Upcoming Event Dates to put on your calendar:
Please note the deadline for registration for each event.

**July 23, 2014 - COFFEE POT MEETING:**
10:00am- Fred Luke Barn Location, 1501 Cemetery Rd. North East PA 16428
*Full Coffee Pot schedule is also included in this Crop Update*

**July 22, 2014 - Enology Research & Extension Planning Meeting**
10:00am-3:00pm at CLEREL, 6592 West Main Rd. Portland, NY 14769
*Please RSVP by Friday, July 18th to kjr45@cornell.edu or 716-792-2800 ext 201-Lunch will be provided.

**July 23, 2014 - Horticulture Society Chicken BBQ**
4:00pm at Gravel Pit Park, 10300 W. Main Rd. North East PA, 16428

**August 20, 2014 - Thompson Ag Pig Roast**
3:00-5:00pm, Hanover NY

Information and registration forms for all of the listed events are available in this update.
Registration is also available on-line for most programs at our web-site: lergrp.cce.cornell.edu

*Building Strong and Vibrant New York Communities*

*Diversity and Inclusion are a part of Cornell University's heritage. We are a recognized employer and educator valuing AA/EEO, Protected Veterans, and Individuals with Disabilities.*
Late Season Niagara and Grape Berry Moth

Over a period of three years, a late season Niagara trial was conducted at the North East lab to evaluate the difference of insect and disease pressure on late harvest Niagara for National Grape Cooperative. While the trial is complete, in each of those three years there was an “extra” generation of grape berry moth. As a result, in those three years, grape berry moth was the primary source of economic damage.

Secondary rots were more established at higher brix levels. Also, early season Niagara harvest once missed damage from the fourth generation. In sites with moderate grape berry moth pressure, traditional materials were wholly inadequate for minimizing economic loss. More expensive spray programs that included materials similar to Belt and Leverage 360 were expenses easily justified by a decrease in damage and fruit loss. Even what was considered a “Cadillac” spray program may have been inadequate.

When comparing fruit loss to early harvest Niagara, there was the potential to save enough crop to apply a third berry moth spray. Especially when using inexpensive contact sprays, it is theorized that an attempt to target a generation with two spray applications may be the most effective way to combat damage. A tight spray program around the middle of July or August, with two sprays targeting the second or third generation do not mesh well with fungicide programs. I’ve included the cost of an additional spray application when considering this type of a program.

Given the lower likelihood of a 4th generation, it would be harder to justify the cost of three insecticide applications for the 2nd and 3rd generations if pressure was merely moderate. The cost of insecticides for grape berry moth ranged from $3 - $36 per acre. If scouting damage-exceeded thresholds, I would not hesitate to attempt to find the best material possible for any Niagara that might be harvested late season. The savings easily justify the expense of any material up to and beyond $36 if it does a better job than a lower priced material.

The best option is to produce a balanced crop on Niagara by maintaining crop size and reaching at least 12 brix for early harvest wherever grape berry moth is an issue. In many sites it will still require an application of expensive materials, at least once, to keep the risk of load rejection or economic loss minimal. In general, the timing on a GBM spray is quickly coming to a close. Though the rest of the week may represent an opportunity to target this second generation a second time if you feel your marketing agreement, scouting results, and site pressure warrant such an application. From an economic perspective, we know that it would likely have been warranted at the North East Lab in 2011 and 2013.
Crop Estimation

For most of the ‘Grape Belt’ 30 days after bloom (DAB) occurred this week (July 14\textsuperscript{th}-18\textsuperscript{th}) making this week a great time to do crop estimations. I’ve received a few questions on crop estimation and wanted to break down the process.

1. Clean pick (harvester or by hand) 1/100 of an acre. Length of sampled area is determined by row spacing.

Length of rope cut to row spacing (Ex. Row spacing at 9” this rope is 48.4”)

2. Weigh 1/100 acre sample (Ex. Sampled weighed 68.5 lbs)

3. Use Dr. Bates: Crop Estimation and Thinning Table (Ex. Sample weighed 68.5 lbs 30 days after bloom estimation table show 6.85 tons/acre at final berry weight)

