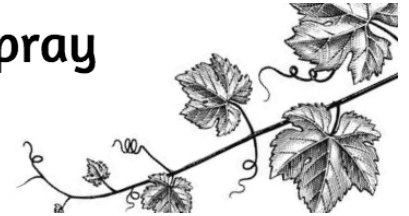




Developing An Effective Fungicide Spray Program for Grapes in Ohio — 2019 —



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General Comments

- 1. All spray programs should be designed to enhance an integrated disease management program.** Very rarely do chemicals alone prevent or slow disease to a level that minimizes economic losses. There is no single chemical that is effective against all foliar diseases, which means that a combination of products in a spray program is necessary to optimize disease management.
- 2. A spray program should be designed with the critical periods of target diseases in mind.** For example, anthracnose is a problem in the vineyard, dormant fungicide applications are very important for season long control. For successful Phomopsis control, early season fungicides (1 to 5 inch shoot growth) are critical. After bloom, the threat of Phomopsis infection is greatly reduced. The period from immediate pre-bloom through 4 to 5 weeks after bloom is the **MOST CRITICAL PERIOD** for controlling fruit infection by black rot, powdery mildew and downy mildew. Four to five weeks after bloom, the fruit become resistant to black rot, powdery mildew and downy mildew; however, the leaves and rachises (cluster stems) remain susceptible to both powdery and downy mildew for the rest of the season. Therefore, fungicide protection against both downy and powdery mildew may be required through harvest. For tight cluster *Vinifera* grape varieties an additional fungicide treatment should be added during bloom to protect against Botrytis bunch rot.
- 3. A spray program should be thoughtfully developed to prevent and slow the development of fungicide resistant pathogens in the vineyard.** Fungicides that have a site-specific mode of action are classified as medium to high risk for fungicide resistance development. Fungicides with Fungicide Resistance Action Committee (FRAC) codes or numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 16, 43, 47, 49, U06, and U08, are medium to high risk fungicides and no more than two sequential applications of a high-risk fungicide should be applied before alternating to a fungicide with a different mode of action. Do not over use fungicides (there are restrictions on how frequently high-risk fungicides can be applied) and only apply fungicides at the recommended manufacturer rates. *It is unlawful to apply fungicides in a manner that is inconsistent with the product label.* The powdery mildew, downy mildew and Botrytis bunch rot fungi are the most problematic with respect to fungicide resistance problems on grapes. Usually the first indication of resistance in the vineyard is when a fungicide does not provide the same level of control compared to previous years, especially on susceptible varieties. In the worst-case scenario, the material provides no control and the crop is lost due to disease. It is important to continually monitor (scout) the vineyard for signs and symptoms of reduced disease control.

There are no commercial laboratories that screen pathogens for fungicide resistance. If you suspect that resistant fungi are present in the vineyard please contact Dr. Melanie Lewis Ivey for assistance in confirming resistance and developing an alternative fungicide spray program to slow or prevent additional resistance development in your vineyard.

- 4. Be aware of incompatible chemicals.** Mixing pesticides can save time and labor costs but not all pesticides are compatible and may result in undesirable reactions. For example, the mixing of incompatible chemicals may reduce the effectiveness of one or more of the active ingredients in the mixture, cause an unwanted (and sometimes dangerous) chemical reaction, or injure the plant (i.e. phytotoxicity). It is illegal to mix pesticides with other products (such as other pesticides, adjuvants, or carriers) when such mixtures are expressly prohibited on the label. *The following*

combinations of fungicides or plant protectants can cause serious vine injury when applied to vines at the same time or within 14 days of each other.

- Horticultural oils (i.e. JMS Stylet Oil) with sulfur
- Horticultural oils (i.e. Stylet Oil) with Captan
- Seven XLR (insecticide) with Captan

5. **Spray guides are recommendations only.** Product efficacy may vary depending on disease pressure, weather conditions, product coverage, the presence of resistant pathogen populations and/or the grape variety. For any given disease and at any specific application timing there are many registered fungicide options. The fungicides listed in this program are recommendations only and this guide does not include all of the fungicides currently registered for use on grapes. The cost of a fungicide per application and acre can vary significantly. The final fungicide spray program that you develop should consider the cost of specific fungicides selected as well as the targeted diseases and the potential for resistance development in the pathogen population. In this guide, the estimated relative cost of each fungicide per acre per application is provided based on 2019 retail costs (see Table below). The cost of fungicides will vary depending on the supplier and the quantity purchased.

