**Grape Berry Moth:**

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**2007 Average**

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<tr>
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<td>Concord</td>
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<td>13</td>
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**2006 Average**

**2005 Average**

**2004 Average**

The amount of GBM infestation remained the same this week at the two sites still being scouted. Both sites have lower percent clusters infested compared with last year. At this time last year the Berrien 2 site had 4% of clusters at the border infested with GBM, while this year 0% of the border clusters have GBM infestations. At the Van Buren site 94% of border clusters were infested with GBM last year, while only 56% of border clusters are infested this year. While the amount of GBM is lower this year, make sure to keep scouting, especially if you have vineyards that aren't going to be harvested until later in October.

**Japanese Beetles:**

No JBs were seen during scouting this week. Most of the JBs that came out in July are now dying off, so the only JBs left are just a few stragglers and late emergers.

**Other Notes:**

Multi-colored Asian ladybeetles (MALB) continue to be seen on occasion, but haven't been seen in large numbers yet. Since MALBs can move into vineyards quite quickly, it's important to keep a close eye out for them. This is especially true in vineyards that aren't going to be harvested for a while yet, since the sweeter the grapes get the more attractive they'll be to the MALBs. If do find quite a few MALBs in a vineyard you'll be picking soon you may want to apply one of the insecticides labeled for MALB that have a shorter pre-harvest interval (PHI). These include Baythroid XL (3 day PHI), Evergreen (12 hour PHI), and Venom 20SG (1 day PHI).

Most of the cracked berries at the two Concord sites have been hollowed out or are in the process of being hollowed out by ants and fruit flies. Yellow jackets and bald-faced hornets are beginning to feed on the berries as well.
**Downy Mildew Information (courtesy of Annemiek Schilder):**

- Conditions for downy mildew development: Base: ≥52°F, 0.1” rain; Optimum temperature = 77°F, humid nights (>95% RH), rain that night.
- Disease remains active, but spreads more slowly at <50 and >86°F.
- Disease becomes “dormant” during extended dry weather.
- Important to scout vineyard to determine activity, especially since generation time can be as short as 4-5 days if conditions are favorable.
- First primary infections may occur about 2 - 3 weeks before bloom and continue through fruit set. In Michigan, the first symptoms of disease may appear much later, especially in dry years.
- Be careful with young vines as downy mildew can defoliate and greatly decrease winter survival.
- Be EXTRA careful with young vines in grow tubes as the tubes provide excellent conditions for disease development.
- Young clusters are highly susceptible to infection but become resistant with age (this is particularly an issue in some wine grape varieties, e.g., Chancellor), we rarely see cluster infections in Niagara grapes.

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**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: Steven Van Timmeren
Weekly Vineyard IPM Scouting Summary
Report for week September 20, 2007

Northwest Michigan

Grape Diseases:

Be on the lookout for Botrytis Bunch Rot:

After the cool, wet weather we've been having 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.

Japanese Beetle Roll Call:

We have observed Japanese beetles in northwest MI in many more areas this year than in 2006. The hot spot near Bodus Road in Leelanau County still remains just that - the place to be if you are a Japanese beetle. However, we have found them in the region in the following locations:

1) The M-204 corridor in Leelanau Co., in managed grapes
2) Zimmerman Road in G.T. Co, in managed grapes
3) The southern half of Antrim Co., in sweet cherry
4) The NMC campus in Traverse City, in wild grape
5) M-22 south of M-204 in Leelanau Co., in managed grapes and apples

Botrytis bunch rot in Chardonnay - photo taken on 9/13
BIRD CONTROL

There is an alternative to draping bird netting over vines, but be forewarned, it's a noisy endeavor! One Leelanau Co. vineyard is using two of these noisy alternatives, a propane cannon, and speakers blaring predatory bird calls. When you enter this vineyard you feel like you are in a tropical war zone. It must work, because there is not a bird in sight.

Additional Notes:

*Grape harvest has begun in the northwest, although only in limited locations.

Current Growth Stages:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SITE</th>
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All photos: Karen Powers and Steven Van Timmeren except where noted.