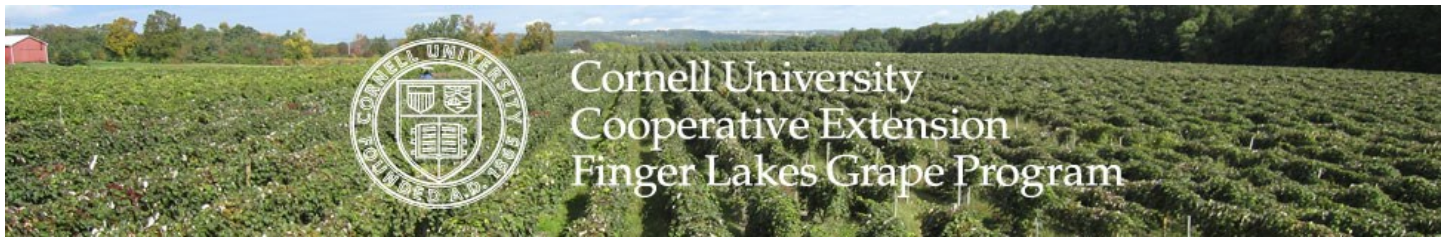
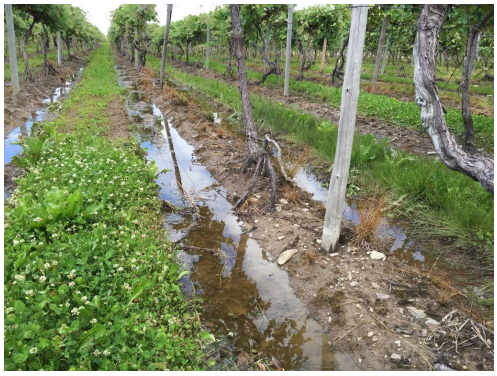


In The Vineyard

Hans Walter-Peterson



The primary word for the season continues to be 'wet'. Since June 1, we have had only one stretch of 7 days with less than 0.1" of rain recorded at the Teaching Vineyard in Dresden. The frequency and amount of rain that we have had this summer has forced growers to choose between running tractors over saturated soils and increasing compaction, and keeping the sprayers active in order to keep appropriate intervals between applications, but between those two the choice is fairly clear. Keeping actively growing cover crops in the row middles can help to reduce compaction to a certain extent, but the reality is that the risk of loss of leaves and crop to disease is greater than the impacts of soil compaction right now. With any luck, soils will dry out later this year and growers will have the opportunity to try to break up some of these compaction layers by ripping and/or the use of some particular cover crops with root systems that can break through these compaction layers.

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The heavy rainfall is also having an impact in terms of the amount of root function in water-logged soils, which is becoming evident in the pale green coloration of younger leaves in many blocks right now. We all know the saying that "grapes don't like wet feet" – we're now seeing why. When the soil is saturated, there is less room for oxygen in the soil, and that oxygen is needed in order for roots to function, including taking up nutrients to support vine growth and photosynthesis. Luke Haggerty with the LERGP in western NY is seeing similar issues in many vineyards out there, and is even finding evidence of root damage or death as a result of being in waterlogged soils for so long (see photo).

Waterlogged Concord roots that have started to die off. Vine canopy showed severe symptoms of water stress.

Photo: Luke Haggerty, LERGP

It is situations like these when installing tile drainage in a vineyard can be helpful. Tile drains remove excess water from the soil profile until is reaches *field capacity*, the soil's ability to hold water on and between the soil particles. Getting soils down to field capacity allows oxygen to reenter the soil more quickly, shortening the amount of time the roots are unable to function properly.

- **FLGP Tailgate Meeting** *July 28, 2015*
- **40th Annual American Society for Enology and Viticulture Eastern Section Conference** *July 23-25, 2015*

IPM

Hans Walter-Peterson

Disease levels appear to still be fairly low in canopies right now, especially given the conditions that growers have been contending with this year. Downy mildew and botrytis continue to be the primary concerns under these conditions, and growers seem to be doing a good job of using a variety of materials in order to reduce the risk of resistance development.

Speaking of botrytis, some of the most susceptible varieties like Pinot noir, Vignoles and Chardonnay are quickly reaching bunch closure, another critical point for botrytis applications to be made in order to protect as much of the surface area of the berries as possible before the interior of the cluster is no longer accessible. Several growers at last night's Tailgate Meeting mentioned that they have already started to apply botrytis materials this week, and a few others were planning on doing so shortly. As Wayne has mentioned in his discussions about spraying for botrytis, in some years growers can apply a couple of botrytis sprays and get acceptable levels of protection if conditions are right. At this point, it does not look like it is one of those years - but then again, neither did 2013 or 2014, and then came a dry and sunny September to save the day. I wouldn't necessarily count on that happening again, but we can always hope for another September like the last two.

Grape Berry Moth GDD Model

Warmer sites in the Finger Lakes are past 1000 GDDs using the GBM Model today, meaning that larvae are inside berries currently and will not be affected by any insecticide applications at this point. Cooler sites like Branchport and vineyards closer to Lake Ontario in Wayne County are still in the window where contact insecticides like Sevin, Danitol and others (pyrethroids and carbamates) can be effective.

The next window to begin scouting ahead of a possible application is when the model approaches 1470 GDDs.

