



Proyecto Regional



Manejo Integrado del Tizón tardío de la papa

Entidades solicitantes

CAS //CAS

Serie de Seminarios virtuales "BPA-CI en sistemas agroalimentarios andinos basados en papa"

## Manejo Integrado del Tizón Tardío de la papa

#### **CONTENIDO:**

- ¿Qué sabemos de la enfermedad?
- O ¿Qué sabemos del patógeno?
- ¿Qué cultivares resistentes al tizón tardío están disponibles?
- o ¿Cuál es el método de control usado por los agricultores?
- o ¿Qué estrategias de control químico están disponibles?
- o ¿Qué se propone para el manejo integrado del tizón tardío?

Tiempo: 20 minutos

# ¿Qué sabemos de la enfermedad?

El tizón tardío causa en Europa pérdidas anuales estimadas en €1,000,000,000 (costos de control y daños).

Haverkort et. al., 2008. Societal costs of late blight in potato and prospects of durable resistance through cisgenic modification. Potato Research 51 (1):47-57

\$2,750,000,000

Dólares americanos se pierden en países en vías de desarrollo por esta enfermedad

#### Fuentes:

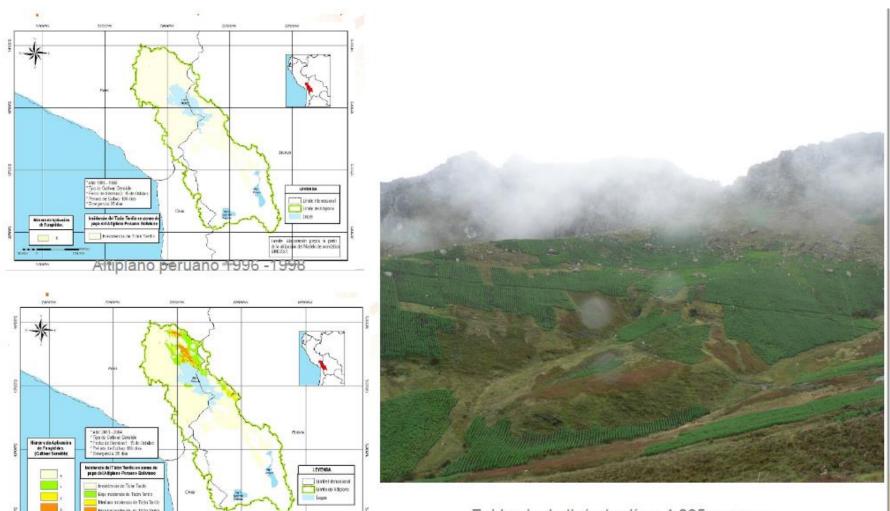
http://cipotato.org/potato/

https://research.cip.cgiar.org/confluence/display/GILBWEB/Social+Impact+and+Economic+Importance+of+Late+Blight http://www.rtb.cgiar.org/publication/view/strategic-assessment-of-research-priorities-for-potato-rtb-working-paper-2014-8/http://www.rtb.cgiar.org/RTBMaps/



SEARCHING FOR POTATOES IN A STUBBLE FIELD.

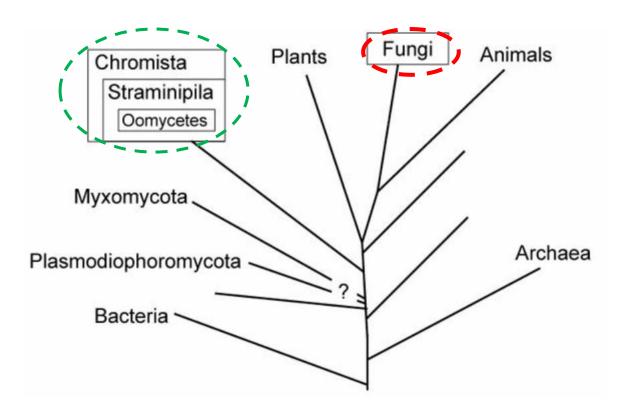
# ¿Cómo afecta el cambio climático al tizón tardío?



