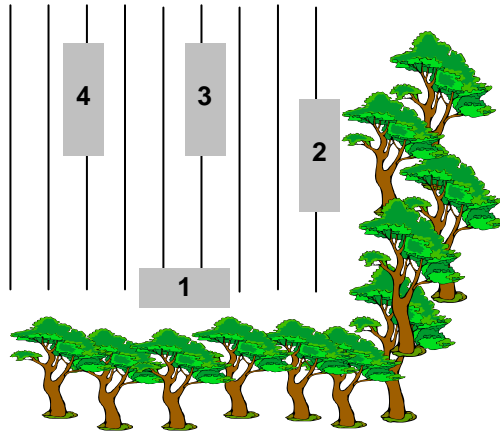


Vineyard IPM Scouting Form

Establish four regions where the main samples will be taken. Check traps and sample clusters and leaves in these regions, including border and interior positions.

Look for problems through the vineyard while walking between regions.



Date:
Vineyard:
Cultivar:
Growth Stage:
Weather:
Scouted By:

INSECTS IN MONITORING TRAPS

At each trap, record the number of moths caught

	GBM in Trap	Other
Border 1		
Border 2		
Interior 3		
Interior 4		

Notes:

INSECTS ON VINES

Count the total number of beetles on five vines

# Flea Beetles on Five Vines	# Rose Chafer on Five Vines	# Japanese Beetles on Five Vines

LEAF INSECTS

At each position, inspect 25 leaves spread across 5 vines.

	# with Grape Leafhopper	# w' Potato Leafhopper
Border 1		
Border 2		
Interior 3		
Interior 4		

Notes:

LEAF DISEASES

# with Black Rot	# with Phomopsis	# with Powdery Mildew	# with Downy Mildew

CLUSTER INSECTS

At each position, inspect 25 clusters spread across 5 vines.

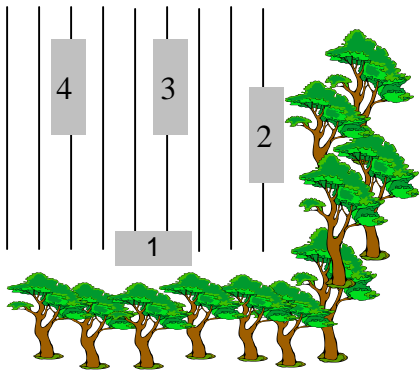
	# with GBM
Border 1	
Border 2	
Interior 3	
Interior 4	

Notes:

CLUSTER DISEASES

# with Black Rot	# with Phomopsis	# with Powdery Mildew	# with Downy Mildew

GUIDE TO VINEYARD MONITORING & SCOUTING



Step 1 – Establish Monitoring and Scouting Sites

Before setting traps, select four regions of a vineyard to establish as sites for monitoring and scouting. Two of these should be at the vineyard border, preferably next to woods. The other two should be inside the vineyard.

At each site, place one pheromone trap for grape berry moth. Each trap should have a sticky lining and a pheromone lure. If interested in monitoring leafhoppers and natural enemies, a yellow sticky trap should be placed near each GBM trap. These are hung from the trellis wire and should be checked weekly.

The vines around each of the four sites will be used for scouting directly on the vines for insects and diseases.

Step 2 – Weekly Vineyard Scouting

Check traps weekly, count and remove the GBM moths or replace the insert. Pheromone lures should be replaced every 6 weeks. Tracking the number of moths can help identify resident or immigrating populations, allow ranking of vineyard risk from GBM, and help monitor control success over the years.

At each monitoring site, examine 25 clusters for the presence or absence of insect and disease pests. Record how many of the 25 clusters show symptoms of disease or are infested by grape berry moth.

At each site, examine 25 leaves for the presence or absence of insects and disease. Also record how many of the leaves have symptoms of disease or infestation by leafhoppers, rosechafer, Japanese beetle, etc.

Step 3 – Track Vineyard Pest Development

Repeat scouting each week to track the development of insect pest and disease infestations, and to track how well control programs are working.