

Crop Update for July 17, 2014



Upcoming Event Dates to put on your calendar:

Please note the deadline for registration for each event.

July 23, 2014- COFFEE POT MEETING:

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



PENNSTATE

July 22, 2014- Enology Research & Extension Planning Meeting

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

July 23, 2014-Horticulture Society Chicken BBQ

4:00pm at Gravel Pit Park, 10300 W. Main Rd. North East PA, 16428

August 20, 2014- Thompson Ag Pig Roast

3:00-5:00pm, Hanover NY

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

Building Strong and Vibrant New York Communities

Diversity and Inclusion are a part of Cornell University's heritage. We are a recognized employer and educator valuing AA/EEO, Protected Veterans, and Individuals with Disabilities.

Business Management

Kevin Martin Penn State University, LERGP, Business Management Educator

Late Season Niagara and Grape Berry Moth

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

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

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

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

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

Cultural Practices

Crop Estimation

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



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

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		20DAB		797	JАВ		30DAB	i	40DAB	50DAB		Veraison		Т	arvest
					_		% of Fin	ial Berry	Weight						
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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
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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 deter	mines ler	ngth of 1/	100th of	an acre	Exa	ample:) 1) 	۹		
9.5 feet = 45.9 feet	= 1/100th	n of an ac	re		The	fruit wei	ahs 80 pc	ow spacin ounds an	ig and ch d the gro	wer estim	hates that	t the berri t the berri	es are be	itween	
9.0 feet = 48.4 feet	= 1/100th	ו of an ac	re		35%	6 and 40	% of final	berry we	ight. Ac	cording to	o the table	e, the crol	o estimat	e is	
8.5 feet = 51.2 feet	= 1/100tr	ו of an ac	re		bet	ween 10.	0 and 11.	4 tons pe	er acre.						
8.0 feet = 54.45 fee	et = 1/100	th of an a	acre		!										╜
7.5 feet = 58.1 feet	= 1/100th	n of an ac	re		Dis	claimer: s table oi	ves the re	lationshi	in hetwee	en time of	season	and % fin	al berrv w	/eiaht on	
Calculation					an	average	year. Yea	ar to year	variabili	ty in weat	ther relate	ed berry g	growth ad	ds error t	0
43, 560 square fee	t per acre				this	table. Ir	Itormatio	n on curr	ent year l	berry grov	wth can b	be obtaine	ed trom th	Ō	
Divide by row spac	ing and th	nen of an acr	D		rne rne	ecting he	neyara La Novint	ib (or) it is	s strongly	/ suggest	ed that in individu	naivineva	rd blocks	tart	
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Dr. Terry Bates: Crop Estimation and Thinning Table: 7/16/2003

Location	Date	High (F)	Low (F)	Precip.Past 7 days (in)	Precip. Jul.Total	Total Apr GDD
North East Lab, PA	7/16/14	67	62	0.44	2.67	1175
Harborcreek, PA	7/16/14	66	62	0.2	2.28	1223
North East Escarpment	7/16/14	66	63	0.37	2.78	1189
Ripley	7/16/14	67	61	0.22	2.13	1214
Portland Route 5	7/16/14	68	63	0.34	2.20	1169
Portland CLEREL	7/16/14	66	61	0.3	1.98	1160
Protland Escarpment	7/16/14	66	59	0.55	2.70	1194
Dunkirk	7/16/14	68	61	1.02	2.30	1122
Silver Creek	7/16/14	NA	NA	0.71	2.62	~1100
Sheridan	7/16/14	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Versailles	7/16/14	67	57	NA	NA	1123
Appleton	7/16/14	77	58	1.22	2.94	964
Somerset	7/16/14	70	55	1.04	2.94	1104
Appleton South	7/16/14	71	53	0.8	2.63	1059

Lake Erie Grape Region NEWA Weather Data

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

DATE/YEAR	HIGH	LOW	DAILY PRECIP	GDDs	TOTAL GDDs	APRIL	TOTAL JAN GDDs
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
Week of 7/16/2014	76	62.90	0.04	136		1290	1290
Average(from 1964)	80.6	62.00	0.10	149		1201	1226
July Precip- Wk 1= .	39" Wk 2	= 1.92"	Wk 3= .2	.8" Wk	4= Wk	5=	
Total Precip:April =	3.66" M	ay = 5.5	5" Jur	ne = 5.	05"		

