The Lake Erie Regional Grape Program

Crop Update for February 6, 2014

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 update as well. 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.

Visit our LERGP Website at: http://lergp.cce.cornell.edu/ for a detailed calendar. Please remember to RSVP for those events that require one!

Let us know if you have changed or are in the process of changing your email address so we can keep the Electronic Crop Update coming to your inbox! Please email Kate Robinson at: kjr45@cornell.edu

Vineyard Planting Costs

Within the last week both a grower and a researcher wanted to know the cost of planting or replanting a vineyard. While the Welch's planting program may be coming to a close, winter damage to Vinifera, hybrids, and perhaps even Niagara may result in some planting over the next few years. Cornell does have an excellent publication regarding the cost of establishing Vinifera.[1] Not only is it targeted at Vinifera growers; it is targeted at the establishment of a new operation. This increases the costs substantially.

Planting & Trellis Costs	
Total	$3449.25
Wood End Posts	$160
Wood Grape Posts	$1,155
Wire	$300
Misc. Supplies	$20
Anchors	$180
Vines	$1,037
Grow Tubes (?)	$173
Labor	$425

A grower can make different decisions when it comes to trellis construction and vine type. However, as long as the trellis is designed to be a top wire cordon system, the cost of supplies will be $3,000, plus or minus $300. In the case of a replant, salvaging wood posts could likely reduce costs to $2,400. Labor and machinery hours for planting and trellis construction are not insignificant falling in the range of $300 - $500 per acre. The range is a result of growers reporting widely different methods for post installation and planting speed.

The cost of site preparation is also extremely variable. Adequate drainage is extremely important to long-term efficiency and sustainability. For some, adequate drainage has already been paid for. Drainage has been installed, or the soil is naturally drained. For others drainage installation will cost $2,000 – $4,000 per acre. The method of installation and amount of excavation work determine whether it is a high-cost or low-cost drainage project. As an alternative, similar amounts could be spent on investing in a gravel site. Site preparation also ranges between $30-$400 per acre. Letting ground lie fallow, or planted to a field crop can take care of much, if not all, of site preparation costs.

In conclusion, an acre of Concord grapes may be planted for less than $3,000. A variety of contributing factors could allow that cost to drift upward to $7,900 per acre. Controlling costs and negotiating favorable site preparation arrangements are important. However, drainage, quality sites and quality trellis materials remain good long-term investments.

---

1 White, Gerald. Cost of Establishment and Production of Vinifera Grapes in the Finger Lakes Region of New York – 2010. July 2011.

IPM

eNEWA for Grapes

Would you like to see the current weather and grape pest information found on NEWA 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
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. If you would like to be a part of this project just fill out the form and return it to thw4@cornell.edu or print it off and put it in the mail to:

Tim Weigle
CLEREL
6592 West Main Road
Portland, NY 14769

eNEWA Grape Project Subscription Sign-Up

Subscriber information

Name_____

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.

_____

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

Winter Injury Assessment

Luke Haggerty

The temperatures dropped below zero again last week, however, I did not find an increase in bud damage as I continued the winter injury assessment. With a good response from growers in the region I was able to add another 1,800 buds to the bud mortality estimations. After cutting into over 4,300 buds and examining them under a microscope, a fair estimation of the bud mortality in the Lake Erie region has been established. I looked at buds from only mature wood that would be expected to yield healthy or viable buds then examined buds 1 through 10 (bud one being the first bud from the cordon). When the weather warms and the sap begins to flow I will start assessing trunk damage where there are many concerns.

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 1. Data was collected from buds on nodes 1-10 only (bud one being closest to the cordon). Samples collected from 1/13/14 through 1/31/14.

Concord and Niagara:

The big question I have been getting the past few weeks is, "Why do Concords have a bud mortality of ~10% if they are hardy to -20°F?" Having a bud mortality of 10% in Concords is somewhat normal when you take all factors into consideration. The damage I have observed in Concords **was not caused by winter injury**. The damaged concord buds, for whatever reason, did not harden off last fall and were most often found on the fruiting nodes. However, I have found freeze damage in Niagara. As I reported in the last crop update, the variation in Niagara is between 15% and 45% depending on location and health of the vineyard. Figure 1 shows clear bud damage on a Niagara bud.

