



Grape IPM Update

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Insect Management

I just wanted to quickly point out that the article I had mentioned in the last Update -- [An Initial Integrated Pest Management \(IPM\) Strategy for New Cold Climate Winegrape Growers](#) also has some information on insect management.

Key insects to monitor and manage include the **grape berry moth**, **leafhoppers**, and the **leaf form of Phylloxera**. These are not the only insect pests that you may encounter but they are the more likely ones.

If you have a problem with **Phylloxera-leaf form** on certain cultivars, an effective time to manage this insect would be when galls are first noticed (**around Immediate Prebloom**) and at the time of **First Post Bloom spray**. If **grape berry moth and leafhoppers** are above threshold levels or your vineyard is considered at high risk for damage, these insects can be managed by using an effective insecticide(s) in the **1st Post-Bloom spray** and in the **summer**.

Since the **Immediate Prebloom** period will be upon us in the relatively near future, if you have had a problem with **the leaf form of Phylloxera** in the past and want to manage it this year, you may want to consider an application of Assail when first galls are forming (usually at Immediate Prebloom). This material also has activity against **Rose Chafer** at this time. Assail is considered by EPA as a 'reduced-risk' insecticide (see [EPA's Approach to Reducing Pesticide Risk](#)) Please see the [New York and Pennsylvania Pest Management Guidelines](#) for details on rates and other information.

Unfortunately, there are no standard damage thresholds to guide the decision on the necessity to apply an insecticide for Phylloxera and many varieties can withstand extensive damage. However, there is a scouting procedure to determine the need for chemical intervention for the Rose Chafer. An [Ohio State fact sheet](#) states the following: "Chemical control methods should be utilized when beetle pressure exceeds an average of two beetles per vine. To determine the number of beetles per vine one should randomly survey 25 vines at all four corners of the vineyard and 25 in the center of the vineyard. This will give you the total number of beetles present on 125 vines surveyed. Divide the number of vines (125) by the number of beetles present to obtain the average number of beetles per 125 vines. If this average is above 2 beetles per vine, then treatment is recommended. It should be noted that, with this survey method, one can determine if the chafer infestation is present throughout the vineyard or just located in a specific area. If the area is localized, spot treatment of the infestation may be all that's required. "

Detailed information about **Phylloxera** can be found at:

<http://ohioline.osu.edu/hyg-fact/2000/2600.html>

Information about the **Rose Chafer** can be found at:

http://www.oardc.ohio-state.edu/grapeipm/rose_chafer.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.**

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