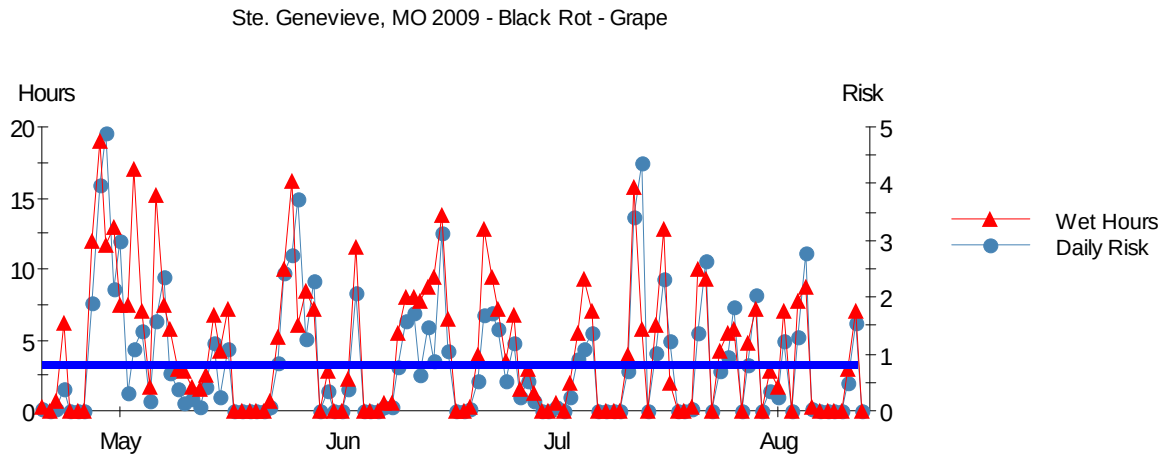
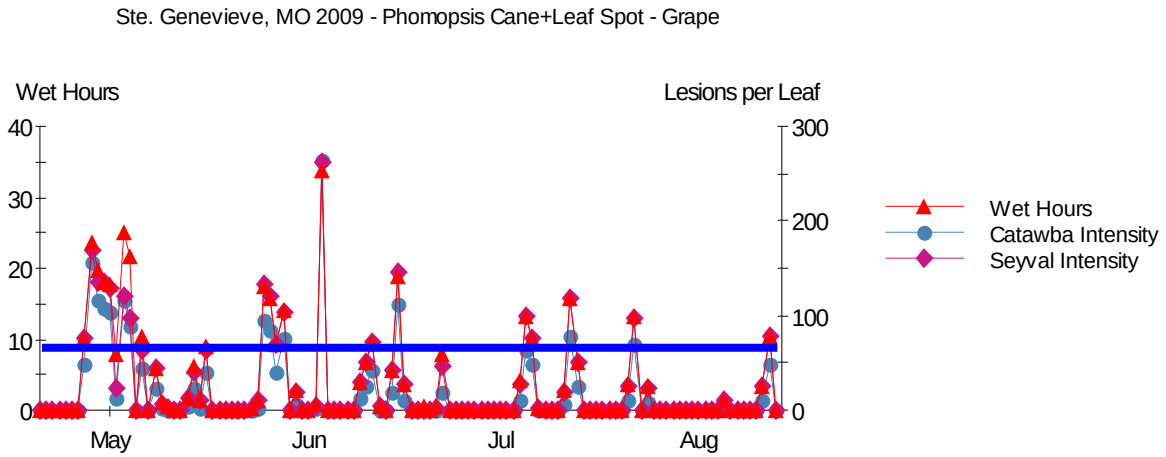
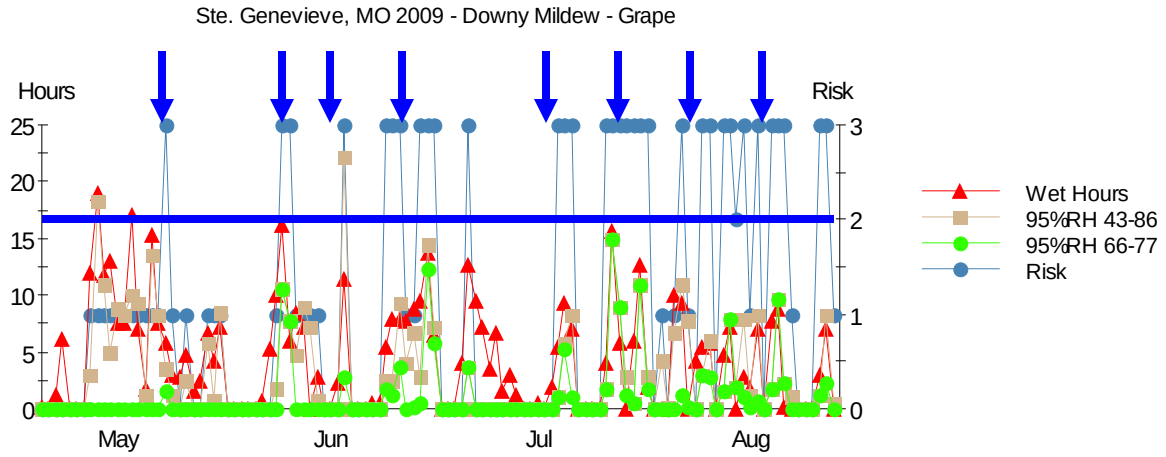


