Regional Updates

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. Vines are growing despite the cool weather and drought conditions. Survival of the two New York selections Noiret and NY 76.08444.24, appear very good at West Madison, in comparison to Peninsular Station. Cords are developing very well, with excellent upright shoot growth for next year’s spurs.

Northeastern Wisconsin
As a repeat of last week, cool temperature and drought conditions prevail. We have been irrigating with drip irrigation at a rate of about 15 gallons/3'/week. Plants are growing, but fruit is developing very slowly. We have defruited all the 2-yr. plants in the new planting, and are establishing our cords by selecting strong shoots and training them to our first wire at 38". Once those shoots reach the desired length of 3'-3.5', I am snipping off the shoot tip to force uprights to break. On the more vigorous cultivars, we have 10-12" shoots at every node along the cordon. We will start cluster thinning in our 10-yr. old vines this week, to about 1-2/shoot on most cultivars. We will also start some limited leaf pulling around the clusters as well, but still need more shoot growth to feed clusters.

Vernon County
Fruit development, as expected, is greatest in Southwestern Wisconsin as compared to our two other sites. Some evidence of downy and powdery mildew is showing up, but timely fungicide applications are controlling it. The use of some of phosphite products have been used with apparent good control.
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.

**Pheromone traps are out at the Peninsular Research Station.** No adults have been detected at this time. Growers should be scouting for eggs and small larvae in and around clusters, especially in southern Wisconsin. Egg laying occurs over a 2-3 week period after adult detection in traps.

**Berry Feeding**
Fruit development on mature grape vines at Peninsular Agricultural Research Station in Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin.

Fruit development on mature grape vines in Vernon County.

Vine development of Foch and La Crosse in the 2nd year at the Spooner Agricultural Research Station.
What stage are the second year grapevines at West Madison Agricultural Research Station?

Foch July 20, 2009

La Crescent July 20, 2009

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

Foch July 20, 2009

La Crescent July 20, 2009

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<th>Growing Degree Days(^1) from April 1 to July 20</th>
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<tr>
<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