



## Grape IPM Update

Lorraine P. Berkett

May 29, 2008

### Disease Management --

When the shoots have **10-12 inches of growth**, it is a good time to apply a fungicide to manage early infections of **Phomopsis (Ph)**, **Black Rot (BR)**, and **Downy Mildew (DM)**, particularly if disease incidence was high last year for these diseases. A mancozeb fungicide (such as Dithane, Manzate, Penncozeb) would be effective against all three diseases. If you have varieties that are highly susceptible to **Powdery Mildew (PM)** and this disease is also a concern, mancozeb plus sulfur would be a consideration on sulfur-tolerant grape varieties. These materials do not have any resistance issues and fit well into a resistance management program.

As bloom approaches, the “**Immediate Prebloom**” period (i.e., just before blossoms open) is a critical time to manage Ph, BR, DM and PM. There are many options in terms of fungicides that can be used at this time. One such option would be using the combination of Nova/Rally or Elite plus mancozeb. As you may know, Rally is the new name for Nova. Both Nova/Rally and Elite are in the group of fungicides known as sterol inhibitors (SI). These would be effective against PM if resistance has not developed and are also effective against BR. Mancozeb would be effective against Ph, BR, and DM. Quintec is a consideration in place of the SI fungicide here for PM management if resistance to the SI fungicides has developed in the PM fungal population in your vineyard.

More information about rates and special considerations for each fungicide can be found in the **2008 New York and Pennsylvania Pest Management Guidelines for Grapes** which is on the web at: <http://ipmguidelines.org/grapes/>

### Specific Information on these Diseases can be found at:

Phomopsis - <http://www.nysipm.cornell.edu/factsheets/grapes/diseases/phomopsis.pdf>

Black rot - [http://www.nysipm.cornell.edu/factsheets/grapes/diseases/grape\\_br.pdf](http://www.nysipm.cornell.edu/factsheets/grapes/diseases/grape_br.pdf)

Downy mildew - [http://www.nysipm.cornell.edu/factsheets/grapes/diseases/downy\\_mildew.pdf](http://www.nysipm.cornell.edu/factsheets/grapes/diseases/downy_mildew.pdf)

Powdery mildew - [http://www.nysipm.cornell.edu/factsheets/grapes/diseases/grape\\_pm.pdf](http://www.nysipm.cornell.edu/factsheets/grapes/diseases/grape_pm.pdf)

## **Insect Management --**

The “**Immediate Prebloom**” period is a key time to manage the **Rose Chafer** and **Grape Phylloxera (leaf form)**.

The **Rose Chafer** can be a sporadic pest but, when present, can cause significant damage to leaves and flower clusters. They are tan in color and related to the Japanese beetle. A picture of the insect can be found at: <http://fruit.cfans.umn.edu/grape/IPM/rosechafer.htm>

The **Grape Phylloxera** (leaf form) has already caused damage to grape foliage in Vermont this season. The picture below was taken yesterday. Unfortunately, there are no established threshold levels to determine the need to manage this insect; some grape varieties can tolerate very extensive galling. Information about this insect can be found at: <http://ohioline.osu.edu/hyg-fact/2000/2600.html>

The **2008 New York and Pennsylvania Pest Management Guidelines for Grapes** lists insecticides which are effective against these two insects. Note that Assail is effective against both insects and does not have the reputation of negatively impacting the beneficial organisms in the vineyard as Danitol does. Please refer to the Guidelines for rates and details.



Phylloxera galls

## **New Grape Resources:**

Dr. Greg Loeb of Cornell University has written a review of grape insect and mite management for 2008. It can be found on the web at:

[http://www.fruit.cornell.edu/grapes/pdfs/Loeb\\_2008\\_Grape\\_Insect\\_Man.pdf](http://www.fruit.cornell.edu/grapes/pdfs/Loeb_2008_Grape_Insect_Man.pdf)

Grape IPM Guide for Minnesota Growers

<http://fruit.cfans.umn.edu/grape/IPM/grapeipmguide.htm>

---

Where trade names or commercial products are used for identification, no discrimination is intended and no endorsement is implied. Always read the label before using any pesticide. **The label is the legal document for the product use. Disregard any information in this newsletter if it is in conflict with the label.**

The Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Vermont Extension, and U.S. Department of Agriculture, cooperating, offer education and employment to everyone without regard to race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, and marital or familial status. Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. University of Vermont Extension, Burlington, Vermont.