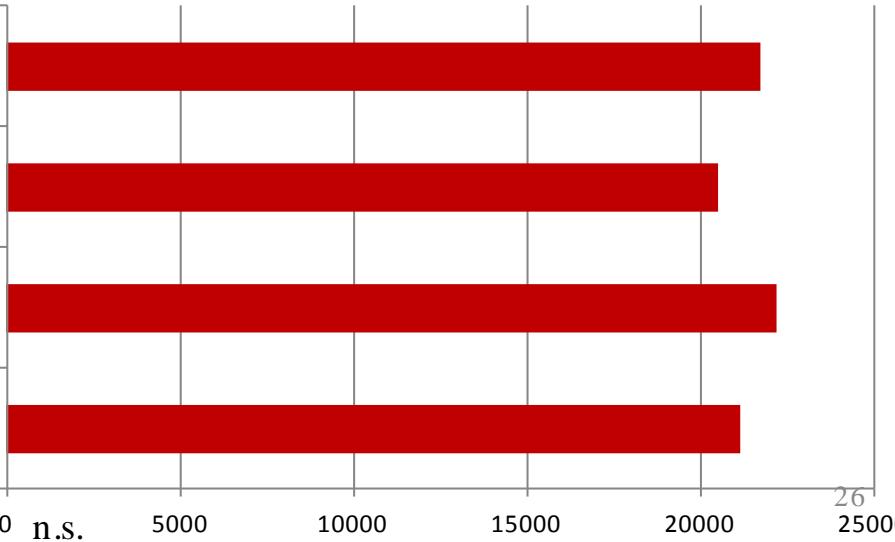
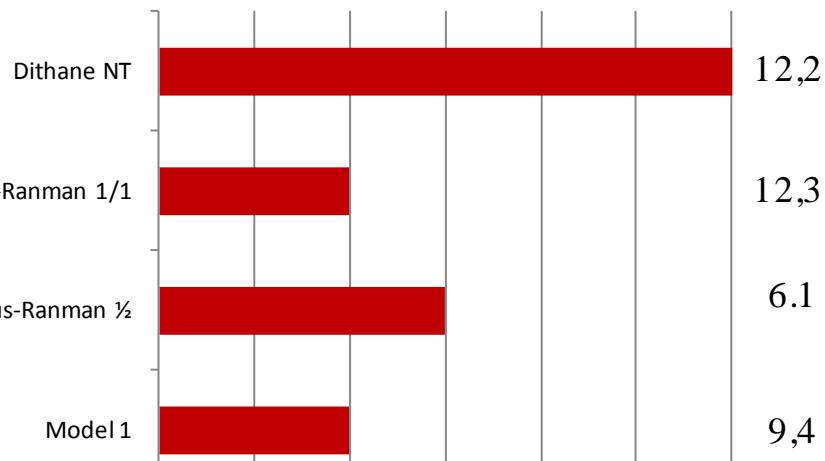
% late blight (early sep.)



Net yield (DKR/ ha)

