



The Lake Erie Regional Grape Program



Crop Update for July 24, 2014



Upcoming Event Dates to put on your calendar:

Please note the deadline for registration for each event.

July 30, 2014- Last Coffee Pot Meeting of the season!

Carl Vilardo, 7046 Walker Rd. Westfield NY 14787

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

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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.

Planning for Grape Berry Moth in August

As you can see from figure one it might seem like an odd time to be talking about berry moth. Not only is it too late to target the next generation, it will probably be a couple of weeks before it is time to scout in preparation for the 3rd generation. However, we have been seeing areas where newer high quality materials have been more than economically justified. Intrepid, Belt, and Altacor all require a greater investment as compared with some of the older contact materials.

More importantly, growers willing to make that investment in the slaughter of the second generation (810 GGD) found themselves without access to these materials. In knowing your problem areas and the results of your scouting earlier this year, it may be beneficial to try to track down that material now. While you may not be successful in finding it, if it is available, get there first.

I wouldn't worry about committing to purchase a material for spot spraying, even if it is north of thirty dollars per acre. If you expect to purchase \$3,000 - \$6,000 to cover your entire farm, review your scouting records carefully. Consider how much success in controlling that second generation you anticipated having. When we see 15% of clusters damaged after that second generation, there is no reason to hesitate in making a larger investment.

Daily Degree Days for Versailles								
Base Temp	Past	Past	Current	5-Day Forecast			Forecast Details	
	Jul 22	Jul 23	Jul 24	Jul 25	Jul 26	Jul 27	Jul 28	Jul 29
47.14F - GBM	25	23	17	17	23	24	21	17
Accumulation	995	1018	1035	1052	1075	1099	1120	1137

NA - not available

Download Time: 7/24/2014 10:00

Pest Status	Pest Management
Second generation larvae are protected within berries and completing their development.	The most effective time for treatment of second generation grape berry moth is over. Prepare to scout all vineyard blocks for grape berry moth damage when DD accumulation reaches 1470-1620 DD. During scouting, determine if the number of damaged clusters from previous generation exceeds the treatment threshold of 15%. If above threshold, control measures should be applied starting at 1620 DD.

Disclaimer: *These are theoretical predictions and forecasts. The theoretical models predicting pest development or disease risk use the weather data collected (or forecasted) from the weather station location. These results should not be substituted for actual observations of plant growth stage, pest presence, and disease occurrence determined through scouting or insect pheromone traps.*

Planning for Harvest in September

This is really shaping up to be a year with average ripening potential. As the cost of harvest continues to increase, managing volatile crop loads becomes increasingly expensive. If you're surprised by low brix and need to rearrange your harvest schedule; at a minimum it is a cost of \$250 - \$500. At a minimum, a delay would create an additional one hour of labor and machine time. Worse than driving around looking for sugar, last year's delays resulted in cancelled loads. While the direct cost only involved a small amount of labor, scheduling delays frequently cost growers \$4,000 – \$8,000 per day.

A confluence of factors has maximized yield variability this year. Historical knowledge of brix and yield patterns will not be enough for growers to efficiently find brix this year. Given the financial stakes, I would recommend reading the article on crop estimation. I know many of you found it useful last year, as thinning was absolutely widespread. I also know there is some reluctance to crop estimation when the crop is not 15 ton. However, we are seeing 15 ton crops hidden amongst some very average crop loads. Even with some berry size compensation, there is a real threat that some growers will not be able to reach minimum brix by the first week of harvest. To ensure that you're ready and you know which block will be ready, I would estimate crop. Financially, it is as important this year as it was last year.

TL;DR? (Too long; Did not read) Scouting and crop estimation pay large dividends. In other words, eat your vegetables.

Cultural Practices

Luke Haggerty, LERGP,
Viticulture Extension Associate

Get Out and Estimate this Year's Large Berries

For most of the 'Grape Belt' we are at or approaching 40 days after bloom (DAB) which will occur on or around July 25th – 26th for the Fredonia Lab and CLEREL (Portland). What we are finding is that the berry size is larger than average and crop estimations are coming back higher than expected.