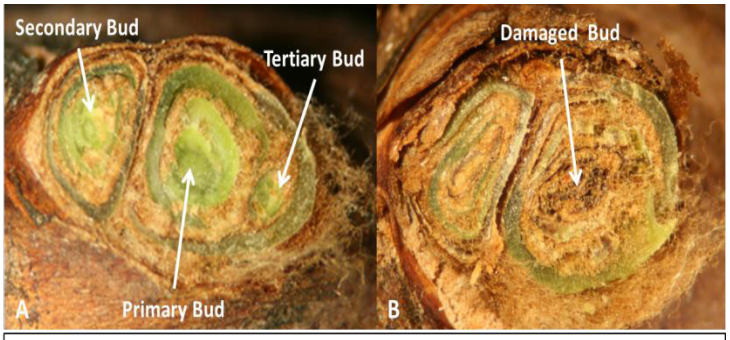

Figure 1. Cross section of 'Niagara' buds. (A) Location of primary, secondary, and tertiary buds. All buds are viable. (B) Freeze damage to primary bud. Photo by Luke Haggerty

Wine grapes:

The *V. vinifera* and some of the hybrids have suffered excessive damage with 15% to 75% of the buds killed depending on the cultivar. Having clean, healthy vines has had an impact on the amount of damage I've found. A grower I met with had only 41% bud mortality on Riesling compared to the 60%-70% on other sites. Canes that are pencil-sized and smaller are where I have found most of the viable buds. Larger wood (not bully) that would normally have viable buds seemed to be the hardest hit.

Figure 2. Dead primary bud on Riesling

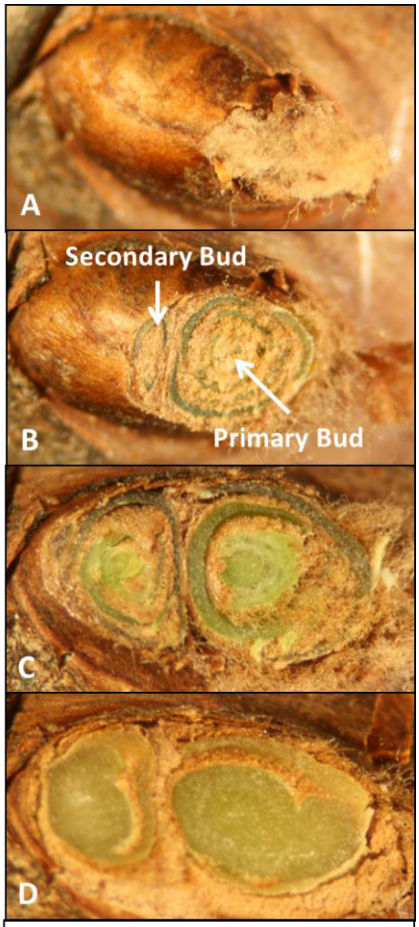

Figure 3. Cross sections of 'Concord' bud. Photos by Luke Haggerty

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 bully canes. Canes should be stored at room temperature and kept moist for 24 to 48 hours. Cut buds and record your results. **Tips:** Make several cuts when evaluating buds. In the first cut I like to take off the top ¼ of the bud (Figure 3B) to evaluate the primary bud. Continue cutting, taking off a bit more each time, when approximately at the half-way point of the bud (Figure 3C) and evaluate the secondary and tertiary buds. Avoid cutting too low in the first cut and exposing the bud cushion. (Figure 3D) This may give you a false positive, as 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 of how to assess winter injury to buds (like the picture above) or to see a video tutorial visit http://www.fruit.cornell.edu/grape/pool/winterinjurybuds.html

To follow the bud hardiness of the Lake Erie Grape Region through the 'Bud LTE project' check out http://grapesandwine.cals.cornell.edu/cals/grapesandwine/outreach/viticulture/weather.cfm

If you have concerns or have questions about excessive bud damage call me at (716) 792-2800 Ext. 204 or email me at llh85@cornell.edu to set up a site visit or an appointment.

