

# Plant protection care for vineyards in August

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During this period, the vines are in the growth stages from “*veraison*” to “*berry ripening*”.



### Downy mildew of grapevine

The **disease** develops in the presence of rainfall, heavy dew and a decrease in temperature. On the ageing leaves, numerous small mosaic spots appear, delimited by the veins. On the enlarged berries, the form “*brown rot*” manifests itself, spreading from the pedicels. The infected berries wilt, turn brown and mummify. Berries that have reached veraison and have already softened are not attacked. As the tissues age, the development of downy mildew ceases.

In order to reduce the late manifestations of the disease, good coverage of the leaf mass with PPP is necessary.

### Authorised plant protection products:

Alial 80 WG - 75-330 g/da; Bordeaux Mix 20 WP – 0.5-0.6%; Vinker WG – 200 g/da; Vitene Triplo R - 400-450 g/da; Vitra 50 WP, Quadris 25 SC - 0.075-0.1% (75-100 ml/da with 100 l/da spray solution); Cuproxy 50 WP – 0.15%; Delan 700 WDG – 0.05%; Dimix 500 SC - 30 ml/da (in combination with a product containing mancozeb) or 34 ml/da (in combination with a product containing folpet); Cabrio Top – 0.15% – treatment interval 7-10 days - 0.2% every 10-14 days; Mikal Flash – 0.3%; Momentum Extra WG - 300 g/da; Pergado Med 27 WG - 500 g/da; Pergado F – 0.2%; Profiler 71.1 WG - 200-225 g/da; Sphinx Extra, Vinostar - 180 g/da; Follow 80 WG, Friller 80 WG, Flowet 80 WG - 187.5 g/da; Folpan 80 WDG - 0.15%; Funguran OH 50 WP – 0.15%; Champion WP / Macc 50 WP / Champ WP – 0.15%; Delan Pro - 300 ml/da; Equation Pro - 40 g/da; Kocide 2000 WG -

0.12%; Leymay - 37.5 ml/da; Metomor F - 100-150 ml/da; Orvego - 80 ml/da; Pergado F - 200 ml/da; Ridomil Gold R - 500 g/da; Solofol - 188 g/da; Ceraxel - 250 ml/da; Cuprocin 35 WP - 220-300 g/da; Lieto - 220-300 g/da; Zorvec-Vinabel - 50 ml/da; Topaz - 30 ml/100 l spray solution.



## **Powdery mildew (oidium)**

While frequent rainfall favours infections with downy mildew of grapevine, warm weather accompanied by high relative air humidity promotes the development of powdery mildew. On berries enlarged and infected with oidium, dark brown spots appear, which become visible after wiping off the powdery coating. Oidium develops superficially, the interior of the berry remains healthy and continues to grow, the skin cracks, the seeds are exposed and part of the juice leaks out. After the berries soften and reach veraison, powdery mildew no longer attacks them, but develops only on the bunch stems, laterals and green shoot tips.

When infection is detected, spraying continues.

## **Authorised plant protection products:**

Akoidal WG - 0.25%; Vivando - 20 ml/da; Dynali 090 DC - 50-65 ml/da; Cabrio Top - 0.2%; Orius 25 EW, Dynasty 25 EW, Tebumax 25 EW - 0.04%; Solfoliquid 800 SC – 400 ml/da with a treatment interval of 7 days; 1210 ml/da with a treatment interval of 10 days; Talendo 20 EC - 20-25 ml/da; Talendo Extra - 7.5-25 ml/da;

Thiovit Jet 80 WG – 0.2% (after flowering); Flint Max 75 WG - 0.016%; Folicur 250 EW, Horizon - 0.04%; Folpan 80 WDG - 0.15%, Sercadis - 15 ml/da.



## Grey mould

The most typical damage caused by the disease on the berries is observed in the period around their ripening. When infection occurs, pale brown spots appear on the berries, on which the skin peels off easily. The disease quickly covers the entire bunch and passes onto neighbouring bunches. In wet weather, the attacked plant parts are abundantly covered with grey mould. As the grapes ripen, the spread and the degree of attack by grey mould increase.

**At berry softening and veraison, spray with one of the registered fungicides:**

Cabrio Top – 0.2%; Cantus - 100 g/da; Prolectus 50 WG - 120 g/da; Switch 62.5 WG - 0.08; Follow 80 WG, Friller 80 WG, Flowet 80 WG - 187.5 g/da; Folpan 80 WDG - 0.15%; Avalon - 250 ml/da, Banjo - 100-150 ml/da.



## European grapevine moth

From August until the second half of September, the flight of the butterflies of the third generation of the pest continues. The caterpillars damage the ripening and already ripe berries of the grapes, tying them together with silken threads. As a result of the damage, conditions are created for the penetration of the causal agent of grey mould.

Treat at the **EPV** (economic threshold): for table grape varieties *7-8 caterpillars per 100 bunches*, and for wine grape varieties *10-12 caterpillars per 100 bunches*.

### Authorised plant protection products:

Aphicar 100 EC - 40 ml/da; Decis 100 EC - 12.5-17.5 ml/da; Dipel 2 X - 0.1%; Efcimetrin 10 EC, Ciper 10 - 40 ml/da; Karate Zeon 5 CS - 0.02%; Coragen 20 SC, Voliam - 15-27 ml/da; Mageos - 10 g/da; Rapax - 75-100 ml/da; Sumi Alpha 5 EC, Sumicidin 5 EC - 0.025%; Foray 48 B - 0.15%; Cyclone 10 EC - 50 ml/da; Citrin Max, Ciperkil 500 EC, Cipert 500 EC, Poli 500 EC - 6 ml/da; Sherpa 100 EC - 40 ml/da, Delmur - 50 ml/da, Kedu - 40 ml/da.



## Yellow grapevine mite

In August, overlapping populations from several generations are observed. Under heavy infestation, the leaf blades of the vines become deformed, coarse and crunch when crushed. Temperatures above 32-35°C are lethal for mite populations. During the first half of September, the females move under the old bark of the vine plants in order to overwinter.

Treat against adults and larvae when the **EPV** is reached - 9-10 *individuals/leaf* - *until the end of August*.

### Authorised plant protection products:

Apollo 50 SC - 30-40 ml/da; Nissorun 5 EC - 0.05%; Danitron 5 SC - 100 ml/da; Shiroad (former Masai WP) - 25 g/da.