

CFAES



**Developing An Effective Fungicide
Spray Program for Grapes in Ohio
— 2026 —**



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General Comments

- 1. All spray programs should be designed to enhance an integrated disease management program.** Very rarely do chemicals alone prevent or slow disease to a level that minimizes economic losses. There is no single chemical that is effective against all foliar diseases, which means that a combination of products in a spray program is necessary to optimize disease management.
- 2. A spray program should be designed with the critical periods of target diseases in mind.** For example, if anthracnose is a problem in the vineyard, dormant fungicide applications are very important for season long control. For successful Phomopsis control, early season fungicides (1 to 5 inch shoot growth) are critical. After bloom, the threat of Phomopsis infection is greatly reduced. The period from immediate pre-bloom through four to five weeks after bloom is the **MOST CRITICAL PERIOD** for controlling fruit infection by black rot, powdery mildew, and downy mildew. Four to five weeks after bloom, the fruit become resistant to black rot, powdery mildew and downy mildew; however, the leaves and rachises (cluster stems) remain susceptible to both powdery and downy mildew for the rest of the season. Therefore, fungicide protection against both downy and powdery mildew may be required through harvest. For tight cluster *Vinifera* grape varieties an additional fungicide treatment should be added during bloom to protect against Botrytis bunch rot. Sour rot disorder risk is highest when the grapes reach 15 Brix. An antimicrobial product targeting the bacteria associated with sour rot should be added to the spray program at 15 Brix. For ripe rot disease, fungicide applied from bloom to three to four weeks after bloom are effective at preventing infections. However, if weather favors disease development close to harvest, additional fungicide applications may be needed.
- 3. A spray program should be thoughtfully developed to prevent and slow the development of fungicide resistant pathogens in the vineyard.** Fungicides that have a site-specific mode of action are classified as medium to high risk for fungicide resistance development. Fungicides with Fungicide Resistance Action Committee (FRAC) codes or numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 16, 43, 47, 49, U06, and U08, are medium to high-risk fungicides and one application of a high-risk fungicide should be applied before alternating to a fungicide with a different mode of action. If unavoidable, two sequential applications can be made before alternating to a fungicide with a different mode of action. Do not overuse fungicides (there are restrictions on how frequently high-risk fungicides can be applied) and only apply fungicides at the recommended manufacturer rates. *It is unlawful to apply fungicides in a manner that is inconsistent with the product label.* The powdery mildew, downy mildew and Botrytis bunch rot fungi are the most problematic with respect to fungicide resistance problems on grapes. ***In 2019, powdery mildew resistance to FRAC 11 (QoI inhibitors or strobilurins) fungicides was confirmed in Ohio.*** Usually the first indication of resistance in the vineyard is when a fungicide does not provide the same level of control compared to previous years, especially on susceptible varieties. In the worst-case scenario, the material provides no control and the crop is lost due to disease. It is important to continually monitor (scout) the vineyard for signs and symptoms of reduced disease control.

There are no commercial laboratories that screen all pathogens for fungicide resistance. If you suspect that resistant fungi are present in the vineyard, please contact Dr. Melanie Lewis Ivey for assistance in confirming resistance and developing an alternative fungicide spray program to slow or prevent additional resistance development in your vineyard.

- 4. Be aware of incompatible chemicals.** Mixing pesticides can save time and labor costs but not all pesticides are compatible and may result in undesirable reactions. For example, the mixing of incompatible chemicals may reduce the effectiveness of one or more of the active ingredients in the mixture, cause an unwanted (and sometimes dangerous) chemical reaction, or injure the plant (i.e.

phytotoxicity). It is illegal to mix pesticides with other products (such as other pesticides, adjuvants, or carriers) when such mixtures are expressly prohibited on the label. *The following combinations of fungicides or plant protectants can cause serious vine injury when applied to vines at the same time or within 14 days of each other.*

- Horticultural oils (i.e. JMS Stylet Oil) with sulfur
- Horticultural oils (i.e. Stylet Oil) with Captan
- Seven XLR (insecticide) with Captan

5. **Spray guides are recommendations only.** Product efficacy may vary depending on disease pressure, weather conditions, product coverage, the presence of resistant pathogen populations and/or the grape variety. For any given disease and at any specific application timing there are many registered fungicide options. The fungicides listed in this program are recommendations only and this guide does not include all of the fungicides currently registered for use on grapes. The cost of a fungicide per application and acre can vary significantly. The final fungicide spray program that you develop should consider the cost of specific fungicides selected as well as the targeted diseases and the potential for resistance development in the pathogen population. In this guide, the estimated relative cost of each fungicide per acre per application is provided based on 2022 retail costs (see Table below). The cost of fungicides will vary depending on the supplier and the quantity purchased.

