

LERGP Crop Update

May 26, 2016

Important dates:

June 1, 2016- Coffee Pot Meeting

10:00am- Phillip Baideme, 7935 Route 5, Westfield NY 14787

3:00pm- Tom Meehl Cloverhill Farm, 10401 Sidehill Rd, North East PA 16428

every Wednesday following: Coffee Pot meetings- see enclosed schedule

June 11, 2016- Hops Conference at CLEREL (see enclosed flyer for additional information)

August 2, 2016- Wine Quality Workshop (rescheduled from April 13, 2016) at CLEREL

September 1, 2016- Cover Crop Conference at CLEREL

****Crop Updates will be circulated on a weekly basis beginning with this edition.****



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2016 Hops Production in the Lake Erie Region Conference

June 11, 2016

9 AM - 4 PM

Cornell Lake Erie Research and Extension Laboratory
Meeting Room and Hop Yards
6592 West Main Road, Portland, NY 14769

Featured Speakers

Brad Bergefurd - Ohio State University

Margaret Kelly - NYS Ag & Markets

Jimmy Walsh - Brewer, Five & 20 Spirits & Brewery

Mario Mazza - Owner, Five & 20 Spirits & Brewery

Stephan Schmidt - Schmidt Farms

Justin & Chris Whipple - Whipple Brothers Farms

Samuel Filler - Empire State Development

Kevin Martin - LERGP Penn State

Tim Weigle - NYS IPM Program & LERGP

Becoming profitable with Hops Production

This workshop is designed to provide background and start up information related to hops production, as well as, offer information on the techniques that will help you to become profitable with hops production.

Topics will 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.

Registration: \$75 per person

To Register:

Contact Kate at (716) 792-2800 x201 or kjr45@cornell.edu

For credit cards please visit our website at:

<http://lergp.cce.cornell.edu>



Class size is limited to 80 each day, sign up early to reserve your spot



2016 Hops Production in the Lake Erie Region Conference

June 11, 2016

9 AM - 4 PM

Cornell Lake Erie Research and Extension Center
6592 West Main Road, Portland, NY 14769

Registration Form

Farm/Business Name _____

Name of Attendee (s) _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Email _____ Phone _____

Saturday registration - \$75 X number attending _____ = _____

Total \$ _____

Please make check payable to: Lake Erie Regional Grape Program

To register with a *credit card*, please visit our website <http://lergp.cce.cornell.edu>

Questions? Contact Kate at (716) 792-2800 x202 or email at kjr45@cornell.edu

2016 LERGP Coffee Pot Schedule

May 4- 10:00am Betts 7365 East Route 20, Westfield NY 14787
May 11-10:00am Ann & Martin Schulze-2030 Old Commer Rd. Burt NY 14028
May 18-10:00am John Mason 8603 W Lake Rd. Lake City PA 16423
May 25-10:00am Dan Sprague- 12435 Versailles Plank Rd. Irving NY 14081
3:00pm Peter Loretto-10854 Versailles Plank Rd. North Collins NY 14111
June 1-10:00am Phillip Baideme- 7935 Route 5, Westfield NY 14787
3:00pm Tom Meehl Cloverhill Farm 10401 Sidehill Rd North East PA 16428
June 8-10:00am Earl & Eileen Blakely 183 Versailles Rd. Irving NY 14081
3:00pm- Paul Bencal 2645 Albright Rd Ransomville NY 14131
June 15- 10:00am Leo Hans-10929 West Perrysburg Rd. Perrysburg NY 14129
3:00pm -Evan Schiedel/Roy Orton- 10646 West Main Rd. Ripley NY 14775
June 22-10:00am Archer Pratz 9210 Lake Rd North East PA 16428
3:00pm-Alicia Munch-761 Bradley Rd. Hanover NY 14136
June 29-10:00am Kirk Hutchinson-4720 West Main Rd. Fredonia NY 14063
3:00pm Fred Luke 1755 Cemetery Rd. North East PA 16428
July 6- 10:00am David C. Nichols Farm 1906 Ridge Rd. Lewiston NY 14092
July 13-10:00am Beckman Bros. 2386 Avis Dr. Harborcreek PA 16421
July 20-10:00am Brant Town Hall- 1294 Brant North Collins Rd. Brant NY 14027
July 27-10:00am Tom Tower 759 Lockport Rd. Youngstown NY 14174

Are Adjuvants Really Cheap?

