

## Vineyard Survey Summary

A total of 14 vineyards completed the survey. Almost 2/3 (9 out of 14) of vineyards currently use weather data as a tool for forecasting treatment. The highest ranked tool (64.3%) for treatment application was crop development, but a slight majority, 57.1% (8/14), uses thresholds to determine the application of a pesticide. Almost half (42.9%) of vineyards are adjacent to some form of agriculture, but the vast majority (12/14) are adjacent to wooded areas. Vine ages are highly variable (0 to 31 years), with half the vineyard over 20 years old. More than 75% (11/14) of grape varieties grown are for white wines, and the three vineyards growing red grapes do not use hybrids. Only one vineyard actually irrigates its crop. The average acreage is 20 (minimum 1, maximum 60), and the average yield is 30.75 tonnes (minimum 1, maximum 150). The vast majority (85.7%) of vineyards are full-time operations.

When asked the most limiting factor for yield, the answers were highly variable (nine different factors). The most common one was climate (3/14). The second most important factor was also highly variable (9), the most common being birds (3/14). Interestingly, birds came in second place (2/14) as the most important factor. The greatest biological threats to grapes were mildew (35.7%) and birds (21.4%). Mildew did not appear in the list of “most important factor”, and only once in the “second most important factor”. Inspection for insect varied greatly among vineyards (from every day to no scouting), and 50% of vineyards have observed insect activity on their grapes. There is no correlation between scouting activity and observation. The pest observed were: phylloxera (3/7), Asian lady bug (3/7), Erineum and European red mites (1/7) and ants (1/7). 57.1% of the infestation required control measures, from mechanical (fine mesh to catch insects) to chemical insecticide.

All vineyards were aware of the pheromone traps techniques, but they were used only in three vineyards: one as a study by Agriculture Canada, one for blueberry maggot and one for grape berry moth. Only 1/14 vineyards was not aware of biological control strategies, such as introduction of predators or parasitoid. Field monitoring is the method of choice (11/14) to assess insect infestation, and two vineyards actually do not monitor at all.

Pesticide used varied greatly, the most common were sulphur (21.4%) and “round up” equivalent (14.3%). A large variety of fungicide is also used.











































