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

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Ripe rot - *Colletotrichum* spp.

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[Home](#) > [Scouting guide](#) > ripe rot

Ripe rot occurs in most grape-growing areas but is most common in warm, humid regions. Initially, berries show circular, reddish brown spots, which enlarge to cover the whole fruit. Salmon-pink fungal spore masses develop in a circular pattern on the fruit surface. The berries shrivel and darken as they decay and then fall to the ground. Berries are susceptible to infection at all stages of development but do not show symptoms until the berries are ripe. Disease development is favored by wet weather and temperatures of 77 to 86°F (25 to 30°C). The fungus overwinters in mummified fruit and infected pedicels, from which spores are dispersed in spring and early summer. Spores produced on rotting berries can infect neighboring berries.



Spore masses on infected berries.

Additional information

- Special [grape disease problems](#) and controls (from [Michigan Fruit Management Guide](#))
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- [MSU Diagnostic Services](#)
- Search [MSU Extension News for Agriculture](#) site
- [Search MSU Fruit CAT Alert](#) newsletter for articles

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Funding for this web site provided by [Project GREEN](#), [American Farmland Trust](#), [EPA Region 5's Strategic Agricultural Initiative](#) program, [The National Foundation for IPM Education](#), the [Center for Agricultural Partnerships](#) and the [MSU Integrated Pest Management Program](#) in collaboration with [MSU Extension](#) and the [Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station](#). Partially support from [NC-IPM Center](#).

05/26/11 Contact: [E. Haney](#)