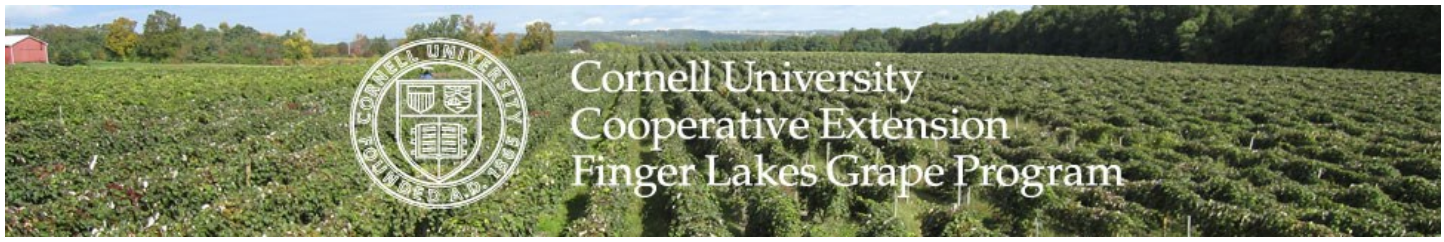
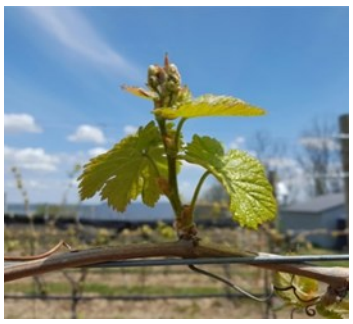


Finger Lakes Vineyard Update

In the Vineyard

Hans Walter-Peterson



It looks like we managed to dodge frost damage the other night, at least according to the temperatures recorded at the NEWA stations around the region and speaking with several growers over the past couple of days. The cool temperatures lately have kept shoots from growing a lot over the past week, but some of our earlier varieties at the Teaching Vineyard – Marquette, Chardonnay, Cabernet Franc, Chenin blanc and the two tables grapes - have some shoots around 2-4" long with the first cluster exposed at this point. As temperatures start to warm up this weekend, we should see other varieties follow suit.

While our heat accumulation hasn't kept up with last year's to this point (114 GDDs this year, compared to 306 at this time last year), our dates of budbreak are pretty close together.

Variety	Budbreak date 2016	Budbreak date 2015
Riesling	May 12	May 8
Chardonnay	May 12	May 7
Cab Franc	May 9	May 7
Marquette	May 2	May 6
Corot noir	May 12	May 8
NY81.0315.17	May 9	May 8
Vidal blanc	May 16	May 8

The cooler weather at this point this year is causing budbreak to be a bit more stretched out this year, whereas last year's warm stretch of weather in early May got every variety to push through budbreak fairly quickly and uniformly

IPM

Hans Walter-Peterson

Resistance Management

You hear it preached every year from us, from the suppliers and anybody else involved in pest management – rotating between different materials for a particular disease isn't what's important, it's about rotating between different types of chemistries. Relying on a single class of materials, whether it's strobilurins for disease control or carbaryl for insects or glyphosate for weeds, will eventually lead to the development of a population that is resistant to it. We have been seeing this most recently in the Finger Lakes with the development of populations of downy mildew that are resistant to the strobilurins.

So once again, here is your annual reminder to pay attention not just to pre-harvest intervals and appropriate application rates for each material you use, but also to the **Resistance Group Number (RGN)**, which is included for every fungicide listed in the Grape IPM Guidelines. When selecting fungicides to use for the year, try to avoid using materials from the same class back to back if possible, or at a minimum no more than twice in a row before switching to something different. Fortunately, there are several different classes of materials available for the major diseases that have to be managed each year. Materials that have very low potential for resistance to develop (e.g., sulfur, salts, captan) can be mixed with those with higher potential for resistance to help catch individuals that may have developed resistance.

Materials that have two RGNs listed are mixes of two different chemistries. Using one of these is just like using a material with just either one of those resistance numbers. For example, applying Pristine (RGN 11 and 7) and then Reason (RGN 11) is akin to using Pristine back-to-back (at least the strobilurin portion of it) because both materials work on the same mode of activity against downy mildew, even though the chemicals themselves are different.

