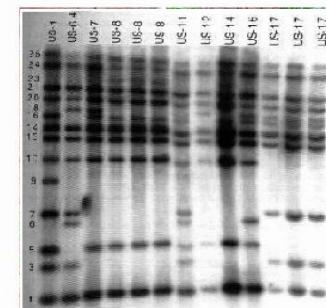
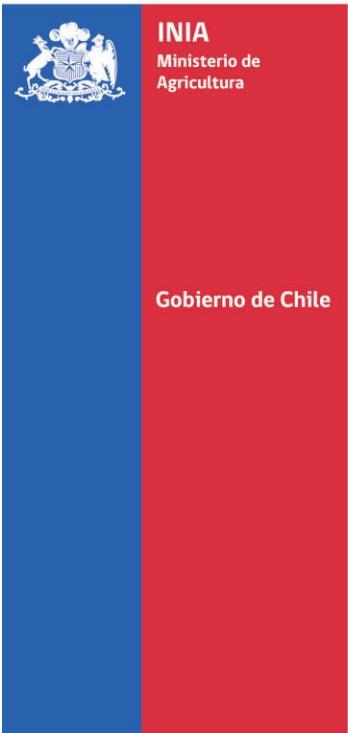


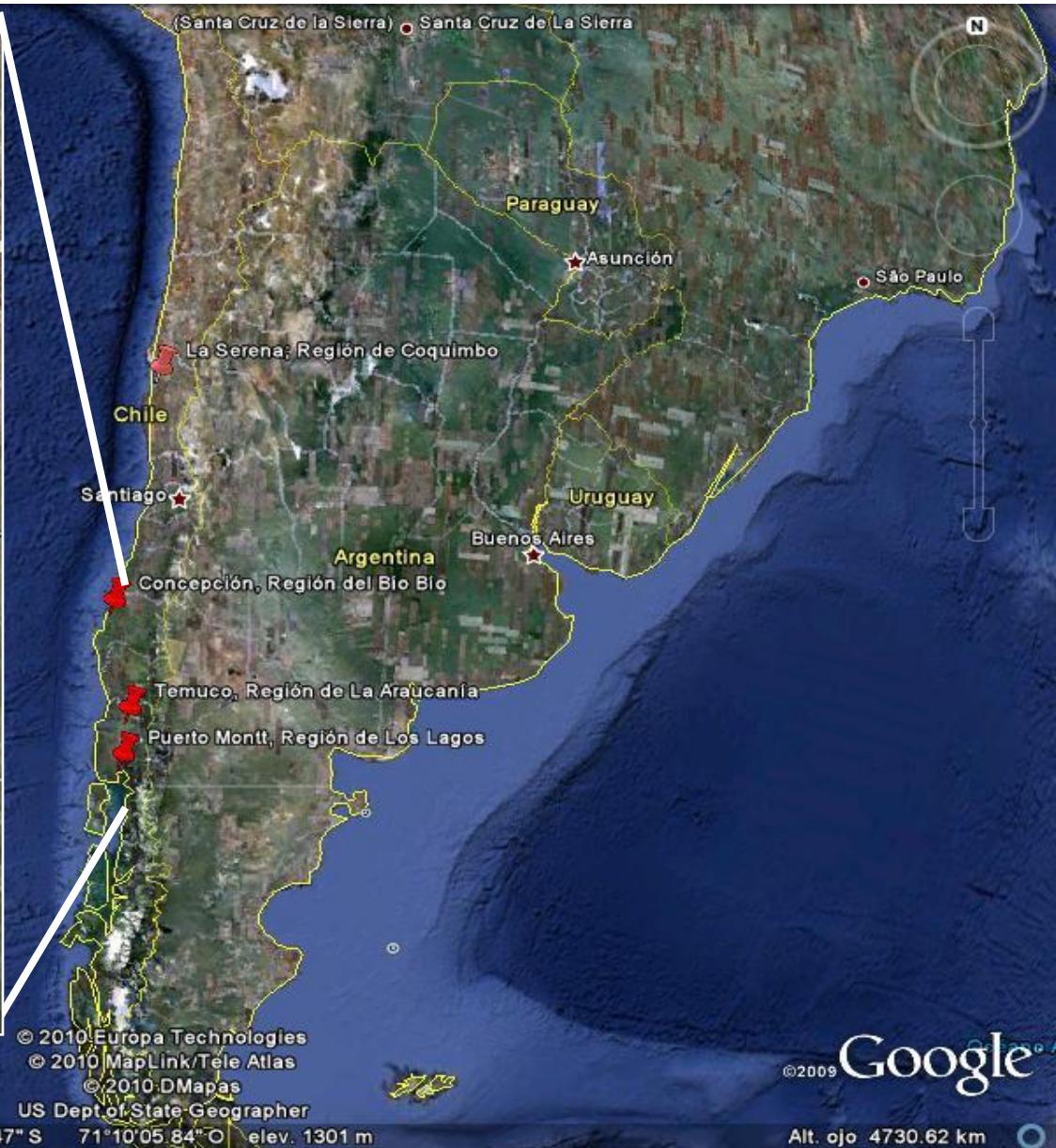
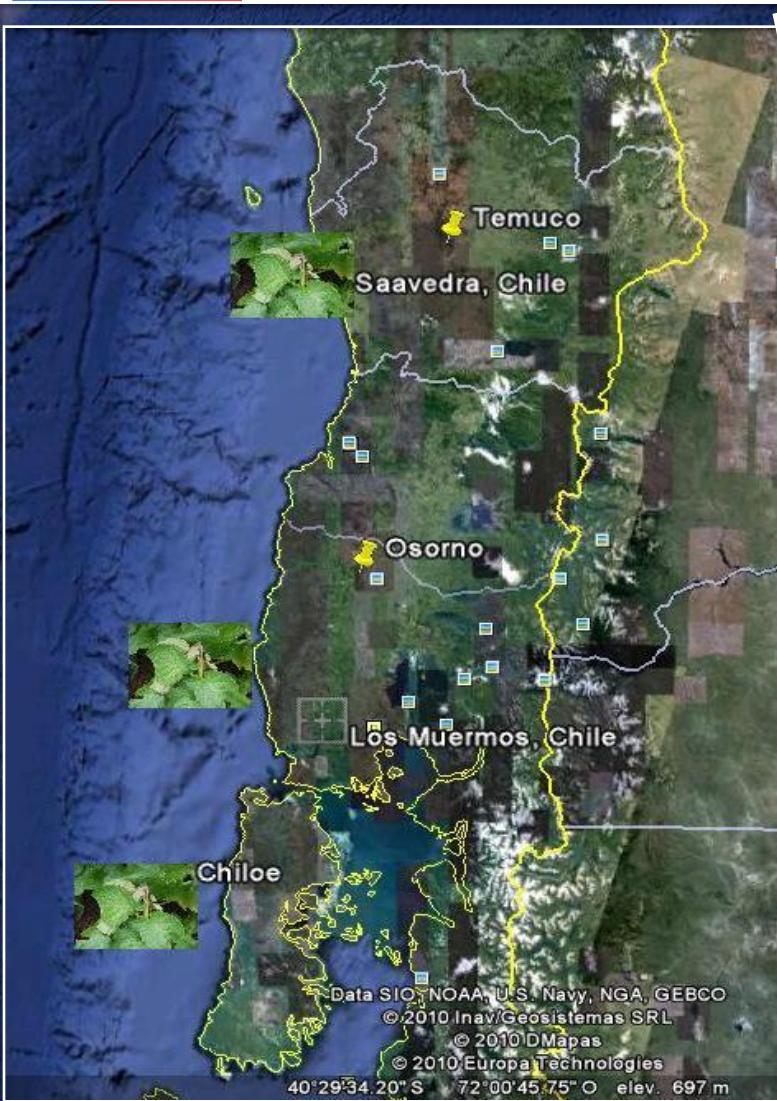
EFFECT OF THE INTERACTION OF VARIETY RESISTANCE AND FUNGICIDE DOSES IN POTATO LATE BLIGHT CONTROL