Crop Size: Mechanization Options for Concord Production

Dr. Terry Bates

Research

In-season mechanical shoot or fruit thinning is more accurate than dormant pruning for crop control.

A Concord vineyard mechanization trial was established in 2009 at the Cornell Lake Erie Research and Extension Laboratory in Portland, NY. The purpose of the trial was to compare the effect of mechanical pruning, shoot thinning, shoot positioning, and fruit thinning on Concord growth, yield, and profitability. Eight crop control treatments (Table 5-1 and 5-2) were established in a complete randomized block design with four complete blocks. Treatments were imposed on half-rows (50 vines/treatment/block) and five vines were randomly selected in each treatment and block for manual data collection (160 total count vines). All pruning and bud adjusting was done when vines were dormant. Shoot thinning was done between bud break and bloom when shoots were between 3-6 inches long. Shoot positioning was done approximately three weeks after bloom and fruit thinning was done one month after bloom.

Table 5-1: Treatment descriptions for the 2009-2013 Concord mechanization options field trial

Treatment	Description
Check	Mechanical pre-pruned with a LaPorte mechanical pruner with manual pruning follow-up to achieve approximately 120 nodes/vine.
60 nodes	Manual pruning only with bud adjustment to 60 nodes/vine
90 nodes	Manual pruning only with bud adjustment to 90 nodes/vine
High Shoot Thin	Check plus mechanical shoot thinning with OXBO shoot thinning head: 2 paddles at 200 RPM head speed and 2MPH ground speed. Paddle height adjusted above the top cordon
Low Shoot Thin	Check plus mechanical shoot thinning with OXBO shoot thinning head: 2 paddles at 70 RPM head speed and 2MPH ground speed
Man Fruit Thin	Manual fruit (cluster) thinning by hand at approximately 30 days after bloom
Mech Fruit Thin	Mechanical fruit thinning with a Gregoir G60 tow behind grape harvester.
Shoot Positioned	Mechanical shoot positioning with hay rake type positioner (Beckman), 2.2 MPH ground speed

Table 5-2: Dates of treatment applications and key phenology stages for the 2009-2013 Concord mechanization options field trial

	Season				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Pruning	Dormant	Dormant	Dormant	Dormant	Dormant
Bud Break	*3-May*	*27-Apr*	*10-May*	*25-Apr*	*3-May*
Shoot Thinning	1-Jun	25-May	26-May	23-May	24-May
Bloom	*14-Jun*	*4-Jun*	*11-Jun*	*5-Jun*	*10-Jun*
Shoot Positioning	1-Jul	25-Jun	8-Jul	28-Jun	9-Jul
Fruit Thinning	14-Jul	7-Jul	18-Jul	NA	15-Jul
Harvest	*6-Oct*	*24-Sep*	*11-Oct*	*13-Sep*	*8-Sep*

Pruning Comparison (Check, 60 nodes, 90 nodes): In 2009, retaining more nodes per vine led to an increase in yield and decrease in juice soluble solids (**Fig 5-1 A, I**). Vines pruned to 60, 90, and 120 nodes/vine yielded 4.1, 5.8, and 9.7 tons/acre, respectively. Interestingly, the three pruning levels did not cause a difference in yield or juice soluble solids from 2010-2013. Vines pruned to 60 nodes/vine had the highest pruning weight and 120 nodes/vines had the lowest pruning weight throughout the trial. The initial cropping difference in 2009 helped create a

vine size difference between the pruning treatments. Consequently, sixty node vines had higher bud fruitfulness (crop/node) than 90 or 120 node vines leading to no difference in yield between the three pruning levels for the remainder of the trial. In this experiment, pruning alone was not an effective crop control treatment.

