LAKE ERIE REGIONAL GRAPE PROGRAM

Vineyard Notes

Newsletter #1- February 2014

In this Issue:

Various Information and Registration Forms for Upcoming Events found on pages 14-23.

Cornell University
College of Agriculture and Life Sciences
Cornell Cooperative Extension

Lake Erie Regional Grape Program

Upcoming Events

This is the time of year that the LERGP team begins their planning for programming throughout the coming months. We have membership enrollment, conferences, coffeepot meetings, pesticide training courses and tests, project reporting sessions, project planning and the upcoming growing season all on our radar. Many of these events require pre-registration. Please note that most, if not all, of the forms required to sign up for events are included in this newslettter for your convenience. You may also access the forms on our web-site at lergp.cce.cornell.edu. On-line enrollment is available for many of the events as well.

****I would like to take this opportunity to reach out to our members and ask that if you have not yet enrolled in the program, to please send in your enrollment form ASAP. There is an enrollment form in this newsletter. If you are wondering if you have already done so or if you have questions about enrollment, please feel free to call or stop in anytime. I would be happy to hear from you.*****

Upcoming Event Dates to put on your calendar:

Please note the deadline for each event.

February 26, 2014- Project Reporting Session via Polycom at CLEREL
Deadline for RSVP- February 19, 2014

March 11, 2014- Core Pesticide Training and Testing at CLEREL**
Deadline for pre-registration- February 24, 2014

March 20,2014- Winter Grape Growers Conference at SUNY Fredonia**
Deadline for registration- March 6, 2014

**DEC Credits Have been applied for!

April 8, 2014- NEWA Training at CLEREL 10:00am-Noon**
NEWA Training at North East PA Lab 2:00pm-4:00pm
Class agendas are identical, 2 location offerings
Deadline for pre-registration- April 1, 2014

May 7, 2014- COFFEE POT MEETINGS** begin- a schedule for these is in progress. Check the web-site for updates as they become available. I will also post dates in the Crop Update.

Winter Injury Assessment

Luke Haggerty, LERGP Viticulture Extension Associate

The Lake Erie grape region experienced extremely cold temperatures as multiple crippling cold fronts moved through the region in January and February. As the region went into the deep freeze, most areas experienced -10 to -13 °F with some areas reaching as low as -18 °F. These cold temperatures have raised many questions about winter injury and how to assess the damage.

During mid-winter months bud assessments are a way to gauge winter injury (Figure 1) and determine hardiness (Figure 2). The time to assess trunk and cane injuries occurs when temperatures warm up and sap begins to flow. However, unless there is visible cracking or "bleeding" of sap, trunk and cane injuries are more difficult to determine. The full extent of winter injuries will not fully be known until the early summer months when vine canopies are in high demand of water and nutrients. Injured vascular tissues cannot keep up with demand and can cause the vine to collapse.

Figure 1. Bud damage on Riesling

Grapevines avoid freeze damage through two mechanisms. Buds are protected by a process called supercooling, which is the ability of cell content in the buds to remain liquid at sub-zero temperatures. The more cold tolerant trunk and cane tissues avoid freezing by cell dehydration or desiccation. However, all grape varieties have a breaking point where cell tissues can no longer handle lowering subzero temperatures.

Bud Hardiness:

Ultimately the genetic makeup of specific cultivars will determine hardiness, which varies between cultivars. With the temperatures reaching below -10 °F there has been excessive bud damage in tender, moderately tender, and moderately hardy varieties (see Table 1 below).

Cold hardiness class	Range of Critical low temperatures	Species	Example of Cultivars
Tender	0 °F to -8 °F	Most *V. vinifera*	Chardonnay, Cabernet Sauvignon, Gewürztraminer, Pinot noir, Pinot gris
Moderately tender	-5 °F to -10 °F	*V. vinifera* & hybrids	Riesling, Cabernet franc, Chambourcin
Moderately hardy	-10 °F to -15 °F	Most hybrids	Cayuga White, Chardonel, Traminette, Norton, Seyval blanc, Vignoles
Hardy	-15 °F to -20 °F	Most *V. labrusca*	Catawba, Concord, Delaware, Niagara
Very hardy	-20 °F to -30 °F	Some hybrids	Frontenac, Foch, La Crescent, Marquette

Table 1. Temperatures that will kill 50 percent of primary buds, or LT_{50}. Temperature is expressed as a range because it varies with cultivar, season, environment, and cultural practices. Table taken from *Winter Injury to grapevines and methods of Protection (Zabadal et al. 2007).*

Native cultivars like Concord are hardy and at this point have little to no bud damage. However, varying amounts of bud damage can be found from tender *V. vinifera* to moderately hardy hybrids.

Winter injuries can be determined by cutting open buds to assess the damage or tracking cultivar hardiness through a method called "differential thermal analysis". Differential thermal analysis (DTA) is used to estimate the temperature a bud can withstand before death by recording the 'Low Temperature Exotherms' (LTE). For example, DTA is used to predict the lethal temperature that would kill 50% (LT50) of the buds of a specific cultivar.