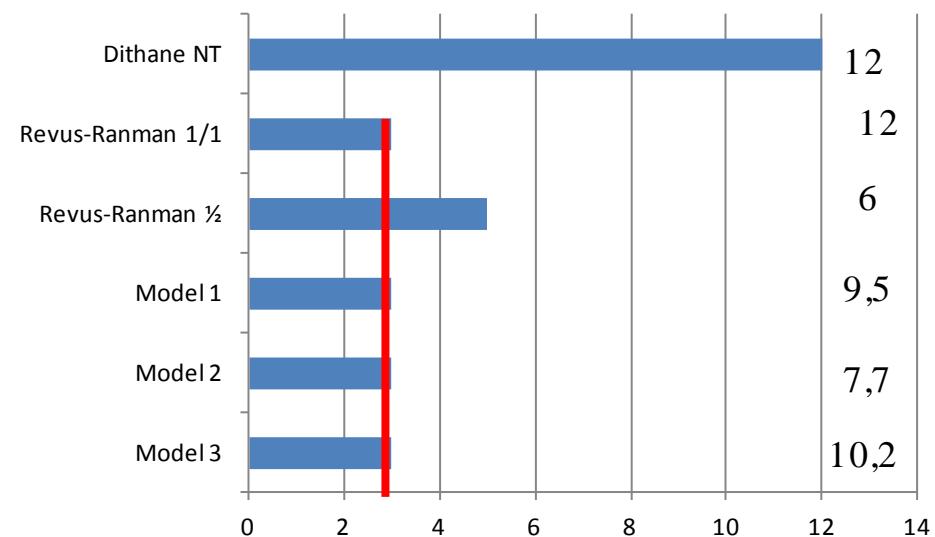


12 trials 2009-2011

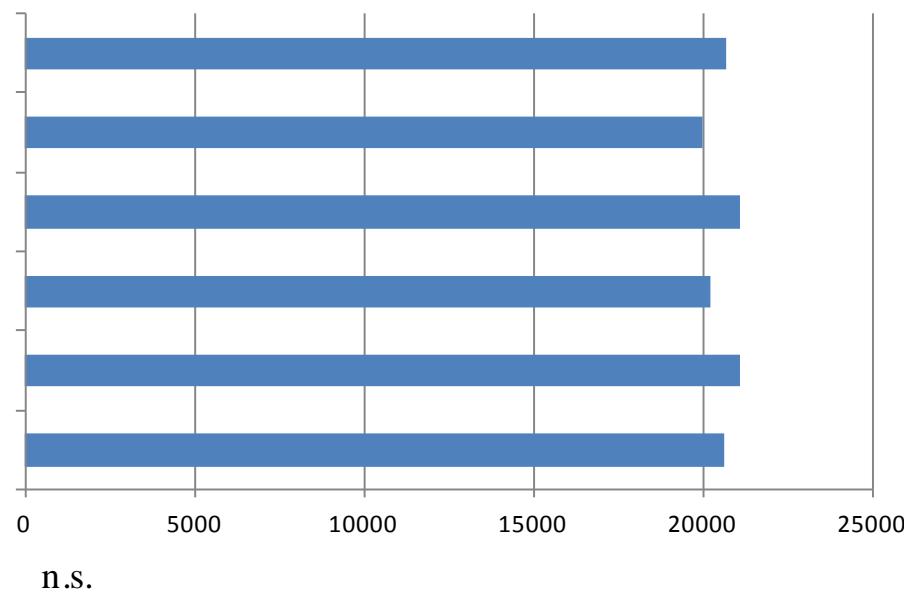


9 trials 2010-2011

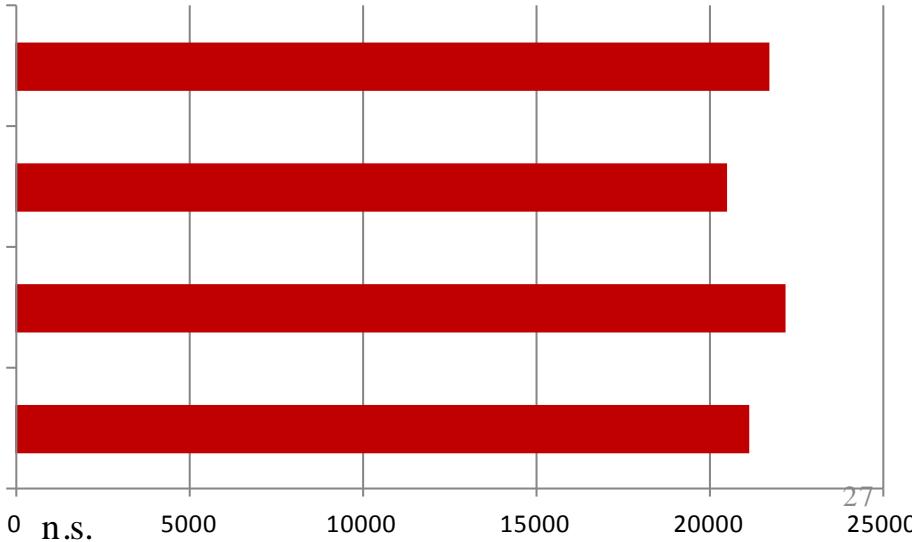
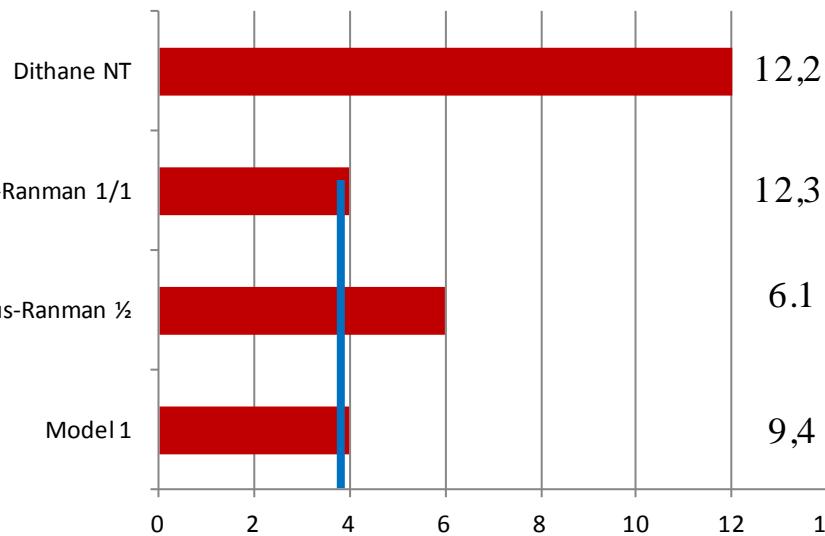
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Net yield (DKR/ ha)



