



Grapes problems

UC DAVIS
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURAL
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About Grape pests

Grapes and vineyards can be affected by pests such as birds, insects and nematodes, diseases, problem soils and poor management.

Key problems

While many factors can affect grapes, the most common and important are:

Problem	Primary symptoms	Management options
Management:		
Wrong rootstock	Poor vigor, poor quality	Select resistant and adapted root stock
Inappropriate crop quantity	Grapes small or harvest delayed	Thin fruit bunches
Inappropriate canopy structure	Grapes small, poor bunch structure or harvest delayed	Prune, thin fruit, thin leaf and/or train as needed
Diseases		
Leaf color or growth		
Pierces disease	Drying or leaf scorching, Fruit shrivels	Replace unproductive vines with less susceptible cultivars.
Fan leaf	New growth dwarfed, mottled and deformed. Leaves mosaic pattern or vein banding.	Healthy propagating material
Oat root fungus	Leaves turn yellow ; Vines collapse. Root tissue rotted. White fungus under bark	Remove affected bark and tissue of stem in late spring
Eutypa dieback	Delayed shoot emergence; chlorosis, stunting, and tattering of leaves	Eliminate all infected wood. Treat pruning wounds with fungicide
Measles	chlorotic interveinal areas on leaves.	No recommended treatments.
Pests		
Plant damage		
Glassy-wing sharpshooter	spread the disease-causing bacterium <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i>	Biological control or spray
Leafroller	Leaves rolled, grapes eaten	Remove egg masses in leaf rolls
Spider mites	Light dots or bronze color on leaves. Leaves turn yellow and drop off.	Reduce dust
Nematodes	Root knots leading to wilting and loss of vigor in vine growth	Resistant root stock
Phylloxera		Resistant root stock

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