The Lake Erie Regional Grape Program

PENNSTATE

Crop Update for July 10, 2014

Upcoming Event Dates to put on your calendar:

Please note the deadline for registration for each event.

July 16, 2014- COFFEE POT MEETING:
10:00am- **Earl & Irene Blakely, 183 Versailles Rd. Irving NY 14081**
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.

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: **lergp.cce.cornell.edu**

Business Management

Kevin Martin
Penn State University, LERGP,
Business Management Educator

Grape Acre Values

I have been fielding a lot of questions regarding the value of an acre of grapes. It appears that the 2012 crop has pushed growers that have contracts toward transitions. Growers seem to be approaching retirement with different strategies. Most of the variance in these strategies is not a result of financial motivations but rather a desire to structure a transition in a way that suits their business and lifestyle goals.

Rental values of grape acreage are fairly low. The revenue realized from rentals can increase substantially if the operator is permitted to allow the vineyard to decline. As a result we do see higher rental prices resulting in the long-term decline of the vineyard health and, subsequently, its value. Typical short-term leases vary in price from $0 - $500 per acre.

On the higher end, typically, payments are varied based on production. The lessor and lessee share production risks. While this would seem to motivate the lessee to enhance vineyard health, these agreements tend to be structured in a way that results in much higher payments. As a result we typically see more problems with quality of care. On the lower end, typically, the lessee is rehabbing the vineyard. Improvements are being made that disproportionately benefit the owner by enhancing the value of the vineyard more than yield. These improvements include high-density renewals (more than 50 vines per acre), trellis rehabilitation (new wire or more than 20 posts per acre) and anchor installation.

Between grape acreage purchases last year and those being negotiated for next year, there seems to be a steady stream of new and transitioning growers. While some have pointed out concerns that the industry is at risk due to the age of operators, I think we are in the midst of a very gradual transition. We will see a considerable slowing of operator age creeping upward. We may see far less operators as next generations' transition in, but there is a significantly good chance that 27,000 – 31,000 acres will remain productive.

The value of most grape acreage has been relatively stable. The grapes themselves, if in good health, have a value directly related to acreage, yield and grape price. We have seen some growers improve the value of acreage by increasing yield. As an industry, though, yields have not increased substantially. The underlying value of land has been increasing in value at least as fast as inflation, perhaps faster. Younger growers have been more able to compete in grape purchases. The differences in cost between cash purchases and financed purchases have closed considerably as interest rates remain near historic lows.

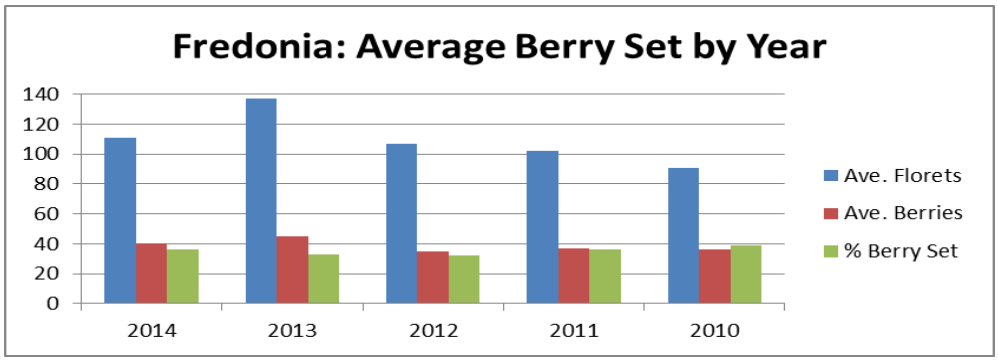
Cooperative membership and financing create some extraordinary cash flow hurdles, even by agricultural standards, given the right structure and price point next generation growers can successfully make profitable investments through grape acreage purchases.
One important word of caution is the importance of and cost of a reliable market. We have seen growers unable to cover financing because of a miscalculation in the value of grapes. It is important to use long-term and historical information to keep estimates of revenue grounded in reality. While some established growers have the ability to over-pay for small amounts of grape acreage and support that investment loss with the rest of their business, new growers have no such cushion. They need to realistically value the acreage, which is something we can assist with, in order to ensure the ability to finance a purchase over 10 – 15 years.