The amount of crop in a vineyard can be the base for making many decisions for the remainder of the season. One example is, if your estimations show 3 or 4 tons/acre and you have Powdery Mildew or a Grape Berry Moth infestation going out to spray may not be the best economical decision. However, if your vineyard block is at 8-10 tons/acre you need to protect what is there and investing those types of sprays do make economic sense.



Either way you need to take some sort of measurement to gauge the crop that is out there. In this month's Newsletter <http://lergp.cce.cornell.edu/newsletter.php> I talked about how to use the 'crop estimating chart/table' which is an easy calculation method if you use follow the steps. The crop estimation chart is just one of the many ways to calculate your potential crop. If you have other methods and prefer to use them that is great, I just want to rely the message that many growers are finding more grapes than they were expecting. As pointed out in the newsletter, 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. Weather you thin of not conducting crop estimations is foundations for coordinating your harvest plan and can alter the cultural practices you implement in your vineyard.

Weather Data

Lake Erie Grape Region NEWA Weather Data

Location	Date	High (F)	Low (F)	Precip.Past 7 days (in)	Precip. Jul.Total
North East Lab, PA	7/23/14	77	66	0.25	2.92
Harborcreek, PA	7/23/14	78	65	0.28	2.56
North East Escarpment	7/23/14	76	64	0.31	3.09
Ripley	7/23/14	77	65	0.22	2.35
Portland Route 5	7/23/14	78	67	0.24	2.44
Portland CLEREL	7/23/14	77	65	0.21	2.19
Protland Escarpment	7/23/14	77	64	0.33	3.03
Dunkirk	7/23/14	77	66	0.36	2.99
Silver Creek	7/23/14	76	67	0.36	3.44
Sheridan	7/23/14	77	66	NA	NA
Versailles	7/23/14	76	64	NA	NA
Appleton	7/23/14	75	66	0.54	3.59
Somerset	7/23/14	76	67	0.78	3.73
Appleton South	7/23/14	75	63	0.59	3.22

Note: All Weather data reported as of 7/23/2014. NA=Sensor Malfunction

[illegible]

NEWA in Lake Erie Update

The temperature/relative humidity sensor in the Sheridan station has been replaced and has been recording and transmitting good data since 2:30 PM on July 17. We are in the process of going through and correcting the historical temperature/relative humidity data for 2014. Until this correction takes place, do not use the Sheridan location for implementation of the grape berry moth model.

Grape Berry Moth Model on NEWA

According to the Grape Berry Moth model on NEWA, we are currently at a point in the grape berry moth life cycle where no action is required. The majority of second generation larvae have entered the berries and are protected from any insecticide applications. They will complete their development as larvae within the berry, pupate, become moths and begin egg-laying around the 1620 DD mark. Scouting using the 15% damaged cluster threshold should be completed between 1470 and 1620 DD.

NEWA Location	Wild grape bloom date*	DD Total on July 24, 2014
Versailles	June 5	1035
Dunkirk Airport	June 8	1037
Silver Creek	June 9	1014
Portland Escarp.	June 4	1082
Portland	June 7	1058
Portland Route 5	June 7	1084
Ripley	June 3	1142
North East Escarp	June 3	1097
Harborcreek	June 3	1143
North East Lab	June 5	1086
Ransomville	June 9	969
South Appleton	June 9	953
* Estimated date provided by NEWA website		

This puts us at over two weeks before the beginning of scouting is called for by the model in Ripley and Harborcreek (the two areas with the highest current DD accumulation). This is using an average daily accumulation of 22 DD. The best way to time scouting in your various blocks will be to access the GBM model on NEWA for the different stations in your area on a regular basis.

If you have questions on how to implement the new phenology-based DD model for grape berry moth, please give me a call at 716.792.2800 x203 or email me at thw4@cornell.edu.



From the North East PA Lab: In the Vineyard

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

In the Vineyard (7-24-14) –

Diseases

Scouting vineyards this week again showed that disease levels for black rot, downy and powdery mildews were low at all sites checked. At this point in the season, susceptibility of berries to infection should be over or close to it. However, rachises are still susceptible to infection by DM and PM and leaves are still susceptible to infection for all 3 diseases (DM, PM and BR). Downy mildew flareups are still a possibility later in the season, depending on the weather, in susceptible varieties such as Niagara, Catawba and Fredonia. Overall, diseases should not be a major problem throughout the region due to the low levels observed so far. But continue to monitor, especially sites with a history of disease problems, for early detection of potential outbreaks.



