



LERGP Crop Update

** September 10, 2015 **

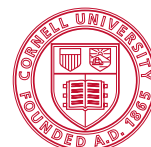
Can You Hear Me Now?

Just a heads up for those who have been trying to call us here at CLEREL, and those who might be thinking about it, that we lost phone service during the thunderstorms that rolled through our area last weekend. We are hoping to get this resolved in the near future but for now the best way to reach us is to send us an email (we were able to get our internet connection back up and running) or stop by the office.



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GBM Model Update from NEWA

As shown in the table below, the GBM model found on NEWA <http://newa.cornell.edu> tells us we are at, or close to, the 2430 Degree Days (DD) needed for a fourth generation to require treatment in many locations. The 5-day forecast is calling for lower temperatures which will result in fewer DD's accumulated. The forecast for many locations is for a total of 78 DD over the next five days so the rate of GBM development will definitely be slowing down. In last week's Crop Update Andy Muza mentioned he was still finding eggs in the very high and severe risk vineyards he was scouting. I would suggest that you scout the areas of your vineyards with a history of GBM damage, check the model on NEWA to get an idea of where the Degree Days are at for predicting a fourth generation, look at your scouting results from July and August to see where your levels were at, do a quick coverage test with your sprayer to see if it is capable of getting the spray material into the clusters where it is needed, and then take into account the fact that we have seen reduced, or no, effectiveness in controlling late season damage with insecticides applied in late September and beyond.

THE PREHARVEST INTERVAL is becoming more and more important as we quickly move toward the start of harvest. 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 preharvest interval applies to any pesticide so be sure to check any fungicide labels if you are looking at late season applications.

NEWA Location	Wild grape bloom date*	DD Total on Sept 10, 2015	Wild grape bloom date**	DD Total on Sept 10, 2015
Versailles	May 30	2146	May 26	2235
Dunkirk Airport	May 31	2185	May 27	2279
Sheridan	May 27	2344	May 23	2425
Silver Creek	June 3	2153	May 30	2198
Portland Escarp.	May 29	2245	May 25	2339
Portland	May 30	2215	May 26	2308
Portland Route 5	May 30	2262	May 26	2357
Ripley	May 28	2327	May 24	2426
North East Escarp	May 29	2173	May 25	2267
Harborcreek	May 28	2309	May 24	2407
North East Lab	May 29	2263	May 25	2358
Erie Airport	May 27	2474	May 23	2557
Somerset	May 30	2188	May 26	2282
North Appleton	June 6	1977	June 3	2016
* Estimated date provided by NEWA website				
** Data projected 4 days earlier than NEWA prediction from observations around the belt.				

Crop Insurance

Mark your calendars. With the expected finalization of **crop insurance** regulations occurring during harvest, we'd like to gather interested growers on **Tuesday November 10th at 2:00PM**. We'll also be on hand to answer questions you may have about crop insurance. Hopefully, you'll get the information you need to make the best decision you can to maximize revenue on your operation. Following the meeting you'll have a bit more than a week to make changes to your policy.

The harvest season is upon us. Before you get too into the mad rush, keep in mind that crop insurance decisions will need to be made before November 20th. As usual, it does not give growers much time to revisit policies once harvest is complete. Quite a few growers I've spoken with, given the recently cold winters, are reevaluating their need for risk management strategies related to weather.

As part of that reevaluation growers should be aware that crop insurance for grapes has changed. Revenue protection is a new crop insurance policy. It is similar to its predecessors, ARG and ARG lite. The program has actually been available for nearly a year but the first round of regulations were not finalized until after the November 2014 deadline. As a result, signups were minimal.

As most of you are aware, I am fairly hesitant to recommend revenue insurance for grapes. The paperwork was so complicated growers lost out on claims they were entitled to. The transfer of underwriting the risk of insurance to the private sector made matters worse. With most grapes marketed through Cooperatives, marking up current year crops to forecasted prices just turned revenue insurance into a mess.

I've still got a lot to learn about this new form of insurance. Until that information becomes available, I'm comfortable changing my status to neutral. The goal of this new program is to address many concerns that grape growers had. I do remain skeptical that it will be an effective tool for growers that deliver primarily to cooperatives. However, it may be something to consider from year to year, even for cooperative members. While it is difficult to forecast prices on the 2015 and 2016 harvest, the processors and regulators that dictate the forecasting are not optimistic about near term grape prices. When the forecasted price is accurate and it is low, this could be a beneficial risk management strategy.

On the other hand, we've seen many growers have a great deal of success with yield protection. Using long term prices for yield protection does offer a bit of revenue insurance when disasters actually happen. It has worked for many growers for many years. Given the current reality of higher risk grape production, many growers would do well to adopt higher levels of yield protection over the next few years.

Cultural Practices

Luke Haggerty
Viticulture Extension Associate
Lake Erie Regional Grape Program

Sampling

The much needed rain brought a sigh of relief to many growers. The much needed rain should help keep the leaves green and ripening process on track. As expected, there was a big jump in sugar in most all grape cultivars. However, through grower reports and samples we've taken there is still a lot of variation. Brix for Concords are coming in between 9.5° and 14.5°brix. In many of the Concord blocks I've been in this past week it was common to see scattered vines lagging behind. Many clusters on these vines are still red and have not transitioned to the dark purple we like to see. This is a good reason to be out sampling sugars.

Berry sampling is vital to tracking and plotting the traits of berry maturity. Each grape variety has its target soluble solid content and/or organic acid level. As these traits can differ within vineyard blocks and or between vineyard blocks, it is necessary to collect samples in all areas of the vineyard. Berry traits can be affected by different soil types, elevation, and micro-climates changing the chemical composition and the rate in which grape berries mature. Having a well-represented sample set from your vineyard will help make sure there are no big surprises at harvest. This year's winter damage and wet June and early July have caused a great deal of variation. A harvest plan should be centered around some form of sampling process.

When collecting samples remember your eyes tend to zero in on the biggest and ripest berries. To avoid this, pick with your hands not your eyes. It's best to keep looking down the row and simply reach in the canopy and let chance select the cluster you sample from. If single berry samples seem tedious, whole cluster samples can be used (20 clusters per sample). Regardless of the way you decide to sample, stay consistent and make sure your samples are random. Finally, it is good practice to keep records of where (row, panel, and block) you sample and the measurements that followed. Every year is different, and with good records you will better understand the variation within and between your vineyards and the effect that year had on the grape maturity process.

DATE/YEAR	HIGH	LOW	DAILY PRECIP	GDDs	TOTAL APRIL GDDs	TOTAL JAN GDDs
Week of 8/19/2015	80.71	64.60	0.07	158.5	2008.5	2008.5
Week of 8/26/2015	75.9	59.10	0.08	122.5	2131	2131
Week of 9/2/2015	76	62.00	0.00	133.5	2264.5	2264.5
Week of 9/10/2015	84.3	68.70	0.06	185.5	2450	2450
Average(from 1964)	75.2	58.70	0.22	123	2299.5	2324.4
September Precip-Week 1=.02" Week 2= .40" Week 3= Week 4-						
Total Precip: August = 2.53"						

In the Vineyard

Andy Muza
Extension Educator, Erie County, PA Extension

Andy will be on vacation for a couple of weeks-





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.





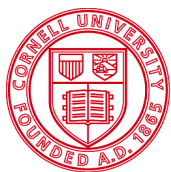
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