Regional Pest Update

Southern Wisconsin
At West Madison Judy Reith-Rozelle has been battling Japanese beetle in the vineyard. Judy in conjunction with a chemical company, is investigating using Japanese beetle pheromone traps placed within a planting of roses that are approximately 100 feet from the vineyard. These traps, besides having pheromones to attract Japanese beetle also are scented to smell like rose blossoms. Judy reports that the grapes are void of Japanese beetle but the rose bushes were covered with hundreds of Japanese beetle. In the future this system may provide an alternative to using chemicals for Japanese beetle control. I know in the past we have warned against using Japanese beetle pheromone traps since the beetles are migratory—meaning you can attract more beetles to your grapes. Maybe the use of a trap crop and pheromone trap placed a distance from the vineyard may have some potential in the future.

Northeastern Wisconsin
Unseasonably cool temperatures, dry conditions, and very low humidity over the past 4 weeks have resulted in limited disease infection. There has been sporadic infections of downy mildew but disease progression has been limited by the dry conditions. Grape phylloxera has been detected in vineyards that have had a history of phylloxera galls. Frontenac has been most severely infested by phylloxera in the vineyards scouted. Grape berry moth has not been detected in the vineyards at the Peninsular Agricultural Research Station. A number of pests have been reported on wild grapes—grape tumid gall-maker, phylloxera, green fruit worm, red-banded leafroller, and anthracnose.

Vernon County
An excellent way to improve pest management is to manage the grape canopy. Removing leaves around grape clusters, tying up/training shoots, and hedging allows more air to circulate through the canopy and also exposes the clusters to more sunlight to hasten ripening. These canopy management measures also allow more thorough pesticide coverage during pesticide applications. The photos below show La Crosse vines before (left) and after (right) hedging last week.
What’s lurking in or near the vineyards this week?

**Grape Tumid Gallmaker**
Larvae excited the galls within the last week as evidenced by the exit holes in the galls. The larvae have dropped to the soil and will pupate and either emerge as midges to start the cycle over or remain in the soil and continue the cycle next spring. There are normally 2 to 3 generations per year but the number of generations is dependent on weather conditions.

**Downy mildew symptomology.** Notice the mild chlorosis (yellowing) that surrounds the necrosis (brown areas) on the top surface of the leaf. Viewing this leaf close-up reveals that the necrotic areas are irregular. The development of downy mildew has been slowed considerably by the dry conditions and development is arrested.
Fruit development on mature grape vines at Peninsular Agricultural Research Station in Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin.

Foch July 13, 2009
Berries peppercorn size

La Crosse July 13, 2009
Berries peppercorn size

Fruit development on mature grape vines in Vernon County.

Foch July 16, 2009

La Crosse July 16, 2009

Vine development of Foch and La Crosse in the 2nd year at the Spooner Agricultural Research Station.

Foch July 13, 2009

La Crosse July 13, 2009
What stage are the second year grapevines at West Madison Agricultural Research Station?

Foch July 13, 2009

La Crescent July 13, 2009

What stage are the second year grapevines at Peninsular Agricultural Research Station?

Foch July 13, 2009
Berries peppercorn size

La Crescent July 13, 2009
Berries peppercorn size

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<th>Growing Degree Days(^1) from April 1 to July 12</th>
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<td>Peninsular ARS</td>
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<td>W. Madison ARS</td>
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\(^1\)Modified method
\(^2\)3 year average for West Madison ARS.

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