Ohio Grape-Wine Electronic Newsletter

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www.oardc.ohio-state.edu/grapeweb/

30 September 2016 (20)

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South Centers Vineyard Update
Ohio Pesticide Education Information
Grape Conditions around Ohio

Insects
SWD: For Michigan, It’s a “Game-Changer”

Interesting Items on Grapes, Wines, Disease, Business, Weeds & Insects

Save the Date-2017 OGWC
Know Your OSU Grape and Wine Experts
Grape Phenology: along with apples and hops

Cab franc stage 1-3 April 25 2016

Cab franc May 25 2016

Cab franc June 27 2016

Cab franc July 28 2016 (no verasion showing)

Cab franc August 29 2016

Cab franc September 28 2016
Chardonnay Stage 1-2 April 29 2015
Chardonnay Stage 4 May 25 2016
Chardonnay June 27 2016
Chardonnay July 28 2016 Crop adjusted
Chardonnay July 28 Sunburning on exposed berries
Chardonnay August 29 2016

Chardonnay was harvested on 9/19/2016
%SS 22.1  pH 3.27  %TA  0.65
Riesling Stage 4 April 29 2015

Riesling May 25 2016

Riesling June 27 2016

Riesling July 28 2016 (no veraison showing)

Arrows indicate sun burn damage

Riesling August 29 2016

Riesling harvested 9/26/2016

%SS 17.6 pH 3.00 %TA 0.53
Marquette July 28 2016 at 90% veraison

Marquette August 29 2016

Marquette Harvested 9/21/2016
%SS 25.4  pH 3.23%  %TA  0.92
Frontenac July 28 2016 at 5% veraison

Frontenac August 29 2016

Frontenac gris August 29 2016

Frontenac September 28 2016
Apples in loose open cluster stage April 29 2015

Apples in Bloom stage May 25 2016

Apples June 27 2016

Fugi Apples July 27 2016 changing color

Fugi Apples August 29 2016

Golden Delicious August 29 2016

Apples Harvested 9/27/2016
Hop development April 29 2015  Hop development May 25 2016

Hop development June 27 2016

Hops (L) July 28 2016   Hop cones close up (R), you can also see the Jap. Beetle damage on the leaves primarily. The JB traps in the foreground were set up after the damage began.

Hop Harvest completed August 2016
Weather Conditions:
September 2016 weather statistics are ahead of the 11 year averages in every category except precipitation *see Table 1, but given the forecast for the end of September, we may give that a run too. I prefer we do not lead in that category during harvest to deter rots. September is significantly higher in both warm days and nights over the long term average and monthly comparisons of September temperatures over the past 11 years. Warm nights may have the effect of depleting some of the sugars we gained during the daylight hours. Weather has cooperated this year and we are blessed to have a good crop. Actual calculated differences can be seen in Table 2.

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Precip. In.</th>
<th>Ave. Max Temp</th>
<th>Ave. Min Temp</th>
<th>GDD</th>
<th>Cumulative GDD</th>
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<td>3.6</td>
<td>78.7</td>
<td>56.0</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>2828</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>74.9</td>
<td>50.8</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>2639</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>74.4</td>
<td>51.9</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>2744</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>73.4</td>
<td>50.7</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>2925</td>
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<td>2011</td>
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<td>73.0</td>
<td>55.9</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>2888</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>75.3</td>
<td>52.8</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>3059</td>
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<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>73.3</td>
<td>52.7</td>
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<td>2008</td>
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<td>77.7</td>
<td>52.7</td>
<td>432</td>
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<td>2007</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>78.9</td>
<td>52.1</td>
<td>446</td>
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<td>2006</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>71.4</td>
<td>52.0</td>
<td>330</td>
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<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>79.9</td>
<td>53.8</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>2889</td>
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<tr>
<td>11 year September aver. 2005-2015</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>75.5</td>
<td>52.8</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>2775 (April-Sept. 11yr. Ave.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>*April 30 2016</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>59.4</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92 (April)</td>
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<tr>
<td>*May 31 2016</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>70.1</td>
<td>47.9</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>384 (April -May)</td>
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<td>*June 30 2016</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>81.5</td>
<td>58.3</td>
<td>606</td>
<td>990 (April-June)</td>
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<td>*July 31 2016</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>85.2</td>
<td>63.1</td>
<td>744</td>
<td>1734 (April-July)</td>
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<td>*August 31 2016</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>86.5</td>
<td>64.6</td>
<td>739</td>
<td>2494 (April-August)</td>
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<td>**September 26 2016</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>81.9</td>
<td>57.1</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>2973 (April-September 26 2016)</td>
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*2016 Data for April, May, June, July and August were updated
**2016 Data is inclusive to September 26 2016 (it will be updated next month)
Table 2 Weather Data Differences 2016 vs. 11 year averages 2005-2015