Epidemia de tizón tardío a 4,225 m.s.n.m.

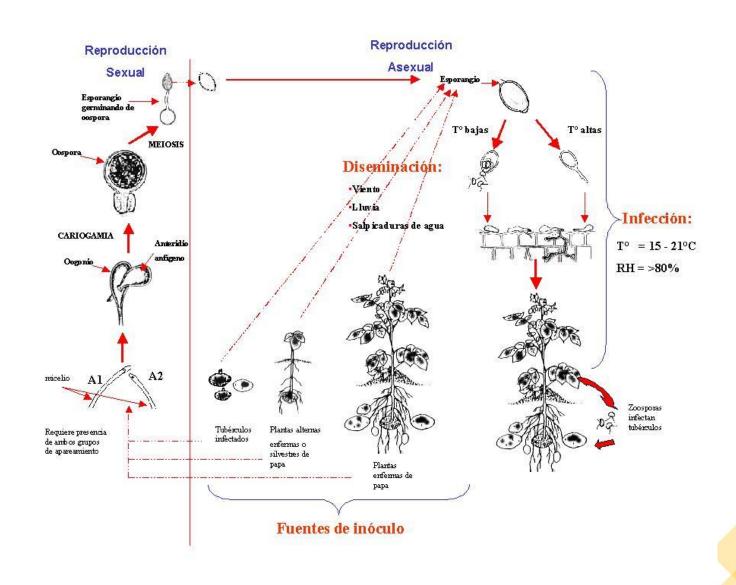
Altiplano peruano 2001 - 2004 (Villanueva et al. 2008)

### ¿Es Phytophthora infestans un hongo?

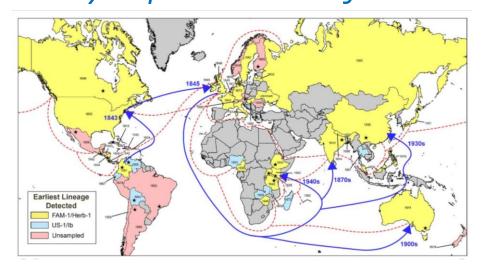


https://www.apsnet.org/edcenter/disandpath/oomycete/labex ercises/Pages/Oomycetes.aspx

### ¿Cómo se propaga Phytophthora infestans?



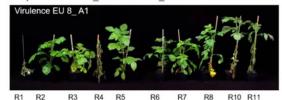
### ¿Cómo son las poblaciones actuales de Phytophthora infestans?



Global historic pandemics caused by the FAM-1 genotype of the Irish potato pathogen *Phytophthora infestans* Amanda C. Saville, Jean B. Ristaino bioRxiv 2020.08.25.266759; doi: https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.08.25.266759

New Phytophthora isolates – increased virulence on potato cultivars

Comparison of EU 8 A1 and EU 13 A2





□ The EU 13\_A2 isolate to overcome Phytophthora resistance genes:

R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6,

R7, R10, R11

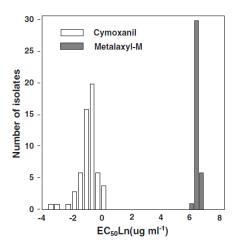
Source: Dr. Alison Lees - James Hutton Institute (2008)

Phytophthora Infestans: Late Blight

Presenter: Albert Schirring March 2021

Line tight 175 years experience | An opdate March 2021 - WPC Webma



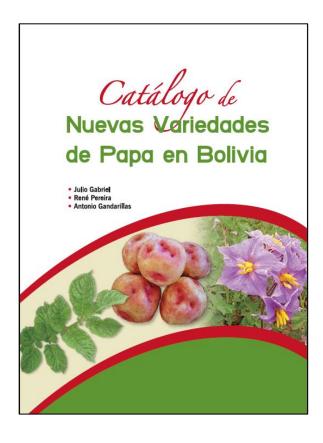


Eur J Plant Pathol DOI 10.1007/s10658-009-9461-

Resistance to metalaxyl-M and cymoxanil in a dominant clonal lineage of *Phytophthora infestans* in Huánuco, Peru, an area of continuous potato production

