



KCMS GRAPE REPORT

May 7, 2010

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Grapes:

At most locations we have 1-2 leaves easily visible with some hybrid and labrusca cultivars having 3 leaves visible. Once 3 leaves are easily visible the vines are then susceptible to infection by Phomopsis cane and leaf spot. Labrusca and hybrid cultivars are the most susceptible to Phomopsis with vinifera grapes less likely to be infected but it still may occur under the right conditions. **The first fungicide application should be applied once 3 leaves are present and unfolded.** Pub 360 lists Captan/Maestro or Folpan for phomopsis protection.

Black rot and powdery mildew are not likely to be an issue until at least 3 leaves are present and easily visible. A fairly inexpensive but broad spectrum approach would be to combine materials for Phomopsis with Sulphur/Kumulus for added early season PM control. With the limited leaf area early in the season, do not use systemic products at this time as part of a resistance management strategy.

If you have experienced problems with Erineum mite (EM) in the past the use of a sulphur spray when green tissue is easily visible will help in suppressing this pest. Sulphur is compatible Captan/Maestro and Folpan and may be used at the same time when applying controls for Phomopsis. A second sulphur application may be necessary 10 – 14 days after the first for chronic Erineum mite problem locations. This is not a recommendation for a general spray but is site and cultivar specific. Susceptible cultivars include; Riesling, Sauvignon Blanc, Vidal, Seyval and Cab. Sauvignon.

Downy mildew overwinters as tough spore-bearing bodies in old leaf material on the vineyard floor and in the topsoil. Primary infection occurs when these bodies are wet and release spores which are splashed onto the vine foliage where they germinate. The conditions required for this are; 10mm or more of rainfall together with a temperature of 10°C or more, over a 24 hour period (commonly referred to as 10:10:24 conditions). The risk of infection is considered very low if shoots are less than 10 cm in length. This relates to the small amount of foliage across the vineyard, available to receive spores splashed up from the vineyard floor.

We have not detected any significant early season insect activity so there is **no need for any insecticides at this time.**

For weed control, remember to take care if you are using materials that contain glyphosate. You must avoid contact with any new green tissue on the vine and trunk areas. Young canes may also be injured if these products soak into the young wood. Preemergent herbicides require a rainfall of 15-20mm within 7 days of application is necessary to activate the product. For post-emergent herbicides (e.g. Glyphosate, gramoxone and Ignite), smaller weeds are easier to control but there needs to be enough leaf surface to absorb the product. Always be aware of drift and non-target injury.

KCMS PEST RISK NOTES Week of May 7, 2010

The above chart is a summary of observed pest activity and projections of activity over the next 7 days. These are general observations and should not replace site specific scouting to determine if a particular pest should require control. The authors assume neither liability for the information nor its use.

GRAPES:

PEST	RISK LEVEL
DISEASES	
Phomopsis (PH)	Moderate
Powdery Mildew (PM)	Low
Downy Mildew (DM)	Low
Black Rot (BR)	Low
Botrytis Bunch Rot (Bot.)	Low
INSECTS	
Spring Feeding Caterpillars (SFC)	Low
Grape Berry Moth (GBM)	Low
Potato Leafhopper (PLH)	Low
Grape Leafhopper (GLH)	Low
Phylloxera (Phyl.)	Low
Japanese Beetle (JB)	Low
Multicoloured Asian Ladybeetle (MALB)	Low
MITES	
European Red Mite (ERM)	Low
Erineum Mite (EM)	Low