Muscadines: Problems and Research

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- Grape Trunk Diseases (GTDs)
- Current Production Research at NC
 State



Grape Trunk Diseases (GTDs)

- Can cause serious long-term damage
- Often related to cold-damage, old wounds, cracks, insufficient pruning!!!

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	Trunk Diseases
Type of Pathogen	Fungal
Lethal to vine	Yes
Plant Age	Mature; young (ESCA)
Resistance/Tolerance	Not found
Can come with nursery stock?	Yes
Transmitted?	Open wounds, Rain, Pruning Tools
Systemic	No
Severity in NC	?

Trunk disease is NOT Crown Gall





Trunk disease is NOT Crown Gall



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Both are related to physical damage



Trunk Diseases = Complex Diseases



- Eutypa Dieback
- Esca Disease Complex ('Petri Disease')
- Botryosphaeria Dieback

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Botryodiplodia theobromae Botryosphaeria dothidia Greeneria species (found in NC)

Some can also cause Macrophoma rot on berries!!!



Grapevine Trunk Diseases Bortyospheria Dieback

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• 21 different species of *Bortyopsphaeia*

Many other fungi as well.

- Wood Symptoms
- Sudden death
- Apoplexy!









Grapevine Trunk Diseases Effects

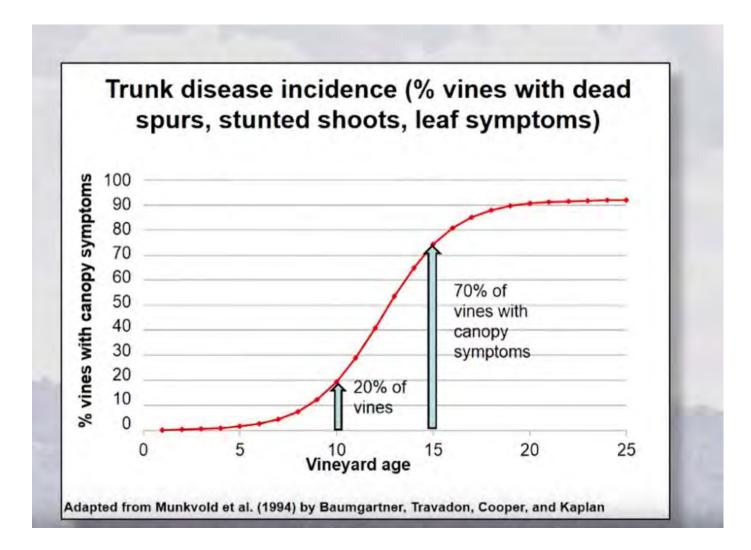
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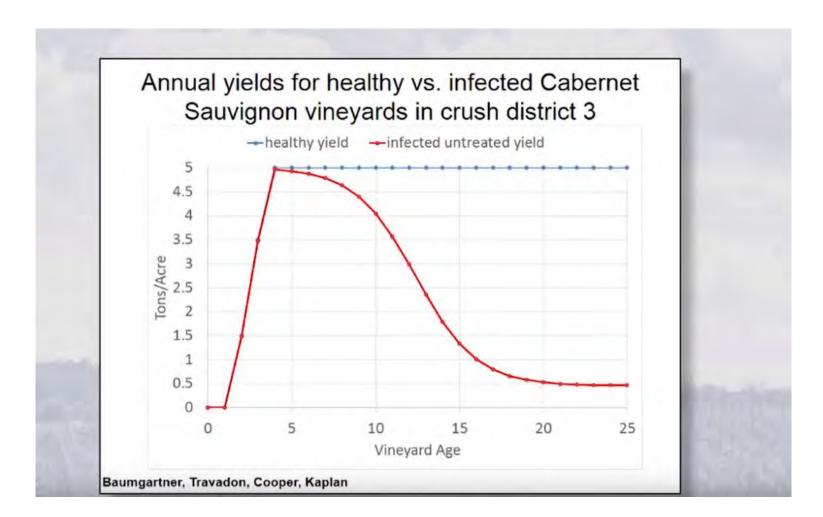
- Reduced Growth
- Dieback / Death of Vine
- Reduces time span of a vineyard
- Dead Arm
- Reduced Yield
- COLD DAMAGE → PHYSICAL DAMAGE

Often Dead Arm Disease Management starts too late!





Often Dead Arm Disease Management starts too late!



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Grapevine Trunk Diseases Latency is a problem

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vineyard:

Stress (drought, cold, nutrition) believed to be able to change from latent to pathogenetic?



