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Additional Field Evaluation of Seed and Foliar Treatments for Potential Disease Control for the Variety NY129

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Our potato experiment was designed with 3 ft of Atlantic or NY129 cultivars at either end of each treatment block in order to act as a buffer. NY129 is derived from the cross of N38-1 x ND2225-1R (1994), and is a late season red-skinned tablestock cultivar. NY129 is reported to have excellent resistance to common scab, similar to Pike. Although the NY129 tubers were not part of the formal experiment, the seed pieces received in-furrow, drench, and foliar spray treatments but not any of the dry seed piece fungicides such as Moncoat MZ or Maxim MZ. The tubers were harvested, washed and graded for black scurf, silver scurf, and scab on a 0-5 rating scale (0=excellent, 5=very poor). The ratings were analyzed using a one-way ANOVA and means were separated using Fisher's LSD, *P*=0.05.

There were no significant differences among the treatments for the amount of black scurf or scab on the tubers (*P*=0.145 and 0.802, respectively), although there were for silver scurf (*P*=0.014). Treatment 8, which received Amistar in-furrow and Quadris Top + Bravo Weather Stik (WS) foliar sprays, had the lowest disease incidence of silver scurf, as well as low levels of black scurf. Similarly, Treatment 5, which received Revus Opti + Bravo WS foliar sprays, and Treatment 7, which received Amistar in-furrow and Quadris Opti + Revus Top + Bravo WS foliar sprays, were also highly effective in controlling silver scurf on tubers.