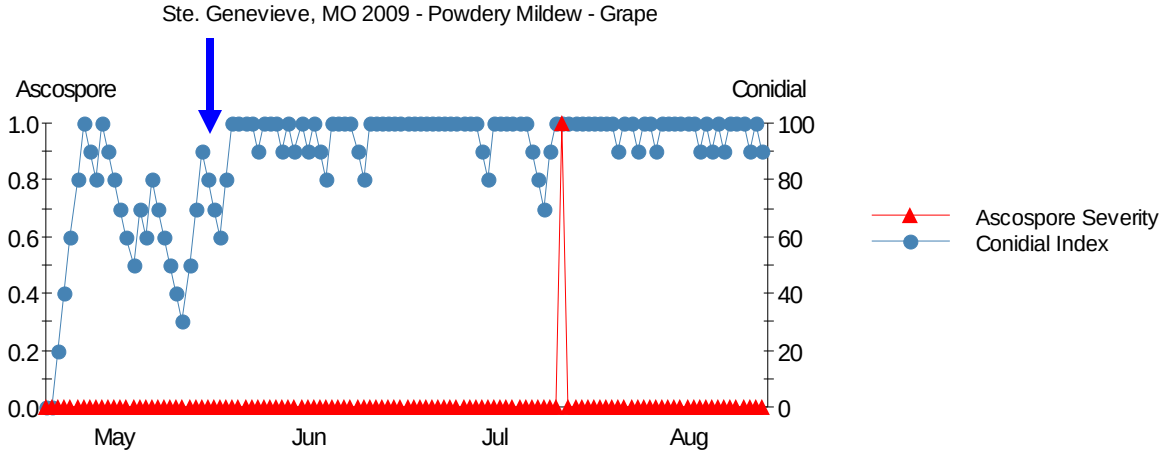
Risk for black rot fruit infection is just before bloom until about 6 weeks after bloom. Black rot infections occurred when **blue dot** was at or above Risk of 1 (**blue line**)



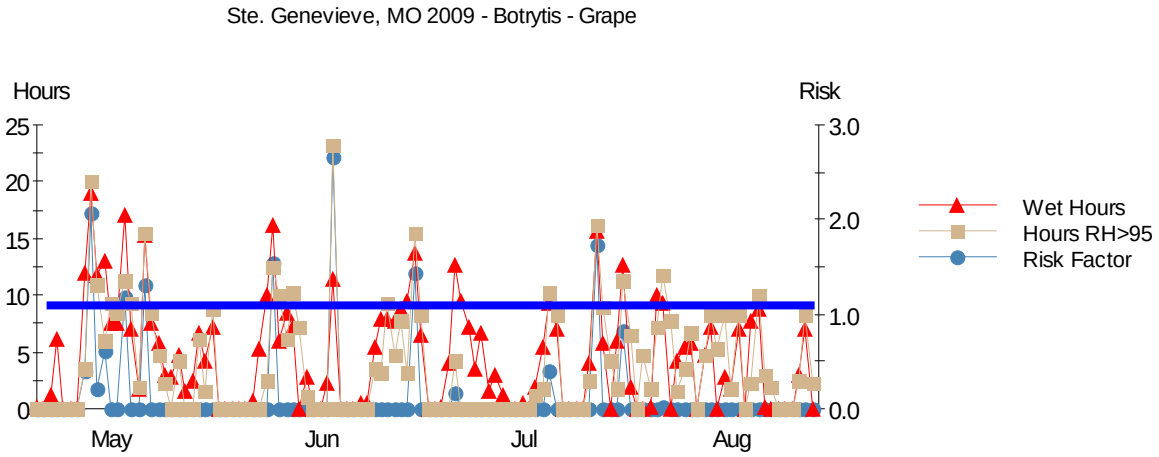
Potential for phomopsis infection starts by 1 or 2 inches of shoot growth in April. Phomopsis infections when **blue (Catawba model)** and **purple (Seyval model)** dots were at or above 10 hr leaf wetness = 10 to 20% disease severity of more than 30 lesions/leaf (**blue line**)



Fruit are most susceptible from about 2 weeks before bloom until 4 weeks after bloom. There was high risk of infection when Risk > 2 (**blue line**). **Arrow** indicates a time to sprays - every 10 days.



Most important sprays - a week or 2 before bloom to about 1 month after bloom.
Severe Ascospore infection if **Ascospore Severity >2.**
Infection by Conidia when **Conidia Index > 60.**
Powdery mildew conditions occurred by 19 May. After each spray **(arrows)**, model is to be re-run starting conidia index at zero and spray again when it reaches **60 Conidial Index** (**blue dot**).



Spray about bloom, closing, veraison and preharvest to protect fruit.
If conditions aren't favorable then you could probably safely omit the spray.
There was Botrytis infection in late April, 6 & 25 May, 3 &15 June, 12 July when it was cool enough (< 85°F) and > 95% RH humid for > 12 hrs as noted by the **blue dot** exceeded Risk > 1 (**blue line**)