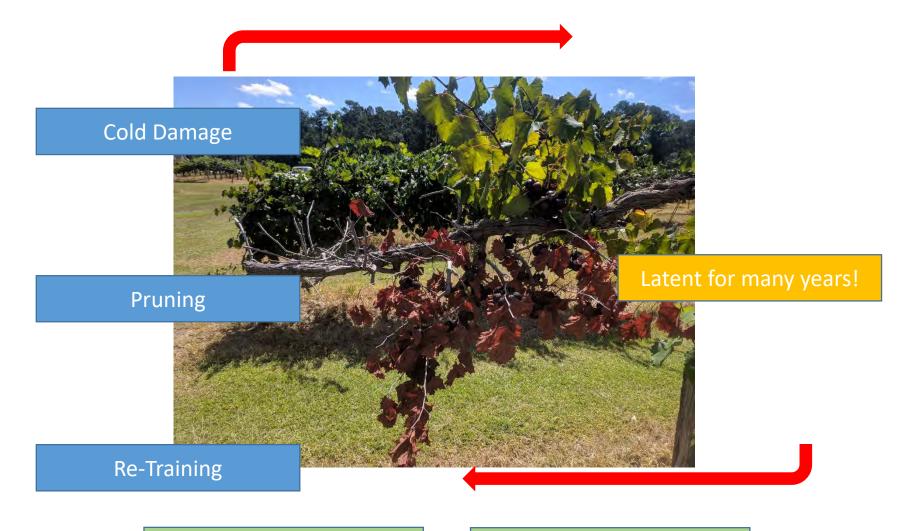
Unaware of GTD spread for a long time!

nursery:

High latency period Asymptomatic plants in production process; High contamination risk;

Grapevine Trunk Diseases Problems: understand your enemy!

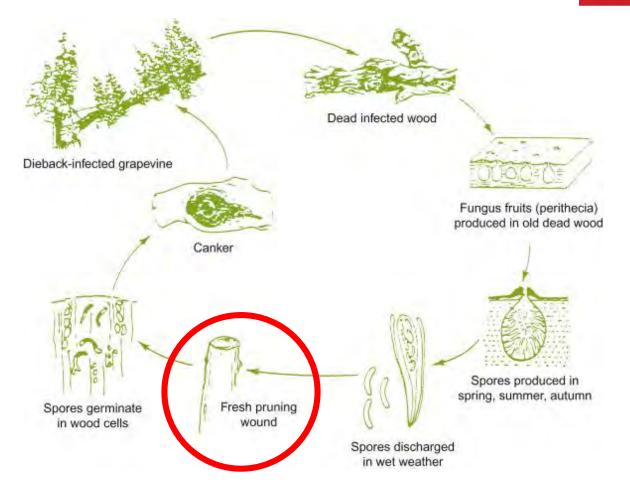




Environment (other hosts)

Weather (Rain, Humidity)

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Jackson 2014. Vineyard Practice, Wine Science (Fourth Edition).



General rule:

Dead Arm Disease Management should start early!!



General rule:

The more pruning wounds, cuts, cold damage wounds etc., the higher the chance for infection!



Integrated Management Practices:

Prevention Sanitation Pruning!!!!! Control (Chemical)



Having good soil drainage Sanitize, remove infected wood after pruning

Pruning wound protectants









Gramaje et al. (2018): Managing Grapevine Trunk Diseases With Respect to Etiology and Epidemiology: Current Strategies and Future Prospects: Plant Disease 102:12-39.

*BCA: Biological Control Agent; HWT: Hot-Water Treatment

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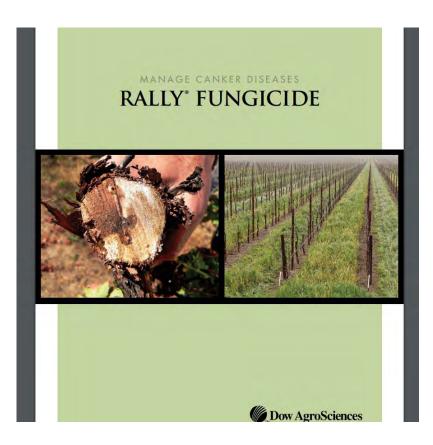
Pruning Wound Protectants!

