Users' guide for vineyards



TELDOR[®]

Securing your vines against botrytis at 80% capfall

Teldor 500 SC fungicide provides outstanding protection against botrytis infections during the crucial flowering window and beyond.

Teldor has become a major asset for wine-grape production across the key regions of the viticultural world. It is now the leading botryticide in all major regions which experience consistent disease pressure, including Bordeaux, Champagne, the Rhine and Rhône valleys, the Napa Valley and New York State.

Seventy-five percent of the active ingredient of Teldor, fenhexamid, is absorbed into the waxy layer of the cuticle, with the remainder moving through into the plant tissue. That high level of absorption provides long-lasting protection.

Effective risk management

The threat of heavy, potentially devastating botrytis infections hangs over most Australian vineyards every season, yet many growers wait for tell-tale signs before using a botryticide.

By that time, the opportunity to take the most effective action has passed.

Using Teldor to launch a robust, preventative spray program within the flowering window is the ideal approach.

Application timing

Teldor can be applied up to 80% capfall for grapes intended for export or 21 days before harvest for grapes for domestic consumption. Teldor is an ideal rotation partner with other specialised botryticides and has no known cross-resistance with other chemicals.

IPM fit

Teldor has been examined independently and is compatible with IPM programs using a range of beneficial parasitoids, predatory mites and insects.

Resistance management

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

TELDOR IN GRAPE VINES AT A GLANCE

Active Ingredient	500 g/L fenhexamid
Formulation	Suspension concentrate
Activity Group	Group 17 (previously J) hydroxyanilide
Mode of Action	Sterol Biosynthesis Inhibition (Class III)
Rate	100 mL/100 L for dilute spraying or adjust by concentration factor. Do not exceed 5 X concentration.
Recommended Water Rate	Apply to the point of run-off, generally between 500–1500 L/ha, depending on canopy, ensuring good coverage of bunches. For concentrate spraying, refer to the label.
Maximum Sprays	1 in a program of less than 4 botrytis sprays, 2 in a 4 or more spray program.
Compatibility	Flint [®] WG, Dithane [®] , Bayfidan [®] , Mimic [®] . Physically compatible with Avatar [®] , Success [®] . Constant agitation required when mixing with a number of nutrient products. Teldor is compatible with many products typically used during flowering, including Flint WG.
Rainfastness	1 hour after application
WHP	Domestic: 21 days. Export wine grapes: Do not apply later than 80% capfall (consult your winery for further details).
MRL	MRLs are in place for major wine export markets, including UK, USA, EU, Codex, Canada, NZ.

Taking the first opportunity to manage botrytis

How botrytis develops

During flowering botrytis attacks:

- succulent tissue (e.g. flowers)
- damaged tissue (e.g. flower cap scars)
- dead/dying material (e.g. caps and anthers)

After flowering botrytis:

- can remain latent until veraison/pre-harvest
- may erupt from inside the berry under moist conditions after veraison
- becomes more difficult to prevent

In many situations the extent of botrytis infection at harvest can be directly related to the level of infection at flowering.

Protecting the crop at flowering is the most important part of an overall winegrape botrytis management plan.

Uncompromised control

There are a number of other fungicides registered for botrytis control in Australia, but none of them offer the combination of robust control and the favourable use parameters that Teldor provides.

No unwanted impact

Teldor has no effect on the naturally occurring botrytis antagonist *Ulocladium atrum* nor on *Trichoderma harzianum*. It is not mobile in the soil nor harmful to earthworms and bees when used as directed.

Winemaking benefits

Fermentation is not affected by the application of Teldor in the vineyard and no taints or other impacts have been found following its use. The activity of the damaging laccase enzyme can be reduced by the incorporation of one Teldor application within the program and the levels of harmful polysaccharides (e.g. glucan) are also lowered.

BOTRYTIS – THE DISEASE CYCLE



WINTER

Botrytis overwinters as black resting bodies (sclerotia) on canes, old berries and in plant material in the canopy and on the vinevard floor.

SPRING

During flowering and fruit set

spores are spread to flower

parts and berries by the wind

in mild, moist conditions

(15-20° C).

SUMMER

From spring into summer spread continues from airborne spores and through contact between infected berries. Berries become more susceptible as they mature.

AUTUMN/WINTER

Late in the season, sclerotia are formed on canes, mummified berries and vine debris, and overwinter as a major inoculum source for the next season.



Always consult the product label for detailed information.

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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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