

TESTING THE EFFICACY OF **PREV-AM®** AGAINST DOWNY MILDEW ON BARRANTES WINE GRAPES



PREV-AM



BASIC INFORMATION

TARGET	Downy mildew (<i>Plasmopara viticola</i>)
CROP	Wine grape, cv. Barrantes (<i>Vitis vinifera</i>)
SPRAY VOLUME	820 l/ha
LOCATION	Corbillón-Villanova de Arousa, Galicia • Spain
TRIAL DATE	June – July 2004
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FIELD SITUATION

A trial to determine the efficacy of **PREV-AM** for downy mildew control in wine grapes was established on a vineyard in Corbillón-Villanova de Arousa (Pontevedra), an area in the North-West of Spain where downy mildew in grapes is endemic.

Curzate® C (Cymoxanil 3 %, Copper 22,5 %) was used as a comparative standard treatment.

Four spray applications were made on 9 June, 17 June, 28 June and 8 July respectively, with four replicates per treatment and intervals of between 8-11 days between applications.

Treatments were applied using a motorized backpack sprayer operating at 18 bar that delivered a final spray volume of 820 litres of water per hectare.

Evaluations were made on 8 and 19 July (10 DAA-3 and 11 DAA-4, respectively). The first symptoms of downy mildew were detected on leaves of the untreated plots after the third application.

TREATMENT TABLE

TREATMENTS	RATE
1 Untreated control	-
2 Curzate® C (Cymoxanil 3 %, Copper 22,5 %)	4 kg/ha
3 PREV-AM 0,4 %	400 ml/100 l



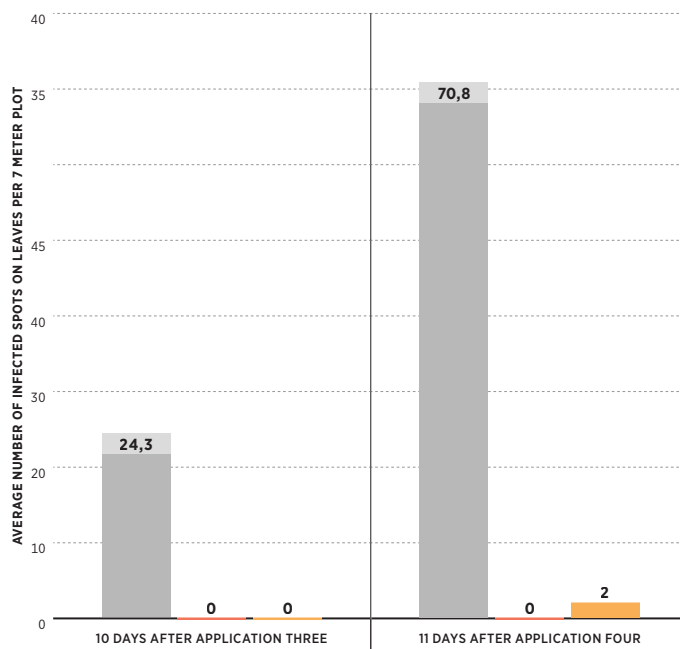
DOWNY MILDEW ON LEAVES AT THE LAST EVALUATION. UNTREATED PLOT.

FIGURE 1

Incidence of downy mildew

on Barrantes grape leaves after indicated spray treatments

APPLICATION DATES 9, 17, 28 JUNE; 8 JULY 2004, SPAIN



CONCLUSIONS

- The efficacy level of **PREV-AM** was excellent and provided outstanding disease control, comparable to the performance of the Curzate® spray.
- The spray interval of 8-11 days was adequate to provide control.
- The application of **PREV-AM** when the disease pressure is particularly high resulted in a good control of the pathogen.



HEALTHY BUNCHES AT THE LAST EVALUATION.



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