Northern Michigan FruitNet 2014
Northwest Michigan Horticultural Research Center

Weekly Update
September 17, 2014

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

12/9-11 **Great Lakes Fruit, Vegtable & Farm Market EXPO**
DeVos Place, Grand Rapids

2015

1/13-14 **NW Michigan Orchard & Vineyard Show**
Grand Traverse Resort, Acme, MI

3/4 **Winery Development Pre-Conference**
MSU – Kellogg Hotel & Conference Center

3/4-6 **Michigan Grape & Wine Conference**
MSU – Kellogg Hotel & Conference Center

Wine Grapes Report – September 16, 2014

Duke Elsner, MSU Extension

Wine Grapes

Cold and wet weather during the past week severely slowed the pace of ripening. Powdery mildew and downy mildew are both on the upswing in some sites. Cluster rots have started to show up even in varieties that are far from ripe. Due to a problem with the pH meter there are no readings to report this week.

Variety	Brix	pH	
hybrids			
La Crescent	19.0		
Brianna	17.6		this is as ripe as Brianna gets, will harvest soon
Aromella	13.0		
NY 81	12.2		
Frontenac	18.0		no brix increase from last week, birds are all over it, will harvest
St. Croix	16.4		
Noiret	14.0		
Corot Noir	12.4		
vinifera			
Riesling	12.4		some botrytis seen already
Madeleine			

Angevine	16.6	botrytis starting, birds attacking, will harvest soon
Siegerrebe	18.0	botrytis starting, birds attacking, will harvest soon

Michigan brown marmorated stink bug report for September 12, 2014

More nymph and adult brown marmorated stink bugs were caught during the week of Sept. 5-11, 2014, at seven sites in Berrien, Lenawee and Ingham counties. Homeowners in Berrien County are starting to report them in greater number.

Posted on **September 15, 2014** by **Julianna Wilson**, and Larry Gut, Michigan State University Extension, Department of Entomology

This is the tenth weekly report of the Michigan State University Extension brown marmorated stink bug (BMSB) statewide monitoring program for 2014. This monitoring network has been set up to provide early warning should BMSB start showing up in greater numbers in fruit and vegetable production areas.

A total of 25 nymph and 23 adult BMSB were captured in traps at seven out of the 77 sites being monitored. This is up from last week, but still lower than what we were finding this time last year. Sites where we captured BMSB this week include two orchards in Berrien County, one apple and one peach, and five urban or roadside sites near soybean fields in Berrien, Lenawee and Ingham counties. Homeowners near Stevensville in Berrien County are also beginning to report BMSB on sides of their houses in greater numbers this week. Look for them on the soffit or under the eaves where they may be aggregating and searching for places to overwinter.

The monitoring network uses pyramid-style, pheromone-baited traps set up at sites that favor BMSB, near riparian areas or along major transportation corridors in the following counties: Monroe, Lenawee, Oakland, Macomb, Livingston, Ingham, Lapeer, Saginaw and Bay on the east side of the state, and Antrim, Grand Traverse, Leelanau, Benzie, Oceana, Newaygo, Kent, Ionia, Ottawa, Allegan, Van Buren and Berrien on the west side of the state. The majority of the sites in the network include farms that grow a variety of fruit and vegetable crops including apples, tart cherries, sweet cherries, peaches, blueberries, raspberries, tomatoes, peppers and sweet corn. In addition, some of our traps have been placed along roadsides next to field crops, or in urban and suburban areas where homeowners have reported seeing BMSB in the past.

To learn more about how to monitor for the brown marmorated stink bug, distinguish it from other similar-looking stink bugs, what crops it favors, and management strategies should populations reach the threshold where management is necessary, visit MSU's Brown Marmorated Stink Bug website.

The weekly BMSB statewide monitoring report has been funded through Project GREEEN and Michigan State University Extension. This output is generated through a network of MSU Extension field staff and campus specialists. We would like to acknowledge the following team members and thank them for their weekly scouting efforts and input into this report: Peter McGhee, Michael Haas, Bob Tritten, Mark Longstroth, Brad Baughman, Carlos Garcia, Amy Irish-Brown, Lina Rodriguez Salamanca, Ben Philips, Ben Werling, Mark Whalon, Karen Powers, and Nikki Rothwell.

Dr. Gut's work is funded in part by MSU's AgBioResearch.

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Michigan spotted wing Drosophila 2014 summary report

A look at what season-long patterns in 2014 compared with 2013 tell us about spotted wing Drosophila in Michigan fruit crops.