NEWA Grape Forecast Models

Select a disease or insect: Grape Berry Moth

Weather Station: Dresden (FLGP/FLCC)

Date of Interest: 7/15/2015

Calculate

Map | Results | More info

Grape Berry Moth Results for Dresden (FLGP/FLCC)

Wild Grape Bloom: 5/26/2015

Wild Grape Bloom date above is estimated based on degree day accumulations or user input. Enter the actual date for blocks of interest and the model will calculate the results more accurately.

Accumulated degree days (base 47.14°F) wild grape bloom through 7/15/2015: 1024 (0 days missing)

Daily Degree Days for Dresden (FLGP/FLCC)

Base Temp	Past Jul 13	Past Jul 14	Current Jul 15	5-Day Forecast Jul 16	Jul 17	Jul 18	Jul 19	Jul 20
47.14F - GBM	28	24	15	17	24	28	28	28
Accumulation	990	1014	1028	1046	1069	1097	1125	1154

Forecast Details

NA - not available

Download Time: 7/15/2015 16:00

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.

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Upcoming Events

Don't forget to check out the calendar on our website (http://flgp.cce.cornell.edu/events.php) for more information about these and other events relevant to the Finger Lakes grape industry.

FLGP Tailgate Meetings

Next Meeting: Tuesday, July 28 5:00 – 6:30 PM

Leidenfrost Vineyards

5677 Route 414, Hector NY 14841

Our annual series of tailgate meetings continues on Tuesday, July 28, at Leidenfrost Vineyards in Hector.

These meetings are held every other week at various grape farms around the Finger Lakes, and are intended to be informal, small-group meetings where FLGP staff and growers can ask questions and discuss issues about vineyard management, IPM strategies or other topics appropriate for that point in the growing season. The DEC has approved 1.0 pesticide recertification credits for each Tailgate Meeting this year.

Dates and locations for the rest of this year's Tailgate Meetings can be found under the 'Events' section of our website.

40th Annual American Society for Enology and Viticulture – Eastern Section Conference

July 23-25, 2015

Clarion Hotel & Conference Center

30 Lake Shore Drive E

Dunkirk, NY 14048

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR ENOLOGY AND VITICULTURE
Eastern Section

Join us for the 40th American Society of Enology and Viticulture – Eastern Section (ASEV-ES) conference in Dunkirk, NY on July 23-25, 2015. The host hotel for the ASEV-ES Conference will be the Clarion Hotel Marina and Conference Center in Dunkirk, NY. On Thursday, July 23 there will be a **pre-conference tour** of western New York vineyards and wineries. The **conference** will begin with technical presentations on Friday and Saturday, July 24-25 and include Friday's Oenolympics & Grazing Dinner with Wines of the East and Saturday's Sparkling Wine Reception and Grand Awards Banquet.

For further registration, housing and program information, please visit http://www.asev-es.org/.

2015 GDD & Precipitation

FLX Teaching & Demonstration Vineyard – Dresden, NY					
Date	**Hi Temp (F)**	**Lo Temp (F)**	**Rain (inches)**	**Daily GDDs**	**Total GDDs**
7/9/15	68.0	59.5	0.49	13.8	1170.4
7/10/15	79.2	58.4	0.00	18.8	1189.2
7/11/15	81.8	58.0	0.00	19.9	1209.1
7/12/15	82.7	61.5	0.00	22.1	1231.2
7/13/15	85.2	64.1	0.00	24.7	1255.9
7/14/15	77.4	66.9	0.59	22.2	1278.0
Weekly Total			**1.08”**	**121.5**	
Season Total			**15.04”**	**1278.0**	

GDDs as of July 14, 2014: 1264.2

Rainfall as of July 14, 2014: 13.53”

Seasonal Comparisons (at Geneva)

Growing Degree Days

	2015 GDD [1]	Long-term Avg GDD [2]	Cumulative days ahead (+)/behind (-) [3]
April	40.8	65.2	-7
May	408.4	248.6	+8
June	444.9	481.5	+5
July	254.6	640.6	+4
August		588.6	
September		347.6	
October		105.5	
TOTAL		2477.6	

[1] Accumulated GDDs for the month.

[2] The long-term average (1973-2014) GDD accumulation for that month.

[3] Numbers at the end of each month represent where this year’s GDD accumulation stands relative to the long-term average. The most recent number represents the current status.

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2015 GDD & Precipitation (continued from page 4)

Precipitation

	2015 Rain [4]	Long-term Avg Rain [5]	Monthly deviation from avg [6]
April	2.54”	2.90	-0.31”
May	2.97”	3.11	-0.14”
June	7.28”	3.60	+3.68”
July	2.25”	3.42	
August		3.17	
September		3.63	
October		3.25	
TOTAL		23.08”	

[4] Monthly rainfall totals up to current date

[5] Long-term average rainfall for the month (total)

[6] Monthly deviation from average (calculated at the end of the month)

Additional Information

Got some grapes to sell? Looking to buy some equipment or bulk wine? List your ad on the NY Grape & Wine Classifieds website today!

Become a fan of the Finger Lakes Grape Program on Facebook, or follow us on Twitter (@cceflgp). Also check out our website, "The Grape Lakes – Viticulture in the Finger Lakes" at http://flg.cce.cornell.edu.

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