



The Lake Erie Regional Grape Program



Crop Update for July 3, 2014



Upcoming Event Dates to put on your calendar:

Please note the deadline for registration for each event.

July 9, 2014- COFFEE POT MEETING:

10:00am- Kirk Hutchinson, 4720 West Main Rd. Fredonia NY 14063

Full Coffee Pot schedule is also included in this Crop Update

August 20, 2014- Thompson Ag Pig Roast- more info to come-



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: lergp.cce.cornell.edu

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Update on Juice Demand

Early last spring we held meetings to speak with growers that no longer had a market for their juice grapes. Many of those growers had already pruned grapes and had planned on speculating. That is, looking to find a market at harvest time. As there is some bearish sentiment continuing across the juice industry, I would reiterate my advice at that time. Quality sites should continue to pursue contracts for purchase.

From a broad perspective, orange juice was one of the few major juice markets still at higher prices. A sales report for March indicating the lowest orange juice sales for a four-week period in 30 years caused OJ futures to fall. Put in a historical perspective, prices are still not low. However, this decline comes at the same time that new NASS data indicates that the current crop estimates are 5.4% lower than the previous estimate. Such a decline would result in the smallest crop in 29 years.

More directly, grape juice is partially contributing to that decline. Local processors report inventory is moving well at significantly lower prices. Respectable volumes at low prices have been the theme across the market segment. Despite that movement, the sheer size of last years crop will still require some sales into 2015. It seems the crop just can't move fast enough for speculators.

There may still be some time to make a decision about purchasing a contract, though it will continue to become more challenging. At this point, investments in non-contracted acreage should be limited to unpaid labor for applying post-emergent weed control and trellis repair. Typically mid-season foliar spray expenses can be justified by potential crop loss. In this case, the increasing likelihood of a crop value at or near \$0, further investment results in significant financial risk.

We are finding growers with contracts doubling down. An average to above average potential crop size has left growers continuing to make adequate investments in this crop, resistance management and even equipment. Larger growers continue to grow acreage holdings. In particular, as leveraged growers use last year's crop to work through some debt, cash and financing has been freed up to operate the farm or expand acreage.

Almost universally, 2013 crop prices are holding much closer to 2012 crop prices than one would expect. The reduction in tonnage contracts may continue to benefit those that still have contracts for 2014. In the grand scheme of things, however, a smaller industry will be less efficient and less healthy over the long term.

Crown Gall

During site visits this past week I started to see signs and symptoms of new crown gall infections. Crown gall has been a long widespread disease in grapes. In the Lake Erie region, crown gall is commonly found on wine grape cultivars and ‘Niagara’. New gall formations are normally found in early summer, making now (early July) an ideal time to go and assess this year’s damage. Depending on the severity of infection and when you observe the damage, there are a few specific indicators to watch for. New infections will produce a milky/tan to a yellow/green colored substance on the infected area (Figure 1). Newly formed tumors appear as light green/yellow to brown gall and look like the inside of a



Figure 1 Newly formed crown gall on ‘Lemberger’ trunk.



Figure 2 Early stage of crown gall tumors on ‘Niagara’.

walnut (Figure 2). Any wound site on a vine is prone to crown gall. Trunk cracking and splitting (trunk injury) from winter injury is the most common cause of infections. This disease will reduce vigor, yield, and overall health of the vine and will, eventually, completely kill the vine. Infected vines are also less winter hardy and will receive more damage than healthy vines would. As of now, there is no effective spray treatment to combat crown gall. Cultural practices include establishing multiple trunks on vines that are in areas where crown gall is found (areas prone to winter injury) and removing and replacing infected trunks. Trunks with crown gall should be cut out and replaced using suckers below the infected area. It is best to identify infections early to allow time for new trunks to develop before the infected trunk dies or is cut out. This will minimize the amount of production lost.

Location	Date	High (F)	Low (F)	Precip.Past 7 days (in)	Total Apr GDD
North East Lab, PA	06/30/14	85	70	0.76	861
Harborcreek, PA	07/02/14	79	70	0.74	967
North East Escarpment	07/02/14	79	69	0.97	944
Ripley	07/02/14	80	70	0.79	953
Portland Route 5	07/02/14	79	70	0.6	902
Portland CLEREL	07/02/14	84	69	0.54	906
Protland Escarpment	07/02/14	79	68	1.13	942
Dunkirk	07/02/14	81	69	0.55	867
Silver Creek	07/02/14	79	68	0.63	848
Sheridan	07/02/14	NA	NA	NA	NA
Versailles	07/02/14	81	69	NA	880
Appleton	07/02/14	83	69	0.1	734
Somerset	07/02/14	83	69	0.16	855
Appleton South	07/02/14	84	68	0.16	822

