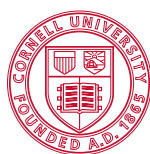
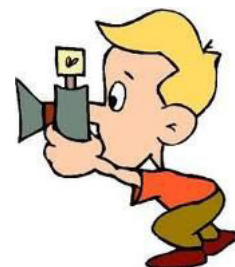




## Photos Wanted!

Do you have photos of your vineyards that you would be willing to share with me. I am looking for photos of your vineyards through the seasons that I can use to spruce up our Crop Update and Newsletters. It would be so nice to have pictures of vineyards that are right here in the Lake Erie Grape Belt.

E-mail the pictures to me at [kjr45@cornell.edu](mailto:kjr45@cornell.edu). Digital format is best.



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**LERGP Enrollment is open.**

**Please don't forget to renew your LERGP membership. The printable form and on-line credit card renewals can be done on the LERGP web-site. <http://lergp.cce.cornell.edu/>. The enrollment tab is in the upper right corner of the home page.**

**Feel free to call me if you have any questions-792-2800 ext 201**



## **2015 Winter Grape Grower Conference**

**Monday, March 16, 2015**

**SUNY Fredonia William's Center**

**8:00am-4:00pm**



**Come join us for a day of Grape related discussion, great food and even better company (your fellow growers.)**

**And...get DEC credits at the same time!**

**-We are applying for 2 DEC credits-**

**Topics to include: Thinning and return crop, GIS Mapping, The Art & Science of Crop Estimation, Economics of Crop Estimation, Managing Crown Gall, Grape Berry Moth Management, Disease Management Updates, Grape Rootworm.**

**Register on-line or print the form and mail it in.**

**<http://lergp.cce.cornell.edu/>.**

Check the web-site for more upcoming events and meetings.

## Pre-Purchasing Supplies & Bonus Depreciation

Bonus depreciation is back. For those that made large capital purchases, this may be helpful for the 2014 tax year. The incentive should not encourage growers to make investments they would not otherwise be making.

The good news, bonus depreciation was back on the books for a matter of weeks. The truncated timeframe probably limited the amount of capital expenditures solely for the benefit of bonus depreciation. Bonus depreciation was reinstated on December 22<sup>nd</sup>. Qualifying property had to be acquired and in service by January 1<sup>st</sup>. The real challenge with bonus depreciation is that growers have very little or no depreciation from prior years. When bonus depreciation is finally eliminated, the standard schedule will be a tough tax pill to swallow until a few years go by and growers have items to depreciate across 3-5 years of purchases or more.

Pre-purchasing supplies at the end of 2014 was probably a good move for some. While pre-purchasing supplies would no longer have tax consequences, it likely still makes sense. Input costs remain down significantly from their peak. Traditionally fuel prices bottom in January, though market turmoil could upset that trend. Even if fuel prices continue to fall, there is not much room for them to fall significantly.

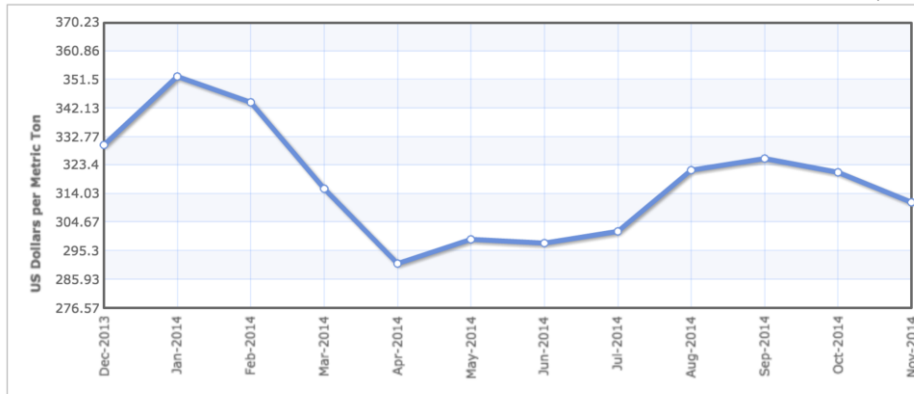
Potash and nitrogen are in a similar position. Potash prices are up 10% from October, but remain down slightly compared to last spring. Urea prices are up 4% from this summer but remain down 10% from a year ago.

There are no significant deals to be had on pesticides; prices continue to steadily

Urea Monthly Price - US Dollars per Metric Ton

Range 6m 1y 5y 10y 15y 20y 25y 30y

Dec 2013 - Nov 2014: -18.875 (-5.72 %)



Description: Urea, (Black Sea), bulk, spot, f.o.b. Black Sea (primarily Yuzhnyy) beginning July 1991; for 1985-91 (June) f.o.b. Eastern Europe

rise. Small discounts for prepayment would seem to make sense for certain materials, if only because of availability issues in prior years.

