

# 2007 POTATO CROP

## Variety, Weed and Pest Control Guide

Publication 1300A

# Prince Edward Island

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Agriculture, Fisheries,  
and Aquaculture

# Potato Varieties Registered in Canada 2007

Abielle *	Provento	Island Sunshine *	Ranger Russet
AC Belmont	Carleton	Jemseg	Rebond - 3
AC Blue Pride	Carlingford *	Kanona	Red Gold
AC Chaleur	Cascade	Katahdin	Red La Soda
AC Domino	Century Russet	Kennebec	Red Pontiac
AC Dubuc	Cherokee	Keswick	Redsen
AC Glacier Chip *	Chieftain	Krantz	Rideau *
AC LR Russet Burbank *	Coastal Russet	Lady Rosetta	Rochdale Gold - Dorée
AC Maple Gold *	Concurrent	Maine Chip	Rocket *
AC Novachip	Conestoga	Maris Bard *	Roselys
AC Peregrine Red *	Cupids	McIntyre	Russet Burbank
AC Ptarmigan *	Dakota Pearl *	Mirton Pearl	Russet Norkotah
AC Red Island	Desirée	Mondial *	Saginaw Gold
AC Saguenor	Divina *	Monona	Sangre
AC Stampede Russet *	Dundrod *	Morene *	Santé *
AC Sunbury	Envol	Morning Gold *	Saxon *
Accent	Epicure	Navan *	Sebago
Adora *	Eramosa	Nipigon	Selma
Agata *	Estima *	Niska	Shepody
Agria *	Fabula *	NL 10-RBK *	Sierra *
Alpha	Fambo	NL 10-SUP *	Snowden
Alta Russet *	Fjord *	NL 20-SHE *	Sunrise
Altitude *	FL 1207	NL 30-RBK *	Superior
Andover	FL 1291	Nooksack	Symfonia
Anson	FL 1533	Norchip	Tobique
Aquilon	FL 1625 *	Norgold Russet	Tolaas
Asterix *	FL 1833 *	NorKing Russet	True Blue *
Atlantic	FL 1867 *	Norland	Ulla
Banana	FL 1879 *	Northstar	Umatilla Russet*
Belleisle	FL 1922 - 2	NorValley *	Van Gogh
Bijou Rouge - 1	Frontier Russet	NorWis	Victoria
Bintje	Fundy	Obelix *	Viking
Blue Mac	Gigant	Onaway	Victoria
Brigus	Glenwood Red	Pacific Russet *	Viking
Brise du Nord	Goldrush	Penta *	Warba
Butte	Green Mountain	Peribonka *	White Rose
Caesar *	HiLite Russet *	Pink Pearl	Yukon Gold
CalWhite	Innovator *	Primevère - 3	
Caribe	Irish Cobbler	Prospect *	

1 - Interim Registration - expires May 19, 2007

2 - Interim Registration - expires September 29, 2007

3 - Interim Registration - expires March 5, 2008

\* These varieties are protected by Plant Breeders' Rights Legislation or an application has been submitted.

**POTATO VARIETIES REGISTERED IN CANADA AS OF APRIL 1, 2007**

Variety	Maturity	Tuber Shape	Eyes	Skin Color	Flesh Color	Yield	Dry Matter	Leaf Roll	Virus A	Virus X	Virus Y	Late Blight	Early Blight	**Wart	Golden Nematode	Common Scab
ABEILLE	Mid-season	Round	Very Shallow	Yellow	Yellow	Medium High	High	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	Resistance
AC BELMONT	Medium Early	Round	Shallow	Buff	White	High	Medium	Moderately Resistant	-	-	Moderately Resistant	*	Susceptible	-	Susceptible	Highly Susceptible
AC BLUE PRIDE	Mid-season	Long Oval	Shallow	Blue Purple	White	Medium High	Medium	Moderately Susceptible	-	-	-	*	-	Resistant	Susceptible	Moderately Susceptible
AC CHALEUR	Medium Early	Round	Medium	Buff	White	High	Medium	Susceptible	-	-	Highly Resistant	*	Susceptible	-	Susceptible	Moderately Resistant
AC DOMINO	Late	Round	Medium	Blue Purple	White	High	High	-	-	-	-	*	Susceptible	Resistant	Resistant	Susceptible
AC DUBUC	Mid-season	Long	Shallow	Buff	White	High	High	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-
AC GLACIER CHIP	Mid-season	Round	Moderately Shallow	White	White	High	High	-	-	-	-	*	Moderately Resistant	Susceptible	-	Moderately Susceptible
AC LR RUSSET BURBANK	Very Late	Long	Shallow	Russet	White	High	High	Resistant	-	-	Highly Susceptible	*	-	-	Susceptible	Highly Resistant
AC MAPLE GOLD	Mid-season	Oval	Shallow	Yellow	Yellow	High	High	Susceptible	-	-	Susceptible	*	Moderately Resistant	-	Susceptible	Moderately Susceptible
AC NOVACHIP	Mid-Season	Oblong	Shallow	Buff	White	Medium High	Medium	Susceptible	-	-	Moderately Resistant	*	Moderately Susceptible	-	Susceptible	Moderately Resistant
AC PEREGRINE RED	Medium Late	Oval	Shallow	Red	White	High	Medium	-	-	-	-	*	Moderately Resistant	Susceptible	-	Moderately Susceptible
AC PTARMIGAN	First Early	Oval	Shallow	Buff	Cream	High	Medium	Moderately Resistant	-	-	Moderately Resistant	*	Moderately Resistant	-	Susceptible	Moderately Resistant
AC RED ISLAND	Mid-Season	Round-Oval	Shallow	Red	Pale Cream	High	Medium	-	-	-	-	*	-	Resistant	-	Moderately Resistant
AC SAGUENOR	Early to Mid-Season	Oval to Oblong	Shallow	Buff	Light Yellow	High	Medium	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-
AC STAMPEDE RUSSET	Late	Very Oblong	Very Shallow	Russet	White	High	High	-	-	-	-	*	Resistant	-	-	Moderately Resistant
AC SUNBURY	Medium Early	Round Oval	Shallow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Medium	Medium	Susceptible	-	-	Resistant	*	Susceptible	Susceptible	Resistant	Moderately Susceptible
ACCENT	First Early	Round Oval	Shallow	Pale Yellow	Pale Yellow	Very High	High	Good Resistance	Good Resistance	-	Good Resistance	*	-	-	Resistant	-
ADORA	Early	Oval	Shallow	Yellow	Creamy White	Medium	Low	Moderately Resistant	Resistant	Resistant	Moderately Resistant	*	-	Susceptible	Resistant	Susceptible
AGATA	Very Early	Oval	Shallow	Yellow	Yellow	High	Medium	Moderate Resistance	-	-	Resistant	*	Moderate Resistance	Resistant	Moderate Resistance	Low Resistance
AGRIA	Medium Late	Long Oval	Shallow	Yellow Smooth	Dark Yellow	High	High	Moderately Susceptible	Good Resistance	Immune	Good Resistance	*	-	Susceptible	Resistant	Susceptible
ALPHA	Very Late	Oval	Shallow	Yellow	Light Yellow	High	Medium	Susceptible	-	-	Very Susceptible	*	Susceptible	Susceptible	Susceptible	Moderately Resistant
ALTA RUSSET	Medium Early	Oval Oblong	Very Shallow	Russet	White	High	High	-	-	-	-	-	Moderately Resistant	-	-	Resistant

- A dash under a disease resistance means the variety is not resistant but has some susceptibility.

\* The relative resistance of potato varieties to the new strains of Late Blight, now prevalent in the region, is not well documented at this time.

\*\* The reaction to wart disease refers only to NFLD.

N/A Information not available

The information on private potato varieties is provided by their agents or excluded by their request.

The information on disease resistance for European varieties has been derived from European Literature.

For further information on potato varieties consult the publication "Potato Varieties in Canada" - <http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/plaveg/potpom/var/indexe.shtml>

**POTATO VARIETIES REGISTERED IN CANADA AS OF APRIL 1, 2007**

Variety	Black Leg	Verticillium Wilt	Fusarium Dry Rot	Pink Eye	Rhizoctonia	Bruising	Hollow Heart	Second Growth	Drought	Baking Quality	Boiling Quality	Chipping Quality	French Frying Quality	Market	Store-ability
ABELLE	-	-	-	-	Susceptibility	-	Resistant	-	-	Excellent	Excellent	N/A	N/A	Fresh	Good
AC BELMONT	-	Highly Resistant	Moderately Resistant	-	Moderately Resistant	-	-	-	-	Fair	Good	N/A	N/A	Early Fresh	N/A
AC BLUE PRIDE	-	-	-	-	Moderately Susceptible	-	-	-	-	Good	Good	N/A	N/A	Fresh	Excellent
AC CHALEUR	Very Susceptible	Slightly Resistant	Susceptible	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fair	Good	N/A	N/A	Early Fresh	Fair
AC DOMINO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fair	Very Good	N/A	N/A	Fresh	Good
AC DUBUC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Good	Good	N/A	Good	French Frying	Good
AC GLACIER CHIP	-	Moderately Susceptible	Moderately Susceptible	-	-	-	Resistant	Resistant	-	Good	Good	Excellent	N/A	Chipping	Excellent
AC LR RUSSET BURBANK	Resistant	-	Resistant	-	-	-	Very Susceptible	Susceptible	-	Excellent	Good	N/A	Excellent	French Frying	Good
AC MAPLE GOLD	-	Susceptible	Moderately Resistant	-	-	-	Resistant	Resistant	-	Good	Good	Good	Excellent	Fresh and French Fry	Excellent
AC NOVACHIP	-	Moderately Resistant	Moderately Resistant	-	Moderately Susceptible	-	-	-	-	Good	Good	Excellent	N/A	Chipping	Good
AC PEREGRINE RED	-	Moderately Susceptible	Resistant	-	-	-	Resistant	Resistant	-	N/A	Excellent	N/A	N/A	Fresh	Excellent
AC PTARMIGAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Good	Very Good	Very Good	N/A	Early Fresh Chipping	N/A
AC RED ISLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Good	Good	N/A	Good for Nfld.	Fresh	Good
AC SAGUENOR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Excellent	N/A	N/A	Fresh	Good
AC STAMPEDE RUSSET	-	Resistant	Resistant	-	-	Moderately Resistant	Resistant	Resistant	-	Good	Good	N/A	Excellent	French Fry	Good
AC SUNBURY	-	Susceptible	Susceptible	-	-	-	-	-	-	Excellent	Very Good	N/A	N/A	Early Fresh	Good
ACCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	Very Good	N/A	N/A	Early Fresh	N/A
ADORA	Resistant Low Resistance	Resistant	Moderately Resistant	-	-	Susceptible	Resistant	Resistant	Tolerant	Good	Good	N/A	N/A	Fresh	Very Good
AGATA	-	-	-	-	-	Susceptible	-	Susceptible	Susceptible	Excellent	Excellent	Fair	Fair	Early Fresh	Good
AGRIA	Susceptible	-	-	-	-	-	Susceptible	Moderately Susceptible	Moderately Resistant	Excellent	Good	N/A	Good	French Fry	Good
ALPHA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fair	Good	N/A	N/A	Export Seed	Good
ALTA RUSSET	-	Resistant	Susceptible	-	-	Moderately Resistant	Resistant	Resistant	-	Good	Good	N/A	Excellent	French Fry	Excellent

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Variety	Maturity	Tuber Shape	Eyes	Skin Color	Flesh Color	Yield	Dry Matter	Leaf Roll	Virus A	Virus X	Virus Y	Late Blight	Early Blight	**Wart	Golden Nematode	Common Scab
ALTITUDE	Mid-season	Oblong	Very Shallow	White	White	High	Medium High	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	Moderately Resistant
ANDOVER	Early Mid-season	Round	Shallow	Buff	White	High	Medium High	-	-	-	-	*	Susceptible	-	Resistant	Moderately Resistant
ANSON	Mid-season	Round	Medium	Buff	Creamy White	High	High	-	-	-	-	*	-	Resistant	Susceptible	Susceptible
AQUILON	Mid-season	Round Oval	Medium	White	White	High	High	-	-	-	-	*	-	Susceptible	-	Resistant
ASTERIX	Late	Long	Shallow	Red	Pale Yellow	High	High	Fairly Susceptible	-	Resistant	-	*	-	-	Susceptible	Good Resistance
ATLANTIC	Mid-season	Oval Round	Shallow	Buff	White	High	High	-	-	Highly Resistant	-	*	-	Moderately Resistant	Resistant	Tolerant
BANANA	Late	Banana Shape	Shallow	Pale Yellow	Pale Yellow	Low	Medium	Moderately Resistant	-	Moderately Resistant	Moderately Resistant	*	-	-	Susceptible	Moderately Resistant
BELLEISLE	Late	Oval	Shallow	Buff	White	High	High	Susceptible	-	-	Susceptible	*	-	-	Susceptible	Moderately Resistant
BIJOU ROUGE	Mid-season	Oblong	Shallow	Red	Creamy White	Medium	High	Moderately Susceptible	N/A	N/A	Moderately Susceptible	*	-	N/A		Moderately Resistant
BINTJE	Late	Oblong	Shallow	Pale Yellow	Light Yellow	High	Medium	Fairly Resistant	Highly Resistant	-	Susceptible	*	-	-	Susceptible	Susceptible
BLUE MAC	Late	Round	Medium	Blue Purple	White	High	Medium	-	-	-	-	*	-	Resistant	Susceptible	Susceptible
BOMBANCE	Mid-season	Long	Shallow	White	White	Very High	Medium High	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	Low Susceptibility
BRIGUS	Mid-season	Oval	Shallow	Blue Purple	Creamy Yellow	High	Medium	-	-	-	-	*	-	Resistant	Susceptible	Susceptible
BUTTE	Very Late	Long	Shallow	Light Russet	White	High	High	Susceptible	-	Highly Resistant	Moderately Susceptible	*	Moderately Susceptible	-	Susceptible	Resistant
CAESAR	Medium Late	Oblong	Very Shallow	Yellow	Yellow	Very High	Medium	Moderately Resistant	-	Susceptible	Highly Resistant	*	-	-	Resistant	Susceptible
CALWHITE	Mid-season	Long	Shallow	White	White	Very High	Medium	Susceptible	-	-	Susceptible	*	Moderately Susceptible	Susceptible	-	Susceptible
CARIBE	Very Early	Oblong	Medium	Purple	White	High	Medium	Moderately Resistant	-	-	Very Susceptible	*	-	-	Susceptible	Moderately Resistant
CARLINGFORD	Mid-Season	Round	Shallow to Medium	Buff	White	Medium	Medium to Low	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	Susceptible	-
CARLTON	First Early	Oval	Shallow	Buff	Creamy White	Medium	Low Medium	-	-	Moderately Resistant	-	*	-	-	Susceptible	Susceptible
CASCADE	Mid-season	Oblong	Shallow	White	White	High	High	Highly Resistant	-	Resistant	-	*	-	-	-	Resistant
CENTURY RUSSET	Very Late	Blocky Long	Shallow	Light Russet	White	Very High	Medium High	-	-	Highly Resistant	-	*	Susceptible	-	Susceptible	Moderately Resistant
CHEROKEE	Mid-season	Round	Medium Shallow	Buff	White	High	Medium	-	Immune	-	-	*	-	-	Susceptible	Highly Resistant

