

# Pest control system for grapevine

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Phenological growth stage – “bud swelling” - “bud burst”

**Pest – Grape excoriose** *Phomopsis viticola*

## **Damage**

The critical period for the development of the pathogen is from the “*bud swelling*” to the phenological stage “*3rd – 4th leaf*”. The main symptoms are detected on the lowest internodes of the shoots as dark brown to black necrotic spots with an elongated shape. Infected buds do not develop in spring, or weak shoots with strongly shortened internodes and small, deformed leaves grow from them.

**Control**

In vineyards where excoriose was established in the previous year, treatment with contact fungicides is carried out when 30-40% of the buds at the base of the shoots are in the phenological stage “green tip”.

In a cool and rainy spring, when the sensitive period for excoriose is prolonged, a second spraying with contact or systemic fungicides is carried out when 30-40% of the buds at the base of the shoots are in the phenological stage “2-3 leaves”.

**Pest – European grapevine moth *Lobesia botrana***

**Damage**

The flight of the butterflies of the overwintered generation begins when the average daily air temperature rises above 10-12°C for about ten days.

Damage is caused by the larvae and the adults, which suck sap from the shoots, thereby exhausting the vines. Severely damaged vines weaken and most often dry out.

**Control**

To monitor the flight and the number of attracted butterflies of the first generation of the pest, pheromone traps are hung on the wire trellis in vineyards (1 trap per 250-300 decares of vines).

To reduce the overwintering population, an early spring treatment should be carried out up to the phenological stage “bud swelling” with plant protection products containing paraffin oils.

**Pest – Vine scale *Pulvinaria vitis***

**Damage**

Damage is caused by the larvae and the adults, which suck sap from the shoots, thereby exhausting the vines. Severely damaged vines weaken and most often dry out.

**Control**

To reduce the overwintering population, an early spring treatment should be carried out up to the phenological stage “bud swelling” with plant protection products containing paraffin oils.

**Pest – European red mite *Panonychus ulmi***

### **Damage**

Damage is caused by the larvae, nymphs and adults, which suck sap and chlorophyll grains from the developing buds and from the underside of the leaves. They secrete enzymes that break down the pigments in the leaves. As a result of the damage, the colour of the leaf blade changes slightly.

### **Control**

By the phenological stage “bud swelling”, a delayed winter spraying should be carried out with plant protection products containing paraffin oils.

At the beginning of egg hatching, hormonal acaricides may be used.