

Cornell University



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

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

LERGP Crop Update

**** August 27, 2015 ****



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.



Here’s your weekly reminder to check out the GBM model on the NEWA website to see where we are, and where we are going to be, as far as our partial fourth generation of GBM this year. As shown in the table below, we are well past the point where insecticide applications will be helpful for the third generation and fairly short of the 2430 DD needed for a fourth generation to require treatment. However, in vineyards classified as being at severe risk of GBM damage and wine grape vineyards with varieties that are susceptible to Botrytis, further management of GBM may be required so careful attention to the model on NEWA <http://newa.cornell.edu> is called for. The forecast is calling for warmer temperatures in the near future with daily degree day accumulations in the mid 20’s. This will put most areas, with the exception of North Appleton, in the 2430 range in another 16-20 days.

If, after scouting and checking the model, you decide you need to apply an insecticide, there are a few things to look at to make sure your application is effective and legal. First, check your sprayer to determine if the materials you are spraying will even make it to the clusters. Second, check the pre harvest interval on the label. The pre harvest interval is the time that must elapse from when the material was applied to when the grapes are harvested. **NOTE: THE LABEL IS THE LAW.** Always check the label of the product you are using to get any pertinent information. Information found from other sources should be viewed as guidelines only. The pre harvest interval applies to any pesticide so be sure to check any fungicide labels if you are looking at late season applications. Third, think of how your choice of insecticide will affect your resistance management strategy. In a perfect world you would use an insecticide with a different mode of action than you have used this season and the season prior. If this is not possible make sure you at least use a material with a distinctly different mode of action than the other insecticides that have been used this growing season. By changing up materials with different modes of action development of resistance by the pest population will be greatly slowed and the arsenal of insecticides that are currently effective in your vineyard will continue to control the pest population. Do not let your resistance management strategy be derailed by only considering the cost of a product. Look at new modes of action, which may be more expensive, as an investment in the future. By changing up modes of action you will be prolonging the effective life span of the less expensive materials leading to these products reducing the cost of insect management in future years.

| NEWA Location | Wild grape bloom date* | DD Total on August 27, 2015 | Wild grape bloom date** | DD Total on August 27, 2015 |
|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Versailles | May 30 | 1808 | May 26 | 1898 |
| Dunkirk Airport | May 31 | 1830 | May 26 | 1950 |
| Sheridan | May 27 | 1984 | May 23 | 2065 |
| Silver Creek | June 3 | 1802 | May 30 | 1847 |
| Portland Escarp. | May 29 | 1887 | May 25 | 1981 |
| Portland | May 30 | 1859 | May 26 | 1952 |
| Portland Route 5 | May 30 | 1902 | May 26 | 1997 |
| Ripley | May 28 | 1959 | May 24 | 2058 |
| North East Escarp | May 29 | 1828 | May 25 | 1922 |
| Harborcreek | May 28 | 1947 | May 24 | 2045 |
| North East Lab | May 29 | 1903 | May 25 | 1998 |
| Erie Airport | May 27 | 2094 | May 23 | 2177 |
| Somerset | May 30 | 1833 | May 26 | 1926 |
| North Appleton | June 6 | 1641 | June 3 | 1680 |

* Estimated date provided by NEWA website

** Data projected 4 days earlier than NEWA prediction from observations around the belt.

Enforcement of the Stated Grape Price

There have been some questions regarding the crop update last week and the NYS stated grape price. The stated grape price only applies to NY processors (or buyers of grapes). Article 20 of NYS Ag & Markets Law provides the Commissioner with wide powers to enforce compliance. Policing the law or observing violations is typically left to the injured grower. Violations typically result in small fines. However, to make a grower whole, injunctive relief is an expedient option often not afforded in other civil matters to the extent here. In other words, the processor can be ordered by a court to modify practices.

In addition to fines and injunctive relief licensed dealers should be bonded with NYS Department of Agriculture and Markets. These bonds can benefit PA growers that sell to NYS dealers as well. If a dealer/processor lacks the cash flow to pay producers, that producer can be paid by NYS Department of Agriculture. A word of caution, though, with the growth of wineries there has always been a trend toward smaller dealers avoiding licensing and bonding practices. If you're selling to a winery that is not bonded, NYS will not provide payments.

You can find a list of current licensed dealers here:
<http://www.agriculture.ny.gov/programs/apsf.html>

Attention New York Producers - Sell to Licensed Farm Product Dealers

[Directory of Licensed Dealers for the period May 1, 2015 through April 30, 2016](#)

Dealers are required to pay New York producers promptly. The "Prompt payment" provision of the law means payment within 30 days of the date farm products sold by a producer to a dealer are delivered to such dealer, or other person as the purchaser may designate, or such other period of time as otherwise agreed upon in a writing signed by the dealer and accepted by the producer on or before delivery of said farm products, provided that in no event shall such period exceed 120 days from said date of delivery.

