



Guide to Pest Control Products Registered for Use on Grapes in British Columbia

Table 1. INSECTICIDES and MITICIDES

July 2026

Read the *Best Practices Guide for Grapes* section on Insects and Mites for additional control information on these and other pests. See explanatory notes on page 13 of this document. The product label is a legal document and label instructions must be followed. The information provided in this document is general information only.

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Pest	Product (active ingredient) Pest Control Product (PCP) Number	Group ¹	Oral Toxicity	Max apps/ season	Rate per hectare	Rate per acre	REI ²	PHI ³ (days)	Precautions and Notes
Virginia Creeper Leafhopper (VCL) and/or Western Grape Leafhopper (WGL)	Malathion 85E (malathion) 8372	1B	S	1	880 mL/1000 L of water		12 h-4 d	3	Will suppress most beneficials except predatory mites. Not effective against the WGL. Toxic to bees.
	Admire 240 F (imidacloprid) 24094	4A	S	2	200 mL	80 mL	12 h	0	Toxic to bees. Do not apply during bloom or when bees are actively foraging. Target Assail sprays to small nymphs. Avoid using Group 4 products more than twice/year to prevent mite problems. Use the higher rate of Clutch when insect pressure is high. Closer is registered for suppression of leafhoppers.
	Assail 70 WP (acetamiprid) 27128	4A	S	2	80 g	32 g	12 h-5 d	5	
	Closer SC (sulfoxaflor) 30826	4C	S	2	200-400 mL	81-162 mL	12 h	7	
	Sivanto Prime (flupyradifurone) 31452	4D	S	2-4	500-750 mL	202-304 mL	12 h	0	May be harmful to some beneficial insects. Do not apply when bees are foraging. Maximum 2L/ha per season.
	Surround WP (kaolin) 27469	NC	S	-	25-50 kg	10-20 kg	24 h*	0	Suppression of leafhoppers. Do not apply post-bloom on table grapes. May be harmful to beneficials.
	Ambush 500EC (permethrin) 14882	3A	M	4	140 mL	57 mL	12 h-2 d	7	Harmful to all beneficial arthropods. Toxic to bees, do not apply while crop is in bloom or bees are foraging.
	Pounce 384EC (permethrin) 16688	3A	M	4	175 mL	71 mL	12 h- 2 d	21	
	Pyganic (pyrethrins) 30164	3A	S	8	2.32- 4.65 L	0.94-1.9 L	12 h	0	For use on organic grapes. Harmful to all beneficial arthropods. Toxic to bees.
PureSpray Green Spray Oil 13E (mineral oil) 27666	NC	S	8	10 L/1000 L (1% solution)		12 h	0 (wine) 14 (table)	Leafhopper nymphs (suppression only). Do not apply within 14 days of a sulphur or captan spray. Oil will remove the bloom on grapes.	
Additional Notes: Monitor and target wingless immature stages of leafhoppers as adults are more difficult to control. Some insecticides registered for the control of leafhoppers are ineffective against the Western grape leafhopper therefore it is important to determine if this species is present in your vineyard. Consider applying insecticides only to areas where leafhoppers have exceeded the threshold level to help preserve beneficials.									

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Pest	Product (active ingredient) Pest Control Product (PCP) Number	Group ¹	Oral Toxicity	Max apps/ season	Rate per hectare	Rate per acre	REI ²	PHI ³ (days)	Precautions and Notes
Climbing Cutworms	Altacor (chlorantraniliprole) 28981	28	S	3	215-285 g	87-115 g	12 h	14	Direct sprays to the developing buds.
	Altacor MaX (chlorantraniliprole) 34654	28	S	3	108-143 g	43.7-58 g	12 h	14	Direct sprays to the developing buds.
	Pounce 384EC (permethrin) 16688	3A	M	2	180-360 mL	73-146 mL	12-48 h	21	Direct sprays to trunk and soil surface within a radius of 0.5 m of the trunk base in the evening. Do not disturb the soil within 5 days of spraying. Harmful to all beneficial arthropods. Toxic to bees.
	Intrepid (methoxyfenozide) 27786	18	S	2	600 mL	243 mL	12 h	30	Apply at first sign of cutworm damage in the spring, to the trunk, cordons, unopened buds and tender shoots.
	Scorpio Ant and Insect Bait (spinosad) 33306	5	S	3	25 – 50 kg (2.5-5.0 g/m ²).	10 – 20k g	24 h *	7	Broadcast the bait on the soil around plants to be protected. Apply at or just before anticipated emergence of climbing cutworm larvae in the spring. Use high rate for high pest pressure. Re-apply every 4 weeks.
Additional Notes: To help reduce cutworm damage, do not control broadleaf weeds until shoots have elongated and the first leaves have expanded.									
Snailcase Bagworm	Dipel 2X DF (<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>) 26508	11	S	1	1125 g	455 g	dry or 4h	0	Apply in late summer when larvae are feeding.
	Bioprotec PLUS (<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>) 32425	11	S	1	1.8 L	0.7 L	dry or 4h	0	
	Bioprotec CAF (<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>) 26854	11	S	1	2.8 L	1.1 L	24 h*	0	
Grape Mealybug	Vegol Crop Oil (canola oil) 32408	NC	S	2 dormant, 4 summer	2% solution (1L per 50 L water)		24 h*	0 (wine) 14 (table)	Toxic to beneficial insects. Dormant and summer application.
	PureSpray Green Spray Oil 13E (mineral oil) 27666	NC	S	8	20 L/1000 L water (dormant) 1% solution (10 L/1000 L water) (summer)		4 L	12 h	Do not apply just prior to or during freezing temperatures or rain. Maximum of 2 dormant applications/year (repeat 10-14 days) if summer sprays are planned. Target summer sprays to the crawler stage (suppression only); repeat 10 -14 days as needed. Oil removes grape bloom. Do not tank mix oil and copper more than once/season or use with fruit present. Do not use oil within 14 days of a sulphur or captan spray.

