



LERGP Crop Update May 28, 2015

Crop Updates will be delivered on a weekly basis through the growing season.

Wednesday, June 3, 2015- Coffee Pot Meeting
10:00am- Betts' Farm 7365 Route 20, Westfield NY 14787
3:00pm- North East Lab, 662 N. Cemetery Rd. North East PA 16428

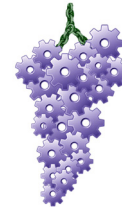


Friday, June 26 & Saturday, June 27, 2015- Hops Conference at CLEREL
(see flyer and registration form)



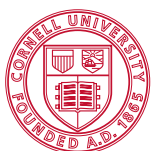
Sunday, July 26, 2015- ISHS Shaulis Symposium at SUNY Fredonia

Monday, July 27-Wednesday, July 29- ISHS Conference at SUNY Fredonia



Use the included forms, go to our web-site or stop in the office to register.

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



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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.



2015 Coffee Pot Meeting Schedule

May 6- 10:00am-Dan Sprague- 12435 Versailles Rd. Irving NY 14081

May 13- 10:00am- Phillip Baideme- 7935 Route 5, Westfield NY 14787

May 20- 10:00am- CLEREL, 6592 West Main Rd. Portland NY 14769

May 27- 10:00am-Nick Mobilia- Arrowhead Winery 12073 East Main Rd. North East PA

3:00pm-Evan Schiedel/Roy Orton- 10646 West Main Rd. Ripley NY 14775

June 3- 10:00am- Bob & Dawn Betts- 7365 East Route 20, Westfield NY 14787

3:00pm- North East Lab-662 N Cemetery Rd. North East PA 16428

June 10- 10:00am- Peter Loretto-10854 Versailles Plank Rd. North Collins NY 14111

3:00pm- Dave Nichols-1906 Ridge Rd. Lewiston NY 14092

June 17- 10:00am-Tom Tower 759 Lockport Rd. Youngstown NY 14174

3:00pm-Leo Hans-10929 West Perrysburg Rd. Perrysburg NY 14129

June 24- 10:00am- Kirk Hutchinson-4720 West Main Rd. Fredonia NY 14063

3:00pm- Brant Town Hall- 1294 Brant North Collins Rd. Brant NY 14027

July 1- 10:00am-Ted Byham 9207 West Lake Rd. Lake City PA 16423

3:00pm-Alicia Munch-761 Bradley Rd. Hanover NY 14136

July 8- 10:00am- Rosemary & Brenda Hayes- 6151 Route 5 Brocton NY 14716

July 15- 10:00am-Szklenski Farms- 8601 Slade Rd. Harborcreek PA 16421

July 22- 10:00am- Paul Bencal-2645 Albright Rd. Ransomville NY 14131

Cover Crop Roller: Innovating Toward Lower Cost

Later next week CLEREL is receiving delivery of a cover crop roller. Given the weight, construction and demonstrations of the roller; we expect it to be an effective method of terminating rye grass. We'll be pushing it further to see how important timing is and to see if it provides effective termination of other cover crops or weeds.

A cover crop roller has the potential, depending on its limitations, to lower the cost of an overall weed control program. We expect the importance of timing to be one limiting factor on the overall usefulness of the roller.

The promise of the roller lies in its cost. A roller is roughly half the cost of a mower. Depending on variables within a farm operation, the cost a roller pass could be less than \$5 per acre. A vineyard mowing is much closer to \$12.

In many cases cover crop termination actually replaces a round-up application, rather than a vineyard mowing. The total costs of a roundup application cost vary more than mowing or rolling. A roundup application cost typically ranges between \$12 and \$18 per acre. Costs vary based on the type of setup, rate of roundup, and ground speed.

The downside of a cover crop roller is the capital cost. For many growers it is just an additional piece of equipment. A grower will still need a vineyard mower and a weed sprayer. On the most efficient side of things, a larger grower may find that it is practical to have one less mower in the equipment fleet. Over the long-term, I don't expect it to be an issue that reduces the economic value of the practice. A cover crop roller will result in substantially less repair and maintenance cost. The use of vineyard mowers and weed sprayers, the cost of pumps, nozzles, gearboxes and blades will all be reduced for medium and large sized growers.

