

grapes.msu.edu

[Home](#)[About Us](#)[Search](#)[Newsletters](#)[Weather /
Climate](#)[Viticulture](#)[Pest
management](#)[Scouting guide](#)[Publications](#)[Calendar of
events](#)[Industry links](#)[Contacts](#)

Download **Adobe Acrobat Reader** to view pdf files.

Grapevine decline or Esca - *Phaeomoniella*, *Phaeoacremonium* and *Cylindrocarpon* spp., *Stereum hirsutum*, *Phellinus punctatus*

Annemiek Schilder, MSU Plant Pathology

[Home](#) > [Scouting guide](#)> [grape decline or esca](#)

Grapevine decline affects both young and old vines. Young vines often show stunted growth, small trunk size and reduced foliage. On older vines, yellowish or reddish patches may appear between leaf veins in mid- to late season, eventually leading to marginal and interveinal burning. Berries may show poor maturation and purplish gray flecks "measles." The entire vine or part of it may die suddenly, usually during hot periods. Sometimes shelflike mushrooms can be found on the trunk.

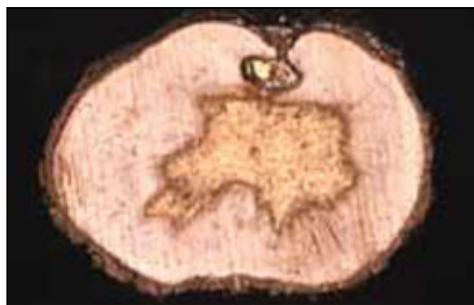


Leaf with marginal and interveinal "burning."
Photo: David Gadoury, Cornell.



Berries speckled with "measles."
Photo: <http://www.APSnet.org>

Causal fungi can infect vines through roots and pruning wounds and become systemic in the plant. Infected vines are often symptomless, so the disease can easily spread via planting material.



Cross-sections of the wood may show a white rot (left) or black spotting and dark, viscous sap oozing from the vascular bundles (right).

Photos: Nancy Wenner and Elwin Stewart, Penn State

Additional information

- Search **MSU Extension News for Agriculture** site
- Search MSU *Fruit CAT Alert* newsletter for articles
- **MSU Diagnostic Services**
- Special **grape disease problems** and controls (from **Michigan Fruit Management Guide**) (Download **Adobe Acrobat Reader** to view PDF files)

[Site map](#)[Copyright/Linking](#)