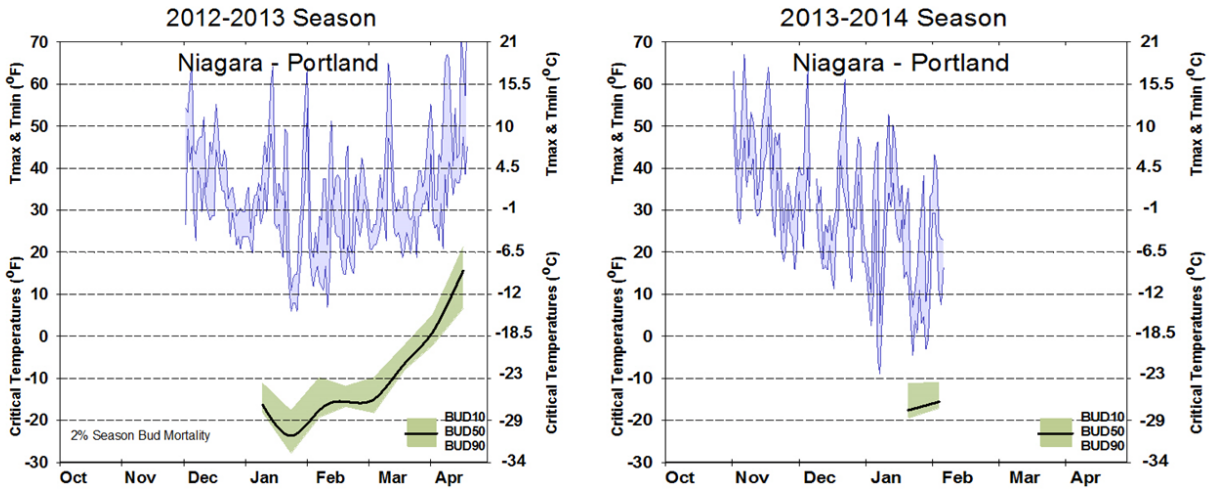

Figure 2. LTEs of grape cultivar 'Niagara' taken from the CLEREL . Graphs produced by Bill Wilsey

Bi-monthly cane and bud samples are sent from the Cornell Lake Erie Research and Extension Laboratory in Portland, NY to Geneva, NY as part of the 'Seasonal Bud Low Temperature Exotherm' Project. Figure 2 shows LTEs for Niagara (grape) for the 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 season. The temperatures in purple shading show the temperatures throughout the winter seasons. In January 2014 there were three points where temperatures dropped below zero. The 2012-2013 graph shows how buds become less tolerant to cold temperature as the season warms up and the buds progress out of dormancy. To follow bud hardiness LTEs for the Lake Erie, or other New York grape regions go to:
http://grapesandwine.cals.cornell.edu/cals/grapesandwine/outreach/viticulture/weather.cfm.

Bud Assessment:
After cutting into over 4,300 buds and examining them under a microscope, bud mortality estimations for the Lake Erie region can be seen in Table 2. The examined buds were taken from only mature wood/canes that would be expected to yield healthy or viable buds.

Concord and Niagara:

Taking into account the many factors of bud fertility and bud hardiness, there generally is a small percent of buds that are unviable or dead going into winter. Having a bud mortality of 5-10% in any grape cultivar is somewhat normal on a given year. The estimated bud mortality in Concord is approximately 13%, and from what was observed under the microscope, was **not** caused by winter injury (as of February 5th 2014). However, there was freeze damage observed in Niagara buds. The average bud mortality found in Niagara is approximately 26% with a variation of 15% to 45% depending on location and vineyard health. Compound grape bud consists of primary, secondary, and tertiary buds (Figure 3A). Figure 3B shows clear freeze damage to the primary bud.

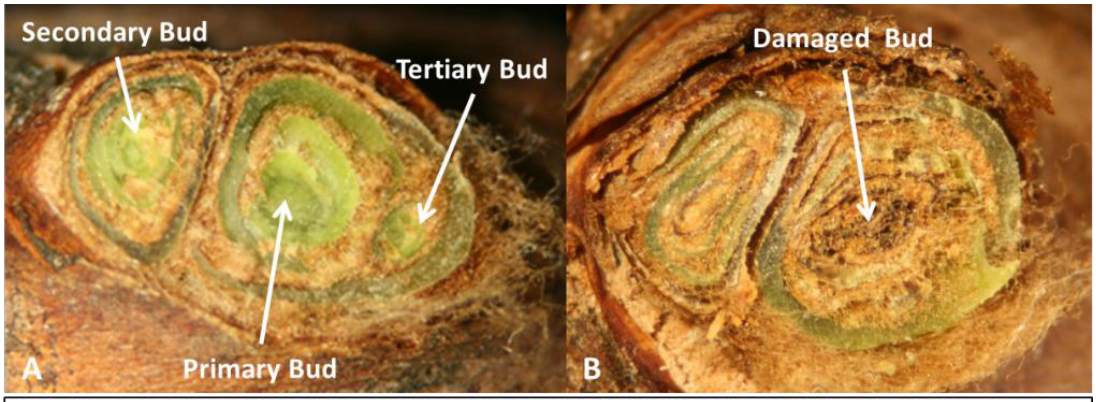

Figure 3. Cross section of 'Niagara' buds. (A) Location of primary, secondary, and tertiary buds. All buds are viable. (B) Freeze damage to primary bud. Photo by Luke Haggerty

Cultivar	% Bud Mortality	# of Buds Inspected	# of Sampled Locations
Concord	13%	1010	13
Niagara	25%	932	12
Vignoles	15%	214	2
Traminette	31%	218	3
Seyval	43%	309	3
Pinot gris	65%	303	2
Riesling	61%	611	5
Cabernet Franc	72%	227	3
Cabernet Sauvignon	73%	301	3

Table 2. Data collected from buds on nodes 1-10. Averaged primary bud mortality between locations. Samples collected from 1/13/14 through 1/31/14.

Wine grapes:

The *V. vinifera* suffered the most significant bud damage with primary bud mortality from 40% to 90% depending on cultivar, location, and vine health. Hybrid cultivars fared slightly better with bud mortality averages from 10% to 60%. Observations made during bud assessments suggest that pencil-sized or smaller wood are yielding more viable buds than larger diameter

canes. Larger wood (bully) that generally contains viable buds seemed to be the hardest hit with high percentage of bud mortality.