Weather impacts on phomopsis

Most vineyards are still pushing through budbreak, save for the very early varieties, so most sprayers are still parked in the barn. Given the warmup that is coming starting this weekend though, shoots growth should be accelerating soon and I expect a number of growers will be applying their first sprays of the season for phomopsis. The weather so far has been drier than normal, which helps to keep phomopsis pressure down. Keep an eye on the weather and the NEWA disease model (like the example below) once shoots reach the 3-5" growth stage to help determine just how many sprays might need to be applied this spring. Even if it's dry, that first phomopsis spray is important enough that it really should not be skipped, regardless of the weather conditions, especially if the vineyard has a history of phomopsis infections in wetter years.

IPM (continued from page 2)

Hans Walter-Peterson

NEWA Grape Forecast Models

Select a disease or insect: Grape Diseases

State: New York

Weather station: Dresden (FLGP/FLCC)

Ending Date: 5/18/2016

Calculate

Map | Results | More info

Grape Disease Infection Events for Dresden (FLGP/FLCC)

	Past	Past	Current	Grape Disease 5-Day Forecast Forecast Details				
	May 16	May 17	May 18	May 19	May 20	May 21	May 22	May 23
Phomopsis	No	No	No	No	No	-	-	-
Powdery Mildew	No	No	No	No	No	-	-	-
Black Rot	No	No	No	No	No	-	-	-

Phomopsis - calculates when weather conditions may allow spores to infect susceptible tissue.
Powdery Mildew - runs from bud break until early bloom; calculates when weather conditions may allow overwintered, primary spores (ascospores) to infect susceptible tissue.
Black Rot - calculates when weather conditions may allow spores to infect susceptible tissue.

Phenological stage: 3-5 inch shoot

Choose the phenology stage for the grape variety of interest to display management messages. Concord grape phenology is estimated by the model from historical records for this variety.

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When is the Spring IPM meeting?

I've had this question a few times over the past couple of weeks, and figured I would just answer it here for everyone. And the answer is that we're not holding the meeting this year. The primary reason is that we got busy with some other things at the end of March and beginning of April, which is when we need to put the program together in order to get DEC approval for pesticide credits to hold the meeting in mid-May.

I know it's a meeting that a lot of growers enjoy each year (free food and credits – what's not to like!), as do we. Unfortunately, we just could keep it on our plate of things to do this year. This is not a permanent change – we are planning on holding the meeting again next year.

In the meantime, there are plenty of other opportunities to get your fill of IPM information and credits, including:

- Tailgate Meetings, held every other Tuesday during the season, where we always spend some time discussing IPM topics. Each meeting this year has been approved for 0.75 DEC pesticide credits too. There are still 8 more Tailgate Meetings scheduled for the rest of the season. You can see when and where they will be held on the Events page of our website, or by keeping an eye on the Upcoming Events section of the Vineyard Update every week.
- The New York/Pennsylvania Grape IPM Guidelines should be in every barn, office, truck, etc. where pest management decisions are being made. If you need a hard copy of this year's book, call our office and we'll make arrangements to get one (or more) to you. Online access is available for purchase as well through the Cornell Store.
- We just received the 2016 versions of the Disease Management "Magnum Opus" newsletter from Wayne Wilcox and the Insect Management newsletter from Greg Loeb. We will be sending both of these out in the next week or so to everyone.
- The NEWA website (http://newa.cornell.edu) includes models for powdery mildew, downy mildew, phomopsis and black rot, along with grape berry moth. The information from these models should be incorporated into decision-making about timing of sprays for all of these major pests of grapes in our region.

As far as free food – sorry, we can't help you there this year.

Thinking of Shoot Thinning…?

What a world of difference a few days will make this time of year! While some vineyards in our region are barely seeing budbreak, others have shoots approaching 4-6" long. In many places it's difficult to tell how much winter damage there really was, but we're starting to get a better idea as primary shoots race ahead of the secondary shoots and some blocks appear distinctly greener than others. This is particularly clear on Lemberger and Chardonnay in our Teaching and Demonstration Vineyard right now, where shoot emergence seems patchy at best. Other varieties, miraculously, seem to be pushing more shoots than they can handle. While the shoots are still soft and easily removed by hand, we're starting to think about shoot thinning.