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ALTITUDE	-	-	-	-	Low Susceptibility	-	Resistant	-	-	Good	Excellent	N/A	N/A	Fresh	Good
ANDOVER	-	Susceptible	-	-	-	-	-	-	Susceptible	Good	Excellent	Excellent	N/A	Chipping	Good
ANSON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Excellent	Excellent	N/A	N/A	Fresh	Good
AQUILON	-	Susceptible	-	-	Moderately Susceptible	-	Resistant	-	Tolerant	Excellent	Good	Good	N/A	Chip/Table	Good
ASTERIX	-	-	-	-	-	Good Resistance	Good Resistance	Good Resistance	Moderately Resistant	Good	Good	N/A	Excellent	French Frying	Good
ATLANTIC	-	Tolerant	-	Resistant	-	-	Susceptible	-	-	Excellent	Excellent	Good	N/A	Chipping	Good
BANANA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	Good	N/A	N/A	Home Garden	Good
BELLEISLE	-	Highly Susceptible	Highly Resistant	-	-	Highly Resistant	-	-	-	Excellent	Excellent	N/A	Good	Fresh	Good
BIJOU ROUGE	N/A	N/A	Moderately Resistant	N/A	Moderately Resistant	N/A	Good Resistant	N/A	Poor	Very Good	Very Good	N/A	Good	Fresh	Good
BINTJE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Export Seed	Fair
BLUE MAC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Good	Good	N/A	N/A	Fresh	Good
BOMBANCE	-	-	-	-	Susceptible	-	Resistant	Low Resistance	-	Good	Good	N/A	N/A	Fresh	Good
BRIGUS	-	-	-	-	Susceptible	-	-	-	-	N/A	Good	N/A	N/A	Fresh	Good
BUTTE	Susceptible	Moderately Susceptible	Moderately Susceptible	-	-	-	Resistant	-	-	Good	Fair	N/A	Fair	Fresh	Fair
CAESAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fair	Good	N/A	N/A	Fresh	Good
CALWHITE	-	Moderately Susceptible	Moderately Resistant	-	-	Susceptible	Resistant	Resistant	Resistant	Good	Good	N/A	N/A	Table	Good
CARIBE	-	-	Susceptible	-	-	-	-	-	-	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Early Fresh	Poor
CARLINGFORD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Good	Good	N/A	N/A	Fresh	Good
CARLTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	Fair	N/A	N/A	Early Fresh	N/A
CASCADE	Moderately Resistant	Moderately Resistant	Highly Susceptible	-	Resistant	-	Tolerant	-	-	Good	Good	N/A	Excellent Early	French Fries Early Season	Fair
CENTURY RUSSET	-	Highly Resistant	Highly Susceptible	-	-	Highly Susceptible	Tolerant	Tolerant	-	Good	Good	N/A	N/A	Fresh	Fair
CHEROKEE	Moderately Resistant	-	-	-	-	Resistant	-	-	-	N/A	Good	Good	N/A	Seed	Good

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CHIEFTAIN	Mid Season	Round Oval	Medium	Bright Red	White	High	Medium	-	Resistant	-	-	*	-	-	Susceptible	Highly Resistant
COASTAL RUSSET	Mid Season	Long	Shallow	Medium Russet	Extremely White	High	Medium	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	Susceptible	Tolerant
CONCURRENT	Early	Oval	Shallow	Yellow	Light Yellow	High	High	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-
CONESTOGA	Early	Blocky	Medium	Buff	White	High	Medium	Moderately Resistant	Susceptible	-	Susceptible	*	Moderately Resistant	-	Susceptible	Moderately Resistant
CUPIDS	Medium Late	Oval	Shallow	Slightly Russet	Creamy White	High	Medium	-	-	-	-	*	-	Resistant	Resistant	Susceptible
DAKOTA PEARL	Mid Season	Round	Shallow	White	White	Medium	Medium	-	-	-	Susceptible	*	Susceptible	-	-	Moderately Resistant
DÉSIRÉE	Late	Long	Shallow	Light Red	Light Yellow	High	Medium	Moderately Susceptible	-	-	Fairly Resistant	*	-	Resistant	Susceptible	Susceptible
DIVINA	Mid Season	Oval	Shallow	Light Yellow	Medium Yellow	Very High	Medium	Moderately Resistant	Resistant	Resistant	Moderately Resistant	*	-	Susceptible	Resistant	Resistant
DUNDROD	Mid Season	Round Oval	Medium Shallow	Light Yellow	White	Medium	Medium	-	-	-	-	*	-	Susceptible	-	-
ENVOL	Early	Oval	Medium	White	White	High	Medium	-	-	-	-	*	-	Susceptible	-	Susceptible
EPICURE	Very Early	Round	Deep	Buff	Creamy White	High	Medium	Slightly Resistant	Resistant	Immune	-	*	-	-	Susceptible	Susceptible
ERAMOSA	Very Early	Oval	Shallow	Buff	White	High	Medium	Highly Resistant	-	-	Highly Susceptible	*	-	-	Susceptible	Moderately Resistant
ESTIMA	Mid Season	Oval	Shallow	Yellow Smooth	Pale Yellow	High	Medium	Susceptible	Moderately Susceptible	Moderately Susceptible	Moderately Resistant	*	-	Susceptible	Susceptible	Moderately Resistant
FABULA	Late Oval	Medium	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Very	High	Medium	Resistant	Resistant	-	Resistant	*	-	Susceptible	Resistant	Resistant
FAMBO	Second Early	Oval	Shallow	Pale Yellow	Pale Yellow	High	High	-	-	-	Moderately Susceptible	*	-	-	Susceptible	Fairly Resistant
FJORD	Mid Season	Oblong Long	Very Shallow	Buff	White	High	High	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	Susceptible
FRONTIER RUSSET	Mid Season	Oblong Long	Shallow	Light Russet	White	Medium	Medium	-	-	-	-	*	Susceptible	-	Susceptible	Susceptible
FUNDY	Early	Round	Shallow	Buff	White	High	Medium	Susceptible	Susceptible	Susceptible	Susceptible	*	-	-	Susceptible	Susceptible
GIGANT	Mid Season	Round Oval	Shallow	Pale Yellow	Pale Yellow	Very High	Very High	-	-	-	Highly Resistant	*	-	-	Resistant	Fairly Resistant

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CHIEFTAIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fair	Fair	N/A	N/A	Export Seed	Fair
COASTAL RUSSET	-	-	-	Tolerant	-	-	Highly Resistant	-	-	Excellent	Excellent	N/A	N/A	Fresh	Good
CONCURRENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Good	Good	N/A	N/A	Fresh	Good
CONESTOGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Very Good	Very Good	Fair High TGA	N/A	Fresh	N/A
CUPIDS	-	-	-	-	Moderately Susceptible	-	-	-	-	Good	Very Good	N/A	N/A	Fresh	Good
DAKOTA PEARL	Susceptible	Susceptible	Susceptible	Susceptible	Susceptible	Moderately Resistant	Susceptible	Resistant	Resistant	Good	Good	Good	N/A	Chip/ Table	Good
DÉSIRÉE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Good	Good	N/A	N/A	Export Seed	Good
DIVINA	-	-	Moderately Resistant	-	-	-	-	Resistant	Resistant	Good	Good	N/A	N/A	Fresh	Good
DUNDROD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fair	Good	Medium	N/A	Fresh	Good
ENVOL	-	Susceptible	-	-	Moderately Susceptible	-	Resistant	-	-	Good	Very Good	N/A	N/A	Fresh	Good
EPICURE	-	-	Highly Resistant	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	Fair	N/A	N/A	Home Garden	Good
ERAMOSA	-	-	-	-	Highly Resistant	Resistant	Resistant	-	-	N/A	Excellent	N/A	N/A	Fresh	Good
ESTIMA	Highly Susceptible	-	-	-	-	Moderately Resistant	-	Moderately Resistant	Moderately Resistant	Good	Good	N/A	Fair	Fresh	Good
FABULA	-	-	Moderately Susceptible	-	-	-	Resistant	Resistant	Resistant	Fair	Good	N/A	N/A	Fresh	Good
FAMBO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Good Resistance	Fair	Good	Very Good	N/A	Fresh and Chipping	Good
FJORD	-	-	-	-	Susceptible	Very Resistant	Susceptible	Low Resistant	Low Resistant	N/A	Excellent	N/A	Excellent	Fresh	Fair
FRONTIER RUSSET	-	Highly Resistant	Highly Resistant	-	-	Highly Resistant	Moderately Resistant	Tolerant	-	Good	Good	N/A	Fair	Fresh	Good
FUNDY	-	Highly Susceptible	Susceptible	-	-	Very Susceptible	-	-	-	Excellent	Good	N/A	N/A	Early Fresh	Good
GIGANT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Good Resistance	Very Good	Good	N/A	N/A	Fresh	Good

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**POTATO VARIETIES REGISTERED IN CANADA AS OF APRIL 1, 2007**

Variety	Maturity	Tuber Shape	Eyes	Skin Color	Flesh Color	Yield	Dry Matter	Leaf Roll	Virus A	Virus X	Virus Y	Late Blight	Early Blight	**Wart	Golden Nematode	Common Scab
GOLDRUSH	Mid Season	Oblong Long	Shallow	Russet	Very White	High	Medium High	Susceptible	Susceptible	Susceptible	Susceptible	*	Susceptible	-	Susceptible	Resistant
GREEN MOUNTAIN	Late	Oblong	Medium	Buff	White	High	High	Highly Susceptible	-	-	Highly Susceptible	*	-	-	Susceptible	Highly Susceptible
HILITE RUSSET	Early	Long	Shallow	Light Russet	White	Medium High	Medium	Resistant	-	-	Susceptible	*	Susceptible	-	Resistant	Highly Resistant
INNOVATOR	Medium Early	Long Oval	Shallow	Yellow	Pale Yellow	High	Medium	Good Resistance	-	Moderately Resistant	Moderately Resistant	*	-	-	Resistant	Moderately Resistant
IRISH COBBLER	Early	Round	Deep	Buff	White	Medium	High	Susceptible	Resistant	Susceptible	Highly Susceptible	*	-	Susceptible	Susceptible	Susceptible
ISLAND SUNSHINE	Very Late	Round Oval	Shallow	Pale Yellow	Bright Yellow	High	High	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-
JEMSEG	Very Early	Short Oblong	Shallow	Buff	White	Medium	Medium	Susceptible	Highly Resistant	Immune	Highly Resistant	*	-	Moderately Resistant	Susceptible	Highly Susceptible
KANONA	Mid Season	Round	Medium Shallow	Buff	White	Medium High	Medium	-	-	-	-	*	Moderately Susceptible	-	Resistant	Moderately Susceptible
KATAHDIN	Late	Round	Shallow	Buff	White	High	Medium	Moderately Resistant	Highly Resistant	Resistant	Moderately Resistant	*	-	-	Susceptible	Susceptible
KENNEBEC	Mid Season	Oblong	Shallow	Buff	White	High	Medium High	-	Resistant	Resistant	Resistant	*	-	Moderately Resistant	Susceptible	Susceptible
KESWICK	Mid Season	Round Oblong	Medium	Buff	White	High	Medium	-	Highly Resistant	-	Highly Susceptible	*	-	-	Susceptible	Susceptible
KRANTZ	Mid Season	Oblong	Shallow	Russet	White	High	Medium	-	-	Susceptible	-	*	Susceptible	-	Susceptible	Highly Resistant
LADY ROSETTA	Mid-Season	Round	Fairly Shallow	Red	Pale Yellow	Very High	Very High	-	Immune	Immune	Resistant	*	-	-	Resistant	Fairly Resistant
MAINECHIP	Mid Season	Round	Shallow	Buff	White	Medium	Very High	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	Susceptible	-
MARIS BARD	Early Mid-Season	Oval Oblong	Shallow	Buff	White	High	Medium	-	-	-	Good Resistant	*	-	-	Susceptible	-
McINTYRE	Very Late	Oblong	Deep	Buff	Light Cream	Medium	High	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	Susceptible	Moderately Resistant
MIRTON PEARL	Early Mid-season	Round	Medium	Buff	White	Very High	High	-	-	-	-	*	-	Resistant	Susceptible	Moderately Resistant
MONDIAL	Late	Oblong	Shallow	Yellow	Light Yellow	Very High	Medium	Susceptible	Resistant	Resistant	-	*	-	Susceptible	Resistant	Susceptible
MONONA	Mid Season	Oblong	Medium	Buff	White	Medium	Medium Low	Moderately Susceptible	Resistant	-	Moderately Resistant	*	-	-	Susceptible	Susceptible
MORENE	Late	Oblong	Shallow	Pale Yellow	Cream	High	High	Moderately Resistant	Immune	Moderately Resistant	Susceptible	*	-	-	Resistant	Resistant
MORNING GOLD	Late	Oval	Shallow	Yellow	Light Yellow	High	High	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-

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Variety	Black Leg	Verticillium Wilt	Fusarium Dry Rot	Pink Eye	Rhizoctonia	Bruising	Hollow Heart	Second Growth	Drought	Baking Quality	Boiling Quality	Chipping Quality	French Frying Quality	Market	Store-ability
GOLDRUSH	-	Fairly Resistant	Susceptible	-	-	Fairly Resistant	Highly Resistant	Resistant	Fairly Resistant	Excellent	Excellent	N/A	Good	Fresh	Good
GREEN MOUNTAIN	Moderately Resistant	Moderately Resistant	Resistant	-	-	-	-	-	-	Excellent	Excellent	N/A	N/A	Fresh	Good
HILITE RUSSET	-	Susceptible	-	-	-	-	Resistant	Highly Resistant	-	Good	Good	N/A	Good	Fresh	Good
INNOVATOR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Good	Good	N/A	Good	Fresh French Fry	Good
IRISH COBBLER	Moderately Resistant	Highly Susceptible	Moderately Resistant	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	Good	Good	N/A	Early Fresh	Good
ISLAND SUNSHINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Good	Good	N/A	N/A	Fresh	Good
JEMSEG	-	Susceptible	-	-	-	-	Very Susceptible	-	-	Good	Good	Fair	N/A	Early Fresh	Good
KANONA	-	Moderately Susceptible	-	-	-	-	Highly Resistant	-	-	Good	Good	Good	N/A	Chipping	Good
KATAHDIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tolerant	N/A	Good	N/A	N/A	Fresh	Excellent
KENNEBEC	Moderately Resistant	Highly Susceptible	-	Highly Susceptible	-	-	-	-	Tolerant	Excellent	Excellent	Good	N/A	Fresh	Good
KESWICK	-	-	Highly Susceptible	-	-	Highly Susceptible	Highly Resistant	-	-	Good	Good	N/A	N/A	Early Fresh	Good
KRANTZ	-	Moderately Resistant	-	-	-	-	Highly Resistant	-	-	Excellent	Good	N/A	Excellent	French Frying	Good
LADY ROSETTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Good	Very Good	Very Good	N/A	Chipping	Good
MAINECHIP	-	Moderately Resistant	-	-	Moderately Resistant	Moderately Resistant	Moderately Susceptible	-	-	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	-	Chipping	Fair
MARIS BARD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Good Resistance	Fairly Good	Fairly Good	N/A	N/A	Early Fresh	Good
McINTYRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Good	Good	N/A	N/A	Home Garden	Good
MIRTON PEARL	-	-	-	-	-	Fairly Resistant	-	-	-	Excellent	Excellent	N/A	N/A	Fresh	Good
MONDIAL	Moderately Resistant	-	Susceptible	-	-	Susceptible	-	Resistant	-	Good	Good	N/A	N/A	Fresh	Good
MONONA	Susceptible	Moderately Resistant	Moderately Susceptible	-	-	-	-	-	-	Good	Good	Good	N/A	Chipping	Good
MORENE	-	-	-	-	-	Fairly Resistant	-	-	Tolerant	Good	Good	N/A	Good	French Frying	Good
MORNING GOLD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Good	Good	N/A	N/A	Fresh	Good