<table>
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<tr>
<th>September 11 year average 2005-2015</th>
<th>Precipitation Inches</th>
<th>Max Temp F</th>
<th>Min Temp F</th>
<th>GDD September</th>
<th>GDD April-September</th>
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<td>September 2016</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>81.9</td>
<td>57.1</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>2973</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deviation from 11 year average</td>
<td>-1.4</td>
<td>+6.4</td>
<td>+4.3</td>
<td>+69</td>
<td>+198</td>
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Pest & Disease Situation

Birds, Raccoons, Possums, SWD, Wasps, Yellow Jackets and Hornets at harvest time are some of the major pest issues faced at this time. The ideal time to put the SWD traps in the vineyard is around 15 brix. For varieties that are harvested with lower brix, such as Concord and Niagara, it would be good to have the traps in the vineyard around 10 brix. Remember the threshold to apply a spray is one SWD. It is also a good idea to perform the “Salt Test” to see if you really have damage from the SWD. Please refer to Dr. Celeste Welty’s website to get more information on SWD at http://entomology.osu.edu/welty/fruit_info1/Fruit_info.html

Brown Marmorated Stink Bugs are out and about the vineyard now. For more information on identifying and trapping these invasive bugs please see Dr. Celeste Welty’s BMSB link at http://entomology.osu.edu/welty/fruit_info1/stinkbug%20info.pdf I also have some interesting links in the Items of Interest portion of this newsletter on both BMSB and SWD.

Ohio growers always do an excellent job of both pest and disease control, but every year is different and Mother Nature is always pitching curves. Maybe the Indians should draft her for the playoff season? The Hot weather usually helps prevent disease but sun burning can cause the fruit to rot in the later stages of maturation. There seems to be a wide variety of insects in the vineyard taking turns throughout the season, keeping growers on their toes. 17 year Cicadas, Phylloxera, Grape Cane Girdler, Rose chafers, Japanese beetles, SWD, BMSB and Grape Berry Moth. This year, with the guidance of Dr. Elizabeth Long, I learned that there are a host of beneficial insects out there too helping to keep the bad guys in check.

Cultural Practices:

We applied our 12th and final spray on September 9th. Our last spray included Captan, Rally (powdery mildew), Agri-Fos (downy mildew), Vanguard (botrytis) and Baythroid (SWD). This will be the last spray until harvest is completed unless a disease or insect problem such as SWD arises. It is recommended to stop spraying with Captan about 30 days before harvest so that it does not impede the fermentation process. Research has shown that broad spectrum fungicides can slow the fermentation process if applied too close to harvest.
**Grower Observations:**
Growers have been experiencing some late season rots that may be secondary infections caused by damage from SWD. We are looking into this now and we will get back to you on the verdict. Most of the harvest in the southern portions of Ohio is finished and northern Ohio will take another few weeks to complete. I have not heard anything but good news about the QUALITY of Ohio grapes this year. Good yields and good balance of sugars and acids. If there were issues in your vineyard this year make both a mental and written note to yourself and to one of our OSU grape experts so we get that issue resolved this year and steadily improve our QUALITY GRAPES even more next year.
Vineyard Update from OSU South Centers
By Dr. Gary Gao and Ryan Slaughter
9/23/2016

Things have been pretty hectic at OSU South Centers in Piketon. I am sure you can relate to that with your busy harvest season! We had our 25th year celebration on September 15. We had a very good turnout during the day and evening. Our wine grape demonstration/research vineyard was one of the featured stops. We would like to thank Christy Eckstein, executive director of OGIC, for attending our celebration. We then went from there to Farm Science Review from 9/20-22/2016.