Relative Cost Estimates Per Acre	
\$10-20	\$
\$20-30	\$\$
\$30-40	\$\$\$
\$40-above	\$\$\$\$

Grape Fungicide Spray Program-2019

This program emphasizes fungicide resistance management and is intended to provide *simultaneous protection* against anthracnose (ANTH), Phomopsis cane and leaf spot (PHOM), black rot (BR), powdery mildew (PM), and downy mildew (DM). Specific recommendations for Botrytis bunch rot (BOT) and Phytophthora crown and root rot (PHYT) are also included in this program.

The following fungicides should NOT be applied to Concord grapes as crop injury may occur:

- Flint Extra
- Inspire Super
- Intuity
- Luna Sensation
- Pristine *[Should also not be applied to Noiret.]*
- Quadris Top
- Sulfur *[Should not be applied to sulfur sensitive vinifera varieties.]*
- Revus Top

Dormant

Growth Stage	Product (rate/A)	FRAC Code	Relative cost (per acre/application)	Target Diseases
Dormant	Sulforix (1-2 gal)	M	\$\$	ANTH
	Ridomil Gold SL (3.6 pt)	4	\$\$\$\$	PHYT

Bud Break to Pre-bloom

Growth Stage	Product (rate/A)	FRAC Code	Relative cost (per acre/application)	Target Diseases
Bud break to pre-bloom	Mancozeb 75DF (3 lb) or	M	\$	BR, PHOM
	Captan 50WP (3 lb) or	M	\$	BR, PHOM
	Ziram 76DF (3-4 lb)	M	\$	BR, PHOM
	ANY OF THE ABOVE PLUS ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:			
	Aprovia (8.6-10.5 fl oz) or	7	\$\$	ANTH, PHOM, BR, PM
	Endura 70 WG (4.5 oz) or	7	\$\$	BOT, PM
	Fracture (20.5-36.6 fl oz) or	M	\$\$\$\$	BOT, PM
	Inspire Super (16-20 fl oz)	3+9	\$\$\$	ANTH, BOT, BR, PM

	Or Intuity (6 fl oz) or	11	\$\$\$	BOT, PM
	JMS Stylet Oil (1-2%) or	-	\$	BOT, PM
	Kenja 400SC (20-22 fl oz) or	7	\$\$\$\$	ANTH, BOT, PM
	Luna Sensation (4.0 – 7.6 fl oz) or	7+11	\$\$\$\$	BOT, BR, PHOM, PM
	Merivon Xemium (4 – 5.5 fl oz) or	7+11	\$\$\$\$	PM
	Mettle (3-5 fl oz) or	3	\$	ANTH, BR, PM
	Potassium salts or	-	\$	PM
	Procure 480 SC (4-8 fl oz) or	3	-	PM
	Quintec 2.08F (4 – 6.6 fl oz) or	13	\$	PM
	Rally 40WSP (4 fl oz) or	3	\$	ANTH, BR, PM
	Sulfur or	M	\$	PHOMP, PM
	TebuStar 45WSP (4 oz) or	3	\$	BR, PM
	Topsin M WSB (0.75-1.5 lb) or	1	\$	BR, PM
	Torino 0.85F (3.4 fl oz) or	U6	\$\$	PM
	Vivando 2.5 F (10.3-15.4 fl oz)	U8	\$\$\$\$	PM
OR ONE OF THE PRODUCTS BELOW BY ITSELF				
	Abound (10-15.5 fl oz) or	11	\$\$	BOT, BR, DM, PHOM, PM
	Flint Extra (1.5-4 oz) or	11	\$\$	BOT, BR, DM, PHOM, PM

