

## **2002 PROTOCOL FOR EVALUATION OF FUNGICIDES APPLIED FOR CONTROL OF PINK ROT ON POTATO**

- Researchers:** Richard T. Zink, Associate Professor, and Andrew Houser, Research Associate, Department of Horticulture and Landscape Architecture, Colorado State University
- Location:** San Luis Valley Research Center, Center, CO
- Cultivar:** Russet Norkotah Selection 8, cut seed, 2-4 oz.
- Objective:** To evaluate the efficacy of various fungicide treatments in preventing pink rot on potato.
- Treatments:**
1. Control, no treatment
  2. FAC 321 2EC @ 25.9 fl.oz./A (In-furrow)
  3. Ridomil Gold 4EC @ 6.46 fl.oz./A (In-furrow)
  4. FAC 321 2EC @ 12.8 fl.oz./A (2 Foliar – At flowering and 14 days later)
  5. Ridomil Gold 4EC @ 3.2 fl.oz./A (2 Foliar – At flowering and 14 days later)
- Application:** Treatments were applied using an R & D CO<sub>2</sub> charged backpack sprayer at 35 PSI, with one XR 8002VS nozzle, at 10 gallons/acre.
- Planted:** May 8, 2002
- Plot Design:** Randomized complete block
- Plot Size:** 1 - 30 foot row per treatment per replication
- Plant Spacing:** 12 inches
- Row Spacing:** 34 inches
- Replications:** Four
- Irrigation:** Solid set sprinkler, rate based on ET
- Fertilizer:** 80N-70P-40K-18S-1Zn, preplant, 40N through sprinkler after tuber set
- Herbicide:** Matrix, 1.5 oz./A + Eptam, 4.5 pt./A
- Insecticide:** None
- Fungicide:** Quadris, 8.0 oz./A + Dithane, 2.0 lb./A (2 applications)
- Vine Killer:** Beat vines on September 3, 2002
- Harvested:** September 16, 2002

### **DATA**

- Disease:** Percent tubers with pink rot at harvest and after harvest by challenge inoculation. The plot was flooded to induce pink rot on August 13<sup>th</sup> & 26<sup>th</sup>.
- Yield:** 1-30 foot row per treatment per replication, total yield expressed as cwt/A.
- Grade:** By hand, percent tubers by weight in pounds < 4 oz., 4-10 oz., > 10 oz., US #2's, and culls.