Relative Cost Estimates Per Acre	
\$10-20	\$
\$20-30	\$\$
\$30-40	\$\$\$
\$40-above	\$\$\$\$

Grape Fungicide Spray Program-2026

This program emphasizes fungicide resistance management and is intended to provide *simultaneous protection* against anthracnose (ANTH), Phomopsis cane and leaf spot (PHOM), black rot (BR), powdery mildew (PM), and downy mildew (DM). Specific recommendations for Botrytis bunch rot (BOT), Phytophthora crown and root rot (PHYT), sour rot disorder (SOUR), and ripe rot (RR) are also included in this program.

The following fungicides should NOT be applied to Concord grapes as crop injury may occur:

- Flint Extra
- Inspire Super
- Intuity
- Luna Sensation
- Merivon *[Should also not be applied to Noiret or NY73.0136.17. Possible injury on Worden, Niagara, Fredonia, Steuben, and Rougeon]*
- Pristine *[Should also not be applied to Noiret.]*
- Quadris Top
- REGEV
- Revus Top
- Sulfur *[Should not be applied to sulfur sensitive vinifera varieties.]*

Dormant

Dormant lime sulfur solution is only necessary if anthracnose, black rot, or Phomopsis have been a serious problem in previous years.

Growth Stage	Product (rate/A)	FRAC Code	Relative cost (per acre/application)	Target Diseases
Dormant	Lime sulfur (15-20 gal)	M	\$\$	ANTH, PHOM
	Sulfurix / Calcium polysulfide (1-2 gal)	M	\$\$\$	ANTH, PHOM
	Ridomil Gold SL (3.6 pt)	4	\$\$\$\$	PHYT

Foundational Fungicide Program (Early Season Control)

A foundational spray program for early season diseases specifically targets black rot, powdery mildew, Phomopsis, and downy mildew. While the foundational fungicides will provide adequate control when disease pressure is low, fungicides with greater activity against specific pathogens that are systemic should be applied as a tank mix or in rotation with the foundational program when disease pressures are higher.

Product (rate/A)	FRAC Code	Relative cost (per acre/application)	Target Diseases
mancozeb (1.5-4 lb) or Captan 80WDG (1.25-2.5 lb) or Ziram 76DF (3-4 lb)	M	\$\$\$\$	BR, DM, PHOM
PLUS			
sulfur (3-10 lb)	M	\$	PM

Bud Break to Pre-bloom

Fungicide applications should begin at 1-3 inch new shoot growth and reapplied every 7-10 days or according to label instructions and environmental conditions.

Growth Stage	Product (rate/A)	FRAC Code	Relative cost (per acre/application)	Target Diseases
Bud break to pre-bloom	mancozeb (1.5-4 lb) or	M	\$\$\$\$	BR, PHOM
	Captan 80WDG (1.25-2.5 lb) or	M	\$	BR, PHOM
	Ziram 76DF (3-4 lb)	M	\$	BR, PHOM
ANY OF THE ABOVE PLUS ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:				
	Aprovia (8.6-10.5 fl oz) or	7	\$\$\$\$	ANTH, PHOM, BR, PM
	Cevya (3-4 fl oz) or	3	\$\$	BR, PHOM, PM
	Endura 70 WG (4.5 oz) or	7	\$\$\$	BOT, PM
	Fervent 475SC (8.5 fl oz) or	3+7	\$\$	PM
	Fracture (20.5-36.6 fl oz) or	M	\$\$\$\$	BOT, PM
	Gatten (6.4 fl. Oz) or	U13	\$\$	PM
	Inspire Super (16-20 fl oz) or	3+9	\$\$\$\$	ANTH, BOT, BR, PM
	Intuity (6 fl oz) or	11	\$\$\$	BOT, (PM suppressive)
	JMS Stylet Oil (1-2%) or	-	\$	BOT, PM
	Kenja 400SC (20-22 fl oz) or	7	\$\$\$\$	ANTH, BOT, PM
	LifeGard (4.5 oz/100 gal) or	-	\$\$	PM, DM
	Luna Experience (8-8.6 fl oz) or	7+3	\$\$\$\$	BOT, BR, PHOM, PM
	Luna Sensation (4.0 – 7.6 fl oz) or	7+11	\$\$\$\$	BOT, BR, PHOM, PM, RR
	Merivon 2.09SC (4-5.5 fl oz) or	7+11	\$\$\$\$	PM, RR (suppressive)
	Mettle (3-5 fl oz)	3	\$	ANTH, BR, PM

