

South African Society for Enology and Viticulture

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Dear Sir/Madam

Call for abstracts: 31st Conference of the South African Society for Enology and Viticulture (11-14 November 2008, Somerset-West, South Africa)

You are kindly invited to submit abstracts for oral presentations and posters. English will be the official language of the conference. Papers and posters will be published as abstracts in the *Proceedings of the 31st SASEV conference*. Details of the abstract and poster formats are as specified below. The programme will include keynote presentations by invited speakers, oral presentations and posters on the following topics:

1. Oenological aspects
2. Optimal ripeness
3. Grapevine physiology
4. Grape and Wine Flavour
5. Wine microbiology
6. Soil Science
7. Terroir
8. Grapevine diseases and pests
9. Analytical methods
10. Sustainable Viti-viniculture: (Sustainable management systems, Biodiversity and Conservation, Winery wastewater and Solid waste management, Carbon emission management, Organic production)

Abstracts: Submitted abstracts should not exceed 250 words. On the abstract please indicate the topic and also if oral or poster is preferred. See example of abstract. Arial font size 11 and single line spacing. ***Abstracts will be published in the conference proceedings as received.*** Abstracts will only be published if authors registered by 5 September 2008. Please send your abstracts in Word-format to the conference Secretariat.

Posters: Poster sizes must not exceed A0 dimensions (***Portrait:*** 1189mm in height and 841mm in width). Poster boards will accommodate Velcro.

Registration details will be made available as soon as it has been finalized.

IMPORTANT DATES

Submission of Abstracts:

30th June 2008

Acceptance of paper and poster abstracts:

end of July 2008

Final Registration:

5th September 2008

CONFERENCE SECRETARIAT

Mrs M. van der Ryst (see contact details above)

EXAMPLE of Abstract

Proactive control measures for Petri disease in grapevine nurseries

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Petri disease is associated with decline and dieback of young grapevines that are subjected to stress. A major means of spread of the causal organisms (*Phaeomoniella chlamydospora* and *Phaeoacremonium* spp.) is via infected propagation material. Since no curative control measures are known, proactive measures must therefore be taken in grapevine nurseries to control this disease. An extensive semi-commercial trial with naturally-infected Richter 110 and 101-14 Mgt rootstock material was performed in a grapevine nursery. Prior to omega-grafting with Cabernet Sauvignon, the rootstocks were treated as follows: 1 h drench in suspensions of benomyl, phosphoric acid, different bacterial and *Trichoderma* formulations, water, or hot water treated (HWT; 30 min at 50°C). Callused graftlings were planted in two commercial field nurseries and a greenhouse and uprooted 8 months later. None of the treatments affected callus or initial shoot growth, nor was percentage take, root or shoot mass of vines from the field nurseries and greenhouse significantly affected. Although *Phaeomoniella* and *Phaeoacremonium* incidences in graftlings and uprooted nursery vines, of which rootstocks received chemical or biological treatments, were in some instances significantly lower than that of the water treatment, the reduction was most significant in HWT rootstocks. It was also shown that HWT of dormant nursery vines effected a similar reduction in *Phaeomoniella* and *Phaeoacremonium* incidence to that of HWT prior to grafting. These results clearly indicate that HWT did not eradicate *P. chlamydospora* or *Phaeoacremonium* spp., but was effective in significantly reducing the incidence of these pathogens.

Topic 8: Grapevine diseases and pests

Oral presentation