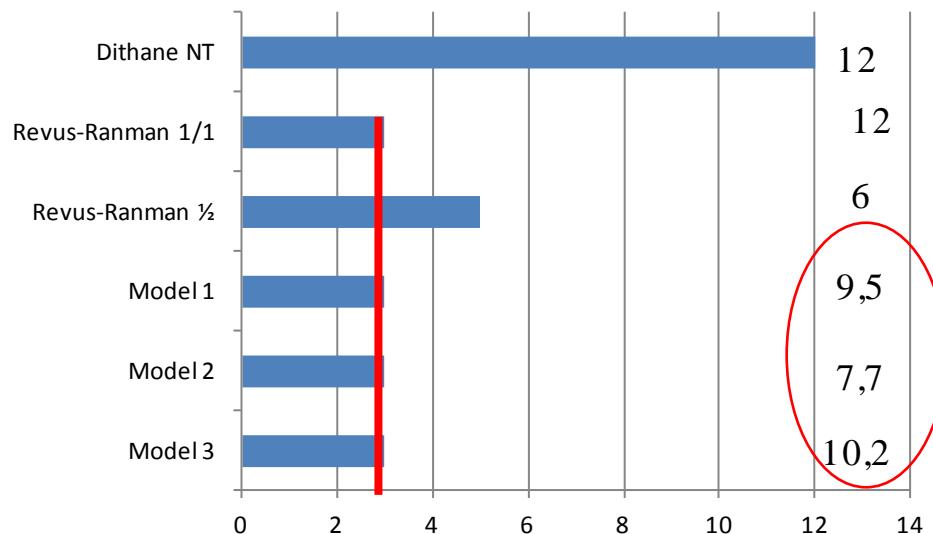
12 trials 2009-2011



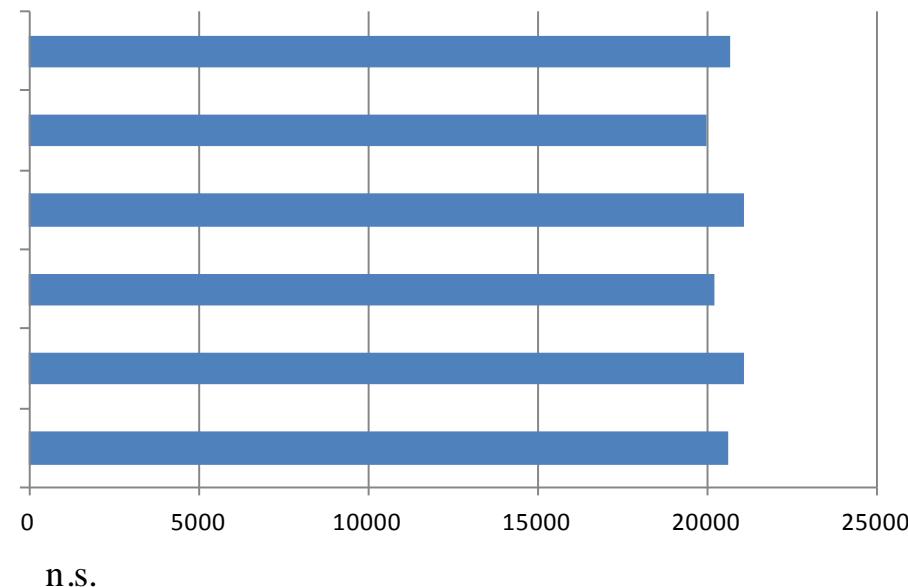
9 trials 2010-2011

