Late blight was confirmed in a potato field from Dickey County in southeastern North Dakota today. Current fungicide recommendations and severity values can be found on the Late Blight Hotline at http://www.ndsu.edu/potato_pathology/ or by calling 1-888-482-7286.

Fields should be scouted as often as possible to increase the chance of early detection. Samples should be placed in a plastic bag, kept cool, and brought to the Plant Pathology Department at NDSU for confirmation. Areas within fields that provide a favorable environment for late blight development include:

- Low-lying areas
- Areas next to shelter belts
- The inner span of pivots
- Areas around pivot tracks
- Under the corner system on a pivot
- Areas around power lines

Following are pictures from the libraries of Drs. Neil Gudmestad, Gary Secor, and Nick David to aid in your Late Blight scouting efforts.

Nick David
Extension Potato Agronomist – NDSU
(701) 799-8457

Figure 1. Late blight lesions on upper part of leaf. (Note the lesions cross the midrib of the leaflets and the yellow hallow surrounding the lesions)

Figure 2. Late blight lesion on the underside of a leaflet. (Note the white "fuzzy" material around the lesion. This is late blight sporulating)

Figure 3. Petiole infections by Potato Late Blight

Figure 4. Initiation of a Potato Late Blight 'hotspot'

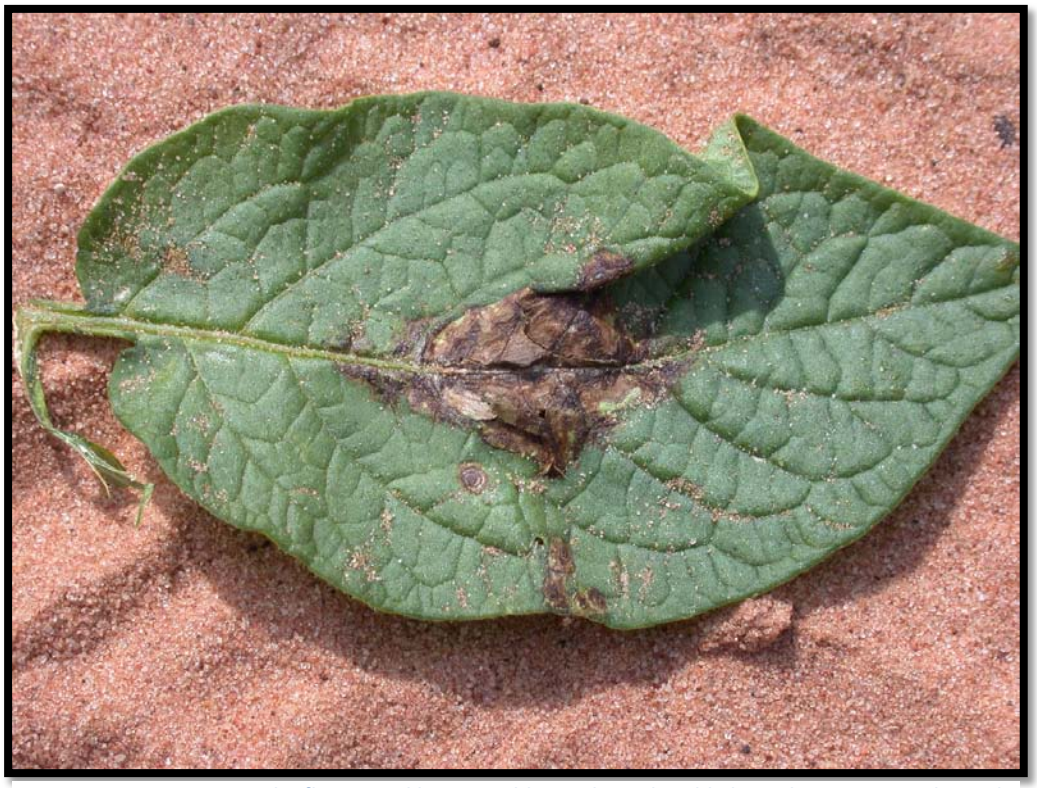

Figure 4. Necrotic area on leaflet caused by sunscald. Similar to late blight in that it crosses the mid rib but is lacking a yellow hallow.

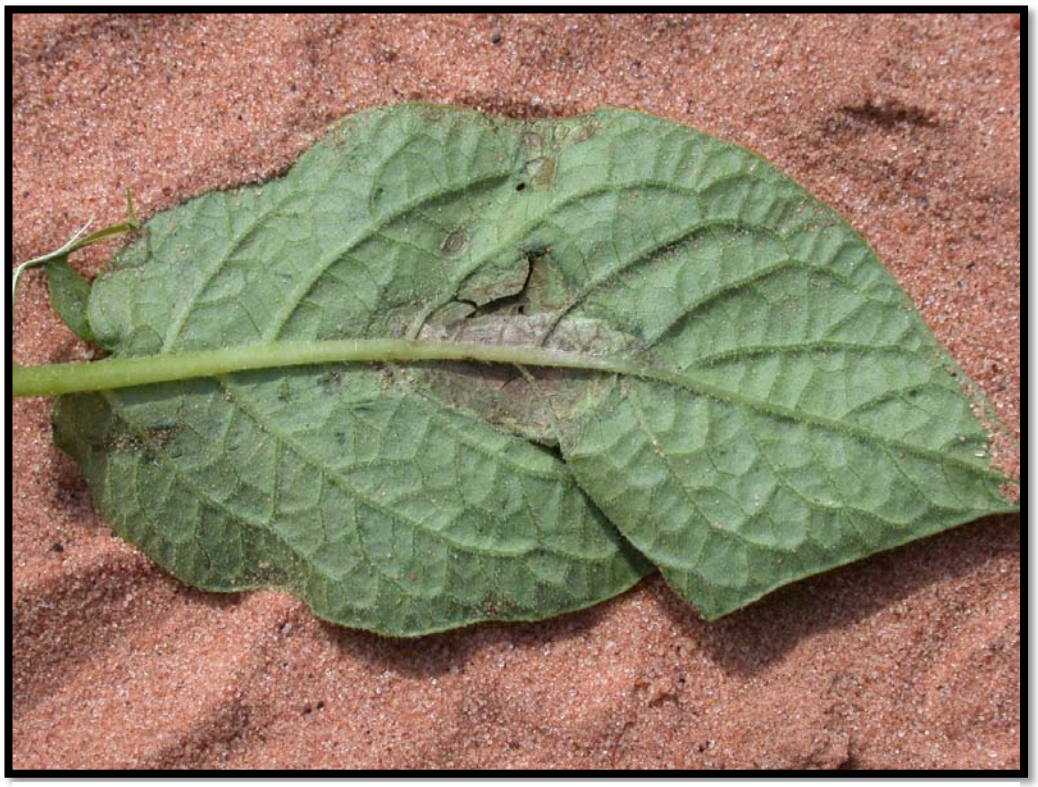

Figure 5. Underside of leaflet with sunscald. Note there is no white “fuzzy” material.

Figure 6. Leaflets infected by Potato Early Blight (*Alternaria solani)*. Lesions are typically smaller than late blight lesions, don't have the yellow hallow, and don't cross the midrib.

Figure 7. Leaflet infected with Gray mold (*Botrytis cinerea)*. Lesions are similar to early blight, but typically larger.

Figure 8. Foliar symptoms of Black Dot (*Colletotrichum coccodes).*