

Problem: Black Rot on Grapes



Host Plants: Grape

Description:

Black rot affects both leaves and fruit, although the most dramatic damage occurs on the berries. Look for developing berries that begin to turn dark purple or black. The infected berries eventually will shrivel but will tend to cling to the cluster. If you look carefully you will see the tiny black fruiting structures (pycnidia) dotting the surface of the shriveled berry.

Recommendations:

Black rot is difficult to control once the fruit rot phase has developed. Try to manage the vines (tie up drooping vines, remove leaves next to fruit clusters) such that there is good air movement. Routine fungicide applications are necessary to inhibit further infection. Start control measures when the new shoots begin to emerge from the vine. Continue to spray every 10 to 14 days through 5 weeks after bloom. Grapes become resistant to black rot after that point. During wet weather, don't stretch out the application interval to more than 10 days or so.

There are many products labeled for black rot. Commercial apple growers or other large-scale growers should consult the current Midwest Fruit Pest Management Guide at the following website: <https://store.extension.iastate.edu/product/14488>. In this guide, products currently listed as highly effective include Abound, Adamant, Bayleton, Ferbam, Flint, Inspire Super, Mancozeb, Mettle, Pristine, Quadris Top, Rally, Revus Top, Sovran, Tebuzol, Vintage and Ziram. Please refer to the full guide and read the product labels for information on timing, safety, and pre-harvest restrictions. The active ingredient in Rally (myclobutanil) is available in the homeowner products Immunox, F-Stop Lawn & Garden Fungicide and Fungi-Max, but at a different concentration.

References:

1. [Midwest Fruit Pest Management Guide](#), Midwest Fruit Workers Group, K-State Research & Extension pub S-145

Last Update: 2/14/2018

Brand names appearing in this publication are for product identification purposes only. No endorsement is intended, nor is criticism implied of similar products not mentioned.

“Knowledge for Life”

Kansas State University Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service