

Vineyard IPM Scouting Report for week of 2 September 2013
UW-Extension Door County and Peninsular Agricultural Research Station

Harvest Pests

Dry weather continues to prevail which likely will impact a couple of pests as grape harvest approaches. Powdery mildew is one fungal disease that prefers periods of extended dry weather. Unlike downy mildew, powdery mildew does not need free water on the plant tissue surface to start an infection. When scouting, look within the canopy for colonies of powdery mildew on leaf and berry clusters. Typically, powdery mildew begins in shaded areas within the canopy. If you are nearing harvest and are having problems with powdery mildew, consider applying a potassium salt material, for example, Nutrol, Kaligreen, or Armicarb 100 to control developing colonies. Remember potassium salt products do not provide protectant activity.

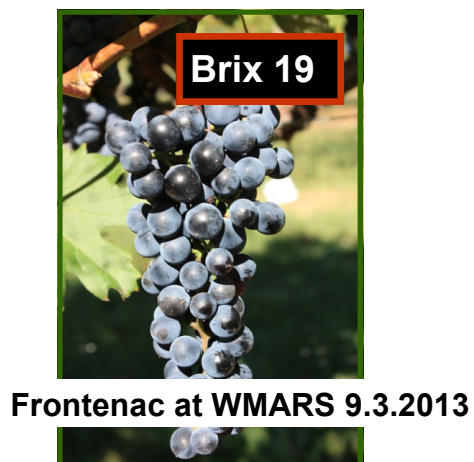


Multicolored Asian lady beetle may become a problem as dry weather conditions have resulted in soybeans starting to dry down and mature and late season disease problems in soybeans (sudden death syndrome) are hastening maturity. These two factors may result in MALB moving to grapes as soybeans mature. Often MALB becomes a pest problem in grapes only after grape berries have become injured. Grape berries injured by hail, birds, or yellow jacket feeding provide an opportunity for MALB to feed on the sap of injured berries. Wine made from grape berries contaminated from MALB results in the wine being tainted. Therefore, growers need to keep MALB out of clusters during harvest. To manage MALB consider using Belay, Scorpion or Venom. There are other products (Baythroid, Renounce, Mustang Max) that will control MALB but are not specifically labeled for MALB. Read and follow the label and pay attention to the pre harvest interval.

Sap beetles are opportunistic pests, similar to MALB, in that they feed on sap of injured grape berries. If sap beetles become a problem pest, the chemical control options are pyrethroids Mustang Ma, Pyganic or Renounce or the neonicotinoid Venom. These insecticides are labeled for use in grapes and will give some control of sap beetles although not all products have sap beetles listed on their label.

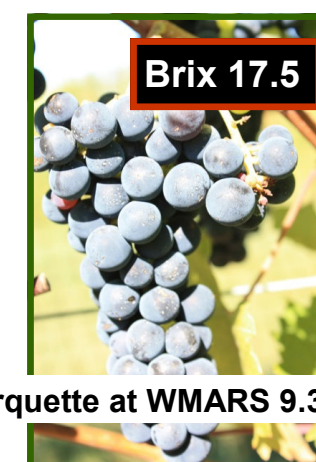
Yellow jackets, bees, and wasps are also attracted to maturing grapes. Chemical options that will repel, or kill bees, wasps and yellow jackets in grapes are malathion, Assail, Baythroid XL, Mustang Max, Provado 1.6F, or Sevin XLR. These products are not specifically labeled to control these pests.

Development of wine grapes in the grape variety trials at the Peninsular Agricultural Research Station (PARS) Sturgeon Bay, WI and West Madison Agricultural Research Station (WMARS), Madison, WI



2013

Development of wine grapes in the grape variety trials at the Peninsular Agricultural Research Station (PARS) Sturgeon Bay, WI and West Madison Agricultural Research Station (WMARS), Madison, WI



2013

Grape progress update of other varieties in the grape variety trial located at the Peninsular Agricultural Research Station.



Grape progress update of other varieties in the grape variety trial located at the Peninsular Agricultural Research Station.



Grape progress update of other varieties in the table grape variety trial located at the Peninsular Agricultural Research Station.

TABLE GRAPE TRIAL



MARS at PARS 9.4.2013



Marquis at PARS 9.4.2013



Reliance at PARS 9.4.2013



Buffalo at PARS 9.4.2013



Einset at PARS 9.4.2013



Canadice at PARS 9.4.2013

Grape progress update of other varieties in the table grape variety trial located at the Peninsular Agricultural Research Station.



TABLE GRAPE TRIAL

**Degree Day¹ (base 50) Accumulation from April 1 to September 2, 2013
at Peninsular Agricultural Research Station in Sturgeon Bay, WI**

Date	2013	2012	5 Year Average ²
4/1 to 9/2	1730	2116	1968

¹Modified method.

²Average from 2008 to 2012.

**Degree Day¹ (base 50) Accumulation from April 1 to September 2, 2013
at West Madison**

Date	2013	2012	5 Year Average ²
4/1 to 9/2	2249	2637	2436

¹Modified method.

²Average from 2008 to 2012.

**Accumulated degree days¹ (base 50) for the month of March in Sturgeon Bay and
Madison, WI.**

Year	Madison WI	Sturgeon Bay WI
GDD (base 50, ceiling 86)		
2013	1 ²	0
2012	252	106
2011	13	3
2010	72	38
2009	51	12
2008	1	0
2007	90	41
2006	22	7
2005	40	9
2004	49	11

¹Modified method.

²Data from <http://www.doa.state.wi.us/degreedays/>

Please scout your vineyards on a regularly scheduled basis in an effort to manage problem pests. This report contains information on scouting reports from specific locations and may not reflect pest problems in your vineyard. If you would like more information on IPM in grapes, please contact Dean Volenberg at (920)746-2260 or dean.volenberg@ces.uwex.edu