Acuña, I., C. Sandoval, F. Cádiz and M. Vargas





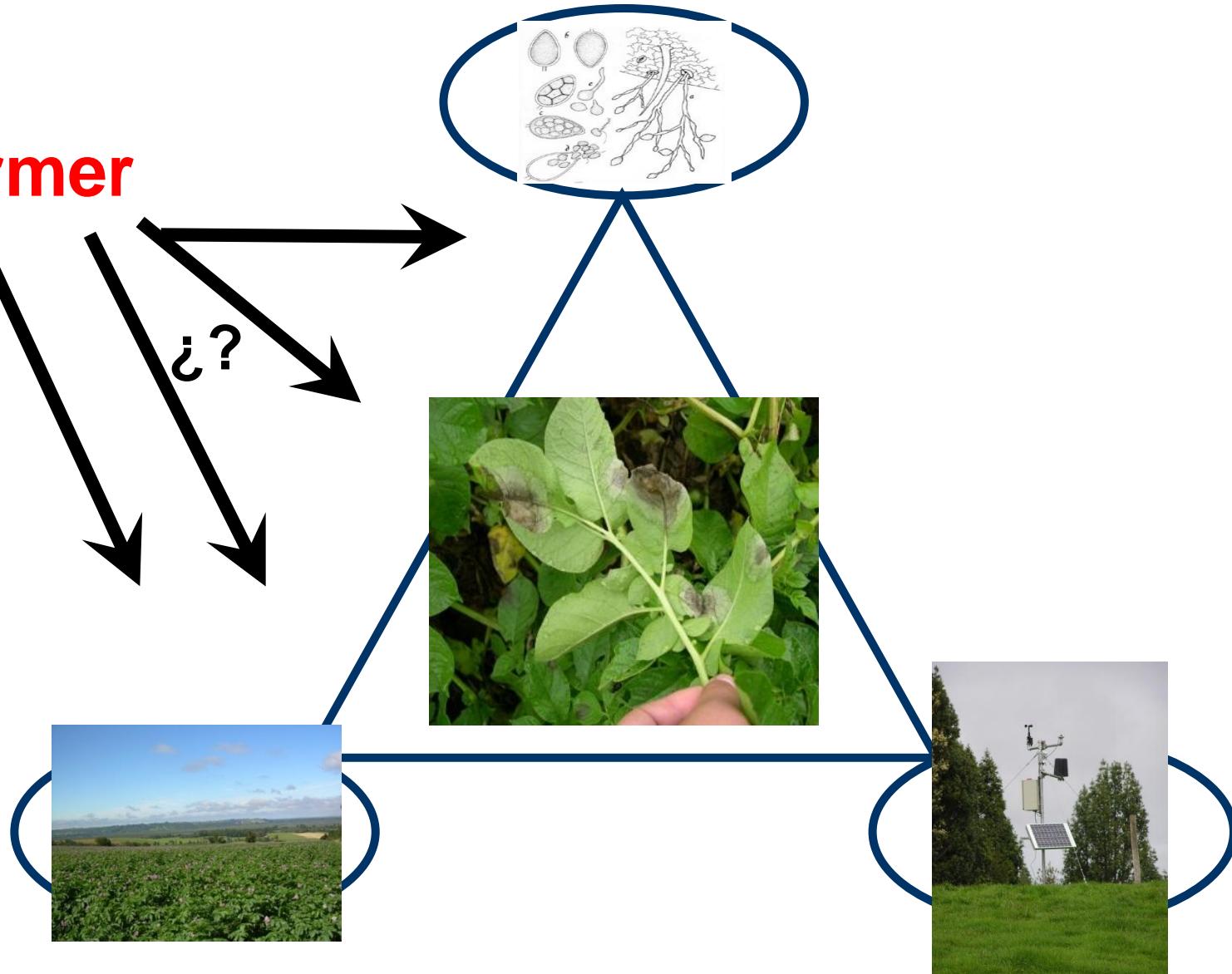
Potato crop and late blight in Chile



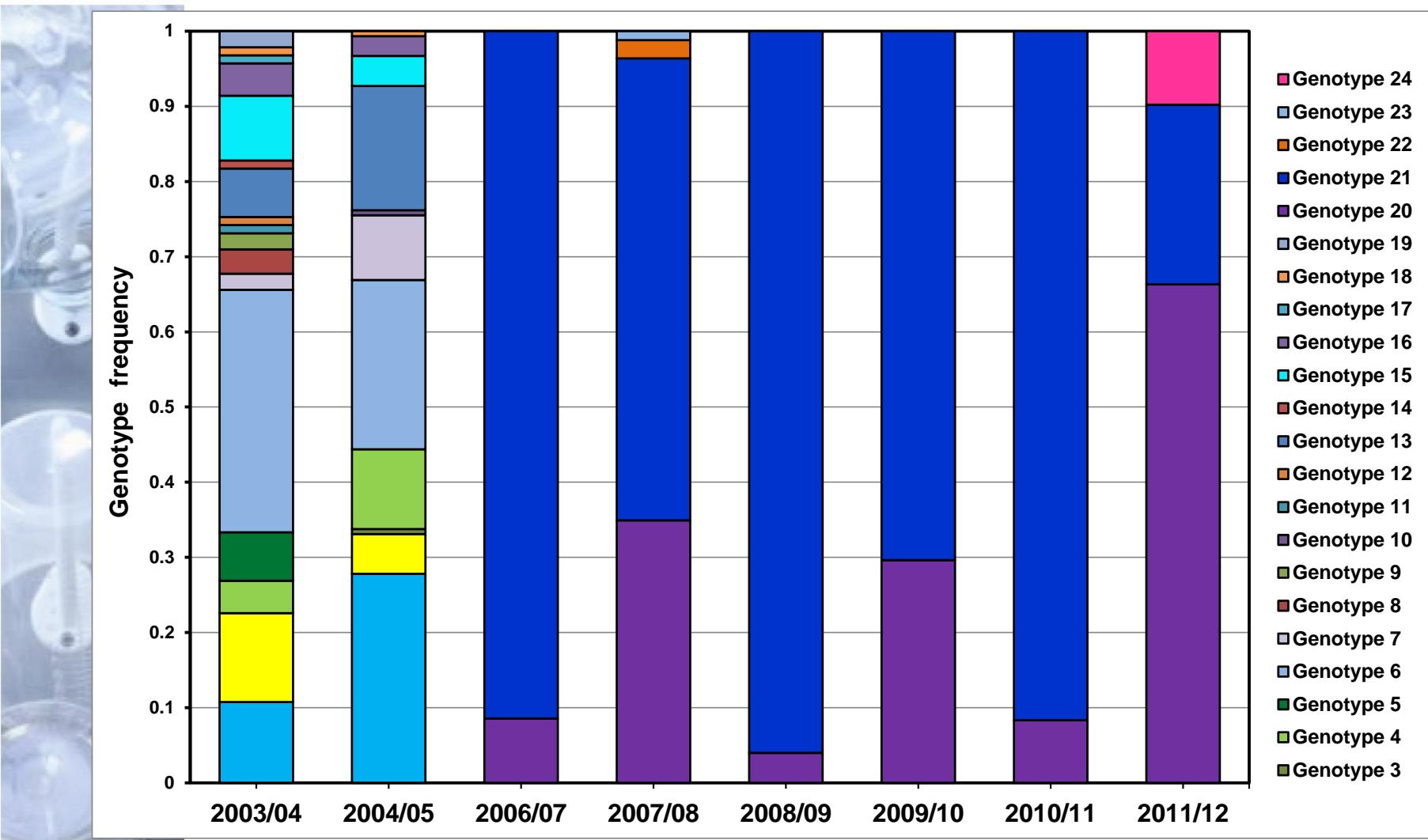


Integrated Pest Management Vision

Farmer

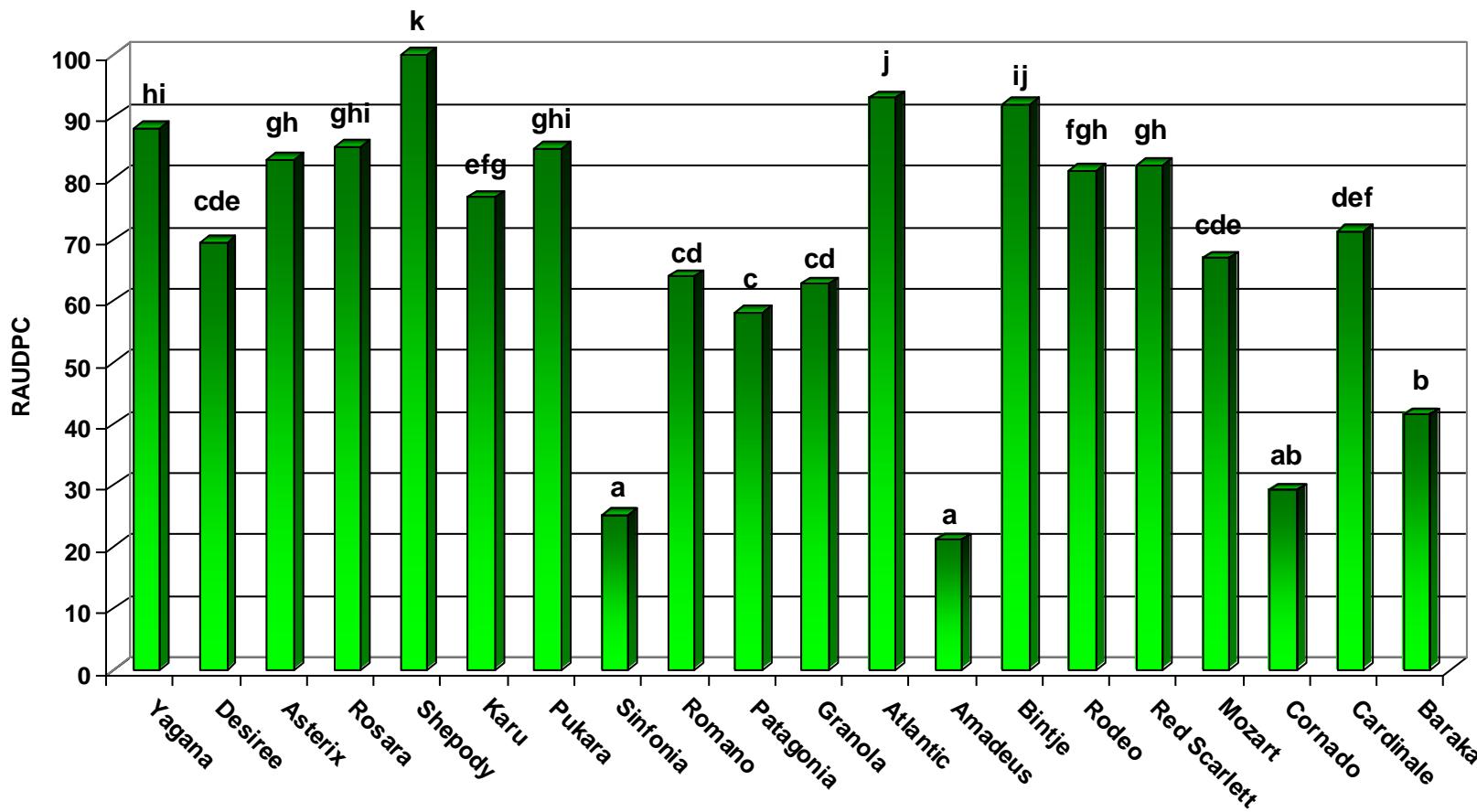


Genotype frequency of *P. infestans* populationon in southern Chile using SSR analysis. Seasons 2003/04 to 2011/12



A1, resistant to Metalaxil

Relative Susceptibility to late blight in different commercial potato cultivars in Chile



ANOVA: CV 13.62, p=0.0001, LSD (p=0.05) 10.05.



DSS Chile: www.tizon.inia.cl

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SISTEMA DE ALERTA TEMPRANA DE TIZÓN TARDÍO

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Proyecto Tizón Tardío

El tizón tardío es una enfermedad que afecta al cultivo de papa y que puede producir la pérdida total afectando la competitividad de los productores agrícolas. El Instituto de Investigaciones Agropecuarias (INIA) desde hace algunos años

mas información >

Noticia

Especialistas: "El sur de Chile es una zona privilegiada a nivel mundial para producir papa"

En Seminario Internacional realizado en INIA Remehue Especialistas: "El sur de Chile es una zona privilegiada a nivel mundial para producir papa" En la foto, el Dr. Gary Secor, investigador y profesor de la Universidad Estatal de Dak

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Weather station network

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Bienvenido Ivette Acuña (Salir) | Inicio Predios Estaciones Mi Perfil

SISTEMA DE ALERTA TEMPRANA DE TIZÓN TARDÍO ir al Portal

Estaciones Meteorológicas

Región: Comuna: Filtrar

Estación	Comuna	Acción
San Luis	Curacautín	
Navidad	El Carmen	
Colegual	Llanquihue	
Sta Rosa	Chillán	
Human	Los Angeles	
Lebu	Lebu	
Cañete	Cañete	
Ninhue	Chillán	
Yungay	Yungay	
Carillanca	Vilcún	
Tranapuente	Carahue	

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ES ▲ 🔍 04:09 13/05/2013



Main Objective

To develop an Integrated Pest Management strategy to control late blight in the potato crop in southern Chile





