



Grape IPM Update

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August 13, 2008

What a difference a week will make ... below are examples of Marquette grapes at the UVM vineyard.



August 4, 2008



August 11, 2008

Petiole Analysis - Now through September 10 is the time specified by Cornell's Nutrient Analysis Lab to collect petioles for analysis. In visiting vineyards last week with Mark Chien, nutrient deficiencies were evident. Cornell's Nutrient Analysis website is at: <http://cnal.cals.cornell.edu/>. Instructions for petiole collection are at: <http://cnal.cals.cornell.edu/forms/documents/CNAL-Form-GF-Grape-Petioles-Instructions.pdf>.

Disease Management -- **Powdery mildew** and **downy mildew** infections of foliage are still of concern at this point in the growing season but, given all the wet weather we have had, **Botrytis bunch rot** should also be on the radar screen. A fact sheet that describes this disease can be found at: <http://www.nysipm.cornell.edu/factsheets/grapes/diseases/botrytis.pdf>. Cultural practices such as canopy management, leaf pulling, etc., are important in Botrytis management. However, in a wet year and on susceptible varieties with compact clusters, fungicides are usually needed. Table 3.2.2 (<http://ipmguidelines.org/grapes/content/CH03/default.asp>) in the 2008 New York and Pennsylvania Pest Management Guidelines for Grapes lists fungicides that have activity against Botrytis bunch rot. Fungicides such as Rovral, Scala, Vanguard, and Elevate are rated as good to excellent but have a spectrum of activity that is somewhat limited to Botrytis bunch rot. An option that would give activity against Botrytis plus powdery mildew and downy mildew (assuming no resistance has developed) is Pristine. Pristine is a product that contains a combination of a strobilurin fungicide and a carboxin fungicide. If used, it should be counted in the two application limit of strobilurins

during the growing season. Note that Pristine should not be applied to Concord and Noiret because of phytotoxicity.

Insect Management -- The focus is on the **Grape Berry Moth** at this point in the growing season. The threshold for GBM damaged clusters goes from 6% to a threshold of 15% at the end of August. This insect can cause significant damage. Make sure you know if you need to manage this insect in your vineyard. As mentioned in previous Updates, a **risk assessment method** for **Grape Berry Moth** was developed by T. E. Martinson and others and can be found at: <http://www.nysaes.cornell.edu/pubs/fls/OCRPDF/I38a.pdf>. This publication also has a procedure for monitoring leafhoppers to determine whether the threshold for management has been reached.

Days to Harvest Interval-- It is always important to know the **'days to harvest' interval restriction** for any pesticide but it especially comes into focus as we approach harvest. Always read the label carefully before applying any pesticide to determine this and other restrictions.

Thanks Go Out ...

A BIG 'thank you' goes out to **Mark Chien** of Penn State University for sharing his knowledge and insights last week in visits to vineyards around the state and at the grape workshop. About 60 people attended the workshop coordinated by **Dr. Becky Grube and her colleagues at UNH**. Thanks also go out to them, to **Barnett Hill Vineyard and Poocham Hill Vineyard** who hosted tours, and to **Alyson's Orchard** where the workshop was held.



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.**

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