



GOCE DELCEV UNIVERSITY – STIP, FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE  
DEPARTMENT FOR PLANT AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION,  
REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA

**IMPACT OF DISEASE SEVERITY ON INFECTED BUNCHES UPON  
A YIELD OF GRAPE VARIETY VRANEC, CAUSED BY  
*PLASMOPARA VITICOLA* (BERK. & M.A. CURTIS) BERL. & DE  
TONI.**

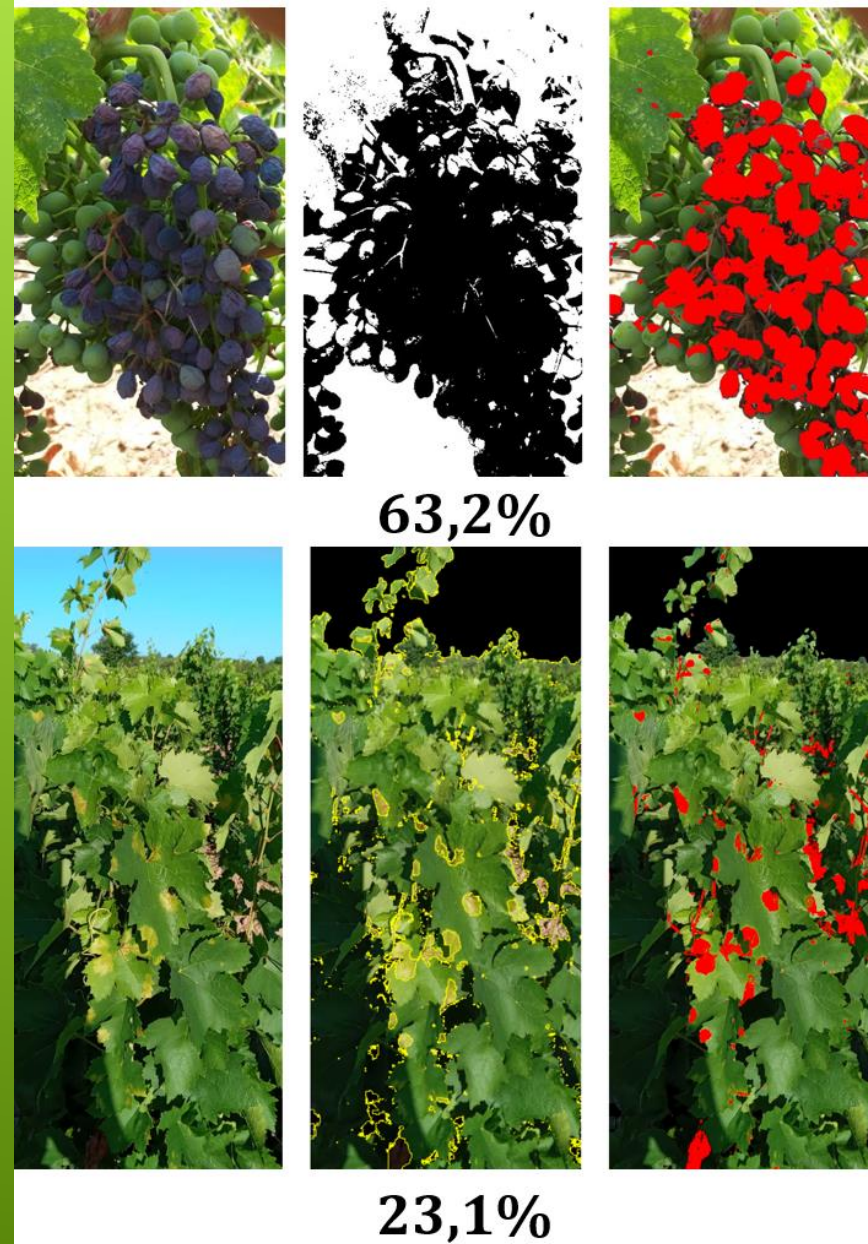
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**3<sup>rd</sup> INTERNATIONAL MEETING  
AGRISCIENCE & PRACTICE (ASP 2023)**



## INTRODUCTION

In 2022, a forecasting model of yield loss caused by *Plasmopara viticola* was applied to the black grape variety Vranec to predict yield loss before executing grape harvesting, with the adoption of "Image J" software.



# MATERIAL AND METHODS

The research aimed to determine grape yield loss upon infection development of *P.viticola* on bunches and consequently to create a yield loss forecasting model.

The research was conducted, in a vineyard located at Smilica, near Kavadarci, Republic of North Macedonia. A double Guyot pruning method in the vineyard was applied.

Two different plots were compared: A-Control canopy, where the bunches were sprayed only once with a contact fungicide Folpet to prevent yield losses, and B-Standard fungicides treatment, which followed the usual spray schedule during the growing season.