	(DABDBD)
Γ	DPSIN® MWSB Thiophanate-Methyl Fungicide
C	70% Wettable Powder
	ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Thiophanate-methyl (dimethyl [(1,2-phenylene)-bis(iminocarbonothioyl)]bis[carbamate])* 70.0% OTHER INGREDIENTS: 30.0% TOTAL 100.0% *Also known as dimethyl 4,4'-o-phenylenebis[3-thioallophanate] 100.0% TOFML 100.0%
	KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION
	FIRST AID:
	IF SWALLOWED: • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. IF IN EYES:
	Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
	IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rlinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
	IF INHALED: • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for
	treatment.
	See inside for Precautionary Statements.
	EPA REGISTRATION NO. 73545-16-82695 EPA ESTABLISHMENT NO. 66196-CA-1
	Net Weight

- 0.75-1.5 lbs/A
- Requires a 24c label for your state! (Special Local Need). VA has it



Pruning Wound Protectants!



- 4 oz/A in 33 gpa
- 5 oz/A in 42 gpa
- 6 oz/A in 50 gpa
- Spray soon after pruning.
- 1-2 weeks of protection (if it doesn't rain!!!)
- REI 24hrs.
- Can be sprayed with standard vineyard sprayer

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Pruning Wound Protectants!



- B-Lock
- Paint!
- 5% Boric Acid
- Apply on fresh pruning wounds
- NOT a Fungicide!
- Physical Barrier

Pruning Wound Protectants!



VitiSeal

- Is also a barrier
- Is organic
- Can be applied with a back-pack sprayer **Contact Viti Seal Corporate**

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3251 Third Street San Diego, CA 92103 619-239-0321,

info@vitiseal.com

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Pruning!

- Pune out dead wood!
- Retrain Cordons

Cordons should be retrained every 6-7 years.



Muscadine Fertilizer Study

Mark Hoffmann and Tekan Rana

- Outside here ③
- Research to develop tissue sampling (collaboration with NCDA)
- Research to assess fertilizer needs

Muscadine Fertilizer Study

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2 year study, started Spring 2019 at Cypress Bend vineyards, Scotland Co.

Objectives:

- (1) Optimal fertilizer rates for muscadines on sandy low nutrient soils
- (2) Optimize Tissue sampling for muscadines (collaboration with NCDA).



Muscadine Fertilizer Study



2 year study, started Spring 2019 at Cypress Bend vineyards, Scotland Co.

7 Treatments

- (1) 2.5. lbs/vine 10-10-10, April and July
- (2) 2.5 lbs/vine 6-6-18, April and July
- (3) 1 lbs/vine 10-10-10, April and July
- (4) 1 lbs/vine 6-6-18, April and July
- (5) 1 lbs/vine 10-10-10, April
- (6) 1 lbs/vine 6-6-18, April
- (7) No Fertilizer



4 replicates per treatment/2 vines per replicate/randomized block design

Muscadine Fertilizer Study

2 year study, started Spring 2019 at Cypress Bend vineyards, Scotland Co.

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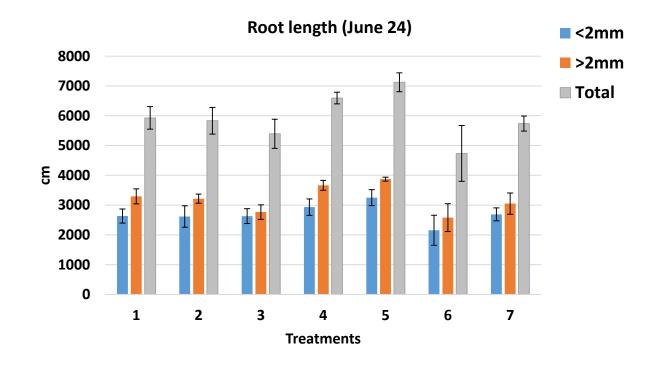
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(5)1 lbs/vine 10-10-10, April
(6)1 lbs/vine 6-6-18, April
(7)No Fertilizer

 \rightarrow 110 lbs N /ac (Cl)

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- \rightarrow 66 lbs N / ac (S)
- \rightarrow 45 lbs N / ac (Cl)
- \rightarrow 27 lbs N / ac (S)
- \rightarrow 22.5 lbs N / ac (Cl)
- \rightarrow 13.5 lbs N / ac (S)
- \rightarrow 0 lbs N / ac



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- (1) 2.5. lbs/vine 10-10-10, April and July
- (2) 2.5 lbs/vine 6-6-18, April and July
- (3) 1 lbs/vine 10-10-10, April and July
- (4) 1 lbs/vine 6-6-18, April and July
- (5) 1 lbs/vine 10-10-10, April
- (6) 1 lbs/vine 6-6-18, April
- (7) No Fertilizer