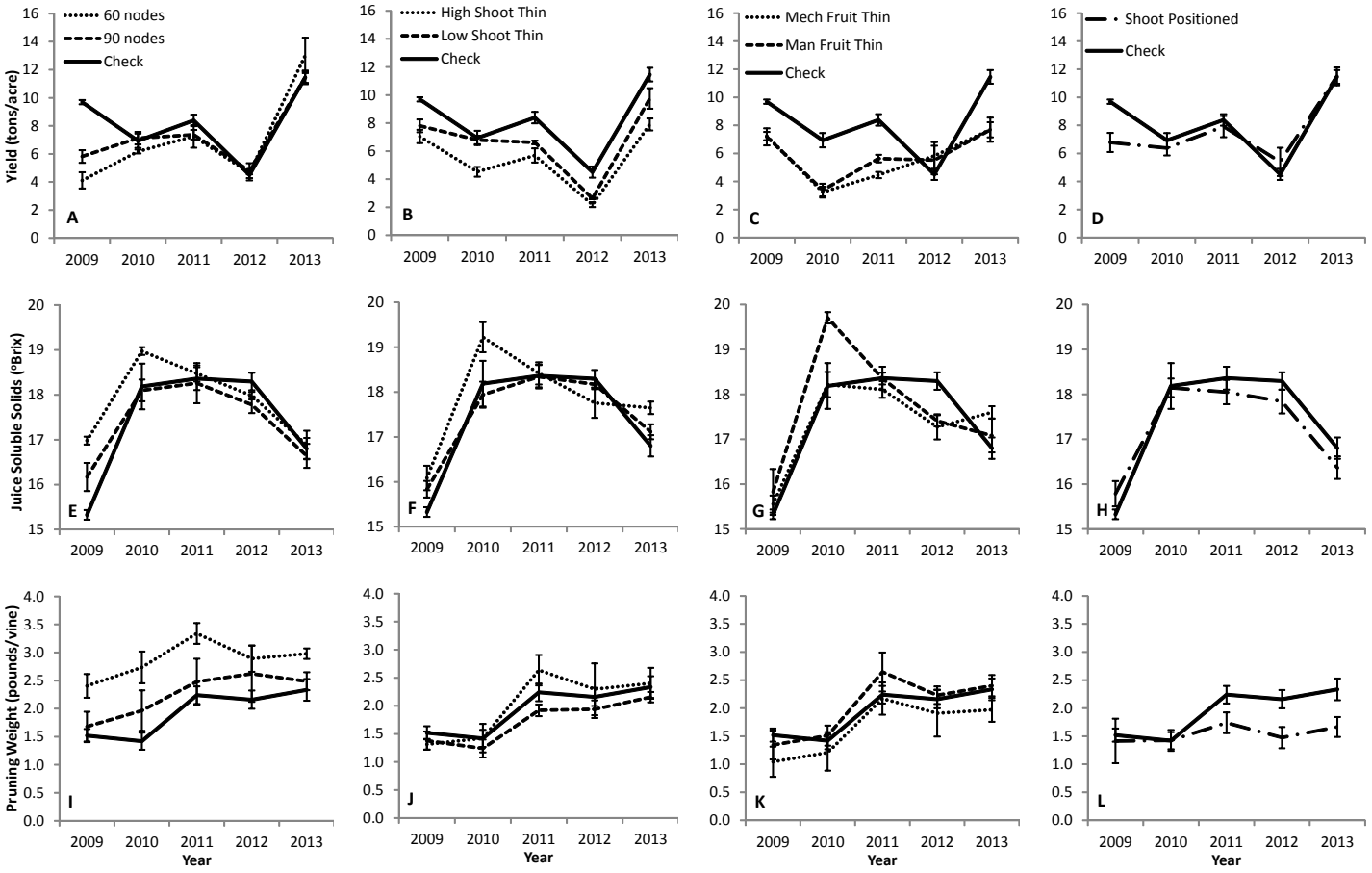

Figure 5-1 A-L: Yield, juice soluble solids, and pruning weight of eight crop control treatments in Concord from 2009-2013. Each point is the mean of four blocks ± st. error.

Shoot Thinning Comparison (Check, High Shoot Thin, Low Shoot Thin): Shoot thinning at the low and high rates reduced crop on average by 20% and 35%, respectively, compared to the check (**Fig 5-1B**). Shoot thinning reduced yield by reducing the number of clusters per vine but had no effect on the other yield components (cluster weight, berries/cluster, berry weight) of the remaining clusters (data not shown). Crop reduction by shoot thinning increased juice soluble solids in 2010 and 2013 compared to check vines (**Fig 5-1F**). There was not enough of a yield difference in 2009 to cause a significant difference in °Brix, 2011 was a high ripening season with no yield-brix relationship, and 2012 was a frost year with a low crop.