NEWA Update for Lake Erie Region

IPM

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

Grape Berry Moth Model on NEWA

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



This disparity in amounts of damage points out the importance

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

According to the data from the grape berry moth model on NEWA, Niagara County appears to be the only area where there is still a good opportunity to use an insecticide which needs to be ingested (these insecticides should be targeted close to 810 DD). Materials that work through contact can still be applied in many of the remaining sites as they should be timed close to 910 DD.

NEWA Location	Wild grape	DD Total on July
NEWA Location	bloom date*	17, 2014
Versailles	June 5	892
Dunkirk Airport	June 8	884
Portland Escarp.	June 4	930
Portland	June 7	904
Portland Route 5	June 7	926
Ripley	June 3	983
North East	June 3	046
Escarp	June 3	940
Harborcreek	June 3	983
North East Lab	June 5	929
Ransomville	June 9	821
South Appleton	June 9	806
* Estimated date provi	ded by NEWA website	

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

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

If you have any questions on implementing a grape berry moth management strategy into your vineyard operation, please give me a call at (716) 792-2800 x 203.

RESEARCH Dr. Terry Bates, Director, CLEREL

Crop Estimations for CLEREL and the Nine-site Pruning Study

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

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



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

Mean Berry Weight and Predicted Yield for the Nine-Site Study				
Pruning level	Predicted final berry weight (g)	Predicted harvest weight (tons/acre)		
60 nodes/vine	3.6	8.9		
90 nodes/vine	3.4	10.1		
120 nodes/vine	3.2	12.0		

Some take home messages:

• This information is for Concord only.

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

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

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

From the North East PA Lab: In the Vineyard

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

Diseases

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



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

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

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

Insects

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

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

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

(See Tim Weigle's information concerning GBM Degree Day Model and NEWA).

Japanese Beetle – at the sites checked this week only 1 showed a moderate buildup of beetles. So far, leaf injury levels are low and none of these sites require an insecticide application. Continue to monitor for buildup of beetle populations to determine if a spray application is warranted.

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

<u>Weather:</u> We have racked up 2.67" rainfall during the first half of July, definitely above average. Our growing degree day total (gdd) from April 1 through July 16 is 1175. According to Accuweather, there is a chance for thunderstorms over the weekend.



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

<u>Disease:</u> Continue to scout your vineyards, especially your most disease prone blocks, for signs and symptoms of powdery and downy mildew and black rot on your leaves

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



Thompson Ag Annual Pig Roast

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

> Lake Erie Regional Grape Program

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.
Discos P_{CVD} to Dome at momentum grand dram or call 0.94 2909/Thermoon $A = O_{CC}^{CC}$

Please RSVP to Donna at merrwhv@roadrunner.com or call 984-3808(Thompson Ag Office)



2014 LERGP Coffee Pot Locations



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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 ► <u>3:00pm me</u>	Tom Tower 759 Lockport Rd. Youngstown NY 14174 Archer & Pratz Inc 9813 Lake Road, North East 16428 Setting is an updated address-
	afternoon	meeting times have been updated to 3pm
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 30 th	10:00am	Carl Vilardo- Walker Rd. Westfield NY 14787

2014 Lake Erie Regional Grape Program Enrollment

Fees:	**This form	n is for NY Growers ONLY- PA Growers call 814-825-0	900 to register			
\$70.00	\$	GRAPE Program -Chautauqua county landowner (\$45.00 program fee, \$25.00 Chautauqua County Base	e Fee)			
\$65.00	\$	GRAPE Program- Cattaraugus, Erie, NY or Niagara (\$45.00 program fee, \$20.00 County base fee)	Program fees do not include 2014 Cornell Guidelines for			
\$100.00	\$	GRAPE Program -Out of Program Region Resident	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 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 y	ears of age or olde	er 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





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:

Andy Muza, (ajm4@psu.edu)Extension Educator, Erie County, PA Cooperative Extension, 814.825.0900
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