In the A variant (control canopies), 167 bunches were scanned, with the 'image J' software platform. Although, in the B variant (standard fungicides treatment), the results obtained from bunches were not statistically significant because there was no significant level of the disease.

# MATERIAL AND METHODS

## VARIANTS AND CALCULATIONS

### Model description:

#### 1) Quantitative measurements

$$DI = \sum x / N$$

DI-Disease Incidence

x- Number of diseased bunches

N- Total number of units assessed

Disease Severity- Use on software assessment platform "Image J" of diseased leaves and bunches.

Measurement of temperature during precipitation days

$$T_m = (T_{da} - T_{min}) / (T_{max} - T_{min})$$

T<sub>m</sub>-temperature coefficient

T<sub>min</sub>-minimum temperature;

T<sub>max</sub>-maximum temperature;

T<sub>da</sub>-daily average temperature

Measurement of rainfall (mm/m<sup>2</sup>)

#### 2) Statistical Analysis



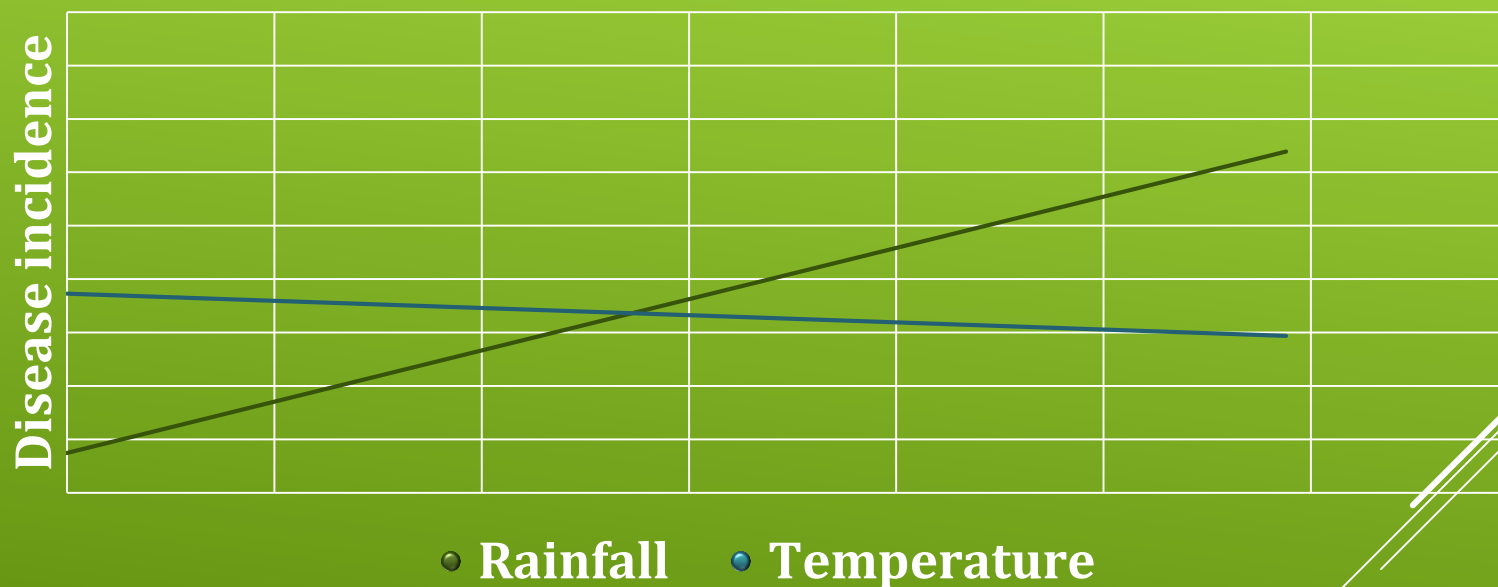
## Regression Model Determining Disease Incidence on Bunches

Regression Statistics	
Multiple R	0,717225
R Square	0,514411
Adjusted R Square	0,460457
Standard Error	<b>0,212211</b>
Observations	21

ANOVA	
F	Significance F
9,5342	0,0015

	Coefficients	P-value
Intercept	1,250373	0,004131
Rainfall	0,361155	0,003129
Temperature	-1,24537	0,03648