TFI

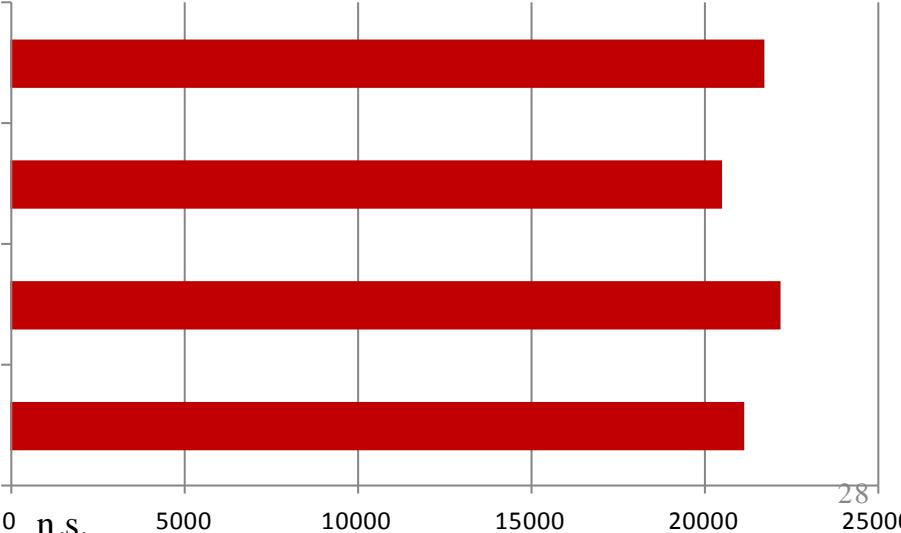
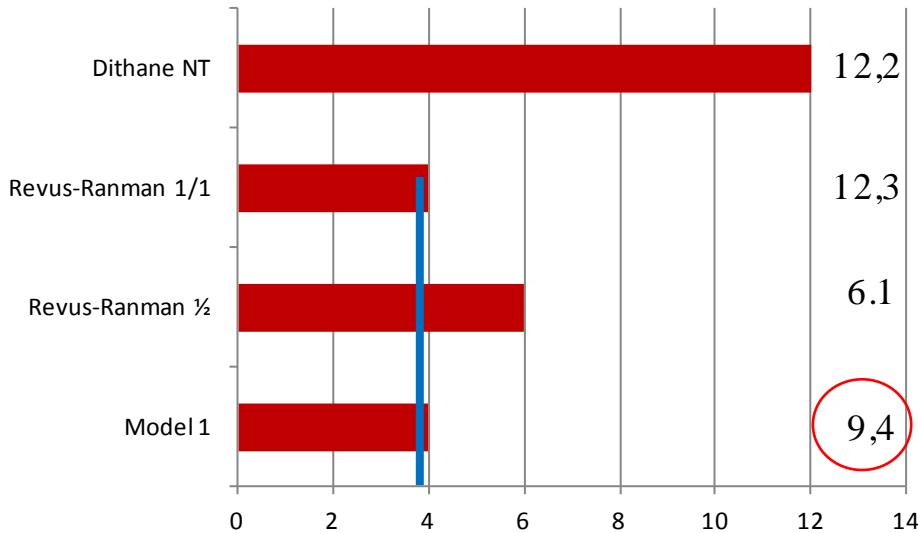
% late blight (early sep.)