	NITROGEN							
	6-Jun				24-Jul			
Treatment	ML	CL	MP	СР	ML	CL	MP	СР
1	2.57	2.74	1.23	1.04	2.00	2.05	1.00	0.94
2	2.39	2.42	1.17	1.05	2.09	2.05	0.96	1.03
3	2.41	2.63	1.14	1.07	2.03	2.05	0.97	1.00
4	2.38	2.64	1.13	1.02	1.89	1.98	1.05	0.96
5	2.51	2.55	1.18	1.08	2.02	2.09	0.93	0.98
6	2.35	2.56	1.21	1.03	2.08	2.00	0.95	0.91
7	2.36	2.56	1.19	1.05	1.89	1.96	1.00	0.93

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- (1) 2.5. lbs/vine 10-10-10, April and July
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Viticulture Extension and Outreach

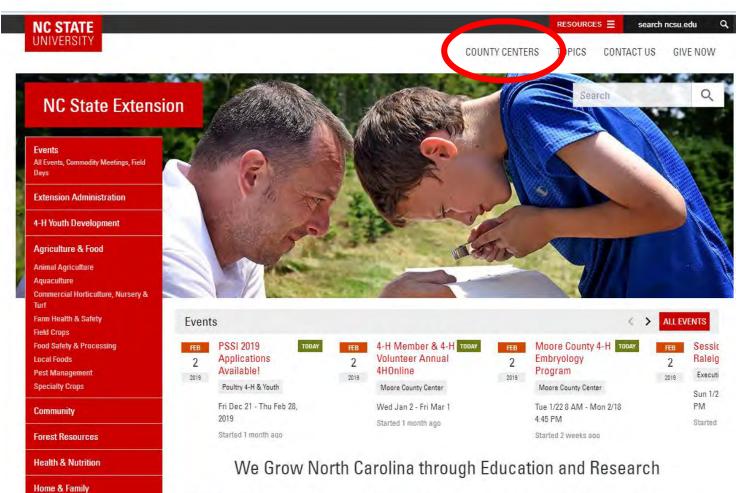


Available Resources

Resources: How to find my Agent?



https://www.ces.ncsu.edu/



Lawn & Garden

Extension Master Gardenersm Volunteer







Resources: Petiole and Leaf Sample?



http://www.ncagr.gov/agronomi/

NC Department of Agriculture – Agronomic Division

Soil Tests: Apr 1 – Dec 14: free/ other dates: \$4 Plant Tissue: \$5

Detailed costs: https://www.ncagr.gov/agronomi/fees.htm

Resources: Petiole and Leaf Sample?



http://www.ncagr.gov/agronomi/

Home Programs Services	Divisions ∽ <u>Newsroom Contact</u>	
Agronomic Services Highlights	Agronomic Services	Browse Division
Agronomic Lab Newsletter		
Soil Management Guidance		About the Division
After Hurricane Florence New!	Statement of Jacobs	Find Your Report (PALS)
		Field Services
Submitting Samples for Problem Diagnosis		Nematode Assay
Fees & Sample Forms		Plant Tissue Analysis
Online Sample Submission	How to Use PALS	Soil Testing
Sample Turnaround Times	Instructions for Online Data Entry for Soil	Soilless Media Analysis
Bar-code Shipping Labels	Samples	Solution Analysis
Peak-season Soil Testing Fee.	 Instructions for Pay Now Credit Card Payments 	
Dec. 15, 2018 - Mar. 31, 2019	 Instructions for Online Data Entry for Predictive Nematology Samples 	Waste/Compost Analysis
	 Instructions for Online Data Entry for Pinewood Nematology Samples New! 	Agrotips
	PALS Login	News Releases
	Manage My PALS Account	Publications

Resources: Petiole and Leaf Sample?



http://www.ncagr.gov/agronomi/

2 Petiole Sampling dates / year (bloom/90-120 days after bloom)

1 soil sampling date per year (spring)







https://projects.ncsu.edu/cals/plantpath/extension/clinic/

NCSU – Plant Disease and Insect Clinic Search Engine: 'NCSU plant disease and insect clinic'

Fees: \$20/sample. Sometimes covered by Agent/Specialist

plantclinic@ces.ncsu.edu

8am-5pm



https://projects.ncsu.edu/cals/plantpath/extension/clinic/



well, especially if outdoor temperatures are below

greenhouse crops which could be damaged by cold in

freezing. This is particularly important for

Click the yellow "see more" link below for archived News and Alerts

and the second



https://projects.ncsu.edu/cals/plantpath/extension/clinic/

Contact local agent and/or specialist!!!!! Submit photos AND physical sample

- We have a team of 4 full-time people working only on samples
- We will contact all specialists in the state
- AND we will contact specialists out-of-state