	Luna Experience (8-8.6 fl oz) or	7+3	\$\$\$\$	BOT, BR, PHOM, PM
	Pristine (8-12.5 oz) or	7+11	\$\$\$\$	ANTH, BR, DM, PHOM, PM
	Quadris Top (12-14 fl oz) or	11+3	\$\$\$	ANTH, BR, DM, PHOM, PM
	Revus Top (7 fl oz) or	40+3	\$	ANTH, BR, DM, PHOM, PM
	Sovran (3.2-4.8 oz)	11	\$\$\$	BR, DM, PM

Immediate Pre-bloom to Early Bloom

Growth Stage	Product (rate/A)	FRAC Code	Relative cost (per acre/application)	Target Diseases
Immediate pre-bloom to early bloom (CRITICAL PERIOD)	If conditions are highly conducive for downy mildew infections during this period (temperatures above 50 F, rainy and high humidity at night) the addition of a product specific to DM should be added to the program. It is very important to remember that these materials will need to be tank mixed with other fungicides because they will not provide adequate control of powdery mildew or black rot.			
	Spray intervals should not exceed 10 days.			
	Same as for bud break to pre-bloom PLUS one of the following products for downy mildew:			
	Forum (6 fl oz) or	40	\$	DM
	Ranman (2.1-2.75 fl oz) or	21	\$\$	DM
	Reason 500SC (2.7 fl oz) or	11	-	DM
	Revus (8 fl oz) or	40	\$\$\$	DM
	Ridomil Gold SL (2.5 lb) or	4	\$\$\$	DM
	Ridomil Gold Copper (2 lb) or	4+M	\$\$\$	DM
	Ridomil Gold MZ (2.5 lb) or	4+M	\$\$\$	DM
	Sovran (3.2-4.8 oz) or	11	\$\$\$	DM
	Tanos (8 oz)	11+27	\$\$	DM

	or Zampro (11-14 fl oz)	45+40	\$\$\$	DM
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First and Second Post-bloom

Growth Stage	Product (rate/A)	FRAC Code	Relative cost (per acre/application)	Target Diseases
First and Second Post-bloom (CRITICAL PERIOD)	The second post-bloom spray for many varieties is near the end of the critical period (immediate pre-bloom through 3 to 4 weeks after bloom) for controlling fruit infection by black rot, powdery and downy mildew. However, cluster stems (rachis) and leaves will remain susceptible to powdery and downy mildew throughout the growing season; therefore, a good fungicide program needs to be maintained throughout the season. Spray intervals should not exceed 10 days.			
	Same as for bud break to pre-bloom PLUS one of the following products for downy mildew if conditions are highly conducive for downy mildew development:			
	Forum (6 fl oz) or	40	\$	DM
	Ranman (2.1-2.75 fl oz) or	21	\$\$	DM
	Reason 500SC (2.7 fl oz) or	11	-	DM
	Revus (8 fl oz) or	40	\$\$\$	DM
	Ridomil Gold (2.5 lb) or	4	\$\$\$	DM
	Ridomil Gold Copper (2 lb) or	4+M	\$\$\$	DM
	Ridomil Gold MZ (2.5 lb) or	4+M	\$\$\$\$	DM
	Sovran (3.2-4.8 oz) or	11	\$\$\$	DM
	Zampro (11-14 fl oz)	45+40	\$\$\$	DM
	OR ONE OF THE PRODUCTS BELOW BY ITSELF			
	Pristine (8-12.5 oz) or	7+11	\$\$\$\$	ANTH, BR, DM, PHOM, PM
	Quadris Top (12-14 fl oz) or	11+3	\$\$\$	ANTH, BR, DM, PHOM, PM

	Revus Top (7 fl oz)	40+3	\$	ANTH, BR, DM, PHOM, PM
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Third and Fourth Post-bloom

