

# *Ohio Grape-Wine Electronic Newsletter*

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## Discount Deadline Extended for OSU Fall Viticulture Conference

- The Deadline for early registration for the Viticulture Conference is **TODAY**. The cost is \$80 if you register **TODAY** October 30, 2009 and we have waived the additional \$20 fee for registration after October 30<sup>th</sup> and have extended registration until Monday November 2<sup>nd</sup>. **After November 2<sup>nd</sup> you can still register up to the day of the meeting but breakfast and lunch are not included and will have to be on your own.** This is a plated lunch and there will not be extra lunches due to expenses. The conference will include presentations from 5 renowned Viticulturists from around the country, continental breakfast (7:30 am) and lunch at noon. The sessions will begin at 9:00 am and will end by 5:30 pm. This is a golden opportunity to have this group of Viticulturist in Ohio and learn what they have to say. Remember that there is not going to be the **Ohio Grape and Wine Conference** this year due to budget cutbacks. It is imperative that we get an idea of the number of people planning on attending this conference so that we can make the necessary preparations for meals and handouts. **Please**, if you are planning on attending do not wait until the last minute to sign up. Thanks to all of you that have pre-registered at this time. See you at the **FVC** November 6, 2009.
- Question & answer panel at the end of the meeting. Prepare questions in advance you may have.



- FVC speaker Bio's, Registration form & Preliminary Agenda <http://www.oardc.ohio-state.edu/grapeweb/>

## Fall Viticulture Conference Agenda

- 7:30 am Registration and Breakfast
- 8:45 am Welcome, Dr. Imed Dami
- 9:00 am “Principles of canopy management”, Dr. Nick Dokoozlian
- 9:45 am “New winegrape varieties and promising selections from the NY breeding program”, Dr. Bruce Reisch
- 10:30 am Break
- 10:45 am "Viticultural impacts on green aromas in red wine grapes", Dr. Justine Vanden Heuvel
- 11:15 am “Best practices for growing Pinot noir in a cool climate: the case of Michigan”, Dr. Paolo Sabatini
- 12:00 pm Lunch
- 1:30 pm “Cultural practices and harvest decisions for producing quality wine grapes”, Dr. Nick Dokoozlian
- 2:15 pm “Challenges for vinification of Pinot noir”, Dr. Stan Howell
- 3:15 pm Break
- 3:45 pm "Impact of canopy management on hybrid wine quality", Dr. Justine Vanden Heuvel
- 4:45 pm Q & A to speakers
- 5:30 pm Adjourn

## INSECT ALERT!

### New Grape Pest Found in Napa Valley

By Roger N. Williams and Dan S. Fickle

A single adult and several larvae of the European Grapevine Moth, *Lobesia botrana* were discovered in a vineyard in the Oakville region of Napa County, California this season. The habits and damage caused by the European Grapevine Moth (EGVM) are almost identical to that of the Grape Berry Moth (GBM), *Paralobesia viteana*, which is one of the most serious pests of grapes in eastern North America.



European Grapevine Moth



Grape Berry Moth

The EGVM is related to our eastern grape berry moth having a similar life cycle and reproductive habits. Eggs are deposited on the developing grape blossoms and fruit and upon hatching the larvae begin feeding on the developing grape clusters causing economic damage. Here is where the European grapevine moth and our grape berry moth differ. Their host range is more extensive than that of our GBM and is known to include blackberries, cherries, nectarines, persimmons, olives and pomegranates although, grapes are their preferred host. It's climatic range is quite large, being found from Europe to southern Russia, Japan, Middle East, Near East, and northern and western Africa. It was first found in South America (Chile) in April of 2008. It is costing Chile an estimated US\$ 100 million in fumigation costs! This invasive moth doesn't belong in North America and as of now it has not been determined how it arrived in North America. However, with its extensive host and habitat range, concern for it becoming established in North America is well founded.

West Coast vineyards have not had to deal with this type of pest since our GBM is not present west of the Rocky Mountains. Currently they are frantically trying to determine how and to what extent this invasive pest is present in California. Our resident GBM causes millions of

dollars of damage annually in the eastern United States and we certainly do not need another similar bunch pest to added to our list of pests. So those of us in the eastern grape growing regions of North America must now also be on the alert and should begin monitoring for this pest starting in the 2010 season making sure that it has not gained access to our grape growing regions. Fortunately the pheromone for the European Grapevine Moth has been discovered and is available commercially.