To preserve your claim a producer must give written notice to the dealer within 60 days from the date the payment is due. The notice should include all information typically listed on an invoice. A producer must bring a civil action against the dealer. While litigation is not avoided, at least the producer knows funding is available to make him whole. The producer would also be eligible to recover attorney fees and court costs.

You should do your best to sell your grapes to bonded dealers. If you're concerned, you can always contact the Department of Agriculture and Markets to let them know your buyer is not bonded.

Cultural Practices

Luke Haggerty
Viticulture Extension Associate
Lake Erie Regional Grape Program

Veraison has been Declared

The past few weeks of sunshine and heat have helped the grapes catch up from a long wet summer. Here at the Portland lab, veraison was called on Friday, August 21th, only 2 days past the average of 69 days between bloom and veraison. However, veraison at the Fredonia lab was not called until Monday, August 24th being 5 days behind schedule.

Although most Concord blocks have close to full color, there are many vines lagging behind. From my observations, this is a result of winter damage and the wet year. With damaged primaries there are many secondary shoots that are behind. I have also noticed a lack of color in blocks that were extremely wet over this summer. Again, this can delay the progression of the vines. With the large amount of veraison out there, it is very important to start sampling brix.



In the Vineyard

Andy Muza
Extension Educator, Erie County, PA Extension

In the Vineyard (8-27-15) – Andy Muza, Extension Educator, Penn State University

Insects

Grape Berry Moth – wet clusters and overcast skies provided difficult conditions for accurately assessing the extent of GBM egg laying. Although some eggs were still found at the majority of sites checked, the percentage of clusters with eggs was not recorded.

NOTE: Clusters with GBM eggs were not difficult to find in border rows at 2 of the Severe Risk sites examined.

Diseases

Downy Mildew – rain and overcast weather are sparking new DM leaf infections in vineyards. Although scattered, sporulating lesions can be found in many Concord blocks across the region the extent of leaf infections is still low. As mentioned in previous Crop Updates, I don't expect any major problems in Concord blocks. In Niagara blocks examined, a greater number of active lesions were found but not enough at this point to justify a spray.

Remember that DM can quickly become rampant under the right environmental conditions causing premature defoliation. Any blocks with susceptible varieties should be checked for increases in leaf infections. Keep monitoring these sites for the remainder of the season to determine if a fungicide application will be needed.



Active, yellow downy mildew lesions and older, brown lesions on Niagara leaf



Four GBM eggs (unhatched & hatched) on Concord berry



GBM eggs and injured berries on Concord cluster



Underside of Niagara leaf with downy mildew sporulation

From the North East Lab

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

Our August rainfall total is currently 2.17", below average. Our growing degree day accumulation during August is falling behind average and we will probably finish the month a little below our long term average. Growing degree day accumulation since April 1 totals 2020.5. Rainy weather this morning (August 27) should clear out and give way to drier weather for the next two or three days until the threat of rain returns on Sunday, August 30.

A handful of rainfall events over the past two weeks have raised the threat of downy mildew yet again. Examinations of infected leaves revealed that some active sporulation was present during the last rainfall period (0.85 inches over the past two days). The DMCAst model on NEWA reports that 'minimum conditions for infection were exceeded' at our site (and probably other sites in the Lake belt). This indicates that new infections have occurred in area vineyards. Stay vigilant with regard to this disease, especially on susceptible varieties; I'm not nearly as worried about downy on Concord as I am on wine varieties and perhaps Niagara/Catawba. In the past I've seen wine grape varieties stripped of their leaves during September, greatly reducing the quality of what looked to be a decent crop coming along. An outbreak of downy mildew can also cripple cane ripening (impacting next year's crop) and winter hardiness of woody vine tissues and buds; an issue of especially grave concern these past two years. Avoid the use of resistance prone downy mildew materials (Presidio, Reason, Revus, Zampro, any of the strobilurins), unless you're spraying to maintain a 'clean' vineyard. A less risky alternative is a phos acid product, however don't exceed three applications of this active ingredient (many of us may have exhausted this option already). Options of little or no risk are the old standard materials like captan, ziram, and copper/lime. Obviously these materials will not stop any new infections, but will provide protection against future infections. As I mentioned in our last update, this disease will continue to be a concern as long as it continues to rain and there is susceptible leaf tissue for the pathogen to parasitize (ie, until leaf fall!). Also, keep in mind that mancozeb products can be used after harvest, making them additional options later, especially on varieties that are harvested early.



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.





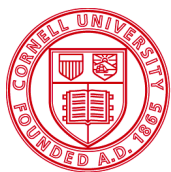
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This publication may contain pesticide recommendations. Changes in pesticide regulations occur constantly, and human errors are still possible. Some materials mentioned may not be registered in all states, may no longer be available, and some uses 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.

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.

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