Net yield (DKR/ ha)

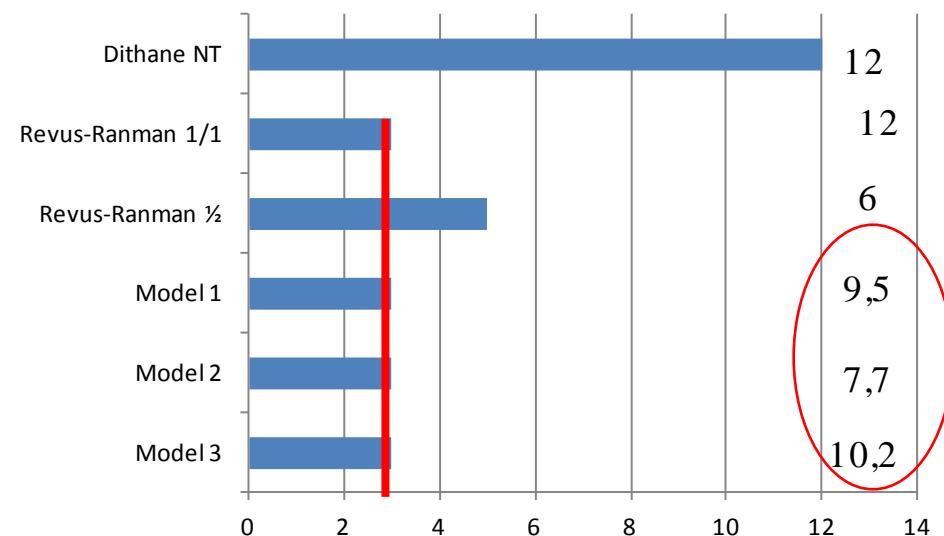


12 trials 2009-2011

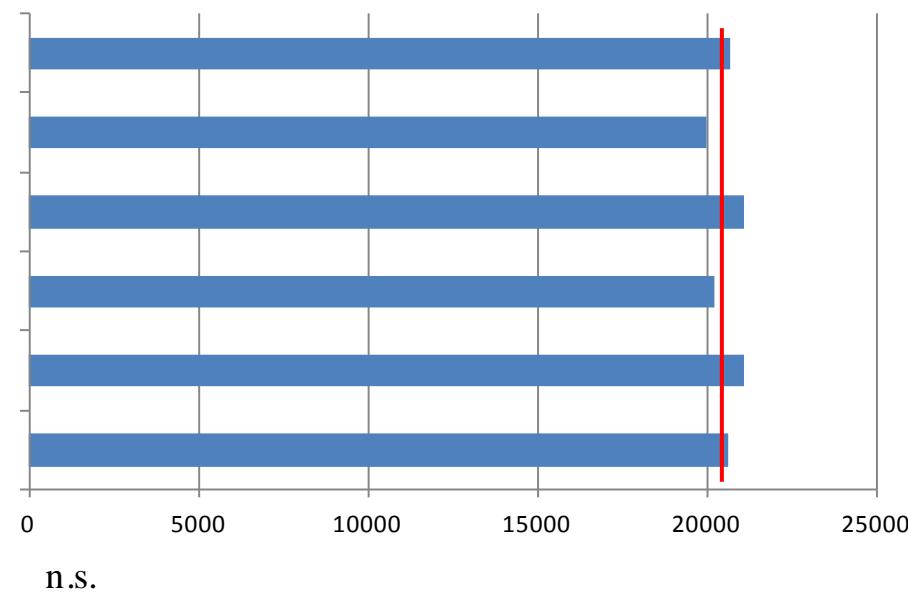


9 trials 2010-2011