Our research support team members Wayne Lewis and Ryan Slaughter have been busy installing trellis in a new vineyard. We will install a high tunnel over a small vineyard to see if high tunnels can adequately protect *Vinifera* grapevines from cold winter temperatures. High tunnel wine grape production, though expensive, can be a good way to produce grapes for estate wine production.

Our Hibernal and Traminette grapes were harvested during the first week of September. We had a small harvest since our vineyard is pretty small and we have quite a few cultivars. Vidal and Chambourcin look quite clean hanging on the vine and will be harvested soon. It has been a really Hot summer; however, cooler temperatures are on their way. Wishing you all a wonderful harvest season!
Ohio Pesticide Education Information
by Dave Scurlock, OSU/OARDC Viticulture Outreach Specialist

This year we are planning to offer at the 2017 Ohio Grape and Wine Conference, held in Dublin, Ohio at the Embassy Suites on February 20-21, 2016, enough credits for those of you Who Now Hold a pesticide license to obtain enough credits plus core credits to get your license up to date for the next 3 years. If you Do NOT have a license and would like to obtain one please read the rest of this article for more information. Studying and passing the exam makes you better informed and also permits you to purchase restricted materials if needed. While you are going over this information, sign your vineyard up for the Sensitive Crop Registry at http://www.agri.ohio.gov/scr/Default.aspx The Sensitive Crop Registry warns commercial applicators that your vineyard can be affected by herbicide drift to prevent potential problems. It is Free.

Where do I start looking if I do not already have a license?

Ohio Department of Agriculture Pesticide and Fertilizer Regulation Section

This page has everything and is the best start your search.

Let’s say that you are looking for study material for a private applicators license

http://pested.osu.edu/home/privateapplicator/licensing

Steps to get a Private Applicator License

1. Obtain study material at http://pested.osu.edu/home/privateapplicator/studymaterials
2. Study the recommended materials for Core and each category needed on your license. All new applicators must take Core, and at least one category exam to obtain a license.

3. Register with the Ohio Department of Agriculture for an exam date and location, http://www.agri.ohio.gov/apps/odaprs/pestfert-PRS-index.aspx or by calling the ODA, Pesticide Division at 614-728-6987. (Because of limited space, you may not be able to take the exam if not pre-registered).
**Example & Note:** The Exam Location is not available when the word 'FULL' is in the Seats column. To get access to the full selection of locations, dates and times click on [http://www.agri.ohio.gov/apps/odaprs/pestfert-PRS-index.aspx](http://www.agri.ohio.gov/apps/odaprs/pestfert-PRS-index.aspx) and look for exam registration.

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<tr>
<th>EXAM DATE</th>
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<th>EXAM TIME</th>
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<td>Time</td>
<td>Location</td>
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Private Pesticide Applicator Categories

The categories depend on the **site or crop** where you are applying the pesticides. For example, if you are applying to corn and soybeans, the category would be grain and cereal crops (category 1).

1 - Grain and Cereal Crops

Application of restricted-use pesticides, except fumigants, to agronomic field crops including, but not limited to, corn, grain, sorghums, other small grains, soybeans, and sweet corn; and application of specialty uses.
2 - Forage Crops and Livestock
Application of restricted-use pesticides, except fumigants, to crops grown primarily for use as hay, forage, fodder, or ensilage, and includes, but not limited to, such crops as corn and legumes, and to domestic animals which are held as agricultural commodities and their quarters; and application of specialty uses.

3 - Fruit and Vegetable Crops
Application of restricted-use pesticides, except fumigants, to orchard fruit crops, and small fruits including, but not limited to, strawberries, brambles, and grapes, field-grown vegetables, sugar beets, sweet corn, and other horticultural crops grown primarily for human consumption; and application of specialty uses.

4 - Nursery and Forest Crops
Application of restricted-use pesticides, except fumigants, to commercial nursery crops including, but not limited to, trees, shrubs, grasses, and herbaceous plants produced for replanting for their ornamental value or for future fruit production; and tree crops produced for use as Christmas trees or for their utilitarian value; and application of specialty uses.