Crop estimating at 30 DAB for ‘Concords’ are common for most growers. When the berries are at 50\% of the final berry weight (like the example shown above) all you needed to do for final estimation was shift the decimal point over one place. However, the estimation table will work throughout the season. One thing to keep in mind when using the chart is to double check you are using time of season (DAB) in the shaded area to match up the column below. Growers that have already done their estimations reported some higher than expected numbers. As Dr. Bates pointed out in his article, the predicted range of the 9-site study is from 5 to 15 tons. With the high estimations some growers are out thinning for a second year in a row.
### Crop Estimation and Thinning Table

**Row Spacing** determines the length of 1/100th of an acre. To find the number of square feet per acre, divide by your row spacing and then divide by 100.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Row Spacing (ft)</th>
<th>Square Feet per Acre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>43,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>45,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>48,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>51,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>54,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>58,100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example:**

A grower with 9 foot row spacing and clean picks 48.4 feet at 25 days after bloom. The fruit weighs 80 pounds and the grower estimates that the berries are between 35% and 40% of final berry weight. According to the table, the crop estimate is between 10.0 and 11.4 tons per acre.

**Calculation**

\[
\text{Pounds of Fruit Removed in 1/100th of an Acre} = \frac{\text{Row Spacing} \times \text{Time of Season}}{100}
\]

**Note:**

The relationship between time of season and % final berry weight is based on an average year. Year to year variability in weather-related berry growth adds error to this table. Information on current year growth can be obtained from the Fredonia Vineyard Lab. It is strongly suggested that individual growers start collecting their own data.

---

**Table**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of Final Berry Weight</th>
<th>Time of Season</th>
<th>Pounds of Fruit Removed in 1/100th of an Acre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55%</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65%</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Disclaimer:**

This table gives the relationship between time of season and % final berry weight on an average year. Year to year variability in weather-related berry growth adds error to this table. Information on current year growth can be obtained from the Fredonia Vineyard Lab.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>High (F)</th>
<th>Low (F)</th>
<th>Precip Past 7 days (in)</th>
<th>Jul. Total</th>
<th>Apr GDD</th>
<th>Total Apr GDD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North East Lab, PA</td>
<td>7/16/14</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>2.67</td>
<td>1175</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harborcreek, PA</td>
<td>7/16/14</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>2.28</td>
<td>1223</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North East Escarpment</td>
<td>7/16/14</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>2.78</td>
<td>1189</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ripley</td>
<td>7/16/14</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>2.13</td>
<td>1214</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland Route 5</td>
<td>7/16/14</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>2.20</td>
<td>1169</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland CLEREL</td>
<td>7/16/14</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.98</td>
<td>1160</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland Escarpment</td>
<td>7/16/14</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>2.70</td>
<td>1194</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunkirk</td>
<td>7/16/14</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>2.30</td>
<td>1122</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver Creek</td>
<td>7/16/14</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>2.62</td>
<td>~1100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheridan</td>
<td>7/16/14</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Versailles</td>
<td>7/16/14</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1123</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appleton</td>
<td>7/16/14</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>1.22</td>
<td>2.94</td>
<td>964</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>7/16/14</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>2.94</td>
<td>1104</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appleton South</td>
<td>7/16/14</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>2.63</td>
<td>1059</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: All Weather data reported as of 7/9/2014. NA=Sensor Malfunction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE/YEAR</th>
<th>HIGH</th>
<th>LOW</th>
<th>DAILY PRECIP</th>
<th>GDDs</th>
<th>TOTAL APRIL GDDs</th>
<th>TOTAL JAN GDDs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Week of 7/2/2014</td>
<td>81.9</td>
<td>69.10</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>178.5</td>
<td>1021.5</td>
<td>1021.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week of 7/9/2014</td>
<td>75.1</td>
<td>62.70</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>132.5</td>
<td>1154</td>
<td>1154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week of 7/16/2014</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>62.90</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>1290</td>
<td>1290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average(from 1964)</td>
<td>80.6</td>
<td>62.00</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>1201</td>
<td>1226</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

July Precip- Wk 1= .39" Wk 2= 1.92" Wk 3= .28" Wk 4= Wk 5= Total Precip:April = 3.66" May = 5.5" June = 5.05"
NEWA Update for Lake Erie Region

It appears that the temperature/relative humidity sensor for the Sheridan logger is malfunctioning (giving readings in the 100° F range). I have asked that this unit be blocked from NEWA (http://newa.cornell.edu) until a new temperature sensor can be installed. This malfunction has also affected Silver Creek as Sheridan is its “sister station”. What this means is, whenever there is a disruption in data from the unit to the receiver, the missing data is pulled from a nearby sister station to fill in the blanks. There have been a number of occurrences of missing data for Silver Creek where NEWA has filled in the blanks using the bad data from Sheridan. For these reasons, neither Silver Creek nor Sheridan is listed in the table below for the grape berry moth model. I hope to have the problem rectified in the near future.