Posts have even run into trucking supply issues.

In this area I have not heard of any unusual prepayment activity. Typically, price discounts are less of a motivation for pre-purchase of posts. In fact, if the wind chill was not -5 today, some growers may have been out doing trellis work in January.

# Cultural Practices

Luke Haggerty  
Viticulture Extension Associate  
Lake Erie Regional Grape Program

## First Cold Snap of the Year

The Lake Erie grape region experienced the first temperatures below zero this past week. Different from last year is that there is a wide range of temperatures across the belt. From the table, you can see that the northeastern part of the belt received the coldest temps. In the northeast corner of the belt, Versailles, NY dipped down to -16.4°F. A great resource to gain access to all weather information throughout the region is the NEWA website, <http://newa.cornell.edu>.

Lake Erie Grape Region NEWA Weather Data		
Location	Date	Low (F)
North East Lab, PA	1/14/15	-4.6
Harborcreek, PA	1/14/15	0.8
North East Escarpment	1/14/15	1.1
Ripley	1/14/15	-4.4
Portland Route 5	1/14/15	-4.5
Portland CLEREL	1/14/15	-4.0
Portland Escarpment	1/14/15	2.3
Dunkirk Airport	1/14/15	-9.9
Silver Creek	1/14/15	-9.4
Sheridan	1/14/15	-12.4
Versailles	1/14/15	-16.4
Appleton	1/14/15	-7.9
Somerset	1/14/15	-4.0
Lockport	1/14/15	-5.0

Grapevines avoid freeze damage through two mechanisms. Buds are protected by a process called supercooling, which is the ability of cell content in the buds to remain liquid at sub-zero temperatures. Trunk and cane tissue avoid freezing by cell dehydration or desiccation. However, all grape varieties have a breaking point where cell tissues can no longer handle subzero temperatures and plant tissues freeze. The good news is that the timing of this cold snap happened when the vines are most dormant or at maximum hardiness. Unfortunately, in spite of that, there will be bud damage in some areas. I will be reporting on bud hardiness and expected bud loss in the upcoming crop updates.

For those of you cutting buds, remember to let the canes warm up inside for ~24 hours before cutting. This will give the damaged tissue time to oxidize and turn brown. Canes that are cut and observed directly from the vineyard may appear green or undamaged when they are actually damaged and have not yet oxidized.

## Bang For The Buck – It Pays to Read the Label

With grape rootworm, *Fidia viticida* (Walsh), making a comeback in the Lake Erie region, growers have been scrambling to come up with a good way to control this pest which, before the introduction of DDT, was considered to be the primary insect pest of grapes in the Eastern United States. With only one material (Carbaryl) labeled for use against grape rootworm, there are concerns of the continued availability of this material, as well as the potential for resistance development by using a single material year after year. While carbaryl still seems to be working, we addressed this concern in a project conducted this past growing season in grower vineyards in conjunction with Greg Loeb, where we looked at four insecticides that are labeled for grapes, but not grape rootworm. By conducting this project, we were able to get the information needed for Greg to apply for 2ee registrations for these materials. The materials used were Admire Pro, Danitol, Leverage 360 and Sniper and were targeted as foliar applications. We are currently in the process of submitting the paperwork for the 2ee registrations and as soon as they become available we will let you know.

So, you are wondering what any of this has to do with the title of this article. Team members have started getting more and more questions about the use of Montana insecticide (both the 2F and 4F formulations are registered for use in grapes in NYS and PA) as a tank mix with an herbicide application to save trips through the vineyard, resulting in a cost savings to the grower – aka more bang for your buck. And since Montana insecticide is an imidacloprid, just like the Admire Pro used in our 2014 study, it seems like it should work, right?

This is where reading the label comes in. (refer to the label provided on next page) First, grape rootworm is not on the label, so using it for this purpose is an illegal application. Second, tank mixing with an herbicide is not on the label, again making this method of application illegal. And while illegal is bad, the most important problem for a grower is, you are more than likely wasting your money by applying it in this manner. Evidenced by reading the label, and confirmed in conversations with Greg Loeb, the need for copious amounts of water to move the material into the soil is needed for the material to be effective. Below is the portion of the Montana 4F label speaking to soil application of the material. Under the Applications section you can see that it can be applied through chemigation (through irrigation), being side-dress shanked into the root-zone (followed by irrigation) or applied in a hill drench (followed by irrigation).