## Fall Herbicide Applications – Insure Good Weed Control from The Beginning of Next Year’s Growing Season

*By Linjian Jiang and Doug Doohan. Ph.D. student and Professor of Horticulture & Crop Science Department, OSU/OARDC*

Now grape growers are cleaning grapes from the vines as it is approaching the end of growing season. However, this is not the end point for weed control. Some winter annuals still exist in the vineyards. Growers may ask “Well, those weeds will not affect my grapes, because the vines will be dormant soon. Why should I bother controlling them?” Actually, those winter annuals will take up some soil nutrients which are useful for grape to grow next spring; more importantly, fall herbicide application will also control annual weeds in the following early spring.

Applied in fall of 2006 and spring of 2007, we compared weed control of three herbicides, Princep, Karmex and Chateau, in the early growing season of 2007. Interestingly, fall and spring application provided equally good weed control. We believe the following factors are responsible for this observations (1) Low water solubility of these 3 herbicides slows herbicide offsite movement during the winter months; (2) Low temperature suppresses the activity of soil microbes and the herbicide bio-degradation; (3) Snow cover protects herbicide from photolysis.

Therefore, we recommend herbicides with low water solubility for fall applications in vineyards: Chateau WDG (flumioxazin), Goal 2XL (oxyfluorfen), Karmex XP (diuron), Princep 4L (simazine), Prowl H<sub>2</sub>O (pendimethalin) and Surflan 4AS (oryzalin). Of these only Chateau and Goal will kill emerged weeds. However, Roundup or Gramoxone can be mixed with Karmex, Princep, Prowl and Surflan and to look after weeds that are already up. Some restrictions may apply to certain herbicides; for example, Chateau and Princep are not labeled for vines younger than 2 and 3 years old, respectively. **Please Always Read Label First and Follow Directions.**

This time of year the ground is often covered by dead grape leaves that might reduce herbicide efficiency, because those leaves will intercept a large portion of applied herbicides but are prone to be blown away by wind. However, in *vinifera* vineyards where winter hilling is required, the good herbicide application timing would be right after mounding up the soil.

## **REGIONAL UPDATE:**

### **1) Southern Ohio Grape Update**

*By Maurus Brown, Extension Specialist, OSU South Centers*

#### **Grape Phenology:**

Shoots on the French-American hybrids (Hibernal, Chambourcin, Vidal and Noiret) and Vinifera (Chardonnay, Merlot, Petite Syrah, Petit Verdot, Pinotage, Malbec, Viognier, Tempranillo, Cab Franc and Cab Sauvignon) at OSU South Centers have extensively hardened off during the last 3-4 weeks. Green shoots appear more like brown canes, with only a little green showing on the tip end. We are pleased to see that our vines appear more physiologically mature this year as compared to this time last year. Hopefully this will enable the dormant vines to overwinter without sustaining winter damage.

#### **Weather Conditions:**

As of Oct. 25, the average high temperature recorded at OSU South Centers was 63.0°F and the average low temperature was 40.0°F. The highest temperature was 72.3°F on Oct. 21, and the lowest temperature of 28.2°F recorded on Oct. 19, was a killing frost. Piketon received above average precipitation with 3.14 inches, which normally would be at 1.5 inches. Go to the OARDC Weather Station (<http://www.oardc.ohio-state.edu/newweather/>) for specific weather data in your area.

#### **Cultural Practices:**

Field staff has started to hill up our grafted vines with the new plow. It has been noted that the soil is more wet than normal and an additional pass is needed to properly throw the soil up over the graft union. Our new hilling plow was fabricated from different parts as outlined in the Michigan State University Extension diagram (<http://www.maes.msu.edu/swmrec/publicationsfolder/SWMRECon-lineReports/Hillingequipindex.htm>). In 2008, first year vines were covered 3-4 inches above the graft union with manure compost by early November and the compost was removed by early April.

