

# Common Insects in Lake Erie Vineyards

## Grape Berry Moth (GBM) *Paralobesia viteana*



Photo: J. Ogrodnik

- The most serious pest of Eastern grape growing regions
- Larvae feeds on flower clusters and berries
- Can cause substantial economic loss
- For GBM management, scout to determine if there is a pest problem
- Follow the NEWA guidelines for spraying

## Leafhoppers on Grapes *Erythroneura*



Cornell Ext.

- There are several species of leafhoppers that feed on grape foliage.
- Leafhoppers overwinter as adults then migrate into vineyards to feed when leaves emerge.
- Heavy feeding causes yellowing and browning of tissue while severe injury can result in premature defoliation

## Grape Rootworm *Fidia viticida*



Cornell Ext.

- Adults feed on grape leaves and can also feed on immature grapes
- For the first months the immature larvae will feed on grapevine roots
- Larvae cause the most damage which can result in loss of vigor
- Control methods are most effective on adults

## Rose Chafer *Macrodactylus subspinosus*



Photo:MSU extension

- Emergence of adult beetles typically coincides with bloom of grapevines.
- The beetle's ability to skeletonize leaves until only the midribs are left, and consume the young tender clusters, makes it an economically-significant pest of grape.
- Average of two rose chafers per vine as a working action threshold for initiating a control program

## Grape Phylloxera *Daktulosphaira vitifoliae*



Joe Boggs, OSU Extension©

- Leaf galls caused by Phylloxera are unsightly but cause little damage
- Infestation of the roots can be difficult to control and can lead to severe root pruning and decline of vines
- Severe infestations can cause defoliation and reduce shoot growth
- The insects are small, with or without wings, and aphid-like