**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>5/2</td>
<td>5/9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allegan</td>
<td>Chardonnay</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berrien 1</td>
<td>Vignoles</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berrien 2</td>
<td>Concord</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Buren</td>
<td>Concord</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2008 Average</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2007 Average</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2006 Average</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>2005 Average</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2004 Average</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2008 Average**

**2007 Average**

**2006 Average**

**2005 Average**

**2004 Average**

**Grape Flea Beetle (Steely Beetle):**

**Once again, no flea beetles or damaged buds were found at any of the sites. While the buds that escaped the frost are past the danger point, newer buds that are coming out may still be at risk. Continue to keep any eye on those newer buds until they grow out more. Keep in mind that as long as the beetles aren't chewing into the center of the bud that the clusters aren't going to be harmed.**

**Grape berry moth caught in a monitoring trap at the Van Buren site this week.**

**Grape berry moth caught in a monitoring trap at the Van Buren site this week.**

**Grape berry moth monitoring trap with pheromone lure attached to the top of the trap with a pin.**
Disease Control After Spring Freeze Injury:

Annemiek Schilder

Since the recent spring freeze injury was quite variable from vineyard to vineyard, it is important to get an estimate of the number of live buds left before making any drastic decisions with respect to disease management. A more accurate estimate of yield will not be possible until after fruit set. However, to reduce the risk of Phomopsis and black rot in the meantime, it is important to maintain some level of disease control, especially if the vineyard has a history of one or both diseases. The most economical control would be to apply one or two sprays of an EBDC (Dithane, Penncozeb or Manzate) before bloom to keep the foliage and developing flower clusters protected. Tank-mixing an EBDC at a reduced rate (e.g., at 2 lb/acre) with a phosphorous acid fungicide (e.g., ProPhyt or Phostrol at 1.5 – 2 pt/acre) provides both protectant and systemic protection against Phomopsis cane and leaf spot and black rot. ProPhyt and Phostrol are also thought to have some curative activity against these diseases. Furthermore, systemic fungicides are beneficial during rainy periods as they are rainfast. Since Phomopsis spore production has been shown to peak in mid May in rainy years, right now would be a good time to apply an EBDC fungicide or a tankmix of an EBDC + phosphorous acid fungicide for protection.

Phomopsis spores can be released during most rain events until about bunch closing. The amount of overwintering inoculum can be estimated from the number of lesions on current-season shoots and leaves. In most years, we have not seen a benefit in terms of Phomopsis control from sprays beyond the first post-bloom spray. The EBDCs are cost-effective materials for use prior to bloom, and Ziram can be used after bloom. Phosphorous acids are also very effective against Phomopsis and moderately effective against black rot. For growers that have already applied dormant sprays, you can expect a substantial reduction in Phomopsis and black rot already. The only other sprays that may be needed are a mancozeb spray pre-bloom and, if a wet season, an Abound spray at bloom or 1st postbloom. Pristine may be a cost-effective option in Niagara, but the label claims a risk of phytotoxicity on labrusca-type grapes.

During the bloom and post-bloom period, black rot and Phomopsis are the main cluster diseases to control if there is sufficient fruit to harvest, especially if there is a lot of overwintering inoculum (fungi are typically not affected by a freeze). Black rot control should be focused around bloom, with the first and second post-bloom sprays being most important. There is generally no need to protect the fruit beyond the second postbloom spray, because the berries become naturally resistant to infection about 4-5 weeks after bloom. Elite + Ziram or even Elite alone will suffice. Other options are strobilurins, such as Abound, Sovran, and Pristine (do not apply Pristine to Concord grapes due to risk of plant injury). Phomopsis control becomes important as soon as the flower clusters become visible, which will happen over a more protracted period in vineyards that were heavily damaged by the frost.

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

All photos: Steven Van Timmeren
Welcome to the first northwest region wine grape scouting report! This year, we will be scouting four different vineyards, all with different management practices. We hope this method will provide a more thorough evaluation of potential insect and disease pests in the region. As with last year, we will be scouting on Thursdays, data will be compiled on Friday, and reports will be sent out via email on Monday, along with the southwest report. The reports will also be posted on www.grapes.msu.edu. If you know of someone that does not currently receive the scouting report, please have him/her contact Steve VanTimmeren at vantimm2@msu.edu.

We want to thank the 2008 grower-cooperators where we will be scouting: Larry Mawby of L. Mawby Vineyards, Jay Briggs and Adam Satchwell of Shady Lane Vineyards, Craig Cunningham of Leorie Vineyards, and Jayne Leatherman-Walker of the Eco-Learning Center. We appreciate their willingness to participate in our program and to share their information with you. We look forward to working with you this year, and we wish you all the best for a great upcoming season!

Grape Flea Beetle (Steely Beetle):

** Flea beetles may be showing up in your vineyards at this time of year. To scout for flea beetles and their damage take a look at the buds in your vineyards, especially along wooded borders. If flea beetles are present you will find small circular feeding holes in the buds. You may also find the adults, which are small shiny metallic dark blue beetles. The adults can most often be found clinging to the grape buds. Remember that the grape buds can handle quite a bit of surface feeding and are only really in danger if the beetle is able to feed far enough into the bud to reach the grape clusters, which most often happens when cold weather slows bud growth. In northwest Michigan the beetles don't usually become a problem.

Climbing Cutworm:

** Cutworms have been reported in the region. Unlike flea beetles, cutworms create irregular shaped holes in buds and can consume whole buds (see picture to the right). They are usually a more severe problem in northwest Michigan than flea beetles. Keep a close watch in your vineyards for this damage, especially near the trunk of the vine, where the cutworms first begin feeding. Pay close attention to weedy and sandy vineyards, as well as vineyards that have had problems in previous years.

GRAPE IPM UPDATES FOR 2008

It's time again for the "First Friday" IPM grape updates. This year we are trying out a new format to best utilize our time with visiting MSU faculty. Each meeting will include pest and disease information as in previous years, but this year each session will also focus on an area of interest to our grape growers. All sessions will take place from 3:00-5:00pm. Hope to see you there!

May 9: Len Ligon's Vineyard, Old Mission Peninsula - Dr. Paolo Sabbatini will talk about horticultural practices.

June 6: Shady Lane Vineyard, Shady Lane Rd. - Dr. Rufus Issacs will highlight entomological concerns.

July 11: Larry Mawby's vineyard, S. Elm Valley Rd. - Dr. Annemiek Schilder will talk about pathology issues.

August 8: NW MI Horticultural Research Station - Discussion of a new workbook for evaluating agricultural sustainability followed by and end of the season POTLUCK!!!
Dormant sprays were once an important way to help manage fruit diseases, think Bordeaux mixture in France. Dormant sprays have become fashionable again as these sprays can reduce fungicide costs, reduce inoculum, and many are labeled organic, thus provide safer options for disease control in the vineyard. Dr. Annemiek Schilder has shown that chemistries with fungicidal activity applied at dormant timing can suppress disease and reduce the number of fungicide applications throughout the season. We are continuing our work to refine the use of dormant sprays and the options currently available; we put out this note as a reminder that dormant sprays have value. However, dormant sprays are meant to be applied when the vines are indeed at the dormant stage. This stage has past for many area vineyards, as we are at bud burst here at the research station. Application of some of the dormant chemistries to vines that have moved beyond dormancy can cause damage or delay bloom. If you are interested in and can still apply a dormant application, please give the NWMHRS a call to discuss your options at 231-946-1510.

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All photos: Steven Van Timmeren and Karen Powers