5 - Greenhouse Crops
Applications of restricted-use pesticides, except fumigants, to crops grown for food production or ornamental value under an impervious surface large enough to permit worker entry; and application of specialty uses. Note: This category includes high tunnels as well as greenhouses.

6 - Fumigation
Application of restricted-use fumigants to soil, grain storage, greenhouse areas or any other confined areas; and application of specialty uses.

7 - Specialty Uses
Application of restricted-use pesticides, except fumigants, for purposes not covered in the above categories, including, but not limited to, applications for wood preservation, aquaculture, seed treatment, sod production, and for controlling pests of tobacco, ponds, and non-cropland areas. Applicator only needs this category if he or she does NOT hold one or more of the above categories (1-6).

For Re-certification Classes
http://www.agri.ohio.gov/apps/odaprs/RecertClasses.htm
Grape Conditions around Ohio

by Dave Scurlock, OSU/OARDC Viticulture Outreach Specialist

Finally we are now assimilating into Fall. Last week I suddenly realized that summer was gone, except for the relentless heat and September too was coming to a sudden end. I like the changing of the season, but they happen too fast! Harvest began in southern Ohio in the beginning of September and yields and quality have been reported as excellent. We have only been harvesting in Wooster and Kingsville for the past couple of weeks and the harvest season will be over in a couple more weeks. Quality of grapes has been exceptional and yields have been normal to abundant.

Late season mildews have been a nemesis in some areas of the state on more sensitive varieties. Precipitation has been so variable around the state from normal amounts to droughty conditions. Another issue in vineyards in 2016 has been the predation of grapes from raccoons and birds. Netting is a big help with the birds but they can still find areas to get in if the netting is not secured. Raccoons can climb and not much discourages them from feeding but low electrically charged wires and box traps can go a long way to their education that they are persona non grata.

Weeds have been an issue this year too. Our pre-emergent herbicides need an inch or two of water after they are applied to active them. In some areas vineyards were too wet, but most areas vineyards were too dry. Weeds grow under both conditions, regardless and herbicides do not perform well under either condition. Weeds are also developing resistance to our herbicides and this is the main reason we rotate chemicals of different chemistries. The same is true with our fungicides and insecticides. Chemicals must be used at full recommended strength or rates too or it makes it just a little easier for the disease, weeds or insects to adapt and become resistant.

I recently heard of a grape crop being destroyed by the Spotted Wing Drosophila. We have been trying to stress the use of traps to detect the presence of these insects and when they are caught, kill them. The life cycle of the SWD is so short that their populations can literally explode and destroy the grapes. Recently Dr. Long sent an email to a grower stating that they should perform the Salt Test to be sure they were getting damage from the SWD. Dr. Celeste Welty’s fact sheet on SWD gives you some background information on the SWD, the Salt Test and chemicals that can be used to control these insects can be found at http://entomology.osu.edu/welty/pdf/SWD_Ohio_handoutV8.pdf

Grape growers had to deal with the 17 year cicada in the eastern half of the state earlier in the season and I am happy to say there was not much reported damage from these. It never hurts to be prepared. Everybody always has to deal with Japanese beetles and they were particularly problematic in the west central portion of Ohio in vineyards. I think for the most part growers are getting a handle on controlling phylloxera and there was some reported damage from Grape Berry Moth.
If you had damage or control issues from disease, weeds, insects or animals and would like to share information on your control methods or would like to find out more information on any of these topics, please contact me and we will try to educate our whole grape growing community. Every OGEN newsletter has a contact list of OSU Experts at the end so if you have a problem contact one of them. If you have a solution to a problem that may be helpful to others, share it. We want Ohio Grapes to be the Best they can be!
**OGEN Editor Note:** This insect can and has caused extensive damage to some grape vineyards in Ohio and although we have stressed the importance of scouting, trapping, identifying and controlling it before it explodes, growers have not taken the threat this tiny insect can inflict on their vineyard seriously. Do not wait until you lose a crop before you take this pest seriously. Get on the offensive next season and trap and kill this insect by alternating chemicals to prevent it from developing resistance. Believe it or not this pest can overwinter as an adult in your woods even though it only has a life cycle of 8 days or so.

