Trunk Renewal for Management of Trunk Diseases



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Funding:

American Vineyard Foundation



Chronic wood infections:

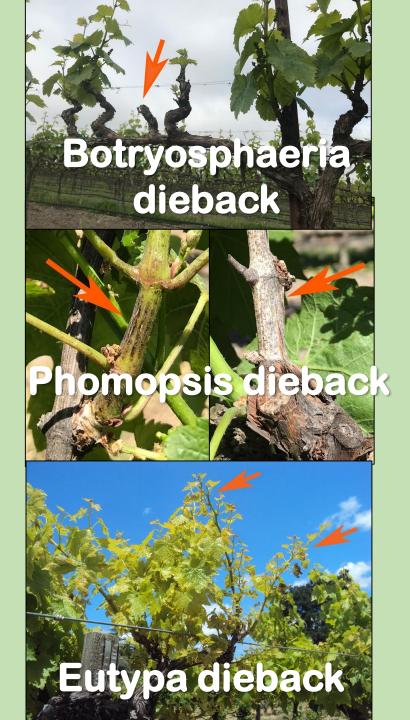
- Pathogens are wood-infecting fungi.
- Infections are localized near entry

point (wound).

• Discolored wood is not visible on bark

surface.

- Spores form on bark surface.
- Prevention is the best approach.



DIEBACK-TYPE TRUNK DISEASES:

- DEAD FRUITING POSITIONS
 - YIELD LOSS
 - DECLINE IN VINE VIGOR
- AS WOOD INFECTION DEVELOPS,
 LEAVES ARE ASYMPTOMATIC FOR
 MONTHS TO YEARS
- SYMPTOMS FIRST APPEAR IN YEARS 6
 TO 8



IMPACTS:

- **IMPROPER RIPENING**
- FRUIT SPOTS ('MEASLES')
- +/- DECLINE IN VINE VIGOR
- SYMPTOMS FIRST APPEAR IN YEARS 4 TO 6 (ALTHOUGH INFECTIONS HAPPEN YEARS BEFORE)



SCOUTING:

WHY?

COLLECT SAMPLES FOR
 DISEASE DIAGNOSIS
 DURING GROWING
 SEASON.

• SPRAY ONCE IN DORMANT SEASON.

• EFFECTS OF SPRAYS ARE SEEN YEARS LATER.



SCOUTING:

WHAT?

- LEAF SYMPTOMS
- SHOOT DIEBACK
- DEAD SPURS

WHEN?

- BUDBREAK TO BLOOM (DIEBACK-TYPE DISEASES)
- VERAISON TO HARVEST (ESCA)