Wilmer Pérez • Johanna Lara • Gregory A. Forbes

# ¿Qué cultivares de papa resistentes están disponibles?



Variedad	Resistencia a:
Jaspe	Tizón, Nematodo –rosario, PVY
India	Tizón, PVY, alguzas razas de nematode quiste
Robusta	Tizón, PVY
Runa Toralapa	Tizón, verruga, sequía
Chota ñawi	Tizón, PVY
Puka waych'a	Tizón, verruga, PVY
Aurora	Tizón, verruga, PVY
Puyjuni imilla	Tizón, verruga, PVY
P'alta chola	Tizón, verruga, PVY
Anita	Tizón, verruga, PVY
Cholita rosada	Tizón, verruga, PVY
Rosada	Tizón, PVY
Victoria	Tizón, PVY, tolerante a heladas
Yungueñita	Tizón, PVY
Violeta	Tizón, Verruga y PVY
Pafrita	Tizón
Tempranera	Tizón
Pinker	Tizón
Isabel	Tizón, Nemátodo rosario
Keila	Tizón, Nemáodo rosario
Salomé	Tizón
Morita	Tizón, Verruga, PVY
Marcela	Tolerante a heladas, resistente a tizón y verruga



















# ¿Qué pasa con algunas variedades resistentes de papa?

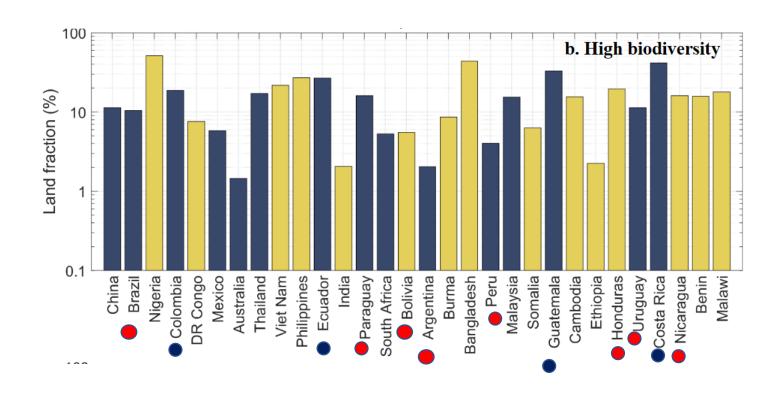
Variety	Year released	Location	Susceptibility scale value <sup>a</sup>	
Arka <sup>b</sup>	1980	Tanzania	9	
Capiro <sup>c</sup>	1968	Colombia	9	
Cecelia <sup>c</sup>	1962	Ecuador	8	
Gabriela <sup>c</sup>	1982	Ecuador	8	
Superchola <sup>c</sup>	?	Ecuador	8	
Canchan <sup>d</sup>	1990	Peru	9	
Amarilis <sup>d</sup>	1993	Peru	7	

Forbes, Gregory. (2012). Using Host Resistance to Manage Potato Late Blight with Particular Reference to Developing Countries. Potato Research. 55. 205-216. 10.1007/s11540-012-9222-9.

# ¿Cuál es el método de control del tizón tardío usado por los agricultores?



# ¿Cuál es el riesgo de contaminación por plaguicidas?



Tang, F.H.M., Lenzen, M., McBratney, A. et al. Risk of pesticide pollution at the global scale. Nat. Geosci. (2021). https://doi.org/10.1038/s41561-021-00712-5

# ¿Qué estrategias de control químico están disponibles para el tizón tardío?

Revista Latinoamericana de la Papa. (1999). 11:1-25

#### ESTRATEGIA 1: ZONA PAPERA-CLIMA MUY TIZONERO Primera aplicación a los 10 días

Primera aplicación a los 10 días después del 80% de emergencia



#### ESTRATEGIA 2: ZONA PAPERA-CLIMA NO MUY TIZONERO Primera aplicación a los 10 días después del 80% de emergencia



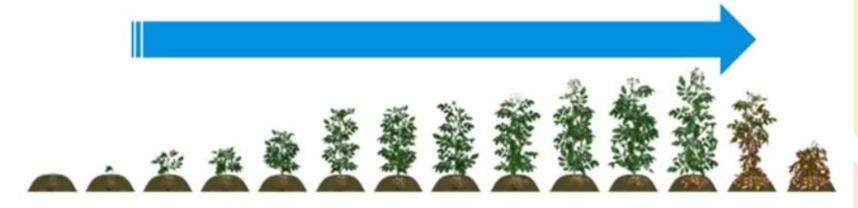


\*Alta humedad o precipitación: Aplicar a los 7 días. Baja humedad o precipitación: Aplicar a los 14 días.