We hope to continue our work with grape rootworm in 2015 to help answer some of the questions that still remain. In the meantime, the take home message is: While it is always tempting to minimize your trips through a vineyard, with a pest like grape rootworm you will be ahead in the long run to 1) use the appropriate materials 2) use them at the appropriate rate, and 3) apply them in a manner that will maximize their effectiveness.

More information on grape rootworm can be found in a factsheet on the NYS IPM Program web site at:

<http://www.nysipm.cornell.edu/factsheets/grapes/pests/grw/grw.pdf>

If you have question about managing grape rootworm I am always happy to work with you. Send me an email [thw4@cornell.edu](mailto:thw4@cornell.edu) or give me a call (716) 792-2800 x203 and we can set up a time to talk.



## Soil Application / **GRAPE**

American bunch grape, Muscadine grape and Vinifera grape

<b>Pests Controlled</b>	<b>Rate: Fluid Ounces/Acre</b>
European Fruit Lecanium Mealybugs Leafhoppers/Sharpshooters <i>Phylloxera</i> spp*	8.0 - 16.0
<b>Pest/Disease Suppressed</b>	<b>Rate: Fluid Ounces/Acre</b>
Pierce's disease	12.0 - 16.0

### **Restrictions:**

- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 30 days
- Maximum MONTANA 4F INSECTICIDE allowed per year: 16.0 fluid ounces/Acre (0.50 lb. AI/A)

### **Applications:**

Apply specified dosage of MONTANA 4F INSECTICIDE in one of the following methods:

1. Chemigation into root-zone through low-pressure drip, trickle, micro-sprinkler or equivalent equipment;
2. Subsurface side-dress shanked into the root-zone on both sides of the plants followed by irrigation;
3. Hill drench in sufficient water to insure incorporation into the root-zone followed by irrigation.

Make application(s) between bud-break and the pea-berry stage for optimum results.

\* Repeated and regular use of MONTANA 4F INSECTICIDE over several, consecutive growing seasons controls existing *Phylloxera* infestations over time or prevents *Phylloxera* from becoming established.



## Viticulture, enology and marketing for cold-hardy grapes

### Webinar Schedule

Webinars are generally presented on the second Tuesday (subject to change) of each month from November through April, once at noon and again at 7 PM Eastern (11 AM and 6 PM Central).

#### November 20, 2014

*"Trellis Design and Construction and Pruning Fundamentals Prior to Your First Cut"*

Steve Lerch, Cornell University and Mike White, Iowa State University

#### December 16, 2014

*"Stuck on you – Sulfur Spray Residues in the Vineyard and Winery"*

Chris Gerling and Gavin Sacks, Cornell University

#### January 13, 2015

*"Emerging Cold Hardy Wine Grape Cultivars"*

Tom Plocher, Northern Winework, Inc. and Mark Hart, Mt. Ashwabay Vineyard & Orchard

#### February 10, 2015

*"Comparing and Contrasting Vertical Shoot Positioning and Top Wire Cordon Training Systems"*

Tim Martinson, Cornell University; Bob Utter, Flying Otter Vineyard and Winery; and John Thull, University of Minnesota

#### March 10, 2015

*"Tannin Addition and Retention in Red Hybrid Wines"*

Anna Katharine Mansfield, Cornell University

#### April 14, 2015

*"Branding Studies for Cold Climate Wines"*

Bill Gartner, University of Minnesota

**Information about upcoming webinars is sent via the Northern Grapes Project Webinar Series email listserve. If you are not a member, and would like to join, go to the [Contact Us](#) page to send an email.**



The Northern Grapes Project is funded by the USDA's Specialty Crops Research Initiative Program of the National Institute for Food and Agriculture, Project #2011-51181-30850

Follow this link to the web-site for information on this webinar series:  
[http://northerngrapesproject.org/?page\\_id=252](http://northerngrapesproject.org/?page_id=252)

## **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](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, registration, membership, and to view past and current Crop Updates and Newsletters.







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This publication may contain pesticide recommendations. Changes in pesticide regulations occur constantly, and human errors are still possible. Some materials mentioned may not be registered in all states, may no longer be available, and some uses may no longer be legal. Questions concerning the legality and/or registration status for pesticide use should be directed to the appropriate extension agent or state regulatory agency. Read the label before applying any pesticide. Cornell and Penn State Cooperative Extensions, and their employees, assume no liability for the effectiveness or results of any chemicals for pesticide usage. No endorsements of products are made or implied.

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

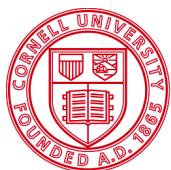
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THE LAKE ERIE REGIONAL GRAPE PROGRAM at CLEREL

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Portland, NY 14769

716-792-2800



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