### Infulence of Temperature and Precipitation Upon Disease Incidence on Bunches



$$\gamma = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 = 82\%$$

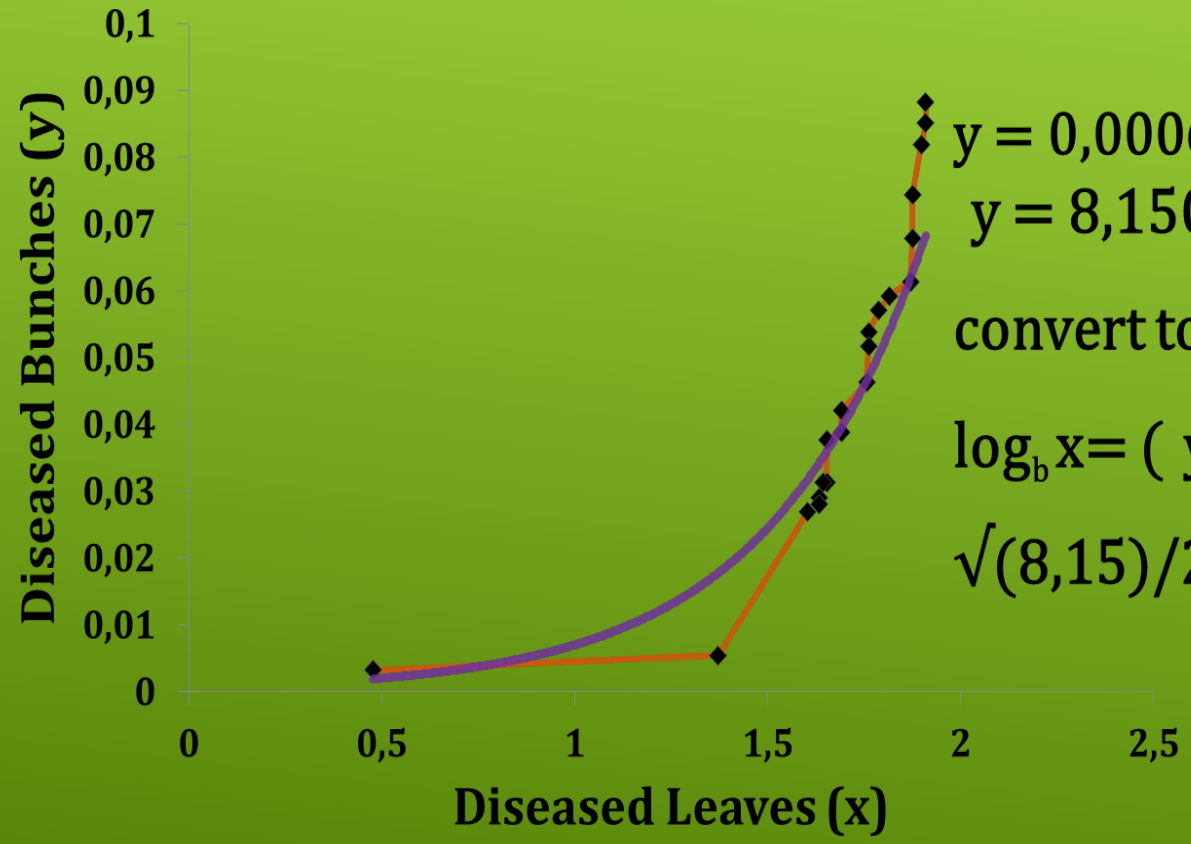
$$\gamma \pm t \times \frac{SE}{\sqrt{n}} \text{ (Confidence interval)}$$

$$\gamma = 72 \text{ to } 92\%$$

# RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

## Yield Loss Forecast Model Caused by *Plasmopara viticola* -Model 1

### Disease Severity Progress in Control Canopies



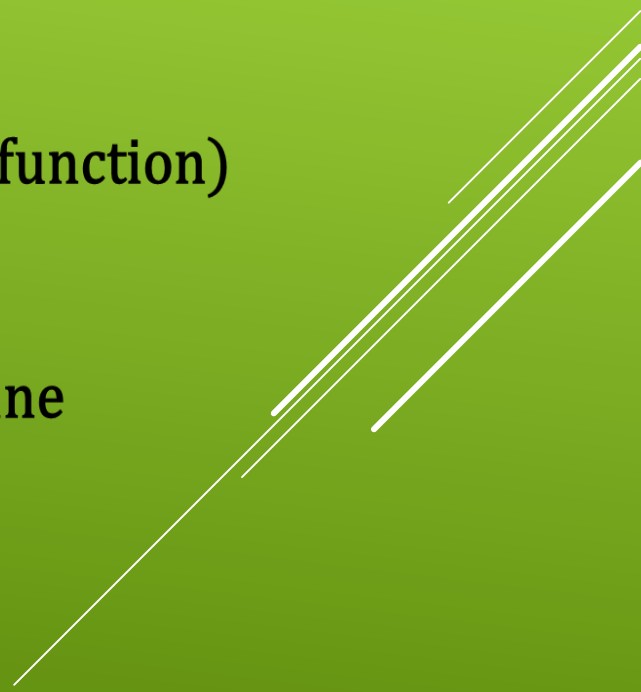
$$y = 0,0006e^{2,5087x}$$

$$y = 8,15007$$

convert to log form (inverse function)

