

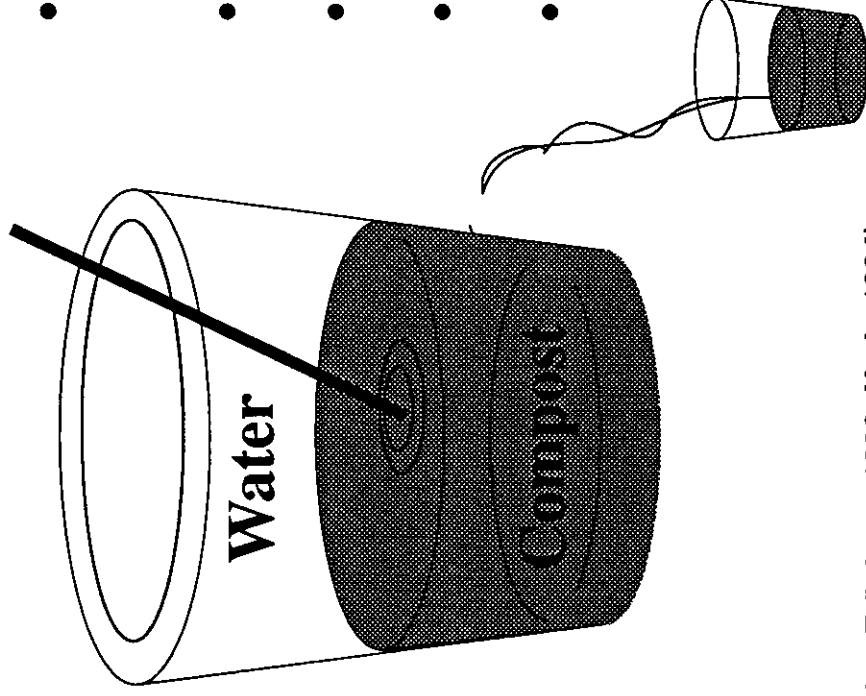


Compost Teas—Basic Tenants:

- **Undiluted watery extracts are prepared 3 — 14 days before intended use;**
- **Mature, microbiologically active composts;**
- **Animal manure composts most effective;**
- **Coarse filtration of extracts best;**
- **Spray according to need.**

Compost Extracts:

- 1 part compost : 3 — 10 parts water;
- Stir 3x, standing 7-14 days;
- Decant, filter fine screen;
- Add surfactant (*if desired*)* ;
- Spray *as often as needed*.



* Tween-20 or Nu-Film17

(after Tränkner, 1993; York, 1994)