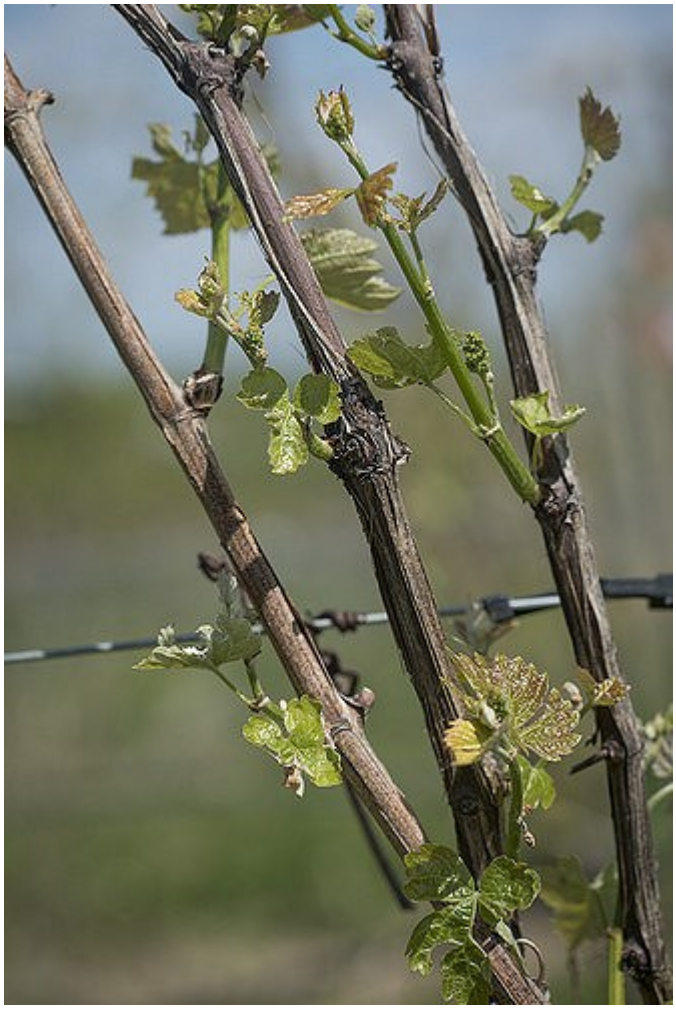
Patchy emergence of likely primary shoots (those with 3-4 leaves out) on Lemberger canes, May 16, 2016.

Shoot thinning is practiced to improve sun exposure and airflow through the canopy, reduce disease pressure, encourage bud fruitfulness, divert resources to shoots with clusters, maintain vine balance, and ease management. This 2013 *'Finger Lakes Vineyard Notes'* newsletter provides greater detail on why the practice is valuable. However, shoot thinning is not necessarily called for on every variety in every year. Highly productive, vigorous vines may not need a reduction in the number of shoots (and consequently, clusters) in order to fully ripen the fruit, as long as the clusters are sufficiently exposed. In years such as this one, where bud mortality over the winter was significant, a vine may need every shoot it has in order to remain balanced and yield at least a partial crop; bud loss during the winter does not change the large amount of reserves a mature vine will have stored in the roots, ready to fuel spring growth. Leaving some secondary shoots where most of the primary shoots are missing can help to control vigor, preventing the formation of bull wood and improving the fruitfulness of the next season's buds.

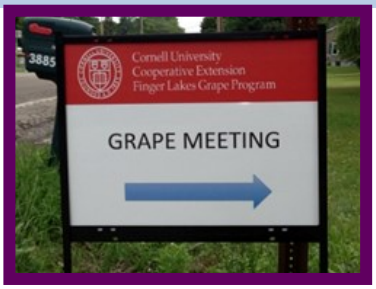
Thinking of Shoot Thinning…? (continued from page 5)

On young or weak vines, though, removing some of the shoots is often critical in preventing over-cropping and stress. When extra nodes were left as "insurance" against winter or frost injury, shoot thinning prior to bloom can be essential if the damage was less than feared. Taking off unwanted suckers and growth from blind buds in May and June can also keep the vineyard from becoming an unmanageable mess later in the summer.

