

Grapevine Downy mildew

Recognize the problem

This disease can be seen all over the green parts of the plant. Areas affected first become yellow then turn more purple. Eventually, the leaves dry out and gradually fall from the tree. Most of the time this disease attacks the grape clusters, causing the fruit to dry out and stay small. After the leaves have begun to fall, the grape clusters will follow.

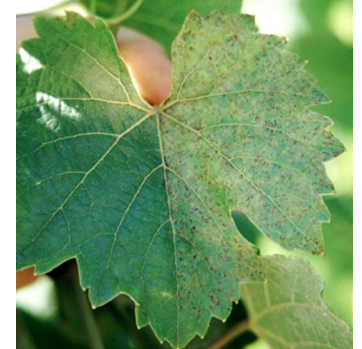
Background

This fungus overwinters as spores in fallen leaves. As the temperature increases, the fungus develops faster. The best temperature for the development of this disease is 20–30°C.

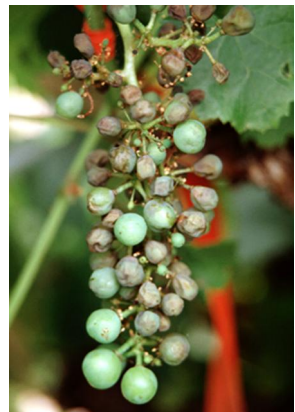
Management

- After the leaves have fallen, they should be collected and burned
- Control weeds, plough the field and prune the fruit trees
- Apply regular irrigation
- Prune off parts of the tree infected with the disease and burn them
- Use lime sulphur in the winter season
- Use wettable sulphur 2-3 gram per liter water with intervals of 10 - 15 days
- Use of cupravit blue 2-3 gram per liter water

On older leaves oilspots are restricted by veins and form yellow-to-brown small, angular spots in a patchwork pattern. (Photo by Megan M. Kennelly)



Infected berries become discoloured and shrivel. (Photo by Megan M. Kennelly)



When using a pesticide, always wear protective clothing and follow the instructions on the product label, such as dosage, timing of application, and pre-harvest interval.

Scientific name(s) > *Plasmopara viticola*

The recommendations in this factsheet are relevant to: Afghanistan



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