Woods End Research Laboratory

Compost Tea Fungal Control Program

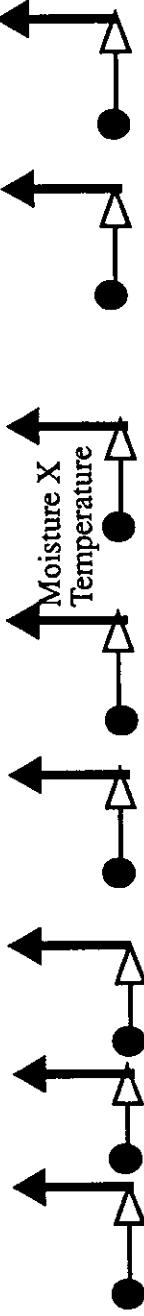


EXAMPLE: Powdery Mildew and Bunch Rot

INFESTATION PRESSURE



Spray Intervals



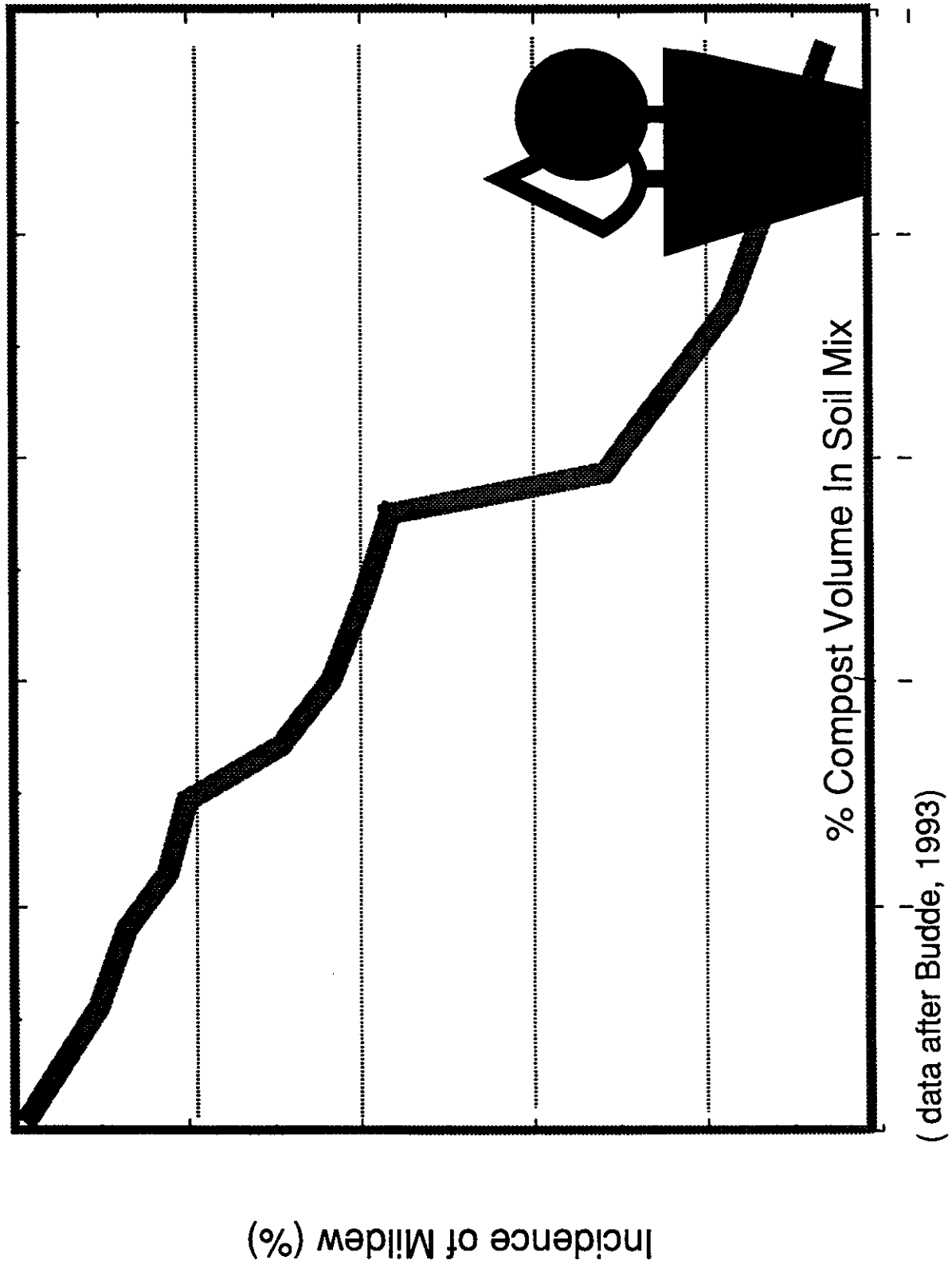
BUD EARLY FLAT 6-Inch 12-Inch BLOOM SET
BURST SHOOT LEAF SHOOT SHOOT

Time

Preparation, Use and Results of Compost Extracts for Reducing Grape Fungi

Compost Tea Type	Disease Causative Agent		
	<i>Plasmopara viticola</i> Horse Manure (+ Microbes)	<i>Botrytis cinerea</i> Turkey (Dairy)	<i>Pseudopeziza tracheiphila</i> Horse Manure
Extract Ratio	1 : 9	1 : 4	1 : 10
Extract Time	3 days	7 d	7-14 d
Spray Interval	8 - 14 d	7 - 10 d	12 d
Disease Reduction	76 % (90 %)	39 % (48 %)	55 %
Yield Increase	247 % (387 %)	—	94 %

Compost Effects on Disease Reduction when Soil Applied



Influence of Compost Teas on Wine Grape Disease Incidence (P. tracheiphila)

Treatment	Disease Rating Scale			Ending Rel % Reduction
	June 16	Jul 15	Jul 22	
Control	10.7	22.2	26.2	0
Compost Tea	8.2	11.2	11.9	54.5
Sulfur	11.5	21.3	24.0	8.4
Tea + Sulfur	8.0	9.6	12.1	53.8
Fungicide	8.5	7.4	8.5	67.6

(after N. Ketterer, 1990)