ESCA – VERAISON TO HARVEST

SCORCHING

ELLOW

07/04/2012 SAUVIGNON BLANC VILLENEUVE D'ORNON, FRANCE

10/23/2018 CHARDONNAY HEALDSBURG, CA

08/23/2018

GRENACHE

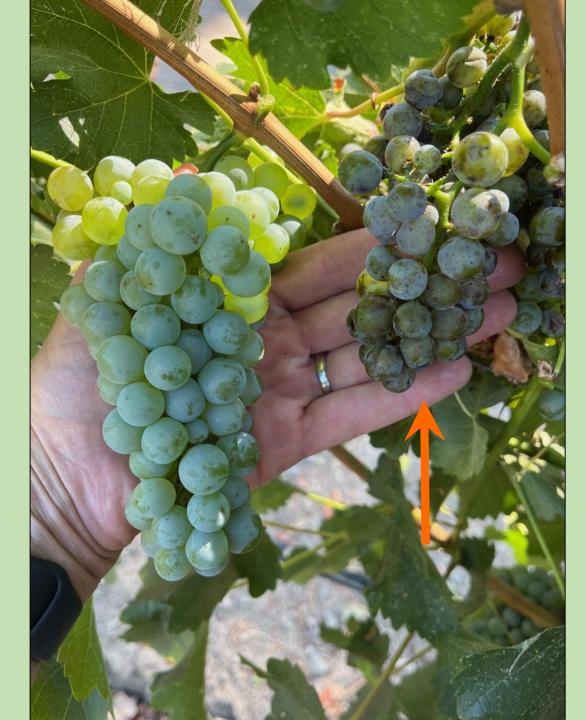
ALDERDALE, WA

ESCA – VERAISON TO HARVEST

Gracks

08/21/2022 SAUVIGNON BLANC KELSEYVILLE, CA

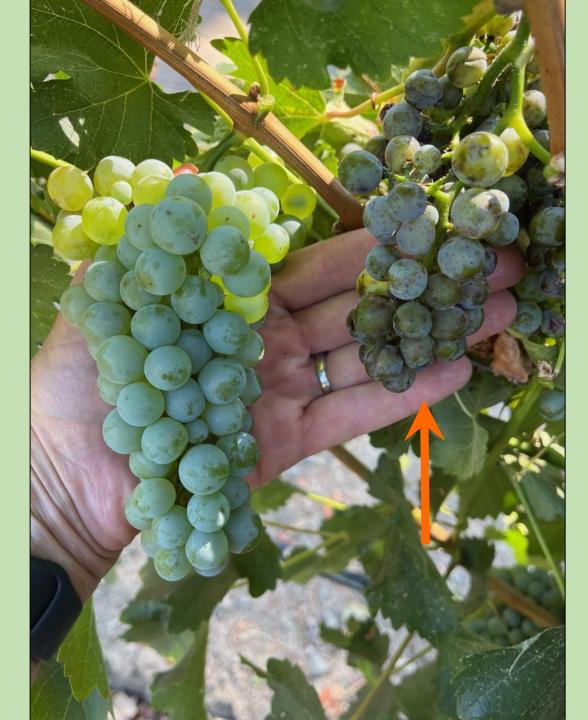
09/09/2022 SAUVIGNON BLANC KELSEYVILLE, CA



Grape metabolism is different

in symptomatic fruit:

- Higher concentrations of phenolic compounds (flavan-3-ols) catechin and epicatechin
- May be a defense response (phenylpropanoid pathway)
- Compounds may inhibit
 fungal enzyme activity



<u>Grape metabolism is different</u> <u>in symptomatic fruit:</u>

- Lower concentrations of
 monoterpenes and tannins
- Lower TSS
- Higher TA
- May be a delay in ripening



Chemical composition of healthy fruit on a symptomatic vine is similar to that of healthy fruit on a healthy vine.

Selective harvest may be an option to drop symptomatic fruit, but to retain healthy fruit.

ESCA - WOOD SYMPTOMS

DECAY

BLACK SPOTS (IN CROSS SECTION)

BLACK LINES (IN LONGITUDINAL SECTION)



07/24/2017 CABERNET-SAUVIGNON LODI, CA

EOMON **COMITIPORIA**

MIXED INFECTIONS

- Three different pathogens can cause Esca
- Found in various combinations
- Different pruning wounds are infected by different pathogens in different years

DISEASE SPREAD

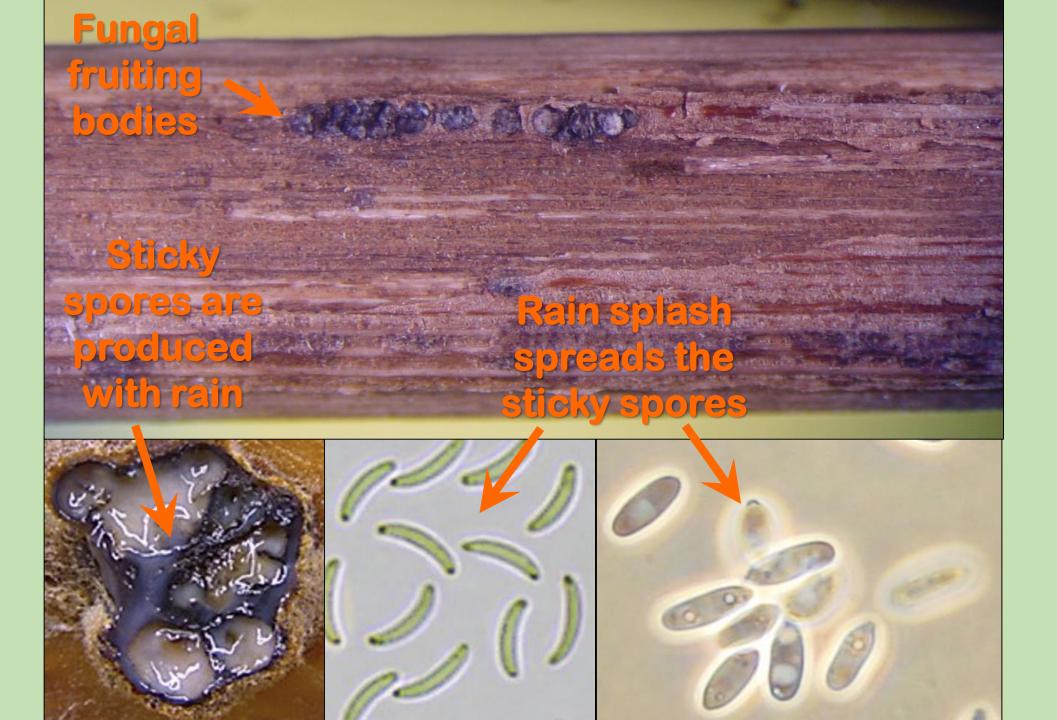
SPORES ARE PRODUCED WITH RAIN

- SPREAD BY RAIN OR WIND.
- ORIGINATE FROM GRAPEVINES AND/OR NURSERY

STOCK.