Bud Assessment Procedure:

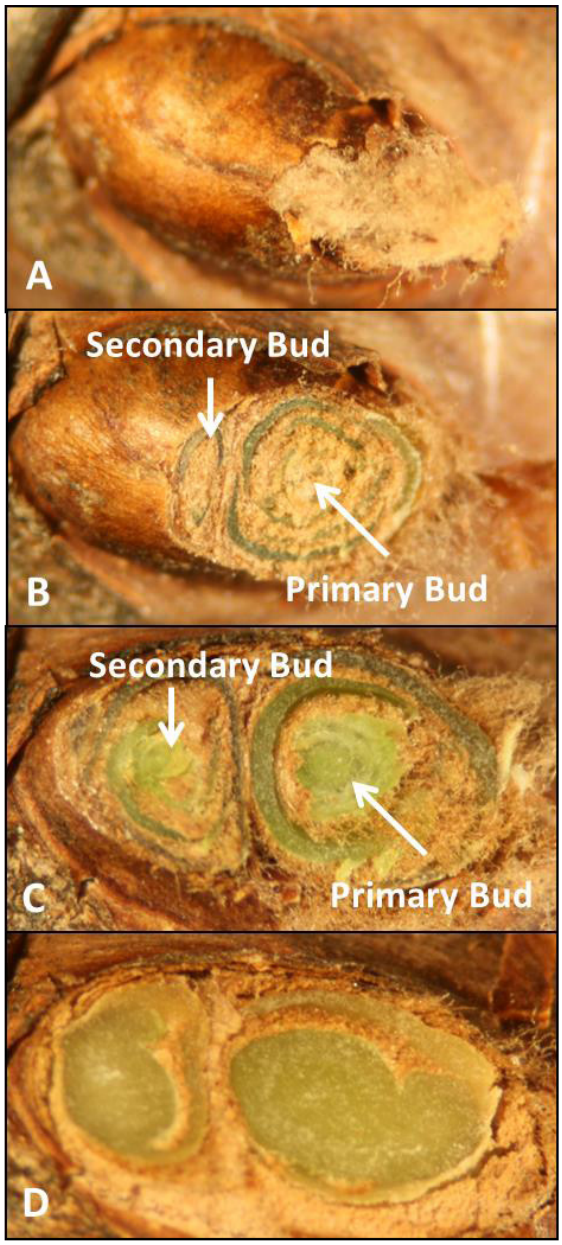

Figure 4. Cross sections of healthy 'Concord' bud. Photos by Luke Haggerty

Bud assessment can be an easy process. Collect healthy, pencil-sized canes that should have viable buds (canes that would be saved when pruning). Collect approximately 100 buds (10-15 canes) from different areas within a vineyard block. Do not assess canes that have evidence of disease (phomopsis), bully canes, or laterals off bull canes. Canes should be stored at room temperature and kept moist for 24 to 48 hours. Using a razor blade cut buds at an appropriate depth, and record your results. Bright green tissue signifies a viable/healthy bud, and brown and black tissue indicates the bud is dead.
Tips: Make several cuts when evaluating buds. To evaluate the primary bud cut off the top ¼ of the bud (Figure 4B). To examine the secondary and tertiary buds, shave off a bit more until the half-way point is reached (Figure 4C). The tertiary bud cannot be seen in this picture. Avoid cutting too low and exposing the bud cushion, (Figure 3D) as this may give you a false positive because this area usually stays green even when there is bud damage. It helps to be in good lighting and use some sort of magnification (reading glasses or magnifying glass).

For more information on how to assess winter injury to buds or to see a video tutorial visit: http://www.fruit.cornell.edu/grape/pool/winterinjurybuds.html

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Accessing NEWA (Network for Environment and Weather Applications) Resources on the Web –

Tim Weigle

Looking back over the 2013 growing season while planning ahead for 2014, it struck me as to how often I talked about, and used, the weather and pest model resources found on the NEWA website http://newa.cornell.edu. The recent increase in the amount of information found on the site that is useful to grape growers has truly been a team effort between the NYS IPM Program, Cornell and Penn State Faculty and Extension Staff, Lake Erie Region Grape Processors and growers. Without the research, funding and the in-field support we would not have this wealth of information available to assist growers in implementing a vineyard IPM Strategy.

Although there are multiple ways to access the same information, I prefer to use the weather instruments Station page, as this provides quick access to links to both weather and pest model information. In Figure 1 below, the red arrows indicate the two main ways to access a Station Page from the home page. The upper arrow pointing to the blue menu bar indicates a pull down menu of all the stations available on NEWA. This is handy if you know the name of the station you are looking for but not the exact location. The lower arrow pointing at the interactive map allows you to choose a specific station location.

