



# LERGP Crop Update June 25, 2015

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

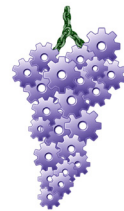
Wednesday, July 1, 2015- Coffee Pot Meeting  
10:00am- Ted Byham, 9207 West Lake Rd. Lake City, PA 16423  
3:00pm- Alicia Munch, 761 Bradley Rd. Hanover NY 14136



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

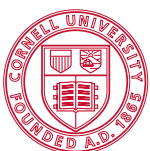


*\*\*The Shaulis Symposium and ISHS II International Workshop on Vineyard Mechanization and Grape and Wine Quality have been cancelled due to low registration numbers\*\**



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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## **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

## Admire Pro Update

Just a quick note and a correction. Bifenthrin products, such as sniper, are actually cheaper than Admire Pro for the treatment of grape rootworm (GRW). Statements to the contrary were an error on my part. I would still classify both as inexpensive treatments at \$2 and \$6 respectively.

We do know that Bifenthrin products tend to offer a very brief period of protection against Grape Berry Moth. Tim Weigle is currently in the process of evaluating all materials labeled for GRW to see if longevity is an issue for Bifenthrin or any other materials.

Admire Pro offers no protection against GBM and is not an excellent candidate for an early July insecticide for most growers, because of that gap. We are seeing a need, depending on combined pressure of different pests, for more than two insecticides on the same block.

For less than \$20 per acre growers may find better coverage and control of GBM using Leverage 360. Since this product is labeled for GRW it is a superior choice for the early July spray when berry moth is a concern. Where berry moth exists, but pressure is low, Bifenthrin provides an inexpensive material for a second targeting of GRW (if necessary).

Growers can consider all of these materials as well as Danitol for an earlier spray for GRW. We started seeing emergence as much as two weeks ago. There seems to be as much as a three to four week gap between emergence of GRW and timing for GBM. The desire to balance longevity and price will depend on the combined level of pressure you face and the timing of your sprays.

The economic importance of controlling rootworm cannot be understated. Long term vine size declines will easily lead to a 30% decline in potential yield. GRW sprays need to be applied whether they cost \$2, \$6 or \$25 per acre.

# Cultural Practices

Luke Haggerty  
Viticulture Extension Associate  
Lake Erie Regional Grape Program

## Soil Tests

During coffee pot meetings this past week we had questions about taking soil tests and how long one should go between tests. Soil tests can be taken any time of the year.

However, samples need to be collected when the soil is semi dry (not fully saturated). How often to take soil samples depends on fertilizer program, yields, and the results from the previous test. I work with many growers that have a portion of their vineyard's soils tested every year. Sites that have had nutrient levels in acceptable



ranges, average yields and aggressive fertilizer program should have their soils tested every two to three years. Vineyards that have pH and or nutrient problems should have soils tested every year until acceptable levels are reached. If you have to stop and think when the last time your vineyard was tested it's time to bring a sample to the lab (5 years is a long time between tests).

Turnaround time has been less than 10 days and I usually complete recommendations a couple days after the results come in. Soil tests help determine what nutrients are available in your soils and guide decisions on which and how much nutrients you need to apply back to your soils. The procedure for submitting soil samples is as follows.

- Check a soil survey map to get an idea of how many samples are needed for good representation of your vineyard blocks.
  - If needed, Rhiann or Kim, our GIS specialists, can print soil survey maps of your property here at the extension lab.
- For surface samples dig a hole 8 inches deep and collect **~1.5 cups of soil**.
- For sub-surface samples dig a hole from 8 to 24 inches deep and collect **~1.5 cups of soil**.
- Let soil samples dry and place them in labeled plastic or paper bag.
  - Label should include location and soil type for example, Rout 5 vineyard block 3; Chenango Gravely Loam.
- Bring soil samples to 6592 West Main Road Portland, NY 14769.

The cost of a soil sample is \$17 per sample, and only \$15 if you are submitting 5 or more samples. We have been getting results back within seven to ten days after submission. Upon receiving results we **provide a consult and detailed nutrient recommendations** over the phone, email, at your location, or here at the extension lab. If you have questions about taking a soil sample please get ahold of me. Call me at (716) 792-2800 Ext. 204 or email me at [llh85@cornell.edu](mailto:llh85@cornell.edu)

# Weather

DATE/YEAR	HIGH	LOW	DAILY PRECIP	GDDs	TOTAL APRIL GDDs	TOTAL JAN GDDs
Week of 6/4/2015	76.6	53.30	0.19	104.5	517	517
Week of 6/11/2015	78.3	57.00	0.11	123.5	640.5	640.5
Week of 6/18/2015	79.9	60.90	0.30	142.5	783	783
Week of 6/25/2015	76.1	61.00	0.24	130	913	913
Average(from 1964)	77.1	57.80	0.11	122.5	622.5	645.9
June Precip- Wk 1=1.32" WK 2= .78" Wk 3=2.08" Wk 4= 1.66"						
Total Precip: May = 3.0"						

## IPM Update

Grape rootworm is still the insect pest we are currently most concerned about. Scouting of vineyard blocks on Wednesday, June 24 showed that they are still coming out of the ground. Emergence is variable according to vineyard location along the belt. We are also seeing that population levels can vary drastically within a small vineyard block. Some blocks have been sprayed for grape rootworm already (timing was one week after the first adult grape rootworm was found) and we are not seeing a large reemergence in those blocks, although we were able to find some.

