Midwest Grape
Production Decisions
During a Drought Year

- **Bud break**: Plant new grapevines.
- **March**: Begin to spray fungicides & control weeds.
- **April**: Young plants are most sensitive to dry weather. 
  - **May**: Dry weather decreases severity of fungal disease.
  - **June**: During drought plants may need more support. Prune clusters.

- **February**: Drought can weaken trunks & cases & increase susceptibility to disease.
  - **March**: Drought stress is increasing winter injury.
  - **April**: Start spraying fungicides.

- **January**: Young plants are most sensitive to dry weather.
- **June**: Begin spraying fungicides.
  - **July**: Continue to spray fungicides.
  - **August**: Drought stress is increasing winter injury.
  - **September**: Heat & precipitation affect yield. Fall to recede rate.
  - **October**: Insect damage is increasing. 
  - **November**: Prune clusters.
  - **December**: Begin spraying fungicides.

**Outcome Observed**
- **Root death.**
- **Soil health.**
- **Profitability.**
- **Disease.**
- **Yield.**

**Drought Concerns**
- **Death of young plants.**
- **Insect damage.**
- **Root death.**
- **Yield.**

**Management Decisions**
- **Mulch plants.**
- **Weed control.**
  - Plant cover crops. Irrigation as needed.
  - Begin spraying fungicides.

**Crop Phenology**
- **Fruit buds for next year’s crop are developing.**
- **Berry ripening.**
- **Harvest.**

**Flower formation & fruit set**
- **Proficiency.**
- **Root death.**
- **Soil health.**
- **Profitability.**
- **Disease.**
- **Yield.**