FINGER LAKES VINEYARD NOTES

Newsletter #6
June 20, 1997

Written by Tim Martinson, Area Grape Extension Educator, Finger Lakes Grape Program (315) 536-5134 and Tim Weigle, Area Extension Grape Pest Management Specialist for the Finger Lakes and Lake Erie Grape Programs (716) 672-6830. Edited by Tim Martinson

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CURRENT SITUATION

Tim Martinson

Cool weather has delayed bud break and vine development. As of today (June 18), we are 3 days past the ‘average’ bloom date for Concord grapes. In terms of growing degree-days (DD), we are at 389 DD, which compares to 510 DD at this time last year, and an average of 573 DD over the past 10 years. This works out to about 190 DD ‘short’ of average for this year, which translates to about 7 to 10 days delay in development. I expect to see 50% bloom for Concord around June 25 – 28.

Whether this will delay harvest or not is hard to tell at this point in the growing season. Dr. Bob Pool sent me some information in which he related the deviation in bloom date (early or late) to harvest date. On average, each day’s delay in bloom delayed harvest by about ¼ of a day. Based on current conditions, we would expect a delay of about a week, if weather conditions are near ‘normal’. Many factors, however, influence the rate of ripening and harvest date. Cropping levels are obviously one of the more important factors. Growers of mechanically-pruned bulk juice varieties that are carrying a heavy crop may want to consider mechanical crop reduction, if conditions warrant. Procedures for evaluating crop levels and thinning are available through our office.

CURRENT PEST SITUATION

T. Martinson and Tim Weigle

I am discovering how rapidly articles written with pest management updates go out of date. By the time an alert is written and prepared for the newsletter, the insect pest has passed
through its developmental stages, and weather conditions for disease management have changed. That is why I urge you to rely on the grape Code-a-Phone message (315)–536–5134 for up-to-date information on the pest situation.

On the disease front, we are close to entering the immediate prebloom stage. The two most important fungicide sprays for avoiding fruit infection are the immediate prebloom and postbloom sprays. Immediate prebloom fungicides should be applied no more than 5 days prior to bloom, with the optimum timing being the day before bloom. Follow this up with an immediate postbloom application no more than 14 days after the immediate prebloom. If the weather is warm and extremely wet, you might want to decrease the interval to 10 days. Consult Wayne Wilcox's article in 1997 Vineyard Notes #4 and the 1997 New York & Pennsylvania Pest Management Recommendations for Grapes for specific materials and options.

On the insect pest side, we have observed significant infestations of banded grape bug (see previous 1997 Vineyard Notes #5) in several vineyards. As of the end of this week, I expect these insects to have reached the adult stage. Adults are orange and black, and do not feed on grape clusters. At this time, insecticide applications are not recommended. Grape Plume Moth is also done feeding on grapes for the season. Most are in the pupal stage, with adults set to emerge in 10 - 14 days. Any treatment at this time for plume moth would be a waste of time (and money). Better to wait until the immediate postbloom, or 2nd postbloom spray, when you have the chance of targeting other pests as well, and reducing the population of plume moth adults that lay the eggs that produce next year's infestations.

BE ALERT FOR POSSIBLE LEAFHOPPER RESISTANCE TO CARBARYL

Tim Martinson

Late last summer, we received reports of control failures with carbaryl (Sevin®) at two vineyards – one in the Valois area (E. Seneca Lake) and one on Bluff Point (Keuka Lake). Tests in Greg English-Loeb's laboratory (shown in the below Figure) confirmed what we suspected – eastern grape leafhopper collected in the Valois vineyard were resistant, compared to a population collected from a vineyard a mile down the road at the same time. These two isolated instances do not mean that carbaryl does not work in the Finger Lakes anymore or that resistance is widespread. However, it does mean that growers should be vigilant and aware of the potential for problems. In this article I will try to offer guidelines for avoiding and preventing this problem, for recognizing it when it happens, and for managing resistant leafhopper populations.

![Figure: Response of two leafhopper populations to different doses of carbaryl (Sevin) in laboratory tests. In the susceptible population (Valois 1), Mortality increased as the concentration of Carbaryl increased. In contrast, response of the resistant (Valois 2) population was the same across all concentrations tested.]