PRUNING-WOUND SUSCEPTIBILITY:

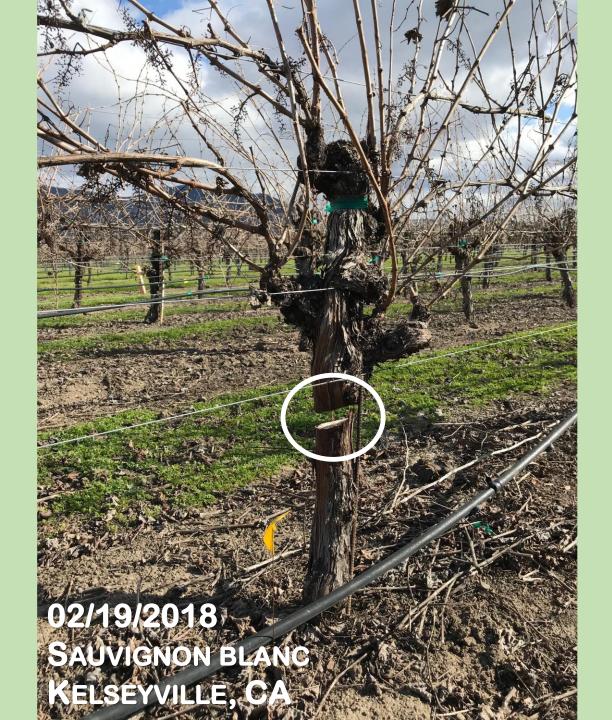
LASTS FOR WEEKS THROUGHOUT THE DORMANT
 SEASON





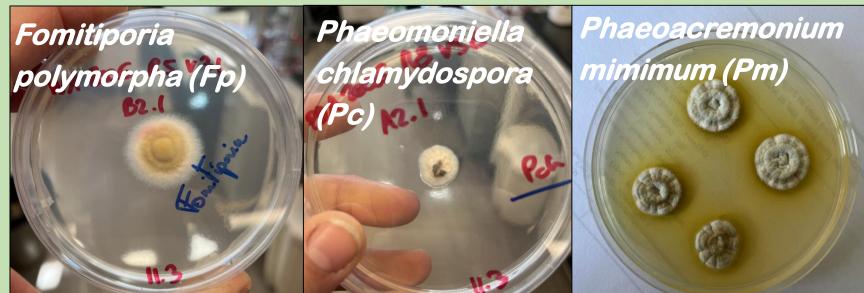
TRUNK RENEWAL

- Flag symptomatic vines in Summer 2017, when symptoms are visible (*n* = 97 vines)
- 'Decapitate' symptomatic vines in Winter 2018, after pruning
- Do this in <u>dry</u> weather & treat wound with fungicide



IS THE BASE OF THE TRUNK INFECTED?

- Presence/absence of wood symptoms:
 - Black spots
 - Rotted wood
- Culture attempts for Esca pathogens:
 - Fomitiporia polymorpha (Fp)
 - Phaeomoniella chlamydospora (Pc)
 - Phaeoacremonium minimum (Pm)





TRUNK RENEWAL

- Retrain a new canopy from presumably healthy wood at base of the trunk.
- Utilize fully developed root system to retrain canopy
- Cost effective, if done before year 15