Growth Stage	Product (rate/A)	FRAC Code	Relative cost (per acre/application)	Target Diseases
	or Miravis Prime (9.2-13.4 fl oz) or	7+12	\$\$\$	BR, PHOMP, PM
	OSO 5% (3.75-13 fl oz) or	19	\$\$\$\$	PM
	Potassium salts or	-	\$ - \$\$	PM
	Procure 480SC (4-8 fl oz) or	3	\$\$	PM
	Quintec 2.08F (4 – 6.6 fl oz) or	13	\$\$	PM
	Rally 40WSP (4 fl oz) or	3	\$	ANTH, BR, PM
	Rhyme (4-5 fl oz) or	3	\$\$	BR, PM
	Sulfur or	M	\$	PHOMP, PM
	TebuStar 45WSP (4 oz) or	3	\$	BR, PM
	Topsin M WSB (0.75-1.5 lb) or	1	\$	BR, PM
	Topguard (5-6 fl oz) or	3+11	\$\$\$\$	PM
	Torino 0.85F (3.4 fl oz) or	U6	\$\$	PM
	Trionic 4SC (4-8 fl oz)	3	\$\$	PM
	Vivando 2.5 F (10.3-15.4 fl oz)	U8	\$\$\$\$	PM
OR ONE OF THE PRODUCTS BELOW BY ITSELF				
	Abound (10-15.5 fl oz) or	11	\$\$	BOT, BR, DM, PHOM, PM, RR
	Flint Extra (1.5-4 oz) or	11	\$\$\$	BOT, BR, DM, PHOM, PM
	Gavel (2-2.5 lb) or	22+M	\$\$\$	PHOM, DM
	Pristine (8-12.5 oz) or	7+11	\$\$\$\$	ANTH, BR, DM, PHOM, PM

Growth Stage	Product (rate/A)	FRAC Code	Relative cost (per acre/application)	Target Diseases
	Quadris Top (12-14 fl oz) or	11+3	\$\$\$\$	ANTH, BR, DM, PHOM, PM, RR
	Revus Top (7 fl oz) or	40+3	\$	ANTH, BR, DM, PHOM, PM
	Sovran (3.2-4.8 oz)	11	\$\$\$	BR, DM, PM

Immediate Pre-bloom through Bloom

Pre-bloom applications begin when shoots are 10-12 inches. Bloom begins when the caps start to drop.

Growth Stage	Product (rate/A)	FRAC Code	Relative cost (per acre/application)	Target Diseases
Immediate pre-bloom to early bloom (CRITICAL PERIOD)	If conditions are highly conducive for downy mildew (DM) infections during this period (temperatures above 50 degrees F, rainy and high humidity at night) the addition of a product specific to DM should be added to the program. It is very important to remember that these materials will need to be tank mixed with other fungicides because they will not provide adequate control of powdery mildew or black rot. A fungicide for <i>Botrytis</i> should be added for tight cluster varieties, especially during rainy periods. A fungicide for ripe rot should be used in vineyards with a history of ripe rot or on susceptible varieties. Spray intervals during this period should not exceed 10 days.			
Same as for bud break to pre-bloom PLUS one of the following products for downy mildew if conditions are highly conducive for downy mildew development.				
	Forum (6 fl oz) or	40	\$	DM
	Gavel (2-2.5 lb) or	22+M	\$\$\$	DM
	Ranman (2.1-2.75 fl oz) or	21	\$\$	DM
	Reason 500SC (2.7 fl oz) or	11	\$\$\$	DM
	Revus (8 fl oz) or	40	\$\$\$	DM
	Ridomil Gold SL (2.5 lb) or	4	\$\$\$	DM
	Ridomil Gold Copper (2 lb) or	4+M	\$\$\$	DM
	Ridomil Gold MZ (2.5 lb) or	4+M	\$\$\$	DM
	Sovran (3.2-4.8 oz) or	11	\$\$\$	DM, RR
	Tanos (8 oz) or	11+27	\$	DM
	Zampro (11-14 fl oz)	45+40	\$\$\$	DM

PLUS one of the following products for <i>Botrytis</i> if varieties are tight clusters or it is a rainy season.				
	Elevate 50WG (1 lb) or	17	\$\$\$\$	BOT
	Endura 70WG (8 fl oz) or	7	\$\$	BOT
	Intuity (6 fl oz) or	11	\$\$\$	BOT
	OSO 5% (3.75-13 fl oz) or	19	\$\$\$\$	BOT
	Pristine (18.5-23 fl oz) or	11+7	\$\$\$\$	BOT
	Scala 5SC (9-18 fl oz) or	9	\$\$\$	BOT
	Switch 62.5 WG (11-14 fl oz) or	9+12	\$\$\$\$	BOT
	Vanguard 75WG (10 fl oz)	9	\$\$\$\$	BOT

First and Second Post-bloom

First cover begins 7-10 days following shatter.

