



Grape IPM Update

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A Cold Climate Grape Workshop and Tours -- July 18, 2009 -- At the UVM Hort. Res. Center in South Burlington and at the Cornell Baker Farm in Willsboro, NY. Details and directions can be found at:

<http://pss.uvm.edu/grape/AnnouncementJointUVM-CornellEventsJuly182009.pdf>

Critical Time for Disease Management -- The bloom /post-bloom period is a critical period for disease management for Black Rot, Phomopsis, Downy Mildew and Powdery Mildew. The wet weather we are having is very favorable for disease development. A combination of a sterol-inhibiting fungicide such as Rally with a Mancozeb product would address the diseases of importance right now. For details about these products and other options please refer to the [2009 New York and Pennsylvania Pest Management Guidelines for Grapes](#). [Note: Mancozeb products have a pre-harvest interval of 66 days.]

Insect Management - - If your vineyard has a problem with Phylloxera (leaf form), leafhoppers, or grape berry moths, the first post-bloom spray is an effective time to manage these insects. For various options, please see the following:

[An Initial IPM Strategy for New Cold Climate Winegrape Growers](#)
[2009 New York and Pennsylvania Pest Management Guidelines for Grapes](#)

Interesting insect situation is showing up in Vermont vineyards -- Within the past week, I have received pictures from two separate vineyards of unusually looking growths (galls) on leaves, petioles, developing berries, etc. It appears the **grape tumid gallmaker** has been active this season. Pictures and information about the insect can be found at <http://www.nysipm.cornell.edu/factsheets/grapes/pests/gtg/gtg.pdf>. If you cut into the galls, you might see a developing larva. Apparently, there are predators and parasites that can keep this insect in check -- perhaps the cool, rainy weather we have had has thrown things off. If infestations get serious, intervention should be targeted at the adults of the overwintered generation as they emerge. If you see a few strange looking galls on your vines, it probably would not hurt if you were to cut out any infested

parts of the vine and destroy if feasible since when the larvae mature they leave the gall and drop to the ground where they continue to mature and eventually, the cycle continues.

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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