Posted on **September 11, 2014** by **Julianna Wilson**, and Rufus Isaacs, Michigan State University Extension, Department of Entomology

Spotted wing Drosophila (SWD), Drosophila suzukii, is an invasive pest first detected in Michigan in late 2010. It is a small, vinegar fly that can lay eggs under the skin of intact thin-skinned fruit. SWD females will attack a variety of wild and cultivated fruit-bearing plants, including cultivated red raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, blueberries, cherries, wild brambles, honeysuckle and other wild, fruit-bearing shrubs and trees. Given a choice among cultivated fruit, SWD prefer red raspberry and strawberry over blueberry and cherry fruit, but all of these crops are susceptible during ripening and must be protected if fertile SWD females are detected in monitoring traps.

About the SWD monitoring network

To track statewide incidence of SWD in Michigan fruit production areas, a weekly SWD statewide monitoring network was set up from the beginning of June through the end of August. Traps were placed at the edge of susceptible crops or in hedgerows containing wild fruit-bearing shrubs and trees, and monitored by Michigan State University Extension educators, researchers and consultants. Catches throughout the state were reported weekly through MSU Extension Fruit & Nuts News. Our network of traps across more than 100 sites extended into the following counties: Berrien, Van Buren, Allegan, Kalamazoo, Kent, Ionia, Montcalm, Oceana, Muskegon, Antrim, Leelanau, Grand Traverse, Benzie, Ingham, Genesee, Livingston and Oakland.

Evaluating user-friendly traps

One of our goals this year was to evaluate the efficacy of traps baited with a commercial dry lure compared with the apple cider vinegar or yeast-sugar baited traps we had used in previous seasons. Initial monitoring efforts in 2011 relied on a homemade trap baited with apple cider vinegar. In 2012 and 2013, we found that the same trap baited with a yeast and sugar solution captured flies earlier and in greater numbers than the apple cider vinegar-baited trap. However, the yeast and sugar bait made checking traps and identification of flies difficult.

In 2014, we tested a newly developed dry lure suspended over soapy water. The dry lure traps were substantially more user-friendly and in general they have trapped SWD at about the same

time, though with lower catches in some cases. Full analysis of the 2014 data is ongoing and we will be presenting results at the upcoming winter Extension meetings.

Comparison of 2013 and 2014 trapping results, and relation to fruit harvest timing

Monitoring results indicated that while SWD average trap catches were lower in 2014 than in 2013, the beginning of the mid-summer increase in SWD adults occurred within the same week in each year – July 8 in the southwest and Aug. 5 in the northwest. This is despite the fact that growing degree days (GDD) accumulated at a slower rate in 2014 and that harvest began later for some susceptible crops.

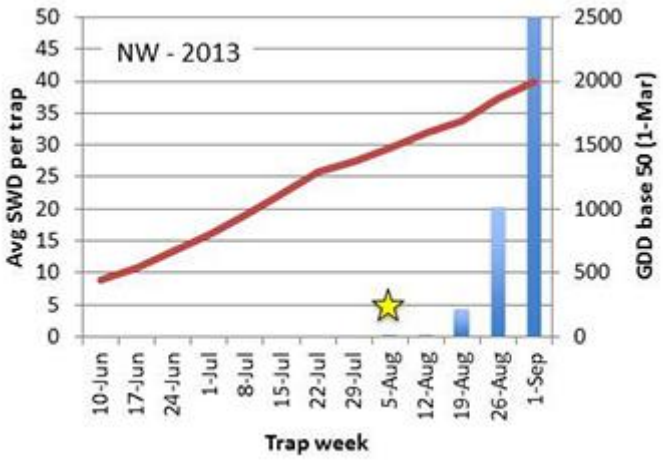
•June bearing strawberries seemed to escape the early activity of SWD, though we have found larger infestations in the ever-bearing fruit later this season.

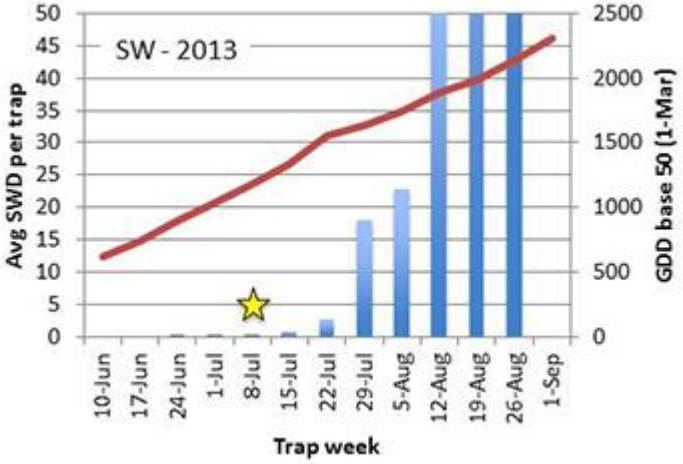
•Cherries were at greater risk of becoming infested by SWD in 2014 than in 2013 because of a delayed harvest overlapping with the mid-summer increase in SWD activity.