Growth Stage	Product (rate/A)	FRAC Code	Relative cost (per acre/application)	Target Diseases
First and Second Post-bloom (CRITICAL PERIOD)	The second post-bloom spray for many varieties is near the end of the critical period (immediate pre-bloom through 3 to 4 weeks after bloom) for controlling fruit infection by black rot, powdery and downy mildew. However, cluster stems (rachis) and leaves will remain susceptible to powdery and downy mildew throughout the growing season; therefore, a good fungicide program needs to be maintained throughout the season. A fungicide for ripe rot should be used in vineyards with a history of ripe rot or on susceptible varieties. Spray intervals during this period should not exceed 10 days.			
Same as for bud break to pre-bloom PLUS one of the following products for downy mildew:				
	Forum (6 fl oz) or	40	\$	DM
	LifeGard (4.5 oz/A) or	-	\$\$	DM
	Phosphorous acid or	33	\$	DM
	Ranman (2.1-2.75 fl oz) or	21	\$\$	DM
	Reason 500SC (2.7 fl oz) or	11	\$\$\$	DM
	Revus (8 fl oz) or	40	\$\$\$	DM
	Ridomil Gold (2.5 lb)	4	\$\$\$	DM

	or Ridomil Gold Copper (2 lb) or Ridomil Gold MZ (2.5 lb) or Sovran (3.2-4.8 oz) or Zampro (11-14 fl oz)	4+M 4+M 11 45+40	\$\$\$ \$\$\$\$ \$\$\$ \$\$\$	DM DM DM, RR DM
OR ONE OF THE PRODUCTS BELOW BY ITSELF				
	Pristine (8-12.5 oz) or Quadris Top (12-14 fl oz) or Revus Top (7 fl oz)	7+11 11+3 40+3	\$\$\$\$ \$\$\$\$ \$	ANTH, BR, DM, PHOM, PM, RR ANTH, BR, DM, PHOM, PM, RR ANTH, BR, DM, PHOM, PM

Third and Fourth Post-bloom

Third cover begins 7-10 days following second cover.

Growth Stage	Product (rate/A)	FRAC Code	Relative cost (per acre/application)	Target Diseases
Third and Fourth Post-bloom	Do not apply Captan, sulfur or copper fungicides within 30 days of harvest or the fermentation process may be adversely affected. If dry weather persists and the risk of downy mildew is low, fixed copper will provide good control of both downy and powdery mildew. Spray intervals can be extended to 10-14 days unless conditions are highly conducive for downy mildew. Depending on the BRIX oxidate or another antimicrobial may need to be added to control for sour rot.			
	Captan 80 WDG (1.2-5-2.54 lb) or Forum (6 fl oz) or Mancozeb (3 lb) or Phosphorous acid or Ranman (2.1-2.75 fl oz) or Revus (8 fl oz) or Tanos (8 oz) or Zampro (11-14 fl oz)	M 40 M 33 21 40 11+27 45+40	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$\$ \$\$\$ \$\$ \$\$\$	DM DM DM DM DM DM DM DM

Growth Stage	Product (rate/A)	FRAC Code	Relative cost (per acre/application)	Target Diseases
ANY OF THE ABOVE PLUS ONE OF THE FOLLOWING				
	Endura 70 WG (4.5 fl oz) or	7	\$\$	PM
	Fervent 475SC (8.5 fl oz) or	3+7	\$\$	PM
	Gatten (6.4 fl. oz.) or	U13	\$\$	PM
	Inspire Super (16-20 fl oz) or	3+9	\$\$\$\$	PM
	LifeGard (4.5 ox/100 gal) or	-	\$\$	PM
	Merivon 2.09SC (4-5.5 fl oz) or	7+11	\$\$\$\$	PM
	Mettle (3-5 fl oz) or	3	\$	PM
	Miravis Prime (9.2-13.4 fl oz) or	7+12	\$\$\$	PM
	OSO 5% (3.75-13 fl oz) or	19	\$\$\$\$	PM
	Procure 480 SC (4-8 fl oz) or	3	\$\$	PM
	Quintec 2.08F (4-6.6 fl oz) or	13	\$\$	PM
	Rally (4 fl oz) or	3	\$	PM
	Rhyme (4-5 fl oz) or	3	\$\$	PM
	Topguard EQ (5-6 fl. oz) or	3+11	\$\$\$\$	PM
	Torino 0.85F (3.4 fl oz) or	U6	\$\$	PM
	Sulfur or	M	\$	PM
	Vintage SC (see label) or	3	\$\$\$	PM
	Vivando 2.5 F (10.3-15.4 fl oz)	U8	\$\$\$\$	PM

Growth Stage	Product (rate/A)	FRAC Code	Relative cost (per acre/application)	Target Diseases
OR ONE OF THE PRODUCTS BELOW BY ITSELF:				
	Copper (fixed) or	M	\$	DM, PM
	Pristine (8-12.5 oz) or	7+11	\$\$\$\$	DM, PM
	Quadris Top (12-14 fl oz) or	11+3	\$\$\$\$	DM, PM
	Revus Top (7 fl oz)	40+3	\$	DM, PM