TRUNK RENEWAL

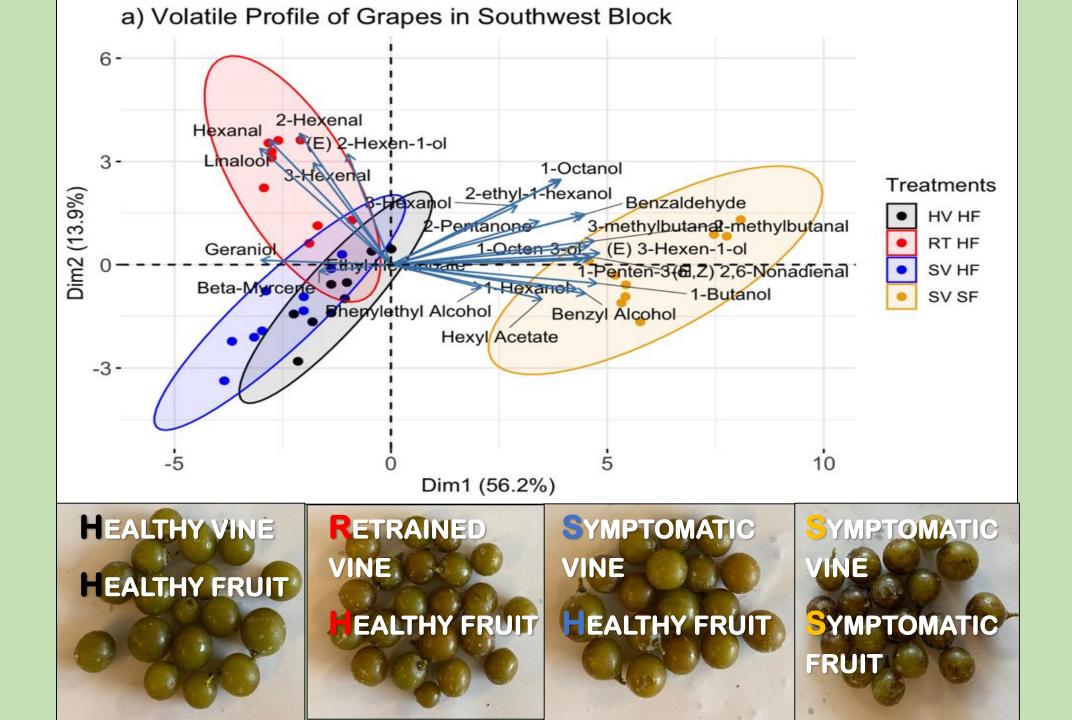
Fate of 97 retrained vines in 2022:

Healthy-retrained – 72

Replanted – 24

Symptomatic-retrained – 1







74% of vines had wood symptoms (black spots)

	# Vines with wood symptoms in 2018						# Vines without wood symptoms in 2018				
	Fungi detected					Fungi detected					
Vine status in 2022	Fp	Pc	Fp+Pc	Pm	No fungi	Fp	Pc	Fp+Pc	Pm	No fungi	Total vines
Healthy-retrained	5	7	2	0	43	3	0	2	1	9	72
Replanted	1	0	3	0	11	0	0	1	0	8	24
Symptomatic- retrained	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

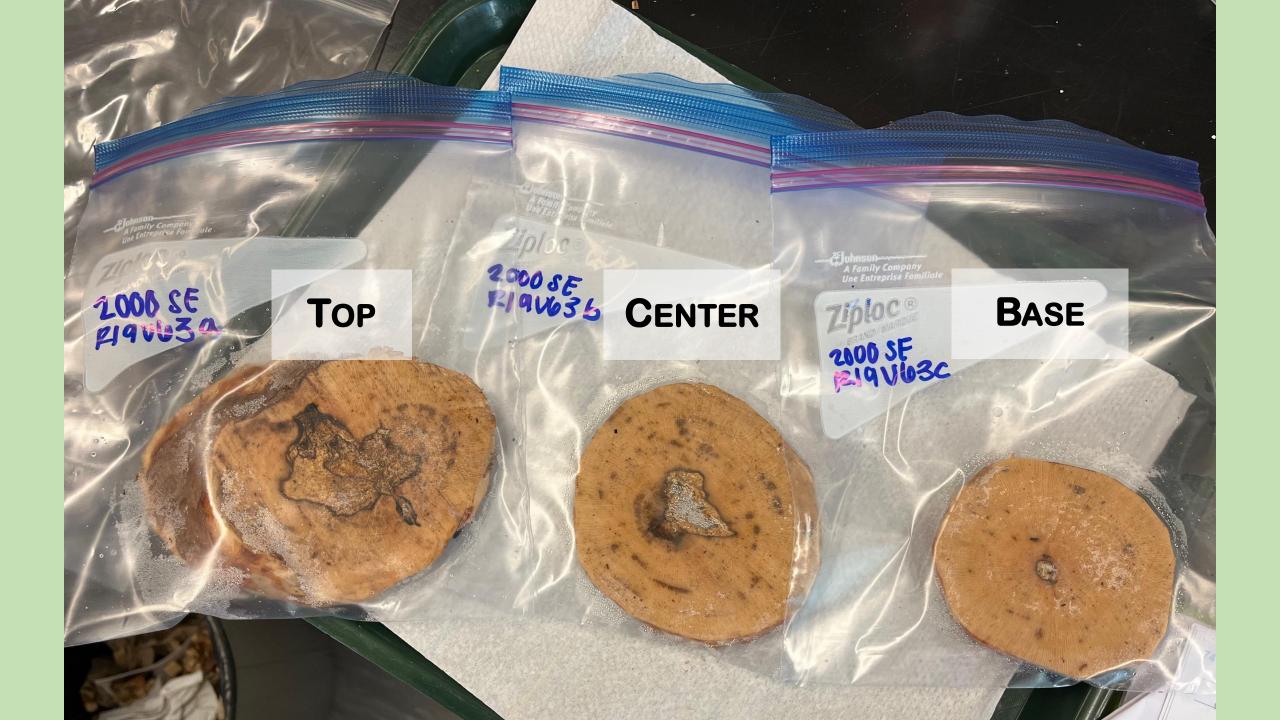
Esca pathogens cultured from 26% of vines											
			with w oms in 2		25%	# Vines without wood 28% symptoms in 2018)
	Fur	ngi c	detected	I I		Fungi detected					
Vine status in 2022	Fp	Рс	Fp+Pc	Pm	No fungi	Fp	Рс	Fp+Pc	Pm	No fungi	Total vines
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Symptomatic- retrained	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