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Pest	Product (active ingredient) Pest Control Product (PCP) Number	Group ¹	Oral Toxicity	Max apps/ season	Rate per hectare	Rate per acre	REI ²	PHI ³ (days)	Precautions and Notes
Grape Mealybug	☞ Kopa Insecticidal Soap / Opal Insecticidal Soap (potassium salts of fatty acid) 31433	NC	S	-	1% solution if used in tank mix. 2% solution when not mixed. Apply solution at 700 to 1900 L/ha.		24 h*	0	Target sprays to the crawler stage in the spring. Do not apply with sulphur or within 3 days of sulphur spray. Also suppresses leafhoppers. Do not use on table grapes >6-7 mm in diameter
	Movento 240 SC (spirotetramat) 28953	23	S	960 ml/ha/yr	365-585 mL	148-237 mL	12 h	7	Movento has good systemic activity. DO NOT apply to table grapes. Toxic to bees. Insecticide must be tank-mixed with a spray adjuvant.
	Malathion 85E (malathion) 8372	1B	S	1	880 mL/1000 L of water		12 h-4 d	3	Target sprays to the crawler stage in the spring. Will suppress most beneficials except predatory mites.
	Clutch (clothianidin) 29382	4A	S	1	140-210 g	57-85 g	12 h	1	Toxic to bees. Avoid using Group 4 products more than twice/season to prevent mite problems. Use the higher rate when insect pressure is high.
Additional Notes: It is important to monitor for and control mealybugs if you have or suspect leafroll virus in your vineyard.									
Grape Phylloxera	Movento 240 SC (spirotetramat) 28953	23	S	960 ml/ha/yr	365-585 mL	148-236 mL	12 h	7	Movento has good systemic activity. DO NOT apply to table grapes. Toxic to bees. Insecticide must be tank-mixed with a spray adjuvant
	Clutch (clothianidin) 29382	4A	S	1	140-210 g	57-85 g	12 h	1	Toxic to bees. Avoid using Group 4 products more than twice/season to prevent mite problems. Use the higher rate when insect pressure is high.
Additional Notes: Resistant rootstocks provide an effective means of combating phylloxera.									
Scale	☞ Vegol Crop Oil (canola oil) 32408	NC	S	2 dormant, 4 summer	2% solution (1L per 50 L water)		24 h*	0 (wine) 14 (table)	Toxic to beneficial insects. Dormant and summer application. Begin when pests appear; repeat every 7 to 14 days as needed.
	☞ Kopa Insecticidal Soap / Opal Insecticidal Soap (potassium salts of fatty acid) 31433	NC	S	-	1% solution if used in tank mix. 2% solution when not mixed. Apply solution at 700 to 1900 L/ha.		24 h*	0	Target sprays to the crawler stage in the spring. Do not apply with sulphur or within 3 days of sulphur spray. Also suppresses leafhoppers. Do not use on table grapes >6-7 mm in diameter
	☞ PureSpray Green Spray Oil 13E (mineral oil) 27666	NC	S	8	20 L/1000 L water (dormant) 1% solution (10 L/1000 L water) (summer)		12 h	0 (wine) 14 (table)	Do not apply just prior to or during freezing temperatures or rain. Maximum of 2 dormant applications/year (repeat 10-14 days) if summer sprays are planned. Target summer sprays to the crawler stage (suppression only); repeat 10 -14 days as needed. Oil removes grape bloom. Do not tank mix oil and copper more than once/season or use with fruit present. Do not use oil within 14 days of a sulphur or captan spray.
	Movento 240 SC (spirotetramat) 28953	23	S	960 ml/ha/yr	365-585 mL	148-236 mL	12 h	7	DO NOT apply to table grapes. Toxic to bees. Insecticide must be tank-mixed with a spray adjuvant

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	Malathion 85E (malathion) 8372	1B	S	1	880 mL/1000 L of water		12 h-4 d	3	Target sprays to the crawler stage in the summer. Will suppress most beneficials except predatory mites.
	Additional Notes: It is important to monitor for and control scale insects if you have or suspect leafroll virus in your vineyard.								
Thrips	☞ Entrust (spinosad) 30382	5	S	3	364 mL	147 mL	dry-7 d	7	For suppression of thrips. Toxic to bees and harmful to beneficial insects and predatory mites.
	Success Insecticide (spinosad) 26835	5	S	3	182 mL	74 mL	dry-7 d	7	
	Clutch (clothianidin) 29382	4A	S	1	140 g	57 g	12 h	1	Toxic to bees. Avoid using Group 4 products more than twice/season to prevent mite problems.
	Harvanta 50SL (cyclaniliprole) 32889	28	S	3	1.2-1.6 L	486-648 mL	12 h	7	For suppression of Western flower thrips. Toxic to bees. Avoid application during blooming period or apply in the evening when bees are not foraging.
	Additional Notes: Thrips are not normally an economic concern for wine grapes. Inspect table grapes for the presence of thrips in spring from around 75% bloom to the end of fruit set and apply insecticides as required. Avoid mowing cover crops during bloom and fruit set.								
Two-Spotted Spider Mites and European Red Mites	☞ Vegol Crop Oil (canola oil) 32408	NC	S	2 dormant 4 summer	2% solution (1L per 50 L water)		24 h*	0 (wine) 14 (table)	Toxic to beneficial insects. Dormant and summer application. Begin when pests appear; repeat every 7 to 14 days as needed.
	☞ SuffOil-X (mineral oil) 33099	NC	S	8	1.0% solution (10.0 L/1000 L water)		12 h	0 (wine) 14 (table)	Summer oil for suppression of mites. Begin applications when mites appear; repeat 10-14 days as needed. Do not apply 14 days before or after a captan spray.
	☞ Kopa Insecticidal Soap / Opal Insecticidal Soap (potassium salts of fatty acid) 31433	NC	S	-	1% solution if used in tank mix. 2% solution when not mixed. Apply solution at 700 to 1900 L/ha.		24 h*	0	Target sprays to the crawler stage in the spring. Do not apply with sulphur or within 3 days of sulphur spray. Also suppresses leafhoppers. Do not use on table grapes >6-7 mm in diameter
	Malathion 85E (malathion) 8372	1B	S	1	880 mL/1000 L of water		12 h-4 d	3	Will suppress most beneficial insects except predatory mites. Toxic to bees.
	Agri-mek SC (abamectin) 31607	6	V	2	130-265 mL	53-107 mL	12 h-21 d	28	Use with a non-ionic surfactant at 0.1 – 0.5 % volume. Use higher rate for severe infestations. Toxic to bees.
	Magister SC (fenazaquin) 34544	21	S	1	1.75 - 2.34 L	0.71 – 1.0 L	12 h-15 d	15	Toxic to bees.
	Nexter (pyridaben) 25135	21	S	1	300-600 g	121-243 g	12 h-30 d	25	Toxic to bees. High rates are harmful to predatory mites.
	Envidor 240 SC (spiroticlofen) 28051	23	S	1	0.75 L	304 mL	12 h	14	Toxic to predatory mites. Post-bloom application only.