Fifth Post-bloom to Veraison

Growth Stage	Product (rate/A)	FRAC Code	Relative cost (per acre/application)	Target Diseases
Fifth post-bloom to veraison	<p>On tight clustered Botrytis bunch rot susceptible cultivars, the addition of a product specific to Botrytis should be added to the program. The first spray should be made when symptoms are first observed or at veraison (or shortly thereafter). A second spray should be made if conditions favor disease development (wet, cool weather) or at least 14 days after the first spray. On late maturing varieties, a third spray may be required. Rates listed are to be used for Botrytis control only. Other rates and restrictions apply for additional diseases, refer to the label for more information. Starting at 15 Brix, an insecticide (i.e., Mustang Maxx, Delegate, malathion) to control fruit flies and an antimicrobial (i.e. Oxidate) to reduce bacteria associated with sour rot should be added to the program. Vineyards with a history of ripe rot or if weather conditions (i.e., warm, wet, high humidity) favor ripe rot development a fungicide targeting the disease should be applied.</p>			
Same as for fourth post-bloom PLUS one of the following:				
	Elevate 50WG (1 lb) or	17	\$\$\$\$	BOT
	Endura 70WG (8 fl oz) or	7	\$\$	BOT
	Fracture (24.4-36.6 fl oz) or	M	\$\$\$\$	BOT, SOUR
	Intuity (6 fl oz) or	11	\$\$\$	BOT
	OSO 5% (3.75-13 fl oz) or	19	\$\$\$\$	BOT
	Pristine (18.5-23 fl oz) or	11+7	\$\$\$\$	BOT
	Scala 5SC (9-18 fl oz) or	9	\$\$\$	BOT
	Switch 62.5 WG (11-14 fl oz) or	9+12	\$\$\$\$	BOT

Growth Stage	Product (rate/A)	FRAC Code	Relative cost (per acre/application)	Target Diseases
	Vanguard 75WG (10 fl oz)	9	\$\$\$\$	BOT
	OR			
	Rovral 4F (1.5-2 pt) PLUS Latron B1956 (6 fl oz/100 gal)	2	\$\$\$	BOT

Post-harvest

Growth Stage	Product (rate/A)	FRAC Code	Relative cost (per acre/application)	Target Diseases
Post-harvest	Foliage should be protected from new downy mildew and powdery mildew infections until a frost event or natural senescence causes the leaves to drop. Post-harvest products and rates should be the same as pre-harvest products and rates for downy mildew and powdery mildew. Check the labels for season limits on the quantity of product that can be used.			

Table 1. List of fungicides registered for grapes in Ohio

Trade Name (Product)	Common Name	FRAC	Pre-harvest Interval (PHI) Days	Re-entry Interval (REI) Hours
Abound	azoxystrobin	11	14	4
Aprovia	benzovindiflupyr	7	21	12
Aliette	fosetyl-AL	33	15	12
Captan 80WDG	captan	M	0	48
Cevya	mefentrifluconazole	3	14	12
Dithane M-45, others	mancozeb	M	66	24
Elevate 50 WDG	fenhexamid	17	0	12
Endura	boscalid	7	14	12
Fervent	Isofetamid + tebuconazole	3+7	14	12
Flint Extra	trifloxystrobin	11	14	12
Forum	dimethomorph	40	14	12
Gatten	flutianil	U13	14	12
Gavel	zoxamide + mancozeb	22+M	66	48
Inspire Super	difenoconazole + cyprinil	3+9	14	12
Intuity	mandestrobin	11	10	12
JMS Stylet Oil	oil	-	0	12
Kenja 400SC	isofetamid	7	16	12
Lime sulfur	calcium polysulfide	M	See label	48
Luna Experience	fluopyram + tebuconazole	7+3	14	see label
Luna Sensation	fluopyram + trifloxystrobin	7 + 11	14	12
Magnibon (CS2005)	Copper sulfate pentahydrate	M	15	48
mancozeb	mancozeb	M	66	24
Merivon 2.09SC	fluxapyroxad + pyraclostrobin	7+11	14	12
Mettle 125ME	tetraconazole	3	14	see label
Miravis Primer	pydiflumetofen + fludioxonil	7+12	14	12
OSO 5%	polyoxin D	19	0	4
Pristine	pyraclostrobin + boscalid	11+7	14	see label
Procure 480SC	triflumizole	3	7	24
Prophyt, Phostrol, Agri-Fos, Legion, Rampart	phosphorous acid	33	0	4
Quadris Top	difenoconazole + azoxystrobin	3+11	14	12
Quintec	quinoxifen	13	21	12
Rally 40WSP	myclobutanil	3	14	24
Ranman 400SC	cyazofamid	21	30	12
Reason 500SC	fenamidone	11	30	12
REGEV	tea tee oil + difenoconazole	3	2	48

