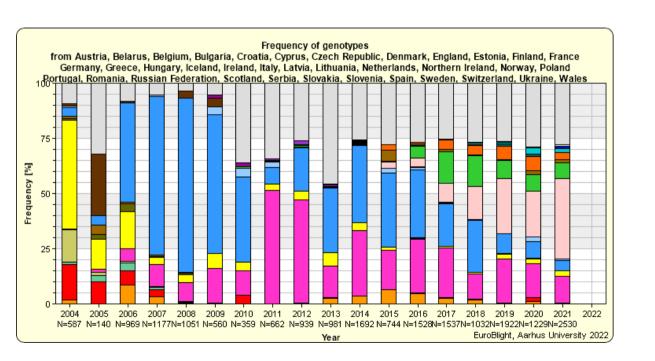




Changing Environment: The Pathogen









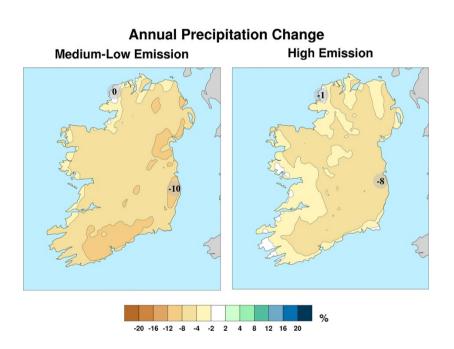
Changing Environment: The Tool Box



- Increased restrictions on availability of fungicides (e.g. mancozeb)
- Further reductions in usage required
- Increased usage of IPM strategies expected



Changing Environment: The Climate



- Overall reduction in spring and summer precipitation
- Greater frequencies of heavy precipitation events in autumn & winter





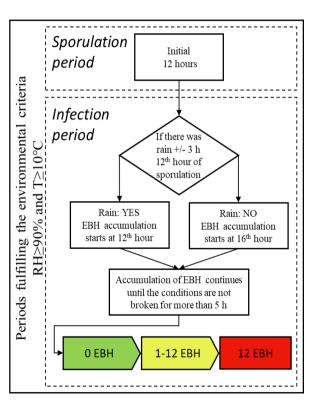
Impact of changing population

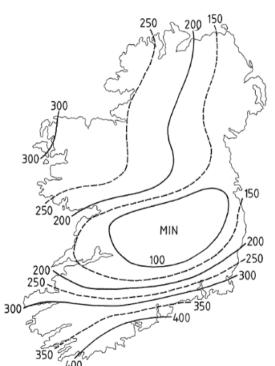
2021 Oak Park





Changing Tool Box - IPM





rish Late Blight Forecasting

Originally developed in early 1950s

Operated by the Irish Meterological

Service (Met Éireann)

Conservative in nature

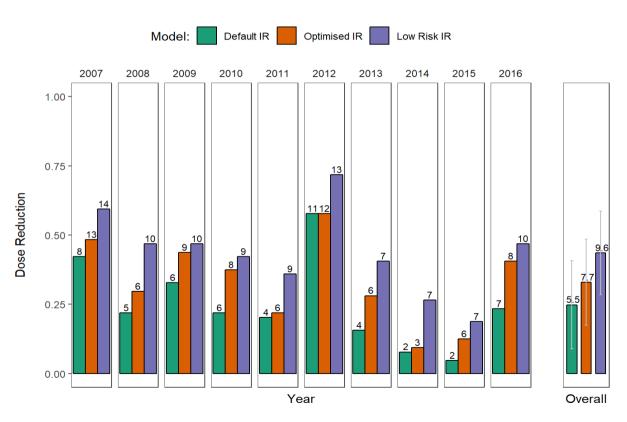
Limited usage at commercial level

A lot of changes since first inception!





Revising our model to reflect current systems



Theoretically significant reductions in fungicide can be made





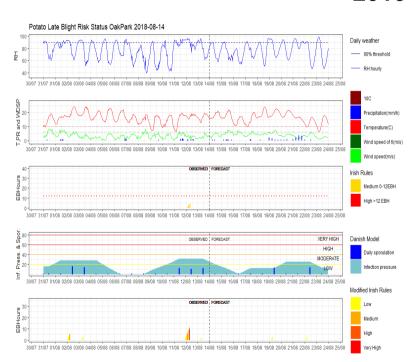
Cucak et al. (2019) Agronomy 9: 515

Testing in the real world





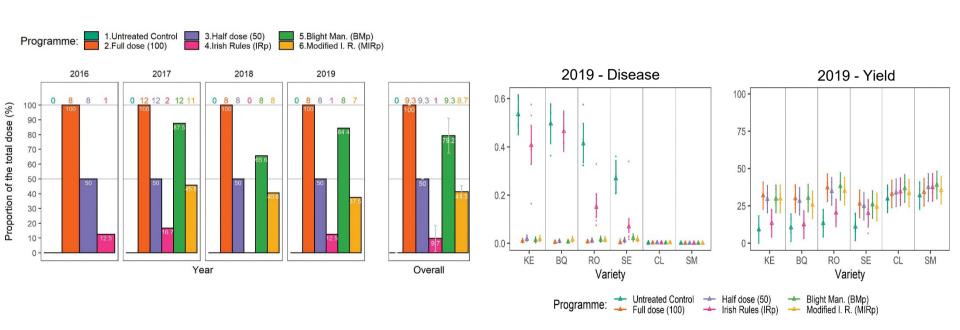
2016 - 2019 Oak Park







Opportunities for improved late blight management

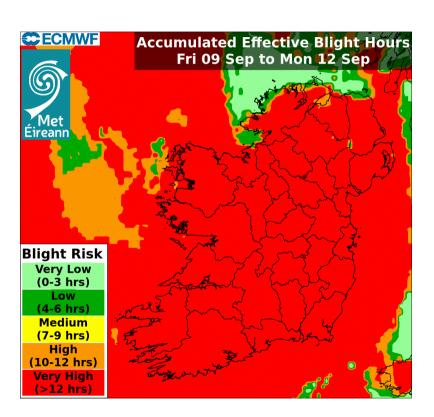


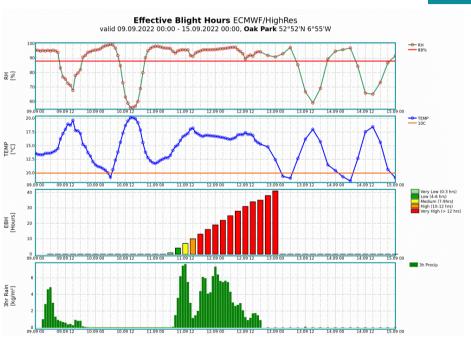
Variety x treatment interactions



Making these changes









Summary

- Late blight continues to be the most devastating disease of Irish potato crops
- Changes in *P. infestans* populations occurring elsewhere in Europe do end up occurring in Ireland
- These changes do impact control often leading to more intensive control measures
- Improving prediction models do offer hope for more targeted control measures







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