Growth Stage	Product (rate/A)	FRAC Code	Relative cost (per acre/application)	Target Diseases
Third and Fourth Post-bloom	Do not apply Captan, sulfur or copper fungicides within 30 days of harvest or the fermentation process may be adversely affected. If dry weather persists and the risk of downy mildew is low, fixed copper will provide good control of both downy and powdery mildew. Spray intervals can be extended to 10-14 days unless conditions are highly conducive for downy mildew.			
	Captan 50 W (2-4 lb) or	M	\$	DM
	Forum (6 fl oz) or	40	\$	DM
	Mancozeb (3 lb) or	M	\$	DM
	Phosphorous acid or	33	\$	DM
	Ranman (2.1-2.75 fl oz) or	21	\$\$	DM
	Revus (8 fl oz) or	40	\$\$\$	DM
	Tanos or	11+27	-	DM
	Zampro (11-14 fl oz)	45+40	\$\$\$	DM
ANY OF THE ABOVE PLUS ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:				

	Endura 70 WG (4.5 fl oz) or	7	\$\$	PM
	Inspire Super (16-20 fl oz) or	3+9	\$\$\$\$	PM
	Mettle (3-5 fl oz) or	3	\$	PM
	Potassium salts or	-	-	PM
	Procure 480 SC (4-8 fl oz) or	3	-	PM
	Quintec 2.08F (4-6.6 fl oz) or	13	\$	PM
	Rally (4 fl oz) or	3	\$	PM
	Torino 0.85F (3.4 fl oz) or	U6	\$\$	PM
	Sulfur or	M	\$	PM
	Vintage SC (see label) or	3	-	PM
	Vivando 2.5 F (10.3-15.4 fl oz)	U8	\$\$\$\$	PM
OR ONE OF THE PRODUCTS BELOW BY ITSELF				
	Copper (fixed) or	M	\$	DM, PM
	Pristine (8-12.5 oz) or	7+11	\$\$\$\$	DM, PM
	Quadris Top (12-14 fl oz) or	11+3	\$\$\$	DM, PM
	Revus Top (7 fl oz)	40+3	\$	DM, PM

Fifth Post-bloom to Veraison

Growth Stage	Product (rate/A)	FRAC Code	Relative cost (per acre/application)	Target Diseases
Fifth post-bloom to veraison	On tight clustered Botrytis bunch rot susceptible cultivars the addition of a product specific to Botrytis should be added to the program. The first spray should be made when symptoms are first observed or at veraison (or shortly thereafter). A second spray should be made if conditions favor disease development (wet, cool weather) or at least 14 days after the first spray. On late maturing varieties, a third spray may be required. Rates listed are to be used for Botrytis control only. Other rates and restrictions apply for additional diseases, refer to the label for more information.			
	Same as for fourth and fifth post-bloom PLUS one of the following:			
	Elevate 50WG (1 lb) or	17	\$\$\$\$	BOT
	Endura 70WG (8 fl oz) or	7	\$\$	BOT
	Pristine (18.5-23 fl oz) or	11+7	\$\$\$\$	BOT
	Scala 5SC (9-18 fl oz) or	9	\$\$\$	BOT
	Switch 62.5 WG (11-14 fl oz) or	9+12	\$\$\$\$	BOT
	Vanguard 75WG (10 fl oz)	9	\$\$\$\$	BOT
	OR			
	Rovral 4F (1.5-2 pt) PLUS	2	\$\$\$	BOT
	Latron B1956 (6 fl oz/100 gal)	-	-	

Post-harvest

Growth Stage	Product (rate/A)	FRAC Code	Relative cost (per acre/application)	Target Diseases
Post-harvest	Foliage should be protected from new downy mildew and powdery mildew infections until a frost event or natural senescence causes the leaves to drop. Post-harvest products and rates should be the same as pre-harvest products and rates for downy mildew and powdery mildew. Check the labels for season limits on the quantity of product that can be used.			