Though we will certainly wait until late next week, when a frost is less likely, before removing any green tissue on the vine, it's important to note that thinning and suckering get much more difficult after the base of the shoot lignifies, typically when the shoot is about 12" long. Despite how busy things are this time of year, it may well be worth working it in to the schedule in the next few weeks!



Those look like the right length to snap off! This is our Teaching Vineyard Cayuga White on May 20, 2015. Photo by Jim Monahan.



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.

Tailgate Meeting #3
Tuesday, May 24 4:30 – 6:00 PM
Gene Stanbro Farm
5895 Route 21
Naples, NY 14512 (click here to see a map)

Our third Tailgate Meeting of the year will be held at Gene Stanbro's farm near Naples on Tuesday, May 24.

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.

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

Tailgate Meeting #4
Tuesday, June 7 4:30 – 6:00 PM
Heron Hill Winery
9301 County Road 76
Hammondsport, NY 14840 (click here to see a map)

Hops Production in the Lake Erie Region
June 11, 2016 9:00 AM – 4:00 PM
Cornell Lake Erie Research & Extension Lab
6592 West Main Road
Portland, NY 14769
This workshop is designed to provide some background information related to hops production as well as tackling some of the techniques that will help you to become profitable with your hops production. Topics include choosing the right plants, site selection, trellis layout and nutrition. Also covered will be how to work with a brewery to give them the hops they are looking for, and in what form. There will be in-field opportunities to interact with speakers in the CLEREL hopyards.

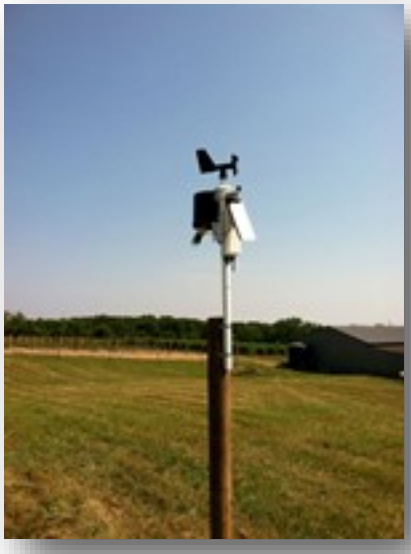
To register, or for more information, please visit http://lergp.cce.cornell.edu/event.php?id=252.

2016 Growing Degree Days and Rainfall

FLX Teaching & Demonstration Vineyard – Dresden, NY					
Date	**Hi Temp (F)**	**Lo Temp (F)**	**Rain (inches)**	**Daily GDDs**	**Total GDDs**
5/11/16	72.9	38.3	0.00	5.6	76.3
5/12/16	83.1	46.9	0.00	15.0	91.3
5/13/16	70.2	58.5	0.29	14.4	105.7
5/14/16	64.0	47.2	0.02	5.6	111.3
5/15/16	48.1	39.8	0.05	0.0	111.3
5/16/16	62.0	36.6	0.00	0.0	111.3
5/17/16	60.6	45.7	0.00	3.2	114.4
Weekly Total			**0.36”**	**43.8**	
Season Total			**2.73”**	**114.4**	

GDDs as of May 17, 2015: 306.1

Rainfall as of May 17, 2015: 5.07”



Seasonal Comparisons (at Geneva)

Growing Degree Days

	2016 GDD [1]	Long-term Avg GDD [2]	Cumulative days ahead (+)/behind (-) [3]
April	36.1	65.2	-9
May	47.6	248.6	-13
June		481.5	
July		640.6	
August		588.6	
September		347.6	
October		105.5	
TOTAL	83.7	2477.6	

1 Accumulated GDD's 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.

Precipitation

	2016 Rain [4]	Long-term Avg Rain [5]	Monthly deviation from avg [6]
April	1.17"	2.89"	-1.72"
May	1.24"	3.11"	
June		3.68"	
July		3.42"	
August		3.15"	
September		3.64	
October		3.22	
TOTAL	2.41"	23.12"	

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

Become a fan of the Finger Lakes Grape Program on Facebook, or follow us on Twitter (@cceflgp) as well as YouTube. Also check out our website at http://flgp.cce.cornell.edu.

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

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