Fruit Thinning Comparison (Check, Man Fruit Thin, Mech Fruit Thin): Fruit thinning at 30 days after bloom either by hand or by machine reduced crop by approximately 3.0-3.5 tons/acre (**Fig 5-1C**) compared to the check, except for in 2012 when there was no fruit thinning done because of the spring frost. Manual fruit thinning reduced crop by removing clusters/vine and mechanical fruit thinning reduced crop by decreasing berries/cluster (data not shown). There was less difference than expected in juice soluble solids between these three treatments. As stated, 2011 was a high ripening season with a poor yield-brix relationship and 2012 was a frost season with no fruit thinning. Although there were trends toward lower yield and higher juice soluble solids in 2009 and 2013, the treatment means were not different. In 2010, manual fruit thinning did have higher juice soluble solids than the check; however, mechanical fruit thinning caused lower berry weight and free run juice and did not have higher juice soluble solids than the check. The problem with berry weight and/or free run juice in machine thinned fruit was not seen in 2009, 2011, or 2013.

Shoot Positioning Comparison (Check, Shoot Positioned): Shoot positioning caused a yield reduction in 2009 compared to the check but was otherwise similar to the check from 2010-2013 in yield, juice soluble solids, and yield components. Pruning weight was lower on shoot positioned vines from 2011-2013; however, this is an "artificial" reduction in vine capacity. Downward shoot positioning decreases shoot growth rate and measured pruning weight but yield per node is not different or even increased (as seen in clusters/vine in 2012 and 2013) compared to check vines. Pruning time for manual hand follow-up was also measured in this study to see if shoot positioning could be used to reduce follow-up time in a mechanized system. Despite a trend toward faster follow-up in shoot positioned vines, there was no difference from the check in this study. Shoot positioning in Concord was adopted to control the growth and bud fruitfulness on excessively large vines (over 3 pounds/vine). Vine size on check vines in this study did not exceed 2.3 pounds/vines. Any effect of shoot positioning was likely diminished because of the moderate vine size in this study.

Economic Comparison: Crop value and production costs were calculated for each treatment and year and used to determine profit/acre (**Fig 5- 2**). Crop value was assessed at $250/ton at 15.5 °Brix with a 7% increase or decrease for every 0.10 °Brix above or below 15.5 °Brix, respectively. General production costs (including fertilizers, crop protection sprays, fuel, labor, etc.) for manually pruned Concord vineyards were estimated at $1525/acre. Production costs for machine pruned Concord with hand follow-up were set at $1450/acre. The cost of mechanical shoot thinning ($15/acre), mechanical shoot positioning ($15/acre), or mechanical fruit thinning ($125/acre) was added to the base mechanization cost for the analysis. Profit/acre was calculated by subtracting production costs from the crop value.

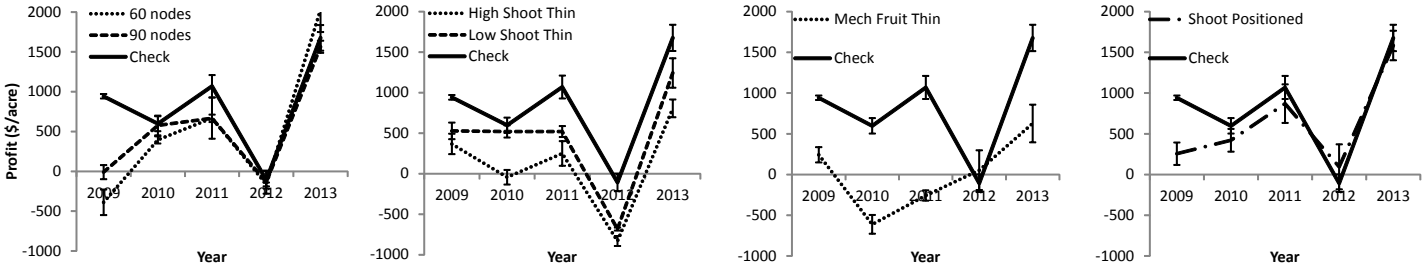

Figure 5-2: Profit ($/acre) for seven manual or mechanical crop control management options in a Concord vineyard over five seasons. Each point is the mean of four blocks ± st. error.

