

Grapevine Trunk Diseases: What do We Know of Them in Oregon?

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What are the diseases?

What causes them?

What are the symptoms?

What do they mean for Oregon growers?

Botryosphaeria





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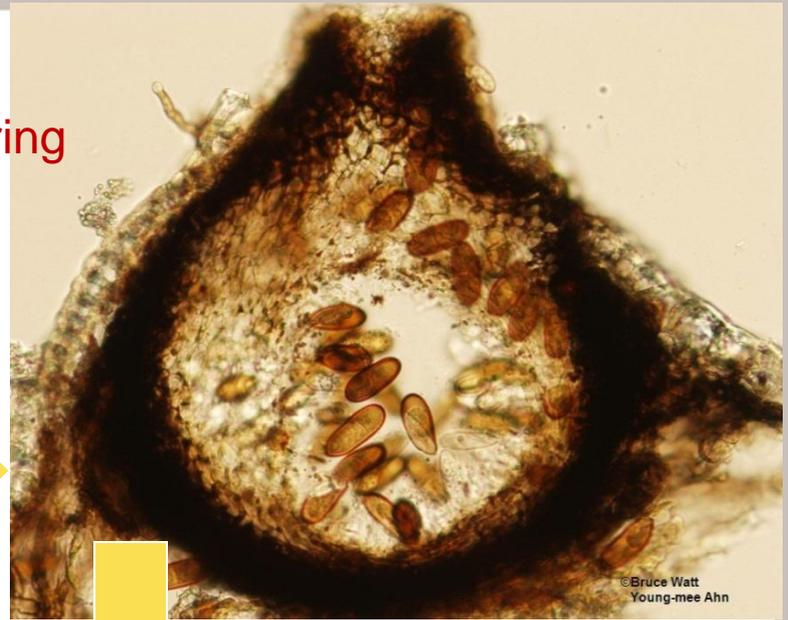






Fruiting bodies form

Overwintering spores



© Bruce Watt
Young-mee Ahn

2 m water splash/ fresh wounds



Photo: Ed Hellman

Fungus
Grows
10-12"/yr



Fungi associated with “Bot” canker in the US

Botryosphaeria dothidea

B. australis (*Neofusicoccum australe**)

B. lutea (*N. luteum**)

B. obtusa

B. parva (*N. parvum**)

B. rhodina (*Lasiodiplodia theobromae**)

B. sarmentorum

B. stevensii

B. viticola (*Spencermartinsia viticola*)

Diplodia corticola, *D. seriata*

Dothiorella americana

Lasiodiplodia crassispora, *L. missouriana*,

L. viticola

Neofusicoccum mediterraneum, *N. ribis*, *N. vitifusiforme*

Teleomorph
(perfect stage)
Anamorph
(imperfect stage)

Anamorph
(imperfect, clonal)



Teleomorph
(perfect, sexual)



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Neofusicoccum mediterraneum, *N. ribis*, *N. vitifusiforme*

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(perfect stage)
Anamorph
(imperfect stage)