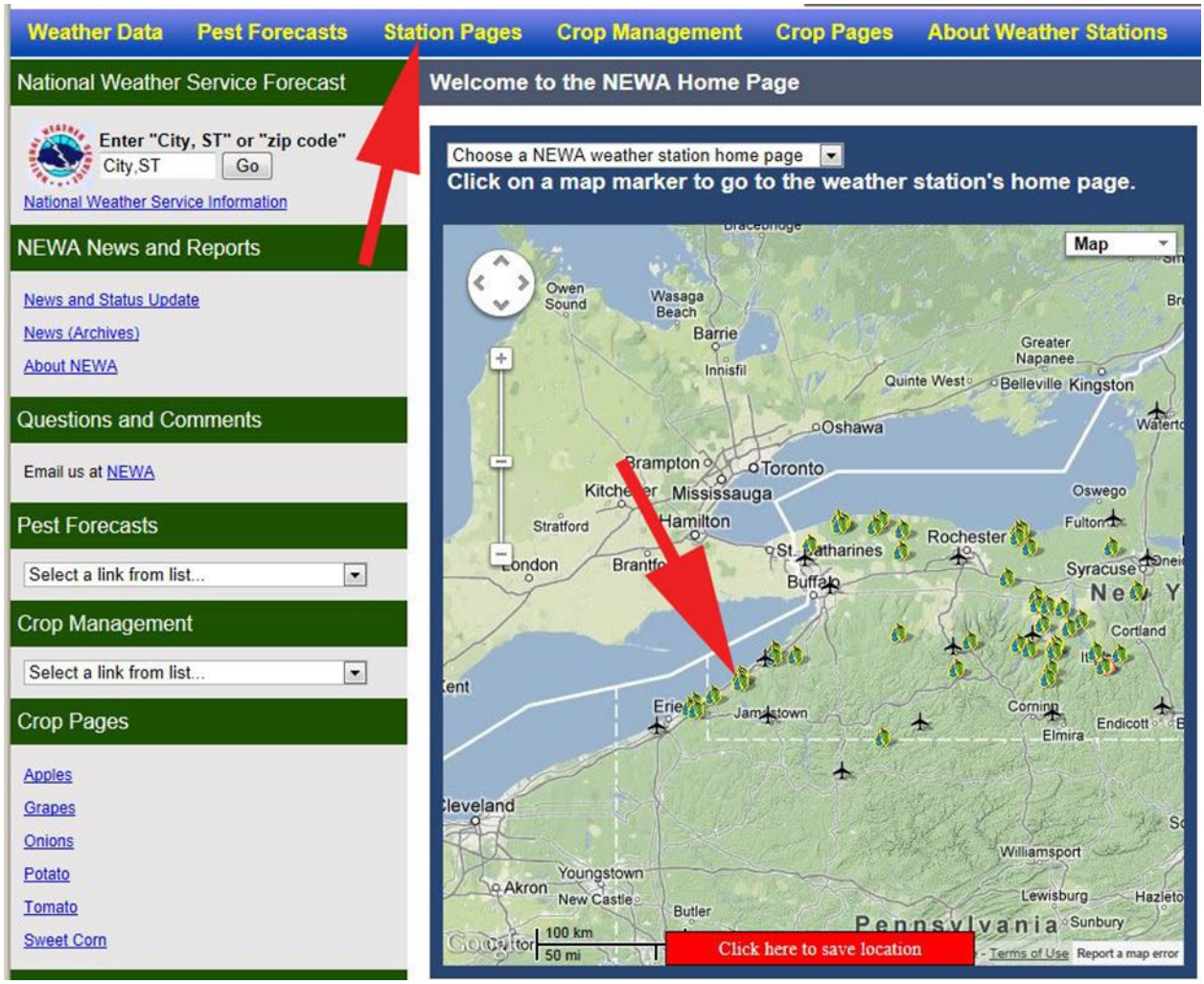

Figure 1.

By clicking on that location you will be taken to that stations home page. This map is scalable (you can zoom in and out) by using the slider provided with the map (indicated by red arrow in Figure 2).

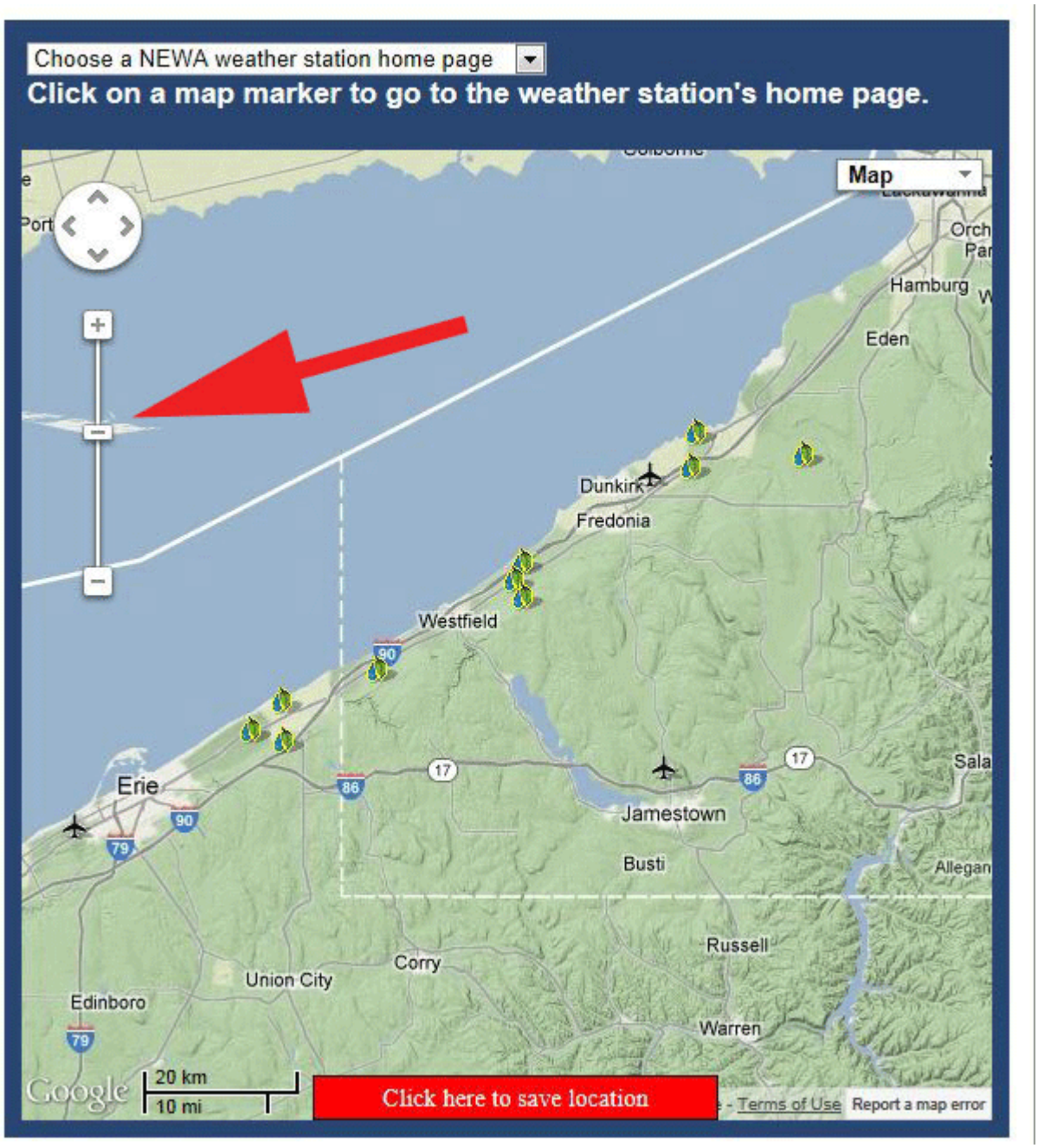

Figure 2.