Methodology

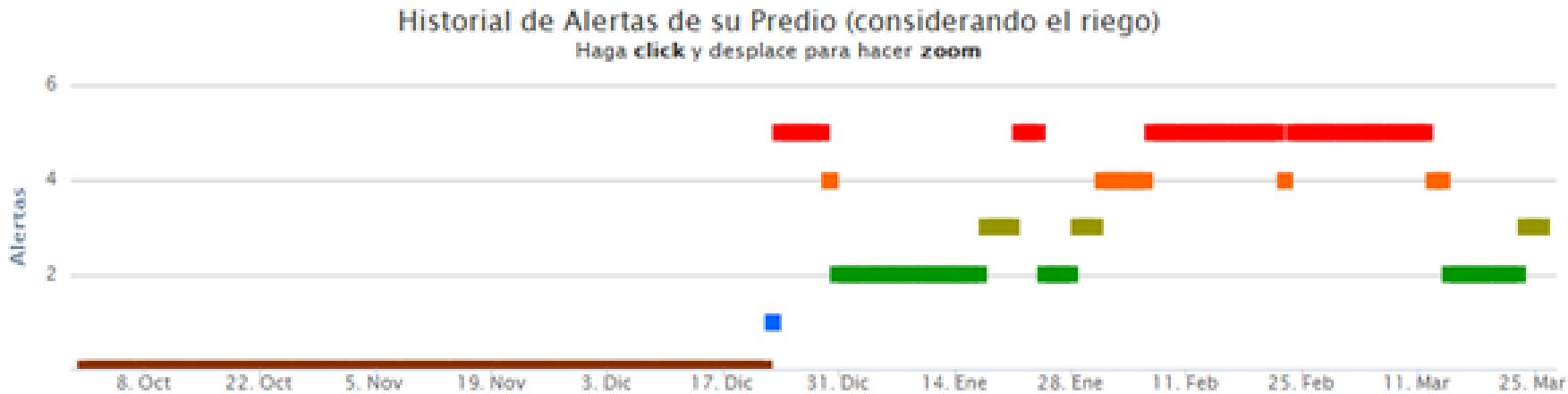
- 
- **Four Experiment:**
 - Irrigation and schedule application of fungicide
 - Irrigation and DSS application of fungicide
 - Dryland and schedule application of fungicide
 - Dryland and DSS applications of fungicide
 - **Split splot design and 3 repetitions**
 - **Treatment:**
 - Fungicide Rate: 0, 50, 75, 100 % of the commercial dose.
 - Clorotalonil 720 (Bravo 1.5 l/ha).
 - Propamocarb + Fluopicolide 687.5 (Infinito 2 L/ha).
 - Three cultivars: Symfonia (R), Patagonia (MR), Yagana (S).