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Two-Spotted Spider Mites and European Red Mites	Acramite 50 WS (bifenazate) 27925	20D	S	1	568 g (spider mite), 851 g (Eur. red mite)	230 g (spider mite), 345 g (Eur. red mite)	12 h-1 d	14	May harm beneficial insects and predatory mites. Rates are equivalent to 2-3 pouches per 2 acres.
	Nealta (cyflumetofen) 31284	25	S	2	1 L	405 mL	12 h	14	Effective on all life stages. Safe on beneficial insects.
	☞ PureSpray Green Spray Oil 13E (mineral oil) 27666	NC	S	8	10 L/ 1000 L (1% solution)		12 h	0 (wine) 14 (table)	Summer oil for suppression of mites. Do not apply within 14 days of a sulphur or captan spray.
	Additional Notes: To preserve and enhance beneficial species that help to control mites, apply pesticides only when necessary and only to parts of the vineyard where pest populations are sufficiently high to warrant control. Rotate materials from different chemical groups to help prevent development of mite resistance.								
Grape Erineum Mite	☞ Kumulus DF / Cosavet DF Edge (sulphur) 18836 /31869	M	S	8	3.4 kg	1.4 kg	24 h	21 (wine) 1 (table)	Apply at pre-bloom at first sign of gall formation on leaves. May cause injury during hot weather See label for sensitive varieties.
	☞ PureSpray Green Spray Oil 13E (mineral oil) 27666	NC	S	8	10 L/ 1000 L (1% solution)		12 h	0 (wine) 14 (table)	Summer oil for suppression of mites. Do not apply within 14 days of a sulphur or captan spray.
	☞ Vegol Crop Oil (canola oil) 32408	NC	S	2 dormant 4 summer	2% solution (1L per 50 L water)		24 h*	0 (wine) 14 (table)	Toxic to beneficial insects. Dormant and summer application. Begin when pests appear; repeat every 7 to 14 days as needed.
	☞ SuffOil-X (mineral oil) 33099	NC	S	8	1.0% solution (10.0L/1000 L water)		12 h	0 (wine) 14 (table)	Summer oil for suppression of mites. Begin applications when mites appear; repeat 10-14 days as needed. Do not apply 14 days before or after a captan spray.
	☞ Kopa Insecticidal Soap / Opal Insecticidal Soap (potassium salts of fatty acid) 31433	NC	S	-	1% solution if used in tank mix. 2% solution when not mixed. Apply solution at 700 to 1900 L/ha.		24 h*	0	Target sprays to the crawler stage in the spring. Do not apply with sulphur or within 3 days of sulphur spray. Also suppresses leafhoppers. Do not use on table grapes >6-7 mm in diameter
Additional Notes: Erineum mite is seldom a problem in vineyards where sulphur is applied routinely for powdery mildew control. Applications of sulphur are most effective early in the season when galls are first being formed on new leaves.									
Grape Leaf Rust Mite	There are no miticides currently registered specifically for the control of grape leaf rust mite. Sulphur (Kumulus, Cosavet) applied for grape erineum mite will also help to control grape leaf rust mite. Apply in high volume sprays during bud swell to woolly bud stage.								
Yellow Jacket Wasps	UP-Cyde (cypermethrin) 28795	3	S	2	245 mL	99 mL	12 h	2-mech 7-hand	Do not use on table grapes. PHI is 7 days for hand harvest or 2 days for mechanical harvest. Toxic to bees.
Spotted Wing Drosophila	Harvanta (cyclaniliprole) 32889	28	S	3	1.2-1.6 L	486-648 mL	12 h	7	Toxic to bees. Use the higher rate when insect pressure is high. Spray volume of 935 – 1400L/ha water.
	Delegate (spinetoram) 28778	5	S	3	350 g	142 g	12 h	7	Toxic to bees.

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Earwigs	☞ Pyganic (pyrethrins) 30164	3A	S	8	2.32- 4.65 L	0.94-1.9 L	12 h	0	For use on organic grapes. Harmful to all beneficial arthropods. Toxic to bees.
	☞ Scorio Ant and Insect Bait (spinosad) 33306	5	S	3	25 – 50 kg	10 – 20k g	24 h*	7	Broadcast the bait on the soil around plants to be protected. Use high rate for high pest pressure. Re-apply every 4 weeks.

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Table 2. FUNGICIDES

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Read the *Best Practices Guide for Grapes* section on diseases for primary information on disease management. See explanatory notes on page 13 of this document.