For this example, I clicked on the Portland Escarpment and was taken to the Portland Escarpment Weather Station Page (Figure 3).

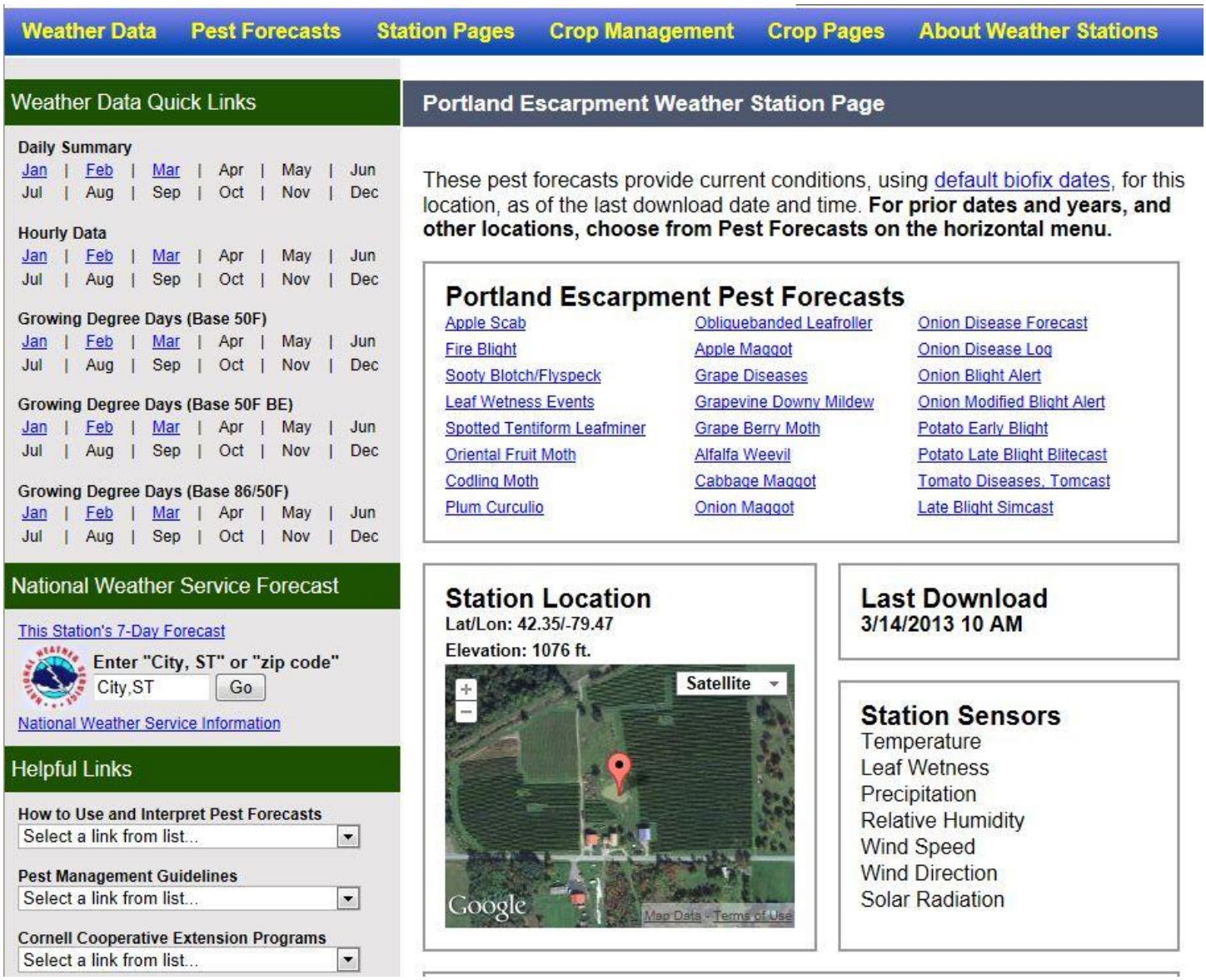

Figure 3.

Weather data can be accessed in the Quick Links in the upper left hand corner of the page while Pest Forecast for grape diseases, grapevine downy mildew and grape berry moth, and a wealth of other models for other crops, can be found in the box of Pest Forecasts. Accessing models through the station page will provide results specifically for that site.

Other important information includes when the station was last downloaded, the sensors that are available with a particular station and a Google map of the station location. It is important to know the sensors that are available as this will determine the model information that is available. Knowing where a station is located can also be useful. By looking at the Google map of the station location you can tell if the weather station is located close to a stretch of pavement (notice NEWA collects information from several airports across the region) or if it is close to a large body of water. Both locations can have an effect on the weather information that is being recorded.

The best way to find out about the resources available on NEWA is to get on the site and click around. To help you get started I have put together a short video (3.33 minute) on accessing some of the resources via the NEWA home page http://newa.cornell.edu This video will help to identify the different menu bars and drop down menus that can be used to get to specific weather and pest information. The video can be found at: http://psep.cce.cornell.edu/pmeponline/GrapeIPM/NEWAhomepage.swf

This should provide you enough information to get you started on your exploration of the information found on the NEWA website. If you have questions on accessing the site, or how to use the information you find in your vineyard IPM strategy, please get in touch with me at thw4@cornell.edu or 716.792.2800 x203

eNEWA for Grapes Beta Testing

If you would like to have daily access to the weather and grape pest information found on NEWA (Network for Environment and Weather Applications) without having to click through the website, then eNEWA is for you. eNEWA is a daily email that contains current weather and pest model information from a station, or stations, near you. The email will contain; 1) high, low and average temperature, rainfall, wind speed and relative humidity 2) the 5-day forecast for these weather parameters, 3) GDD totals (Base 50F), 4) 5-day GDD (Base 50F) forecast and 5) model results for powdery mildew, black rot, Phomopsis and grape berry moth. The weather information is provided for, not only the current day, but for the past two days as well.