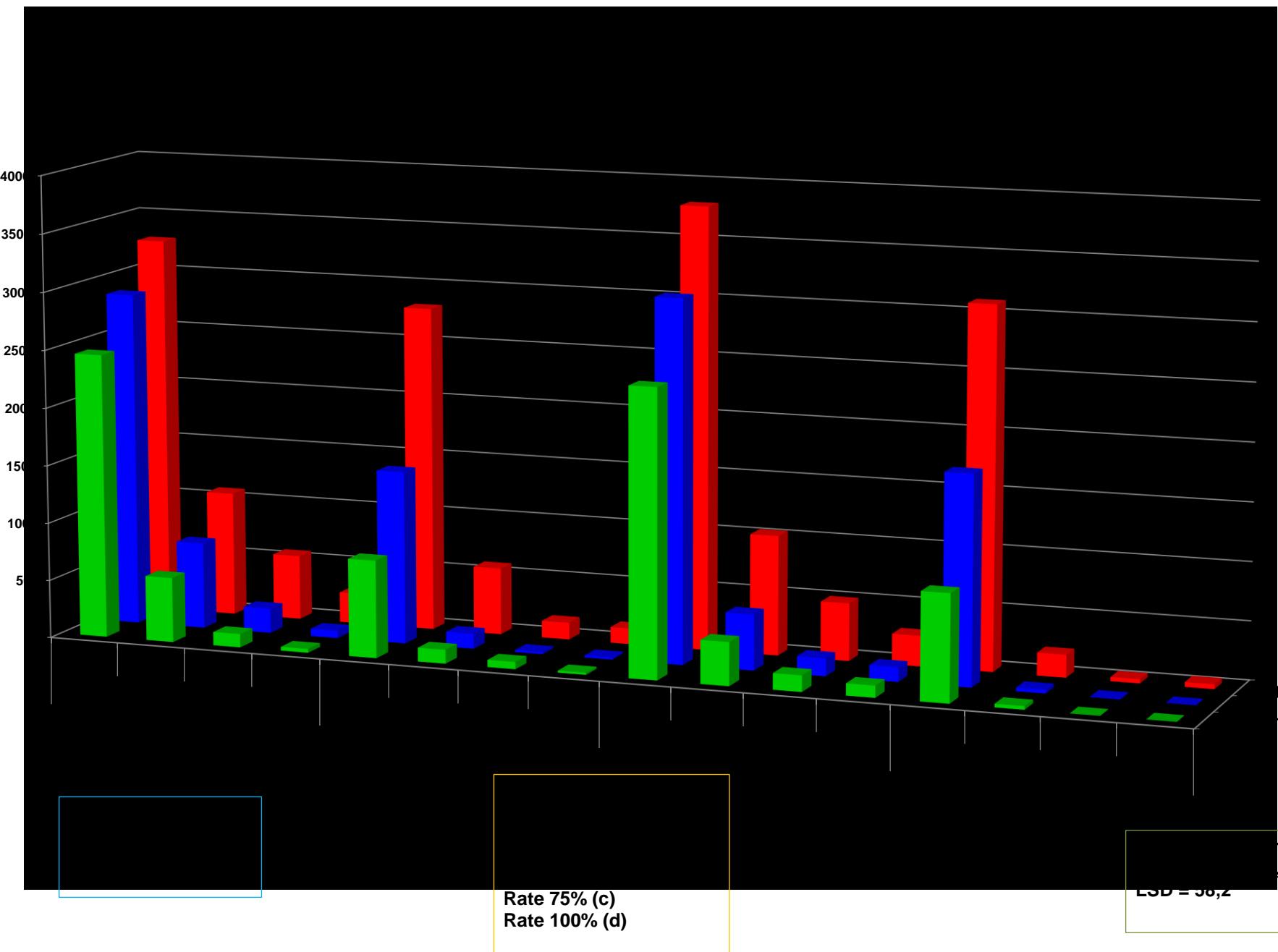


Results

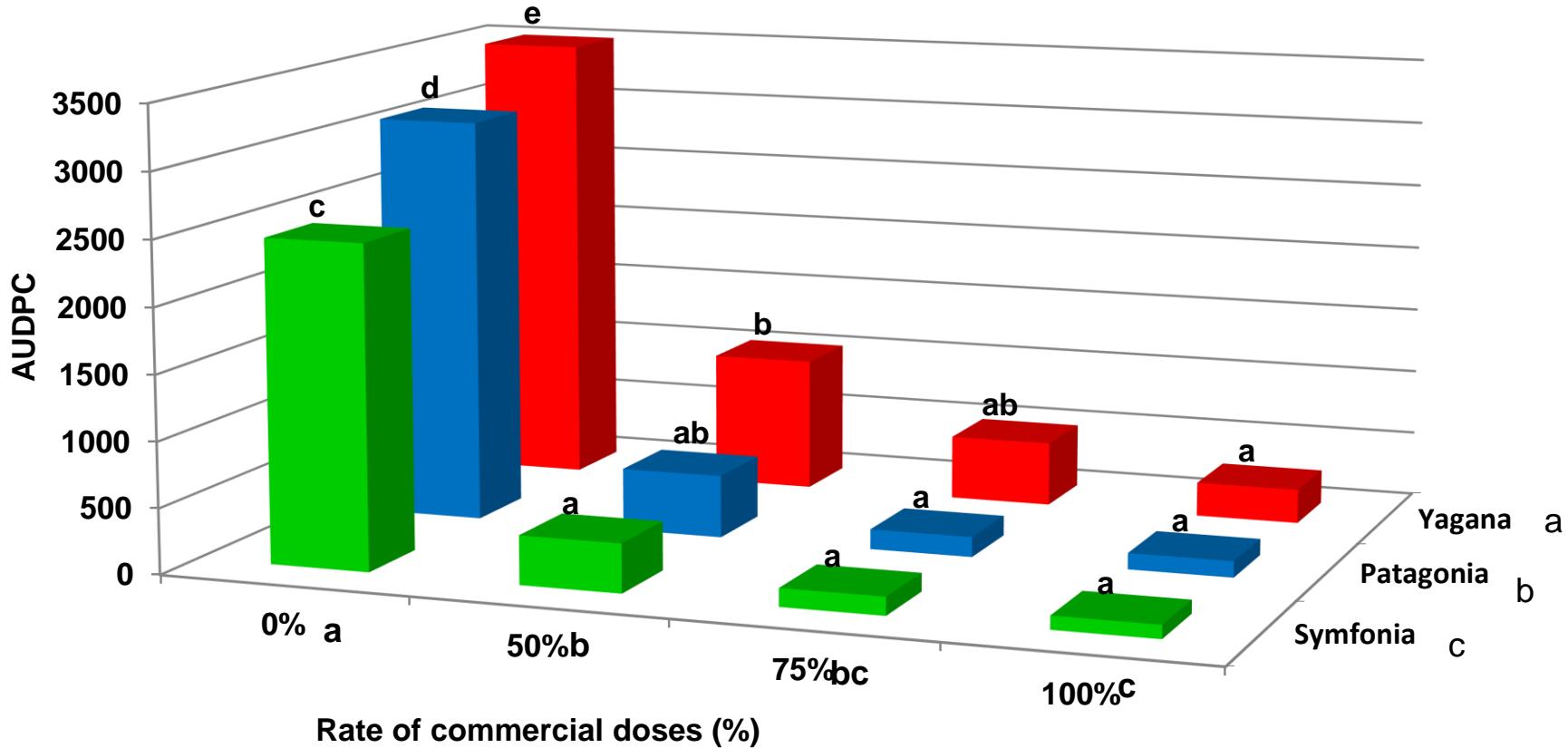


Late blight DSS: Irrigated and dryland field



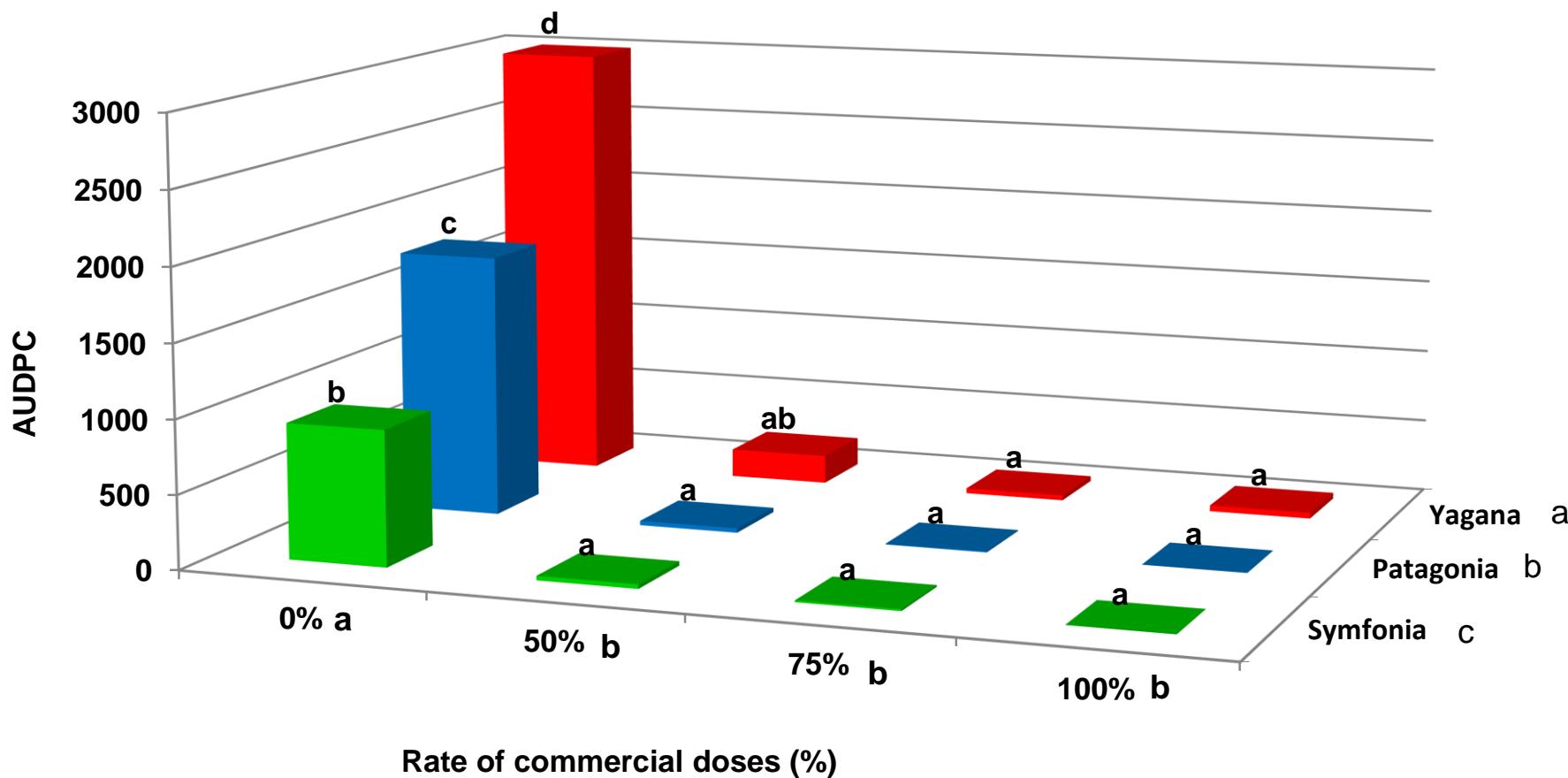


Irrigation and Schedule application



