



## PAGV-Special Report no. 18

December H.T.A.M. Schepers (editor)

PPO-Special Report from no. 8 onwards: ISSN 1569 - 321X

PPO-Special Report from no's. 1,2,3,4,5,6,7: ISSN 1386 - 3126

**Applied Arable and Vegetable Research** (Praktijkonderzoek AGV) part of Wageningen University & Research, is the ultimate knowledge institute for arable Farming, Multifunctional Agriculture and Field Production of Vegetables.

December 2017 - PAGV no. 747







## Colofon

© 2017 Wageningen, Stichting Wageningen Research

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the Stichting Wageningen Research.

Stichting Wageningen Research is not liable for any adverse consequences resulting from the use of data from this publication.

PAGV Publication no. 747; at € 30,-

The sixteenth workshop and proceedings were sponsored by the companies:

Adama, Arysta, BASF, Bayer CropScience, Belchim, Certis, FMC, Germicopa, Gowan, Mancozeb Taskforce (UPL & Indofil Chemicals Company) & Nufarm, OroAgri, DuPont, Syngenta and ISK Biosciences.

































Applied Arable and Vegetable Research (Praktijkonderzoek AGV) part of Wageningen University & Research, is the ultimate knowledge institute for arable Farming, Multifunctional Agriculture and Field Production of Vegatables.

Address: P.O. Box 430, NL-8200 AK Lelystad, The Netherlands

Tel. +31 320 291 111 Fax +31 320 230 479 Internet: <u>www.wur.eu/AAVR</u> PAGV - SPECIAL REPORT NO 18 - 2017, 59-60

## Geodata to control potato late blight in Bangladesh

GEERT KESSEL<sup>1</sup>, ARNOLD MOENE<sup>2</sup>, ERIC VAN VALKENGOED<sup>3</sup>, PAUL VAN DER VOET<sup>3</sup>, JEAN MARIE MICHIELSEN<sup>4</sup>, HASIB AHSAN<sup>5</sup>, TESSA SCHMELZER<sup>6</sup>, MOHAMMAD MAROOF<sup>7</sup>, ABU SYED<sup>8</sup>, AND HUIB HENGSDIJK<sup>4</sup>

- Wageningen University Research, Biointeractions and Plant Health, P.O.Box 16, 6700 AA, Wageningen, the Netherlands
- Wageningen University and Research, Department of Environmental Sciences, Meteorology and Air Quality Group, P.O.Box 47, 6700AA Wageningen, the Netherlands
- $^{\rm 3}$  TerraSphere Imaging & GIS B.V., Keizersgracht 125-127, 1015 CJ, Amsterdam, the Netherlands
- Wageningen University Research, Agrosystems Research, P.O.Box 16, 6700 AA, Wageningen, the Netherlands
- <sup>5</sup> mPower Social Enterprises Limited, Dhaka, Bangladesh
- <sup>6</sup> ICCO cooperation, Dhaka, Bangladesh
- Agricultural Information Service, Government of the peoples republic of Bangladesh, Dhaka, Bangladesh
- <sup>8</sup> Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Late blight (caused by *Phytophthora infestans*) is the most common and highly destructive, fungal disease in potato, tomato and other *Solanaceous* crops in Bangladesh. Annual potato yield losses due to late blight have been estimated at 25-57%. Late blight can be controlled but only by frequent and costly applications of fungicides. Nevertheless, control failures are common due to the challenging local fog periods.

The degree of control primarily depends on the composition of the local *P. infestans* population, the timing of the fungicide applications, crop development and disease pressure. The efficiency of late blight control can therefore significantly improve by informing farmers, in time, on predicted future infection events. In addition, the results from pathogen population monitoring may help farmers to choose the most efficient fungicide.

The GEOPOTATO project is developing and implementing a decision support service (DSS) in Bangladesh for an optimal control strategy of late blight in potato. The DSS will provide farmers with preventive spray advice when a late blight infection event is predicted to occur in the near future. Capacity building on integrated control of potato late blight helps farmers and advisors better understand disease development and management. Pathogen population monitoring has revealed wide spread occurrence of the metalaxyl resistant *P. infestans* clonal line EU\_13\_A2.

Satellite data are used to downscale weather forecasts and measure potato crop biomass, two important factors for late blight control. Various models combine and analyse the available information resulting in a timely spray advice provided to the farmers through SMS or voicemail messages. GEOPOTATO aims to become the preferred agricultural advice service for over

750,000 small Bengal farmers that collectively grow over 450,000 ha of potato during the "dry" winter season. The late blight alert service will be provided on a subscription basis during the potato growing season.