



ADAMA

# FOLPAN® 80 WDG

A multi-site, mode-of-action fungicide that delivers exceptional protection against many of the most damaging diseases in grapes



GROUP M

## Active Ingredient

80% Folpet  
(water-dispersible granule)

## Packaging

Case: 2 X 5 kg bag

## Application Rates and Area Treated

Rate: 1.25 kg/ha  
Area Treated: 4 ha/bag

## Water Volume

Ground: 1,000 L/ha  
(600 US gal/ha)

Aerial: Do not apply by air.

## Rainfastness:

Do not apply when heavy rain is forecast.

## RESISTANCE-BUSTING, MULTI-SITE ACTIVITY DEFENCE

### KEY DISEASES, APPLICATION TIMING AND CROP STAGING (GRAPES)

| Diseases                   | Timing  |
|----------------------------|---|
| Phomopsis                  | Apply when new shoots are 1–2 inches long<br>Repeat application when growth is 4" to 6" long.   |
| Black rot,<br>Downy mildew | Apply just before bloom, just after bloom and in first cover spray.   |
| Powdery mildew             | Apply in a tank mix with 12.6 kg of Kumulus® DF at first sign of disease.<br><br>DO NOT USE ON CONCORD, FOCH, DE BUREN OR ANY VARIETIES SENSITIVE TO SULPHUR. |

### PRE-HARVEST INTERVALS

- Mechanical harvesting: 1 day
- Hand harvesting, training/tying, leaf pulling by hand: 3 days
- Hand turning and girdling (table/raisin grapes only): 35 days
- All other activities: 12 hours

### RE-ENTRY INTERVAL

12 hours



FUNGICIDES



# FOLPAN® 80 WDG

## KEY DISEASE IDENTIFICATION, TIMING AND IMPACT

| Diseases       | Symptoms   | Timing   | Impact  |
|----------------|--|--|---|
| Powdery mildew | <p>Can be seen on foliage, fruit, flower parts and canes.</p> <p>Mildew usually appears first as whitish or greenish white powdery patches on the undersides of basal leaves.</p> <p>It may cause mottling or distortion of severely infected leaves, as well as leaf curling and withering.</p> <p>Lateral shoots are very susceptible.</p> <p>Infected blossoms may fail to set fruit.</p>   | <p>Berries are most susceptible to infection during the first three to four weeks after bloom.</p> <p>Shoots, petioles and other cluster parts are susceptible all season.</p> | <p>Infected berries may develop a netlike pattern of russet, and may crack open and dry up or never ripen at all. Old infections appear as reddish brown areas on dormant canes.</p> <p>Early powdery mildew infections can cause reduced berry size and sugar content.</p> <p>Scarring and cracking of berries may be so severe as to make fruit unsuitable for any purpose.</p> <p>Research has shown that infection levels as low as 3% can taint the wine and give off flavours.</p>  |
| Black rot      | <p><i>On the leaves</i></p> <p>BLACK-ROT attacks form 2–3 mm blisters of lead gray color, which then become regular spots of 6–10 mm with a clear brown border. Finally, concentric black pustules appear (the pycnidia).</p> <p><i>On the clusters</i></p> <p>The start of the infestation is marked by small, circular, discolored spots, called “nudges”. These spots enlarge and turn red-brown.</p> <p>In 3–4 days the berry mummifies, becoming black with bluish reflections and punctuated with pustules (the pycnidia).</p> | <p>Berries are most susceptible to infection during the first three to four weeks after bloom.</p> <p>Shoots, petioles and other cluster parts are susceptible all season.</p> | <p><i>On leaves and clusters</i></p> <p>Attacks on leaves and branches are not very damaging.</p> <p>Attacks on grape clusters can lead to crop losses of up to 80%, or even total destruction in the most serious cases.</p> <p><i>Impact on wine</i></p> <p>An attack of 30% of the harvest on Merlot leads to a reduction of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 39% in coloring intensity;</li> <li>• 29% in the anthocyanin rate;</li> <li>• 7.5% in the tannin rate.</li> </ul> <p>These factors lead to defects in tasting, lower colour intensity, lack of freshness, and overripe fruit</p> <p><i>(Barrière and Dumartin, France, 1983)</i></p> |

## REGISTERED AND SUPPORTED TANK MIXES

Kumulus® DF

Compatible with most commonly used insecticides and fungicides.

Check compatibilities before making new tank mixes.

## MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill spray tank nearly full and add recommended amount of FOLPAN® 80 WDG on surface of water.
2. Fungicide can be premixed in a bucket ½ filled with water. Mix can be poured through screen into nearly filled spray tank.
3. Finish filling tank.
4. Keep agitator running during filling and spraying.

NOTE: There are no restrictions on crop rotations, grazing or storage.

## VINIFICATION

Before harvest, FOLPAN® 80 WDG has no harmful impact on fermentations and does not modify the organoleptic qualities of the wines. FOLPAN® 80 WDG can be used until the start of veraison on vines intended for production of alcohol. Wines and alcohols from vines treated with FOLPAN® 80 WDG can be exported without constraints to most countries.



It is an offence under the Pest Control Products Act to use this product in a way that is inconsistent with the directions on the label.  
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