

I. Grapes (Chardonnay)

European Red Mite (*Panonychus ulmi*)

JH Biotech, Inc. Sipcam Experimental Service

This trial was conducted to test the efficacy of GC-Mite under field conditions for the control of European red mite on grapes, and to verify GC-Mite activity, phytotoxicity on grape vineyards tree against European Red Mite.

Materials and methods

The trial was set up at Alba , Italy. The vines were two years old, Cabernet variety for the GC-Mite efficacy in comparison to Magister 200 SC (fenazquin 10.32 % SC . Plots of 10 vinestocks , four replications and one application at August 10th 2000 . A completely randomized design was employed, trees were marked out. Treatments were assigned to vinestocks by random and marked with colored flags. Treatments included a control with no treatment, Magister 200 SC 0,750 ml. FP per 100 gallon/acre and GC-Mite 1 % per 100 gallon water / acre. Applications were made with a motor powered sprayer. All applications were applied to the point of run-off, approximately 100 gallons per acre.

Results

GC-Mite in comparison to Magister 200 SC ,after 21 days from application result showed that GC-Mite treatment had good activity when tested. No phytotoxicity was observed at any assessment timings. Table (1) the average movable (*P.ulmi*) stages when treated with, GC-Mite and other standard miticides.

Table (1) GC-Mite effect on European Red Mite in Alba , Italy. on grapes

	8/16/00	8/31/00
Control	29.9	9.6
GC-Mite 1 1/2 %	8.8	4.6
Magister 200 SC	10.8	3.7

Discussion

GC-Mite performed very well in this trial, results showed the same degree of control compared to other application. GC-Mite has 61.8 % control within three weeks on the European Red Mite motile stages. Therefore using either GC-Mite or Magister will give good results for more than 21 days of application.

Effect of GC-Mite on European Red Mite on Grapes

