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Grape rootworm photos: Doug Pfeiffer, Virginia Tech Leaf rust photo: Yuan-Min Shen, National Taiwan University, Bugwood.org Black rot photo: Ben Reeves, UGA Extension

The permalink for this UGA Extension publication is extension.uga.edu/publications/detail.html?number=C1303

Circular 1303 February 2024 Published by the University of Georgia in cooperation with Fort Valley State University, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and counties of the state. For more information, contact your local UGA Cooperative Extension office. The University of Georgia College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences (working cooperatively with Fort Valley State University, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the counties of Georgia) offers its educational programs, assistance, and materials to all people without regard to

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TURAL PRACTICES

Viticultural practices optimize vineyard health, profitability, and sustainability and improve crop quantity and quality in muscadine grapes. Like pest management, viticultural practices should be implemented in a timely fashion throughout the growing season to maximize practice efficiency and benefit gain.



Disease control in muscadines is critical, as muscadines are susceptible to a wide range of pathogens. nplementing imely and adequate cultural practices will help suppress diseases. In addition, muscadines may require fungicide programs throughout the year

to maintain vine health.

Additional information for disease management can be found in this year's Southeast Regional Muscadine Grape Integrated Management Guide, available at <u>extension.uga.edu/publications</u>.



management in the vineyard combines a variety of techniques and tools to control insects. It starts with correctly dentifying the insect and understanding its timing and activity within a crop throughout the season.

Monitoring and evaluating the identified pest abundance and crop injury can help determine the correct method for effectively managing insects.

For additional information on insect management, see this year's Southeast Regional Muscadine Grape Integrated Management *Guide, available at <u>extension.uga.edu/</u>* nublications. Pay careful attention to pesticide label restrictions, such as preharvest intervals.





and March. Spurs generally should hold no more than five buds. High-bearing cultivars (e.g., 20–25 buds. Assess cordon replacement needs annually and flag for pruning during dormancy.



Botryosphaeria dieback Multiple fungi are involved in this disease complex. Applying a fungicide immediately after pruning can reduce infection. Prune infected cordons or trunks, based on disease location, and remove infected prunings from vineyard.

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<text></text>	TEDUINU the rows, called skirting, may be r	<text></text>	vines from contacting the ground. Fresh-market varieties m	nay require	<text></text>
BLOOM				PREHARVEST	HARVEST
		any diseased tissues. Infected fruit do not show sym Harvest on time to avoid secondary spread from over OMA ROT Remove leaf litter and other plant canopy open to reduce infection.	ripe fruit. debris between rows and keep the Apply fungicides from fruit set to harvest.	uld be deployed prior to capture of grape	
S using commercially available pheromo	naging if present. Monitor grape berry moths ne-baited traps. Look for webbing in the rae will connect multiple berries with webs.	Mites Check leaves for leaves and along	berries for holes, webbing, and the second s	ites per leaf are present. If broad mites sible around the stem-end of ripening fruit.	
			green June beetles beetles. Feeding "skeletonizes" leaves and is concer bre enough to require an insecticide spray. However, t	The key for yellow jacket in minimizing disease, fruit is before fruit integrity dimininearby buildings, or in ne	A jackets and hornets management is keeping the fruit intact (by splitting, and bird damage, and then harvesting hishes). Scout for wasp nests in the vineyard, in arby trees. Manage through nest removal or traps.