Grape Berry Moth Model on NEWA

Scouting in area vineyards has shown that there is plenty of grape berry moth damage in the traditional areas where you would expect to see damage (along wooded edges, drainage ditches, and pretty much anywhere leaf litter and the GBM pupae will accumulate in the fall) and in vineyards where insecticide programs for grape berry moth have either been non-existent or ineffective due to poor insecticide choices, mistiming of applications or both. In contrast, I have seen vineyards with limited GBM damage due to proper scouting over the years followed by properly timed applications using a number of different insecticide modes of action.

This disparity in amounts of damage points out the importance of using the Grape Berry Moth Risk Assessment protocol, http://nysipm.cornell.edu/publications/grapeman/files/risk.pdf, to develop a risk category for each of your vineyard scoutings. I would suggest using the GBM DD model on NEWA to time scouting and spray applications for all vineyard blocks in your operation. Because this model is still relatively new, I would suggest collecting as much information as possible through scouting during the suggested time frame. For example, in the vineyards located near Ripley, North East Escarpment and Harborcreek, the time for applying an insecticide for the second generation of grape berry moth is well over. The Pest Management text suggests that you now prepare to scout all vineyard blocks when DD accumulation reaches 1470 to 1620 DD, a range of 150 DD or a span of approximately 6 days if the highs are in the lower 80’s and the lows in the mid 60’s. Try scouting near 1470 as well as 1620 to see what differences you find. This could be very beneficial in fine tuning how you use the model. Again, the model is only as good as the information you have when you are trying to use it, from when wild grape bloom occurred to whether you have enough damage to reach the threshold for treatment using the model.

According to the data from the grape berry moth model on NEWA, Niagara County appears to be the only area where there is still a good opportunity to use an insecticide which needs to be ingested (these insecticides should be targeted close to 810 DD). Materials that work through contact can still be applied in many of the remaining sites as they should be timed close to 910 DD.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NEWA Location</th>
<th>Wild grape bloom date*</th>
<th>DD Total on July 17, 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Versailles</td>
<td>June 5</td>
<td>892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunkirk Airport</td>
<td>June 8</td>
<td>884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland Escarp.</td>
<td>June 4</td>
<td>930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland</td>
<td>June 7</td>
<td>904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland Route 5</td>
<td>June 7</td>
<td>926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ripley</td>
<td>June 3</td>
<td>983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North East Escarp</td>
<td>June 3</td>
<td>946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harborcreek</td>
<td>June 3</td>
<td>983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North East Lab</td>
<td>June 5</td>
<td>929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ransomville</td>
<td>June 9</td>
<td>821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Appleton</td>
<td>June 9</td>
<td>806</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Estimated date provided by NEWA website

If you have had major problems with grape berry moth in the past and scouting shows that you have damage greatly exceeding the 6% damage threshold at this time, you might want to consider putting on a second insecticide application for this generation. Ideally, you would have applied one of the materials that need to be ingested, i.e. Intrepid (PA only), Altacor, Belt or Voliam Flexi and then follow it up 7 – 14 days later (timing depends on material and rainfall since the first application) with a material that works by contact. Remember to rotate materials throughout the season and watch for seasonal use restrictions that are in place for a number of the newer materials.

For a more complete list of insecticides for use in New York and Pennsylvania vineyards, please check out the table provided in last week’s Crop Update or in the 2014 New York and Pennsylvania Pest Management Guidelines for Grapes.

If you have any questions on implementing a grape berry moth management strategy into your vineyard operation, please give me a call at (716) 792-2800 x 203.
Crop Estimations for CLEREL and the Nine-site Pruning Study

Here are some 30-day-after-bloom berry weight and crop estimation numbers from CLEREL and the Nine-site pruning study. Distribute as you see fit.