No Esca pathogens cultured from 74% of vines:

-Some false negatives

-Symptoms not an indication of pathogens

							# Vines without wood symptoms in 2018					
	Fur	ngi d	detected		Fungi detected							
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New DNA-based method (qPCR) is more sensitive

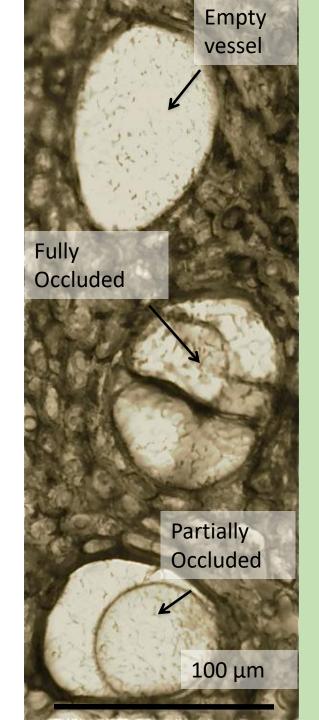
		DNA-based de	etection (qPCR)	Culture-based detection			
Vine	Trunk location	Рс	Pm	Pc	Pm		
15	Top	1	0	1	0		
	Center	1	0	0	0		
	Base	1	0	0	0		
53	Top	1	0	1	0		
	Center	1	0	0	0		
	Base	1	0	1	0		
63	Top	1	0	0	0		
	Center	0	0	0	0		
	Base	0	0	0	0		
80	Top	1	1	1	0		
	Center	1	0	0	0		
	Base	1	0	0	0		

New DNA-based method (qPCR) is more sensitive

		DNA-based d	etection (qPCR)) Culture-ba	sed detectio	n
Vine	Trunk location	Pc	Pm	Pc	Pm	
15	Top Center Base	1 1 1	0 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 0	
53	Top Center Base	1 1 1	0 0 0	1 0 1	0 0 0	
63	Top Center Base	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
80	Top Center Base	1 1 1	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 0	



Cross-section through woody stem of inoculated plant, in the greenhouse

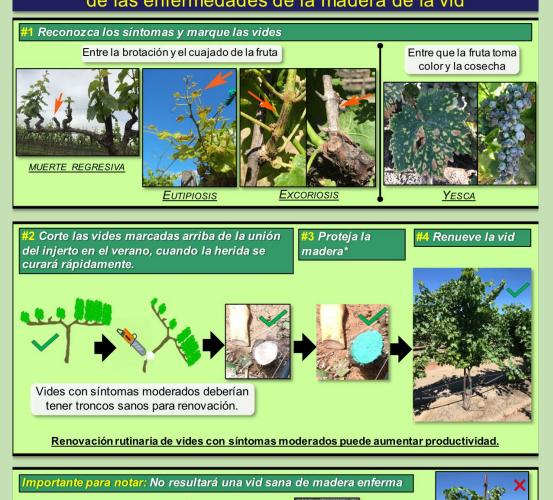


No fungi might actually mean YES fungi.

Healthy-retrained vines may have been retrained from an infected trunk.

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Renovación del tronco para el manejo de las enfermedades de la madera de la vid



Autores: Kendra Baumgartner and Phillip Fujiyoshi (USDA-Agricultural Research Service, Davis, CA), Renaud Travadon and Alejandro Hernandez (Dept. of Plant Pathology, University of California, Davis) * Productos recomendados en las directrices de UC IPM

No espere hasta que los síntomas sean graves.

Vides con síntomas graves pueden tener troncos enfermos que no merecen ser renovados.

X