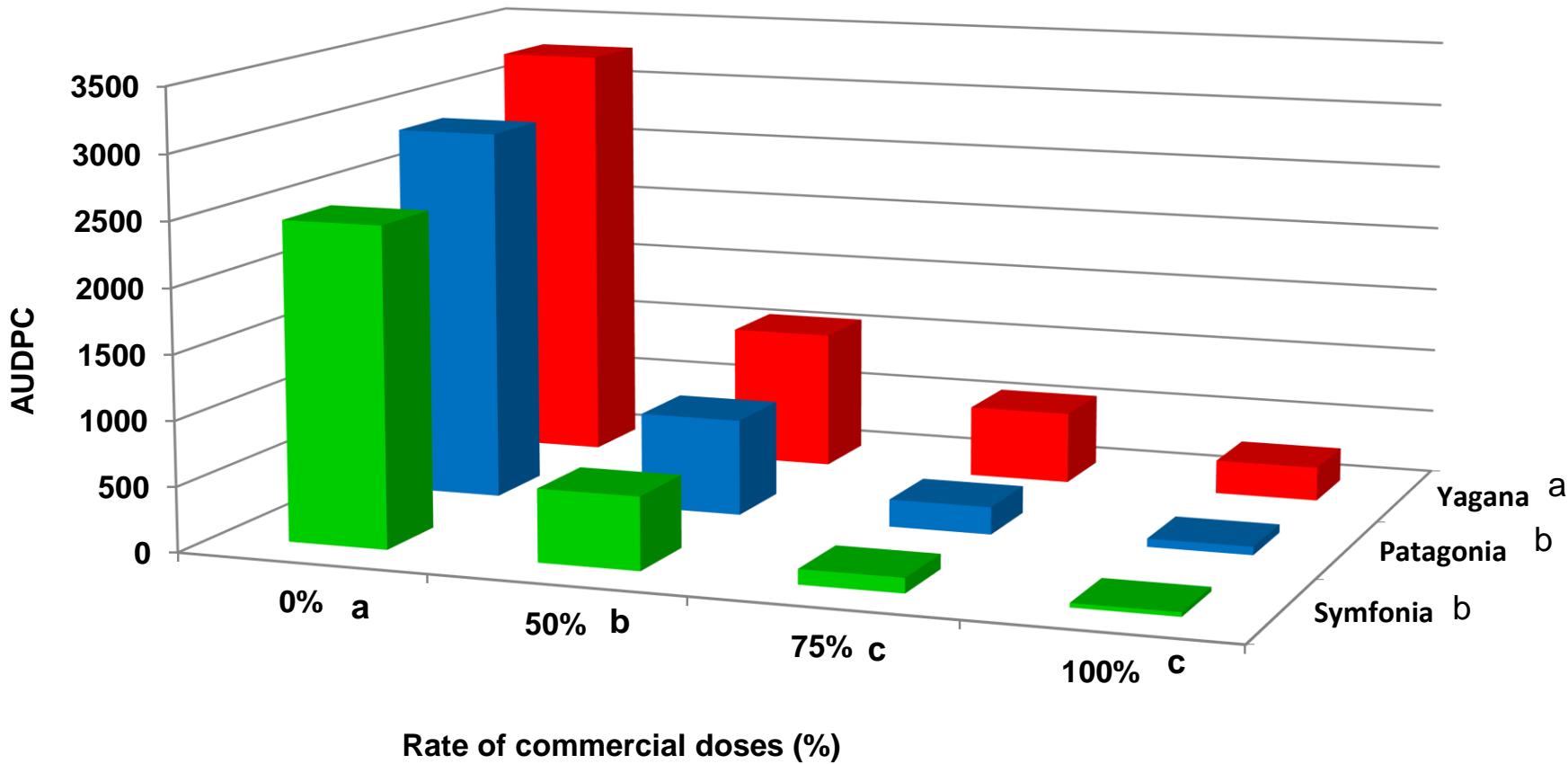
ANOVA: p doses ≤ 0.0001 , p cultivar ≤ 0.0001 , p doses*cultivar ≤ 0.0001

