

# Grapevine Virus Workshop: UC Davis On the Road in Lodi - Feb. 28<sup>th</sup>, 2017

from Dr. Monica Cooper:

## **LEAFROLL MANAGEMENT TIPS**

### **Pheromone-baited traps for monitoring vectors:**

- Easier and more reliable than searching vines for sessile mealybug
- Provide information to target life stages
- Not all blocks have same level of mealybug population
- Not all blocks with mealybug have leafroll disease (and vice versa)

### **Aggregated spread pattern consistent with vector mobility**

- Focus on secondary spread to control epidemics
- Maintain low levels of disease within the block

### **1-year delay between inoculation and symptom development**

- Remove diseased vines every year to decrease incidence of new disease

### **Spectral detection of leafroll disease**

- Highly reliable for Cabernet Sauvignon
- Explore its usefulness with other varieties

### **Neighborhood groups**

- Group learning environment: share successes and failures
- Raise awareness of disease and management
- Shared commitment to reducing regional disease pressure

### **Humans are also vectors of plant pathogens — Make a commitment to plant clean vines!**

- Economic studies support this and describe nuances

from Dr. Anita Oberholster:

### **Impact of Red Blotch Disease on Grape and Wine Composition**

- Red Blotch impact is site specific and can vary within a variety
- There can be a significant seasonal impact
- Reduction in sugar accumulation (up to 20%) and resulting decrease in EtOH% in wines are the main impacts on wine
- Sequential harvesting recommended if incidence of Red Blotch is more than 15% in vineyard and impact on sugar accumulation > 3.5 Brix. This recommendation needs to be tested with additional vineyards.

from Dr. Neil McRoberts:

1. Viruses change constantly. Don't expect things so stand still when it comes to virus diseases.
2. Uncertainty is uncomfortable and tiring. We like to make decisions based on rules of thumb, intuitions, and "tricks" learned from past experience, but those approaches don't work well for new problems. Having actually to learn new information to make decisions can overwhelm our already crowded decision-making apparatus.
3. Spread the workload. Find a few friends, colleagues or neighbors to talk through the issues with. Ask your local UCCE adviser to talk it over or arrange for campus specialists/faculty to visit you. Start a workgroup.
4. Make a plan of action so you know where you are, in relation to where you want to be. This will take away a lot of the uncertainty, but be prepared to be flexible (see point 1.)