Impact

Perennial cankers

Shoot dieback

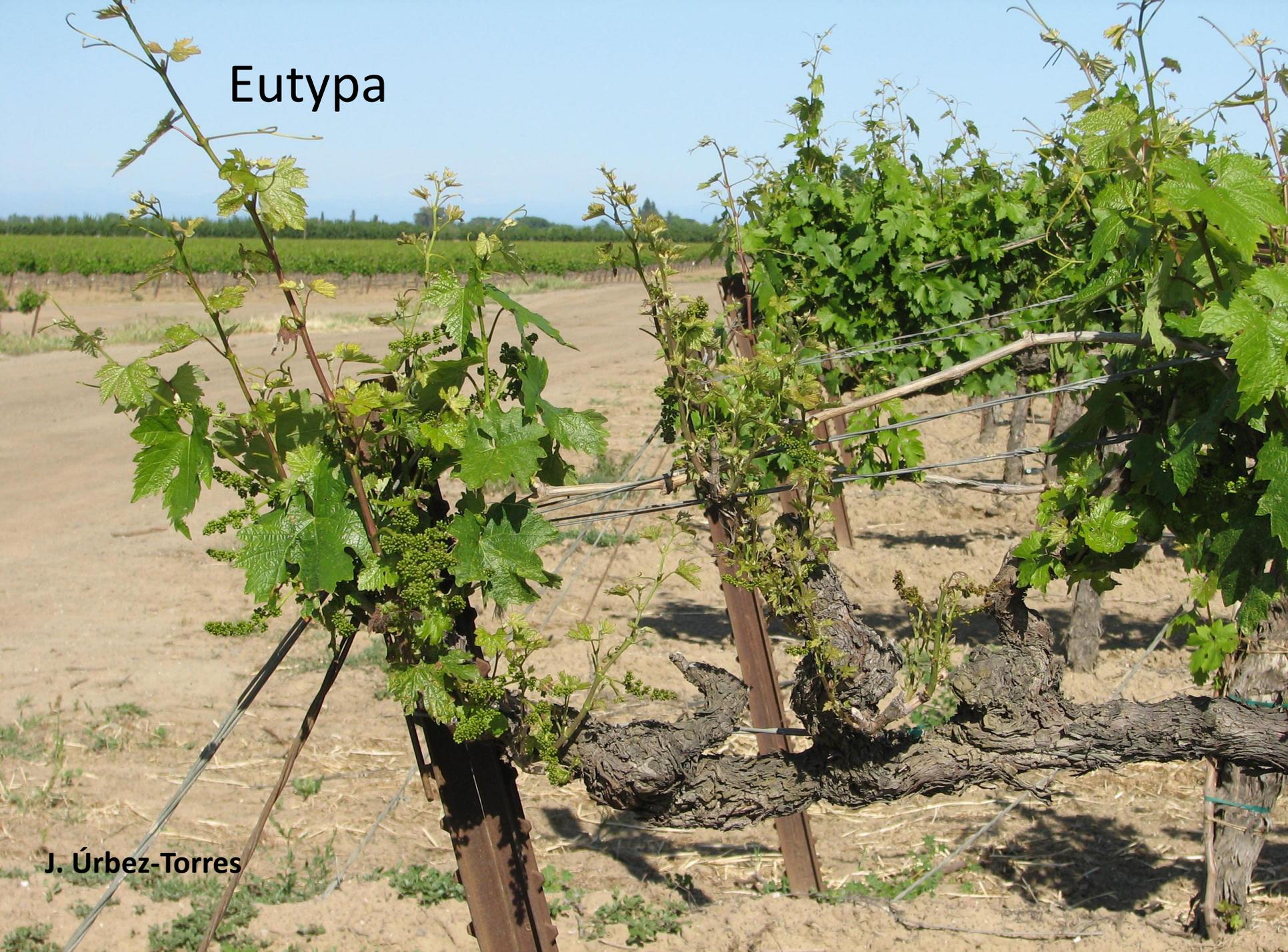
Reduced fruit yield

Reduced vine longevity

Increased management costs

Eutypa

J. Úrbez-Torres





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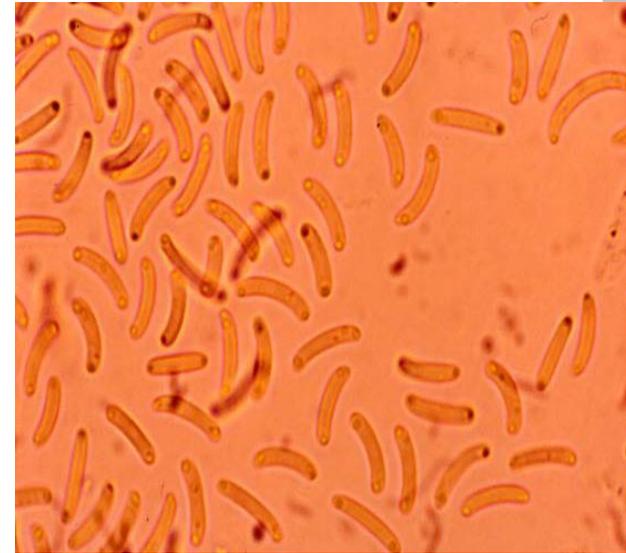




6 yrs later



Ascospores released



Wounds



3-4 yrs later

Eutypa lata
disease cycle in
California
(from W.D. Gubler,
et al., UC Davis)

Fungi associated with “Eutypa” canker in the US

Eutypa lata, *E. leptoplaca*

Cryptosphaeria pullmanensis

Cryptovalsa ampelina

Diatrype oregonensis, *D. stigma*. *D. whitemanensis*

Diatrypella verrucaeformis

Diatrypella sp.

Eutypella vitis, *Eutypella* spp.

Washington:

- ~ 20-50% yield loss for moderate disease
- ~ 60-95% yield loss for severe disease

California:

- 30-60% yield loss for moderate disease
- 80+% yield loss for severe disease

Fewer fruit clusters

Smaller clusters

Reduced vine longevity

California:

Bot/Eutypa canker is **#1** cause of
reduced vineyard longevity

\$260 million

Oregon:

???



Eutypa Management:

- Mark vines in spring for removal.
- Remove diseased wood 4 - 6 inches below the canker, and train a new, healthy shoot into position.
- Avoid large pruning cuts, avoid pruning during and before wet weather.
- When making large cuts during wet weather, leave a stub, prune later during dry weather.
- Remove and destroy all large trunk or cordon pieces from the vineyard.

Fungicides sprayed onto cuts within 24 hours of pruning, & second spray 2 weeks later.

- Mettle
- Rally 40 WSP
- Topsin M WSB. May also be applied as a paint to cut or pruned surfaces.

Oregon only (SLN OR-100003)

Other fungi associated with grapevine cankers in the US

Aspergillus niger, A. carbonarius

Diaporthe eres

Pestalotiopsis sp., *P. uvicola*

Phaeomoniella chlamydospora

Phomopsis fukushii, P. viticola

Toginina minima (Phaeoacremonium aleophilum)

Schyzophyllum commune

and on and on...

Teleomorph (perfect stage)
Anamorph (imperfect stage)