Here are the facts:

- This problem only potentially affects native varieties, primarily Concord, Niagara, Catawba, and Delaware. Hybrids, smooth-leafed varieties such as Elvira, and vinifera cultivars will not be affected. The reason for this is that Labrusca-type grapes are infested by a different species of leafhopper than are hybrids and vinifera grapes. The only leafhopper species that has developed resistance this far is Eastern grape
leafhopper; *Erythroneura comes*, which predominates on Concord, Niagara, and Delaware *Erythroneura bistriata* is the species that is found on hybrids and *vinifera*.

- Resistance is not yet widespread. Chances are good that if you had success with Sevin® last year you will continue to be able to use it successfully. Don’t panic, but check your vineyards after spraying to gauge how effective the application was.

- To avoid development of resistance, rotate insecticides and avoid multiple insecticide applications if possible. The fastest way to select resistant bugs is to keep on hammering them with the same active ingredient. If you apply two or more insecticide sprays, use -carbaryl in rotation with Penncap-M® or Provado®. One effective application is usually enough to keep leafhopper in check. Unless you see ‘clouds’ of adults early in the season, the recommended timing is in the first or second postbloom spray (10 days post-bloom), which also targets other insect pests such as grape berry moth.

- How can you recognize resistance? First eliminate any other potential causes for poor performance, including amount mixed in the spray tank, coverage (was it a windy day?), and pH of spray water. If you are certain of all these factors, and you see little or no reduction in leafhopper numbers, then you may have resistant leafhoppers. Remember: even if resistant leafhoppers are present in your native blocks, they are probably not present in hybrids and *vinifera* cultivars.

- Don’t spray Sevin® again if you suspect a control failure. Better coverage or a repeat application at higher rates will not work, and will make the problem worse by selecting for resistant types.

- If a control failure is suspected, apply a different insecticide to the block (and possibly adjacent blocks) as soon as possible. If you have resistant leafhoppers, hit them with a different active ingredient before they have the chance to reproduce and migrate to other vineyards. My recommended material for doing so is Provado® (imidacloprid). While the cost of this option may seem prohibitive, Provado® is very effective for leafhopper, and is a new class of insecticide with a different mode of action. For this reason, chances are that it will not have any cross-resistance and will greatly reduce the numbers of resistant individual leafhoppers in your vineyard. Penncap-M® is another option.

- Consider applying insecticide in a ‘buffer’ zone of blocks adjacent to the block where resistance is suspected. Leafhoppers tend not to move around very much during the growing season (They do their migration early and late in the growing season, as they move in and out of dormancy). Thus there is a chance that resistant areas, if identified early, can be contained.

- Once resistant always resistant? Not necessarily. Some resistance declines (“revert”) after a period of time, allowing for reuse of the pesticide after an interval of waiting. The presence of untreated leafhopper populations (in abandoned and wild vineyards, for example) is favorable because they provide a ‘reservoir’ of susceptible leafhoppers. If growers in the Finger Lakes 1) rotate insecticides, 2) avoid multiple insecticide applications for leafhopper, and 3) respond aggressively to suspected resistant hot spots, chances are that carbaryl will remain an effective and versatile component of vineyard pest management for years to come.

If you suspect you have resistant leafhopper in your vineyard I would like to hear from you. Please contact our office at 315-536-5134.
UPDATES ON FUNGICIDE AND INSECTICIDE REGISTRATION

Tim Weigle

The following contains excerpts from an e-mail message sent to me by Wayne Wilcox, Department of Plant Pathology, NYSAES, Geneva, NY.

ABOUND Gets Federal Registration – But Not New York Registration (Yet)

ABOUND fungicide received its federal label last week. However, it has not been passed through the New York State review process. What this means is that ABOUND is legal to use in Pennsylvania but NOT in New York State. The 24(c) that we were looking for in New York has not been given at this time. The best guess is that ABOUND will not be available for New York growers until the 1998 growing season.

Section 24(c) for ZIRAM use in New York State

The Department of Environmental Conservation has granted a Special Local Need registration for Ziram 76 DF Fungicide. This label allows use on grapes up to 21 days pre-harvest to manage black rot, phomopsis cane and leaf spot, and downy mildew. The registration expires December 31, 1998.

