

GARRISON RAPID

CONTAINS 2.5G/L CYPROCONAZOLE AND 1.0G/L IODOCARB IN THE FORM OF A PAINT

- ▶ Two actives – twice the punch.
- ▶ Prevention of fungal infections, including European Canker and Silver Leaf in pomefruit, stonefruit and ornamentals.
- ▶ Grapevine (*Eutypa lata*).

Garrison Rapid wound dressing seals and protects wounds against fungal infection, while aiding the plants natural process of callus formation.

The new “rapid” formulation incorporates a robust elastic paint system resistant to cracking, with proven fungicides to provide superb rapid drying wound protection.

TIPS TO MAXIMISE WOUND PROTECTION WITH GARRISON RAPID

1. Prune and paint on the same day – Potentially harmful fungal spores are constantly being released throughout the orchard/vineyard, which is why pruning wounds need to be protected on a daily basis.
2. Avoid pruning in wet or slow drying conditions – Wet conditions are an ideal environment for fungal spore release, and greatly increase the risk of wound infection. On days where rain showers are expected, apply Garrison Rapid to all pruning cuts at the completion of every tree or bay pruned, as opposed to the end of the day.
3. The new “Rapid” formulation is rain fast in 4 hours under good drying conditions.
4. Apply Garrison Rapid liberally to fresh, clean wounds (>15mm in diameter) using the applicator bottle or paint brush.
5. For larger trunk wounds (>50mm in diameter) special attention should be taken to ensure cuts are totally sealed. In some cases a second application maybe beneficial.
6. Clean up – At the end of each day applicator brushes should be thoroughly cleaned in fresh water. 2L and 10L containers should be kept sealed between bottle top-ups to avoid a skin forming on top of the paint.

Available in 2L and 10L easy pour containers, both supplied with 200ml applicator bottles.

Replacement applicator brushes also available.



Apple graft treated with Garrison Rapid.

EUTYPA LATA IN GRAPEVINES

Eutypa dieback (*Eutypa lata*), commonly known as “deadarm”, is a serious fungal disease of grapes that contributes significantly to vineyard decline, reducing vine growth and yields. If the infection is left unchecked vines may die within ten years of the first infection.

The infection of *Eutypa dieback* is usually seen in the canopy as stunted growth, chlorotic leaves, often with cupped or tattered margins. These are symptoms caused by toxic metabolites of the fungus.

Shiraz and **Cabernet Sauvignon** are particularly sensitive, with other varieties all having varying degrees of susceptibility. **Sauvignon Blanc** is the most sensitive white variety, which shows little or no symptoms until the vines die.

Pruning wounds and other damage allows a point of entry for the fungus. Larger cuts or wounds on older wood are more susceptible to infection than smaller cuts on younger 1 year wood.

Management of *Eutypa dieback* requires a whole vineyard approach

1. Remove dead wood from the vineyard floor to eliminate sources of infection.
2. Avoid pruning during rainfall when spore release is high.
3. Delay pruning until later in the season. Vines are more susceptible in early winter.
4. Treat pruning wounds with Garrison Rapid to protect them from infection.

Spores may travel as far as 50km on the wind, so even if you don't currently have the fungus in your vineyard, protection of wounds is still important.

Garrison Rapid has repeatedly been shown in a range of trials in Australia to be an extremely effective protectant for pruning wounds against *Eutypa die back*.

Garrison Rapid is easy to apply with our applicator bottles and rapidly dries to provide rain fast protection of wounds.



Mature Sauvignon Blanc vine dead from *Eutypa* infection.



Sauvignon Blanc vine treated with Garrison Rapid.

AUSTRALIAN FIELD TRIALS

Location: Nurioopta Research Centre, SA
 Variety: Cabernet Sauvignon

DAYS AFTER TREATMENT INOCULATION	1 day		14 days	
	% Infected	% Control	% Infected	% Control
TRIAL 1				
Nil control	7	-	4	-
Inoculated Control	41	-	12	-
Garrison	0	100	4	100
TRIAL 2				
Nil control	2	-	4	-
Inoculated Control	23	-	24	-
Garrison	4	83	0	100

Trial conducted by SARDI by M. Sosnowski et al. (2006) for Chemcolour Industries (NZ) Ltd. Treatments applied August 2000 and assessed in July 2001.