FUNGICIDE

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 M4

Active Ingredient:

80% Folpet = WDG

Application Rates:

Rate: 1.25 kg/ha
(0.51 kg/ac)

Packaging & Area Treated:

Case: 2 x 5 kg packs
Area Treated: 4 ha/pack
(9.88 ac/pack)

Water Volume:

Ground: 2,471 L/ha
(1,000 L/ac)
1,483 US gal/ha
(600 US gal/ac)

Aerial: Do not apply by air.

Rainfastness:

Do not apply when heavy rain is forecast.

CLICK HERE FOR FULL PRODUCT DETAILS.

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

Diseases	Timing
Black Rot, Downy Mildew	Applications can begin just before bloom, just after bloom and/or in first cover spray. Additional applications may be required if conditions for disease development persist. Minimum of 10 day re-treatment interval. Maximum of 4 applications per season.
Dead Arm *(Phomopsis)*	Apply when new shoots are 1–2 inches long. Repeat application when growth is 4" to 6" long.
Powdery Mildew	Apply in a tank mix with 12.6 kg of Kumulus® DF at first sign of disease. *NOTE: 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

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. If tank-mixing, please reference the label of the partner for specific mixing order or follow WAMLEGS or WALES for proper mixing protocol.

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KEY DISEASE IDENTIFICATION, TIMING AND IMPACT:

Diseases	Symptoms	Timing	Impact
Black Rot	**On the leaves** 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). **On the clusters** The start of the infestation is marked by small, circular, discolored spots, called "nudges". These spots enlarge and turn red-brown. In 3 – 4 days the berry mummifies, becoming black with bluish reflections and punctuated with pustules (the pycnidia).	Berries are most susceptible to infection during the first three to four weeks after bloom. Shoots, petioles and other cluster parts are susceptible all season.	**On leaves and clusters** Attacks on leaves and branches are less impactful. Attacks on grape clusters can lead to crop losses of up to 80%, or even total destruction in the most serious cases. **Impact on wine** An attack of 30% of the harvest on Merlot leads to a reduction of: • 39% in coloring intensity; • 29% in the anthocyanin rate; • 7.5% in the tannin rate. These factors lead to defects in tasting, lower colour intensity, lack of freshness and overripe fruit. (Barrière and Dumartin, France, 1983)
Downy Mildew	Can infect all green tissue of the plant. On the leaves, infections form a yellowish lesion on the surface, which presents as cottony growth on the underside. Infected shoots tend to thicken and curl, turning white due to the sporulation of the disease. Young berries are highly susceptible and when infected will turn grey, covered with a downy felt.	Downy Mildew survives winter in fallen leaves, buds and shoot tips. High humidity, wet foliage and warm temperatures (55 – 86°F or 13 – 30°C) create ideal conditions for infection and disease development.	Severe infections can result in premature defoliation, which impairs the ability of the vine to ripen the fruit. Reduced foliage limits the carbohydrate reserves of the mature wood, decreasing winter-hardiness and spring growth. Severe infections can result in the complete loss of bunches. Colouration and sizing of berries can also be impacted by an infection.
Powdery Mildew	Can be seen on foliage, fruit, flower parts and canes. Mildew usually appears first as whitish or greenish white powdery patches on the undersides of basal leaves. It may cause mottling or distortion of severely infected leaves, as well as leaf curling and withering. Lateral shoots are very susceptible. Infected blossoms may fail to set fruit.	Berries are most susceptible to infection during the first three to four weeks after bloom. Shoots, petioles and other cluster parts are susceptible all season.	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. Early Powdery Mildew infections can cause reduced berry size and sugar content. Scarring and cracking of berries may be so severe as to make fruit unsuitable for any purpose. Research has shown that infection levels as low as 3% can taint the wine and give off flavours.

RE-ENTRY INTERVAL:

12 hours

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.

ADAMA

Always read and follow label directions.
Toll-free: 1.855.264.6262 | Website: ADAMA.COM

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