

Kim, S. 2010. Perspective of the crisis from the state regulatory inspection service. *Phytopathology* 100:S161.

In 2009, late blight on tomato and potato plants appeared in June - earlier than in previous years - and was detected among samples from homeowners, private fresh-market tomato- and potato-farms, and big box retail markets. Under the Pennsylvania Plant Pest Act, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture (PDA) routinely inspects tomato plants at retail locations and production greenhouses. PDA inspectors issued Stop-Sale and treatment or destruct orders for any infected plants being offered for sale. PDA additionally inspects incoming out-of-state grown vegetable transplants each year. Between May-June, 2009, 6.5 million tomato transplants were inspected and found to be free of late blight symptoms. By September 2009, the Pennsylvania State University and PDA identified late blight in 58% of PA counties. The genotypes of *Phytophthora infestans* (US-8 >US-17 >US-15 on tomato and US-8 >US-14 >US-7 >US-10 >US-17 on potato) that occurred between 1994 and 2004 have changed from predominantly resistant to mefenoxam-sensitive. Between 2004 and 2006, two genotypes were identified: US-14 (gpi 100/122; pep 100/100; A²; mefenoxam-sensitive) on tomato and potato, and US-13 (gpi 100/100; pep 100/100; A²; mefenoxam-sensitive) on tomato. In March 2010, PDA launched late blight targeted inspection services in response to the 2009 late blight outbreaks.