



Cluster project VITIFIT: Current results on copper reduction from vineyard and greenhouse trials

Way forward in organic plant health care strategies Online Conference – November 17, 2022

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Efficacy of CuCaps against *Plasmopara viticola*

Ottmar Baus

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Trial data

	8
applications	(24 May to 04 August 2022)
interval	10 days
inoculation date	23 May 2022
cultivar	Riesling
disease pressure	low
assessment dates	12 July 2022, 15 August 2022

Application gear



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All applications with a pneumatic application gear (by Schachtner[©])







Disease severity on leaves – Assessment 02





Disease severity on bunches – Assessment 01





Disease severity on bunches – Assessment 02







CuCaps – microencapsulated copper salts for improved efficacy against grapevine downy mildew

Dr. Stefan Schwab

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Basic structures of microcapsules



Core-shell capsule



Matrix capsule





Basic structures of microcapsules



Core-shell capsule



Matrix capsule





What are microcapsules made of?



Chemical composition of the CuCaps

- Matrix material
 - Hydrogenated vegetable oil

- Additives
 - Confidential

- Actives
 - Copper sulfate
 - (Copper phosphate)









Test rig for spray solutions



 Validation of the applicability of the spray solution

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Particle size analysis



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All particles are less than 150 μ m in size \Rightarrow CuCaps applicable in field sprayers

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Release kinetics of the CuCaps on potted vines



Conclusion

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- CuCaps are matrix capsules produced by spray cooling
- CuCaps are mainly made of hydrogenated vegetable oils
- Copper sulfat and copper phosphate are the active ingredients
- CuCaps are water dispersible powders
- The particle size distribution allows the application in field sprayers
 - Recommendations: 50 mesh pressure filter, 25 mesh nozzle filter, (flat fan venturi nozzle)
 - Stirring the tank mix before application
- CuCaps release the active ingredients over time







Results of nonanal application against *Plasmopara viticola* on potted vines

Prof. Dr. Beate Berkelmann-Löhnertz

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Role of nonanal in host finding

- Zoospores orient themselves towards the stomata on the basis of a nonanal gradient released via the stomata.
- External application of nonanal disturbed the gradient on the leaf surface so that zoospores could not find the stomata. This led to decreased infection rates on cv. Müller-Thurgau (Schröder 2010).





Figure: Syngenta Agro GmbH

PhD Thesis Stephan Schröder (2010):

Plant immunity as a result of co-evolution – using the pair grapevine / downy mildew as a model (KIT Karlsruhe)



Efficacy of nonanal against Plasmopara viticola on potted vines – Experiment 1



Data: B.Sc. Thesis Felix Leon Klaus, Geisenheim University

reduced downy mildew



Efficacy of nonanal against Plasmopara viticola on potted vines – Experiment 2



Data: B.Sc. Thesis Felix Leon Klaus, Geisenheim University

Lessons learnt:

- At higher infection level, the efficiency of nonanal decreases (67% vs. 47% disease severity).
- Even a higher nonanal concentration (4 g/L) could only reduce the infestation to



Zoospore release under nonanal exposure



Data: B.Sc. Thesis Felix Leon Klaus, Geisenheim University

Lesson learnt:

In addition to the alteration of the natural nonanal gradient by an external application of nonanal, there also appears to be a <u>direct</u> <u>effect</u> of the substance against *P. viticola*.



Next steps and Outlook – Nonanal



low copper concentration + Nonanal Matrix capsule with Nonanal alone

VITIFIT



Project funding

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Thank you for your attention!

Ottmar Baus Dr. Stefan Schwab Prof. Dr. Beate Berkelmann-Löhnertz

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