



Nebraska VineLines

UNIVERSITY OF
Nebraska
Lincoln | EXTENSION

University of Nebraska Viticulture Program

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September 2015
Issue XVIII – 6

WHAT'S BUGGING YOU (AND YOUR GRAPEVINES)?

- What are the emerging insect problems on the horizon? How serious might they become?
- What ones are already here? What impact are they having on your grapes and vines?
- Do you understand insect biology? (It can help with developing control/management strategies for arthropod pests)
- Do you know what insects these acronyms refer to MALB, BMSB, GBM, SWD, JB?
- Which insects are important at specific growth stages?
- Why might an understanding of the biology of Phylloxera be important? Is Phylloxera having an impact on your grapes?
- What about wasps, bees, yellow-jackets and other Hymenoptera? Can they initiate damage to grapes or are they secondary invaders?
- Are there other insect/arthropod pests that we should be worried about?
- What control approaches should be considered? Is IPM the way to go?

Get the answers to these and other questions and participate in lively discussions related to insects, their management and their impact on your grape crop by attending a **Workshop to be held on Saturday, October 17th, 2015** at the Southern Heights Presbyterian Church, corner of South 40th Street and Old Cheney Road, Lincoln, Nebraska. Experts from the UNL Department of Entomology will team up with your University of Nebraska Viticulture Program to provide valuable insights that will be a part of a "DON'T MISS" program.

Fred Baxendale and Jim Kalisch from the University of Nebraska, Department of Entomology will headline our program with a presentation entitled "Grape Insect Up-Date", Johnathan Larson, UNL Extension Entomology Educator will discuss "Japanese Beetles, Green June Beetles and Grapes", and a **special presentation on grape Phylloxera** will be given by **Dr. John Foster**, Professor Emeritus, UNL Department of Entomology. Dr. Foster is a recipient of the C. V. Riley Award, a national honor named for the discoverer of Phylloxera's devastating impact on the European grape and wine industry.

More details will be forthcoming in a future Nebraska VineLines and will be posted on our University of Nebraska Viticulture Program web site <http://agronomy.unl.edu/viticulture>.

Reprint of still timely information from 2009. POST-HARVEST VINEYARD MANAGEMENT IS IMPORTANT!

Soon the harvest will be complete and the winemaking process well underway to production of more award-winning Nebraska wines from an abundant vintage. So this means we can walk away from the vineyard and sit back and sip some of those wines, right? WRONG!

Post-harvest care of the vineyards is critically important, especially if any disease problems have been encountered during the growing season. I have noted severe problems with Black Rot, and to a lesser extent Downy Mildew and Powdery Mildew, in several Nebraska vineyards. This means that if any such problems occurred in your vineyard, you will

find it necessary to apply appropriate measures to ensure that your vines will be productive next year.

* Vineyard hygiene/clean-up will be necessary. Do not leave diseased clusters hanging on the vines or to accumulate under the vines. They can serve as inoculum sites for future disease problems.

* Be sure to clean up and destroy all prunings that might also serve as inoculum for future disease outbreaks.

* Use appropriate fungicide sprays to combat serious infections. If the diseased leaves begin to dry up and fall on the ground, don't think that this is a natural phenomenon if you haven't experienced freezing temperatures. Control of foliar diseases prior to going into the fall season can help with cane hardening and subsequent winter hardiness.

* In dry soils it may be necessary to irrigate (e.g., western Nebraska vineyards, vineyards with well-drained, sandy soils), but if the soil has adequate moisture don't do anything to encourage soft new growth which will be vulnerable to early fall freeze damage and possibly winter damage.

* Fertilizer applications should have ceased well before harvest, although if tissue analyses have indicated micronutrient deficiencies, sprays of these elements applied to healthy vines may be beneficial. Nitrogen applied late in the season can cause soft new growth that is easily injured by cold (see note above).

* For new plantings that have been protected with grow-tubes (vine shelters, Bluetubes, etc.), it is imperative that these be removed right away, if they have not already been removed.

* If you have planted vines that are borderline for your area or slow to establish, such as viniferas, 'Traminette', 'Norton', 'Seyval Blanc', 'Chambourcin' for example, you may wish to plan to mound soil up around the base of the vines for winter protection. This should be done after the leaves have fallen and a hard freeze has occurred, usually late October to mid-November. Mound the soil up to a depth of 15 to 18 inches and **be sure to cover the graft union** for grafted vines. Our research with 'Gewurztraminer has demonstrated that this practice is effective, although it is labor-intensive and questionable with regard to economic sustainability.

