

Subject: New England Grape Notes – April 27, 20018
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New England Grape Notes - April 27, 2018

Grape Pest Management Product Update
Alice Wise, Cornell Coop Ext. Suffolk County



Discontinued Products:

Presidio (fluopicolide) [discontinued throughout US]*

*Existing supplies with grapes on the label can be used up.

[**Editor's Note:** *Vintage and Sovran have also had label changes that specifically affect grape growers in NY and Long Island respectively*]

Clarification for insecticide active ingredient zetacypermethrin – these slightly different product names can be confusing. Both are RUP's, both control GBM, leafhoppers, beetles. The difference is that **Mustang (EPA#279-3126)** does not have a 2(ee) for SWD (spotted wing drosophila) while **Mustang Maxx (EPA#279-3426)** does have a 2(ee) label for SWD in grape.

Newly labeled products – the three following products – Lifegard, Grandevo and Venerate – are all OMRI (organically) approved with a PHI of 0 days and REI of 4 hrs. Read the labels carefully, they contain a lot of information about application timing, compatibilities and spray intervals. Do not rely on these products exclusively. As per their labels, they are meant to be used in rotation and/or used in a tank mix.

Lifegard WG (Certis USA, Columbia, MD) – Lifegard is a fermentation product of a common soil microorganism *Bacillus mycooides* isolate J. The label states that it is a biological plant activator also known as an SAR (systemic acquired resistance) product. Lifegard, labeled for downy and powdery mildew, will not impact the pathogen at all, rather, it causes the plant to turn on its own natural defenses. In 2017, grape pathologist Wayne Wilcox had some good results, comparable to products such as Revus Top and copper.

Grandevo WDG (Marrone Bioinnovations, Davis, CA) – A microbial miticide and insecticide, active ingredient *Chromobacterium subtsugae*. The WDG formulation has SWD and fruit flies on the label. Recommended for new populations or recently hatched larvae. Though compatibilities are not clear, there is a rec to tank mix with contact materials to enhance control. A spreader sticker or adjuvant may enhance coverage and adhesion. Labeled for control of GBM, leafhopper, mealybug and mites.

Venerate XC (Marrone) – Heat-killed *Burkholderia* spp strain A396, a liquid insecticide/miticide that degrades the exoskeleton and interferes with molting. Controls GBM and leafhopper; suppression only for mealybug, thrips and various types of mites though European red mite was not listed. For both Grandevo and Venerate, studies have shown leafhopper control to be uneven, possibly better when nymphs are targeted. Studies evaluating mealybug and scale (scale is not on either label though that may change in the future) have been successful in controlling the crawler stage. However, the studies were done on various commodities and on species of MB and scale that are different than what we find in LI vineyards (grape mealybug and fruit leucanium scale).

New Products and Formulation or Label Changes

Aprovia and Aprovia Top – Active ingredient is benzovindiflupyr, a fungicide in the same class as boscalid (ai of Endura and a component of Pristine). The Top ai is difenoconazole, which is a component of Inspire Super and the Top of Revus Top. These Syngenta products are both restricted use fungicides

with a 12 hr REI and 21 d. PHI. How should these be used? Here are a few details from Wayne Wilcox's 2017 disease management update: 'Aprovia has provided excellent/outstanding control of powdery mildew over several years in my trials on Chardonnay, but unlike the Group 7 components of the other three products listed above, it does not provide significant control of Botrytis. In addition to powdery mildew, the label does claim control of angular leaf scorch (ALS), anthracnose, black rot, and Phomopsis. I have no personal experience with the product versus these diseases, nor have I seen independent data for efficacy against ALS, anthracnose, or Phomopsis. However, there is a growing body of data from elsewhere concerning black rot control, and it does not look very good. For example, in a high-pressure trial run by Bryan Hed from Penn State, a rotational program that included Pristine in the two critical sprays at bloom plus 2 weeks later (followed by ziram and another Pristine) provided 96% control of the disease on clusters. In contrast, the very same program in which Aprovia was substituted for Pristine in the three relevant sprays averaged only 50% control in two different treatments utilizing different labeled rates of Aprovia. As the old saying goes, let the buyer beware.'

Manzate Max - From United Phosphorus, this is a liquid formulation of mancozeb that has been around for a few years. This is a restricted use product while the commonly used DF formulation Manzate ProStick is not an RUP. Members of LISW should note that that use of Manzate Max is allowed and is considered equivalent to the nonrestricted mancozeb products.

Flint Extra - An updated formulation from Bayer, Flint Extra actually has a lower percentage of the ai, 42.6% trifloxystrobin vs. 50% ai for the standard Flint formulation. The reason for this new formulation is unclear. Both products have a 12 hr REI and 14 d. PHI. There are a few slight differences in the diseases controlled/suppressed sections of the labels.

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