

Tomato / Potato Blight-Information from Cornell University, Cooperative Extension, Dept. of Plant Pathology

Are your tomato/ potato plants and fruit turning brown? Do your plants have brown spots on them?

If so, you may have the blight / P-infestans - which is a fungus like oomycete pathogen.

Blight epidemics occur when conditions are high in moisture with moderate temperatures. Blight spreads by rain splash or wind currents.

Use a fungicide to prevent infection.

Choose a fungicide that has late blight on it for tomatoes and potatoes. **Your fungicide must be labeled: protectant material, which means that they must be on the foliage before the spores land on the leaves and initiate infection.** You must provide continuous coverage to protect your plants. **The fungicide must also contain maneb, mancozeb, chlorthaloni, or fixed copper as an active ingredient.**



1. Check your plants twice a week, but more often in wet weather.
2. **Be prepared to destroy your plants!**
3. If the blight arrives on you plant, destroy the plants by pulling them out by the roots and put the plants in a bag. Then leave them out in the hot sun for 2- 4 hours. Then place the bag in the trash to avoid producing larger number of spores that could put other gardens and farms at risk.
4. Use healthy plants that are certified seeds.
5. Please call Cornell Cooperative Extension office in Franklin county at 0518-483-7403
6. Ask for:

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