



IMPROVED CONTROL OF GRAPE POWDERY MILDEW WITH VINTRE® ADJUVANT

TARGET	Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe necator</i>)	CROP	Chardonnay grape (<i>Vitis vinifera</i>)
TRIAL DATE	April - July 2010	LOCATION	Courtland, California, USA
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APPLICATION

Fungicide trials on Chardonnay grapes were conducted at Herzog Ranch, near Courtland, California. A complete randomized design was used with 5 replicates and handgun sprayers were used for application. The spray frequency had 21 day intervals. During the application period (mid-April to mid-July), vines were irrigated twice by flooding.

Spray volumes:

- 75 gal/acre first spray
- 100 gal/acre pre-bloom in mid-April
- 150 gal/acre pre-bloom to pea-sized berries
- 200 gal/acre late season

Disease was assessed on July 21. 20-25 clusters were evaluated for powdery mildew incidence and severity in each plot. Severity was determined by estimating the percentage of berries in a cluster that was infected; the severity value of all clusters was then averaged to give a plot-wide estimate of disease severity.

APPLICATION

There was 31% lower severity of powdery mildew when **VINTRE®** was added to the myclobutanil and quinoxyfen treatment.

■ UNTREATED

■ Rally (*myclobutanil*) (5 oz/acre) alternated with Quintec (*quinoxyfen*) (6.6 oz/acre)

■ Rally (*myclobutanil*) (4 oz/acre) + **VINTRE** 0.25% (v/v) alternated with Quintec (*quinoxyfen*) (6.6 oz/acre) + **VINTRE** 0.25% (v/v)

POWDERY MILDEW SEVERITY FOLLOWING A SPRAY PROGRAM WITH 21 DAY INTERVALS FROM APRIL 2010 TO JULY 2010