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Disease	Product (active ingredient(s)) Pest Control Product (PCP) Number	Group ¹	Resistance Risk	Max apps/ yr	Rate per hectare	Rate per acre	REI ²	PHI ³ (days)	Precautions and Notes
Vine decline (cankers)	Senator 50 SC (thiophanate-methyl) 32096	1	high	2	2.352 L	952 mL	12 h	45	Labelled pathogens: <i>Eutypa lata</i> , <i>Diplodia seriata</i> , <i>Neofusicoccum parvum</i> , <i>Phomopsis viticola</i> . Apply as a directed spray from dormancy (initiate soon after pruning) to bud break at a 14- to 21-day interval.
	Allegro 500 F (fluazinam) 27517	29	low	2	1.0 L	405 mL	12 h – 9 d	21	Labelled pathogen: <i>Phomopsis viticola</i> . Wine grapes only. For control of dead arm, the first application is to be made preventively.
Powdery mildew	☞ Parazol WG (copper hydroxide) 29063	M01	low	8	2.24-6.72 kg	0.9-2.72 kg	48 h	2	Apply at bud break and continue every 3 days. Use 400- 600 L water/ha. May cause injury to foliage of copper-sensitive varieties such as Concord.
	☞ Cueva (copper octanoate) 31825	M01	low	15	0.5% to 2% solution (0.5-2 L / 100 L water) or at 470-940 L per ha		4 h	1	Apply at the start of flowering and continue every 7 to 10 days. Do not mix with lime. Certain Vitis vinifera and French hybrid varieties may be sensitive to copper sprays resulting in marginal leaf burn.
	☞ Kumulus DF / Cosavet DF (sulphur) 18836	M02	low	8	4.2 kg	1.7 kg	24 h	1 (table) 21 (wine)	Repeated applications may harm beneficial mites. Apply at 10-day intervals. May cause injury during hot weather (>27 °C) and on sensitive varieties. Do not use within 30 days of an oil.
	☞ Lime Sulphur (sulphide sulphur) 16465	M02	low	1	7.3 L / 100 L water		48 h	120	Apply 500L of spray mixture/ha during dormant stage in late fall or early spring prior to bud swell.
	Nova (myclobutanil) 22399	3	medium	5	200 g	81 g	12 h-7 d	14	Apply at 21-day intervals. Limit group 3 fungicides to 2 sprays per season for resistance management.
	Mettle 125ME (tetraconazole) 30676	3	medium	2	219-365 mL	89-148 mL	12 h-23 d	15	Apply at 14–21-day intervals. Limit group 3 fungicides to 2 sprays per season for resistance management.
	Fullback (flutriafol) 31679	3	medium	2	585-731 mL	237-296 mL	12 h-7 d	14	Apply at 14–21-day intervals. Limit group 3 fungicides to 2 sprays per season for resistance management.
	Cevya (mefentrifluconazole) 33405	3	medium	4	190-250 mL	77-101 mL	12 h	14	Apply preventatively at 14-day intervals. Limit group 3 fungicides to 2 sprays per season for resistance management.
	Inspire Super (difenoconazole + cyprodinil) 30827	3 + 9	medium	2	836 mL	338 mL	7 d	14	Apply at 15–21-day intervals. Note higher rate needed for Botrytis control. Alternate with fungicides from different groups.

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Powdery mildew	Aprovia Top (benzovindiflupyr + difenoconazole) 31526	7 + 3	medium to high	6	643 mL	260 mL	12 h-2 d	21	Apply beginning at bud break on a 11–21-day interval. Alternate with fungicides from different groups.
	Priwen 500EC (spiroxamine) 31959	5	low to medium	2	400-600 mL	162-243 mL	12 h -17 d	35	Wine grapes only. Do not use on table grapes. Use on a preventative schedule at 14-day intervals.
	Aprovia (benzovindiflupyr) 31981	7	medium to high	3	500-750 mL	202-304 mL	12 h	21	Apply beginning at bud break on a 7–21-day interval. Alternate with fungicides from different groups.
	Cantus WDG (boscalid) 30141	7	medium to high	5	315 g	128 g	12 h	14	Apply on a 10–14-day schedule. Use the shorter interval when disease pressure is high.
	Sercadis (fluxapyroxad) 31697	7	medium to high	6	250-333 mL	101-135 mL	12 h	14	Apply beginning at bud break or prior to onset of disease on a 7-to-14-day interval.
	Luna Tranquility (fluopyram + pyrimethanil) 30510	7 + 9	medium to high	3	600 mL	243 mL	12-24 h	45	Apply preventatively and continue as needed on a 7–14-day interval.
	Merivon (fluxapyroxad + pyraclostrobin) 33951	7 + 11	medium to high	6	300 mL	121 mL	12 h-21 d	14	Do not use on Table Grapes. Do not tank mix with any other pesticide. Do not use on Concord, Noiret, and NY73.0136.17 due to possible foliar injury. THE POWDERY MILDEW PATHOGEN HAS CONFIRMED RESISTANCE TO GROUP 11 FUNGICIDES IN BC.
	Pristine WG (boscalid + pyraclostrobin) 27985	7 + 11	medium to high	6	420-735 g	170-297 g	dry- 21 d	14	See label for details on rates and spray intervals. Also suppresses botrytis. Do not use on table grapes. THE POWDERY MILDEW PATHOGEN HAS CONFIRMED RESISTANCE TO GROUP 11 FUNGICIDES IN BC.
	Flint (trifloxystrobin) 34962	11	high	2	110-145 mL	45-59 mL	12 h- 18 d	14	Apply preventively and continue as needed on a 14–21-day interval. THE POWDERY MILDEW PATHOGEN HAS CONFIRMED RESISTANCE TO GROUP 11 FUNGICIDES IN BC.
	Intuity (mandestrobin) 32288	11	high	3	439-877 mL	178-355 mL	12 h	10	Suppression only. THE POWDERY MILDEW PATHOGEN HAS CONFIRMED RESISTANCE TO GROUP 11 FUNGICIDES IN BC.
	Sovran WG (kresoxim-methyl) 26257	11	high	2	240 g	97g	48 h	14	Apply during pre and / or post bloom on a 14–21-day re-application interval, depending on disease pressures. THE POWDERY MILDEW PATHOGEN HAS CONFIRMED RESISTANCE TO GROUP 11 FUNGICIDES IN BC.
	Gatten (flutianil) 34297	U13	unknown	4	400 – 690 mL	162 – 279 mL	12 h	14 days	Apply to foliage during the fruiting stage. Application interval: 7 – 14 days. Use a higher rate and shorter spray interval under high disease.