The real question of the economic value of a cover crop roller will come down to its effectiveness and limitations in the field. Hopefully by the end of the growing season we have a solid answer for you.



Cultural Practices

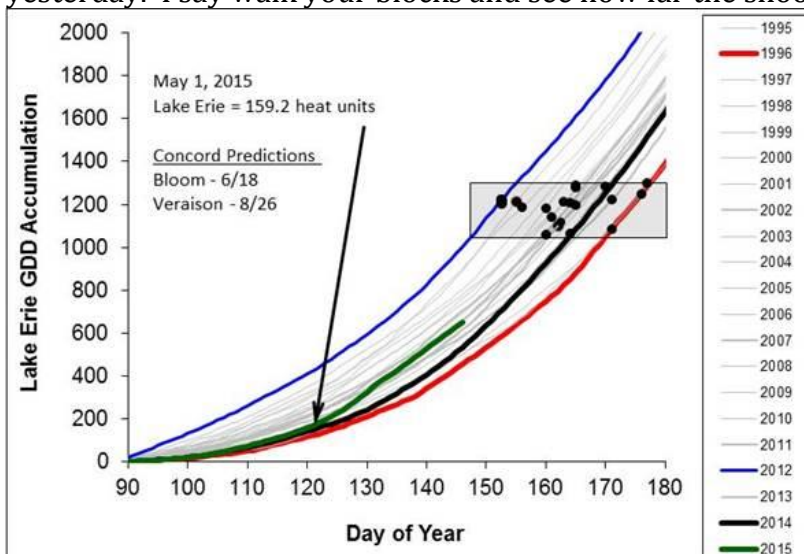
Luke Haggerty
Viticulture Extension Associate
Lake Erie Regional Grape Program

Predictors of Bloom

At the past two weeks of 'Coffee Pot' meetings and phone calls we have been hearing a recurring question "When will bloom occur"? Here at CLEREL, we declare bloom when 50% of the grape florets have popped their caps. The long term average for bloom at CLEREL is June 14th. When the tips of the caps turn from pink to dark pink/purple is a good indication of caps that are getting close to separating. The Picture above of a concord cluster was taken May 28th and shows the distal end of the cluster or cluster tip has begun to turn pink. With another week of warm weather things are progressing quickly!



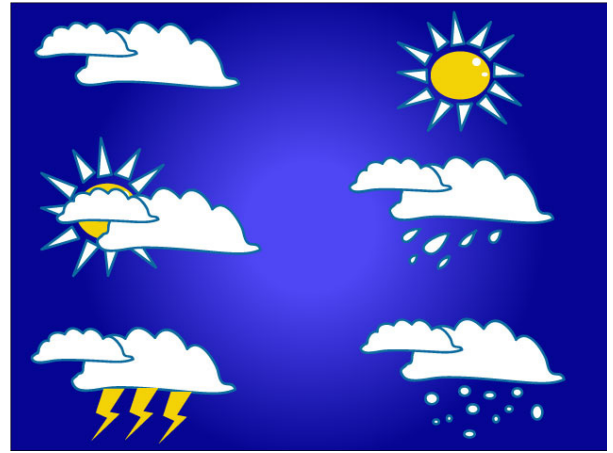
There are a few predictors that can help us make educated estimations of when bloom will occur. First, it is very obvious that the Locust trees are in bloom which started on or around Memorial Day (May 25). Depending on whom you talk to, Concord bloom generally occurs 7 to 10 or 10 to 14 days after the Locust bloom. Ten days from May 25 would put bloom on June 5th (next Friday). The 35 year average for April GDD has bloom occurring on 584 GDD +/- 32. As of today (May 28th) we have accrued ~375 GDD at CLEREL. If the weather stays relatively nice we can expect to accrue ~20 GDD a day, at that rate we would expect bloom to occur June 7th or 8th. Dr. Bates uses Lake Erie heat units to make long term predictions and that model shows bloom to occur on June 15th (See graph and notes from Dr. Bates below). All indicators show we are closer to bloom today than we were yesterday. I say walk your blocks and see how far the shoots are progressing along.