Table 1. List of fungicides included in the 2019 grape fungicide spray guide

Trade Name (Product)	Common Name	FRAC	Pre-harvest Interval (PHI)	Re-entry Interval (REI)
Abound	azoxystrobin	11	14	4
Aprovia	benzovindiflupyr	7	21	12
Aliette	fosetyl-AL	33	15	12
Captan 50WP	captan	M	0	48
Dithane M-45, others	mancozeb	M	66	24
Elevate 50 WDG	fenhexamid	17	0	12
Endura	boscalid	7	14	12
Flint Extra	trifloxystrobin	11	14	12
Forum	dimethomorph	40	14	12
Fracture	Banda de Lupinus albus doce (BLAD)	M	1	4
Inspire Super	difenoconazole + cyprinil	3+9	14	12
Intuity	mandestrobin	11	10	12
JMS Stylet Oil	oil	-	0	12
Kenja 400SC	isofetamid	7	16	12
Luna Experience	fluopyram + tebuconazole	7+3	14	see label
Merivon Xemium	fluxapyroxad + pyraclostrobin	7+11	14	12
Mettle 125ME	tetraconazole	3	14	see label
Pristine	pyraclostrobin + boscalid	11+7	14	see label
Procure 480SC	triflumizole	3	7	24
Prophyt, Phostrol, Agri-Fos, Legion, Rampart	phosphorous acid	33	0	4
Quadris Top	difenoconazole + azoxystrobin	3+11	14	12
Quintec	quinoxifen	13	21	12
Rally 40WSP	myclobutanil	3	14	24
Ranman 400SC	cyazofamid	21	30	12
Reason 500SC	fenamidone	11	30	12
Revus	mandipropamid	40	30	4

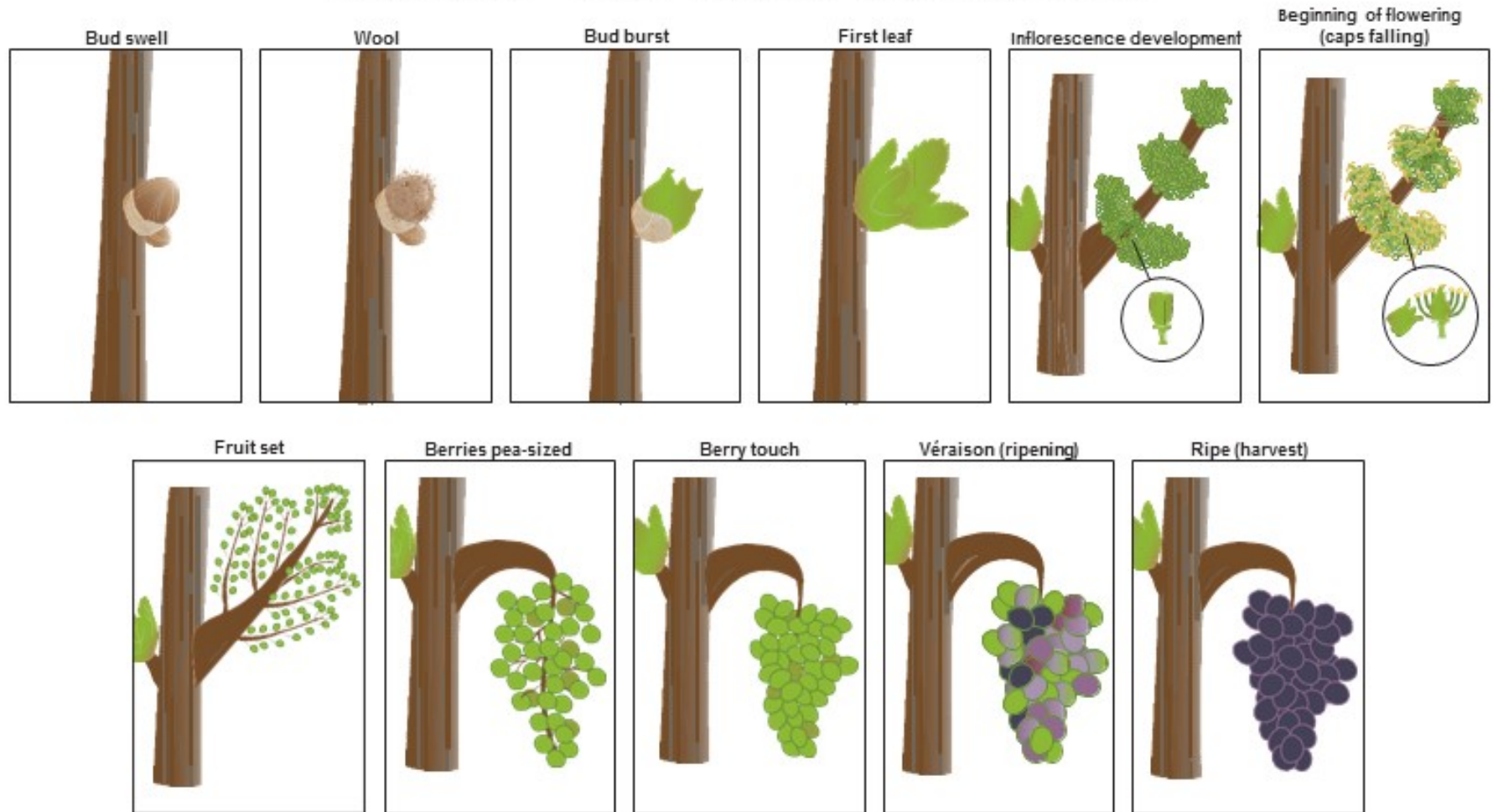
Trade Name (Product)	Common Name	FRAC	Pre-harvest Interval (PHI)	Re-entry Interval (REI)
Revus Top	difenoconazole + mandipropamid	3+40	14	12
Ridomil Gold MZ WG	mefenoxam + mancozeb	4+M	66	48
Ridomil Gold SL	mefenoxam	4	60	48
Ridomil Gold Copper	mefenoxam + copper	4+M	42	48
Rovral 4 Flowable	iprodione	2	7	48
Scala SC	pyrimethanil	9	7	12
Sovran	kresoxim-methyl	11	14	12
Sulforix	calcium polysulfide	M	0	48
Sulfur (wettable)	sulfur	M	0	24
Switch 62.5 WG	cyprodinil + fludioxonil	9+12	7	12
Tanos	famoxadone + cymoxanil	11+27	30	12
TebuStar 45 WSP	tebuconazole	3	14	12
Topsin M WSB	thiophanate	1	7	2 days
Torino	cyflufenamid	U6	3	4
Vangard WG	cyprodinil	9	7	12
Vintage SC	Fenarimol	3	21	24
Vivando	metrafenone	U8	14	12
Zampro	ametoctradin + dimethomorph	45 + 40	14	12
Ziram 76DF	ziram	M	21	48