### Fungicides support season long control of late blight

Securing foliar and tuber blight control



- Both contact and translaminair fungicides
- ☐ Fungicide choice directed by crop stage, weather and disease pressure
- ☐ Ensure spray applications / intervals cover the **protection of new growth**
- Alternation of fungicides with different modes of action ensure active resistance management

Phytophthora Infestans: Late Blight

Presenter: Albert Schirring March 2021





Fungicide Group (FRAC Code)	Active ingredient(s)	Mobility	Resistance risk	Use
Benzamides (pyridinylmethyl- benzamides) (43)	fluopicolide	Translaminar, protectant	No resistance detected	Use after the rapid growth phase of the crop at intervals suited to risk. Formulated as mixture with propamocarb hydrochloride. Good activity on zoospores. Maximum number of sprays is 4 at full dose.
Benzamides (toluamides) (22)	zoxamide	Non-systemic, protectant	(FRAC: Low to medium	Can be used throughout the season. Good activity against zoospore development. Formulated as mixtures with fungicides with different modes of action. Maximum number of sprays depends on product.
CAA-fungicides (40)	dimethomorph  benthiavalicarb- isopropyl  mandipropamid	Translaminar, locally systemic	all members of the CAA	When used in mixture with a fungicide with a different mode of action, up to 6 applications. When used alone, up to 4 applications, making up no more than 33% of the intended total number of sprays. No more than 3 consecutive applications of a CAA fungicide should be made.
Carbamates (28)	propamocarb hydrochloride	Systemic		Best used during period of rapid haulm growth. Use with a suitable partner.
Chloronitriles (M05)	chlorothalonil	Non-systemic, protectant	Multi-site inhibitor. No resistance detected.	Formulated as a mixture with cymoxanil.  Maximum number of applications is 2 at full dose.

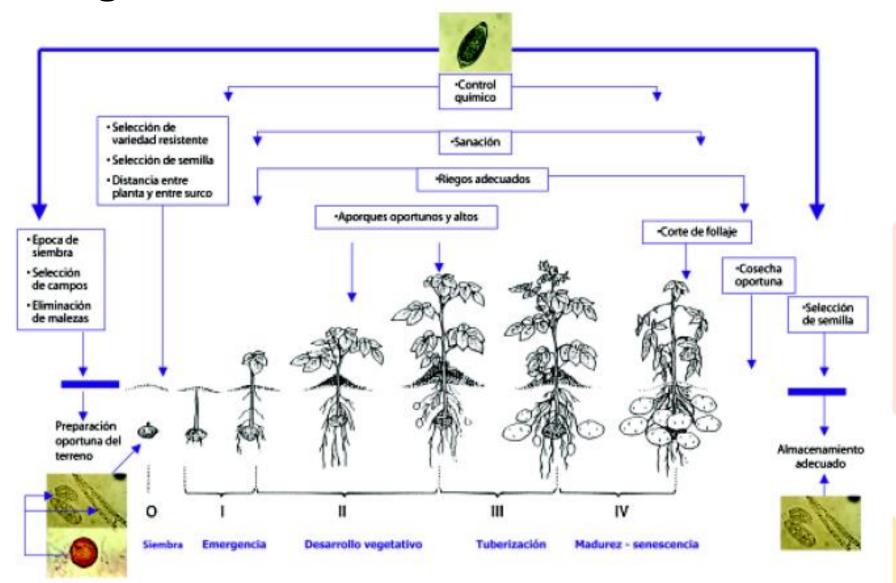
### Fungicide Groups for control of potato late blight