Bottom line – if you have vineyards with a history of grape rootworm, or just a vineyard block where you have seen the vine size going downhill the past few years for no known reason, get out and look for the chain like feeding pattern on the leaves. To get an even better idea of whether grape rootworm adults are present you can use a catching frame (we use a 2 foot square wooden frame covered in white muslin). Throw the catching frame under a vine and shake the top wire. The adult rootworm are very skittish and will fall onto the catching frame without too much shaking if they are present.

The grape berry moth model on NEWA shows that we are at about 600 DD for grape berry moth development across the belt. With our current rate of degree day accumulation, that would put us between one and one-half and two weeks away from the timing for any insecticide application. Keep checking the GBM model on NEWA (<http://newa.cornell.edu>) to get the best timing for your vineyard site.

REMEMBER: While the GBM model on NEWA will provide a date for wild grape bloom associated with the weather station you are accessing (from a database of weather and Concord phenology data recorded at the Fredonia Vineyard lab since 1964) the best information will come from knowing the wild grape bloom date in your area (wild grape bloom is the biofix date for starting the model). The model gives you the ability to input your wild grape bloom date information for use in the model. Just click on the box showing the wild grape bloom date on the model page and a calendar will pop up. You can then just click the date you want, and the model will recalculate the Degree Day information for you.

If you have any questions about using the grape berry moth model, scouting for grape rootworm, or any other grape IPM subject, please give me a call at (716) 792-2800 x203, email me at [thw4@cornell.edu](mailto:thw4@cornell.edu) or stop in the office and I would be happy to help you out.



# From the North East Lab

Bryan Hed-Research Assistant  
Lake Erie Regional Grape Research and Extension Center

**Weather:** We have recorded 4.66 inches of rainfall over the first 24 days of June. Average rainfall for the whole month is 3.14", so we are well above our average for June. However, we are a little below average in terms of heat gain in June. Although we appear to be losing a little ground in June in terms of heat gain, our growing degree day total (gdd) from April 1 through June 24 is 820, which is about average or slightly ahead of average for our location for the season.

**Vine development:** Here at our location by the lake, we are about 10 days beyond bloom and Concord berries are about 3-5 mm in diameter. At about 6-8 mm in diameter (about a quarter inch), Concord berries will have developed resistance to powdery mildew. Powdery mildew sprays for leaves (beyond the first post bloom spray) are going to depend on crop load. Work by Wayne Wilcox has shown that Concord vineyards with an average to below average size crop will generally not require additional sprays for powdery mildew beyond that needed to keep fruit clean (unless ripening conditions are poor).

**Disease:** The frequent rainfall continues to make downy mildew and black rot serious threats. We have had two more infection events in the past week for these two diseases; June 13-16 and 18-19. I continue to see new downy mildew and black rot lesions on leaves of suckers and canopy shoots on unprotected Concord and Niagara. Black rot infections that slipped through immediate pre-bloom spray programs (from the June 8-9 infection event) should be observable now, primarily as leaf lesions. Black rot leaf lesions provide inoculum for fruit infections during the long susceptibility period after bloom (4-6 weeks for Concord). Spray program failures in the critical interval between the pre and post bloom spray should be evident on fruit and leaves by the end of the month. I am also seeing powdery mildew on Concord clusters and the first powdery mildew on Concord leaves here at the lab. This leaf infection comes earlier than what I'm accustomed to seeing. When it remains wet like this, we need to continue to scout our vineyards to know what's out there. Unfortunately, the wet weather pattern does not look to be changing any time soon, which generally means that we can expect to have to continue to deal with disease control issues beyond the first post bloom spray. The forecast over the next week predicts several more rainfall periods that could generate more infection periods for all diseases.



## 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](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.







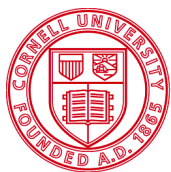
**Lake Erie Regional Grape Program Team Members:**

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

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.

Cornell University Cooperative Extension provides equal program and employment opportunities. Contact the Lake Erie Regional Grape Program if you have any special needs such as visual, hearing or mobility impairments. CCE does not endorse or recommend any specific product or service.

THE LAKE ERIE REGIONAL GRAPE PROGRAM at CLEREL  
6592 West Main Road  
Portland, NY 14769  
716-792-2800



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