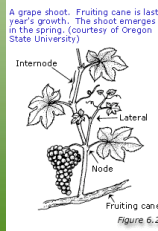
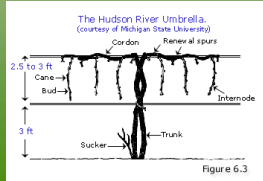


Grapes

General Information

Morphology

- Woody Perennial vine



Grapes: Major Types

Wine

- Vinifera (least hardy)
- French/American Hybrids (Intermediate)
- American Labrusca (most hardy)

Table/Juice

- Seeded or Seedless

Highly dependent on climate



Seedless Table Grapes for Cold Climates

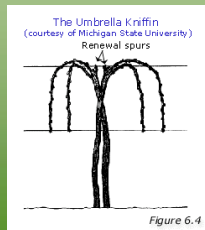
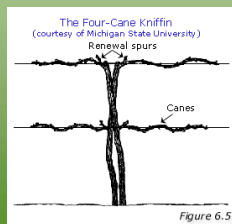


Pruning

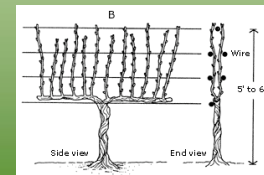
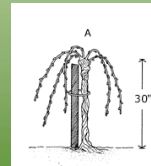
- Grapes bear fruit on 1-year-old wood.
- The trellis structure should be filled, but not overgrown.
- Mature grapevines produce more wood than they can support.
- 90 % of the new growth of a mature grapevine is removed during pruning.



Trellising

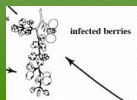


Trellising



Insect Pests and Diseases

- European red mites
- Grape berry moth
- Grape phylloxera
- Japanese beetles
- Black Rot



Insect Pests and Diseases

- Use Phylloxera resistant varieties and rootstocks
- Prune to keep the vines vigorous
- Prune off & dispose of all dead, diseased, & broken parts
- Rake soil clean under vines and remove old and shriveled fruit from the vine before spring growth starts.
- Identify insects and diseases accurately.
- Spray when necessary.



Currants and Gooseberries

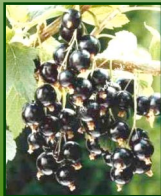


Types of Ribes -

Gooseberries	<i>Ribes uva-crispa</i>
Red/White Currants	<i>R. rubrum, R. sativum</i>
Black Currants	<i>R. nigrum</i>
Josta Berries	<i>R. nidigrolaria</i>

Site and Soil Requirements -

Soil pH	<u>5.5 - 6.5</u>
Soil Type	<u>sandy loam</u>
SOM	<u>> 5%</u>
Sun	<u>full sun preferred, can tolerate some shade</u>



Currants and Gooseberries



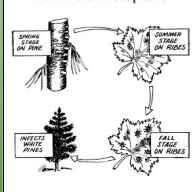
Landscape Value:

- Some varieties w/ showy flowers
- 'Consort' black currant has unique summer and fall foliage
- Fruit highly flavored, nutritional and can be showy
- Can be incorporated into mixed landscape plantings
- Can be planted as a separate patch



Currants and Gooseberries

How Blister Rust Spreads



White Pine Blister Rust

- Introduced into US in 1890's (12,000 acres of commercial currants)
- Federal Quarantine and Eradication Program - 1920's
- Quarantine Lifted in 1960's



Currants and Gooseberries



STATE-BY-STATE REGULATIONS GOVERN PLANTING RIBES SPP. (alternate host of White Pine Blister Rust)

- Massachusetts prohibits black currants statewide, allows red currants and gooseberries in many locations
- Connecticut allows all *Ribes*
- Vermont allows all *Ribes*
- New York restricts some *Ribes* in some locations; allows all in most of the state
- New Hampshire restricts some *Ribes* in some locations



Currants and Gooseberries

Varieties –

- Gooseberries can fall in one of two categories: Dessert (fresh eating) or Culinary (processing).
- Most red/white currants are best used in processing, but some can be eaten fresh.
- Black currants are almost always used only in processing for jams, jellies, and juices.



Pruning

The objectives are:

- 1) to give the plant the shape of an open bush;
- 2) to achieve and maintain equal proportions of three-, two-, and one-year-old stems; and
- 3) to distribute the fruiting wood and the year's shoots equally around the bush.

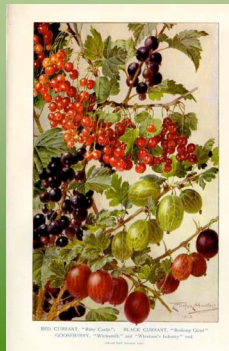


Suggestions for Controlling Insect and Disease Problems

- To control mildew, plant only mildew resistant varieties
- To control white pine blister rust; use resistant varieties such as Consort.
- Plant on a well-drained site
- In March, prune off and dispose of winter injuries—old, nonproductive canes and dry, dead wood.
- To prevent leaf spots, rake the ground clean around each plant in early spring.
- To prevent winter injury, do not overfertilize.
- Remove insects by pruning when practical or by hand.
- Spray when necessary.



Any Questions?



Thank You!



*Sonia Schloemann
UMass Extension Small Fruit Specialist*