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Table 2. FUNGICIDES**July 2026**Read the *Best Practices Guide for Grapes* section on diseases for primary information on disease management. See explanatory notes on page 13 of this document.

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Disease	Product (active ingredient(s)) Pest Control Product (PCP) Number	Group ¹	Resistance Risk	Max apps/ yr	Rate per hectare	Rate per acre	REI ²	PHI ³ (days)	Precautions and Notes
Powdery mildew	Diplomat 5SC (polyoxin D zinc salt) 32918	19	medium	3	259-926 mL	105-375 mL	when dry	0	Apply preventatively at a 7–14-day interval. Use higher rate and shorter intervals when disease pressure is high. Maximum 3 applications at full rate.
	Magister SC (fenazaquin) 34544	39	unknown	1	1.75 - 2.63 L	0.71 – 1.06 L	12 h-15 d	15	Toxic to bees.
	Property 300 SC (pyriofenone) 32534	50	medium	3	300-366 mL	121-148 mL	12 h	0	Apply preventatively at 14-day intervals.
	Vivando (metrafenone) 29765	50	medium	6	750 mL	304 mL	12 h	14	Apply at 14–21-day intervals; use shorter interval for high disease pressure.
	☞ ProBlad Biofungicide (BLAD polypeptide) 34050	BM01	low	5	1.5-3.3 L	0.6-1.3 L	4 h or when dry	0	Apply a minimum of 375 L of spray solution per hectare. Diseases suppression. Use higher rate for high disease pressure. Apply at 7-10 day intervals.
	☞ Timorex Gold (tea tree oil) 30910	BM01	low	-	1.5-2.0 L	0.6-0.81 L	4 h or when dry	2	Apply at 7-14 day intervals. Do not apply with sulphur products.
	☞ Taegro 2 (<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>) 31865	BM02	low	-	187.5-375 g	76-152 g	0	0	Apply a min of 187 liters of spray solution per hectare. Use higher rate under high disease pressure. Apply at 7 – 14 day interval.
	☞ Double Nickel (<i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i>) 31887	BM02	low	-	2.5-5 L	1-2 L	when dry	0	Disease suppression only. Apply at 7-10 day intervals. Use higher rate and closer timings under high disease pressure.
	☞ Serifel (<i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i>) 30054	BM02	low	-	250-500 g	101-202g	4 h or when dry	0	Disease suppression only. Apply preventatively at 5-10 day intervals.
	☞ Serenade Opti (<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>) 31666	BM02	low	-	1.7-3.3 kg	688 g-1.34 kg	4 h or when dry	0	Suppression only.
	☞ Regalia Maxx (<i>Reynoutria sachalinensis</i>) 30199	P05	low	-	0.125- 0.25 % solution (use 500-1500 L of water)		when dry	0	Suppression only. Apply after shoot emergence and new shoots are approximately 1-3 cm in length. Repeat applications at 7-14 day intervals.
	☞ LifeGard WG (<i>Bacillus mycoides</i>) 32526	P06	low	-	0.33 grams per L of water. Do not apply less than 70 grams or more than 333 grams per hectare		4 h or when dry	0	Suppression only. Foliar applications only. Begin as a preventative spray. Repeat every 7-21 days as part of a rotational program.
	☞ Actinovate AG	NC	low	-	425-840 g	172-340 g	4 h or	0	Suppression only. Use within 4 hours of preparation.

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Powdery mildew	(<i>Streptomyces lydicus</i>) 34041						when dry		
	☞ Buran (garlic powder) 30601	NC	low	-	18 L	7.3 L	dry	0	Suppression only. Applications may be made every 7- 14 days if conditions remain conducive to disease development
	☞ PureSpray Green Spray Oil 13E (mineral oil) 27666	NC	low	8	1% solution (10 L per 1000 L water)		12 h	0 (wine) 14 (table)	Suppression only. Apply on a 10-21 day interval. Do not apply within 14 days of a sulphur spray.
	☞ SuffOil-X (mineral oil) 33099	NC	low	8	1% solution (10 L per 1000 L water)		12 h	0 (wine) 14 (table)	Suppression only. Apply pre-bloom on a 10–21-day interval. Use shorter intervals for high disease pressure.
	☞ Vegol Crop Oil (canola oil) 32408	NC	low	4	2% solution (1 L per 50 L water)		4 h or when dry	0 (wine) 14 (table)	Suppression only. Apply on a 7-14-day interval.
	☞ Oxidate 2.0 (Hydrogen Peroxide + Peroxyacetic acid) 33469	NC	low	8	1% solution (1 L per 100 L water)		4 h or when dry	0	Partial suppression only. Start foliar/branch/stem applications before the disease occurs. Apply at 7 day spray intervals.
	☞ Cyclone Plus (citric acid + lactic acid) 34762	NC	low	-	1.7-2% solution		4 h or when dry	0	Suppression only. Apply on a 7-10-day interval. Do not mix with alkaline products.
	☞ Milstop (potassium bicarbonate) 28095	NC	low	10	2.8-5.6 kg	1.1-2.3 kg	4 h or when dry	0	Apply at 7-14 day intervals. Use higher rate under high disease pressure. Apply with 500-1000 L/Ha spray volume
Botrytis Bunch Rot	Kenja 400 SC (isofetamid) 31758	7	medium to high	3	1.46-1.61 L	591-652 mL	12 h	14	Apply at critical timings on a 14 day interval. Thorough coverage of bunches is essential.
	Luna Tranquility (fluopyram + pyrimethanil) 30510	7 + 9	medium to high	2	1.2 L	486 mL	12-24 h	45	Thorough coverage of bunches is essential.
	Pristine WG (boscalid + pyraclostrobin) 27985	7 + 11	medium to high	6	420-735 g	170-297 g	dry-21 d	14	Suppression only. See label for details on rates and spray intervals. Do not use on table grapes.
	Miravis Prime (pydiflumetofen + fludioxonil) 33207	7 + 12	medium to high	2	800-1000 mL	324-405 mL	12 h	14	21-day application interval. Begin applications at early bloom. When applying for control of Botrytis, powdery mildew on grape will also be controlled when applied prior to pathogen establishment.
	Scala / Impala	9	medium	3	2.0 L	809 mL	24 h	7	Apply at 7-day intervals. Thorough coverage of bunches is essential.