Trade Name (Product)	Common Name	FRAC	Pre-harvest Interval (PHI) Days	Re-entry Interval (REI) Hours
Revus	mandipropamid	40	14	4
Revus Top	difenoconazole + mandipropamid	3+40	14	12
Rhyme	flutriafol	3	14	12
Ridomil Gold MZ WG	mefenoxam + mancozeb	4+M	66	48
Ridomil Gold SL	mefenoxam	4	60	48
Ridomil Gold Copper	mefenoxam + copper	4+M	42	48
Rovral 4 Flowable	iprodione	2	7	48
Scala SC	pyrimethanil	9	7	12
Sovran	kresoxim-methyl	11	14	12
Sulforix	calcium polysulfide	M	0	48
Sulfur (wettable)	sulfur	M	0	24
Switch 62.5 WG	cyprodinil + fludioxonil	9+12	7	12
Tanos	famoxadone + cymoxanil	11+27	30	12
TebuStar 45 WSP	tebuconazole	3	14	12
Topguard EQ	azoxystrobin + flutriafol	11+3	14	12
Topsin M WSB	thiophanate	1	7	2 days
Torino	cyflufenamid	U6	3	4
Trionic 4SC	triflumizole	3	7	24
Vangard WG	cyprodinil	9	7	12
Viathon	potassium phosphite + tebuconazole	33+3	14	12
Vintage SC	fenarimol	3	21	24
Vivando	metrafenone	U8	14	12
Zampro	ametoctradin + dimethomorph	45 + 40	14	12
Ziram 76DF	ziram	M	21	48

Table 2. List of biological control products and biopesticides registered for grapes in Ohio

- These products provide **disease suppression**, not complete control, and are most effective when used preventively and in an integrated program.
- The target disease is based on the registered label and does not indicate that the product is effective at controlling the disease.
- The smothering mode of action applies to powdery mildew only.
- Most biocontrol products have a reentry interval (REI) of 4 hours and a 0 day preharvest interval (PHI). Consult the label to confirm the REI and PHI.

Product Name	Active Ingredient	Target Disease	Mode of Action
Aviv®	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> strain IAB/BS03	Black rot, Botrytis bunch rot, Downy mildew, Phomopsis, Powdery mildew, Sour rot	Competition, antifungal metabolites
Botrystop	<i>Ulocladium oudemansii</i> strain U3	Botrytis bunch rot	Competition
Double Nickel® 55	<i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> strain D747	Botrytis bunch rot, Downy mildew, Phomopsis, Powdery mildew, Sour rot	Induces plant immune response (induced systemic resistance)
Ecoswing®	<i>Swinglea glutinosa</i> extract	Powdery mildew	Desiccation, cell wall disruption
Fracture	Banda de Lupinus albus doce (BLAD)	Botrytis bunch rot, Powdery mildew	Desiccation, cell wall disruption
Howler® EVO	<i>Pseudomonas chlororaphis</i> strain AFS009	Black rot, Botrytis bunch rot, Downy mildew, Phomopsis, Powdery mildew, Sour rot	Antifungal metabolites
Milstop®	Potassium bicarbonate	Powdery mildew	Desiccates hyphae, smothering
Oxidate	Hydrogen peroxide + peracetic acid	Sour rot	Desiccation, cell wall disruption
Regalia®	<i>Reynoutria sachalinensis</i> extract	Botrytis bunch rot, Downy mildew, Powdery mildew	Induces plant immune response (induced systemic resistance)
Romeo®	<i>Cerevisane</i> (inactivated <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>)	Botrytis bunch rot, Downy mildew, Powdery mildew, Sour rot	Induces plant immune response (induced systemic resistance)
Serenade® ASO	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> strain QST 713	Black rot, Botrytis bunch rot, Downy mildew, Phomopsis, Powdery mildew, Sour rot	Competition, antifungal metabolites
Sonata®	<i>Bacillus pumilus</i> QST 2808	Powdery mildew	Antifungal metabolites, smothering
Stargus® Biofungicide	<i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> strain F727	Botrytis bunch rot, Downy mildew	Competition and antifungal metabolites
Theia®	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> strain AFS032321	Black rot, Botrytis bunch rot, Downy mildew, Phomopsis, Powdery mildew	Competition, antifungal metabolites
WarHammer	Chitosin	Powdery mildew, downy mildew, Botrytis bunch rot	Induces plant immune response (induced systemic resistance), smothering

Table 3. Disease susceptibility and sulfur and copper sensitivity of grape cultivars. A searchable table is also available at u.osu.edu/fruitpathology/spray-guides/

Cultivar	Anthracnose	Black Rot	Botrytis Bunch Rot	Downy Mildew	Phomopsis	Powdery Mildew	Sulfur	Copper
Arandell	?	+++	+	+	+++	+	yes	?
Aromella	?	+	+	++	?	++	no	?
Aurore	++	+++	+++	++	++	+++	no	++
Baco Noir	+	+++	+++	+	+	++	no	?
Brianna	?	++	++	+	?	+++	slight	+++
Cabernet Franc	++	+++	+	+++	?	+++	no	+
Cabernet Sauvignon	?	+++	+	+++	+++	+++	no	+
Cabernet Volos	?	+++	?	++	?	++	?	?
Canadice	++	+++	++	++	?	+	slight	?
Cascade	?	+	+	+	++	++	no	?
Catawba	++	+++	+	+++	+++	++	no	++
Cayuga White	+++	+	+	++	+	+	no	+
Chambourcin	+	++	+	++	++	+++	yes	?
Chancellor	++	+	+	+++	+++	+++	yes	+++
Chardonel	++	++	++	++	?	++	no	?
Chardonnay	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	slight	+
Concord	+	+++	+	+	+++	++	yes	+
Corot Noir	+	+	+	++	?	+	no	?
Cynthianna/Norton	+	+	+	++	+	+	yes	?
DeChaunac	++	+	+	++	+++	++	yes	+
Delaware	++	++	+	+++	+++	++	no	+
Dutchess	+	+++	+	++	++	++	no	?