30 Day berry weight on the “standard” vines at CLEREL averaged 1.66 g. This is larger than the 15-year average and is reasonable given the amount of water and heat we have had during berry cell division. Assuming 50% of final, this would put final berry weight at 3.32g. 2014 is tracking close to 2001 where 1.75 g at 30 days turned into 3.4g at harvest. Therefore, I think the 50% at 30 days is still a reasonable assumption for 2014.

Across the nine site study, we have seen some crazy numbers with respect to berry weight and predicted final harvest weight on individual samples. After crunching through the averages, however, the data and predictions look more reasonable – reinforcing the need to increase sample number to achieve higher confidence in the crop prediction. Across all sites, increasing retained nodes increased yield prediction and decreased berry weight – as we would expect.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pruning level</th>
<th>Predicted final berry weight (g)</th>
<th>Predicted harvest weight (tons/acre)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60 nodes/vine</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90 nodes/vine</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120 nodes/vine</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Some take home messages:

· This information is for Concord only.

· Individual samples across the nine sites ranged from 5 to 15 tons/acre predicted yield. Regardless of your thoughts on fruit thinning, we strongly suggest you follow the crop estimation procedure. In most cases, you probably have more hanging in the vineyard than what you may have first thought based on last year’s yield and the cold winter.

· How many samples? The more samples you take, the better your prediction will be. It also helps to take samples from areas of known variation across the vineyard. For example, take X number of samples from high vigor, medium vigor, and low vigor sections of the vineyard and apply your predictions appropriately to those sections.

· If you have an accurate bloom date for your vineyard, follow the old berry curve chart to predict final harvest weight. If you are using actual berry weight samples to come up with your multiplication factor, be reasonable in what you think your final berry weight will be. A final berry weight of 3.4g for 2014 is a reasonable start for this wet season. Some vineyards tend to have smaller average weights and some tend to be larger – and you should be starting to get an idea where your vineyard fits. Be reasonable – it is unlikely (highly unlikely) that your Concord vineyard will average 4.0g berries at harvest even if your 30 day weight was 2.0 g.
From the North East PA Lab: In the Vineyard

Andy Muza, Extension Educator, Erie County, PA Cooperative Extension

**Diseases**

This season the weather has been ideal for the development of diseases. However, the majority of Concord sites that I have been scouting show lower levels of disease than expected. This indicates that the increase in the number of fungicide applications reported this season by growers is working.

**Downy Mildew** – No leaves and only 1 cluster was found exhibiting DM symptoms in border rows at 8 Concord sites checked. With the frequency and amount of rainfall that has occurred this is surprising. Considering the current environmental circumstances, scout frequently to catch this disease early, especially in susceptible varieties like Niagara, Catawba and Chancellor.

**Powdery Mildew** – again this week, only low levels of PM were observed on leaves and berries at Concord sites checked. Cluster rachises looked very clean. We still have a long way to go before harvest and each block is different, so continue to scout for increases in PM disease levels.

**Black Rot** – at 7 of the 8 sites, scattered leaf lesions and infected berries were present but at lower levels than expected. However, 1 border row site exhibited pockets of clusters infected with black rot. This season a greater incidence of black rot is being reported around the region. Check each block, especially black rot prone areas, to see if your fungicide program has been effective up to this point.

**Insects**

**Grape Berry Moth – Early warning for growers** – this season has the potential for high levels of cluster infestations at harvest.

Unfortunately, low winter temperatures have not taken a toll on GBM populations and it appears that this will be another high pressure year for this insect. Growers around the region are already reporting a high incidence of GBM injury at high risk sites.

This week, I also found a high % of clusters with GBM injury at 6 high to severe risk sites checked. Twenty five clusters were examined for GBM feeding injury in border rows at each of six sites. A cluster was counted as injured if any berries showed signs of GBM feeding. Injury levels at these sites already ranged from: 16% - 88%. Eggs were observed at 3 of the 6 sites. (See Tim Weigle’s information concerning GBM Degree Day Model and NEWA).

**Japanese Beetle** – at the sites checked this week only 1 showed a moderate buildup of beetles. So far, leaf injury levels are low and none of these sites require an insecticide application. Continue to monitor for buildup of beetle populations to determine if a spray application is warranted.
Weather: We have racked up 2.67” rainfall during the first half of July, definitely above average. Our growing degree day total (gdd) from April 1 through July 16 is 1175. According to Accuweather, there is a chance for thunderstorms over the weekend.