#### **Grower Observations:**

Ohio growers have experienced a shortage of in-state grapes this fall. Several winemakers have been contacting other in-state and out-of-state growers to fill their demand for grapes and juice. Varieties that were not damaged by the January freeze or spring frosts have produced reasonable quality fruit, however the berry sugar levels are running low around 18-20 °Brix (some grapes were over 21 °Brix), and the acid levels increased as growers tried to leave fruit on the vines as long as possible. Vines that sustained winter damage have, for the most part, grown back this summer. Growers are monitoring their vines to see if the shoots have hardened off sufficiently prior to the recent fall frosts. Canes that have reached physiological maturing before sub-freezing temperatures occur will hopefully be more winter hardy. Most Southern Ohio growers are reporting that their shoots have matured into healthy canes.

## 2) OARDC Vineyard Update

By David Scurlock, Viticulture Outreach Specialist HCS-OARDC

**Phenology:** We are finally at the end of our harvest season. Overall the sugars achieved on most varieties were very good but, the acids took longer than usual to drop to acceptable levels. The canes are starting to harden off but where the canopy was dense the shoots/canes are still quite green. I would like to see more periderm formation taking place before winter.

**Weather Conditions:** The month of October was cool and we had 50 % of the days with measureable rainfall. Daily temperature highs have average in the mid 50's and lows averaged around 40. There has been a downward trend of GDD with 2007 having 3101 GDD, 2008 having 2698 GDD and 2009 having 2546 GDD for the period of April 1, 2009 through October 29, 2009. We did have a leaf tip burning frost in Wooster on October 19<sup>th</sup>.

**Pest Activity:** Pest activity included the appearance of the Multi colored Lady Asian Beetle at the end of grape harvest. Soybeans were late and the beetles did not move into the vineyard in large numbers. It did appear to me that there were large numbers hornets and wasps at harvest. Harvest generally attracts a good assortment of our fortified friends.

**Cultural Practices:** If you have grow tubes on vines, this is a *friendly reminder* that these should have been taken off at the end of August or the beginning of September to allow the vines to harden off. Some growers perform hilling up in 2 stages and at this point the first hilling should have been completed. I always try to get the vines hilled before Thanksgiving Day so that we do not incur any cold damage to our graft unions. Bird netting should be removed and stored for next year unless you have grapes protected for ice wines.

## 3) AARS Vineyard Update

By Greg Johns, Manager of the Ashtabula Agricultural Research Station, Kingsville

We experienced a 'wounding' frost on Sunday morning, October 18, browning all the leaves in some of our younger vineyards but only 20 to 30% in others. Since then we have experienced temperatures, which have knocked off all the leaves in all but a couple areas of our vineyards. Regardless, it is October 30 today and it is time to wrap up harvest with Cabernet franc and Riesling, our latest ripening varieties at the station.

Good news, the desirable flavors have returned to the Riesling and there is very little herbaceous flavor in the Cabernet... The beautiful weather last week was perfect for harvesting grapes but this week things have been cooler and wetter, but harvest must go on!

Since ripening this year has lagged a good two to two-and-a-half weeks behind schedule, we are finding ourselves just finishing up harvest of Pinot gris and Traminette just a week ago, normally harvested the end of September or the first of October.

Although acidity is very high in many varieties this year, flavors and ripeness have been very good, more of the flavors you would expect in a 'cool climate.' Matter of fact, as of last week of this year we were at 2,300 Growing Degree Days... Seasonal GDD's for Burgundy averages about 2,084. We harvested our Pinot noir at around 2,250 GDD. I don't know how well our seasonal temperatures lined up with a Burgundian season but this could add up to a good year for

all of our Pinot's. The Pinot gris came off nicely as well... acids around .80 to .90... sugars in the 21 to 22 Brix range, solid pH and outstanding flavors.

Now the bad news... We have been hearing numerous reports from area wineries of Multi-colored Asian Ladybeetle contamination of grapes. Last week, harvest of a soybean field across the street from AARS brought with it a swarm of MALB. We have applications of Provado to repel these unwelcome visitors but, being a short-lived repellent, we'll need to get right in there to complete harvest where possible. This product has a zero-day pre-harvest interval and just needs to be dry in order to harvest according to label instructions. We've tried it and it will work. Dave Genger had a similar positive experience using this repellent. There are other repellents available to choose from.

Well, I'm off to drive off the MALB's... feel free to give me a call if you have any questions!