Source: Growing Produce
http://www.growingproduce.com/fruits/stone-fruit/spotted-wing-drosophila-for-michigan-its-a-game-changer/2/
August 21, 2016

**Spotted Wing Drosophila: For Michigan, It’s A ‘Game-Changer’**

Growers should remove unharvested cherries and destroy them to cut spotted wing drosophila populations, as Nikki Rothwell demonstrates with this golf cart.

This crop year has been the most challenging in Nikki Rothwell’s dozen years as Coordinator of Michigan State University’s Northwest Michigan Horticulture Research Center.

First, it was the hottest. Second, it was a huge cherry crop – both tart and sweet – the biggest since 2009. Third, a wicked hail storm hammered the crops of many growers, including Rothwell’s own cider apples.

“At my house (on the Leelanau Peninsula), we have a teeny little apple orchard,” she says, “and our apples got totally shredded.”

But even with all that, it wouldn’t have been nearly so bad if spotted wing drosophila (SWD) wasn’t such an ominous threat. It can explode so quickly, Rothwell says, that growers were spraying almost constantly.

“But even expensive spray programs don’t always work, there’s a lot of hit and miss, it’s unpredictable,” she says. “The pest is a game-changer for the tart cherry grower in Michigan.”
MRLs A Headache
Francis Otto of Cherry Bay Orchards in Traverse City wouldn’t disagree. One of the nation’s largest cherry growers, he farms 1,200 acres of tart cherries and 175 acres of sweet cherries at various locations in the state. The main thrust of his business is supplying Shoreline Fruit with the dried cherries sold at Costco stores.

Because many of those Costco warehouses are outside the U.S, Otto has to cope with the various maximum residue levels (MRLs) for pesticides permitted by other countries. But because he does farm in different parts of the state, he does have some enviable flexibility.

For example, this summer he was able to harvest 300 acres of tarts in Southwestern Michigan early, before SWD really took hold. Those tarts are destined for Europe.

“We’re really fighting the MRL issue,” Otto says. “Trying to keep SWD under control while meeting MRLs was a major problem this year.”

Because it’s cost-prohibitive for him to do blanket spraying, Otto has come up with a strategy in which he sprays alternate middles every three to five days.

“In the past we could stretch it out to 12 days, and it was not much of an issue,” he says. “Now, trying to juggle this is a logistics nightmare.”

He changes materials frequently to avoid resistance problems, and has found that Imidan (phosmet, Gowan) is working surprisingly well with MRLs. “They said you couldn’t use it 14 days before harvest,” he says, “but you can.”

Otto will use the alternate row strategy again next year, as it seemed effective. Despite the really big crop year, and the heat, he didn’t have SWD at a high enough level to be detected. But that doesn’t mean he won’t be watching like a hawk in 2017.

“You absolutely have to keep ahead of the curve; don’t let population numbers build up,” he advises. “You have to keep being proactive about keeping populations under control.”

Biggest Change In 50 Years

Another Michigan cherry grower, Jim Nugent, agrees that there is no getting around the fact that dealing with SWD is time-consuming and expensive. Some of the newer materials in particular are quite costly, but growers have to use them alternately for resistance avoidance. The problem with SWD is it’s so different from the pests cherry growers have dealt with in the past.

SWD: Small fly, big problem. (Photo credit: Elizabeth Beers, Washington State University)
“Any time you have a pest that can go from egg to adult in eight days, you are going to have so many generations. Cherry fruit fly has only one generation per year, as does the northern strain of plum curculio, so they are much slower to develop resistance,” he says. “We’ve got to minimize the use of insecticides as much as possible, but we’ve got to control this thing.”

Nugent is a smaller grower, farming 40-plus acres of tart and sweet cherries in Sutton’s Bay, which is also in Northwest Michigan. In fact, Nugent was in the position in Rothwell now holds, retiring 12 years ago after 31 years.

The biggest change the industry veteran has seen in the tart cherry business was the introduction of automated harvest in the late 1960s. In the half-century since, nothing has had anywhere close to the impact on the industry than has SWD.

“It just seems to be getting more and more of an issue every year. Growers this year did a great job of controlling it, but we’re just having to spray a lot more than we ever did to get control,” he says. “This is a game-changer, the biggest in my career.”