Cultivar	Anthraco	Black Rot	Botrytis Bunch Rot	Downy Mildew	Phomopsis	Powdery Mildew	Sulfur	Copper
Foch	+	++	+	+	?	++	yes	?
Einset Seedless	?	+++	+	+++	?	++	no	?
Elvira	++	+	+++	++	+	++	no	++
Fredonia	+++	++	+	+++	++	++	no	?
Frontenac	+	++	+	+	?	++	slight	+
Frontenac Gris	+	++	+	+	?	++	slight	+
Gewürtzraminer	+++	+++	+++	+++	?	+++	no	+
Himrod	+++	++	+	+	?	++	no	?
Itasca	+	++	+	+++	?	+	?	?
Ives	+	+	+	+++	?	+	yes	?
Jupiter	+	++	+	+++	+	+++	no	?
LaCrescent	+	++	+	++	?	++	slight	+
LaCrosse	+	+++	+++	++	++	++	slight	+
Lemberger	?	+++	+	+++	?	+++	no	?
Leon Millot	+	+	+	++	+	+++	yes	+
Marechal Foch	++	++	+	+	?	++	yes	+
Marquette	?	+	++	+	+	++	slight	+
Marquis	+++	+++	+	++	+	++	slight	?
Mars	+	+	+	+	+	+	no	?
Melody	+	+++	+	++	?	+	no	?
Merlot	++	++	++	+++	+++	+++	no	++
Moore's Diamond	?	+++	++	+	?	+++	slight	?
Muscat Ottonel	?	+++	++	+++	?	+++	no	?

Cultivar	Anthraco	Black Rot	Botrytis Bunch Rot	Downy Mildew	Phomopsis	Powdery Mildew	Sulfur	Copper
Niagara	++	+++	+	+++	+++	+	no	+
Noiret	+	+	+	++	?	+	no	+
Petite Pearl	?	+	+	+	?	+	no	no
Pinot Gris	?	+++	+++	+++	?	+++	no	+
Pinot Blanc	?	+++	++	+++	?	+++	no	+
Pinot Meunier	?	+++	+++	+++	?	+++	no	?
Pinot Noir	+	+++	+++	+++	?	+++	no	+
Reliance	+++	+++	+	+++	++	++	no	+
Riesling	+	+++	+++	+++	++	+++	no	+
Rosette	++	++	+	++	++	+++	no	+++
Rougeon	+++	++	++	+++	+++	+++	yes	+++
St. Croix	+	?	++	++	?	++	slight	++
St. Vincent	+	+	+	++	+	+	no	?
St. Pepin	?	+	++	++	?	+++	no	?
Seyval	+	++	+++	++	++	+++	no	+
Steuben	+	++	+	+	?	+	yes	?
Traminette	+	+	+	++	?	+	no	?
Vanessa	?	+++	+	++	+	++	no	?
Ventura	+++	++	+	++	+	++	no	?
Vidal Blanc	+++	+	+	++	+	+++	slight	+
Villard Noir	+	?	++	+	?	+++	?	?
Vignoles	+++	+	+++	++	+++	+++	no	+

+++=highly susceptible or sensitive, ++=moderately susceptible or sensitive, +=slightly susceptible or sensitive; no=not sensitive, yes=sensitive, ?=relative susceptibility or sensitivity not established. ^aSulfur injury may occur on tolerant cultivars under high temperatures (85°F or above).

