## **Late Blight of Potatoes and** Tomatoes Detected in WNY

From correspondence with Cornell Vegetable Specialist, Elizabeth Buck.

In mid-July late blight was confirmed on multiple farms in Cattaraugus County. First symptoms likely occurred a week earlier. Late blight has been found on both tomatoes and potatoes, in fields and high tunnels. Tomatoes are seeing more rapid disease progression.

As of late July, late blight has been reported in multiple fields in Steuben, Wyoming, and Cattaraugus, with at least one suspected case in Livingston County. New cases have primarily been reported in potato.

These are helpful resources for those looking to find out more.

General info and the national Late Blight monitoring website: https://usablight.org/

Short, general info article with pictures: https://www. vegetables.cornell.edu/crops/tomatoes/late-blight/ Lots of pictures in tomato: <a href="https://blogs.cornell.edu/">https://blogs.cornell.edu/</a> livegpath/gallery/tomato/tomato-late-blight/

Lots of pictures in potato: <a href="https://blogs.cornell.edu/">https://blogs.cornell.edu/</a> livegpath/gallery/potatoes/late-blight/

As of early August, there were no reports of late blight to our Master Gardener Hotline office, but Erie County gardeners should continue to monitor their potatoes and tomatoes for signs of disease.



Late Blight on tomatoes Photo Cornell CALS

## **Basil Downy Mildew Research**

From an email shared by Cornell Garden Based Learning

Basil production in New York is still threatened by downy mildew because current methods of prevention and resistance are wavering. The pathogen that causes downy mildew is evolving rapidly, and help is needed to understand this phenomenon. Researchers at Rutgers (who are part of an international team studying this) are asking anyone who observes basil downy mildew on their plants in the USA and Canada to send infected leaf samples and to report occurrence to the following website: <a href="https://basil.">https://basil.</a> agpestmonitor.org/. These samples will be used to better understand the existing pathogen populations and help drive solutions towards the downy mildew problem. This problem cannot be solved alone! Rob Mattera at Rutgers is the lead contact for the effort.

If you see basil downy mildew and would like to submit a sample, reach out to your local Cornell Cooperative Extension office.



Basil Downey Mildew Photo Cornell University





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