



Grape IPM Update

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Reminder: The Vermont Grape and Wine Council Conference on May 20 -- A firm number had to be given to the Inn for lunch preparations this past week but a few “extra” lunches were ordered. If you plan to attend but have not sent in your registration form, please do so quickly. The Agenda and the Registration Form are at:

<http://www.vermontgrapeandwinecouncil.com/assets/Uploads/2009VGWCAgenda-and-Registration.pdf>

Reminder: There is still time to have your vineyard/winery included in the “snapshot” of the cold climate grape industry in the region. If you have not completed the **Cold Climate Grape Industry Survey**, please set aside time to complete the survey by the end of May. It is located at: <http://pss.uvm.edu/grape/ColdClimateWinegrapeIndustrySurvey2009.html>

Thanks go out to all who have completed the survey and whose vineyard/winery will be included in the “snapshot” of the cold climate grape industry !

New Additions to the Cold Climate Grape Production website:

In the **Pesticide Safety Information** section of the Cold Climate Grape IPM webpage (<http://pss.uvm.edu/grape/IPM/>), basic information on the **EPA’s approach to reducing pesticide risks** has been uploaded.

Also, a new web section has been added to the Cold Climate Grape Production website -- the **UVM Vineyard** (<http://pss.uvm.edu/grape/UVMvineyard/UVMvineyardhome.html>) which currently includes vine phenology of the 8 winegrape and 8 table grape varieties in the vineyard and pictures of bud development as of May 13, 2009. In the near future, it will include a ‘blog’ of observations from the vineyard.

Disease Management Update:

Phomopsis -- This is the first of the BIG 4 major diseases (Phomopsis, Black Rot, Powdery Mildew, Downy Mildew) that need to be managed. In vineyards where this disease was a problem last year, the **1- INCH SHOOT GROWTH** stage is the time to start protecting the vines from infection. The following slide is from a presentation that I gave last summer at the joint NH-VT Cold Climate Grape Workshop. It shows the various symptoms of the disease.

Phomopsis Cane & Leaf Spot



NYS IPM Fact Sheet, MW Guide, + LPB

A fact sheet on Phomopsis can be found at:

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

The following is a quick synopsis of some major points about the disease related to this point in the growing season:

Phomopsis

- Cool weather fungus
- Most likely to be a problem when fungus is allowed to build up on dead canes or on pruning stubs in vines
- Black pycnida overwinter in infected canes and rachises. During wet weather in spring, spores ooze from fruiting bodies.
- Lesions appear on shoots and leaves within 3-4 weeks after infection. They provide additional spores.
- Rachises are suscept. from the time young clusters first emerge until early summer although infections that occur during the early part of this period are the most damaging.

It is very important to remove infected dead canes and brush piles from the vineyard and its surrounding areas. These serve as the source of spores for this year's infection.

Inoculum Sources !



Infected Dead Canes and Brush Piles

The most effective materials for Phomopsis are mancozeb (which include fungicides such as Dithane, Manzate, and Penncozeb) and captan. Note that both of these types of fungicides are protectants which mean that they need to be applied before spores land on the tissue and germinate (i.e, they prevent infection). Both types of fungicides also do not have resistance concerns. However, each has specific label requirements including different reentry intervals (REI for captan is 48 hr, 72, hr, or 96 hr depending on the product; mancozeb REI is 24 hr). Please refer to the [2009 New York and Pennsylvania Pest Management Guidelines for Grapes](#) for further information.

If we have rainy weather and you had Phomopsis last year, do not wait later than the **3- to 5-INCH SHOOT GROWTH** stage to start to manage this disease. At this time, an application of mancozeb will also help to manage **Black Rot** in vineyards where this disease was a problem last year.

Note: There have been a number of reports in various grape newsletters that Dithane, a mancozeb fungicide, is in short supply. I checked with one supplier of agricultural products in Vermont today and Manzate and Penncozeb, which are also mancozeb fungicides, are apparently available for use this season.

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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