<u>In this study, machine pruning with manual pruning follow-up to 120 nodes/vine without any additional crop control was the most profitable management strategy, averaging over $835/acre profit.</u> This was achieved through a combination of high yields, acceptable juice soluble solids, and low production costs. Moderate vine size of just less than 2 pounds/vine also contributed to not setting an excessively large crop potential in any given year and mitigated the need for additional crop control measures.

Shoot positioned vines were similar in profit to check vines, except for in 2009 when the crop was lower. At the moderate vine size of this trial, however, there was no need to add the time or cost of the shoot positioning activity. Arguably, this will be different on vines with greater than 3 pounds of dormant cane pruning weight per vine. Both manually pruned treatments and the shoot thinning treatment at the low rate were similar in profit over the five year period. If crop control is needed, mechanical shoot thinning showed some advantages in this study over manual pruning. Shoot thinning was done after the threat of spring frost allowing for the observation of vine shoot number and potential cluster/shoot before making a thinning level decision. Shoot thinning was also consistent in removing approximately 20% of the crop at a given machine set-up. Shoot thinning at the high rate and mechanical fruit thinning were the least profitable treatments because they tended to remove too much crop, especially for the moderate initial crop size in most years. In seasons where the crop was high enough to warrant fruit thinning (2009, 2013), mechanical fruit thinning was an acceptable method to reduce crop. Shoot thinning costs less than fruit thinning; however, fruit thinning has the advantage of getting complete crop estimation after fruit set to make a crop reduction decision.

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.

2014
LERGP
WINTER GROWERS CONFERENCE

MARCH 20,2014

AT SUNY FREDONIA, WILLIAMS CENTER

Full Day Conference, 8:00am-4:15pm,with morning and afternoon talks, Buffet Lunch and Trade-Show!

- Management Strategies for High Yield
- GIS and Sensor Technology
- GPS Sprayer Technology
- GBM
- Cover Cropping
- Grape Rootworm/Japanese Beetle

Including Discussion panels with input from local growers who have experience in each related area

THE ENTIRE EVENT WILL BE HELD IN THE WILLIAMS CENTER-
NO TRAVELLING FROM ONE BUILDING TO THE NEXT ON THE ICE IN THE COLD!

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_____

Name _____ NY DEC/PA PDA NUMBER_____

Name _____ NY DEC/PA PDA NUMBER_____

Date Ck. Rec'd	**Amount**

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

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

Feel free to call w/ questions:

716-792-2800 Ext 201

Lake Erie Regional Grape Program

Cornell University

PENNSTATE College of Agricultural Sciences

Cornell University Cooperative Extension

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:
http://nygpadmin.cce.cornell.edu/pdf/submission/pdf65_pdf.pdf

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!

Project Reporting Session to be held at CLEREL

A project reporting session is scheduled for Wednesday, February 26, 2014 at the Cornell Lake Erie Research and Extension Laboratory located at 6592 West Main Rd. Portland, NY. This location will serve as the satellite location via polycom. The physical presenters will be in Geneva. The meeting will begin at 9:45am and run until approximately 2:00pm. Updates on projects funded by the Lake Erie Regional Grape Program Research and Extension Program, Inc. (the group charged with dispersing the 75 cents per ton voluntary assessment for Concords produced in the Lake Erie Region), New York Wine and Grape Foundation, New York Wine Grape Growers Association and Viticulture Consortium – East, will be presented, as well as, short presentations on proposed new projects.

The meeting format is designed to encourage discussion between those who are conducting or proposing projects, the funders, and the grower community by limiting presentations to 5 minutes and eliminating the use of visual aids.

Lunch is provided for attendees but you must register to reserve a lunch. Please respond to Kate by Wednesday, February 19, 2014 at 716-792-2800 x201 or kjr45@cornell.edu.

Next Crop Update: February 20, 2014

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

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

Cornell University
Cooperative Extension

Lake Erie Regional Grape Program

PENNSTATE
College of Agricultural Sciences