2019 Spray Program- At-a-Glance

The fungicides listed in this program are *recommendations only* and this figure does not include all of the fungicides currently registered for use on grapes.

Spray No.	Dormant	0	1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Growth Stage	Dormant	Bud Break	1 inch	3-5 inch	10-12 inch	Pre-bloom To Early Bloom	Fruit set (First post-bloom)	Pea-size (Second post-bloom)	Pea-size (Third post-bloom)	Berry touch (Fourth post-bloom)	Berry touch (Fifth post-bloom)	Veraison	Pre-harvest
						Critical Period For Clusters							
	Anthracnose		Phomopsis										
	Sulfurix		Mancozeb	Mancozeb	Mancozeb								
				Powdery mildew									
				Stylet oil	Quintec	Revus Top	Quintec	Revus Top	Quintec	Revus Top	Torino	Torino	Potassium salts
				Downy mildew									
				Mancozeb	Mancozeb	Revus Top	Ridomil Gold MZ	Revus Top	Mancozeb	Revus Top	Captan	Captan	Ranman
					Black rot								
					Mancozeb	Revus Top	Mancozeb	Revus Top	Mancozeb				
											Botrytis bunch rot (Tight cluster varieties only)		
											Vangard	Vangard	

STAGES OF GRAPE BERRY DEVELOPMENT



Acknowledgements

The spray program provided in this guide was developed using recommendations published by the Midwest Fruit Pest Management Guide and fungicide efficacy data from experimental trials conducted in Ohio and throughout the Northeastern United States. Rachel Kaufman provided the relative fungicide cost data.

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