This 24(c) allows applications at a rate of 3-4 lbs/A at 7-14 day intervals, beginning at 1-inch shoot growth. ZIRAM is basically a ferbam substitute with similar disease management characteristics. It is good against black rot and Phomopsis, but only fair against downy mildew. ZIRAM will fit into the immediate prebloom spray if there are concerns over phomopsis or downy mildew (while it is weak on downy it is still better than anything else we have). Any EBDC during the prebloom period will have better activity against downy.

A copy of the accepted Special Local Needs label is attached at the end of the newsletter. This must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.

FIFRA 2(ee) for Sevin 50W and 80S for Use Against Banded Grape Bug in New York State

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation has approved a 2(ee) request for the use of carbaryl contained in Sevin® 50W and Sevin® 80S on grapes for management of the banded grape bug, Tydea scrupeus (Miridae), a pest not on the label for grapes. The 2(ee) allows for the use of 0.5 to 2.0 lb a.i./acre to be applied (low rate would be 1 pound of Sevin® 50W or 0.75 pounds of Sevin 80S).

Banded grape bug (BGB) is a sporadic secondary pest that does not need a pesticide application each year. Monitor vineyards for BGB, paying particular attention to border areas in GBM-RA high-risk blocks. Infestation levels greater than 1 nymph per ten shoots can cause economic crop loss. Infestation does not occur in most vineyards, and are often concentrated in vineyard edges, therefore it may not be necessary to treat the entire vineyard.

RED HYBRID WINE TASTING: WHICH ONES WIN?

Bruce J. Reisch and Thomas Henick-Kling

Finger Lakes area winemakers and growers gathered on April 28, 1997 at the Experiment Station in Geneva to taste and evaluate the commercial potential of four red hybrid grapes. At least 2 wines of each of these four varieties were tasted by 33 tasters, and ratings and comments were collected. Expect for three commercial wines from Glenora Winery based on GR 7, all wines were fermented in the enology program of Dr. Thomas Henick-Kling. Grapes were harvested from Dr. Bruce Reisch's breeding program vineyards at Geneva as well as from test plots grown by Jim Hazlitt of Hector and Swedish Hill Winery. The following is a summary of the group's evaluation of these varieties.

The four selections tasted included:
GR 7 - (Buffalo x Baco noir) very vigorous, productive and winter hardy (Bud LTE50 -20 °F), occasional fruit rot problems, only fair wine ranking through the early 1980s. Wine was first made in 1961, and ranked very high in 1961, 1965 and 1966, but rarely since then. GR 7 was included due to recent industry interest.

NY70.0809.10 - (SV 18-307 x Steuben) produces vinifera type wine with nice brick red color and Gamay-like fruit aromas. Previous Station wine panel rankings: high rankings since 1988. The vine is vigorous and very productive at Geneva with good broad disease resistance. Late ripening, tendency to overcrop.

NY73.0136.17 - ((NY33277 x Chancellor) x Steuben) moderately vigorous and resistant to powdery mildew. Some trunk damage in recent years at Geneva; should perform well with occasional trunk renewal. The red wine has full body with black pepper character, intense cherry, berry fruit aromas, and complete well-balanced moderate tannins. Previous Station wine panel rankings: very high.

Frontenac - (V. riparia x Landot 4511) New variety from Univ. of Minnesota; Winter hardy (Bud LTE50 -22 °F); Foliar powdery mildew, may be superficial? productive, pruning wt. 4.2 lbs./vine in 1996; Wine quality - first made in 1995, scored well (good color, berry fruit).

For comparison to established red hybrid cultivars, an Experiment Station sample of De Chaunac was also tasted. Tasters were asked to evaluate the overall pleasantness of the wines presented on a 1 (low) to 10 (high) scale, and were also asked to indicate which wines in the group had commercial potential, in their opinion. A summary of the data collected from winemakers and growers is presented in the following bar graph. In general, all four wines tasted received good scores (mostly between 5 and 6 on the pleasantness scale), but the comments as well as the number of tasters indicating commercial potential helped to separate out the wines tasted.