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Variety	Maturity	Tuber Shape	Eyes	Skin Color	Flesh Color	Yield	Dry Matter	Leaf Roll	Virus A	Virus X	Virus Y	Late Blight	Early Blight	**Wart	Golden Nematode	Common Scab
NAVAN	Late	Oval	Shallow	Buff	Cream	Good	Medium	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	Resistant	-
NIPIGON	Late	Oblong	Shallow	Buff	White	Very High	High	Moderately Susceptible	-	Resistant	Resistant	*	-	-	Susceptible	Moderately Susceptible
NISKA	Mid Season	Oblong	Deep	Buff	White	Medium	High	Moderately Resistant	-	-	Susceptible	*	Moderately Resistant	-	Susceptible	Resistant
NL10-RBK	Very Late	Long	Shallow	Russet	White	High	High	-	-	-	Highly Susceptible	*	-	-	Susceptible	Resistant
NL10-SUP	Early Mid-season	Oval	Medium Shallow	Buff	White	High	Medium	Susceptible	-	Susceptible	Susceptible	*	Susceptible	-	Susceptible	Moderately Resistant
NL20-SHE	Mid Season	Long	Medium Shallow	Buff	White	Medium High	High	Susceptible	-	-	Genetically Resistant	*	-	-	Susceptible	Susceptible
NL30-RBK	Very Late	Long	Shallow	Russet	White	High	High	Resistant	-	-	Susceptible	*	-	-	Susceptible	Resistant
NOOKSACK	Late	Oblong	Shallow	Russet	White	Medium	Very High	-	-	-	Resistant	*	Fairly Resistant	-	Susceptible	Very Resistant
NORCHIP	Mid Season	Round	Medium	Buff	White	Medium	High	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	Susceptible	Resistant
NORGOLD RUSSET	Early	Oblong Long	Shallow	Netted	White	Medium	Medium	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	Susceptible	Highly Resistant
NORKING RUSSET	Medium Late	Oblong	Shallow	Russet	White	Medium High	High	-	-	-	-	*	Susceptible	-	Susceptible	Resistant
NORLAND	Early Mid-season	Oblong	Shallow	Red	White	Medium	Medium	Moderately Resistant	Highly Resistant	-	Moderately Resistant	*	-	Moderately Resistant	Susceptible	Moderately Resistant
NORVALLEY	Mid Season	Round Oblong	Shallow	White	White	High	High	-	-	Susceptible	Susceptible	*	Susceptible	-	Susceptible	Highly Resistant
NORWIS	Mid Season	Oval	Medium	Buff	Pale Yellow	High	Medium	Moderately Resistant	Moderately Resistant	Moderately Resistant	Moderately Resistant	*	-	-	Susceptible	Very Susceptible
OBELIX	Medium Late	Oval	Shallow	Yellow	Light Yellow	Very High	Fairly Low	-	Good Resistance	-	-	*	-	-	Resistant	-
ONAWAY	Early	Round	Deep	Cream	White	High	Medium	-	Very Resistant	-	-	*	Susceptible	-	Susceptible	Resistant
PACIFIC RUSSET	Early	Oblong	Very Shallow	Russet	White	High	Medium	-	-	-	-	*	Moderately Susceptible	-	-	Resistant
PENTA	Mid Season	Oval Round	Shallow	Yellow Smooth	Light Yellow	High	Medium	Moderately Resistant	-	Resistant	Moderately Resistant	*	-	Susceptible	Resistant	Resistant
PERIBONKA	Early Mid-season	Long	Very Shallow	Tan	White	High	High	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	Low Resistance
PINK PEARL	Late	Oval	Shallow	Pink	White	High	Medium	-	-	-	-	*	-	Resistant	Susceptible	Susceptible
PROSPECT	Mid-season	Oblong	Shallow	Buff	Cream	High	Medium	Susceptible	N/A	Moderately Susceptible	Moderately Resistant	*	Moderately Susceptible	Highly Resistant	-	Moderately Resistance
RANGER RUSSET	Very Late	Long	Medium	Russet	White	High	High	-	-	Resistant	Resistant	*	-	-	Susceptible	Susceptible

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Variety	Black Leg	Verticillium Wilt	Fusarium Dry Rot	Pink Eye	Rhizoctonia	Bruising	Hollow Heart	Second Growth	Drought	Baking Quality	Boiling Quality	Chipping Quality	French Frying Quality	Market	Store-ability
NAVAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Good Resistance	Good	Good	N/A	N/A	Fresh	Good
NIPIGON	Moderately Resistant	Susceptible	-	-	Moderately Resistant	Susceptible	Susceptible	-	-	Good	Good	N/A	N/A	Fresh	Good
NISKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tolerant	Good	Good	Excellent	N/A	Chipping	Good
NL10-RBK	Highly Resistant	-	Resistant	-	-	-	Susceptible	Very Susceptible	-	Excellent	Good	N/A	Excellent	French Frying Early Fresh	Good
NL10-SUP	Susceptible	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Good	Good	Good	N/A	Early Fresh	Good
NL20-SHE	-	Moderate Resistance	Moderate Resistance	-	Moderate Resistance	-	Resistant	Resistant	-	Very Good	Very Good	N/A	Excellent	French Fry	Good
NL30-RBK	Highly Resistant	-	Resistant	-	-	-	Susceptible	Very Susceptible	-	Excellent	Good	N/A	Excellent	French Fry	Good
NOOKSACK	-	-	Susceptible	-	Moderately Resistant	Resistant	Resistant	Very Resistant	-	Good	Good	N/A	N/A	Fresh	Good
NORCHIP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Highly Susceptible	Good	Good	Excellent	N/A	Chipping	Good
NORGOLD RUSSET	-	Susceptible	-	-	-	-	Very Susceptible	-	Highly Susceptible	Good	Good	N/A	N/A	Early Fresh	Good
NORKING RUSSET	-	Resistant	-	-	-	-	Moderately Susceptible	-	-	Good	Good	N/A	Fair	Fresh	Good
NORLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fair	Fair	N/A	N/A	Fresh	Good
NORVALLEY	-	Susceptible	Susceptible	-	-	Highly Resistant	Highly Resistant	-	-	Excellent	Good	Excellent	N/A	Chipping	Good
NORWIS	-	Susceptible	-	Susceptible	-	-	-	-	-	Good	Good	Excellent	N/A	Chipping	Good
OBELIX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Good	Good	N/A	N/A	Fresh	Good
ONAWAY	-	Susceptible	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Good	Good	N/A	N/A	Early Fresh	Poor
PACIFIC RUSSET	-	Moderately Resistant	Susceptible	-	-	Moderately Resistant	Resistant	Resistant	-	Excellent	Excellent	Fair	Fair	Early Fresh	Good
PENTA	Moderately Susceptible	-	-	-	-	Moderately Resistant	-	-	Good Resistance	Good	Good	N/A	N/A	Fresh	Good
PERIBONKA	-	-	-	-	Low Resistance	Low Resistance	Low Resistance	Low Resistance	-	Good	Excellent	N/A	Excellent	Fresh/Fries	Good
PINK PEARL	Moderately Resistant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Good	Good	N/A	N/A	Fresh	Good
PROSPECT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Good Resistant	Good Resistance	Tolerant	Fair	Fair	N/A	Fair	Fresh/Fries	Very Good
RANGER RUSSET	-	Moderately Resistant	Moderately Resistant	-	-	Moderately Susceptible	Highly Resistant	-	-	Excellent	Good	N/A	Fair	French Frying	Good

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RED GOLD	Early Mid-Season	Round	Shallow	Medium Red	Bright Yellow	Medium	Medium	Moderately Resistant	Moderately Susceptible	-	Moderately Resistant	*	-	-	Susceptible	Moderately Resistant
RED LA SODA	Mid Season	Round Oval	Medium	Bright Red	White	High	Medium	-	-	-	-	*	Moderately Resistant	-	Susceptible	Susceptible
RED PONTIAC	Mid Season	Oblong Round	Deep	Red	White	High	Medium	Susceptible	Susceptible	Susceptible	Susceptible	*	-	-	Susceptible	Susceptible
REDBEN	Medium Early	Round Oblong	Shallow	Bright Red	White	Medium	Medium	-	-	-	-	*	-	Susceptible	Susceptible	Moderately Resistant
RIDEAU	Late	Round	Shallow	Bright Red	Very White	High	Medium	Moderately Resistant	Moderately Resistant	Moderately Resistant	Moderately Resistant	*	-	-	Susceptible	Moderately Resistant
ROCKET	Early Mid-Season	Round to Short Oval	Medium Shallow	Buff	White	High	Medium	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	Susceptible	-
ROSELYS	Mid-Season	Oval to Oblong	Shallow	Rose	White	Very High	Medium	-	-	-	-	*	-	Susceptible	-	Susceptible
RUSSET BURBANK	Very Late	Long	Shallow	Russet	White	High	High	-	-	-	Highly Susceptible	*	-	-	Susceptible	Resistant
RUSSET NORKOTAH	Mid Season	Long	Shallow	Russet	White	High	Medium	Susceptible	-	-	Susceptible	*	Susceptible	-	Susceptible	Resistant
SAGINAW GOLD	Medium Late	Oval	Shallow	Creamy Yellow	Pale Yellow	Medium	Medium High	Resistant	-	Resistant	Resistant	*	-	-	Susceptible	Susceptible
SANGRE	Mid Season	Oval Oblong	Shallow	Red	White	High	Medium	-	-	-	-	*	Susceptible	-	Susceptible	Susceptible
SANTÉ	Medium Late	Oval	Shallow	Pale Yellow	Pale Yellow	High	High	Moderately Resistant	Resistant	Resistant	Resistant	*	-	Susceptible	Resistant	Moderately Resistant
SAXON	Mid-Season	Round-Oval	Medium Shallow	Buff	Cream to Pale Yellow	High	Medium	Good Resistance	-	-	-	*	-	-	Susceptible	-
SEBAGO	Very Late	Round	Shallow	Buff	White	High	Medium	-	Highly Resistant	Moderately Resistant	Moderately Resistant	*	Moderately Resistant	Moderately Resistant	Susceptible	Moderately Resistant
SELMA	Medium Early	Oval Long	Shallow	Yellow	Yellow	High	Medium	-	Highly Resistant	-	Resistant	*	Moderately Resistant	-	-	Highly Resistant
SHEPODY	Mid Season	Long	Medium	Buff	White	Medium High	High	Susceptible	-	-	Highly Susceptible	*	-	-	Susceptible	Susceptible
SIERRA	Very Late	Oval	Medium Shallow	Buff	Cream to Pale Yellow	High	High	Highly Resistant	-	-	-	*	-	-	Resistant	-
SNOWDEN	Late	Round	Medium Shallow	Buff	White	High	High	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	Susceptible	Resistant
SUNRISE	Medium Early	Round Oblong	Medium Shallow	Buff	White	High	High	Susceptible	-	Resistant	Susceptible	*	Susceptible	-	Resistant	Moderately Resistant
SUPERIOR	Early Mid-season	Round	Medium	Buff	White	Medium	Medium	-	-	-	Highly Susceptible	*	-	-	Susceptible	Moderately Resistant
TOBIQUE	Early	Oblong	Medium	Tan Pink	White	High	Medium	-	-	Susceptible	-	*	-	-	Susceptible	Susceptible
TOLAAS	Mid Season	Oblong	Shallow	Tan	White	High	Medium	Susceptible	-	Susceptible	Susceptible	*	Susceptible	-	Susceptible	Highly Resistant

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RED GOLD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Good	Good	N/A	N/A	Export Seed	Fair
RED LA SODA	-	-	-	-	-	-	Slightly Susceptible	-	Tolerant	Fair	Fair	N/A	N/A	Export Seed	Good
RED PONTIAC	-	-	-	-	-	Susceptible	-	-	Tolerant	Fair	Fair	N/A	N/A	Export Seed	Good
REDSSEN	-	-	Moderately Susceptible	-	-	Moderately Susceptible	-	-	-	Excellent	Fair	Good-Fair	N/A	Fresh	Fair
RIDEAU	-	Highly Resistant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Good	Excellent	N/A	N/A	Fresh	Good
ROCKET	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fair	Good	N/A	N/A	Early Fresh	Good
ROSELYS	-	Susceptible	-	-	Moderately Susceptible	-	Resistant	-	-	N/A	Very Good	N/A	Very Good	Fresh and French Fry	Good
RUSSET BURBANK	Highly Resistant	-	Resistant	-	-	-	Susceptible	Very Susceptible	-	Excellent	Good	N/A	Excellent	French Frying	Good
RUSSET NORKOTAH	-	Highly Susceptible	-	-	-	-	Resistant	-	-	Good	Fair	N/A	N/A	Fresh	Good
SAGINAW GOLD	-	-	-	-	-	-	Resistant	-	-	Good	Good	Excellent	N/A	Chipping	Good
SANGRE	-	Susceptible	-	-	-	-	Resistant	-	-	Excellent	Excellent	N/A	N/A	Fresh	Good
SANTÉ	Moderately Susceptible	-	-	-	-	Moderately Resistant	-	Susceptible	Moderately Resistant	Good	Good	Good	Good	Seed / Export Fresh	Good
SAXON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fair	Fair	N/A	N/A	Fresh	Good
SEBAGO	Highly Susceptible	-	Moderately Resistant	-	-	-	-	-	-	Good	Good	Fair	N/A	Export Seed	Good
SELMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Excellent	Excellent	N/A	N/A	Fresh	Excellent
SHEPODY	-	Moderately Resistant	Moderately Resistant	-	Moderately Resistant	-	Resistant	Resistant	-	Very Good	Very Good	N/A	Excellent	French Frying	Good
SIERRA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Fresh	Good
SNOWDEN	-	-	-	-	-	Moderately Susceptible	-	-	-	Good	Good	Excellent	N/A	Chipping	Good
SUNRISE	-	Susceptible	Susceptible	-	Susceptible	-	-	-	-	Good	Good	Good	N/A	Early Fresh	Good
SUPERIOR	-	Highly Susceptible	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Good	Good	Excellent	N/A	Early Fresh	Fair
TOBIQUE	-	Moderately Resistant	Moderately Resistant	-	-	-	-	-	-	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	N/A	Chipping	Good
TOLAAS	-	Moderately Susceptible	-	-	-	-	Highly Resistant	-	-	Good	Good	N/A	Excellent	French Fries	Very Good