Note from Dr. Bates: *Here is the latest Lake Erie Temperature/Bloom prediction chart. Lake GDD took a big jump earlier in May and the model still puts bloom on June 15 (average).*

Locust trees, however, are in bloom in most areas which would suggest Concord bloom would be the end of next week. Hummmm.

Weather



Lake Erie Grape Region NEWA Weather Data

Location	Date	Avg. temp F (May 1-27)	Precip.Past 7 days (in)	Precip. May total	Total Apr GDD
North East Lab, PA	5/27/15	62	0.54	2.62	378
Harborcreek, PA	5/27/15	62	0.45	2.16	400
North East Escarpment	5/27/15	62	0.3	2.42	387
Ripley	5/27/15	62	0.44	1.74	396
Portland Route 5	5/27/15	61	0.49	2.30	363
Portland CLEREL	5/27/15	NA	NA	NA	NA
Portland Escarpment	5/27/15	62	0.4	1.43	391
Dunkirk	5/27/15	61	0.4	1.73	341
Silver Creek	5/27/15	61	0.55	1.81	327
Sheridan	5/27/15	63	NA	NA	397
Versailles	5/27/15	NA	NA	NA	NA
Appleton	5/27/15	59	0.07	0.88	295
Somerset	5/27/15	62	0.02	0.99	359
Appleton South	5/27/15	61	0	0.94	360
Lockport	5/27/15	61	0.05	0.51	342

Note: All Weather data reported as of 5/27/2015. NA=Sensor Malfunction

IPM Update

- Continue monitoring for Banded Grape Bug. As this pest feeds directly on florets, it can quickly cause economic damage. The threshold is 1 nymph per vine. I have gotten reports that some BGB are already starting to become adults. Adult BGB are no longer a threat to the crop as they feed on other insects rather than florets.

BGB are typically found on clusters or the growing tips at this time and scouting for them is fairly easy using a paper plate and tapping method. Tapping the shoot will cause the BGB to fall onto the paper plate where they are easily counted. A video on BGB and how to scout for them is available at;

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FrEJ6IJB_is

For more information and for some excellent photos of BGB check out the NYS IPM Program fact sheet at <http://www.nysipm.cornell.edu/factsheets/grapes/pests/bgb/bgb.pdf>



- Both of the traditional bio indicators of Concord bloom (Black locust and wild grape bloom) have been spotted all along Route 20 this past week. At the Coffee Pot meetings in North East and Ripley yesterday, growers reported that both locust and wild grape bloom were either Monday or Tuesday (May 25 or 26). Bio indicators are great in giving you a range of days before bloom. At the Coffee Pot meeting yesterday we heard a range of 5 – 14 days for both locust and wild grape bloom. Why the range? It is all weather dependent; warmer weather will speed it up and cooler weather will slow it down. You need to look at both the high and the low temperatures forecasted as they both play a role.

- Knowing the date of wild grape bloom is going to be critical this year when using the Grape Berry Moth model on NEWA. The GBM model on NEWA will estimate the date of wild grape bloom for each station. However, looking at stations in the Lake Erie region today, only Sheridan (5/27), Harborcreek (5/28) and Ripley (5/28) had estimated dates for wild grape bloom. The GBM model gives you the opportunity to input the wild grape bloom date for your specific vineyard(s) which will give you the most accurate results. Take the time to get out and look in the areas around your vineyard so you can accurately pin point wild grape bloom. Using the same wild grape vine each year will provide you consistent information that will allow “tweaking” of the model if necessary.

- Many growers are asking about when bloom will be in order to best time their immediate pre bloom spray. As always, the best answer will come from you knowing your vineyard blocks, as this year is shaping up to have different bloom dates from north to south along the grape belt as well as on the lakefront, lake plain and escarpment. See Luke’s article to get more info on bloom predictions.

