**Weekly Vineyard IPM Scouting Summary**

Report for the week of July 31, 2008

Southwest Michigan

**Grape Berry Moth:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Average Number of GBM in Traps (Average of 4 Traps Per Site)</th>
<th>Percent Clusters Infested With GBM (25 Clusters Scouted at 4 Locations at Each Site)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6/27</td>
<td>7/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allegan</td>
<td>Chardonnay</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berrien 1</td>
<td>Vignoles</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berrien 2</td>
<td>Concord</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Buren</td>
<td>Concord</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2008 Average**

|          |          | 1    | 1    | 2    | 1    | 1    | 1.5  | 2    | 3    | 6    | 7    | 10   |

**2007 Average**

|          |          | 3    | 1    | 2    | 3    | 2    | 5    | 5    | 3    | 4    | 3.5  | 5    | 6.8  |

**2006 Average**

|          |          | 15   | 11   | 4    | 5    | 7    | 12   | 2.1  | 8.3  | 11.3 | 8.5  | 7.0  | 9.0  |

**2005 Average**

|          |          | 15   | 6    | 6    | 3    | 4    | 7    | 5    | 7.5  | 13.5 | 15   | 13.8 | 13   |

**2004 Average**

|          |          | 1    | 5    | 2    | 2    | 2    | 3    | 0.4  | 0.4  | 1.6  | 4.9  | 6.4  | 4.5  |

**Japanese Beetles:**

**Japanese beetles are at low to moderate levels at all the sites scouted for this report. While some adult Japanese beetles are still emerging, most of the adults have already emerged. Continue to keep a close eye on your young vineyards since even small number of aggregated beetles can damage the vines.**

**GBM infestation remains very low at the Berrien 2 and Allegan sites. The Van Buren site has seen a steady increase in GBM infestation over the last several weeks, especially at the borders. The Berrien 1 site also had an increase this past week. Scouting your vineyards right now will give you an indication of whether you still have low GBM pressure or whether GBM has begun to increase again. Low pressure vineyards may not need another spray, while vineyards with steadily increasing pressure probably could use another spray.**

**If you are considering using Intrepid for GBM control remember that the grape clusters need to receive good coverage to achieve maximum effectiveness. Also, remember that there is a 30 day pre-harvest interval for this product.**

**GBM cluster infestation at the Van Buren Concord site.**

**GBM infestation on Concord cluster at the Van Buren site.**

**GBM egg on Concord grape.**

**Japanese beetles defoliating potted Chardonnay vine at TNRC.**
**Powdery Mildew:**

**So far this season no powdery mildew has been found at the Allegan Chardonnay site, a site which has had very high powdery mildew pressure in the past. However, small amounts of powdery mildew have been showing up on clusters at the Van Buren site, a site that has not had powdery mildew on clusters before.**

**If you do find powdery mildew on your clusters and are trying to eradicate it, here is a portion of an article written by Dr. Annemiek Schilder that may help:**

“There are several options to clean up powdery mildew infections including JMS Stylet Oil; Nutrol (monopotassium phosphate); potassium bicarbonate products like Kaligreen and Armicarb 100; and Oxidate (hydrogen peroxide). Sulfur has good activity against very young infections, but is not great once it’s easy to see that you have a problem to deal with. In Michigan trials, Sulforix (calcium polysulfide) also worked very well as a post-infection contact fungicide, but is assumed to be injurious to sulfur-sensitive grapes. However, none of these materials will clean up and sanitize infected fruit. At best, they will only kill the powdery mildew colonies, leaving scarred fruit but halting the spread of infection to clean fruit. Regardless of strategy, it is probably wise to check fruit closely (look at cluster backsides, clusters jammed up against posts, etc.) shortly after treatment and treat again at the proper interval if powdery mildew infection persists. These materials work strictly by contact, and it’s virtually impossible to contact every square inch of every berry.”

For the full article in the MSU CAT Alert [Click here.](#)

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**Black Rot:**

**Most black rot infections are beginning to shrivel into black mummies and/or berries are beginning to fall off. If you find black rot while scouting there’s not much you can do about it now since the damage is already done, but you can make notes on where infections were the worst and protect those vineyard blocks carefully next year.**

**Dr. Annemiek Schilder has some excellent advice if you’re looking to improve control of black rot next year:**

“Both Nova and Elite have excellent post-infection activity and some forward action. The backward control is typically spoken of as extending to about 72 hours, that is, you’ll get control if they’re applied within 72 hours after the start of the infection period (rain). However, in two different field trials (and additional greenhouse experiments), Wilcox obtained good control when these materials were applied even five to eight days after the start of an infection period if excellent spray coverage was provided. This doesn’t mean you should relax after a “black rot rain” if the fruit were unprotected when it started - the sooner you can spray afterwards, the better. However, you’re better off waiting for good spray conditions (within reason) than you are spraying in the wind or rain just to meet an arbitrary 72-hr deadline. Both Nova and Elite have some forward activity, although it’s limited (less than a week); tank-mixing mancozeb or ziram with a post-infection spray of one of these materials will improve the forward activity significantly.”

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**Number of Black Rot Infection Periods (Starting at 800 GDD base 42 from January 1)**

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<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fennville</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>SWMREC</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This report is a summary of weekly scouting from wine grape and juice grape 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

All photos by Steven Van Timmeren except where noted.
We have observed some sunscald damage in winegrapes in an vineyard where the canes/leaves were removed in order to move equipment down the rows. The injury was on the fruit that was exposed to the sun.

Powdery mildew (PM) is now visible on some winegrape clusters in regional vineyards. Wine grapes, particularly *Vitis vinifera* types, tend to be highly susceptible to PM, and severely infected fruit can be unusable as wines made from PM-infected grapes have an off-flavor and are considered to be poor quality. Even mild infections can predispose the berries to rots, such as Botrytis bunch rot and sour rot, which further reduce their suitability for wine making. Additionally, the unpleasant qualities of wine made from infected grapes increase as infection levels rise.
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All photos: Karen Powers and Steven Van Timmeren