Harvest and Botrytis

The last 4 to 5 weeks have resulted in a roller coaster of temperatures. Most noticeable have been the cool evenings that occurred in late July and throughout August. These cool night conditions have appeared again this week. Couple these cooler temperatures with heavy morning dew, rainfall, and high humidity and these conditions are right for botrytis to appear.

In my recent travels around the state, I did find botrytis starting to take-off in Vignole vineyards that were showing signs of sour rot. In these cases, botrytis likely started off as a saprophyte—living on dead grape tissue. At this stage in the vineyard it is almost impossible to determine which came first, sour rot or botrytis.

For those growers that are hanging fruit longer into the harvest season, be sure to keep an eye out for diseased clusters. Do not just pass it off as sour rot, take a closer look as often botrytis is hard to see when hiding among sour rot infected berries.

Botrytis like most fungal organisms needs free moisture in order to cause infection. The free water may be from rainfall or dew events. In addition to free moisture, botrytis has a range of temperatures in which infection can occur. Temperatures from 52 to 80 degrees F are ideal. For many areas around the state, the period from August 4 to August 14 provided ideal temperature conditions for botrytis infection. A quick look at average high and low temperatures for the period of July 25 to August 21 for Boone County, Mo show both average high and low temperatures are cooler than for same period in 2016. Couple these cool temperatures during the pre-harvest period with calm air, and prolonged morning wetting periods and these conditions become ideal for botrytis.

Take some time to scout vineyards especially tight clustered cultivars and vineyards that have been damaged by recent weather related events. Pay attention to clusters damaged by Grape berry moth as entry holes in the berries provide an avenue for botrytis to infect as well as Sour rot.
Vindemia: Nebraska’s Premiere Grape and Wine Conference

Join us for the first annual Vindemia grape and wine conference in Nebraska City, NE, on October 22-24. This event is organized by the Nebraska Winery and Grape Growers Association. Our focus is to bring people together to have fun, learn, and ultimately grow so we can bolster the burgeoning Midwestern grape industry.

Vindemia’s Latin root literally means ‘grape gathering’. No other name described our event so well.

A Celebration Of The Midwest Grape Industry

This conference was developed based on the direct input of area growers and wineries. Our community of grape growers, vintners, winery owners and wine lovers are all coming together to learn, grow and celebrate.

Vindemia was created to allow you to learn and share with people who have faced similar challenges and are helping to push the midwest wine and grape industry forward.

Learn more at VindemiaNE.com
Saturday Oct. 28

8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Cost is $50. Includes motorcoach transportation, lunch, and tasting at the winery.

Limited to 40 participants.

To reserve your spot, contact Sharon Burnham
573-882-7242
burnhams@missouri.edu

Tour departs from the Hilton Garden Inn in north Columbia. First stop is a white oak forest where you will learn what goes into managing native white oaks and what makes them so appealing to coopers.

Next stop will be the town of Higbee to watch master coopers take white oak logs and create quality wine and whiskey barrels. The final stop will be a bluff top winery overlooking the Missouri River where you will learn how the oak barrel imparts its unique characteristics to the finished wine or spirit.

Those of legal age will have the opportunity to sample the vintners’ and distillers’ efforts. The tour returns to the Hilton Garden Inn at approximately 4:30 p.m.
Little-Known Grapevine Disease Uncovered Researchers find Pestalotiopsis growing from Maryland to Missouri

Read more at: https://www.winesandvines.com/news/article/187465/Little-Known-Grapevine-Disease-Uncovered

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Subtle differences in symptomology when diagnosing potassium deficiency and ozone damage

At this time of year some grape leaves start to display a number of symptoms that appear different than healthy green leaves. When symptoms on a leaf are not dispersed randomly this is a clue that most likely the problem is abiotic. Common abiotic disorders are chemical toxicities, nutrient disorders, and physiological disorders. At this time of year, two disorders that have similar symptomology often appear. The disorders coincide during the period of veraison and the “dog days of summer”.

Ozone damage on the grape cultivar Lomanto (A) 23 August 2017 and potassium deficiency on the grape cultivar Norton 10 August 2017. Photo credits: submitted photo (A), D. Volenberg (B).
Cumulative Growing Degree Days for the Seven Grape Growing Regions of Missouri from April 1 to August 28, 2017.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Location by County</th>
<th>Growing Degree Days¹</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Western</td>
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¹Growing degree days at base 50 from April 1 to August 28, 2017. Data compiled from Useful and Useable at [https://mygeohub.org/groups/u2u/tools](https://mygeohub.org/groups/u2u/tools). Click on link below to determine growing degree days in your area.

To determine the number of growing degree days accumulated in your area since April 1, click this link [Search for GDD at your location using this tool](https://mygeohub.org/groups/u2u/tools).

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 573-882-0476 or volenbergd@missouri.edu