Fungicide Group (FRAC Code)	Active ingredient	Mobility		Resistance risk		Use
Cyanoacetamide-oxime (27)	cymoxanil	Translaminar, locally systemic	scribo risk.		season.	ended for use throughout the Short persistence used alone. a suitable partner.
Dithiocarbamates (M03)	mancozeb	Non-systemic, protectant	resis	-site inhibitors. No stance detected. I since the 1960s	good par	sed throughout the season. A tner for at risk active sub-Can be used alone.
Phenylamides (4)	benalaxyl metalaxyl-M	Systemic	oped Irelar lands	risk: r resistance devel- suddenly in 1980 in nd and The Nether- s with loss of late t control.	ner of a early seas infestans since 200 mide resisturers for	able in formulation with a part-different group. Best used son. The 13_A2 (Blue 13) <i>P.</i> genotype common in the UK 16 is associated with phenylastance. Check with manufacadvice on recommended numrays per crop.
Qil fungicides (21)	cyazofamid amisulbrom	Limited systemicity	Resis but a dium	esistance detected. stance risk unknown ssumed to be me- to high. Resistance agement required.	recommer	than 3 consecutive sprays nded and should not form n 50% of the intended pro-

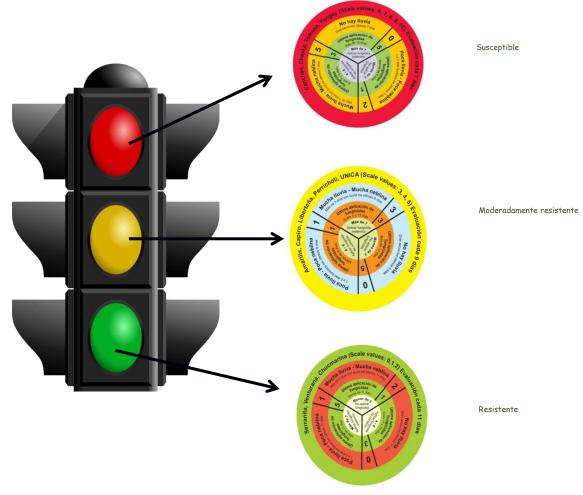
### Fungicide Groups for control of potato late blight

Fungicide Group (FRAC Code)	Active ingredient(s)	Mobility	Resistance risk	Use
Qol fungicides (11)	famoxadone fenamidone	Locally systemic		Use in partnership with a fungicide with a different mode of action. Maximum number of applications 6 of which no more than 3 should be consecutive. In mixture can be used up to 50% of programme.
				Note that foliar applications of azoxystrobin for control of early blight (caused by <i>Alternaria</i> spp.) contribute to the total number of Qol applications, but a pre-planting treatment does <b>not</b> .
QoSI fungicides (45)	ametoctradin	Limited systemicity	fungicides. Resistance risk assumed to be medium to	Used in mixture with a fungicide with a different mode of action, up to 4 applications of any one product containing ametoctradin, no more than 3 consecutively.
Uncouplers of oxidative phosphorylation (29)	fluazinam	Non-systemic, protectant	associated with specific <i>P. infestans</i> genotypes de-	In areas where 37_A2 is present, the effectiveness of fluazinam will be reduced and fluazinam is not recommended as a component of late blight control programmes.
OSBPI oxysterol bind- ing protein homologue inhibition (49)	oxathiapiprolin	Systemic	Resistance risk is medium to high (single site inhibitor)	Use in mixture with a fungicide with a different mode of action. No more than 3 applications should be made consecutively, with a maximum of 4 appli-
Fungicide Resistance Management in Potato Late Blight	FRAG - UK			cations per crop. Minimum interval between applications is 7 days.

¿Qué propone el CIP para el manejo integrado del tizón tardío?