Most of the foregoing comments are aimed at achieving optimum conditions for maximum

hardening to help your vines go into winter in the healthiest possible condition. Well-hardened canes will have turned from green to brown and have become well-suberized; they actually will have produced the beginnings of a bark layer.

Good luck with your fall vineyard management practices (and enjoy those great Nebraska wines!).

From the Northern Grapes Project: YAN - Yeast Assimilable Nitrogen

In addition to sugars, adequate yeast assimilable nitrogen (YAN) concentration is required for successful alcoholic fermentation of grape musts. Unlike sugars, however, YAN is difficult to measure and impossible to estimate. YAN also varies widely by cultivar, year, climate, harvest date, and viticultural practices. Too little YAN can result in stuck fermentations or production of off-aromas, such as H₂S, but too much YAN (which can happen, especially when prophylactic YAN additions are made) can lead to problems with spoilage organisms or production of fusel alcohols.

Recently, much work has been done in the Cornell University Extension Enology Lab to determine YAN concentration of different cultivars in locations across the state, and if YAN levels can be predicted prior to harvest. In the last couple of years, cold-hardy hybrids have been included in this analysis as part of the *Northern Grapes Project*. Further, research wines are made with the cold-hardy hybrids with varying YAN additions, which are analyzed for TA, pH, % ethanol, organic acids, and residual YAN. Wines will also be subjected to sensory difference tests to determine the impact of YAN concentration.

The current issue of *News You Can Use* contains links to a Research Report from the Year 3 *Northern Grapes Project* Progress Report covering the YAN work being conducted in Dr. Anna Katharine Mansfield's lab, as well as a webinar on YAN given by Dr. Mansfield in February 2014.

- YAN Research
Report: <http://northerngrapesproject.or>

g/wp-
content/uploads/2015/02/YAN.pdf

- YAN

Webinar: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AsdYaxvP3gw>

- <http://www.fruit.cornell.edu/shared/pdfs/TrackingYAN.pdf>
- <http://www.fruit.cornell.edu/shared/pdfs/FAQYAN.pdf>
- <http://grapesandwine.cals.cornell.edu/sites/grapesandwine.cals.cornell.edu/files/shared/documents/Veraison-to-Harvest-2009-6.pdf>. (See "YAN, the other harvest parameter (that we mostly pretend doesn't exist," pg. 2-3, 8)

Further, links to other articles about YAN, published in past issues of *Veraison to Harvest* (published by Cornell University Cooperative Extension viticulture and enology team) provide further background information and other research projects

Reminder Calendar:

September, 22 - 25 2015 International Master Gardeners Conference, Mid-America Center, Council Bluffs, IA. Hosted by the University of Nebraska Lincoln and Iowa State University. Open to anyone interested in gardening. (Registration deadline is Aug. 31)

<http://mastergardener.unl.edu/imgc2015>

October 17, 2015 Fall University of Nebraska Viticulture Program Workshop, Lincoln, NE.
Details soon: viticulture.unl.edu

November 11-14, 2015 2015 VitiNord International Conference, Lied Lodge & Conference Center, Nebraska City, NE <http://www.vitinord2015.org/>

November 13-15, 2015 Wine Tourism Conference, Portland, OR

November 13, 2015 Grand Harvest Awards, **entry deadline**

<http://www.winecompetitions.com/#nav=enteronline>

November 17-18, 2015, Grand Harvest Awards Judging

<http://www.winecompetitions.com/#nav=grand-harvest>

November 18-20, 2015 Wine Tourism Conference, Leesburg, VA,

www.WineTourismconference.org

January 26 - 28, 2016 Unified Wine and Grape Symposium, Sacramento Conv. Ctr., Sacramento, CA

<http://www.unifiedsymposium.org/>

February 4 - 5, 2016 Midwest Grape & Wine & Craft Brew Conference – St. Charles, MO Convention Center. Details: <http://midwestgrape.com>

February 11 - 13, 2016 Cold Climate Conference – Hyatt Regency, Minneapolis, MN

<http://www.mngrapes.org/>

February 28 - 29, 2016 Iowa Wine Growers Association Annual Conference – Prairie Meadows Hotel – Racetrack & Casino, Altoona IA. Details later here: <http://iowawinegrowers.org/>

March 3 - 5, 2016 Nebraska Winery & Grape Growers Forum & Trade Show – Omaha Marriott

<http://agronomy.unl.edu/viticulture/>

March 9 - 11, 2016 Eastern Winery Exposition – Cancaster County Convention Cewnter – Lancaster, PA:

<http://easternwineryexposition.com/>

Save the Date

March 3 to 5, 2016 19th Annual Winery and Grape Growers Forum and Trade Show, Omaha Marriott



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