GR 7 based wines, especially the two Glenora Red Noveaux (1995 and 1996) received some of the highest overall scores, but only 2 or 3 tasters expressed an interest in GR 7 for commercial use. Experiment Station samples of NY70.0809.10 were acceptable, but few tasters indicated a commercial interest. The most outstanding samples in terms of varietal wine potential were the two samples of NY73.0136.17. Tasters found that the wine had good tannin structure, black pepper, cherry aromas, and a pleasant finish. Six to seven tasters indicated they found commercial potential with this sample. Ratings of Frontenac averaged out well but there was much disagreement among tasters with some liking the elderberry, cherry and perfumy notes with deep color, and others finding it to be too vinous, candy-like, or "gummy".

Overall, when factoring in viticultural potential in the field, it seems that three of these selections may have potential for the New York industry. Because of certain limitations, NY70.0809.10 does not warrant further attention. The wine was not outstanding enough to interest most tasters, and the vine is late-ripening and tends to
overcrop - both undesirable features in hand-pruned and machine-pruned vines. The broad level of disease resistance is not enough to outweigh the negatives.

**Frontenac** evoked relatively strong feelings, as one might expect for a strongly flavored wine. The unique flavor attributes (differing from *vinifera* and hybrid cultivars) can be attractive and also be a disadvantage. Our young vines are very winter hardy and productive, but the long term potential remains to be seen. Some winemakers were very happy with Frontenac, and others could see using it in blending. The high acidity is a potential winemaking problem. One taster noted that the variety "may have potential if the high TA is not a chronic problem after malo-lactic fermentation". Certainly, on cold, short season sites, Frontenac should be considered carefully.

**GR 7** has excellent viticultural potential, as long as measures are taken to reduce its potential for excessive canopy and fruit shading which might result in bunch rot. The vines are very winter hardy (nearly as hardy in 1996/7 as Frontenac) and very productive. There is a long track record of success in the vineyard with GR 7, and a good track record in the winery as well. One advantage noted for GR 7 is the relatively low acidity especially compared to other established red hybrids. It is easier for winemakers to add acidity than to take it out. The samples of GR 7 were generally well received and the comments of the tasters seem to lean toward this selection having potential as a low cost generic/blending grape, especially if done in a nouveau style.

**NY73.0136.17** has been identified over the past few years by Geneva Station tasters as a selection with excellent wine potential. Though the older vines have shown some reduction in trellis fill, it continues to survive with good crop levels, and produces large rot-free clusters which ripen in late September or early October. Grafting onto phylloxera-resistant rootstocks may be necessary. The wines were extremely well received; comments included excellent color, black pepper, good tannin, good potential, vinous/berry, clean finish, slightly weedy, good length, and "seaweed on a shale beach aroma" (this taster rated the wine "7/10", and probably enjoys exploring tidal pools).

Overall recommendation from Thomas and Bruce:

**Frontenac:** continue testing
**NY70.0809.10** - lack of interest
**GR 7** and **NY73.0136.17** - continue further testing and intensive observations; plant grafted trials with the latter; consider for possible release in the near future, **GR 7** for generic wines, and **NY73.0136.17** for generic as well as varietal use.

**Rural Labor Services**

F. Brandon Mallory is the Rural Labor Services Representative of the New York State Department of Labor assigned to Wayne, Yates, Ontario, and Seneca counties. He is a specialist in agriculture, horticulture, agribusiness, and rural industry, with experience and education in agriculture and agribusiness. He is able to provide a wide variety of assistance to farmers including:

- Help with finding the workers you need to get the job done.
- Screen workers to make sure they meet your job specifications for experience and ability.
- Provide information on labor market conditions, employment trends, agricultural labor laws, youth permits, government programs such as Work Opportunity Tax Credit and Shared Work.
- Provide help in filling out applications and other forms necessary to recruit farmworkers from other states, and to register farm labor contractors.
- Refer to proper agency when there are questions regarding interpretation and enforcement of labor laws, unemployment insurance tax, and other regulations involving the conduct of your business.
Brandon Mallory can be reached at 105 North Main Street, Newark, NY 14513, telephone 315-331-2011.