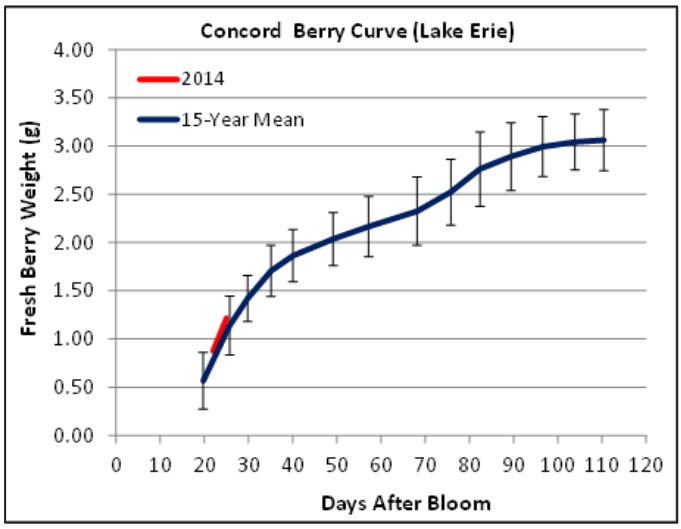
Cultural Practices

Luke Haggerty, LERGP,
Viticulture Extension Associate

Berry Set and Crop Estimation

Going into the second week of July and receiving timely rains berry size has been increasing dramatically. Using phenology data collected by Kelly Link we can closely look at 'berry set' and the start of the 'berry curve' (shown below). The 'average berry set' data shows that we are slightly above average with both the average number of berries and the percent set.





The 'Concord berry curve' graph was developed by Dr. Terry Bates to show the start of this year's 'berry curve'. Though Kelly has just started to collect this data, early indications show that berry size is slightly above average. Both data sets support the many grower statements that "there are more grapes hanging than I thought there was going to be". Although there may not be many growers planning to thin this year, it is still a great idea to crop estimate your vineyards. Depending on your bloom (50%) date, this weekend (July 12th-13th) or sometime next week, your vineyard will be at the 30 days after bloom and a great time for crop estimation. Dr. Bates created the following estimation table (following this article) to aid in calculations. To use the chart, all you need to know is how much fruit you remove from 1/100th of an acre and a close approximation of your % final berry weight (or how many days you are from bloom). The table does the rest of the math for you.

Dr. Terry Bates: Crop Estimation and Thinning Table: 7/16/2003

	Time of Season														
	20DAB			25DAB		30DAB			40DAB	50DAB	Veraison				Harvest
	% of Final Berry Weight														
Pounds of Fruit Removed in 1/100th of an Acre	**20**	**25**	**30**	**35**	**40**	**45**	**50**	**55**	**60**	**65**	**70**	**75**	**80**	**90**	**100**
10	2.5	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
20	5.0	4.0	3.3	2.9	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0
30	7.5	6.0	5.0	4.3	3.8	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.5
40	10.0	8.0	6.7	5.7	5.0	4.4	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.0
50	12.5	10.0	8.3	7.1	6.3	5.6	5.0	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.5
60	15.0	12.0	10.0	8.6	7.5	6.7	6.0	5.5	5.0	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.3	3.0
70	17.5	14.0	11.7	10.0	8.8	7.8	7.0	6.4	5.8	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.4	3.9	3.5
80	20.0	16.0	13.3	11.4	10.0	8.9	8.0	7.3	6.7	6.2	5.7	5.3	5.0	4.4	4.0
90	22.5	18.0	15.0	12.9	11.3	10.0	9.0	8.2	7.5	6.9	6.4	6.0	5.6	5.0	4.5
100	25.0	20.0	16.7	14.3	12.5	11.1	10.0	9.1	8.3	7.7	7.1	6.7	6.3	5.6	5.0
110	27.5	22.0	18.3	15.7	13.8	12.2	11.0	10.0	9.2	8.5	7.9	7.3	6.9	6.1	5.5
120	30.0	24.0	20.0	17.1	15.0	13.3	12.0	10.9	10.0	9.2	8.6	8.0	7.5	6.7	6.0
130	32.5	26.0	21.7	18.6	16.3	14.4	13.0	11.8	10.8	10.0	9.3	8.7	8.1	7.2	6.5
140	35.0	28.0	23.3	20.0	17.5	15.6	14.0	12.7	11.7	10.8	10.0	9.3	8.8	7.8	7.0
150	37.5	30.0	25.0	21.4	18.8	16.7	15.0	13.6	12.5	11.5	10.7	10.0	9.4	8.3	7.5
160	40.0	32.0	26.7	22.9	20.0	17.8	16.0	14.5	13.3	12.3	11.4	10.7	10.0	8.9	8.0
170	42.5	34.0	28.3	24.3	21.3	18.9	17.0	15.5	14.2	13.1	12.1	11.3	10.6	9.4	8.5
180	45.0	36.0	30.0	25.7	22.5	20.0	18.0	16.4	15.0	13.8	12.9	12.0	11.3	10.0	9.0
190	47.5	38.0	31.7	27.1	23.8	21.1	19.0	17.3	15.8	14.6	13.6	12.7	11.9	10.6	9.5
200	50.0	40.0	33.3	28.6	25.0	22.2	20.0	18.2	16.7	15.4	14.3	13.3	12.5	11.1	10.0