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Table 2. FUNGICIDES**July 2026**Read the *Best Practices Guide for Grapes* section on diseases for primary information on disease management. See explanatory notes on page 13 of this document.

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Disease	Product (active ingredient(s)) Pest Control Product (PCP) Number	Group ¹	Resistance Risk	Max apps/ yr	Rate per hectare	Rate per acre	REI ²	PHI ³ (days)	Precautions and Notes
Botrytis Bunch Rot	(pyrimethanil) 28011								Do not use an adjuvant.
	Switch 62.5 WG / Button (cyprodinil + fludioxonil) 28189	9 + 12	low to medium	2	775-975 g	314-395 g	12 h- 2 d	7	21-day application interval. Thorough coverage of bunches is essential.
	Inspire Super (difenoconazole + cyprodinil) 30827	3 + 9	medium	2	1033-1475 mL	418-597mL	7 d	14	Apply at 15-21 day intervals. Also controls powdery mildew. Alternate with fungicides from different groups.
	Elevate (fenhexamid) 25900	17	low to medium	3	1.12 kg	453g	12 h- 5 d	7	Surfactant Agral 90 must be added at 0.02% volume. Do not apply more than 2 consecutive sprays
	Diplomat 5SC (polyoxin D zinc salt) 32918	19	medium	-	463-926 mL	187-375 mL	when dry	0	Suppression only. Apply preventatively. Use higher rate & shorter intervals when disease pressure is high. Maximum 3 applications at full rate.
	Allegro 500F (fluazinam) 27517	29	low	2	1.0 L	405 mL	12 h- 2 d	21	Wine grapes only. Applications must be a minimum of 21 days apart. Thorough coverage of bunches is essential.
	☞ Timorex Gold (tea tree oil) 30910	BM01	low	-	1.5-2.0 L	0.6-0.81 L	4 h or when dry	2	Apply at 7-14 day intervals. Do not apply with sulphur or captan products.
	☞ ProBlad Biofungicide (BLAD polypeptide) 34050	BM01	low	5	1.5-3.3 L	0.6-1.3 L	4 h or when dry	0	Apply in a minimum of 375 litres of spray solution per hectare. Apply prior to onset of disease when conditions favor Botrytis development during early bloom, bunch preclosure, veraison and ripening
	☞ EcoSwing (extract of <i>Swinglea glutinosa</i>) 35206	BM01	low	10	1.75-2.35 L	708 – 951 mL	4 h or when dry	0	Partial suppression only. This product must be applied preventatively, with a re-application interval of 7-14 days, on a regular and continuous basis before the level of infestation becomes heavy.
	☞ Serifel (<i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i>) 30054	BM02	low	-	250-500 g	101-202 g	4 h or when dry	0	Suppression only. Apply preventatively at 5-10 day intervals.
	☞ Serenade Opti (<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>) 31666	BM02	low	-	1.7-3.3 kg	688 g-1.33 kg	4 h or when dry	0	Suppression only. May also suppress sour rot.
	☞ Double Nickel LC (<i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i>) 31887	BM02	low	-	2.5-5 L	1.2-10 L	when dry	0	Suppression only. Apply at bloom, pre-bunch closure, veraison, and pre-harvest. Use higher rates under high disease pressure.
	☞ Stargus (<i>Bacillus</i>	BM02	low	-	5 L	2.02 L	4 h or	0	Partial suppression only. Apply preventatively in 500-1500 litres

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Table 2. FUNGICIDES**July 2026**Read the *Best Practices Guide for Grapes* section on diseases for primary information on disease management. See explanatory notes on page 13 of this document.

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Disease	Product (active ingredient(s)) Pest Control Product (PCP) Number	Group ¹	Resistance Risk	Max apps/ yr	Rate per hectare	Rate per acre	REI ²	PHI ³ (days)	Precautions and Notes
Botrytis Bunch Rot	<i>amyloliquefaciens</i>) 33246						when dry		water per hectare beginning at bloom. Repeat applications at bunch closure, veraison and preharvest.
	☞ Taegro 2 Biofungicide (<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>) 31865	BM02	low	-	187.5-375 g	76-152 g	0	0	Apply a min of 187 liters of spray solution per hectare. Use higher rate under high disease pressure. Apply at 7 – 14 day interval.
	☞ Regalia Maxx (<i>Reynoutria sachalinensis</i>) 30199	P05	low	-	0.25 % solution (use 500-1500 L of water)		when dry	0	Suppression only. Start applications beginning at bloom. Repeat applications at bunch closure, veraison and preharvest.
	☞ Milstop (potassium bicarbonate) 28095	NC	low	10	3.36-5.6 kg	1.4-2.3 kg	4 h or when dry	0	Suppression only. Apply at 7-14 day intervals. Use higher rate under high disease pressure. Apply with 500-1000 L/Ha spray volume
	☞ Botector (<i>Aureobasidium pullulans</i>) 31248	NC	low	4	0.5-0.75 kg	202-304 g	4 h or when dry	0	Suppression only. Apply to the bunch zone. Sensitive to some fungicides – see label.
Sour Rot	☞ Serenade Opti (<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>) 31666	BM02	low	-	1.7-3.3 kg	0.688-1.34 kg	4 h or when dry	0	Suppression only. Do not tank mix with other products or fertilizers.
	☞ Oxidate 2.0 (Hydrogen Peroxide + Peroxyacetic acid) 33469	NC	low	8	Dilute 1 L product in 100 L water (1% solution)		4 h or when dry	0	Partial suppression only. Start foliar/branch/stem applications before the disease occurs. 7 day spray intervals

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Table 3. NEMATOCIDES**January 2026**Read the *Best Practices Guide for Grapes* section on nematodes for primary information on management. See explanatory notes on page 13 of this document.

