



The Lake Erie Regional Grape Program



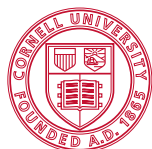
Crop Update for November 21, 2014

The LERGP Crop Update now has a biweekly distribution.

Look for your next Crop Update in 2 weeks on December 4, 2014.



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.



Cornell University



2015 LERGP Winter Grape Grower Conference

LERGP Member-\$50.00

Additional Member same farm- \$35.00

Non-Member-\$100.00

March 16, 2015

Williams Center at SUNY Fredonia
Fredonia, NY 14063

8:00am-4:00pm

Come join us for a full day of grape related talks, panel discussions, great food and a chance to catch up with fellow growers.

Registration-7:30am

Talks 8:00-Noon (AM coffee break included)

Lunch-Noon -1:30pm

Talks-1:30pm-4:00pm (PM coffee break included)

****Topics TBD****

Please direct any questions to:

thw4@cornell.edu, 716-792-2800 ext 203

kjr45@cornell.edu, 716-792-2800 ext 201

Register on-line at: <http://lergp.cce.cornell.edu/>

You can also print a pdf application at this site to mail in.

Growers

Come together and let your legislators know your concerns.

Our state and federal legislators have been invited to attend or send a representative from their office. Tell them your story and let's brainstorm ideas for growing grapes in our region into the future.

When: Tuesday, December 2, 2014 at 5-6:30pm

Where: CLEREL Meeting Room, 6592 W. Main Rd., Portland

This meeting is sponsored by Chautauqua County Farm Bureau and Cornell Cooperative Extension Lake Erie Regional Grape Program



Cultural Practices

Luke Haggerty
Viticulture Extension Associate
Lake Erie Regional Grape Program

Our First Cold Snap

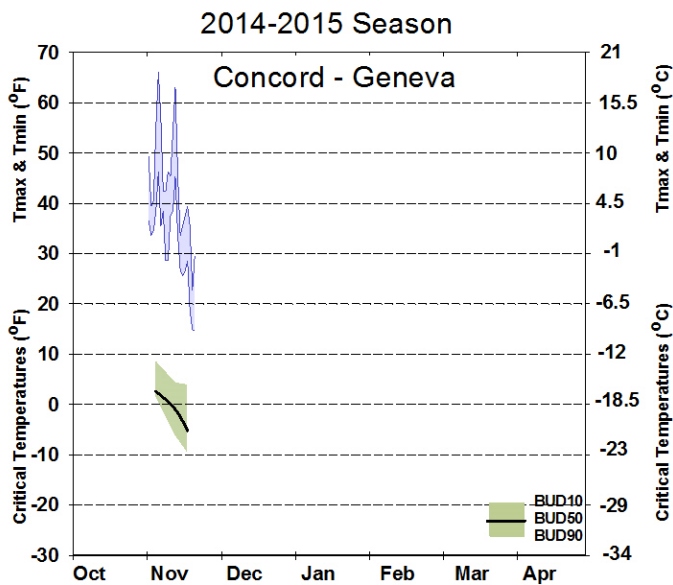
This past week I've had numerous calls and emails regarding how the vines will fare with the cold weather. First thing to remember is the **wind chill does not affect plants** so the temperature we are most concerned about is the Low temp. The table at the bottom shows the lowest temp in November which has a small range between 10 and 14 degrees. The graph to the right shows this year's bud hardiness for Concords in Geneva. Comparing the two, it is safe to say that there should be minimal to **no damage**

to the buds at this point leaving the canes and trunks to worry about. As the vine goes dormant it moves carbohydrates to various areas of the vine mainly to the roots. These carbohydrates are moved by water, once completed, the canes and trunk dehydrate to protect the cells from rupturing when the temp drops. Vines that still have their leaves are hydrated and can be prone to trunk and cane damage. Leaf drop is a good indicator that the canes are dormant and should be safe. If the vines held their leaves up to this week's cold weather they could have damage to

November Low Temp °F	
North East Lab, PA	12
Harborcreek, PA	12
North East Escarpment	10.1
Ripley	11.7
Portland Route 5	13.4
Portland CLEREL	12.5
Portland Escarpment	10.7
Dunkirk	12.9
Silver Creek	13.7
Sheridan	12.4
Versailles	11.3
Appleton	12.9
Lockport	12

both canes and trunks. There were not many leaves left last week.

