| Time of Year | Pest | Scouting Comment Scott Scouting Comment Scott Scouting Comment Scott Scouting Comment Scott Scouting Comment |
|--------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Delayed Dormancy | Cutworm | Look for damage; insects will not always be visible |
| | Trunk Diseases | Weak canopy growth, dead arms and spurs, dark coloration of exposed wood, sometimes in a wedge shape |
| | Weeds | Understand the weeds you have in your vineyard |
| Budbreak | Cutworms | Look for damage; insects will not always be visible |
| | Crown Gall | Scout in low-lying areas that tend to freeze, often low on the trunk. Galls will be light in color as they are actively growing, later turning brown |
| | Powdery Mildew | Flag shoots (infected buds produce shoots covered in mildew) |
| | Trunk Diseases | Weak canopy growth, dead arms and spurs, dark coloration of exposed wood, sometimes in a wedge shape |
| | | |
| Rapid Shoot Growth | Crown Gall | Scout in low-lying areas that tend to freeze, often low on the trunk. Galls will be light in color as they are actively growing, later turning brown |
| | Leafhoppers | Look for damage (white/yellow spotting or stipling), clear, bean-shaped eggs on undersides of leaf; insects will not always be visible |
| | Phylloxera (insects) | Insects active; dig near vines that have a history of low vigor |
| | Pierce's Disease | Look for burnt leaf margins and "matchstick" petioles that remain on the vine after leaf has fallen off. Cane browning does not appear uniformly. |
| | Powdery Mildew | Chlorotic spots that later become silvery white patches on leaves, fruit. Severe infections will show up later as brown/black scarring on canes |
| | Sharpshooters | Use sticky traps |
| | Thrips | Feeding on ealry shoot growth will curl, stunt, and turn black |
| | Weeds | Understand the weeds you have in your vineyard |
| | Western Grape Leaf Skele | "Skeletonized leaves", barrel-shaped eggs laid on lower leaves. If eggs are scattered on leaf/not laid in neat rows, they may be infected with Granulosis virus. |
| | Western Grape Leaf Skel | "Skeletonized leaves", barrel-shaped eggs laid on lower leaves. If eggs are scattered on leaf/not laid in neat rows, they may be infected with Granulosis |
| Plaam to Varaisan | Crown Call | Societ in low being groups that tond to from a lotten low on the trunk. Calle will be light in color as they are actively growing, later turning brown |

| Bloom to Veraison | Crown Gall | Scout in low-lying areas that tend to freeze, often low on the trunk. Galls will be light in color as they are actively growing, later turning brown |
|-------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | Leafhoppers | Look for damage (white/yellow spotting or stipling), clear, bean-shaped eggs on undersides of leaf; insects will not always be visible |
| | Pierce's Disease | Look for burnt leaf margins and "matchstick" petioles that remain on the vine after leaf has fallen off. Cane browning does not appear uniformly. |
| | Powdery Mildew | Chlorotic spots that later become silvery white patches on leaves, fruit. Severe infections will show up later as brown/black scarring on canes |
| | Sharpshooters | Use sticky traps |
| | Thrips | Fruit can be marred by scaring and "halo-spotting" where eggs were laid |
| | Weeds | Understand the weeds you have in your vineyard |
| | Western Grape Leaf Skel | "Skeletonized leaves", barrel-shaped eggs laid on lower leaves. If eggs are scattered on leaf/not laid in neat rows, they may be infected with Granulosis virus. |

| Veraison | Botrytis Bunch Rot | Less common than sour rot in AZ. Look for grey, fuzzy mold |
|--|----------------------|--|
| | Crown Gall | Scout in low-lying areas that tend to freeze, often low on the trunk. Galls will be light in color as they are actively growing, later turning brown |
| | Fruit flies | Closely associated with sour rotten fruit |
| | Leafhoppers | Look for damage (white/yellow spotting or stipling), clear, bean-shaped eggs on undersides of leaf; insects will not always be visible |
| | Phlloxera (symptoms) | Pockets of weak, stunted vines in a circular pattern throughout the vineyard |
| | Pierce's Disease | Look for burnt leaf margins and "matchstick" petioles that remain on the vine after leaf has fallen off. Cane browning does not appear uniformly. |
| | Sharpshooters | Use sticky traps |
| | Sour Rot | Vinegar or sometimes nail polish smell, berries oozing fermented juice |
| | Virus Symptoms | Intervenal to blotchy redenning in red varieties, chlorotic patterns in white. Rolled leaves may be present |
| | Weeds | Understand the weeds you have in your vineyard |
| Western Grape Leaf Skelı "Skeletonized leaves", barrel-shaped eggs laid on lower leaves. If eggs are scattered on leaf/not laid in neat rows, they may be infected w | | elt "Skeletonized leaves", barrel-shaped eggs laid on lower leaves. If eggs are scattered on leaf/not laid in neat rows, they may be infected with Granulosis virus. |

| Harvest | Botrytis Bunch Rot | Less common than sour rot in AZ. Look for grey, fuzzy mold |
|---------|----------------------|--|
| | Crown Gall | Scout in low-lying areas that tend to freeze, often low on the trunk. Galls will be light in color as they are actively growing, later turning brown |
| | Fruit flies | Closely associated with sour rotten fruit |
| | Phylloxera (insects) | Pockets of weak, stunted vines in a circular pattern throughout the vineyard |
| | Pierce's Disease | Look for burnt leaf margins and "matchstick" petioles that remain on the vine after leaf has fallen off. Cane browning does not appear uniformly. |
| | Sharpshooters | Use sticky traps |
| | Sour Rot | Vinegar or sometimes nail polish smell, berries oozing fermented juice |

| | Virus Symptoms Weeds | Intervenal to blotchy redenning in red varieties, chlorotic patterns in white. Rolled leaves may be present Understand the weeds you have in your vineyard |
|--------------|-------------------------|---|
| Post Harvest | Crown Gall | Scout in low-lying areas that tend to freeze, often low on the trunk. Galls will be light in color as they are actively growing, later turning brown |
| | Phylloxera (insects) | Insects are active |
| | Pierce's Disease | Look for burnt leaf margins and "matchstick" petioles that remain on the vine after leaf has fallen off. Cane browning does not appear uniformly. |
| | Sharpshooters | Use sticky traps |
| | Virus Symptoms | Intervenal to blotchy redenning in red varieties, chlorotic patterns in white. Rolled leaves may be present |
| | Weeds | Understand the weeds you have in your vineyard |
| Dormancy | Crown Gall | Scout in low-lying areas that tend to freeze, often low on the trunk. Galls will be light in color as they are actively growing, later turning brown |
| | Weeds | Understand the weeds you have in your vineyard |