Row Spacing determines length of 1/100th of an acre
10.0 feet row spacing = 43.5 feet = 1/100th of an acre
9.5 feet = 45.9 feet = 1/100th of an acre
9.0 feet = 48.4 feet = 1/100th of an acre
8.5 feet = 51.2 feet = 1/100th of an acre
8.0 feet = 54.45 feet = 1/100th of an acre
7.5 feet = 58.1 feet = 1/100th of an acre

Calculation
43, 560 square feet per acre
Divide by row spacing and then
divide by 100 to get 1/100th of an acre

Example:
A grower has 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.

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 berry growth can be obtained from the Fredonia Vineyard Lab (or) it is strongly suggested that individual growers start collecting berry weight information from their own individual vineyard blocks.

Lake Erie Grape Region NEWA Weather Data

Location	Date	High (F)	Low (F)	Precip.Past 7 days (in)	Total Apr GDD
North East Lab, PA	7/9/14	70	60	2.22	1043
Harborcreek, PA	7/9/14	70	59	2.07	1091
North East Escarpment	7/9/14	72	57	2.4	1060
Ripley	7/9/14	70	60	1.88	1080
Portland Route 5	7/9/14	71	60	1.86	1032
Portland CLEREL	7/9/14	69	60	1.68	1031
Protland Escarpment	7/9/14	70	60	2.13	1062
Dunkirk	7/9/14	71	61	1.28	995
Silver Creek	7/9/14	70	61	1.91	979
Sheridan	7/9/14	NA	NA	NA	NA
Versailles	7/9/14	70	61	NA	1001
Appleton	7/9/14	70	58	1.72	862
Somerset	7/9/14	70	58	1.8	986
Appleton South	7/9/14	72	54	1.73	946

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

DATE/YEAR	HIGH	LOW	DAILY PRECIP	GDDs	TOTAL APRIL GDDs	TOTAL JAN GDDs
Week of 6/25/2014	80.9	63.10	0.35	179.5	843	843
Week of 7/2/2014	81.9	69.10	0.06	178.5	1021.5	1021.5
Week of 7/9/2014	**75.1**	**62.70**	**0.27**	**132.5**	**1154**	**1154**
Average(from 1964)	*80.3*	*61.80*	*0.10*	*147.2*	*1052.1*	*1077*
July Preci-.Wk 1= .39" Wk 2= 1.92" Wk 3= Wk 4= Wk 5=						
Total Precip:April = 3.66" May = 5.5" June = 5.05"						

IPM

Tim Weigle, NYSIPM, LERGP Team Leader

Grape Berry Moth

The Grape Berry Moth DD model on NEWA http://newa.cornell.edu/ (see table below) tells us that we are currently at, or very near, the timing for the first application of insecticides against grape berry moth for vineyards that are classified as being at intermediate or high risk of damage from grape berry moth.

