



Grape IPM Update

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A Reminder ...

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

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

Hope to see you at the Workshop !!

Vineyard Visits ... I would like to visit as many vineyards around the state that I can fit into my schedule between now and harvest to better familiarize myself as to how the winegrape industry is developing. If you would particularly like a visit from me, please send me an email with your name, vineyard location, and phone number and I will try my best to arrange a visit. Thank you !

Another Reminder -- It still is a Critical Time for Disease Management -- The first and second post-bloom sprays (i.e., each are about 7-10 days from last spray) are very important in managing the key grape diseases. This wet weather is very favorable for disease development. For details on management 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.]

The following are pictures of a close-up of a Black Rot lesion on leaf and an infected fruit taken this morning:



Insect Management - The picture below was taken this morning in the UVM vineyard and it is a reminder that management of Grape Berry Moths (GBM) should begin approximately 10 days post-bloom in vineyards that are considered at high risk. A method of assessing risk can be found in the publication: [Risk Assessment of Grape Berry Moth and Guidelines for Management of the Eastern Grape Leafhopper](#) by Martinson, Hoffman, Dennehy, Kamas and Weigle. The article also gives provisional thresholds in managing eastern grape leafhopper (see Table 3 from publication below).



GBM-injured berry

The following is from [Risk Assessment of Grape Berry Moth and Guidelines for Management of the Eastern Grape Leafhopper](#) by Martinson, Hoffman, Dennehy, Kamas and Weigle.

Table 3. Management Procedures for Grape Berry Moth and Eastern Grape Leaf hopper.

GBM risk category	Recommended Sampling Times and Treatment Thresholds				Recommended Time to Spray ²	
	Grape Berry Moth		Eastern Grape Leaf hopper ¹		Grape Berry Moth	Eastern Grape Leafhopper
	Sampling	Threshold ¹	Sampling	Threshold		
High risk	•4th week of August	•15% damaged clusters	•4th week of August	•10 per leaf	•Ten days post bloom •Early August •BOS Late August	•BOS Late August
Intermediate risk	•3rd week of July	•6% damaged clusters	•3rd week of July	•5 per leaf	•10 days post-bloom •BOS Early August	•BOS Early August •BOS late August
			•4th week of August	•10 per leaf		
Low risk	•3rd week of July	•6% damaged clusters	•10 days post-bloom	•Stippling + adults	•BOS Early August	•BOS 10 days post-bloom •BOS Early August •BOS Late August
			•3rd week of July	•5 per leaf		
			•4th week of August	•10 per leaf		

¹ An insecticide treatment is recommended if damage levels exceed the stated threshold. Consult Cornell Pest Management Recommendations for selection of appropriate insecticide.

² BOS = Based On Sampling. BOS sprays are those made only when the results of sampling confirm that damage exceeds the stated threshold. Sampling often will demonstrate that a BOS treatment is not needed.

As always, management options can be found in the [2009 New York and Pennsylvania Pest Management Guidelines for Grapes](#) .

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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