Viticulture Extension and Outreach

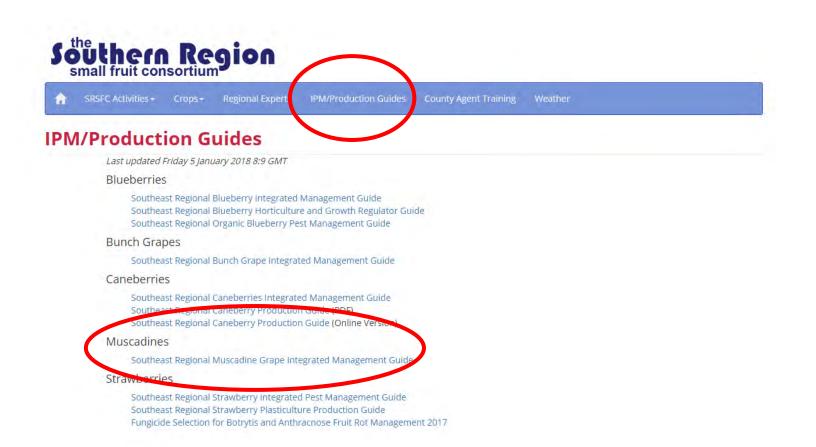




Resources: Vineyard Management?



www.smallfruits.org



Resources: Vineyard Management?



www.smallfruits.org

2019 Southeast Regional Muscadine Grape Integrated Management Guide

Commodity Editor Bill Cline (North Carolina State University)

Section Editors

Pathology; Bill Cline (North Carolina State University), Phil Brannen (University of Georgia) Entomology; Brett Blaauw (University of Georgia), Frank Hale (University of Tennessee) and Hannah Burrack (North Carolina State University) Weed Science; Wayne Mitchem (North Carolina State University) Vertebrate Management; David Lockwood (University of Tennessee) Pesticide Stewardship and Safety: Ash Sial (University of Georgia)

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Contributions were also made by Ed Sikora (Auburn University), Rebecca Melanson (Mississippi State University).

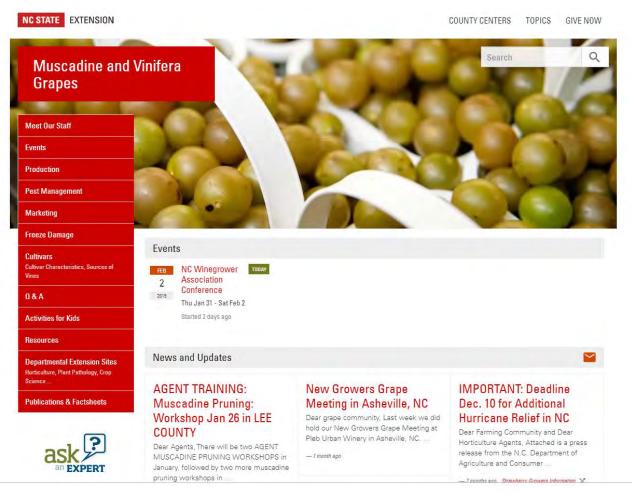
Recommendations are based on information from the manufacturer's label and performance data from research and extension field tests. Because environmental conditions and grower application methods vary widely, suggested use does not imply that performance of the pesticide will always conform to the safety and pest control standards indicated by experimental data.

This publication is intended for use only as a guide. Specific rates and application methods are on the pesticide label, and these are subject to change at any time. Always refer to and read the pesticide label before making any application! The pesticide label supersedes any information contained in this guide, and it is the legal document referenced for application standards.

Resources: Information?



NCSU GRAPE PORTAL: https://grapes.ces.ncsu.edu/



Research and planned releases 2019



NEW Muscadine Production Guide

Collaborative effort:

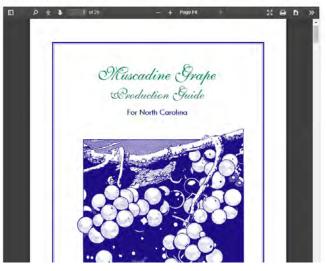
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Submitted for approval!!!!

Muscadine Grape Production Guide for North Carolina









It's all about capacity building



Thank you!



Q+A Thank you for your attention

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