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**POTATO VARIETIES REGISTERED IN CANADA AS OF APRIL 1, 2007**

Variety	Maturity	Tuber Shape	Eyes	Skin Color	Flesh Color	Yield	Dry Matter	Leaf Roll	Virus A	Virus X	Virus Y	Late Blight	Early Blight	**Wart	Golden Nematode	Common Scab
TRUE BLUE	Medium Late	Oblong	Shallow	Purple	Purple	High	Medium	-	-	-	Resistant	*	-	-	-	Susceptible
ULLA	Medium Early	Oval Long	Shallow	Light Red	Yellow	Medium	Medium	-	Highly Resistant	-	Highly Susceptible	*	Highly Resistant	-	-	Moderately Susceptible
UMATILLA RUSSET	Late	Long	Shallow	Russet	White	High	High	Susceptible	-	Resistant	Susceptible	*	Susceptible	-	-	-
VAN GOGH	Late	Oval	Medium Shallow	Yellow	Light Yellow	High	High	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	Resistant	-
VIKING	Mid Season	Round Oblong	Shallow	Red	White	High	Medium	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	Susceptible	Moderately Resistant
V0123-25	Medium	Oval	Shallow	White	White	High	High	-	-	-	-	*	Moderately Susceptible	-	-	Moderately Resistant
WARBA	Very Early	Round	Pink Medium	Buff	White	High	Low	Susceptible	Highly Resistant	-	Susceptible	*	-	-	Susceptible	Susceptible
WHITE ROSE	Mid Season	Long	Medium	Buff	White	High	High	Susceptible	-	Susceptible	Susceptible	*	-	-	Susceptible	Susceptible
YUKON GOLD	Mid Season	Oval	Pink Shallow	Yellow Buff	Light Yellow	High	High	Moderately Resistant	Highly Resistant	-	Susceptible	*	-	-	Susceptible	Susceptible

Variety	Black Leg	Verticillium Wilt	Fusarium Dry Rot	Pink Eye	Rhizoctonia	Bruising	Hollow Heart	Second Growth	Drought	Baking Quality	Boiling Quality	Chipping Quality	French Frying Quality	Market	Store-ability
TRUE BLUE	-	Resistant	Susceptible	-	Susceptible	Susceptible	Resistant	Resistant	Resistant	Excellent	Good	Excellent	N/A	Fresh	Good
ULLA	-	-	-	-	-	Highly Resistant	-	-	-	Good	Good	N/A	N/A	Fresh	Excellent
UMATILLA RUSSET	-	Moderately Resistant	-	-	-	Moderately Susceptible	Fairly Resistant	-	-	Good	Good	N/A	Excellent	French Fry	Good
VAN GOGH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Good	Good	N/A	N/A	Fresh	Good
VIKING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tolerant	Good	Excellent	N/A	N/A	Export Seed	Good
V0123-25	-	Moderate Resistance	Susceptible	-	-	Resistant	Resistant	Resistant	-	Good	Good	Excellent	N/A	Chip	Excellent
WARBA	Susceptible	Susceptible	Susceptible	-	Highly Susceptible	-	-	-	-	Good	Good	N/A	N/A	Early Fresh	N/A
WHITE ROSE	Susceptible	Susceptible	Susceptible	-	-	-	-	-	-	Good	Good	N/A	N/A	Fresh	Good
YUKON GOLD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Very Good	Very Good	N/A	N/A	Fresh	Excellent

- A dash under a disease resistance means the variety is not resistant but has some susceptibility.

\* The relative resistance of potato varieties to the new strains of Late Blight, now prevalent in the region, is not well documented at this time.

\*\* The reaction to wart disease refers only to NFLD.

N/A Information not available

The information on private potato varieties is provided by their agents or excluded by their request.

The information on disease resistance for European varieties has been derived from European Literature.

For further information on potato varieties consult the publication "Potato Varieties in Canada" - <http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/plaveg/potpom/var/indexe.shtml>

**KEEP IT SAFE!**  
**KEEP GOOD RECORDS WHEN YOU USE PESTICIDES**

**POTATO SEED PIECE TREATMENT**

PRODUCT		FORMULATION	PRODUCT/ 100 KG SEED	HAZARD RATING MAMMALS
Fludioxonil	Maxim PSP	0.5% DU	0.5 kg	VLH
Fludioxonil + Mancozeb	Maxim MZ	0.5% DU	0.5 kg	VLH
Imidacloprid *	Admire 240	F	26 - 39 ml	VLH
	Alias 240	SC	26 - 39 ml	VLH
Mancozeb	MancoPlus	16% DU	0.5 kg	VLH
Mancozeb	Potato ST 16	16% DU	0.5 kg	VLH
Mancozeb + Douglas Fir bark	Tuberseal	16% DU	0.5 kg	VLH
Metiram	Polyram 16 D	16% DU	0.45-0.65 kg	LH
Thiophanate-methyl	Senator PSPT	10% DU	0.5 kg	LH

\* Also controls Colorado Potato Beetle, Potato Leafhopper, Aphids, and over wintering adults of Potato Flea Beetle

**RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT:**

Do not use Senator PSPT if Mertect has been used as a post-harvest fungicide.

Do not use Maxim PSP in any two consecutive seed generations.

To avoid development of Colorado Potato Beetle resistance, if Admire or Alias has been used, do not apply any subsequent applications of Actara, Alias (in-furrow or foliar) or Assail.

**IN - FURROW FUNGICIDES**

Fungicide	Product Rate / 100 m row			Days to Harvest	Hazard Rating	
	Pink Rot Suppression	Soft Rot	Rhizoctonia		Humans	Fish
<b>Metalaxyl</b>						
Ridomil Gold 480 EC **	4 ml	-	-	80	VLH	MH
<b>Azoxystrobin</b>						
Quadris F ***	-	-	4 - 6 ml	90	LH	VHH

\*\* Apply directly over the seed pieces in furrow as a 15 - 20 cm band prior to row closure. Apply in a minimum of 30 L of water per ha. To reduce the potential of pink rot resistance if Ridomil has been applied in-furrow, do not apply Ridomil as a foliar spray.

\*\*\* Apply as an in furrow spray in 50 - 140 L of water per ha at planting. Mount the spray nozzle so the spray is directed into the furrow as a 15 - 20 cm band just before the seed is covered.



# HERBICIDES

SEE NOTES AND PRODUCT LABELS  
FOR DETAILS ON HERBICIDES

\*Weed Control Rating

E - Excellent  
G - Good  
F - Fair  
P - Poor

	Chemical Name	Product Name (s)	Formulation	Product/ha	Weed Control Rating															Acute Hazard rating	Reentry Time (hrs)				
					annual broad leaves					annual grasses			Perennials					Potato tolerance							
					chickweed	hempenettle	lambquarters	mustard family	pigweeds	ragweeds	smartweed family	wild buckwheat	wild radish	barnyard grass	foxtail	crabgrass	quackgrass		Canada thistle			low thistle	goldenrod	field mint	
BEFORE  PLANTING	EPTC	Eptam 8E	EC	4.25 - 8.5 L/ha	F	-	F	P	F	F	F	P	P	P	P	G	P	F	-	-	F	VLH	12		
	glyphosate	Roundup Weathermax / Ultra 2	SN	0.5 -2.33 L	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	G	P	F	+	+	P	VLH	12	
		Touchdown iQ	SN	0.75 -3.5 L	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	G	P	F	+	+	P	VLH		
		Roundup Weathermax / Ultra 2	SN	1.67 - 4.67 L	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	F	F	F	+	+	P	VLH		
		Touchdown iQ	SN	2.5 - 7.0 L	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	F	F	F	+	+	P	VLH	12	
	glyphosate + an approved surfactant	Roundup Weathermax / Ultra 2 or Touchdown iQ + an approved surfactant	SN	As per label when using high water volumes as per surfactant label	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	F	P	F	+	+	P	-	-		
s-metolachlor		Dual Magnum (915g/L)	EC	1.25-1.75L/ha	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	G	G	G	P	-	P	P	P	G	VLH	24	
PLANTING  TO EMERGENCE	linuron	Lorox L (480g/L) or Linuron 480 FL (480g/L)	SU	2.3 - 4.6L/ha	G	G	E	E	G	G	E	E	F	F	F	F	P	-	P	P	P	F	VLH	24	
		Lorox (50%)DF	DF	2.2 - 4.3 kg/ha																					
		Linuron 400FL(400g/L)	SU	2.5 - 5.2 L/ha																					
	Linuron + s-metolachlor	Lorox L (480 g/L) or Lorox DF (50%) + Dual II Magnum	SU DF EC	1.8 - 2.3 L/ha 1.75 - 2.25 kg/ha + 1.25 - 1.75 L/ha	G	G	E	E	E	G	E	G	G	E	E	E	P	P	P	P	P	E	LH	-	
		metribuzin	Sencor 75DF	DF	0.55 - 1.5 kg/ha	G	E	E	E	E	E	G	E	G	G	G	P	-	P	-	P	G	VLH	12	
			Sencor Solupak 75 DF	DF	0.55 - 1.5 kg/ha																				
	Sencor 480F		SU	0.84 - 2.2 L/ha																					
	metribuzin + s-metolachlor	Sencor 75DF	DF	0.75 - 1.5 kg/ha or	G	E	E	E	E	E	G	E	G	G	P	-	P	-	P	G	LH	-			
		Sencor 480 F +Dual II Magnum	SU EC	1.1 - 2.25 L/ha + 1.25 - 1.75 L/ha																					
		metribuzin + linuron	Sencor 75DF	DF	0.55 - 1.1 kg/ha	G	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	G	G	P	-	P	-	P	G	VLH	-		
or Sencor Solupak 75DF	DF		0.55 - 1.1 kg/ha																						
or Sencor 480F	SU		0.85 - 1.75 L/ha +																						
+ linuron 480	SU		1.6 - 3.75 L/ha																						
BEFORE EMERGENCE (GROUND CRACK)	metribuzin	Sencor 75DF	DF	0.55 - 1.5 kg/ha	G	E	E	E	E	E	G	G	G	-	-	F	-	P	-	-	G	VLH	12		
		Sencor Solupak 75DF	DF	0.55 - 1.5 kg/ha																					
		Sencor 480F	SU	0.85 - 2.25 L/ha																					
	paraquat	Gramoxone (200 g/L)	SN	2.8 - 4.25L/ha	+	F	G	G	G	-	F	F	F	P	-	G	P	F	-	F	G	LH	24		
		metribuzin + paraquat	Sencor 75DF	DF	0.75 - 1.1 kg/ha	G	E	E	E	E	E	E	G	G	G	G	-	F	-	F	G	VLH	-		
	Sencor Solupak 75DF or Sencor 480F + Gramoxone		DF SU SN	0.75 - 1.1 kg/ha 1.1 - 1.75 L/ha + 2.75 L/ha																					
	glufosinate ammonium		Ignite	SN	2.7 - 5.0 L/ha	+	E	E	E	E	E	E	F	E	E	E	-	-	-	-	F	G	VLH	12	
		glufosinate ammonium + metribuzin	Ignite	SN	2.7 - 5.0 L/ha	+	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	-	-	-	-	F	G	VLH	12	
glyphosate	Roundup Weathermax / Ultra 2 #		SN	0.5 - 2.33 L	G	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	G	-	-	+	+	F	VLH	12		
	Roundup Weathermax / Ultra 2 #	SN	1.67 -4.67 L	G	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	-	-	E	G	F	VLH	12			

## LEGEND

\* A dash (-) in the weed control rating indicates lack of information. Do not use a herbicide more than once or apply an additional herbicide during the growing season unless split or combination treatments are registered. A plus (+) in the weed control rating indicates weeds will be controlled if emerged.

\*\* Do not tank mix with other herbicides

\*\*\* Do not use Venture L within 90 days of harvest.

\*\*\* Do not use Poast within 80 days of harvest

\*\*\* Do not use Select within 60 days of harvest.

\*\*\* Do not use Prism within 30 days of harvest

# Apply after weeds emerged but before potatoes emerge.

# HERBICIDES (pg 2)

SEE NOTES AND PRODUCT LABELS FOR DETAILS ON HERBICIDES

## \*Weed Control Rating

E - Excellent  
G - Good  
F - Fair  
P - Poor

	Chemical Name	Product Name (s)	Formulation	Product/ha	Weed Control Rating																Potato tolerance	Acute Hazard rating Mammals	Reentry Time (hrs)	
					annual broad leaves										annual grasses		Perennials							
					chickweed	hempenettle	lambquarters	mustard family	pigweeds	ragweeds	smartweed fami	wild buckwheat	wild radish	barnyard grass	foxtail	crabgrass	quackgrass	Canada thistle	sow thistle	goldenrod				field mint
<b>SOON AFTER EMERGENCE</b> CHECK NOTES FOR PRECAUTIONS	metribuzin	Sencor 75DF Sencor Solupak 75DF Sencor 480F	DF DF SU	0.55 - 1.5 kg/ha 0.55 - 1.5 kg/ha 1.2 - 2.2 L/ha	G	E	E	E	E	E	E	G	E	G	-	-	F	-	P			F	VLH	12
	paraquat	Gramoxone (200g/L)	SN	2.8 - 4.25 L/ha	+	F	G	G	G	-	F	F	F	F	-	-	G	-	F	-	F	F	LH	24
<b>POST-EMERGENCE</b>	clethodim (annual grass 2 -6 leaf)	Arrow/X-Factor***	EC + SURF	0.19 L/ha + 0.5% v/v	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	E	E	E	F	P	P	P	P	E	VLH	24
	clethodim (quackgrass 3-5 leaf)	Arrow/X-Factor***	EC + SURF	0.38 L/ha + 1.0% v/v	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	E	E	E	E	P	P	P	P	E	VLH	24
	clethodim (annual grass 2 -6 leaf)	Select/Amigo***	EC + SURF	0.19 L/ha + 0.5% v/v	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	E	E	E	F	P	P	P	P	E	VLH	24
	clethodim (quackgrass 3-5 leaf)	Select/Amigo***	EC + SURF	0.38 L/ha + 1.0% v/v	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	E	E	E	E	P	P	P	P	E	VLH	24
	fenoxaprop-p-ethyl	Excel Super **, ***	EC	0.67 L/ha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	E	E	E	P	P	P	P	P	E	VLH	24
	fluzifop-p-butyl (Annual Grass 2-5 leaf)	Venture L ***	EC	1.0L/ha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	E	E	G	F	P	P	P	P	E	VLH	24
	fluzifop-p-butyl Quackgrass(3-5 leaf)	Venture L ***	EC	2.0 L/ha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	E	E	G	E	P	P	P	P	E	VLH	24
	rimsulfuron + Surf	Prism*** + Surf	DF + SURF	60 g/ha + 2L/1000L	G	-	F	G	G	-	-	-	E	E	E	E	G	-	-	E	-	G	LH	4
	sethoxydim + Merge or Assist (Annual Grasses 2-5 leaf)	Poast Ultra***+ Merge or Assist	EC Surf Surf	0.47 L/ha+ 1 L/ha 1 L/ha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	E	E	E	P	P	P	P	P	E	VLH	12
	sethoxydim + Merge or Assist (wild oats and volunteer cereals)	Poast Ultra***+ Merge or Assist	EC Surf Surf	0.32 L/ha + 1 L/ha 1L/ha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	E	E	E	F	P	P	P	P	E	VLH	12
sethoxydim + Merge or Assist (Quackgrass 1-3 Leaf)	Poast Ultra***+ Merge or Assist	EC Surf Surf	1.1 L/ha + 1 - 2 L/ha 1-2 L/ha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	E	E	E	E	P	P	P	P	E	VLH	12	
<b>UP TO 60 DAYS BEFORE HARVEST</b>	EPTC at lay-by	Eptam 8E	EC	4.2 - 5.6 L/ha	F	-	G	P	F	F	F	P	P	G	G	G	F	P	P	-	-	E	VLH	12

### LEGEND

- \* A dash (-) in the weed control rating indicates lack of information. Do not use a herbicide more than once or apply an additional herbicide during the growing season unless split or combination treatments are registered. A plus (+) in the weed control rating indicates weeds will be controlled if emerged.
- \*\* Do not tank mix with other herbicides
- \*\*\* Do not use Venture L within 90 days of harvest.
- \*\*\* Do not use Poast within 80 days of harvest
- \*\*\* Do not use Excel within 35 days of harvest
- \*\*\* Do not use Arrow within 60 days of harvest.
- \*\*\* Do not use Select within 60 days of harvest
- \*\*\* Do not use Prism within 30 days of harvest
- # Apply after weeds emerged but before potatoes emerge.