$$\log_b x = (y)34,9\% \text{ or}$$

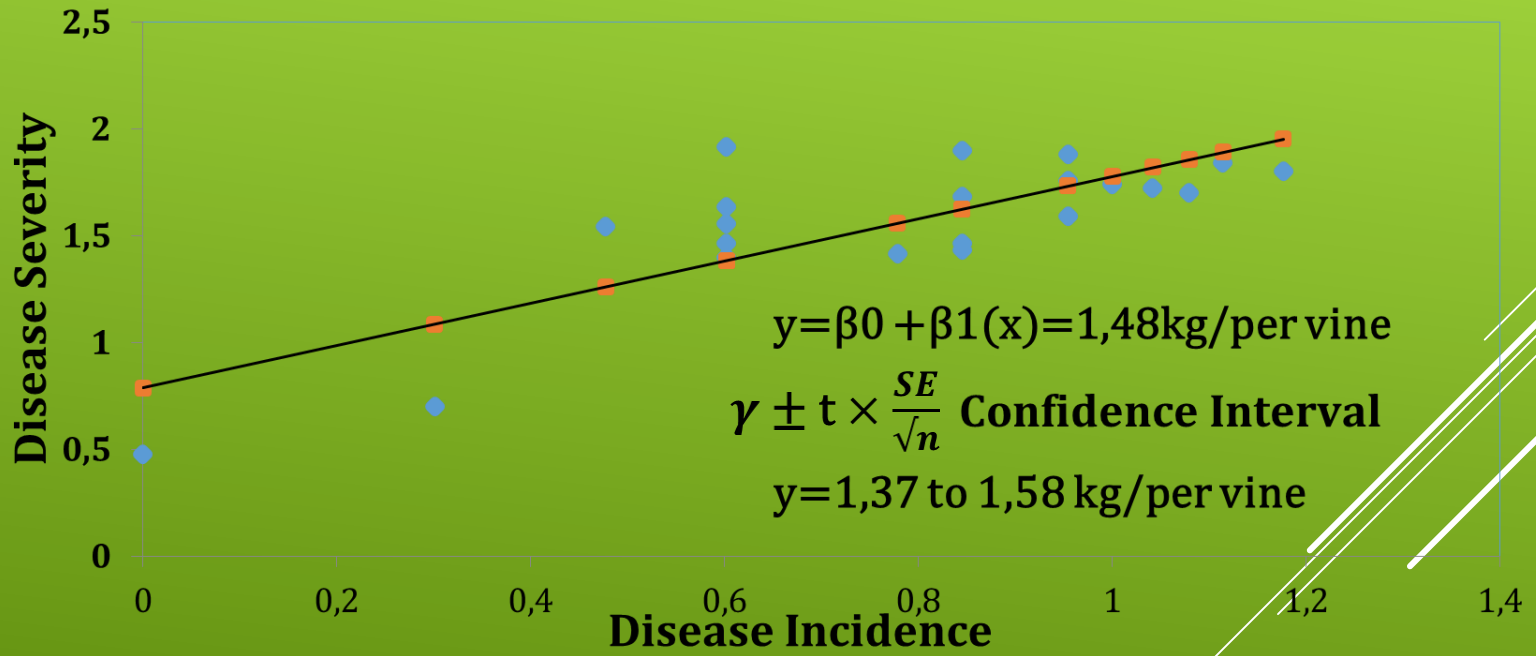
$$\sqrt{(8,15)/2} = 1,427\text{kg /per vine}$$



## Yield Loss Forecast Model Caused by *Plasmopara viticola*-Model 2

Quantitative Effect of Bunches Damage- Direct Yield Loss in Control Plot

Regression Statistics		
Multiple R	0,792422	
R Square	0,627932	
Adjusted R Square	0,60835	
Standard Error	0,226135	
Observations	21	
ANOVA		
	F	Significance F
	32,06596	0,000018503
	Coefficients	P-value
Intercept	0,786914	0,00002
Disease Incidence	0,991104	0,000018503



# CONCLUSIONS

**Table 1. Overview of prediction model results compared to the actual situation on the field**

Yield Loss Forecast Model				Actual situation on the field			
Control canopies (theoretical assumptions)	Results in kg/per vine	%	% predicted yield loss	Control canopies	%	% yield loss	Standard fungicides treatment
				Results in kg/per vine			Results in kg/per vine
Model 1	1,43	33,3	66,7	1,6	37,2	62,7	4,3
Model 2	1,37 to 1,58	31,8 to 36,7	63,2-68,1				

## Recomendence

If the average daily temperature ranges from 16.3 to 28.6 C, and the precipitation is equal to or higher than 8 L/m<sup>2</sup> in that case, the beginning of infection of the bunches by expected.





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**THANKS FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION**

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