We will be conducting a beta test of eNEWA for Grapes in 2014. You can choose from any number of stations located near you for delivery of this information via email each day at a time specified by you. Please keep in mind that you will receive a separate email (approximately 3 pages in length) for each station you choose. Once during the growing season and again after harvest, you will be asked to complete a short survey to assist us in improving the eNEWA for grapes email system. If you would like to be a part of this project just fill out the form found at the end of this newsletter and return to: Tim Weigle CLEREL 6592 West Main Road Portland, NY 14769. Or you can scan it and send it to thw4@cornell.edu

Form is located on next to last page

Succession Planning For Bulk Juice Production

Kevin Martin

A farm succession plan can be fairly difficult to navigate. By some measure most farm succession plans end in failure. Much of that can be attributed to an unfair definition of failure. A farm succession and estate plan becomes increasingly complex as the number of people and their reliance on the business grows. When more than three people rely on the business as their livelihood, a detailed analysis of the business and review of strategy becomes fundamental to the financial well-being of all interested parties.

Employee Based Succession Plans

Poor estate and succession planning can result in the failure of a farm. For some, that can be an emotional loss. If that is the case, it is important to understand the history and work behind a farm which results in that emotion. When the attachment and interest is not shared by the following generation, acceptance can be particularly challenging for the senior generation. Expanding the scope of what succession means and how to define successful succession can be helpful. Building a relationship with an individual, even if they're outside of the family can be rewarding.

A non-family succession plan can allow the farm business to transfer to the next generation, gradually, despite the lack of family interest. It can also allow a senior generation or even a spouse that is passive in the operation to stay more involved for a greater period of time. That benefit can improve satisfaction and the quality of life in "retirement". It may come at a cost, of course. The sustainability of a business will often require a non-family member to be reimbursed in salary, as well as, stock. It may reduce the overall size of the estate for children. Weighing the priorities of the senior generation and their business goals for their later years and beyond can help guide the practicality of a non-family succession plan.

This type of plan also has the opportunity to improve the business operations of the farm. A typical farm of 100 – 200 acres would only require one or two full-time operators. This plan will minimize or eliminate the need for employees that do not have an ownership interest. Such an interest can increase productivity, critical thinking, and innovation. If done gradually enough and early enough, this type of plan could improve profit margins to the extent that the estate size is actually maintained.

If a spouse would prefer to divest herself of this partnership in the event of a farmer's death, a sizable life insurance policy is typically the only practical way to avoid asset sales that cripple the farm's ability to operate. If the non-farm spouse predeceases the farmer, the significant life insurance policy could be reduced substantially.

Family Based Succession Plan

Next generation growers have increased in number since the last recession. To me it appears to be an economic function, rather than a long-term pattern. Significant economic growth and an expansion of middle class wages could undermine this trend. The interest that next generation growers have shown is almost universally practical. A growth in operational capacity is typically necessary for the temporary support of two full-time owners, rather than one. Relative to average farm size, a vineyard with two or three generations of operators should be significantly larger. Vineyards with growers under the age of 35 are almost universally above 150 acres. In other words, expectations are realistic.

Growers should aim for a minimum farm size of 200 acres for this type of plan to be realistic. As an alternative to size, one member can supplement income with off-farm labor. Even our largest farms of 200 – 300 acres off farm income may be necessary to provide health care or additional income. Highly leveraged farms that expand quickly, for example, may temporarily rely on this method to mitigate financial risk. It is important to structure and time growth in ways that work with the financial realities of the cooperative payment structure and the goals of interested parties.

While the analysis of business health is particularly important, personal finance cannot be overlooked. Median household income in local gentrified communities is in the range of $50,000 - $60,000. Though looking at the region as a whole, median income is approximately $30,000. This disparity explains why the expectations of next generation growers tend to vary considerably. Growers may certainly build businesses with net revenue that regularly exceeds median household income. Doing so, however, takes considerable capital. In the cooperative market, it also takes time.

The personal financial health of the senior generation varies considerably. Not only do farm businesses have varying levels of success, personal financial decisions and retirement goals also vary greatly. While most growers do not plan on retiring, a grower should have a certain amount of assets at age 62 to provide income if retirement becomes necessary. Growers that are active, in good health, and do not want to use farm equity as a retirement asset can use the following formula as a rough guideline of asset health:
Total annual personal expenses minus SSI benefits times 50.

This is a fairly aggressive goal as most personal finance experts recommend double that for a typical retiree. However, the typical person actually wants to retire at 64. This number should be adjusted upward significantly for cash market growers. Cooperative growers will have significant income upon a forced retirement from past year crops, as well as, certificates.

Management Transfer Plan

A healthy vineyard business, either large or one supported by outside income is one step toward success. Another critical element is a management transfer plan. Most family operated vineyards are run as a sole proprietorship. Even an LLC, S-Corp or C-Corp is typically run with one individual exclusively holds all titles and responsibilities above day laborer. A division of that management structure, along with a planned out evolution is necessary for success.

There are two temptations, mostly based on grower personality, that are important to avoid. Some growers, primarily interested in the horticulture, tractor and labor aspects of the business prefer to give up all control and responsibility immediately. In an effort to get away from the desk, people and the responsibility of business operations and enjoy doing what he does best, the next generation is thrown into the deep end without a life jacket.

A management transfer plan should first capitalize on the strengths of the junior generation. Whether it is computerized payroll management and fiscal analysis of operations or it is soil health analysis, the junior generation needs to be slowly empowered in a way that maximizes success and confidence. Eventually he will have to master all aspects of the business and any relative weaknesses should be addressed. That may involve working closely together on certain aspects of the business. It may also involve outside training. While it is important to have both generations involved in management, it is also important to cross train. For the long-term sustainability of the business, undue reliance on an individual's skillset is not usually a good solution.