Vineyards at a low risk for grape berry moth damage should be scouted, and treatment applied, if damage is at, or above, the 6% damaged cluster threshold. If you do not know the risk classification of your vineyards or need a refresher on scouting, please follow the grape berry moth risk assessment protocol which can be found at: http://nysipm.cornell.edu/publications/grapeman/files/risk.pdf

NEWA Location	Wild grape bloom date*	DD Total on July 10, 2014
Versailles	June 5	746
Dunkirk Airport	June 8	732
Silver Creek	June 9	708
Portland Escarp.	June 4	778
Portland	June 7	750
Portland Route 5	June 7	765
Ripley	June 3	827
North East Escarp	June 3	795
Harborcreek	June 3	827
North East Lab	June 5	772
Ransomville	June 9	682
South Appleton	June 9	671

* Estimated date provided by NEWA website

The type of insecticide that is applied will determine when the application should take place. Materials that need to be ingested, i.e. Altacor, Belt and Intrepid (PA only), should be applied at 810 DD to ensure the material is on prior to the peak of the flight. Insecticides which work by contact, i.e. Baythroid, Capture, and Mustang Max should be applied later, at 910 DD. This is to allow more of the population to be present, and exposed to the application, when it is applied. There are a number of materials that work by both ingestion and contact (see Table 1 on next page). Keep in mind that in order to maximize the effectiveness of the ingestion mode of action the material needs to be on prior to the larvae feeding and entering the berry.

If you have had trouble with grape berry moth in the past you can trouble shoot your management strategy by answering the following questions.

1. Am I using the GBM model on NEWA to time my applications? While this model is still relatively new and will continue to be updated, it will give you a better estimate of the proper timing than the old calendar based method. Use the model and change the date of wild grape bloom (the biofix date to start collecting DD for the model) to see how it affects the model results. Identifying a wild grape in your area and using it each year to determine the biofix will allow you to fine tune the model for your operation.

2. Am I scouting on a regular basis? Since the model is new, additional scouting may be required to determine if your spray timing was accurate. Bad surprises at harvest are often caused by making an insecticide application in July and not following it up with scouting and further treatment if necessary.

3. Are you using the correct materials? If you continue to have a problem with grape berry moth it may be that the insecticides you are using are not doing the job you want them to. Try a new insecticide. While it may be more expensive, if it works it will pay for itself in cleaner fruit that stays on the vine to be harvested.

4. Have I talked to a member of the LERGP extension team for help in determining where my program might be weak? If you ever have questions on your vineyard IPM practices you can give Tim, Andy or Luke a call. I would be happy to assist you in developing a program to address any pest problem.

If your efforts have not resulted in successfully controlling GBM, you might have what is considered to be a severe risk vineyard. In these cases it might be helpful to apply a different approach of bracketing sprays around each generation. Apply a material that needs to be ingested at 810 DD followed by a contact insecticide 7 – 14 days later (spray interval will depend on the first insecticide used – Table 1 provides a guide to longevity of the materials). This strategy will not be necessary in most vineyard blocks at this spray timing. Please feel free to give me a call at (716) 792-2800 X203 to discuss the pros and cons of this strategy before implementing it.

Table 1. Insecticides for use in New York and Pennsylvania Vineyards

Insecticide	IRAC Number	Control method	Longevity	GBM
Delegate	5	C, I	**	***
Spintor/Entrust	5	C, I	**	**
Biobit, Dipel	11	I	*	**
Intrepid^	18	I	****	***
Altacor	24	C, I	***	***
Belt	24	C, I	***	***
Voliam Flexi	24	S, C, I	****	***
Sevin	1A	C	***	**
Imidan	1B	C	***	***
Avaunt	22A	C, I	**	**
Tourismo	24 + 16	C, I	****	***
Evergreen	27A + 3A	C	*	*
Baythroid	3A	C	***	***
Brigade/Capture	3A	C	*/**[1]	***
Danitol	3A	C	***	***
Mustang Max	3A	C	***	***
Pyganic	3A	C	*	*
Actara	4A	S, C, I	****	**
Venom, Scorpion	4A	S, C, I	****	**
Brigadier	4A + 3A	S, C, I	****	***
Leverage 360	4A + 3A	S, C, I	****	***