•Increasing SWD activity coincided with the middle of blueberry harvest, resulting in greater pest pressure from SWD for later ripening berries. This is the same pattern we have seen in blueberries over the past three seasons, and growers have adapted their pest management programs to focus attention on fields of the later-harvested cultivars.

•For summer raspberries, harvest was mostly finished before this pest increased in abundance. In contrast, fall-bearing raspberries continue to be most at risk due to their high susceptibility and ripening when SWD are most abundant. Still, growers have reported good success with maintaining fruit quality this season.

These graphs show SWD trapping data (blue bars), accumulated GDDs (red lines), and the date when SWD trap catches began to increase (yellow stars) from four southwest (SW) counties and four northwest (NW) counties that were monitored for SWD as part of the weekly trapping network in 2013 and 2014.





We would like to hear from you!

If there is interest in continuing this monitoring network and reporting for the 2015 season, we would like to hear from you this fall so plans can be made for next season. Contact Julianna Wilson at jkwilson@msu.edu or your local MSU Extension fruit educator.

The weekly SWD statewide monitoring report has been funded through Project GREEEN and Michigan State University Extension. This output is generated through a network of MSU Extension field staff and campus specialists. We would like to acknowledge the following team members and thank them for their weekly scouting efforts and input into this report: Keith Mason, Steve VanTimmeren, Larry Gut, Peter McGhee, Michael Haas, Bob Tritten, Mark Longstroth, Brad Baughman, Carlos Garcia, Karen Powers and Nikki Rothwell.

Dr. Isaacs' work is funded in part by MSU's AgBioResearch.

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Grand Traverse region's wine grape production significantly down in 2014

The 2014 wine grape crop is short, but wineries will still have a good inventory on hand for the coming sales year.

Posted on **September 11, 2014** by **Duke Elsner**, Michigan State University Extension

It is going to be a very different sort of harvest season for Michigan grape growers and in particular, for the Grand Traverse region's grape growers this year. This is due to the extreme cold weather of last winter and the cool and wet growing season that followed. Thanks to the now infamous Polar Vortex, many European grape varieties grown in the area were severely injured. These include Riesling, Chardonnay, Pinot Noir, Cabernet Franc and many more popular

vinifera varieties. These are typically marketed as "varietal" wines, with the variety name emphasized on the labels. At the very best, some of these may produce about a third of a normal crop, but there is almost no crop to be harvested in many vineyards.
Fortunately, the growers in our area also grow a large quantity of hybrid grape varieties, which generally fared much better this year. The hybrids typically have some North American parentage in their breeding lines, which imparts far better tolerance to winter temperatures. The variety names are not well known to the average wine consumer – Vignoles, Seyval, Traminette and Baco Noir to name a few. These varieties are used to make very good "generic" wines, not sold under the specific variety name. These are popular with consumers and very important to the production, sales and cash flow of our wineries. Many of these are carrying a full crop this year. (See "Cold hardy grape wines: They tried it, and liked it!" by Michigan State University Extension.)
Wine consumers will not see an immediate impact on the availability of wines at the tasting rooms or other retail outlets as there is a significant lag time between the harvest of grapes and the final release of wines on the market. It takes close to a year to complete the processing of white wines; the ample 2013 white grape crop is currently being marketed and there is no shortage of inventory. Red wines may take several years after harvest to come to the market, so their inventory is also good for our local producers.

The short 2014 crop will likely be felt as a reduction in the European varietal white wine inventory in 2015 and a shortage of European varietal red wines in the 2016-2017 sales years. The production and inventory of generic white and red wines is not expected to be negatively impacted. The region's wine industry will "weather the storm," and keep offering excellent wines to satisfy fine wine enthusiasts.

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WEBSITES OF INTEREST

This issue and **past issues of the weekly FruitNet** report are posted on our website:
http://agbioresearch.msu.edu/centers/nwmihort/nwmihort_northern_michigan_fruit_net
Insect and **disease** predictive information is available at:
http://enviroweather.msu.edu/homeMap.php

60 Hour Forecast:
http://www.agweather.geo.msu.edu/agwx/forecasts/fcst.asp?fileid=fous46ktvc

Information on **cherries** is available at the new cherry website:
http://www.cherries.msu.edu/

Information on **apples**:
http://apples.msu.edu/

Fruit CAT Alert Reports have moved to MSU News:
http://news.msue.msu.edu