DATE/YEAR	HIGH	LOW	DAILY PRECIP	GDDs	TOTAL APRIL GDDs	TOTAL JAN GDDs
Week of 6/18/2014	80	60.00	0.08	141	843	843
Week of 6/25/2014	80.9	63.10	0.35	179.5	843	843
Week of 7/3/2014	81.9	69.10	0.06	178.5	1021.5	1021.5
<i>Average(from 1964)</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>60.70</i>	<i>0.10</i>	<i>139.2</i>	<i>925.1</i>	<i>950</i>
June Precip.Wk 1= .39" Wk 2= 1.23" Wk 3= .57" Wk 4=2.47" Wk 5=0.39"						
Total Precip:April = 3.66" May = 5.5" June = 5.05"						

Grape Berry Moth Model on NEWA

The table below shows we are still a ways off of the 810 DD necessary for treatment of grape berry moth in intermediate and high risk vineyards, and low risk vineyards where scouting shows damage to be above the threshold of 6% damaged cluster. Looking at the National Weather Service five day forecast that is used with the model, we can expect to accumulate between 16 and 28 DD per day depending on location. Using an average of 20 DD per day, we would accumulate 200 DD over the next 10 days, putting us close to the 810 DD at most locations. The best way to accurately time your scouting and sprays for grape berry moth is to access the grape berry moth model on NEWA <http://newa.cornell.edu> on a regular basis.

NEWA Location	Wild grape bloom date*	DD Total on June 26, 2014
Versailles	June 5	609
Dunkirk Airport	June 8	587
Silver Creek	June 9	561
Portland Escarp.	June 4	637
Portland	June 7	606
Portland Route 5	June 7	612
Ripley	June 3	677
North East Escarp	June 3	658
Harborcreek	June 3	679
North East Lab	June 5	630
Ransomville	June 9	544
South Appleton	June 9	532
* Estimated date provided by NEWA website		



Grape Rootworm



Grape rootworm continues to be found in area vineyards in increasing numbers. Get out and scout vineyards where you have seen problems in the past, vineyards surrounding those areas, as well as, vineyards where a decrease in vine size has been noted but cannot be explained. The adult stage is the only stage where we have materials labeled against grape rootworm.

Japanese Beetle

I found my first Japanese beetle this year feeding on the vines in our potted grape rootworm trial. This pest can be particularly important at this time of year in new vineyards where grow tubes are being used. They will feed within this shelter and can cause extreme defoliation if not detected and sprayed for.



Survey for New York Wine Grape Growers

NYS Ag & Markets Winter Injury Assessment

Tim Martinson

Senior Extension Associate

Cornell University

The NYS Ag & Markets Commissioner's office has asked us to gather some information on grape production losses associated with winter injury this past winter. They are interested in this because of a provision in the Farm Winery act that allows their office to authorize Farm Winery licensees to purchase grapes from out of state under certain conditions (>40% crop loss by variety). The statute refers to statewide losses, but there is apparently some flexibility for losses within a region.

The Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets of the State of New York may authorize a farm winery to manufacture or sell wine produced from grapes grown outside of New York if he or she determines, after investigation, that adverse conditions have caused the destruction of at least forty percent of a specific grape varietal used for winemaking. The Commissioner has asked Cornell University to conduct a survey, the answers to which will be provided to the Commissioner, as part of that investigation.

We have put together a brief online survey that asks you to estimate the percentage of crop loss associated with winter injury, and to write down the number of acres and (if possible) an estimate of the 3 year average tonnage produced.

To complete the survey, please click on or paste into your browser the following link:

https://cornell.qualtrics.com/SE/?SID=SV_afPfmHed907rY EZ

We ask you to do so, even if you have had a minimal amount of winter injury or crop reduction. This will be one source of information that Ag & Markets will use, along with a separate limited survey where we (Cooperative Extension) will go into selected blocks and come up with some independent numbers.

This is similar to the survey the Finger Lakes Grape Program sent to growers in 2004 (see publication [Cost of Winter Injury 2004](#)).

This survey, by its nature, focuses on grapes used in wine and sold to NYS Farm wineries. While that certainly includes Concord and Niagara, if you grow only these varieties for the juice and bulk wine market, you don't need to complete the survey.

The survey will be open from July 3 through Monday July 14.

We appreciate your participation. Survey responses will be anonymous.

With regards,

Timothy E. Martinson, Ph. D.

From the North East PA Lab:

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

In the Vineyard (7-3-14)

Diseases

Thunderstorms and periods of high humidity over the last few weeks have provided conditions that contribute to the buildup of grape diseases. At this point, vineyard blocks that I examined have only low levels of disease showing up. However, to determine if a second post bloom spray is needed, check the incidence of downy, powdery and black rot at each site.

Downy Mildew – no downy mildew was found in Concord sites checked. A few leaf lesions were found in a Delaware site but no DM was observed on Fredonia clusters planted next to the Delawares.

I suspect that DM will start popping up around the region so check sites, especially with susceptible varieties, to catch this disease early. Remember that downy mildew has the potential to develop rapidly under ideal environmental conditions (i.e., frequent rainfall and high humidity).

Powdery Mildew –so far, low levels of PM on leaves and clusters. This disease can continue to increase throughout the season on susceptible tissue but the rate of increase will depend on the efficacy of your management program. If present, PM symptoms on clusters are now easy to see. Get out, lift the canopy, and check clusters to determine if berries are disease free.