**KEUKA LAKE LOOKING AHEAD**

**AGRICULTURE PROGRAM STARTED**

*Peter Landre*

*Cornell Cooperative Extension Yates County*

Keuka Lake and its surrounding watershed provide an excellent quality of living for residents and visitors alike. The economic value of this resource cannot be overstated: over 20,000 people use the lake as a clean drinking water source, an estimated fifteen million dollars are generated annually from tourism and recreation and an estimated one billion dollars is represented by shoreline property alone. Unlike other lakes and streams around the country that have experienced serious pollution problems, Keuka Lake has remained relatively clean and the major pollution concerns can be addressed effectively through volunteer, community-wide, prevention and education programs.

The Keuka Lake Looking Ahead project was initiated by the Keuka Lake Foundation as a comprehensive watershed effort to enhance the economy and quality of water in the watershed. To reach this goal, a comprehensive study was undertaken to review all potential sources of pollution that may impact the lake. Sixteen potential sources of pollution were studied including roadbank erosion, salt storage and usage, streambank erosion, shoreline development, residential septic systems, landfills, and agriculture to name a few. The results of this study indicate that all potential sources contribute to the problems seen in the lake, streams, and groundwater, thus requiring a community-wide response.

Agriculture is an important economic industry and a major land use in the watershed, occupying about one-third of the land area. The watershed study used three methods to collect information on the status of agriculture in the watershed including: 1) a written survey about practices was sent to all farmers in the watershed; 2) pollution runoff estimates were calculated using a mathematical computer model; and 3) tributary water quality sampling was conducted and analyzed. From this analysis, several priority areas or subwatersheds were identified for further planning and management.

As a result of these efforts, the Keuka Lake watershed has been designated as one of two New York State Pilot Agricultural Environmental Management watersheds by the NYS Agriculture and Markets Department. The local Ag Advisory Committee applied for and received several grants to support the development of a formal program, now being called the Keuka Lake Watershed Agricultural Environmental Management Project.

Agricultural Environmental Management, or AEM, is a locally-led volunteer program that provides farm operators with a means to address environmental issues related to agriculture. The AEM project gives farmers credit for their current conservation practices and provides financial and technical assistance to those who choose to modify existing practices to protect the environment. The goal of this program is to keep agriculture economically viable within the watershed and to minimize it’s impact on water quality. In fact, many of the practices that will be put into practice on farms, if managed correctly, will increase production, reduce costs, and protect the water from potential pollutants.

There are three important points that need to be emphasized about the AEM program. First, this is a volunteer program with local farmers and agencies in charge. Secondly, it uses a team approach for addressing on-farm environmental issues by using the technical expertise of the Yates and Steuben Counties Soil and Water Conservation Districts, Cornell Cooperative Extension, USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, USDA Farm Service Agency, and the farmers. Finally, all information gathered about a farmer’s practices will be kept strictly confidential.

Tom Eskildsen has been hired as the Project Coordinator for the Keuka Lake Watershed AEM program. Tom comes from a cash grain,
grape, and former dairy farm in the Penn Yan area. He will be working with the farmers in the watershed to encourage their participation in the AEM program and coordinate the agency team efforts to provide an efficient and effective program. For more information about the project, please contact Tom at the Yates County Soil and Water Conservation District at 315-536-5188.

There will be two public forums (same presentation at both) on the AEM project for farmers and other citizens interested in the project. The first will be held on July 1 at the First Presbyterian Church, Main Street, Penn Yan at 7:00 p.m. The second forum will be held on July 2 at the Hammondsport Village Hall at 7:00 p.m. Organizers hope to see a good turnout of producers and other interested citizens at these meetings.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Corning Farm Market Seeks Vendors. A new farmers’ market is opening in downtown Corning, starting July 5 and running every Saturday from 10:00 AM to 2:00 PM. Sponsors are encouraging local producers to become involved – this includes local juice, wine and fresh grape producers. For more information contact Kathy Giacomi, Cornell Cooperative Extension of Steuben County, 3 E. Pulteney Square, Bath, NY 14810-1557 (607-776-9631, ext 2300).

Robert Pool To Receive International Award. Dr. Robert Pool, Professor of Viticulture at the NYS Agricultural Experiment Station, will receive the Cantarelli Prize from the Italian Academy of Vine and Wine in Perugia, Italy on July 11. The panel cited Dr. Pool’s ‘outstanding and original research on the mechanical regulation of crop load and fruit quality in grapes.’