- To add a powdery mildew material with this spray or not, that is the question. Unfortunately, there is no one answer that will fit everyone. Some things to consider when making this decision;

- Where is your vineyard located? Route 5 vineyards and those in Niagara County appear to be a bit behind those on Route 20. Spray the advanced vineyards first.
- How long does it take to cover all of your acres? If you can cover them in a day you can play it a

bit more by ear. If it takes longer, rank vineyards by where the growth stage is now as well as use historical information on how they compare to your other sites.

- Are you willing to shorten up the spray interval (sometimes drastically) if the weather stays warm and bloom is sooner than expected? It could make more economic sense to apply an EBDC now to continue your protection for Phomopsis and black rot (if you had problems last year) and shortening up the interval, even if it is drastically shortened, for the immediate pre-bloom spray of an EBDC plus a powdery mildew material, than it would be to apply the EBDC plus a powdery mildew material and have to make a second application of this pre-bloom spray if bloom holds off longer than expected.
- Waiting for the immediate pre-bloom to spray may result in increased disease problems that are more expensive to control if your spray intervals are stretched too far and the numerous forecasted thunderstorms come true. Keep an eye on the forecast, and the number of days since your last fungicide application.
- Read Wayne Wilcox's disease management M.O. in this month's newsletter for all the options available to you.

North East Pa. Updates

Bryan Hed
Research Support Technologist in
Plant Pathology, North East Lab,
Penn State

Weather: We have recorded 2.62 inches of rainfall so far in May (1-27th) which is about an inch below our average. Our growing degree day total (gdd) from April 1 to May 27 is 377.7 (ahead of average). However, most noteworthy has been our jump in gdds since budbreak at the end of the first week in May. This has moved our vine development along rapidly; shoots have grown 10-12 inches over the past two weeks, and we are moving swiftly on to bloom.

Disease: It's generally too early to see much disease yet, but we have recorded infection periods for Phomopsis and black rot during the 10-11 and 15-17 May rainfall events. Most recently, just last night (May 27-28) we recorded rainfall/wetness conditions that generated an infection period for ALL diseases. Growers should have already applied their 10-12" shoot sprays for Phomopsis, black rot, and downy mildew and should now anticipate that **MOST CRITICAL** immediate pre-bloom spray for all diseases in early June (don't forget to include a powdery mildew material in the next spray). The current shoot stage is also beyond 5-6 leaves per shoot, which means that downy mildew is a potential threat from here on out, especially if conditions get wet. This is also currently a good time to scout for Eutypa symptoms, where affected wood produces leaves/shoots that appear stunted, cupped, and chlorotic (yellowish) and can be pruned out or at least flagged for later removal. Prune back to at least 6 inches beyond internal wood discoloration and cankering on the affected branch or cordon. Lastly, if you are going to be nurturing suckers for trunk renewal this year (and many of you are), don't forget that they will require protection against fungal pathogens as well, as they will be susceptible to all the major diseases. Healthy suckers make for healthy new trunks that will be of maximum cold hardiness come this winter; our future depends on it.





2015 Hops Production in the Lake Erie Region Conference

June 26 - 27, 2015

9 AM - 4 PM

Cornell Lake Erie Research and Extension Center
Meeting Room and Hop Yards
6592 West Main Road, Portland, NY 14769

Featured Speakers

Mike Roy - Roy Farms Inc., Moxee Washington*

Mary Gardiner - Ohio State University

David Spann - Chautauqua Soil & Water

Beth Reed - Small Business Development Center

Steve Miller - Hops Educator, Cornell CE

Tim Weigle - NYS IPM Program & LERGP
and many more to come...

*Sponsored by Ommegang Brewery

Friday June 26 -

Focus on Getting Into Hops Production

Classroom and in-field opportunities to learn first hand the hows and whys of hops production

Saturday June 27 -

Becoming profitable with Hops Production

Now that they are in the ground and the trellis is up, learn about some of the techniques that will help you to become profitable with your hops production.