Phenology: At our location, Concord berries are in the 13-17 mm range.

Disease: Continue to scout your vineyards, especially your most disease prone blocks, for signs and symptoms of powdery and downy mildew and black rot on your leaves and clusters. We’ve recorded almost 5” of rainfall since bloom and this has allowed diseases like black rot to flare up on fruit of vines that have not been adequately protected. Since we are about 4-5 weeks out from end of Concord bloom, Concord vineyards that have been kept clean of this disease will likely no longer need protection from it. If you are seeing black rot on fruit, these infections likely occurred during rainfall on June 23-25, when berries were only shot size; the mummies will be small. Black rot fruit infections that occurred during rainfall events on July 1 and 7-8 (and that may have slipped through your spray program) will probably not be observable until next week or later. If you are seeing fruit mummies at this time, you may need to continue protecting fruit from further spread of the disease, especially with highly susceptible hybrids. Fruit are resistant to infection by powdery and downy mildew at this time. That means that for the vast majority of us, leaves are the focus of our disease management from here on. Now is about the time we begin to see powdery mildew on leaves, but I am only observing it on clusters (unsprayed vines) here at the North East lab at this point in time, and for now, most juice grape canopies I’ve looked at are very clean.
Thompson Ag Annual Pig Roast

August 20, 2014
3:00-5:00pm
Hanover NY

Program provided by:
The Lake Erie Regional Grape Program

**DEC credits are available

Agenda:

3:00 – 3:15 PM  **Cost/Benefit of Implementing Integrated Pest Management Strategies (IPM)**, Kevin Martin, Extension Educator, Lake Erie Regional Grape Program.

3:15 – 3:30 PM  **Late Season Viticulture Update** – Luke Haggerty, Lake Erie Regional Grape Program

3:30 – 4:00 PM  **Late Season Disease Management** – Wayne Wilcox, Department of Plant Pathology, Cornell University

4:00 – 4:30 PM  **IPM Updates and Roundtable Discussion** – Bryan Hed, Department of Plant Pathology, Penn State, Jody Timer, Department of Entomology, Penn State, Tim Weigle, NYS IPM Program, and Andy Muza, Lake Erie Regional Grape Program

4:30 – 5:00 PM  **Effective Spraying** - Andrew Landers, Department of Entomology, Cornell University will provide the audience with the how’s and why’s of effective spraying from the basics through the finer details.

Please RSVP to Donna at merrwhv@roadrunner.com or call 984-3808(Thompson Ag Office)
### 2014 LERGP Coffee Pot Locations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Location &amp; Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| May 7th    | 10:00am | Ann & Martin Schulze  
2030 Old Coomer Rd. Burt NY 14028 |
| May 14th   | 10:00am | John Mason  
8603 W. Lake Rd. Lake City PA 16428 |
| May 21st   | 10:00am | Leo Hans  
10929 W Perrysburg Rd. Perrysburg NY 14129 |
| May 28th   | 10:00am | Bob & Dawn Betts  
7365 E Rte 20. Westfield, NY 14787 |
| June 4th   | 10:00am | Clover Hill Farms- 10401 Sidehill Rd. North East, PA 16428  
3:00pm | Brant Town Hall- Back entrance 1294 Brant North Collins Rd Brant NY 14027 |
| June 11th  | 10:00am | The Winery at Marjim Manor, 7171 East Lake Rd.Appleton NY 14008  
3:00pm | Chris Ortolano-2053 Lake Rd. Silver Creek NY 14136 |
| June 18th  | 10:00am | Dan Sprague- 12435 Versailles Plank Rd. Irving NY 14081  
3:00pm | Evan Schiedel/Roy Orton -10646 W Main Rd. Ripley NY 14775 |
| June 25th  | 10:00am | Tom Tower  759 Lockport Rd. Youngstown NY 14174  
3:00pm | Archer & Pratz Inc.- 9813 Lake Road, North East 16428 |
| July 2nd   | 10:00am | Peter Loretto- 10854 Versailles Plank Rd. North Collins NY 14111 |
| July 9th   | 10:00am | Kirk Hutchinson- 4720 W Main Rd. Fredonia NY 14063 |
| July 16th  | 10:00am | Earl & Irene Blakely  183 Versailles Rd. Irving NY 14081 |
| July 23rd  | 10:00am | Fred Luke- 1755 Cemetery Rd. North East PA 16428 |
| July 30th  | 10:00am | Carl Vilardo- Walker Rd. Westfield NY 14787 |