**NOTE: FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND CAUTIONS ON HERBICIDE USE, REFER TO "Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food**

- Guide to Weed Control," Publication 75 and product labels.

# NOTES ON HERBICIDES

All herbicides are known by a chemical name. Agricultural chemical companies use trade names for their products, but, by law, they must include on the label the accepted chemical name for the herbicide and the actual amount of that herbicide in the product. Supply companies sell products with different concentrations for the same herbicide and over the years some have changed the concentration of active herbicide in a product. Suggested rates in these notes specify the amount of herbicide product required per hectare.

**CLETHODIM** sold as **SELECT** or **ARROW** contains 240 g/L of clethodim. **SELECT** should be used at all times in a tank-mix with the adjuvant **AMIGO**. **ARROW** should be used at all times in a tank-mix with the adjuvant **X-FACTOR**. Clethodim is a systemic postemergence herbicide with uptake primarily through the leaves. Potatoes are tolerant to clethodim at all growth stages. Thorough coverage of the leaf foliage is necessary for consistent grass control. Do not apply if rainfall is expected within 1 hour of application. The time for complete control is normally 7 to 21 days depending on growing conditions and crop competition. Apply Select or Arrow when the annual grasses are in the 2 to 5 leaf stage and for optimum control when quackgrass is in the 3 to 5 leaf stage.

**EPTC**, sold as **Eptam 8E**, contains 800 g emulsifiable concentrate (EC) of EPTC per litre. It is applied under low pressure 200 kPa in 110-340 litres of water per hectare. Also available in granular formulations, it is used for potatoes as a pre-planting, pre-emergence or post-emergence treatment for many weeds, including annual grasses, quackgrass and nutsedge. A few broadleaf weeds, such as wild radish and wild mustard are not controlled. For control of annual grasses apply and incorporate EPTC either pre-planting or at lay-by. For control of dense stands of nutsedge and quackgrass apply and incorporate EPTC pre-planting. The underground quackgrass rhizomes must be cut up thoroughly so that four or less nodes remain on a stem. This is best done with discs set to cut 15 to 20 cm deep.

EPTC must be incorporated into the soil immediately to prevent loss of the herbicide. Once trapped into the soil, the vapour which forms when EPTC comes into contact with moisture acts to destroy germinating weed seeds and quackgrass rhizomes if the rhizomes are cut into short lengths of 7.5 cm or less. The soil must be in good tilth and have a dry surface. EPTC sprayed on wet soils vaporizes quickly into the air and is lost. It is less active in cold soils than in warm soils. It is difficult to incorporate into stoney soil. Whenever possible, application and incorporation should be done in the same operation

EPTC is incorporated using power driven cultivation equipment set to cut to a depth of 5 to 8 cm, or tandem discs set to cut to a depth of 10 to 15 cm, operated at 6.4 to 9.7 kilometres per hour, or a Danish type cultivator, with tines set on 15 to 20 cm centers, set 10 cm deep, operated at 10 to 13 km/hr. and followed by a spike tooth harrow or some other leveling device which extends beyond the ends of the discs or cultivator.

An overspray with a pre-emergence or post-emergence herbicide to control germinating annual broadleaf weeds is usually required to control some weeds tolerant to EPTC.

**FENOXAPROP ETHYL**, sold as **Excel Super** contains 80.5 g of fenoxaprop-p-ethyl per litre of Excel Super.

Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl is applied post-emergence to the potatoes for control of annual grasses in the 1 to 6 leaf stage. It will control green and yellow foxtail, barnyard grass, crabgrass, old witch grass, fall panicum and volunteer corn. Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl does not control broadleaf weeds, sedges, quackgrass or other perennial grasses. Second flushes of annual grasses will not be controlled since fenoxaprop-p-ethyl is not residual.

Apply Excel Super in at least 100 litres of water per hectare. Thorough coverage of the foliage is essential for effective grass control. Application through flat fan nozzles at a 45 degree angle forward will result in the best spray coverage. Do not apply if rain is expected within 1 hour of application.

As fenoxaprop-p-ethyl controls only annual grass weeds, it is important to control broadleaf weeds with another herbicide. A time interval of four days before or after fenoxaprop-p-ethyl application is required before any other pesticide is applied.

**FLUAZIFOP-P-BUTYL**, sold as **Venture L** contains 125 g fluazifop-p-butyl per litre. It is applied post-emergence to the potatoes and weeds and will give control of many annual grasses and also quackgrass. It does not control broadleaf weeds or sedges such as nutsedge. Growth of grasses stops soon after application but destruction of the whole plant may take several weeks. For annual grass control, apply when the annual grasses have 2-5 leaves. For quackgrass control, apply when the quackgrass has 3 to 5 leaves on each shoot. Do not apply if rainfall is expected within 2 hours of application.

**GLUFOSINATE AMMONIUM** is the active chemical in **IGNITE**. **DO NOT USE ON POTATOES GROWN FOR SEED**. Apply **glufosinate ammonium** in at least 110 litres of water per hectare. Application of the spray at a 45° angle forward will result in better coverage. Leave a 15 M buffer between edge of field and environmentally sensitive areas. **DO NOT** spray when winds exceed 16 km/hr when using open boom sprayers. Apply **IGNITE** at no later than ground crack. Only emerged weeds will be controlled with **IGNITE**. For residual control of annual weeds, **IGNITE** may be tank mixed with **SENCOR**. Do not apply if rainfall is expected within 4 hours.

**GLYPHOSATE**, sold as **Roundup Weathermax** or **Roundup Ultra 2** containing 540 g of acid equivalent of glyphosate per litre present as potassium salt, or **TOUCHDOWN iQ** containing 360 g of acid equivalent of glyphosate per litre present as diammonium salt, for perennial weed control prior to planting potatoes. Apply glyphosate in the spring or fall for quack (couch) grass control. The quackgrass must be at least 20 cm in height (3 to 4 leaf stage). Tillage prior to application will reduce control of quackgrass.

Weed control with glyphosate is reduced if dirty water is used for application. Where tillage is desired, delay for 5 to 7 days after application. Glyphosate has no soil activity. Therefore, it will not injure crops planted in the treated area. Roundup Weathermax or Roundup Ultra, when used after weed emergence but before ground crack and potato emergence will control emerged weeds. Emerged potato plants will be injured and reduced yield may result.

**LINURON\*** sold as **Lorox L** or **Linuron 480 FL** containing 480 g Linuron per litre or **Linuron 400 FL** with 400 g/L linuron, or **Lorox DF** containing 50% linuron. Apply linuron before potato sprouts emerge, never on the sprouts.

Abnormally heavy rainfall following application may cause crop injury. However, moisture is needed for good weed control action. Potato sets should be 5 cm below the treated soil.

The high rate usually controls annual grasses such as barnyard grass. Do not use on sand or coarse textured soils low in organic matter. Use the higher rate on clay.

Linuron formulated as soluble granular (DF) requires constant agitation to keep it in suspension.

**METRIBUZIN** sold as **Sencor Solupak 75DF**, and **Sencor DF** (dry flowable) 75% metribuzin, **Sencor 480F**, a liquid, contains 480 g/L. Metribuzin is used pre-emergence to potatoes. The higher rate is usually required to control annual grasses and dense weed infestations. Also, the higher rate will retard the growth of quackgrass (use the lower rate for broadleaf weed control only). Moisture is needed shortly after a pre-emergence application for better weed control.

Do not use on Belleisle, Tobique, Sante or Tolaas cultivars. Use only pre-emergence on Shepody cultivars. Do not use on muck soil. Fall-seeded cover crops and certain vegetables such as cole crops, seeded the following spring are likely to be injured. Avoid overlaps that will increase dosages above the recommended. Read the manufacturer's label.

**PRE-EMERGENCE APPLICATION (PLANTING TO GROUND CRACK) OF METRIBUZIN IS PREFERRED.** However, where it is not possible to spray before crop emergence, metribuzin can be applied early post-emergence before weeds are 4 cm high and before first emerged potato tops are 7.5 cm high. This treatment may cause temporary yellowing and/or leaf burn, especially when the crop is under the stress of poor growing conditions such as cool, wet, cloudy weather. Under Atlantic Canada conditions, a few early post-emergence applications have occasionally reduced vine growth sufficiently to retard bulking and possibly to reduce yield. However, under these situations, the use of metribuzin early post-emergence to potatoes could be better than abandoning the crop to weeds such as barnyard grass which are difficult to control by cultivation.

Some of the limitations on early post-emergence applications are as follows:

- a) Do not use when plants are under stress, such as cool, wet, cloudy weather or very dry soil conditions.
- b) If insufficient metribuzin was used pre-emergence, it may be necessary to apply an additional early post-emergence treatment to control annual grass. In one season, do not apply more than a total of 1.1 kg active metribuzin per hectare.
- c) Weed control with early post-emergence application is most effective when spray is applied before weeds are 4 cm high.
- d) Do not apply metribuzin early post-emergence on Shepody, Tobique, Belleisle, Sante, Tolaas, red-skinned varieties or potatoes grown for early market.
- e) Superior and Norchip are mid-season varieties which appear to be sensitive to metribuzin applied post-emergence.

**PARAQUAT**, sold as **Gramoxone** containing 200 g paraquat per litre kills weeds on contact with the foliage. Apply in 280 to 560 litres of water per hectare to emerged weeds including quackgrass. It can be used postemergence on potatoes up until the stems are 5 cm high (one week after ground crack), except Russet Burbank. Do not apply postemergence to potatoes in the evening, or on cloudy days, or when the plants are under moisture shortage. Temporary chlorosis (loss of leaf colour) of potato leaves will occur.

Application of paraquat for emergency control of quackgrass and emerged annual grass may be made when shoots are up to 10 cm high (not to Russet Burbank) but potato leaf chlorosis may be more severe and yield could be reduced. Late application should only be considered when quackgrass or annual grasses threaten the crop.

Use clear water for applying paraquat as it is deactivated by clay or organic particles.

Paraquat is inactivated on contact with the soil so there is no residual action in the soil. If new weed growth appears, it will be necessary to cultivate or use a post-emergence herbicide. Usually, the lay-by cultivation (hilling) will be sufficient. For residual control of annual broadleaf weeds and annual grasses, tank mix paraquat and metribuzin or tank mix paraquat and linuron or monolinuron. Use the lower rate of linuron, or monolinuron on lighter soils and the higher rate on heavier soils with high organic matter. Apply the tank mix before the potatoes emerge.

**RIMSULFURON** sold as **PRISM** containing 25 % rimsulfuron, is a dry flowable formulation in water soluble bags. It is applied in a minimum of 100 l/ha of water and must be used within 24 hours as the herbicide will degrade in acidic or highly alkaline water. It must be applied with a non-ionic surfactant as recommended on the label. Mix **Prism** with at least one quarter of the water first and add the surfactant after the herbicide is thoroughly mixed. **Prism** is applied as a post-emergence treatment to control annual grasses in the 1 to 6 leaf stage and quackgrass in the 3 to 6 leaf stage. Control of some broad-leaf weeds is also obtained. Do not apply if rainfall expected within 2 hours of application.

**SETHOXYDIM**, sold as **Poast Ultra** contains 450 g of sethoxydim per litre. Sethoxydim is a postemergence, contact and systemic herbicide for control of certain grasses and uptake is primarily through leaves. Thorough coverage of the foliage is necessary for consistent grass control. Complete annual grass destruction takes 7 to 21 days depending on growing conditions and crop competition. Destruction of quackgrass may take 6 to 8 weeks.

Application is made at the 1 to 6 leaf stage of annual grasses and at the 3 leaf stage of quackgrass. A cultivation no sooner than 7 days after application of sethoxydim will improve grass control. Best results are obtained in water volumes of 50 to 200 litres per hectare. Do not use flood jet or hollow cone nozzles with this herbicide as level of grass control will be reduced. See product label of **Poast Ultra** for information on rate of application and mixes with surfactants **Merge** and **Assist**. Surfactants are required to be used with **Poast Ultra**. This herbicide does not control broadleaf weeds. Use an appropriate pre-emergence herbicide to control broadleaf weeds. Do not apply if rainfall is expected within 1 hour of application.

**S-METOLACHLOR**, sold as **Dual II Magnum** containing 915 g/L emulsified concentrate (**EC**). It controls large and smooth crabgrass, witch grass, barnyard grass, fall panicum, green and yellow foxtail, yellow nutsedge, American nightshade and eastern black nightshade. For control of yellow nutsedge apply pre-plant incorporated (ppi) (see label) or for annual grasses either ppi or pre-emergence. Use the higher rate wherever annual grasses or yellow nutsedge predominates or densities of weeds are expected to be high. Do not apply to potatoes at ground crack or if potatoes have emerged. Rainfall within 10 hours is required for maximum activity of the pre-emergence application. Residual activity will normally be retained for 10 - 14 weeks. Winter cereals may be planted 4 - 5 months after s-metolachlor application. See the product label for registered tank mix combinations. Do not use s-metolachlor on muck soils or coarse textured soils low in organic matter. Do not use on the variety Superior.