UPCOMING EVENTS

July 1, 7:00 pm in Penn Yan, First Presbyterian Church, Main St. and July 2, 7:00 pm in Hammondsport, Village Hall. A Public Forum for Farmers introducing the Keuka Lake Watershed Agricultural Environmental Management Program will be held. The program will include:

- Welcome - Commissioner Donald Davidsen, of NY State Dept. of Ag and Markets
- Statewide Perspective of AEM - John Wildeman, NYS Dept. of Ag and Markets
- Panel: Farmer Perspectives from Keuka and other Watersheds
- Keuka Lake Looking Ahead Watershed Project - Peter Landre, CCE
- AEM in Keuka Lake Watershed- Les Travis, SWCD & Jeff Parker, SWCD
- Questions and Answers
- FREE SOIL OR PETIOLE TEST FOR ALL PARTICIPANTS WHO LIVE IN THE KEUKA LAKE WATERSHED
- DEC Re-certification Credits Pending

The meeting and project is sponsored by the Keuka Lake Agriculture Subcommittee, Cornell Cooperative Extension, Soil and Water Conservation Districts, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Farm Bureau, Farm Services Agency, Keuka Lake Association. Call 536-5123 for more information or to register.

July 9-10, 1997. Riesling Symposium. The Corning Radisson in Corning, NY. In conjunction with the annual meeting of the American Society for Enology & Viticulture/Eastern Section, a 1.5 day symposium will be offered on the viticultural effects and enological processes on Riesling wines. Topics include environmental requirements for growing Riesling, rootstocks and clones, viticultural effects on character of the fruit, winemaking variations, tastings, late-harvest and ice wines, Riesling-like varieties, regional styles, as well as a Riesling theme luncheon. For more information, contact Dr. Thomas Henick-Kling, Dept. Food Science & Technology, NYSAES, Geneva, NY 14456-
0462. Phone: 315-787-2227; Fax: 315-787-2284; E-mail: th12@cornell.edu

July 10-11, 1997. The 22nd Annual Meeting of the American Society for Enology & Viticulture/Eastern Section. The Corning Radisson in Corning, NY. The annual meeting (1.5 days) will be preceded at the same location by the pre-conference Riesling Symposium (1.5 days). The program includes research presentations on viticulture and enology from universities and industry, student paper and scholarship awards, trade show, wine reception, a luncheon featuring Riesling wines, and an evening banquet featuring an awards ceremony and sparkling wine tasting. For registration or exhibitor information contact Dr. Charles Edson, 11 Agriculture Hall, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824-1039. Phone 517-353-5134; Fax: 517-353-4995; E-Mail: edsonc@msue, msu.edu

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Finger Lakes Grape Program

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FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY WITHIN THE STATE OF
NEW YORK

ZIRAM 76DF FUNGICIDE

EPA Registration No. 4581-140

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON GRAPES

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Observe and follow all
limitations and precautions that appear on the label.

Note: This label and the Federally registered label must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide
application.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Pounds ZIRAM 76DF Per Acre</th>
<th>Disease(s)</th>
<th>Directions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grapes*</td>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>Black Rot, Downy Mildew, Phomopsis Canes and Leaf Spot, Ripe Rot, Botrytis Bunch Rot (sides in control)</td>
<td>Begin applications when shoots are at least 1 inch long and continue at 7-14 day intervals or as necessary according to the integrated pest management guidelines for the particular growing area. Use shorter intervals under heavy disease pressure. Do not apply more than 28 lbs per acre per crop cycle. Do not apply later than 21 days to harvest.</td>
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* Not for use on Muscadine variety of grapes

GENERAL USE PRECAUTIONS

For aerial applications, use ZIRAM 76DF in a minimum of 10 gallons of spray per acre; for concentrate ground
applications, use a minimum of 20 gallons of spray per acre.

For both ground and aerial applications, always use sufficient water to provide thorough coverage.

Use the higher label rate under severe disease pressure or when conditions promote rapid disease development.

Maximum application is for a crop cycle. Crop cycle can be defined as prebloom through postharvest.

Do no graze or feed cover crops from treated orchards.

This label expires December 31, 1998

ACCEPTED
FOR REGISTRATION

5/29/97

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Solid & Hazardous Materials
Pesticide Product Registration