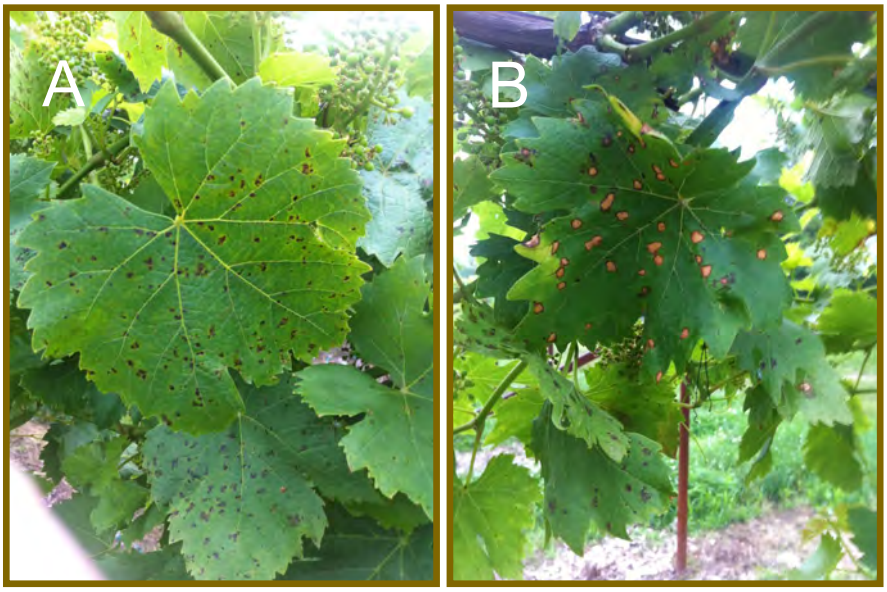
Vinews
Viticulture Information News, Week of 1 June 2015
Columbia, MO

Rupestris Speckle

Many problems we come across in the vineyard mimic disease symptomology. This is a good time to remind ourselves that the principle component of integrated pest management is to first correctly identify the problem before implementing management strategies.

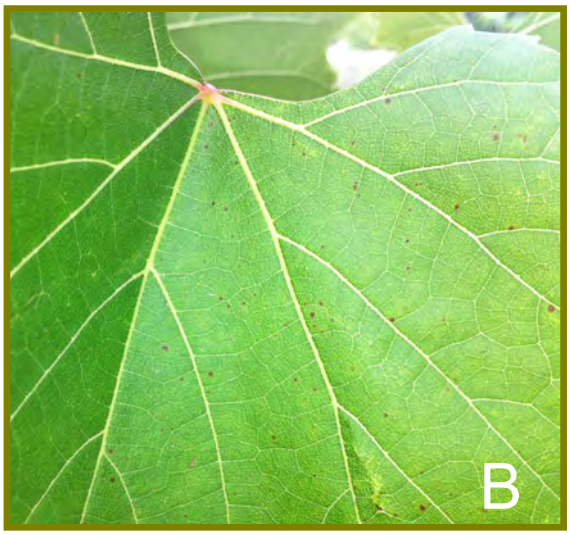


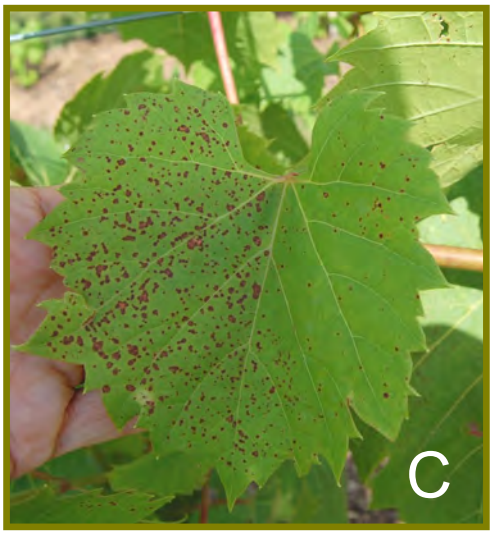
Rupestris speckle or Muscat spot on Valvin muscat (A). Often on Valvin muscat the spotting symptomology can resemble a black rot infection (B). Muscat spot is a physiological disorder and no control is recommended. Photo credits: N.P.

Rupestris speckle causes various symptomology on different grape cultivars. One thing all these grape cultivars have in common is they have *Vitis rupestris* in their genetic background. Often the speckling problem that is reported the most occurs on Valvin muscat and is called Muscat spot. On Valvin muscat the speckling closely resembles black rot lesions. If you suspect a black rot infection, examine the lesions with a hand lens to see if black fruiting bodies are present. These fruiting bodies look like small black dots and are located within the lesion.

Rupestris speckle is a physiological disorder and the cause of the disorder is unknown. Current thought suggests that Rupestris speckle is related to a stress that results in low vigor. The symptomology is often more apparent on older leaves. This in itself should give you another clue when scouting. Remember that most fully expanded leaves become resistant to most disease problems. Since Rupestris speckle is a physiological disease no controls are recommended.

The variability of symptomology of Rupestris speckle. Rupestris speckle on Valvin muscat (A) and the degree of spotting that can occur within a cultivar as shown with Frontenac gris (B and C). Photo credits: Patty McManus, UW-Madison.





From the Mailbag: What growers are seeing in the vineyard.

Grape Tumid galls or grape tomato galls. The damage is caused by a small fly *Janetiella brevicauda* that lays eggs and the small larvae enters the grape tissue. The feeding by the larvae causes gall formation. The grape tumid gallmaker is considered a sporadic pest and typically their damage is minimal and do not warrant control.

From the Mailbag: What growers are seeing in the vineyard.

According to the 2015 Small Fruit and Grape Spray Guide, Norton is listed as sulfur sensitive. Below are a couple pictures of Norton leaves that are showing sulfur sensitivity. Some of my colleagues mentioned that some growers are using some sulfur products on Norton. If that includes you, then I would like to hear from you and what you have experienced using sulfur on Norton grapes.

Sulfur symptomology on Norton leaves. Top of leaf (A and B) and bottom of leaf (C and D).

Phenology from Gasconade County

Chambourcin 42 inch shoots and buckshot berries on June 1, 2015. Gasconade County

Vignoles 42 inch shoots and buckshot berries on June 1, 2015. Gasconade County

Cumulative Growing Degree Days for the Seven Grape Growing Regions of Missouri from April 1 to June 1, 2015.

Region	Location by County	Growing Degree Days[1]		
		2015	2014	30 Year Average
Augusta	St. Charles	837	810	757
Hermann	Gasconade	759	744	727
Ozark Highland	Phelps	867	850	786
Ozark Mountain	Lawrence	808	836	761
Southeast	Ste. Genevieve	864	856	782
Central	Boone	765	733	718
Western	Ray	703	743	692

[1]Growing degree days at base 50 from April 1 to June 1, 2015. Data compiled from Useful and Useable at 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.

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