Cornell University
Cooperative Extension

Cornell and Penn State Cooperative Extension

Lake Erie Regional Grape Program

6592 West Main Rd, Portland, NY 14769 716-792-2800
662 N. Cemetery Road, North East, PA 16428-2902 814-725-4601
850 East Gore Road, Erie, PA 16509-3798 814-825-0900

"CORE" Pesticide Training and Pesticide Applicators License Exam
March 11, 2014
Cornell Lake Erie Research and Extension Laboratory (CLEREL)
6592 West Main Road
Portland, NY 14769

Space is limited ---Pre-registration is required for both sessions

CORE TRAINING
WHEN: 9 AM to 12:15 PM
WHERE: CLEREL Meeting room
COST: $15
3.0 Pesticide recertification credits in the CORE category have been applied for.

The CORE training session is also designed as a review prior to taking the Commercial or Private Pesticide Applicator exam but is not required prior to taking the exam.

Preregistration for the training using the enclosed course registration form is required by **March 4, 2014**

Questions on the training session should be directed to Kate at (716) 792-2800 ext 201

PRIVATE AND COMMERICIAL NYS PESTICIDE EXAMINATIONS
WHEN: 1 PM
WHERE: CLEREL Meeting room
COST: $100
REGISTRATION: **NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) requires you to register for entrance to the exam session with the Buffalo DEC office at (716) 851-7220.**

DEADLINE for registration to take the test is February 24, 2014. To register, call the DEC at (716) 851-7220. You will then be sent an exam application form and test instructions by the DEC.

Any questions about your eligibility to take an exam or the status of your current certification should be directed to the Buffalo DEC office at (716) 851-7220.

Commercial Applicators: You will need the "Core Manual" and the category manual for the area(s) in which you will be certifying.

Private Applicators: You will need to get the "Core Manual" plus the private category manual for the area in which you will be certifying.

CORE and category training manuals are available through the Cornell Store by using the attached order form or by calling at (800) 624-4080

Questions on Pesticide Examinations should be directed to the NYS DEC at (716) 851-7220.

CORE PESTICIDE TRAINING REGISTRATION FORM

Space is limited – pre-registration is required.

To register for the training, fill out and return registration form to:

ATTN: Kate
Lake Erie Regional Grape Program
CLEREL
6592 West Main Road
Portland, NY 14769

Name(s) _____
_____
_____

Contacts Address _____
_____

Contacts Phone _____

Number attending _____

Registration and payment by Tuesday, March 4, 2014 ($15 per person) _____

Make Checks Payable to: Lake Erie Regional Grape Program

IMPORTANT: This registration is for the CORE training session only.

If you wish to take the exam for a NYS DEC Pesticide Applicators License you must contact the Buffalo office of the NYS DEC by calling (716) 851-7220 no later than February 24, 2014, to provide ample time for them to provide you with an exam application form and test instructions.

TheCornellStore

Cornell University Cooperative Extension

PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT EDUCATION PROGRAM

PESTICIDE APPLICATOR TRAINING MANUALS ORDER FORM

Qty	Title	Price ea.	Cost
_____	**2012 Edition Core Manual**: includes 3-ring binder	$41.00	_____
	Manuals for Commercial Applicators:		
_____	1a. Agricultural-Plant	$41.00	_____
_____	1b. Agricultural-Animal	$22.00	_____
_____	1d. Soil Fumigation*	$26.00	_____
_____	2. Forest	$41.00	_____
_____	3. Ornamental & Turf	$41.00	_____
_____	4. Seed Treatment	$16.00	_____
_____	5. Aquatic	$39.00	_____
_____	5d. Antifouling Paints	$37.00	_____
_____	5e. Sewer Line Root Control	$32.00	_____
_____	6. Right-Of-Way	$41.00	_____
_____	6b. Ground Line Inspection & Preservative Retreatment of Standing Wood Utility Poles	$17.00	_____
_____	7a. Structural and Rodent	$41.00	_____
_____	7b. Fumigation	$26.00	_____
_____	7c. Termite	$26.00	_____
_____	New York State Applicators' Termite Certification Packet (Termite manual plus Guide to Termite Regulations in NY)	$36.00	_____
_____	7d. Lumber and Wood Products	$17.00	_____
_____	7f. Food Processing	$41.00	_____
_____	7g. Cooling Towers	$26.00	_____
_____	8. Public Health	$37.00	_____
_____	10. Demonstration and Research	$21.00	_____
_____	11. Aerial Application	$32.00	_____
_____	12. Sales	$37.00	_____
	Manuals for Private Applicators:		
_____	21. Field and Forage	$36.00	_____
_____	22. Fruit	$36.00	_____
_____	23. Vegetable	$36.00	_____
_____	24. Greenhouse & Florist	$36.00	_____
_____	25. Nursery, Ornamentals & Turf	$36.00	_____
_____	WPS How-to-Comply manual**	$12.00	_____

***Must have concurrent 1a Ag Plant certification. If there are any questions, please contact your Regional Pesticide Control Specialist.**

****For Private Category 24 and Commercial Category 11 only**

(All Prices Are Subject to Change)

New York State Residents: Please add applicable state and local sales tax.
(If your organization is tax exempt, enclose a sales tax exemption form).

Sub Total $ _____
Tax $ _____
Total $ _____

See reverse side for payment and shipping information—

Effective 12/6/2013

2014
LERGP WINTER GROWERS CONFERENCE
MARCH 20,2014
AT SUNY FREDONIA, WILLIAMS CENTER

Full Day Conference, 8:00am-3:30pm,with morning and afternoon talks, Buffet Lunch and Trade-Show!

Deadline for Registration:

March 6, 2014

Please sign up now!