Black Rot – at least a few leaf lesions were found at the majority of border row areas checked. At one site, berry lesions were also present.

Insects

Grape Berry Moth – Concord berries have sized up enough that stings (red discoloration of berries from larval feeding) are easy to see. Berry stings were found at all of the border row sites examined. (See Tim Weigle's information on GBM Degree Day Model and NEWA).

Japanese Beetle – only 1 beetle observed and only scattered leaf feeding found.

Weather: Our internet connection, which our Rainwise weather station was dependent on, has been down since 3 pm on Monday (June 30; hardware failure). However, we are back online as of this morning (July 3) and, hopefully, data from the North East lab can now be retrieved. Total rainfall during June was 4.32", definitely above average. Our growing degree day total (gdd) from April 1 through June was 865 (just slightly above average). We are still a bit behind on grapevine development for the season, but in terms of gdds since bud break, we are about 2 days ahead of average. So, through May and June, we are slowly catching up.



Phenology: At our location, Concord berries are sizing up rapidly, and are more than a quarter of an inch in diameter (7-9 mm).


Disease: Scout your vineyards, especially your most disease prone blocks, for signs and symptoms of the major diseases on your leaves and clusters. We are currently at about '2 weeks after bloom', and although we are near the end of the fruit susceptibility period for powdery mildew, there may be at least 2-4 weeks of susceptibility to black rot. Look closely for black rot lesions on leaves and fruit. These infections can produce inoculum during rain periods that can cause serious crop loss, and a second post bloom material may be necessary, especially for black rot. Sterol inhibitors like Elite, Toledo, Orius, Rally, and Mettle have excellent post infection activity. The strobilurins like Sovran and Abound provide excellent protectant activity. Both chemistries are very rainfast. Ziram will also provide good to excellent protectant activity, but no post infection activity. Also, keep in mind that although fruit of Niagara and Concord are near the end of the susceptibility period for downy mildew, the cluster stems, especially those of Niagara, will continue to be susceptible for a couple of weeks or so. This means that downy mildew cluster infections are still possible and capable of resulting in crop loss. Again, scouting will enable you to determine if the pathogen is present and ready to 'pounce' in your vineyard. Should the weather remain wet, downy mildew and black rot can continue to present a serious risk. Keep in mind that Ziram is not as effective on downy mildew as mancozeb. Some alternative, cost effective materials for downy mildew would be the phos acid products (Phostrol, Rampart, etc) and Reason. Both only control downy mildew.

For wine grape and Niagara growers that will be renewing vines with severe trunk damage; remember that you still need to protect new sucker growth from powdery and downy mildew. Vigorous new sucker growth is very susceptible to these diseases and is very close to inoculum sources in the vineyard (downy mildew originates from inoculum in the soil, and powdery mildew originates from inoculum in bark on trunks). Normally we remove this growth and may not realize how susceptible these tissues are to primary infections in spring. Direct sprays to maintain healthy suckers coming from grafts (grafted vines) or the base of trunks (from own-rooted vines), and try to achieve a balance of enough good quality suckers that will inhibit the growth of bull-wood (overly vigorous, poor quality trunk replacements), without allowing for thick bushy growth from the base of vines that can be difficult to adequately penetrate and protect with fungicides. This is a balancing act that may have to be adjusted on a vine to vine basis, but is essential to renewing a vineyard to full production as quickly as possible.



2014 LERGP Coffee Pot Locations



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 3:00pm	Clover Hill Farms- 10401 Sidehill Rd. North East, PA 16428 Brant Town Hall- Back entrance 1294 Brant North Collins Rd Brant NY 14027
June 11th	10:00am 3:00pm	The Winery at Marjim Manor, 7171 East Lake Rd. Appleton NY 14008 Chris Ortolano-2053 Lake Rd. Silver Creek NY 14136
June 18th	10:00am 3:00pm	Dan Sprague- 12435 Versailles Plank Rd. Irving NY 14081 Evan Schiedel/Roy Orton -10646 W Main Rd. Ripley NY 14775
June 25th	10:00am 3:00pm	Tom Tower 759 Lockport Rd. Youngstown NY 14174 Archer & Pratz Inc.- 9813 Lake Road, North East 16428
 <u>3:00pm meeting is an updated address- afternoon meeting times have been updated to 3pm</u>		
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

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)

Program fees do
not include 2014
Cornell Guidelines for
Grapes

I am interested in the educational work of Cornell Cooperative Extension in Niagara, Chautauqua and Cattaraugus County. Any current re-
corded 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:

Feel free to call w/ questions:

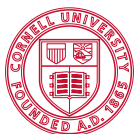
LERGP

716-792-2800 Ext 201

6592 West Main Rd.

Portland NY 14769

Attn: Katie



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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!



Lake Erie Regional Grape Program Team Members:

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

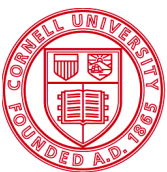
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