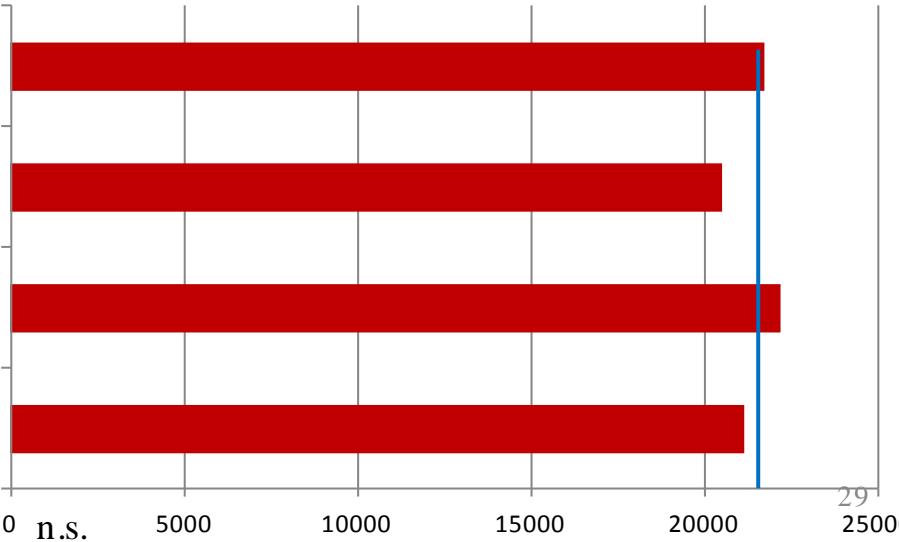
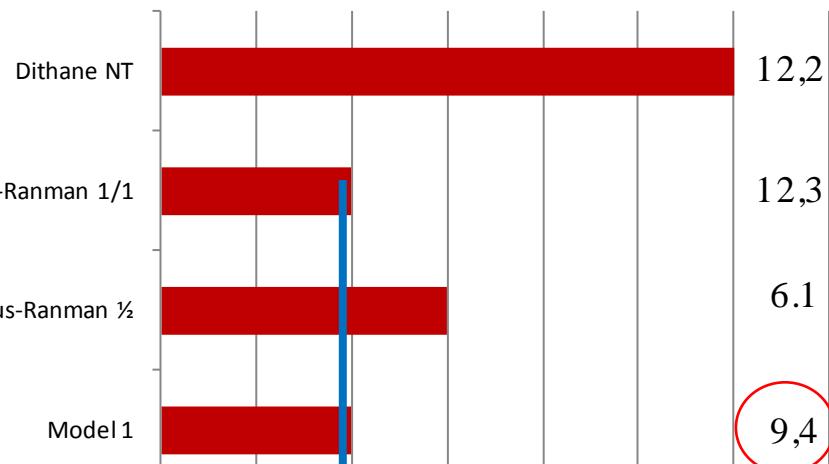
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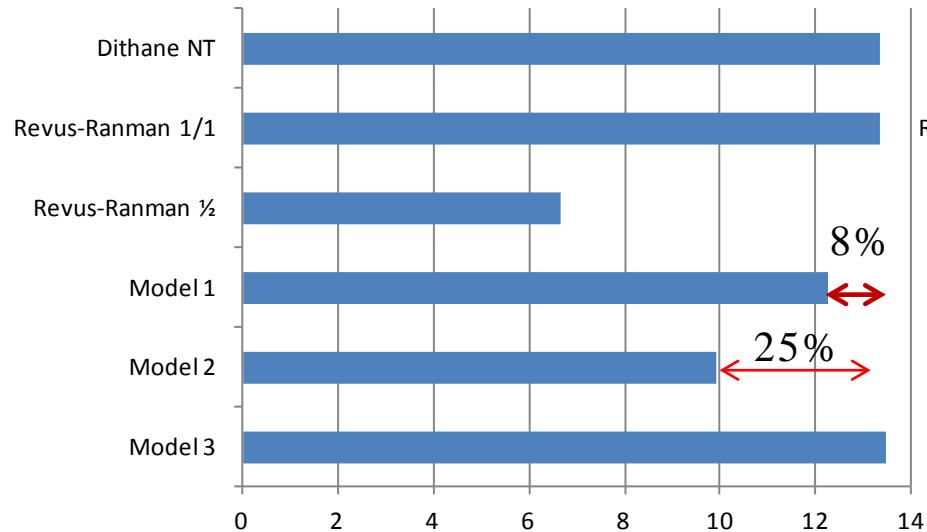