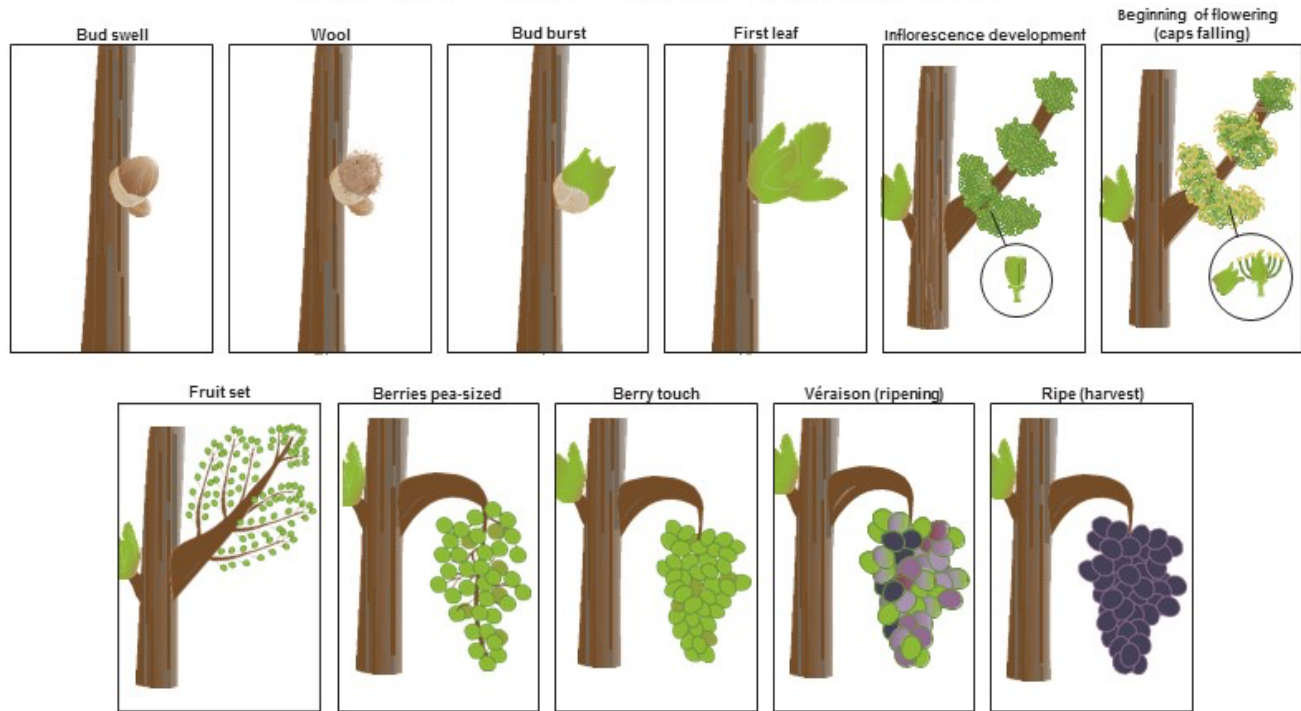
^bCopper injury may occur under cool, slow drying conditions.

2026 Spray Program- At-a-Glance

The fungicides listed in this program are **recommendations only** and this figure does not include all the fungicides currently registered for use on grapes. Do not use sulfur on sulfur sensitive varieties. Always refer to label before applying fungicides. A spray program development template is available at u.osu.edu/fruitpathology/spray-guides/.

Spray No.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Growth Stage	Dormant	Bud Break	1 inch	3-5 inch	6-9 inch	10-12 inch	Pre-bloom to early bloom	Pre-bloom to early bloom	(1st post-bloom)	Pea-size (2nd post-bloom)	Pea-size (3rd post-bloom)	Berry Touch (4th post-bloom)	Berry Touch (5th post-bloom)	Veraison	Pre-harvest
	Phomopsis		Phomopsis					Botrytis**				Botrytis Bunch Rot**			
	Sulfur (M)		Mancozeb (M)	Mancozeb (M)	Mancozeb (M)	Mancozeb (M)		Inspire Super (3+9)				Elevate (17)		Endura (7) or Rovral (2)	
	Anthracnose		Powdery Mildew												
	Sulfur (M)		Stylet Oil	Sulfur (M) or OSO 5%	Sulfur (M) or OSO 5%		Revus Top (40+3)	Inspire Super (3+9)	Pristine (7+11) or Sulfur (M)	Gatten (U13)	Torino (U6)	Quintec (13) or LifeGard*	Torino (U6) or LifeGard	Vivando (U8) or LifeGard	Potassium salts or OSO 5%
			Downy Mildew												
			Mancozeb (M)	Mancozeb (M)	Mancozeb (M)		Revus Top (40+3)	Ranman (21)	Ridomil Gold MZ* (4+M)	Captan (M) or Mancozeb (M)	Captan (M) or Mancozeb (M)	Captan (M) or Ziram (M)	Captan (M) or Ziram (M)	Captan (M)	Potassium salts or Revus (40)
						Black Rot						Sour Rot***			
			Mancozeb (M)	Revus Top (40+3)	Inspire Super (3+9)		Pristine (7+11) or Ridomil Gold MZ* (4+M)	Captan (M) or Mancozeb (M)	Captan (M) or Mancozeb (M)			Insecticide + Oxidate			
						Ripe Rot**						Ripe Rot**			
						Inspire Super (3+9)						Elevate (17)	Endura (7) or Rovral (2)		
							Critical Period								
							*Mancozeb (MZ) is the active ingredient against black rot; **Apply fungicide for Botrytis and ripe rot in seasons that are wet.					*LifeGard is not recommended if disease pressure is high; **Apply fungicide for Botrytis and ripe rot in seasons that are wet; ***Begin applications when grapes reach 15 Brix.			

STAGES OF GRAPE BERRY DEVELOPMENT



Notes

Acknowledgements

The spray program provided in this guide was developed using recommendations published by the Midwest Fruit Pest Management Guide and fungicide efficacy data from experimental trials conducted throughout the Midwest and Northeastern United States.

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