[1] longetivity is temperature dependant

^ = not registered for use in New York

Control Method

S = systemic locally or through vine

C = Contact activity

I = ingestion required

Longevity Rating

* = 3-5 days

** = 7 days

*** = 7-10 days

**** = 10 - 14 days

IRAC Number indicates Mode of Action and Chemical sub-group for the insecticide. Rotating mode of actions will decrease the chance of resistance development.

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_afPfmHed907rYEZ

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.

Bryan Hed, Research Support Technologist in Plant Pathology
Penn State University

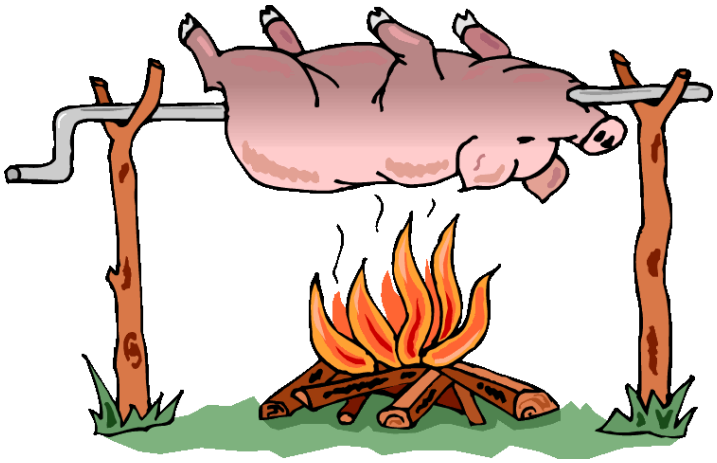
Weather: We have racked up 2.23" rainfall in July so far, definitely above average. Our growing degree day total (gdd) from April 1 through July 9 is 1042. There is no rain in the forecast for the next 3 days, and wind speeds will remain low; cooperative for the berry moth spray and maybe a second post-bloom spray for diseases where needed.

Phenology: At our location, Concord berries are sizing up rapidly, and are more than a centimeter in diameter (10-13 mm).

Disease: For now, 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. Since the end of bloom, we have recorded nearly 4 inches of rainfall that has been frequent and often heavy; perfect weather for black rot. Indicator vines here at the lab (Concord, no fungicide protection) are loaded with black rot and I'm even seeing small amounts of it on vines that have been maintained with fungicides, where I haven't seen it for years. Once infected, fruit may look normal and continue to size for weeks, until suddenly browning, shriveling, and turning black. This disease can build very discreetly and manifest itself on fruit throughout July if the wet weather continues (black rot infections that took place over the past couple of days may not show up until the last week of July). 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 for black rot may be necessary in some blocks. Sterol inhibitors like Elite, Toledo, Orius, Rally, and Mettle have excellent post infection activity against black, will provide additional protection against powdery mildew, and many of these formulations are very inexpensive to add to your berry moth spray. All these chemistries are very rainfast. Ziram will also provide good to excellent protectant activity against Phomopsis (which is probably not much of a problem at this point), downy mildew, and black rot, but will not be as rainfast and has no post infection activity.

At three weeks post bloom, Concord and Niagara fruit are no longer susceptible to powdery and downy mildew. Also, the abundance of rainfall early on, has likely 'milked' Phomopsis spore sources to a point where this disease is no longer a concern. Nevertheless, if the wet weather continues, we can still lose crop to cluster stem infections from downy mildew, and juice varieties like Niagara and susceptible wine varieties will still need downy mildew protection with a second post bloom fungicide spray. The longer range forecast predicts more rain next week, with the possibility of more black rot and downy mildew infection periods.

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.



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

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
July 2rd	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

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!

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THE LAKE ERIE REGIONAL GRAPE PROGRAM at CLEREL
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