## Upcoming Events

### **November**

**4 & 5** NE 1020 National Meeting at OARDC Wooster, Ohio

**6** Fall Viticulture Conference- "*Recent Advances in Viticulture Research*"

<http://www.oardc.ohio-state.edu/grapeweb/>

		<b>Contact Information</b>	
<b>Name &amp; Address</b>	<b>Phone</b>	<b>Email &amp; Website</b>	<b>Area of Expertise &amp; Assistance Provided</b>
Dr. Mike Ellis, Professor Dept. Plant Path 224 Selby Hall-OARDC 1680 Madison Ave Wooster, Ohio 44691	330-263-3849	E-mail: ellis.7@osu.edu  Website: www.oardc.ohio-state.edu/fruitpathology/organic/grape/index	Grape diseases and control. Recommendation on grape fungicides
Dr. Roger Williams, Professor Dept. Entomol 202 Thorne Hall-OARDC 1680 Madison Ave Wooster, Ohio 44691	330-263-3731	E-mail: Williams.14@osu.edu  Website: www.oardc.ohio-State.edu/grapeipm/	Grape insects/mites and control. Recommendation on grape insecticides
Dr. Doug Doohan, Professor Dept. Horticulture & Crop Science 205 Gourley Hall-OARDC 1680 Madison Ave Wooster, Ohio 44691	330-202-3593	E-mail: Doohan.1@osu.edu  Website: www.oardc.ohio-State.edu/weedworkshop/default.asp	Vineyard Weeds and control. Recommendation on herbicides
Dr. Imed Dami, Assistant Professor & Viticulture State Specialist Dept. Horticulture & Crop Science 216 Gourley Hall-OARDC 1680 Madison Ave Wooster, Ohio 44691	330-263-3882	E-mail: dami.1@osu.edu  Website: oardc.osu.edu/grapeweb/	Viticulture research and statewide extension & outreach programs. Recommendation on variety selection. Imed is the primary research contact of the viticulture program
David Scurlock, Viticulture & Outreach Specialist Dept. Horticulture & Crop Science 218 Gourley Hall-OARDC 1680 Madison Ave Wooster, Ohio 44691	330-263-3825	E-mail: scurlock.2@osu.edu  Website: oardc.osu.edu/grapeweb/	Evaluation of site suitability for vineyard establishment and all aspects of grape production practices in northern Ohio. David is the primary extension contact of the viticulture program.

<p>Todd Steiner,Enology Program Manage &amp; Outreach Specialist Dept. Horticulture &amp; Crop Science 118 Gourley Hall-OARDC 1680 Madison Ave Wooster, Ohio 44691</p>	<p>330-263- 3881</p>	<p>E-mail: steiner.4@osu.edu  Website: oardc.osu.edu/grapeweb/</p>	<p>Commercial wine production, sensory evaluation, laboratory analysis/setup and winery establishment. Todd is the primary research and extension contact of the enology program</p>
<p>Dr. Maurus Brown,Small Fruit Specialist OSU South Centers 1864 Shyville Rd. Piketon, Ohio 45661</p>	<p>740-289- 2071 Ext.123</p>	<p>E-mail: brown.989@osu.edu  Website: southcenters.osu.edu/</p>	<p>Evaluation of site suitability for vineyard establishment and grape production practices in southern Ohio. Recommendation on soil and plant tissue nutrient analyses</p>
<p>Greg Johns, Station Manager Ashtabula Agricultural Research Station 2625 South Ridge Rd. Kingsville, Ohio 44048</p>	<p>440-224- 0273</p>	<p>E-mail: johns.1@osu.edu  Website: www.oardc.ohio- State.edu/branches/branchinfo.asp?id=1</p>	<p>Winegrape production in Northeast Ohio, especially vinifera varieties</p>
<p>David Marrison, County Extension Director, Assistant Professor &amp; Extension Educator OSU Extension-Ashtabula County 39 Wall Street Jefferson, Ohio 44047</p>	<p>440-576- 9008 Ext. 106</p>	<p>E-mail: marrison.2@osu.edu  Website: ashtablua.osu.edu</p>	<p>Vineyard and winery economics, estate planning and Extension Programs in Northeast Ohio</p>