It is difficult to determine trunk damage, but this is what I know. Here at CLEREL we lost our leaves after the first snow signaling they were in the process of shutting down and going dormant. This week I cut multiple canes and a few trunks to see how much water/sap was there. I found very little sap/water in the canes, however, the trunks looked to have more flowing sap than I wanted to see. Looking at last year's cold damage there was more trunk damage in wet spots as the vines were unable to dry out. It is very early to determine trunk damage, but the fruiting canes and buds should have little to no damage at this point. I will keep you updated.



Results of the 2014 Commodity Ag Pest Survey (CAPS) – Grapes

The 2014 grape commodity survey was conducted in conjunction with Cornell Cooperative Extension's NYS IPM Program and Grape Programs in the main growing regions of New York State; Lake Erie, Finger Lakes, Long Island and the Hudson Valley. Traps were placed in vineyards starting in early to mid-July in all regions and were serviced biweekly over 12 weeks. The four target moths involved in the survey are: European Grapevine Moth, Summer Fruit Tortrix Moth, European Grape Berry Moth, and Egyptian Cotton Leafworm.

296 traps were deployed in 27 vineyards total; 5 in the Hudson Valley, 5 in Long Island, 12 in the Finger Lakes Region and 5 in the Lake Erie Region. In addition traps were deployed in 2 nurseries in Chautauqua County in the Lake Erie Region.

A total of 3,399 moths were found in the 296 traps during the 12 weeks of the project, but no target moths were found in any of the traps.

A visual inspection for Australian Grapevine Yellows and Flavescence doree was conducted in the same vineyards and nurseries used to conduct the Grape Commodity Survey (GCS). Visual examinations were conducted in 5 vineyards in the Hudson Valley (1 in Dutchess and 4 in Ulster County) 5 in Long Island (5 in Suffolk County), 12 in the Finger Lakes Region (2 in Schuyler, 3 in Seneca, 1 in Steuben, 2 in Ontario and 4 in Yates Counties) and 5 vineyards and 2 nurseries in Chautauqua County in the Lake Erie Region (5 traps in Chautauqua County). There were no reports of Australian Grapevine Yellows or Flavescence doree in any of the 27 vineyards or 2 nurseries involved in the survey.

This was the fifth year the CAPS project has been run in New York State vineyards. In those 5 years, there has never been a positive capture of a target moth. This negative result provides growers and marketers of agricultural commodities in New York State the benefit of being able to provide proof to out of state buyers that the invasive species involved in the CAPS program have not been found in New York State (which addresses some restrictions buyers, states, or countries can place on the import of a product or products).



European Grapevine Moth



European Grape Berry Moth



Summer Fruit Tortrix Moth



Egyptian Cotton Leafworm

From Erie County PA.

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

Pest Alert

Spotted Lanternfly

Lycorma delicatula (WHITE)
(Hemiptera: Fulgoridae)

The Spotted Lanternfly, *Lycorma delicatula* (White), an invasive planthopper has been discovered in Berks County. The pest is native to China, India, Japan, Vietnam, and introduced to Korea where it is a pest. This pest attacks many hosts including grapes, apple, pines, stone fruits, and Tree of Heaven and has the potential to greatly impact the grape, fruit tree, and logging industries. Early detection is vital for the protection of Pennsylvania businesses and agriculture.

Identification: The Spotted Lanternfly is approximately 1" long and 1/2" wide. The forewing is grey with black spots and the wings tips are reticulated black blocks outlined in grey (A, B, C). The hind wings have contrasting patches of red and black with a white band partially separating (A). The legs and head are black; the abdomen is yellow with broad black bands. The mouthparts are tubular and arises from the bottom of the head.

