Users' guide for vineyards



Proven protection of powdery mildew

Bayfidan® 250 EC is a cost effective foliar fungicide that can help control powdery mildew, especially late in the season.

A mainstay of powdery mildew management in vineyards for many years, **Bayfidan** is quickly taken up by the grapevines and translocated within the plant. That systemic activity means **Bayfidan** is less affected by rainfall than contact fungicides are, and provides lasting residual control.

The main emphasis in any program should be on early sprays to prevent the emergence of powdery mildew, however that can't always be achieved. If disease pressure mounts later in the season, **Bayfidan** can play an important (and cost-effective) role in protecting the quality and value of your grapes.

Application timing

Powdery mildew is often referred to as the 'dry weather disease' and often spreads rapidly in mild, cloudy conditions in spring and summer.

If the disease pressure is particularly high, two **Bayfidan** sprays can be used 7 days apart.

Bayfidan

Resistance management

In the past DMI fungicides like **Bayfidan** were much more heavily relied on to control powdery mildew than they are now.

The introduction of several new modes of action to combat powdery mildew in grapes (eg **Prosper**[®] and **Flint**[®]) has provided the opportunity to introduce a more comprehensive resistance management strategy. You should not use DMI (Group 3) fungicides more than three times in one season, and not for more than two consecutive applications.

Current resistance management guidelines are available at the CropLife Australia website: croplifeaustralia.org.au.

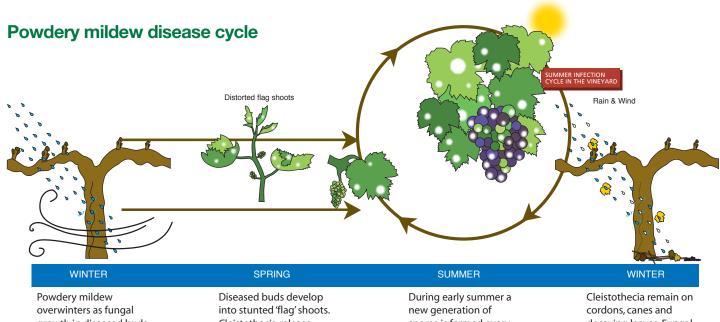
BAYFIDAN IN GRAPEVINES AT A GLANCE	
Active Ingredient	250 g/L triadimenol.
Formulation	Emulsifiable concentrate.
Activity Group	Group 3 (previously C) triazole.
Mode of Action	DMI. Disrupts sterol biosynthesis in fungal membranes.
Rate	10 mL/100 L for dilute spraying or for concentrate spraying adjust by concentration factor. Do not exceed 5x concentration factor.
Recommended Water Rate	High water volumes are particularly important to achieve optimal efficacy by improving coverage and increasing the period of uptake into the leaf. Do not apply in less than 250 L/ha water.
Maximum Sprays	No more than 3 in a season and not more than 2 consecutively.
Compatibility	Physical compatibility with Agridex [®] , sodium molybdate and white oil. Compatible with chlorpyriphos EC on wine grapes, but NOT on table grapes. NOT compatible with Tokuthion [®] . Do not mix concentrates together but add each to the spray tank separately.
WHP	Domestic: 7 days. Export: 35 days.
MRL	MRLs are in place for major wine export markets, including UK, USA, EU, Codex, Canada, NZ.
Pack Sizes	1 L & 5 L.

Don't lose control at Christmas!

Christmas is recognised as a particularly high-risk period for the development of powdery mildew. The weather conditions are often very favourable for the dispersal of spores, and you may not be monitoring your grapes as closely through the holiday period. The young berries are particularly susceptible.

If a sound early-season spray program, including appropriate fungicide choice and effective spray timing and coverage, has not been adopted, powdery mildew may well show up in your vineyard at this time of year. Tolerance levels for powdery mildew may be low for grape purchasers, which could lead to rejection of fruit if infected grapes are detected. Constant monitoring for powdery mildew is imperative to ensure your grapes are disease-free.

If you do detect powdery mildew at this stage, **Bayfidan** will provide cost-effective systemic activity to control further spread of the fungus.



overwinters as fungal growth in diseased buds or as cleistothecia (spore bodies) on leaves, stems and bark. Diseased buds develop into stunted 'flag' shoots. Cleistothecia release spores after 2.5 mm of rain or irrigation. Spores spread to developing leaves and bunches.

During early summer a new generation of spores is formed every 5–10 days and spread by wind throughout the vineyard in mild cloudy weather conditions, ideally around 22–28°C.

Cleistothecia remain on cordons, canes and decaying leaves. Fungal strands remain inside the dormant bud.

Getting the best results from Bayfidan

- Effective spray coverage is essential. This can be achieved by adjusting the sprayer set-up to target the canopy and penetrate to the bunches.
- Good canopy management will also assist coverage.
- Using high water volumes is very important, both to improve coverage and increase the period of uptake into the leaf.
- Two Bayfidan sprays 7 days apart may be necessary in high-pressure situations.
- Tank-mixing Bayfidan with copper fungicides should be avoided, as this may reduce the efficacy.
- Bayfidan has a 7-day withholding period for grapes destined for the domestic market and a 35-day withholding period for export wine grapes. Consult your winemaker or grape purchaser for advice before making late-season fungicide applications.



Always consult the product label for detailed information.

The information and recommendations set out in this brochure are based on tests and data believed to be reliable at the time of publication. Results may vary, as the use and application of the products is beyond our control and may be subject to climatic, geographical or biological variables, and/or developed resistance. Any product referred to in this brochure must be used strictly as directed, and in accordance with all instructions appearing on the label for that product and in other applicable reference material. So far as it is lawfully able to do so, Bayer CropScience Pty Ltd accepts no liability or responsibility for loss or damage arising from failure to follow such directions and instructions.

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