**ATTENTION!!!!**

**WEAR** personal protective equipment (**PPE**) found on the pesticide label when mixing, loading and applying to reduce your pesticide exposure. PPE is important to decrease potential immediate and long term risk.

# Insecticides

Please see insecticide notes and /or your Extension Specialist.

S - Spray  
B - Band

I - In Furrow  
BR - Broadcast

PL - Apply at Planting  
ST - Seed Treatment  
\* - Registered  
-- Information not available

Chemical or Biological	Product	Formulation	Product/ha	Days to Harvest	GREEN PEACH APHID	COMMON POTATO APHID	BUCKTHORN APHID	COLORADO POTATO BEETLE	FLEA BEETLE	WIREWORMS	EUROPEAN CORN BORER	TARNISHED PLANT BUG	LEAFHOPPERS	ACUTE HAZARD RATING				Re-entry time	
														MAMMALS					
														Oral	Inhalation	Dermal	Fish		
<b>Benzoylphenyl</b>																			
<b>Novaluron</b>	Rimon 10 EC	EC	410 - 820 ml	14				*			*			S	VLH	VLH	VLH	MH	12 hours
<b>Carbamate</b>																			
carbaryl	SEVIN 50WP	WP	1.1-4.5 kg	7				*	*		*	*	*	S	LH		VLH	VHH	24 hours
	SEVIN SL PLUS	SU	1.25-6.4 L	7				*	*		*	*	*	S					
	SEVIN XLR	SU	1.25-6.4 L	7				*	*		*	*	*	S					
carbofuran	FURADAN 480F	SU	0.55-1.1 L	7				*	*		*	*	*	S	EH		VLH	MH	48 hours
methomyl	LANNATE SP	SP	0.54 kg	3	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	S	VHH	MH	VLH	MH	24 hours
	LANNATE L	EC	2.25 L	3	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	S					
oxamyl	VYDATE L	EC	2.3-3.0 L	7	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	S	EH	EH	LH	MH	24 hours
pirimicarb	PIRIMOR 50DF	DF	0.425-0.55 kg	7	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	S	LH		LH	LH	24 hours
<b>Chlorinated hydrocarbon</b>																			
endosulfan	THIODAN 4EC	EC	1.5 - 2 L	1	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	S	MH	VLH	VHH	EH	48 hours
	THIODAN 50WP	WP	1.0 - 1.5 kg	1	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	S					
	THIONEX 50WP	WP	1.1 - 1.75 kg	1	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	S					
	THIONEX EC	EC	1.5 - 2 L	1	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	S					
	ENDOSULFAN 50W	WP	1.0 - 1.5 kg	1	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	S					
	ENDOSULFAN 400 EC	EC	1.5 - 2 L	1	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	S					
methoxychlor	MARLATE 50WP	WP	2.5 kg	7				*	*		*	*	*	S	VLH		VLH	EH	24 hours
	MINTOX	EC	22-63 L	7	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	S					
	METHOXYCHLOR 50W	WP	1.7-5.0 kg	7				*	*		*	*	*	S					
	METHOXYCHLOR 240	EC	3.5-9.5 L	7				*	*		*	*	*	S					
<b>Chloronicotinyl</b>																			
acetamiprid	ASSAIL 70 WP	WP	0.4 - .86 kg	7	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	S	VLH	VLH	VLH	LH	12 hours
imidacloprid *	ADMIRE 240F	FLOW	0.85-1.3 L	PL	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	PL/I	VLH	VLH	VLH	LH	
	ADMIRE 240F	FLOW	26-39 ml / 100 kg of seed	PL	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	ST	VLH	VLH	VLH	LH	
	ADMIRE 240F	FLOW	0.2 L	7	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	S					24 hours
	ALIAS 240 SC	SC	0.85-1.3 L	PL	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	PL/I	VLH	VLH	VLH	LH	
	ALIAS 240 SC	SC	26-39 ml / 100 kg of seed	PL	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	ST	VLH	VLH	VLH	LH	
	ALIAS 240 SC	SC	0.2 L	7	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	S					24 hours
thiamethoxam	ACTARA 240 SC	SC	.378 - .489 ml		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	PL/I	VLH	VLH	VLH	LH	12 hours
	ACTARA 25 WG	WG	0.105 kg	7	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	S	VLH	VLH	VLH	LH	12 hours
<b>Naturalyte</b>																			
spinosad	SUCCESS 480	SC	83-166 ml	7				*	*		*	*	*	S	VLH	VLH	VLH	LH	12 hours
	ENTRUST 80 W	WP	0.5 - 1 kg	7				*	*		*	*	*	S					
<b>Organophosphate</b>																			
chlorpyrifos	LORSBAN 4E	EC	1.0 L	7				*	*		*	*	*	S	LH		LH	EH	24 hours
	LORSBAN 50W	WP	1.125-2.25 kg	7				*	*		*	*	*	S					
	PYRIFOS 15 G	G	11.2 kg	PL				*	*		*	*	*	PL/I	LH		LH	EH	24 hours
	PYRINEX 480EC	EC	1.0 L	7				*	*		*	*	*	S					
diazinon	DIAZINON 50EC	EC	1.1 L	14	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	S					
	DIAZINON 500EC	EC	1.1 L	14	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	S					
	DIAZINON 50W	WP	1.1 kg	14	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	S					

Because of Colorado Potato Beetle resistance to insecticides and to prevent the development of resistance in other pests, AVOID REPEAT APPLICATIONS OF INSECTICIDES FROM THE SAME CHEMICAL GROUP.

\* To avoid development of Colorado Potato Beetle resistance, do not use Admire, Assail, Alias or Actara as a foliar spray if Admire, Alias or Actara in-furrow or seed treatment has been used.

# Insecticides (pg2)

Please see insecticide notes and /or your Extension Specialist.

S - Spray  
B - Band

I - In Furrow  
BR - Broadcast

PL - Apply at Planting  
ST - Seed Treatment  
\* - Registered  
-- Information not available

GREEN PEACH APHID	COMMON POTATO APHID	BUCKTHORN APHID	COLORADO POTATO BEETLE	FLEA BEETLE	WIREWORMS	EUROPEAN CORN BORER	TARNISHED PLANT BUG	LEAFHOPPERS	APPLICATION METHOD
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Chemical or Biological	Product	Formulation	Product/ha	Days to Harvest	GREEN PEACH APHID	COMMON POTATO APHID	BUCKTHORN APHID	COLORADO POTATO BEETLE	FLEA BEETLE	WIREWORMS	EUROPEAN CORN BORER	TARNISHED PLANT BUG	LEAFHOPPERS	APPLICATION METHOD	ACUTE HAZARD RATING				Re-entry time									
															MAMMALS													
															Oral	Inhalation	Dermal	Fish										
<b>Organophosphates cont...</b>																												
dimethoate	CYGON 480EC	EC	0.55-1 L	7	*	*	*						*	S														
	DIMETHOATE PLUS	EC	0.7 L	7	*	*	*						*	S														
	DIMETHOATE 480EC	EC	0.55-1.1 L	7	*	*	*						*	S														
	LAGON 480E	EC	0.55-1.1 L	7	*	*	*						*	S														
malathion	MALATHION 50EC	EC	1.5-2.25 L	3	*	*	*						*	S														
	MALATHION 25W	WP	2.75-4.25 kg	3	*	*	*	*					*	S														
	MALATHION 500E	EC	1.5-2.25 L	3	*	*	*	*					*	S														
	MALATHION 85E	EC	1.0 L	3	*	*	*	*					*	S														
methamidophos	MONITOR 480 L	SN	1.75-2.25 L	14	*	*	*	*	*			*	S	MH	VLH	VHH	MH		48 hours									
naled	DIBROM	EC	1.1 L	4				*	*			*	S	LH	VLH	LH	VHH		24 hours									
phorate	THIMET 15G	GR	15.4-23.6 kg	PL	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	B/I	VHH		LH	EH		24 hours									
phosmet	IMIDAN 50WP	WP	2.25 kg	7	*	*		*	*			*	S	LH		VLH	VHH		24 hours									
<b>Pyridine Azomethine</b>																												
pymetrozine	Fulfill 50 WG	WG	193 g +Surf	14	*	*	*						S	VLH	VLH	VLH	LH		12 hours									
<b>Synthetic pyrethroid</b>																												
cypermethrin	RIPCORD 400	EC	0.063-0.125 L	7				*	*			*	S	LH	VLH	VLH	VHH		24 hours									
	CYMBUSH 250	EC	0.14-0.2 L	7				*	*			*	S															
deltamethrin	DECIS 5EC	EC	0.1-0.25 L	1		*	*	*	*		*	S	LH	LH	VLH	VHH		24 hours										
cyhalothrin-lambda	MATADOR 120EC	EC	0.083-0.125 L	7				*	*		*	S	MH	VLH	LH	VHH		24 hours										
permethrin	POUNCE	EC	0.19-0.25 L	1				*	*		*	S	LH	VLH	VLH	VHH		24 hours										
	BIO-ENVIRONMENTAL PERMETHRIN	SC	0.185 L	1				*	*		*	S																
<b>Botanical</b>																												
Rotenone	ROTENONE DUST	DU	-	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	D	LH		-	VHH		24 hours									
	LIQUID ROTENONE ORGANIC INSECTICIDE	SC	-	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	S			-												
	ORGANIC INSECTICIDE WP	WP	-	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	S			-												
<b>Bacteria</b>																												
Bacillus thuringiensis tenebrionis	NOVODOR	FC	4-8 L	0				*					S	VLH	VLH	VLH	VLH		when dry									

Because of Colorado Potato Beetle resistance to insecticides and to prevent the development of resistance in other pests, AVOID REPEAT APPLICATIONS OF INSECTICIDES FROM THE SAME CHEMICAL GROUP.

# NOTES ON INSECTICIDES

Many of the insecticides used on potatoes are highly poisonous to man, animals, fish and beneficial insects. Poisoning of the applicator can occur by swallowing, inhaling or by skin contact. FOLLOW ALL PRECAUTIONS STATED ON THE PRODUCT LABEL. It is against the law not to comply with the label instructions of a pesticide under the Pest Control Products Act of Canada. Contamination of fisheries waters by pesticides is also against the law under the Fisheries Act of Canada.

## Benzoylphenyl

**Rimon** is an insect growth regulator and is effective against Colorado potato beetle and European corn borer (ECB). Its primary mode of action is by disrupting cuticle formation and deposition occurring when insects change from one developmental stage to another resulting in death at molting. Rimon has no effect on adult stages of insects. Scout for ECB to monitor egg laying and egg hatch to determine application timing.

This product may be toxic to bee colonies exposed to direct treatment, drift or residues on flowering crops or weeds.

## Carbamates

Non systemic carbamates generally remain effective for 7 - 10 days.

**Carbaryl** has low toxicity to man and animals but is highly toxic to bees. It is effective against beetles for 3-4 days under favourable conditions (the XLR formulation may be wash-off resistant for as much as 7 - 10 days). It does not control aphids. Repeated applications usually cause an increase in aphid populations, since it kills aphid predators.

**Carbofuran** is highly toxic to humans. Foliar applications are effective against beetles through contact action. Carbofuran does not control aphids. Applications of Furadan usually result in an increase in aphid populations, since it kills aphid predators.

**Methomyl** has low toxicity to man and animals but is highly toxic to bees. Foliar applications are effective against aphids and flea beetles through contact and some systemic action. Effective insect control lasts less than 7 days.

**Oxamyl** has moderate toxicity to humans. It is effective against the beetles and the aphids through contact and systemic action.

**Pirimicarb** has low toxicity to humans. It is very effective any time against aphids, acting through contact and vapour action.

## Chlorinated hydrocarbons

**Endosulfan** is moderately toxic to humans. It is effective against beetles and the buckthorn aphid. Low temperatures decrease its effectiveness, especially against the buckthorn aphid.

**Methoxychlor** has low toxicity to humans and animals but is highly toxic to fish and bees. It is effective against aphids, Colorado potato beetles and potato flea beetles through contact action.

## Chloronicotinylns

Nicotinylns affect the nervous system of insects by blocking a specific type of receptor on the post-synapse.

**Acetamiprid** is effective against the Colorado potato beetle and aphids.

**Imidacloprid** is effective against the Colorado potato beetle, the flea beetle and aphids. Both products have low toxicity to humans and animals but when used as a foliar spray are highly toxic to bees.

**Thiamethoxam** is a subclass of the chloronicotinylns family. It is effective against the Colorado potato beetle, aphids and leafhoppers. Like other products in this chemical group it has low toxicity to humans and animals and when used as a foliar spray is highly toxic to bees

## Naturalyte

Unique mode of action associated with insect nervous system and acts through contact and ingestion. It is not systemic in the plant.

**Spinosad** is effective against Colorado potato beetle and European Corn Borer. It has very low toxicity to humans, animals and beneficial insects but highly toxic to bees. Maximum application per season is 249 ml/ha. Target Colorado potato beetle at egg hatch and small larval stages.

## Organophosphates

Non-systemic organophosphates remain effective for 7-14 days.

**Chlorpyrifos** has low toxicity to humans. It works through contact, ingestion and vapour action against the beetles. It does not control aphids. Pyrifos 15 G applied in furrow at planting time is only registered for wireworm control.

**Diazinon** has low toxicity to human and animals but is highly toxic to bees. It works through contact, systemic and ingestion action against aphids, Colorado potato beetles, and potato flea beetles.

**Dimethoate** has low toxicity to humans. It is effective against the potato and the buckthorn aphids by contact and systemic action.

**Malathion** has low toxicity to man and animals but is highly toxic to bees. It is registered for use against aphids and, most formulations, the Colorado potato beetle.



**Methamidophos** is highly toxic to humans. It is effective against both species of beetles and all three species of aphids by contact and local systemic action. It will control large populations of aphids late in the season. It provides a quick, initial knockdown as well as residual control.

**Naled** is moderately toxic to humans. It is a fast acting insecticide that gives good control of the beetle. Do not apply above 32°C.

**Phorate** is highly toxic to humans. It is effective against all pests. It does not persist long enough to control the second peak of flea beetles and its control of aphids is variable.

**Phosmet** has low toxicity to humans. It is a contact and stomach poison that is effective against the beetles.

## Pyridine Azomethines

Pymethroline mode of action is of a neural inhibition of feeding behavior.

**Pymetrozine** is very selective for activity against the Green Peach, Potato, Foxglove and Buckthorn aphid. Aphids stop feeding after exposure by contact or ingestion. Aphids do not feed again and subsequently die after several days due to starvation or desiccation. A reduced risk product for humans and animals. Thorough spray coverage of plant foliage is essential for optimum control. The use of an adjuvant such as Agrol 90, Agsurf, LI 700 or Sylgard 309 is recommended to improve the performance of Fulfill under drought stress conditions.

## Synthetic Pyrethroids

In contrast to carbamates and organophosphates the toxicity of pyrethroids decreases as temperature rises. Whenever possible synthetic pyrethroids should be applied at temperatures below 24°C. They are generally toxic to bees and other beneficial insects but most are of low mammalian toxicity. These insecticides are extremely toxic to fish, shellfish and aquatic organisms which are food for fish and waterfowl. Careless use can seriously harm sport and commercial fisheries and wildlife.