## ¿Qué proponemos para contralar el tizón tardío?



Crop Protection

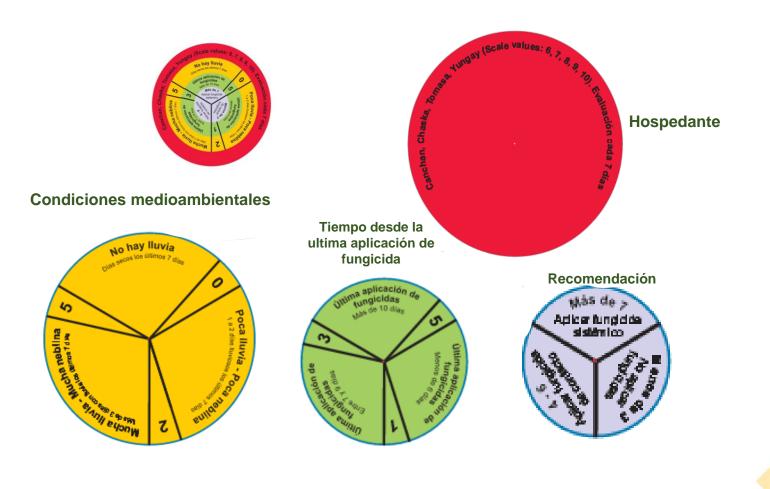
Sistema de apoyo digital a la toma de decisiones

A simple, hand-held decision support designed tool to help resource-poor farmers improve potato late blight management





## ¿Qué factores son tomados en cuenta en las herramientas de apoyo?



Crop Protection



A simple, hand-held decision support designed tool to help resource-poor farmers improve potato late blight management

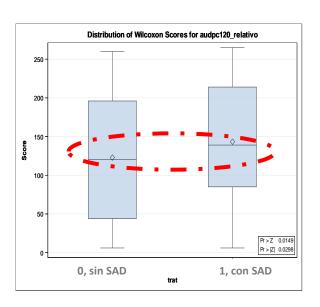


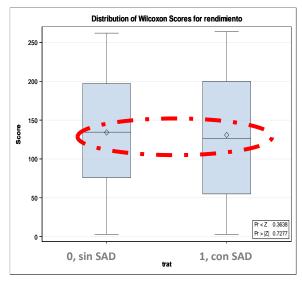
# Candraga (Valores de susceptibilitée de la contraction de la contr

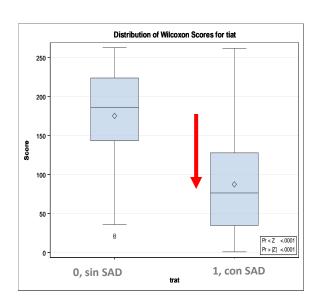
# ¿Cómo se validaron estas herramientas de apoyo?

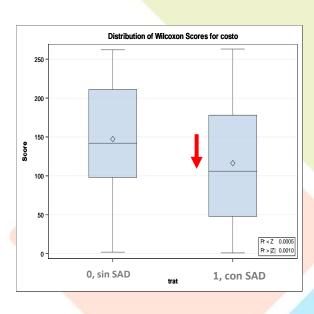


# ¿Qué resultados se obtuvieron comparados con la estrategia local?









Igual control del tizón

Igual rendimiento

Menos gasto en fungicidas

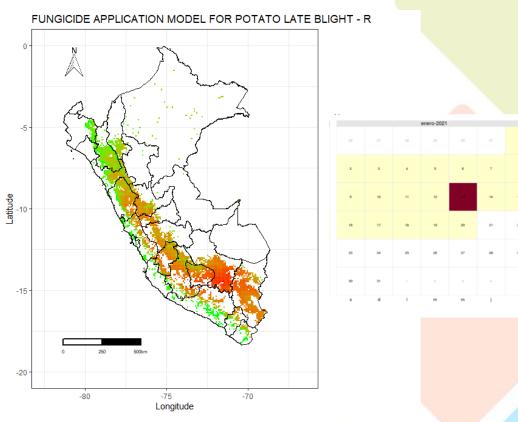
Menos riesgo de contaminación por fungicidas

# ¿Cómo se adaptan las herramientas de apoyo a las circunstancias actuales?























Entidades solicitantes







### Papa, Familia y Clima

Proyecto Regional

## **GRACIAS**