Weekly Vineyard IPM Scouting Summary
Report for the week of September 18, 2008
Southwest Michigan

Grape Berry Moth:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Average Number of GBM in Traps</th>
<th>Percent Clusters Infested With GBM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Average of 4 Traps Per Site)</td>
<td>(25 Clusters Scouted at 4 Locations at Each Site)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allegan</td>
<td>Chardonnay</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berrien 1</td>
<td>Vignoles</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berrien 2</td>
<td>Concord</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Buren</td>
<td>Concord</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008 Average</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five Year Average</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** GBM infestations found during scouting this week decreased at all sites this week. The reasons for this are due to many factors. Some older infestations are beginning to fall off as larvae exit the berries to pupate. Also, where high levels of disease are present (such as Botrytis or sour rot) the GBM larvae may still be present but can't be found during scouting. Third, very young infestations are harder to see now in the purple varieties than earlier in the season because there no longer are any red marks where the larva entered the berry. However, some early infestations may instead show a greenish discoloration on the purple berry where the GBM larva entered the berry (see picture above right).

Fruit Flies:

** Fruit flies (both adults flying around as well as larvae in the berries) are beginning to show up in sour rot berries at the Berrien 1 Vignoles site following the rapid increase in sour rot last week. A few berries have already been hollowed out by the flies while quite a few are in the process of being hollowed out.

Multi-colored Asian Ladybeetles:

** Multi-colored Asian ladybeetles (MALB) have been spotted here and there in the vineyards scouted for this report, but not at levels that would be a problem at harvest. However, these warm sunny days can potentially trigger swarming of the MALB, so you'll want to keep a close eye out when you are getting ready to pick. If you do find a lot of MALB in a vineyard that you want to harvest soon you may want to apply an insecticide with a short PHI such as Baythroid XL (3 day PHI), Evergreen (12 hour PHI), Mustang Max (1 day PHI), or Venom 20SG (1 day PHI).
**Sour Rot:**
**Sour rot increased again this week at the Berrien 1 Vignoles site. As mentioned on the previous page, fruit flies are now beginning to move in and hollow out the infected berries.

**Cracked Berries:**
**Quite a few cracked berries are showing up at the two Concord sites scouted for this report. This isn't surprising given the large amounts of rain we have received recently. Now that these berries are cracked they have already begun to attract ants and will most likely begin attracting fruit flies soon. Also, some of these cracked berries have become infected with Botrytis. Quite a few others have stayed clean and have sealed over the exposed part of the berry. Now is a good time to assess your vineyards to determine how many of your berries are cracked and whether they are getting any insects or diseases.

**Botrytis:**
**In addition to Botrytis beginning to show up on cracked berries at the two Concord sites, there is also quite a bit of Botrytis showing up at the Vignoles and Chardonnay sites. At these two sites the amount of Botrytis is higher than it's been in the last few years.

**Sour Rot on Vignoles clusters at the Berrien 1 site.**

**Cracked Concord berries at the Van Buren site, including ones that have healed over (top right), are being eaten by ants (bottom right), and those infected by Botrytis (below).**

**Botrytis at the Berrien 1 Vignoles site (left) and the Allegan Chardonnay site (right).**
This report is a summary of weekly scouting from winegrape and juicegrape vineyards in southwest Michigan. It should be used only as a general guide, because pests vary greatly in their abundance from site to site. Scouting your own vineyards is the best way to know whether pest problems are developing in your farm.

For more information on this project, contact Steve at (517) 242 1282

More information on Vineyard IPM is available online at:  [www.grapes.msu.edu](http://www.grapes.msu.edu)

All photos by Steven Van Timmeren except where noted.
Be on the lookout for Botrytis Bunch Rot:

After the cool, wet weather we’ve had growers/vineyard managers should be on the lookout for Botrytis bunch rot. Botrytis bunch rot is a fruit rot, but it can also affect other plant parts. In spring, buds and young shoots may be infected and turn brown. In late spring, V-shaped or irregular brown patches may appear on leaves. Inflorescences may become blighted and wither away. Some flower infections remain latent until veraison. Once infections become activated, they spread rapidly from berry to berry. Compact clusters, powdery mildew infection, hail and insect damage can predispose grapes to infection. In the northwest, we have observed Botrytis infecting clusters damaged by grape berry moth. Infected white grapes turn brown; purple grapes become reddish.

The disease is favored by temperatures of 59 to 68°F (15 to 20°C) and spreads rapidly during rainy periods, especially close to harvest. In certain cultivars, slow developing late-season infections are termed “noble rot” because they contribute to the production of exceptionally sweet wines. The fungus overwinters in mummified fruit and other infected plant parts.
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All photos: Karen Powers and Steven Van Timmeren