Although pyrethroids are generally poor potato aphicides, they may reduce probing by colonizing aphids which may protect the

plants from infestation and virus spread as long as the residual dose is sufficient, even if it is no longer lethal. Being virtually insoluble in water, they offer excellent resistance to leaching out during rain. They should not be used on muck soils.

Allow a minimum of 24 hours before evaluating the efficacy of a pyrethroid spray to permit enough time for the insects to return to the plant and feed some more after the knockdown effect.

**Cypermethrin** is effective against the Colorado potato beetles by contact and stomach action.

**Deltamethrin** is effective against the Colorado potato beetles as a contact and stomach poison. May be effective against the common potato aphid and the buckthorn aphid at higher rates.

**Cyhalothrin-lambda** is effective against Colorado potato beetles by contact and stomach action.

**Permethrin** is effective against the Colorado potato beetles. Thorough coverage of plants is important and the higher rate is required for heavy infestations. It is a contact and stomach poison.

## Bacteria

Some varieties of the bacterium *Bacillus thuringiensis* are active against the larvae of the Colorado potato beetle. For optimum results, apply early in the season against small actively feeding larvae. Repeat the application twice at intervals of 5-7 days or after a heavy rainfall. The bacteria are not fast acting. Larval death occurs only 1 - 5 days later but the larvae stop feeding after eating foliage sprayed with the bacteria. These products are not very effective against large larvae and will not kill adults and other insect species.

*Bacillus thuringiensis* (**Novodor**) is effective against the Colorado potato beetle larvae by stomach action. The higher rate is required for heavy infestations.

## Botanicals

**Rotenone** is prepared as ground up roots or extracts of the roots of plants from the genera *Derris* and *Lonchocarpus*. It is highly toxic to fish. It has moderate toxicity to mammals, except highly toxic to pigs. It is moderately effective against some species of aphids. Breaks down rapidly when exposed to light and air, thus good for use on crops close to harvest.

# INSECT CONTROL

The management of insect pests on potatoes continues to rely on synthetic insecticides but their continued usefulness can only be insured by the concurrent use of cultural and alternative control methods.

## Scouting

Monitor each field once or twice a week to identify the insect pests present and determine the relative abundance of their different life stages. Note the growth stage of the crop. Keep in mind that the previous crop, cropping practices and the type of vegetation surrounding the field affect the presence and the development of the insects. Information on the changes in the abundance of insect pests in your region can be obtained from a variety of pest forecasting and monitoring services offered by government extension specialists and private consultants.

Use all the information gathered to develop an insect control program for the season or to respond to a specific pest outbreak.

## Alternative Control Methods

A number of non-insecticidal control methods are now available. These methods are environmentally friendly and help prolong the effective life of insecticides if they are used consistently, year after year. These methods are most effective against the Colorado potato beetle but many will help reduce the abundance of other insects.

**Field rotation.** Rotate fields frequently and isolate fields whenever possible. This will delay field colonization by overwintered adults and reduces their abundance in the crop. Increasing the distance between last year's potato field and this year's potato field will increase the level of beetle control.

**Plastic-lined trenches.** Install trenches around potato fields adjacent to Colorado potato beetle overwintering sites or field planted to potatoes the previous year. On the average, trenches reduce the abundance of overwintered adult beetles on the crop by 50%. This will also reduce the number of egg masses in the potato field.

**Propane burner.** Very effective at reducing the abundance of overwintered adult Colorado potato beetles on short plants up to 4" in height. Also reduces the viability of egg masses. More than one pass per season may reduce yield.

## Insecticidal Control

Insecticide resistance is present in many populations of Colorado potato beetles in the Atlantic region. It is recommended that a few simple steps be followed to manage the problem with the Colorado potato beetle and prevent the development of insecticide resistance.

1. Reduce the number of insecticide applications by using alternative control methods.
2. Apply an insecticide only if the abundance of an insect pest has reached a level where it can cause an economic yield loss.
3. Rotate to an insecticide of a different chemical class after each application of a particular insecticide. In the case of the Colorado potato beetle, use an insecticide resistance test kit if one is available in your region, to help determine if your beetles are resistant to a particular insecticide.
4. Use the right nozzles on a recently calibrated sprayer to insure that the insecticide is applied to the target pest on the crop with minimal drift to the environment. Consider banding rather than treating the whole area.
5. Apply only at the recommended rate for the pest.
6. All insecticides listed in this guide will control some potato insect pests, however, differences in their respective modes of action, persistence, sensitivity to temperature and pest specificity must be considered when choosing a chemical.

# Foliar Fungicides

FUNGICIDE	PRODUCT RATE / HA			DAYS TO HARVEST	HAZARD RATING		AQUATIC BUFFER ZONE 10
	LATE BLIGHT	EARLY BLIGHT	BOTRYTIS (GRAY MOLD)		HUMANS	FISH	
<b>Azoxystrobin</b>							
Quadris F	0.8 L	0.5 - 0.8 L	-	1	VLH	VHH	
<b>Boscalid</b>							
Lance 70 WDG 1	0.175 - 0.315 kg + 1.2 - 2.4 L Bravo or 1.1 - 2.25 kg Polyram	0.175 - 0.315 kg	-	30	VLH	VHH	10- 15 M
<b>Chlorothalonil</b>							
Bravo 500	1.2-2.4 L	1.6-2.4 L	1.6-2.4 L	1	VLH	VHH	15 M
<b>Copper</b>							
Parasol WP 2	1.1-2.5 kg + 1.75-2.25 kg mancozeb	1.1-2.5 kg + 1.75-2.25 kg mancozeb	-	1	VLH	VHH	
Parasol Flowable 3	0.80-1.80 L + 1.75-2.25 kg mancozeb	-	-	1	VLH	VHH	
Kocide 2000 4	0.8-1.6 Kg + 1.75-2.25 kg mancozeb	0.8-1.6 Kg + 1.75-2.25 kg mancozeb	-	1	VLH	VHH	
<b>Cymoxanil</b>							
Curzate 60 DF	225 g + 1.35 - 1.6 kg mancozeb	-	-	8	VLH	LH	50 M
<b>Cymoxanil + Famoxadone</b>							
Tanos 50 DF	0.56 - 0.84 kg	0.56 - 0.84 kg	-	14	VLH	VHH	44 M
<b>Dimethomorph</b>							
Acrobat MZ 5	2.5 kg	2.5kg	-	14	VLH	MH	50 M
Acrobat 50 WP 5	0.45 kg + chlorothalonil, mancozeb or metiram	-	-	4	VLH	MH	50 M
<b>Fenamidone</b>							
Reason 500 SC 6	200 ml + chlorothalonil or mancozeb	200 ml + chlorothalonil or mancozeb	-	14	VLH	VHH	
<b>Fluazinam</b>							
Allegro 500 F 7	0.4 L	-	-	14	VLH	VHH	26 M
<b>Mancozeb / Maneb</b>							
Dithane DG Rainshield NT	1.1-2.25 kg	1.1-2.25 kg	-	1	VLH	MH	
Dithane M-45	1.1-2.25 kg	1.1-2.25 kg	-	1	VLH	MH	
Manzate 200 DF	1.1-2.24 kg	1.1-2.24 kg	-	1	VLH	MH	
Penncozeb 80 WP	1.1-2.25 kg	1.1-2.25 kg	-	1	VLH	MH	
Penncozeb 75 DF	1.1-2.25 kg	1.1-2.25 kg	-	1	VLH	MH	
<b>Metalaxyl 8</b>							
Ridomil Gold MZ	2.5 kg	2.5 kg	-		VLH	MH	
Ridomil Gold/Bravo Twin Pak	8.83 L/4ha	8.83 L/4ha	8.83 L/4ha		VLH	VHH	15 M
<b>Metiram</b>							
Polyram DF	1.1-2.25 kg	1.1-2.25 kg	-	1	VLH	VHH	
<b>Pyraclostrobin</b>							
Headline 250 EC	0.45 - 0.67 L	0.45 -0.67 L	-	3	VLH	VHH	35 M
<b>Pyrimethanil</b>							
Scala 400 SC 9	-	.75 L + 1.6 -2.4 L Bravo	-	7	VLH	VHH	15 M
<b>Zineb</b>							
Zineb 80 W	1.7-3.3 kg	1.7-3.3 kg	-	1	VLH	MH	
<b>Zoxamide</b>							
Gavel 75 DF	1.7-2.25 kg	1.7-2.25 kg	-	3	VLH	MH	25 M

- Product not registered for use against the particular disease.

- Maximum number of application per year is 4 . To reduce the potential of fungicide resistance do not apply more than 2 consecutive applications before alternating to a fungicide with a different mode of action.
- These products may be applied without a mancozeb product at 3.4 kg/ha at topkill with a topkiller or after topkill prior to harvest.
- These products may be applied without a mancozeb product at 2.40 L/ha at topkill with a topkiller or after topkill prior to harvest.
- These products may be applied without a mancozeb product at 2.40 Kg/ha at topkill with a topkiller or after topkill prior to harvest.
- Do not apply more than 3 applications per season.
- Tank mix with 1.25 L/ha of Bravo or 1.25 kg/ha of Dithane DG [or 935 g ai/ha equivalent mancozeb]
- Maximum number of applications per year is 10. To reduce the potential of fungicide resistance, do not apply more than 3 consecutive applications of Allegro before alternating to a fungicide with a different mode of action.
- Metalaxyl products also have label recommendations for suppression of Pink Rot and Pythium Leak.  
Experience has shown the metalaxyl-insensitive strains of Phytophthora may develop. Metalaxyl products should not be used when late blight is present in fields.
- Maximum number of applications per year is 6. To reduce the potential of fungicide resistance, avoid consecutive applications of Scala
- If a buffer zone measurement is not listed, a minimum of 10 M would apply from the edge of a treated field to the edge of an aquatic system ie. (rivers, stream, lakes or ponds). Some new labels have restriction re: buffer zones around riparian areas. Please refer to product labels

Quadris, Headline, Reason and Tanos belong to the Group II (strobilurin and strobilurin - like) fungicides. To reduce the potential of the development of both late and or early blight resistance do not exceed one application of any of these products before alternating with a fungicide having a different mode of action. Do not exceed 6 applications of Headline, Reason, Tanos; or 3 applications of Quadris per crop, per acre, per year.

# SPROUT INHIBITORS

Sprout inhibitors provide a rather inexpensive means of keeping potatoes in good condition for the late fresh and processing markets. Sprouts increase water loss from tubers and reduce the volume of saleable potatoes. Sprouting may cause color loss in processing potatoes.

When sprout inhibitors are used as directed, tuber residues are below tolerance levels and there are no harmful effects on humans.

PRODUCT	METHOD OF APPLICATION	COMMENTS
<b>Maleic Hydrazide (Royal MH 60SG)</b>	Applied at 3.39 kg active (5.65 kg product) per hectare in a minimum of 300 L/ha water with ground equipment or a minimum of 100 L/ha water with aerial equipment. No storage restrictions for seed potatoes exist with Maleic Hydrazide treated potatoes.	Time of application is critical. <b>Follow label instructions carefully.</b>
<b>Chlorpropham (CIPC)</b> (Fog Application)	Applied in storage after curing and suberization are complete. Cannot be used in a storage containing seed potatoes. Seed cannot be safely stored in a treated storage within 3 years of treatment.	<b>In-storage application is available only from a manufacturer's representative.</b>  Effectiveness can be reduced by dirty potatoes, poor air distribution and advanced physiological age.  Consult your applicator.
<b>Chlorpropham (Sprout-Nip E.C.)</b>	Emulsifiable food grade formulation of chlorpropham used after storage. Mixed with water and misted on potatoes during the grading operation.  Prepare a 1% emulsion by adding 1 litre of Sprout-Nip E.C. (350g active) to 35 litres water. Apply emulsion at 1.0 litres per tonne.	Used to control sprouting during retailing and home storage by the consumer.  <b>Potatoes must be clean and all bruises and cuts healed.</b> Dirt may prevent chemical from reaching the potato eyes.  <b>Follow label instructions carefully</b> in regards to application equipment, mixing directions and application rates.

- **Never use sprout inhibitors in a seed storage.**
- **Never store treated potatoes in a seed storage.**
- **Never use treated potatoes for seed.**

# TOPKILLERS

Chemical Name	Product Name	Formulation	Product/ha	Acute Hazard Rating Mammals	Reentry Times (hrs)
Diquat	Reglone 240 (240g/L)	SN	- Heavy green vines — 3.5 L/ha - Medium vines, maturing — 1.7-2.3 L/ha - Split application –1.25-2.3 L/ha + 1.25 L/ha, 4-6 days later	MH	24
Use the higher rate on green immature, dense or rapidly growing tops.			Use a lower rate on tops showing some maturity yellowing or senescence.		
Endothall	Des-i-cate (62g/L)	SN	17 - 22 L/ha	LH	48

## NOTES ON TOPKILLERS

**DIQUAT** is the active chemical in **Reglone 240**. Applications should be made after growth has passed its peak, rather than when plants are growing actively.

Apply **Diquat** in 560-1100 litres of water per hectare (Label Direction). Do not apply **Diquat** during drought conditions, wait for at least three days after the soil has been thoroughly moistened by rain or irrigation. Use clear water with diquat as it is deactivated by clay or organic particles.

Laboratory tests show that diquat (Reglone 240) is stable and compatible with the following fungicides: Dithane DG, Polygram DF, Bravo Flowable, Manzate 200DF and copper sulphate. Do not use any wetters (Agral 90) or stickers in Eastern Canada.

**ENDOTHALL** is the active ingredient in **DES-I-CATE**. For light vine growth apply 17 - 22 L/ha of **DES-I-CATE** using the higher

rate in cloudy, cool weather. For heavy vine growth use the full rate of 22 L/ha and spray to thoroughly wet the lower stems. For best results, use a sprayer pressure of 700-1050 kPa using 500 - 800 L of water /ha. Applications should be made 10-14 days prior to harvest. Add **DES-I-CATE** to the spray tank after adding water to reduce foaming.

In situations involving very heavy vine growth, double spraying, first up and then down the field on the same day, applying 11 L/ha per application, will maximize coverage and top desiccation. No wetting agent or emulsifier is needed with **DES-I-CATE**. Under conditions favourable for rapid vine growth, such as low soil moisture or high temperature, do not use the high rate as stem end discoloration may occur.

## POST HARVEST FUNGICIDES

These fungicides are effective only when the **TOTAL SURFACE** of each tuber is covered and recommended rates are used.

### Dithane F-45

Dithane F-45 is registered for the control of Fusarium dry rot on **SEED POTATOES**. Apply 1.58 litres of Dithane F-45 in 4-8 litres of water post harvest per 1000 kg of seed potatoes. Apply as a spray on a conveyer belt prior to storage.