Hosts: In the fall, adults can be found primarily on all sizes of Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*) (D) and grape (*Vitis sp.*), often in clumps of 4-18 or more. Adults may also be found congregating at the tree base near leaf litter. After hatching, nymphs will move off Tree of Heaven and search out other hosts in the spring. In Korea it has been recorded as attacking 65 different species, 25 of which are known to grow in Pennsylvania.

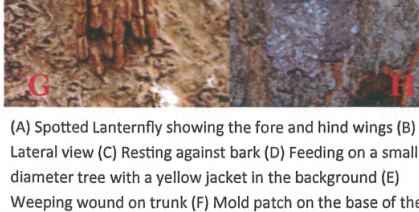
Signs and Symptoms: Early in the fall the adults will congregate mainly on stems of Tree of Heaven and grape. Weeping wounds will leave a greyish or black trail along the trunk (E). Mold patches, appearing as large yellowish white mats, may develop at the tree base (F). Feeding damage will attract yellow jackets and hornets so caution is advised. In late Fall search efforts should switch to location of egg masses. Adults lay egg masses on trees and nearby smooth surfaces, like stone, outdoor furniture, vehicles, and other structures. Newly laid egg masses have a grey pitch like covering over the eggs (H). Old egg masses appear as rows of 30-50 brownish seed like deposits in 4-7 columns on the trunk, in a mass that is roughly an inch long (G).

Similar Species: Certain native insects bear a resemblance to this pest. Tiger moths and underwings both share the bright and showy hind wing contrasting a duller fore wing. The Spotted Lanternfly is a poor flyer compared to these moths and most insects, but is a very strong and quick jumper.

What to do if you: **See eggs:** Scrape the eggs off the tree or smooth surface, double bag them, and throw them away. You can alternately place the eggs into alcohol or hand sanitizer to kill them. **Collect a specimen:** The adult specimen or egg mass can be turned in to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture's Entomology lab for verification. Directions for submission are on the reverse of this Pest Alert. **Take a picture:** A photograph of the adults or egg masses (emerged or covered) can be submitted for verification. Submit photographs to Badbug@pa.gov. **Report a site:** If you can't collect a specimen or take a photograph call the Automated Invasive Species Report Line **866-253-7189** and leave a message detailing your sighting and your contact information.



By: Lawrence Barringer, Entomologist
Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture



(A) Spotted Lanternfly showing the fore and hind wings (B) Lateral view (C) Resting against bark (D) Feeding on a small diameter tree with a yellow jacket in the background (E) Weeping wound on trunk (F) Mold patch on the base of the tree (G) Hatched egg masses on a trunk (H) Egg mass covered in waxy coating.

Spotted Lanternfly Resources

Spotted Lanternfly: A new invasive pest detected in Pennsylvania - *By: Mike Saunders*

<http://psuwineandgrapes.wordpress.com/2014/11/10/spotted-lanternfly-a-new-invasive-pest-detected-in-pennsylvania/>

New Pest Update: Spotted Lanternfly – Webinar

<https://meeting.psu.edu/p8vdmfal67f/?launcher=false&fcsContent=true&pbMode=normal>

Penn State's Spotted Lanternfly website <http://extension.psu.edu/pests/spotted-lanternfly>

PDA's Spotted Lanternfly Program

http://www.agriculture.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/gateway/PTARGS_0_2_24476_10297_0_43/AgWebsite/ProgramDetail.aspx?name=SPOTTED-LANTERNFLY&navid=12&parentnavid=0&palid=150&

Spotted lanternfly (*Lycorma delicatula*) is a new invasive pest in the United States

<http://ucanr.edu/blogs/blogcore/postdetail.cfm?postnum=15861>



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.

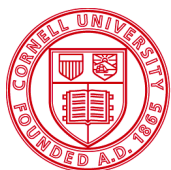
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THE LAKE ERIE REGIONAL GRAPE PROGRAM at CLEREL

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