12 trials 2009-2011

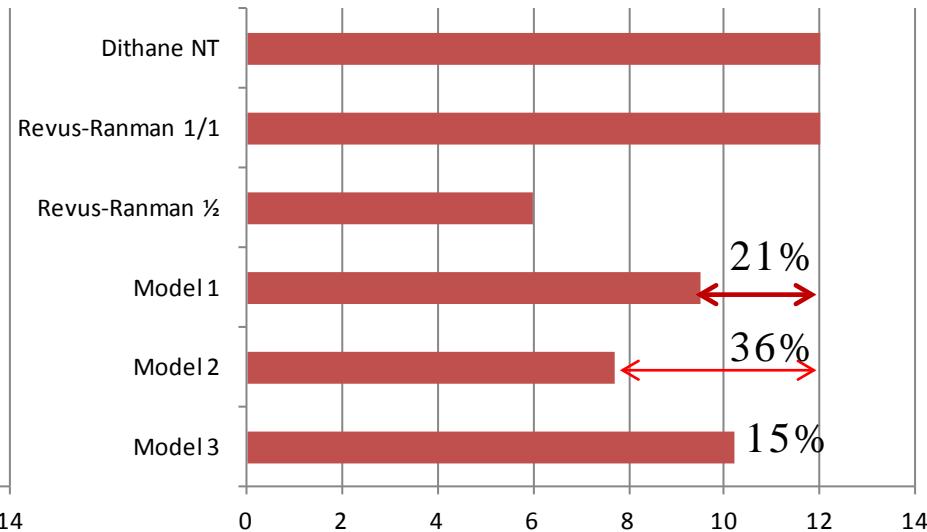


Treatment frequency index *)

3 trials 2011



9 trials 2010-2011

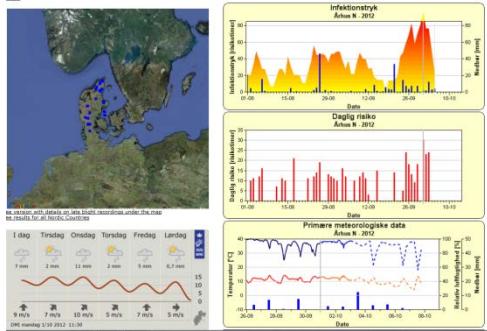


Reduction 0-25%
(favorable blight conditions)

Reduction 15-36%

*) number of times sprayed with standard dose (e.g. 4 x ½ = 2)

Summary: Blight Management



- Monitoring system works and shows the first attacks and spread of LB
- Calculation of infection pressure works
- Level reflects periods with low and high LB disease pressure (experienced from practice)
- Basis for adjusting strategies and timing of curative products

Summary: Dose model

- Still a research model
- Basis for reduction in fungicide input (approx. 30%)
- Same or better LB control as full standard dose
- Same net yield as standard routine
- Improvements:
 - Alternaria modul
 - New fungicides (prev./ cur.)
 - Early start

Blight Management