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Pest	Product (active ingredient(s)) Pest Control Product (PCP) Number	Group ¹	Resistance Risk	Max apps/ yr	Rate per hectare	Rate per acre	REI ²	PHI ³ (days)	Precautions and Notes
Plant parasitic nematodes	Salibro (fluazaindolizine) 34182	NC	unknown	1-2	2.24 L or 4.48 L	0.91 L or 1.81 L	12 h	3	Registered for control of root-knot nematode (<i>Melodogyne</i> spp.) and suppression of dagger nematode (<i>Xiphinema</i> spp.). Can be incorporated pre plant or applied post plant, see label for options. Do not apply more than 4.48 L/ha in a 12-month period.
	Additional Notes: Before using any nematicide, soil testing at a diagnostic lab is needed to confirm nematode species present. Grapevine rootstocks are not susceptible to root knot nematodes.								

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Table 4. HERBICIDES**January 2026**

See Table 4 for more information on product efficacy against target weeds. Read the *Best Practices Guide for Grapes* sections on Weeds and Vineyard Floor Management for additional information on cover crops and using herbicides effectively. See explanatory notes on page 13 of this document. The product label is a legal document and label instructions must be followed. The information provided in this document is general information only.

Product name (active ingredient) Pest Control Product (PCP) Number	Chemical Group ¹	Dermal Toxicity	Oral Toxicity	Applicator Certificate	Optimum pH	Maximum Amount or Applications/Se	Pre-Harvest Interval (days) ³	Restricted entry Interval ²	Target Weed Growth Stage (Application Timing)	Water Volume/ha	Application Rate(s)	Comments
Aim EC (carfentrazone) 28573	14	S	S	N		1	3	12 h	Growing weeds (≤ 10cm)	Minimum 100 L/ha	37-117mL /ha (15-47 ml/acre)	Use a hooded sprayer. Apply with an adjuvant. See label.
						2	30	12 h	Sucker management	200 L/ha	150 mL /ha (61 ml/acre)	
Alion (indaziflam) 30451	29	S	S	N		1	14	12 h	Pre-emergent	Minimum 93 L/ha	375 mL/ha (152 mL/acre)	Use only in vineyards established 5 years or longer. See label for additional precautions.
Authority 480 (sulfentrazone) 29012	14	S	S	N	5-9	1 every 24 months	3	12 h	Pre-emergent	Minimum 100 L/ha	219 -292 mL/ha (89-118 mL/acre)	Do not use on coarse soils with less than 1% organic matter. Protect green bark and foliage.
Beloukha (pelargonic acid) 33685	26	S	S	N		4	1	Dry	Growing weeds (≤ 10cm)	300 L/ha	16 - 27 L/ha (6.47 – 10.93 L/acre)	Use on woody /hardened vines > 2 years old. May qualify for Organic.
									Sucker management	100 -200 L/ha	4 - 7 L/ha (1.62 – 2.83 L/acre)	Use shielded / directed spray to avoid spraying desired vegetation
BioLink (Caprylic acid + Capric acid) PCP # 33590		S	S	N	< 6		0	24 h	Growing weeds (≤ 15cm)	Up to 937 L/ha	3% to 9% solution	Higher rate for larger weeds. May qualify for Organic.
Casoron G4 (dichlobenil) 12533	20	S	S	N				12 h	Pre-emergent	Apply to moist soils	110-175 kg/ha (45-71 kg/acre)	Treat only dormant vines established for 2 or more years. Seedling weeds: apply in early spring or fall. Perennial weeds: apply in fall with higher rate. Only use higher rate every other year.
Chateau EZ (flumioxazin) 34036	14	S	S	N		2	60	12 h	Pre-emergent	Apply to moist soils	298-448 ml/ha (120-181 ml/acre)	For use in established vineyards two years or older. Rates vary by soil type; see label. Crop injury may occur if sprayed on non-dormant growth.
Phoenix SC (tiafenacil) 35401	14	S	S	N		148 ml/ha/Y		12 h	Post-emergent weeds less than 12.5 cm tall	Minimum of 100 L/ha	74 – 148 ml/ha (30 – 60 ml/ac)	Must be applied with adjuvant. There is no residual control. Do not allow spray to touch green stems or foliage.
Chikara (flazasulfuron) 33130	2	S	S	N		1	75	12 h	Pre or Post-emergent	150 to 450 L/ha	150-200 g/ha (61-81 g/acre)	Apply only to 3rd year planted vines or older. For post-emergent application add non-ionic surfactant at 0.25%
Devrinol 2-XT (napropamide) 31688	15	S	S	N	5.5-7	1		12 h	Pre-emergent	Apply to moist soils	18.75 L/ha (7.59 L/acre)	For use in established vineyards Do not apply from bloom to harvest