Dryland and Schedule application



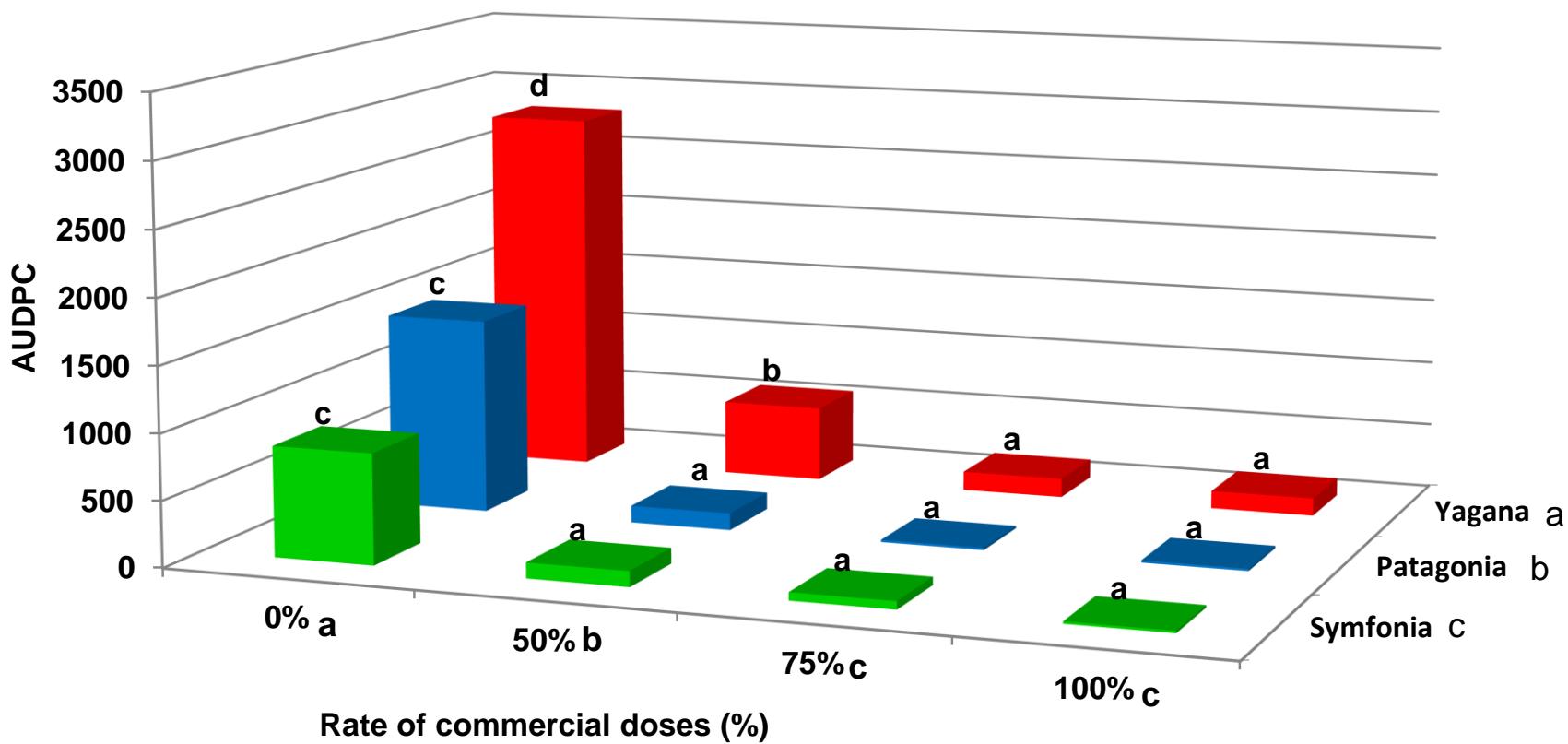
ANOVA: p doses ≤ 0.0001 , p cultivar ≤ 0.0001 , p doses*cultivar ≤ 0.0001

Irrigation and DSS application



ANOVA: p doses ≤ 0.0001 , p cultivar ≤ 0.0003 , p doses*cultivar ≤ 0.5394

Dryland and DSS application



ANOVA: p doses ≤ 0.0001 , p cultivar ≤ 0.0001 , p doses*cultivar ≤ 0.0001



Conclusions

- 
- A late blight IPM strategy considers many factors: pathogen, cultivar resistance and environmental conditions
 - However, farmers want to know what product to use.
 - Then, the information of WHAT, WHEN and HOW MUCH to spray, need to be estimated.
 - It was possible to determine significant differences for management, cultivar susceptibility and fungicide rate.
 - The interaction rate of fungicide and cultivar susceptibility showed significant differences under most of the conditions evaluated.
 - It is possible to reduce the fungicide rate with a more resistant cultivar.



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A vertical column of clear plastic containers, likely used for plant tissue culture or seedling propagation, occupies the left side of the slide. The containers are stacked vertically, showing their translucent nature and the small plants or explants inside.

Thank you!!!

**Finance by: Agricultural Innovation Agency (FIA) and
The Potato Consortium of Chile**