You can mail in registration form

or register on-line at

lergp.cce.cornell.edu

2014 Winter Grower Conference Agenda

2014 Lake Erie Regional Grape Program Growers' Conference
March 20, 2014
Williams Center
SUNY at Fredonia Campus

Agenda

6:30 AM	Tradeshow set up begins
7:30 AM	Registration and Tradeshow open
8:20 AM	Welcome
8:30 - 9:30 AM	Implementing Vineyard GIS and Sensor Technology *Terry Bates and local growers*
9:30 – 10:00 AM	Generation Next: Succession Planning *Ken Fischer and Kevin Martin*
10:00 – 10:30 AM	Break
10:30 – Noon	Management Strategies for High Yields *Terry Bates and local growers*
Noon- 1:30 PM	Lunch and Visit Tradeshow
1:30 – 2:00 PM	Using GPS Sprayer Technology *Andrew Landers*
2:00 – 2:30 PM	Grape Rootworm/Japanese Beetle Project *Greg Loeb*
2:30 – 3:00 PM	Implementing NEWA in a Vineyard IPM Strategy *Tim Weigle and local growers*
3:00 – 3:30 PM	Implementing NEWA in a Vineyard IPM Strategy *Tim Weigle and local growers*
3:30 – 4:00 PM	Grape Berry Moth Management *Andy Muza and local growers*
4:00 PM	Adjourn

LAKE ERIE REGIONAL GRAPE PROGRAM

2014 GRAPE GROWERS' CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

to be held at SUNY Fredonia Williams Center

on March 20,2014

Deadline for registration is March 6, 2014.

Name (1st attendee) _____ **$**_____

Farm Name _____

Address, City, State, Zip Code _____

_____

Phone_____ **E-mail**_____

Are you enrolled in Lake Erie Regional Grape Program (LERGP)? **Yes**_____**No**_____

REGISTRATION FEES	
LERGP Member 1st attendee	$ 40.00
Additional attendee on same farm	$ 35.00
Non- member	$100.00

Additional Attendees:

	$
	$
	$
	$
	$

*Please add a **$25.00 late fee** for each reservation received after March 6, 2014

TOTAL $_____

Please make check payable to **LERGP (Lake Erie Regional Grape Program)** and mail to:

Kate Robinson
LERGP
6592 W Main Rd
Portland NY 14769

Name _____NY DEC/PA PDA NUMBER_____

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Date Ck. Rec'd	**Amount**

Call Kate at 716-792-2800 ext 201 with any questions.

Did you know?

*LERGP members receive free or discounted rates to the conferences and programs throughout the year?
*LERGP members receive free site visits of their farm?
*LERGP members can earn DEC renewal/recertification credits for a fraction of what other venues cost?
*LERGP members can stop in or call with questions anytime?

Enrollment is underway and will be open until the end of February. Please make sure to have your enrollment card to us before the beginning of March so that your Crop Updates and Newsletters will continue to come to your email uninterrupted. Our email lists will be updated at the end of February and only current enrollees will continue to receive these mailings. If you have any questions or concerns regarding enrollment, please feel free to contact me at the office. The contact information is listed below.

If you are enrolled before the Winter Grower Conference you will also receive the member price. This is a $60.00 savings, almost the price of your membership.

You may access our enrollment form by going to our web-site at http://lergp.cce.cornell.edu/, clicking enrollment and clicking the pdf enrollment form line. You may print this form and mail it in or drop off. For your convenience, I am including a copy in this newsletter as well. (see next page) If you choose to use a credit card and enroll on-line, simply fill out the form on-line and submit. I will receive an e-mail letting me know you have enrolled.

Please **DO NOT** send any GRAPE enrollment forms or payment to the CCE Office in Jamestown.

If you have any questions about this process, please feel free to call or e-mail Katie at any time at 716-792-2800, extension 201, or kjr45@cornell.edu.

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

Program fees do not include 2014 Cornell Guidelines for Grapes

$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

Lake Erie Regional Grape Program

Feel free to call w/ questions:

716-792-2800 Ext 201

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Subscriber information

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Email address _____

City_____

Select Location(s) (circle as many as you like, or write in below)

_____

Lake Erie Region	**Silver Creek**	**Lansing**
Appleton, North	**Versailles**	**Lodi (Lamoreaux)**
Appleton, South	**Finger Lakes Region**	**Lodi (Shalestone)**
Harborcreek	**Aurora**	**Lodi (Standing Stone)**
North East Escarpment	**Barrington**	**Ovid (Hosmer)**
North East Lab	**Branchport**	**Penn Yan**
Portland	**Dresden (FLGP/FLCC)**	**Romulus (Thirsty Owl)**
Portland Escarpment	**Dundee (Weimer)**	**Varick (Swedish Hill)**
Ransomville	**Fayette 3 Brothers**	**Watkins Glen**
Ripley	**Geneva**	**Watkins Glen (Lakewood)**
Sheridan	**Geneva (Bejo)**	

Select eNEWA Delivery Times (write in times below) Delivery requests should be on the hour.

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Mail to: Tim Weigle, CLEREL, 6592 West Main Road, Portland, NY or scan and email to thw4@cornell.edu

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662 North Cemetery Road, North East, PA 16428-2902 (814) 725-4601
850 East Gore Road, Erie, PA 16509-3798 (814) 825-0900

This publication may contain pesticide recommendations. Changes in pesticide regulations occur constantly, and human errors are still possible. Some materials mentioned 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.

Cooperatively yours,

Timothy Weigle
Statewide IPM
Senior Extension Associate

Andy Muza
County Extension Educator

Kevin Martin
Business Management Educator

Luke Haggerty
Area Viticulture Extension Associate

College of Agricultural Sciences

PENNSTATE

Contact the Lake Erie Regional Grape Program if you have any special needs such as visual, hearing or mobility impairments.

Lake Erie Regional Grape Program

Cornell Cooperative Extension
LERGP
6592 W Main Rd
Portland NY 14769

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