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☛ Fireworxx (ammonium soap of fatty acid) 30515		S	S	N				24 h	Young actively growing weeds	1000 to 2000 L/ha	1 part product to 5 parts water	Higher water volume for perennial and established weeds. May qualify for Organic.
Frontier Max (dimethenamid) 29194	15	S	S	N		1	30	24 h	Pre-emergent	Minimum 170 L/ha	963 mL/ha (390 mL/acre)	For bearing and non-bearing grapes. Do not apply during bud swell, bud break or at time of first flush of new growth.
Ignite SN (glufosinate ammonium) 28532	10	S	S	N	5.5	2	40	12 h	Young actively growing weeds	330-1100 L/ha	2.7-5.0 L/ha (1.1-2.0 L/acre)	For use in established vineyards.
Karmex DF (diuron) 28543	7	S	S	N				12 h	Pre-emergent	250-400 L/ha	2.25-3.25 kg/ha (0.9-1.3 kg/acre)	For use in vineyards established for 3 or more years. Rates vary by soil type; see label
Poast Ultra (sethoxydim) 24835	1	S	S	N		1	30	12 h	Actively Growing weeds (2-5 leaf)	50-200 L/ha	0.32-1.1 L/ha (130-445 mL/ac)	Adjust rate for banded application. Use with Merge adjuvant, see label. Please note - Product has been cancelled and will no longer be available for use after Oct 9, 2027.
Prism (rimsulfuron) 30057	2	S	S	N		2 at 50% rate or 1 at full rate	21	12 h	Pre or Post-emergent	Minimum 100 L/ha	60 g/ha (24 g/acre)	Apply with an adjuvant. Use on grapes established for at least 1 year and are in good health and vigor. Season long suppression of puncturevine in research trials.
Roundup, Credit, Crush'R-Plus, Vantage, Touchdown, Weed-Master 540 Ultra (glyphosate)	9	S	S	N	5-7.5	3	14	12 h	Actively Growing weeds	50-300 L/ha	See label	For use in established vineyards. Rates vary by product; see label
☛ Serene (Acetic Acid) 30248		S	S	N				Dry	3 – 5 Leaf	716 L/ha	25% solution, 179 L/ha	For use in vineyards established for 2 or more years. Use appropriate water volumes to ensure good spray coverage. Apply on a mostly sunny day with temperatures at or above 21° C (70° F). May qualify for Organic.
Venture L (fluazifop-P) 21209	1	S	S	N		1	30	12 h	Actively Growing weeds (2-5 leaf)	50-200 L/ha	2 L/ha (800 mL/acre)	For bearing and non-bearing grapes

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Table 5. Weeds Controlled

Herbicides Registered for Use on Grapes (includes only weeds listed on product labels). Legend: X=control, S=Suppression.

January 2026

Product name	Active ingredient	Group	Broadleaf Weeds																				Grassy Weeds													
			Canada fleabane	Cleavers	Common chickweed	Common groundsel	Common purslane	Dandelion	Field Bindweed	Field Horsetail	Kochia	Lamb's-quarters	Mallow	Morning Glory	Nightshade, Eastern Black	Nightshade, Hairy	Prickly lettuce	Redroot pigweed	Shepherd's-purse	Sowthistle, annual	Stinkweed	Stork's-bill	Vetch	Waterhemp, Tall	Wild Buckwheat	Yellow woodsorrel	Barnyard Grass	Bluegrass, annual	Crabgrass	Cheat	Downy brome	Foxtail barley	Green foxtail	Long-spine Sandbur	Witch grass	Yellow foxtail
Poast Ultra	sethoxydim	1																								X		X		S	X		X	X		
Venture L	fluazifop-P-butyl	1																																		
Chikara	flazasulfuron	2	X	X	X	X	X	X									X	X	X		X							X	X		X	X	S	X		
Prism	rimsulfuron	2															X														X		X	X		
Karmex DF	diuron	7															X																			
-	glyphosate	9	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X				X									X		
Ignite SN	glufosinate	10			X			X		S		X					X			X					X											
Chateau WDG	flumioxazin	14	X					X				X	X			X	X																			
Aim	carfentrazone	14					X					X	X	X	X				X	X				X	X											
Authority	sulfentrazone	14		X			X	X				X	X			X								X	X											
Phoenix SC	tiafenacil	14										X	X											X	X											
Frontier Max	dimethenamid-P	15													X			X																		
Devrinol 50-DF	napropamide	15				X	X					X	X				X	X		X		X														
Casoron G-4	dichlobenil	20			X	X		X	X	X		X	X				X	X	X			X		X												
Alion	Indaziflam	29				X			X			X	X		X		X	X	X			X														
Beloukha	pelargonic acid	26	S		X	X	X	S				X			X	X		X	S																	
Fireworxx	Ammonium soap of fatty acid	NC			X	X		X					X	X													Label states "grass" species not specified									
Serene	Acetic Acid	NC	X		X			S				X										S														
BioLink	Caprylic acid + Capric acid	NC					X							X	X		X																			

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Explanatory Notes/Legend:

- This publication is a companion document to the **Best Practices Guide for Grapes for British Columbia Growers**. Page number references point to more detailed information in the Best Practices Guide - <http://www.bcwgc.org/best-practices-guide>
- **Products:** This list includes pesticide products considered compatible with B.C. Interior vineyard pest management programs. Refer to insect and diseases descriptions in the *Best Practices Guide for Grapes* for other control options and best management practices.
- **Chemical Group:** In general, do not repeat the use of pesticides with the same Chemical Group number as this practice can select for resistant individuals within a population.
- **Risk of Resistance (fungicides):** Ratings based on Fungicide Resistance Action Committee guidelines (<http://www.frac.info/>)
- **Toxicity, oral:** Insecticides are rated as S (slightly toxic), M (moderately toxic), V (very toxic) – see page 7-2 of the *Best Practices Guide for Grapes* for more information.
- **Restricted entry Intervals (REI):** Do not enter or allow workers to enter the vineyard until the noted time has passed following a pesticide application. Note: REIs for grapes often vary widely by activity. See label for details where a range of REIs are shown. Typically, the longest REI is required for girdling and cane turning. Tying/training, leaf pulling and hand harvesting usually also require relatively long REIs. An asterisk (*) indicates that no REI is shown on the label, but the WorkSafe BC re-entry interval may apply and is shown.
- **Pests/Diseases/Weeds Controlled:** list includes only pests, diseases and weeds against which a pesticide is registered and recommended for use in the B.C. Interior.
- **Maximum Applications/Season:** product labels often indicate the maximum number of times a product can be used per season.
- **Notes on impacts to beneficial insects and mites:** Comments reflect current understanding of toxicity of products to common beneficial insects and mites found in vineyards in the B.C. Interior. Toxicity can vary among vineyards according to the history of pesticide use.
- **Abbreviations:** millilitre (mL), litre (L), kilogram (kg), gram (g), acre (ac), hectare (ha), hour (h), days (d)

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