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Phenoxy herbicide (2,4-D) injury

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Grapevines are injured by 2,4-D and related phenoxy compunds at concentrations in parts per billion. Herbicide applications that drift from field crops such as corn and wheat are the most common sources. Aerial applications to field crops have injured grapevines several miles from the point of application. More often, ground application in an adjacent field or the use of so-called "weed and feed" products for lawn care adjacent to a vineyard are the sources of injury. Young leaves at the tips of shoots become smaller than usual. They are irregularly shaped, often fan-shaped, and crystalline in texture.

Pictured at right, a normal leaf (right) and a 2,4-D-injured Concord grape leaf (left) showing the difference in size and the fanlike shape that occurs.

2,4-D injury.

Dicamba drift injury can resemble virus or Eutypa symptoms.

Additional information

- Search MSU Extension News for Agriculture site
- Search MSU *Fruit CAT Alert* newsletter for articles.
- MSU Diagnostic Services

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