Classroom and in-field opportunities

Single Day Registration: \$75
Two-day registration: \$125
Beer & BBQ Dinner June 26: \$50

To Register:

Contact Kate at (716) 792-2800 x202 or kjr45@cornell.edu

For credits cards please our website at:

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

or use form on back



Class size is limited to 80 each day, sign up early to reserve your spot



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6592 West Main Road, Portland, NY 14769

Registration Form

Farm/Business Name _____

Name of Attendee (s) _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Email _____ Phone _____

Friday registration - \$75 X number attending _____ = _____

Saturday registration - \$75 X number attending _____ = _____

Friday and Saturday registration - \$125 X number attending _____ = _____

Beer and BBQ Dinner on Friday June 26 - \$50 number attending _____ = _____

Total \$ _____

Please make check payable to: Lake Erie Regional Grape Program

To register with a *credit card*, please visit our website <http://lergp.cce.cornell.edu>

Questions? Contact Kate at (716) 792-2800 x202 or email at kjr45@cornell.edu

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR HORTICULTURAL SCIENCE (ISHS)

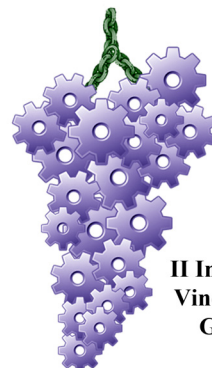
Presents

“II International Workshop on Vineyard Mechanization and Grape and Wine Quality”

July 26- July 29, 2015
Fredonia, New York, USA

Sponsored by the ISHS working group on
Vineyard Mechanization and Vine Berry Fruits

In collaboration with
Cornell Lake Erie Research & Extension Laboratory
Portland, NY
and
Cornell University
New York State Horticultural Society
New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva



**II International Workshop on
Vineyard Mechanization and
Grape and Wine Quality**

Invitation

On behalf of the ISHS Fruit Section Working Group on Vineyard Mechanization and Vine Berry Fruits, we invite you to an International Workshop on Vineyard Mechanization and Grape and Wine Quality to be held in Fredonia, New York, USA.

The II International Workshop on Vineyard Mechanization and Grape and Wine Quality will be held from Sunday, July 26 to Wednesday, July 29th 2015 at SUNY Fredonia. The workshop will kick off on Sunday with a Shaulis Symposium focused on grapevine physiology and mechanized grapevine production. Monday will be a full day technical and winery tour to the Cornell Lake Erie Research and Extension Laboratory and Lake Erie Region wineries. This will be followed by a day and a half of technical presentations and posters on: precision viticulture, sensing technologies, variable rate management, fruit quality, and economics.

Primary Topics of the Symposium

- Horticulture: Grapevine Physiology and Mechanized Production
- Engineering: Mechanized Tools for Vineyard Operations
- Sensing Technology: Spatial Vineyard Measurement
- Variable Rate Management: Zonal Application for Yield and Quality
- Fruit Quality and Economics: Impact of Mechanized Systems

Sponsors

[E. & J. Gallo Winery](#)

If you would like to sponsor this event, please call Katie at 716-792-2800 ext 201 for more information.

For detailed information and registration for this event, please use the following link:

<http://events.cals.cornell.edu/ishs>



LERGP Website Links of Interest:

Check out our new Facebook page!!

Cornell Lake Erie Research & Extension Laboratory Facebook page

<https://www.facebook.com/pages/Cornell-Lake-Erie-Research-Extension-Laboratory/146971918664867>

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, registration, membership, and to view past and current Crop Updates and Newsletters.





Lake Erie Regional Grape Program Team Members:

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

Tim Weigle, (thw4@cornell.edu) Grape IPM Extension Associate, NYSIPM, 716.792.2800 ext. 203

Kevin Martin, (kmm52@psu.edu) Business Management Educator, 716.792.2800 ext. 205

Luke Haggerty, (llh85@cornell.edu) Grape Cultural Practices, 716.792.2800 ext. 204

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

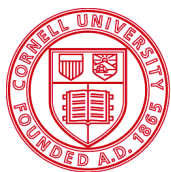
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