### Mertect SC

Apply Mertect (thiabendazole) as a mist spray on **WHOLE** potatoes going into storage to control the fungal diseases caused by *Fusarium*, *Phoma*, *Rhizoctonia*, and the diseases Silver Scurf and Skin Spot. Add 7.5 litres of Mertect to 170 litres of water. Apply this suspension at the rate of 2 litres per 1000 kg of potatoes. This treatment is effective only when the recommended rate is used. Improper use can result in development of resistant strains of fungal pathogens of potatoes.

Mertect SC can also be applied at the same application rate when potatoes are being moved, as fungal pathogens are present on grading equipment and mechanical injuries will create an entry point for fungal diseases.

**CAUTION:** DO NOT combine Mertect SC with chlorinated compounds. DO NOT use after sprout initiation. Some resistant strains of Fusarium Rot and Silver Scurf pathogens are now present in the region, reinforcing the need to use recommended rates and application methods.

### Oxidate (Biosafe)

Oxidate is used for the control of Fusarium Tuber Rot, Silver Scurf and Bacterial Soft Rot. Applied to potatoes going into storage, mix 100 ml of oxidate per 10 L of water. Use 4.15 - 8.3 L of water per tonne of potatoes. Spray diluted solution on tuber to runoff to achieve full and even coverage.

Additional applications to potatoes in storage can be made daily, as a direct injection into the humidification water.

## GUIDELINES FOR CHEMICAL PESTICIDE SAFETY

Treat all pesticides (insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, etc.) as poisonous substances and handle them with great caution. They can kill.

1. Read each pesticide label carefully and follow the instructions. The instructions on a pesticide label serve to safeguard the health of the user as well as to ensure the pesticide is employed as efficiently and economically as possible. When in doubt, read the label.
2. Except where product labels read otherwise, nitrile gloves are recommended. Always refer to product label.
3. Always wear the recommended protective clothing and safety equipment. Pesticides may enter the user's body through the skin, the mouth or by inhalation. The protective equipment worn by the conscientious pesticide applicator includes a respirator or gas mask, a wide-brimmed hat, goggles, a shirt with long sleeves over gloves, overalls with rubber bands around the cuff, and neoprene or rubber boots. Because fumigants are readily absorbed by neoprene, be sure to follow label instructions. Don't follow someone else's bad example. Wear the required safety equipment. It's for your own good.
4. Open, pour, weigh and mix pesticides in a safe manner and according to label instructions. Use the proper tools to open a container. Stand upwind of all opening, pouring and mixing operations, and in a well-ventilated area. Avoid splashing and spilling.
5. Learn to recognize the typical signs of poisoning and the correct first aid procedures. Keep a first aid kit handy. Some symptoms of acute poisoning are nausea, diarrhea, loss of muscle coordination, stomach cramps, mental confusion, etc.
6. If you feel ill during pesticide application, stop work and seek medical attention at once. Do not carry on because of the work schedule. Always save the pesticide container or the label to assist the medical aid person. Do not permit any person including yourself, to work alone when handling or applying pesticides.
7. Never use your mouth to siphon liquid materials or to blow out a clogged spray nozzle.
8. Keep people and animals away from contaminated equipment and areas until decontamination procedures are complete.
9. Be sure a good supply of lime, sawdust, or other absorbent is available on site to soak up a spilled pesticide.
10. Do not permit anyone unfamiliar with chemical safety practices to carry out cleaning or maintenance procedures. Appropriate protective equipment is necessary for cleaning and maintenance personnel.
11. Always dispose of irreparable faulty protective equipment and contaminated clothing.
12. Do not store pesticides near any food or drink. Store them in a locked, well-marked area and out of the reach of children.
13. Do not keep any food, drink, tobacco, cups or cutlery anywhere in the work areas or work clothes. Refrain from smoking, eating, or drinking while mixing or applying pesticides.
14. Dispose of empty pesticide containers by removal of caps and labels, triple rinse and return to your crop protectant dealer.  
**Triple Rinse:** Containers should be thoroughly rinsed at least three times with the rinsing being added to the spray mix. The landfill sites at Wellington and the Energy Waste Plant in Charlottetown will accept clean paper chemical bags. A permit is required and there is a charge of \$25.00. Contact Debbie Johnson (368-5059) or Glenda Peters (368-5047) for a permit.
15. After handling pesticides, wash hands carefully before eating, drinking, smoking, or using the toilet.
16. Shower thoroughly, with special attention to hair and fingernails, after each pesticide application is complete. Change clothes daily or more often if any contamination occurs. Wash contaminated clothing separately from normal laundry.
17. Before mixing and applying pesticides, clear all livestock, pets and people from the area to be treated. Apply pesticides only at the correct time and under acceptable weather conditions.
18. Check the application equipment. Look for leaking hoses, or connections, plugged or worn nozzles, and examine the seals on the filter openings to make sure they will prevent pesticide spillage.
19. Mix the pesticide at the recommended rate, and apply at the specific dosage on the label. Carry only a sufficient quantity of the pesticide for the job at hand.

### POISON INFORMATION CENTRES

The hospitals and telephone numbers listed below provide emergency information on potentially toxic substances 24 hours a day. If you suspect poisoning from exposure to a pesticide consult the label for immediate first aid instructions. Transport the person to the nearest hospital and take the label information with you.

#### Prince Edward Island

IWK Health Centre-Poison Information Centre  
**Telephone: 1-800-565-8161**

#### Nova Scotia

IWK Grace Poison Information Centre  
**Telephone: 1-800-565-8161**  
or Halifax (902) 428-8161

#### New Brunswick

**Telephone: 911** Ask for poison information

### ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCIES (Pesticide spills)

**New Brunswick, Nova Scotia or Prince Edward Island**  
**1-800-565-1633** (24 hours) or in Halifax (902) 426-6030

**THINK SAFETY**

# **PEI Department of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Aquaculture Potato Quality Section**

## 2007 Disinfection Program

**Mobile Disinfection Services** - Mobile units respond to requests from various sectors of the potato industry to provide a chemical disinfectant delivery services. All types of potato handling, storage, and transportation equipment are sprayed with a product registered for the control of the bacterial ring rot causing organism. Seasonal variation in the demand for mobile service is accommodated by increasing/decreasing the number of units on call but the program maintains at least five mobile services at all times. Requests for the mobile services are provided through a cell phone system which provides a prompt, efficient service.

**Mobile Service:**

<b>Area</b>	<b>Mobile Phone #</b>
O'Leary	(902) 206-0246
Albany	(902) 438-0245
Charlottetown	(902) 314-0799
Montague	(902) 313-0073
Souris	(902) 208-0253

**Stationary Vehicle Disinfection Depot** - A year round facility (Borden) provides disinfection services for potato transporters. Provincial legislation requires that all transporters arriving on P.E.I. to load potatoes must be disinfected prior to loading. Where it is not convenient for trucks to receive disinfection services at a depot, mobile units are called to meet the vehicle somewhere mutually convenient. There is a fee of \$10.60 for the disinfection of transport trucks payable on exiting the Province.

<b>Disinfection Station:</b>	<b>Phone #</b>
Borden-Carleton	Borden-Carleton (Industrial Park) (902) 437-8559

### Disinfectant

Chemical	Product	Concentration	Hazard	Caution
Didecyl Dimethyl Ammonium Chloride	DMR-23 DISINFECTANT Gulf Star Chemicals	6.7 ml/L water	VLH	avoid skin and eye contact an inhalation of mist

## DISINFECTION

Cleaning and disinfection of storages and potato handling equipment each year are essential elements of a potato disease management program to eliminate carryover of disease-causing bacterium. Warehouse and equipment disinfection programs are primarily to control bacterial ring rot (BRR) of potatoes, but can also reduce the potential for soft rot, silver scurf, and fusarium problems. An effective disinfection program is a three-step process that includes:

- 1 Removal of all loose debris, dirt, and trash from equipment and the warehouse.
- 2 A thorough cleaning of all surfaces! Cleaning is best accomplished using water, a pressure washer, and a detergent. The detergent helps to prepare a surface for subsequent disinfection.
- 3 A registered disinfectant, applied after cleaning and in a way that ensures the surface remains wet for a minimum of ten minutes.

Disinfection of set-cutters and planters between seed lots is important in reducing the potential for pathogen transfer between different seed lots. Sponge rollers on set-cutters should be removed, cleaned then soaked in a container of disinfectant. Used or borrowed equipment should be cleaned and disinfected before it arrives on the farm and before it is returned.

Transport trucks arriving on farms for loads of potatoes must be disinfected, before arrival on the farm. The possibility exists for such vehicles to carry potato debris from one location to another with the risk of disease spread.

# Potato Extension Specialists

**Prince Edward Island  
Department of Agriculture,  
Fisheries and Aquaculture**  
www.peifarm.ca

P.O. Box 1600  
Charlottetown, PE C1A 7N3  
Tel: (902) 368-4145  
toll-free 1-866-734-3276  
(1-866 -PEI-FARM)  
Fax: (902) 368-5729

Elite Seed Farm  
Fox Island  
Alberton R.R#1  
COB 1B0

Tel: (902) 853-2619  
Fax: (902) 853-3962

Potato Disinfection  
P.O. Box 306  
Kensington, PE COB 1M0  
Tel: (902) 836-8919

**Nova Scotia  
Department of  
Agriculture and  
Fisheries**  
www.gov.ns.ca/nsaf/

Kentville Agriculture  
Centre,  
Kentville, NS  
B4N 1J5  
Tel: (902) 679-6021

Truro, NS B2N 5E3  
Tel: (902) 893-6600

**New Brunswick Department  
of Agriculture, Fisheries  
and Aquaculture**  
www.gnb.ca/0027/Index-e.asp

Potato Development Centre  
39 Barker Lane  
Wicklow, NB E7L 3S4  
Tel: (506) 392-5199  
Toll Free: 1-866-778-3762  
Fax: (506) 392-5102  
www.gnb.ca/0029/10/0029100  
001-e.asp

Bon Accord Elite Seed Potato  
Centre  
790 Kincardine Road  
Bon Accord, NB E7H 2K8  
Tel: (506) 273-4741  
Fax: (506) 273-4742

**Newfoundland Department of  
Forestry and Agri-Food**  
www.nr.gov.nl.ca/agric/

Provincial Agriculture Bldg.  
P.O. Box 8700  
Brookfield Rd.  
St-John's , NL A1B 4J7  
Tel: (709) 729-6867  
Fax: (709) 729-0205

P.O.Box 340  
Pasadena, NL A0L 1K0  
Tel: (709) 686-2596

## ACUTE TOXICITY TABLE

Hazard Symbol	Hazard Rating	MAMMALS			FISH
		ORAL LD50 (mg/kg body wt)	INHALATION LD50 (mg/L of air)	DERMAL LD50 (mg/kg body wt)	RELATIVE RISK RANKING SCORE
VLH	Very Low Hazard	Above 500	Above 2	Above 2000	Above 8
LH	Low Hazard	101 - 500	0.41 - 2	401 - 2000	6 - 7.99
MH	Moderate Hazard	21 - 100	0.21 - 0.4	201 - 400	4 - 5.99
VHH	Very High Hazard	11 - 20	0.081 - 0.2	81 - 200	2 - 3.99
EH	Extremely	10 and less	0.08 and less	80 and less	1.99 and less

## PESTICIDES ABBREVIATIONS

SU suspension  
WP wettable powder  
DU dust  
FC flowable concentrate  
kg kilogram  
ha hectare  
mL millilitres

SC spray concentrate  
SN solution  
SP soluble powder  
DF dry flowable  
g gram  
L litre

DP dispersable powder  
EC emulsifiable concentrate  
GR granular  
SURF surfactant  
FLOW flowable liquid  
EW water base



# METRIC CONVERSION FACTORS FOR ENGLISH SYSTEM

Metric units ÷ Approximate conversion factor = Results in:

<b>LINEAR</b>			<b>TEMPERATURE</b>		
Millimeter (mm)	÷ 25	inch	Degrees Celsius (°C)	(9/5x°C)+32	degrees Fahrenheit
Centimetre (cm)	÷ 30	foot			
Metre (m)	÷ 0.9	yard	<b>PRESSURE</b>		
Kilometre (km)	÷ 1.6	mile	Kilopascal (kPa)	÷ 6.9	pounds per square inch
<b>AREA</b>			<b>POWER</b>		
Sq. centimetre (cm <sup>2</sup> )	÷ 6.5	square inch	Watt (W)	÷ 746	horsepower
Sq. metre (m <sup>2</sup> )	÷ 0.09	square inch	Kilowatt (kW)	÷ 0.75	horsepower
Hectare (ha)	÷ 0.40	acre	<b>SPEED</b>		
<b>VOLUME</b>			Metres per second (m/s)	÷ 0.30	feet per second
Cubic centimetre (cm <sup>3</sup> )	÷ 16	cubic inch	Kilometres per hr. (km/h)	÷ 1.6	miles per hour
Cubic decimetre (dm <sup>3</sup> )	÷ 29	cubic foot	<b>AGRICULTURE</b>		
Cubic metre (m <sup>3</sup> )	÷ 0.8	cubic yard	Hectolitres/hect. (hl/ha)	÷ 0.90	bushels per acre
Millilitre (mL)	÷ 28	fluid ounce	Litres per hect. (L/ha)	÷ 11.23	gallons per acre
Litre (L)	÷ 0.57	pint	Litres per hect. (L/ha)	÷ 2.8	quarts per acre
Litre (L)	÷ 1.1	quart	Litres per hect. (L/ha)	÷ 1.4	pints per acre
Litre (L)	÷ 4.5	gallon	Milliliters/hect. (mL/ha)	÷ 70	fluid ounces per acre
Hectolitre (hL)	÷ 0.36	bushel	Tonnes per hect. (t/ha)	÷ 2.24	tons per acre
Litres/sec./tonne	÷ 10.4	cubic feet/min./cwt.	Kilograms per hect. (kg/ha)	÷ 1.12	pounds per acre
<b>WEIGHT</b>			Grams per hect. (g/ha)	÷ 70	ounces per acre
Gram (g)	÷ 28	ounce	Plants per hect. (plants/ha)	÷ 2.47	plants per acre
Kilogram (kg)	÷ 0.45	pound	<b>Examples:</b>		
Tonne (t)	÷ 0.9	ton	3 km ÷ 1.6 = 1.9 miles		
Tonne (t)	÷ 0.0454	hundredweight (cwt)	4 ha ÷ 0.4 = 10 acres		
			13.5 hl/ha ÷ 0.90 = 15 bushels per acre		

Revisions for the 2007 Potato Crop Variety, Weed and Pest Control Guide have been made by the following editors:

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Jerry Ivany

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Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada

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FAX: (902) 566-6821

Forward revisions for the 2008 Potato Crop Variety, Weed and Pest Control Guide to Paul MacPhail at [prmacphail@gov.pe.ca](mailto:prmacphail@gov.pe.ca) or Fax 902-368-5729 before November 15, 2007.

## WARNING

Please note that we make no warranty or guarantee of any kind, expressed or implied, concerning the use of products listed in this publication. The user assumes all risk, whether recommendations are followed or not.

This publication is intended as a guide only.  
For specific product information

**ALWAYS REFER TO AND FOLLOW DIRECTIONS ON THE LABEL.**