**3:00pm meeting is an updated address**
**afternoon meeting times have been updated to 3pm**
2014 Lake Erie Regional Grape Program Enrollment

**This form is for NY Growers ONLY - PA Growers call 814-825-0900 to register**

**Fees:**

- $70.00  
  $________  GRAPE Program - Chautauqua county landowner  
  ($45.00 program fee, $25.00 Chautauqua County Base Fee)

- $65.00  
  $________  GRAPE Program - Cattaraugus, Erie, NY or Niagara  
  ($45.00 program fee, $20.00 County base fee)

- $100.00  
  $________  GRAPE Program - Out of Program Region Resident

- $25.00  
  $________  2014 Cornell Guidelines for Grapes

- $25.00  
  $________  Hardcopy mailing of Newsletters***

**Total**  
$________  (Please make check payable to LERGP)

I am interested in the educational work of Cornell Cooperative Extension in Niagara, Chautauqua and Cattaraugus County. Any current recorded enrollee 18 years of age and older shall have voting and nominating privileges to hold office in the Association of their local county.

( ) I am 18 years of age or older and signed________________________________________________________________________________________________________

( ) New  ( ) Renewal

**Farm Name:**________________________________________________________

**Name:**___________________________________________  
**Spouse’s Name:** ____________________________

**Address:**___________________________________________  
**City:**___________________________________________

**State:**_____________________________________  
**Zip Code:**_____________________________________

**Home phone:**____________________  
**Cell Phone:**________________________

***Due to budget constraints, all correspondence will be conducted through e-mail. Please provide your e-mail address below. If you would like to receive hardcopies, mark the $25.00 additional fee line above and include with payment.***

**EMAIL ADDRESS**___________________________________________

Please return form and payment to:  
LERGP  
6592 West Main Rd.  
Portland NY 14769  
Attn: Katie

Feel free to call with questions:

LERGP  
716-792-2800 Ext 201

**This form is for NY Growers ONLY - PA Growers call 814-825-0900 to register**

**Program fees do not include 2014 Cornell Guidelines for Grapes**
LERGP Website Links of Interest:

Table for: Insecticides for use in NY and PA:
http://lergp.cce.cornell.edu/submission.php?id=69&crumb=ipm|ipm

Crop Estimation and Thinning Table:

Appellation Cornell Newsletter Index:
http://grapesandwine.cals.cornell.edu/cals/grapesandwine/appellation-cornell/

Veraison to Harvest newsletters:
http://grapesandwine.cals.cornell.edu/cals/grapesandwine/veraison-to-harvest/index.cfm

Go to http://lergp.cce.cornell.edu/ for a detailed calendar of events. Please remember to RSVP for those events that require one!
Lake Erie Regional Grape Program Team Members:
Andy Muza, (ajm4@psu.edu) Extension Educator, Erie County, PA Cooperative Extension, 814.825.0900
Tim Weigle, (thw4@cornell.edu) Grape IPM Extension Associate, NYSIPM, 716.792.2800 ext. 203
Kevin Martin, (kmm52@psu.edu) Business Management Educator, 716.792.2800 ext. 205
Luke Haggerty, (llh85@cornell.edu) Grape Cultural Practices, 716.792.2800 ext. 204

This publication may contain pesticide recommendations. Changes in pesticide regulations occur constantly, and human errors are still possible. Some materials mentioned may not be registered in all states, may no longer be available, and some uses may no longer be legal. Questions concerning the legality and/or registration status for pesticide use should be directed to the appropriate extension agent or state regulatory agency. Read the label before applying any pesticide. Cornell and Penn State Cooperative Extensions, and their employees, assume no liability for the effectiveness or results of any chemicals for pesticide usage. No endorsements of products are made or implied.

Cornell University Cooperative Extension provides equal program and employment opportunities. Contact the Lake Erie Regional Grape Program if you have any special needs such as visual, hearing or mobility impairments. CCE does not endorse or recommend any specific product or service.

THE LAKE ERIE REGIONAL GRAPE PROGRAM at CLEREL
6592 West Main Road
Portland, NY 14769
716-792-2800