**Midwestern Hospitality**

As to why SWD is so much tougher for cherry growers in Michigan than in California — where it was first found in the U.S., in 2008 — Nugent agrees with Rothwell’s theory that there are so many wild plant hosts in the East and Midwest, SWD has a lot more available habitat. The cherry orchards of California, and Washington, for that matter, are largely surrounded by arid land.

Nugent’s orchards were surrounded by mulberry, “which turns out to be a really good one to build up populations early and then move into the orchards,” he says.

At Rothwell’s suggestion, he cleared out a lot of mulberry trees after the 2015 crop year. But that’s not a long-term answer. Clearing the trees allowed more sunlight in, which of course laid the groundwork for other wild hosts to flourish. SWD has a lot of wild hosts, Rothwell notes.

“In California, they don’t have wild hosts,” she says. “Here we have wild raspberries, honeysuckle, mulberries, gooseberries, you name it, for hosts. They will build in wild hosts. It’s my hypothesis. I’m still collecting and analyzing the data — but that’s my hypothesis.”
Items of Interest - Grapes, Wines, Disease, Business, Weeds, Insects and Weather

**Grapes**


**Wines**


**Mid American Wine Competition Results** - July 8-10, 2016 [http://www.midamericanwine.org/2016medals/Pages/label2016.aspx](http://www.midamericanwine.org/2016medals/Pages/label2016.aspx)


**Disease**

**French microalgae may be the answer to key vine diseases** - September 15, 2016 - Source: Harpers.co.uk - [http://www.harpers.co.uk/news/french-microalgae-may-be-the-answer-to-key-vine-diseases/542120.article](http://www.harpers.co.uk/news/french-microalgae-may-be-the-answer-to-key-vine-diseases/542120.article)

**Business Merger**


**Weeds**


Free Online Class

World of Wine: From Grape to Glass – Free Online Class
What: 6 week online grape & wine course, 2-3 hours per week. Self-paced.
Video: http://www.decanter.com/wine-news/online-wine-course-adelia-325646/
Who: University of Adelaide, Australia
Cost: Free (Certificate $50)
Note: More than 50,000 people from almost 160 countries have signed up since this
Program began – mostly from the US, UK and Australia
Enroll here: https://www.edx.org/course/world-wine-grape-glass-adelaidex-wine101x-2
(PS: I have enrolled in this class. It is well worth the effort. This would be a good class for all
tasting room employees to consider.) mlw

Insects

Brown Marmorated Stink Bug Pressure Increasing-September 23 2016-Source: American Fruit Grower

*Scouting Tips For Growing Grape Pest Threat-May 6, 2016-Source: Growing Produce-
http://www.growingproduce.com/fruits/scouting-tips-for-growing-grape-pest-threat/

*OGEN Editor Note: I do not think this article did a good job on discussing scouting tips, or the one comment from
Gwen Hoheisel, a regional Extension specialist at Washington State University,” For grape growers,
there’s not a lot of concern, she says, because the skins of grapes grown in the West are too thick for
SWD”. Granted, raspberries may be more vulnerable because they have a softer skin and SWD has
caused $50 million dollars of damage to the west coast bramble crop, but if it can penetrate peaches and
apples, it can penetrate a grape skin too. This article does emphasize the potential detrimental impact that
BMSB & SWD can have on our fruit industry that I thought it was important enough to include this link.

Weather

Drought Rages On In Northeast- September 10, 2016-Source: American Fruit Grower

August Was The Hottest In 136 Years-September 17, 2016- Source: Growing Produce


2016 Fall Foliage Outlook: More Duds Than Studs-September 13, 2016-Source Weather 360
Save the Date!

2017 Ohio Grape & Wine Conference
February 20-21, 2017
2017 Ohio Grape & Wine Conference

Date:
February 20-21, 2017

Location:
Embassy Suites Columbus-Dublin
5100 Upper Metro Place, Dublin, OH 43017
(614) 790-9000

Program Highlights:
* Two information-packed days with viticulture, enology, entomology, plant pathology and weed science presentations, as well as an industry trade show, Ohio wine reception and exquisitely-prepared banquet.
* Flexible registration options and affordable registration fee.
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