Insects

Japanese Beetle and Grape Leafhopper – only scattered leaf feeding by JB and small amounts of leaf stippling by GLH observed. Due to low population levels this season, specific insecticide applications for these pests should not be required, except perhaps in isolated instances.

Grape Berry Moth – Early warning #2 for growers – as mentioned in last week's Crop Update, this season has the potential for high levels of cluster infestations at harvest. So far, GBM is the only pest problem (insects or diseases) that has been observed in any levels that warrant concern. Scout to determine current levels of infestation at your problem sites. Follow the GBM Degree Day Model in NEWA (link below) and be prepared to spray for the August generation when the model indicates.

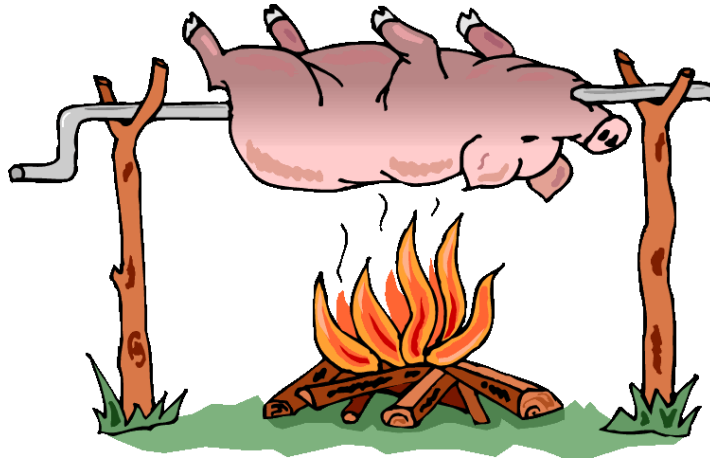
<http://newa.cornell.edu/index.php?page=berry-moth>

Weather: We have racked up 2.92" rainfall from July 1 through 23. Our growing degree day total (gdd) from April 1 through July 23 is 1308.



Disease: Juice grape vineyards in the Lake Erie region appear to be in good shape with respect to disease control. With the fruit susceptibility period for black rot winding down, our focus should be turning toward protection of leaves. Continue to scout your vineyards, especially your most disease prone blocks, for signs and symptoms of powdery and downy mildew. We are just starting to see powdery mildew develop on leaves of Concord, but surprisingly little downy mildew, even in unsprayed areas of Niagara. The decision to continue sprays for powdery mildew should be based on (i) the size of your crop (is it below average or about average OR is it well above average and will benefit from keeping leaves clean longer) and (ii) the weather (which, over the next two months, we can't predict with any useful degree of accuracy). Powdery mildew will be favored by cloudy, warm, humid conditions. On the other hand, intense sunlight will impede its progress in our march to harvest. On the other hand, downy mildew is favored by rainfall and wet nights. We might get a break from downy if the weather dries up for a while, but the short term weather forecast does not indicate that. Our Concords and Niagaras can tolerate a fair amount of powdery mildew on their leaves. But always keep leaf downy mildew under control on Niagara, Catawba, and susceptible wine varieties!!!! Both diseases can spread rapidly under the conditions that favor them, but unlike powdery mildew, downy mildew quickly kills the tissue it infects.

As for black rot on fruit, we have not seen the last of the symptoms even though we are about at the end of the susceptibility period. I suspect that fruit infections that slipped through our fungicide sprays during the second week in July have not fully expressed symptoms yet, but will likely do so before the end of the month. Obviously, there's nothing one can spray now to reduce the damage from those infection periods, but this information may be useful to determine where weaknesses may have occurred in your post bloom spray program.



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



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• **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.
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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
 <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:

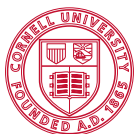
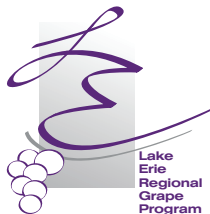
LERGP

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:

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

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

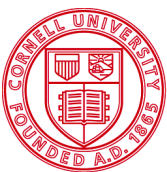
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Portland, NY 14769

716-792-2800



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