At the last coffee pot a grower asked about the use of additional adjuvants or off-label application of adjuvants. The theory goes, if a cup is good, is a gallon great? Or for the greatest adjuvant fans, if it helps one chemical it helps them all, no matter what the label says.

Induce, one of many effective adjuvants, has a common label. It prescribes anywhere from 1 to 6 cups of Induce per 100 gallons of water. You'll need to check the labels of your other chemicals to decide on the correct amount of adjuvant. At \$1.75 per cup, adjuvant seems cheap. Many growers will err on the side of caution, applying 100 gallons of water per spray and elect to use 6 cups per one hundred gallons. That's 2/3 the cost of EBDC or \$50 per acre for 5 sprays. Some growers have used double the label rate of adjuvant. While I don't know if that was specifically attempted with Induce, it would cost \$20 per acre or \$100 per acre for 5 sprays. Allegedly this is cheap insurance, to make sure it is effective. This insurance is not cheap.

It's also possible, perhaps likely, that you use a relatively less expensive adjuvant. At labeled rates adjuvants can cost less than \$1.00 per acre. Given the low cost of some adjuvants, it is impossible that these costs alone would undermine profitability.

However, when using these products without experience the efficacy of the product may become questionable. Just as an example, we see phytotoxicity issues at least once per year. Products that are often safe during the right weather conditions become less safe when used with penetrating surfactants. Combined with less than ideal weather conditions we can see damage extensive enough to impact brix accumulation and potentially vine size.

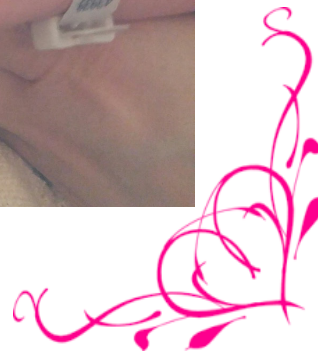
To be clear, this is not to say you shouldn't be using adjuvant. You should always use the adjuvant at the rate prescribed by the label. You should use it because when it is on the label, research indicates it improves deposition, effectiveness and easily pays for itself. Using more or when it is not prescribed should never or rarely improve chemical performance. Purchase a dye, florescent or spray cards and see for yourself. In the meantime, follow the label and significantly improve your profitability.

Cultural Practices

Luke Haggerty
Viticulture Extension Associate
Lake Erie Regional Grape Program

Welcome Baby Eloise Jo Haggerty!!

Luke and Amy are the proud parents of a baby girl, born on Wednesday, May 25, 2016 at 10:28am.
She weighs 8 lbs 3 oz and is 21 inches long.



Early Season IPM

A recurring question these days is, “Is it necessary to spray when it is so dry?” The answer to this question has a number of components;

In Concord and Niagara vineyards we are primarily concerned with Phomopsis Cane and Leaf Spot at this time. Some considerations to take into account when deciding whether or not to spray are:

- 1) Infection requirements for Phomopsis do not need a great deal of rain. Extended wetting periods with moderate temperatures are all that are required to get primary infections from Phomopsis started. So take into account what the weather has been in your area by checking NEWA (<http://NEWA.cornell.edu>) and look at Phomopsis infection periods for the station(s) of your choice.
- 2) Vines can be protected from Phomopsis using an EBDC fungicide which is fairly inexpensive and is a great deal (tractor time and your time to spray included) when the amount of crop that can be lost due to early rachis infections is considered.
- 3) You can skip the 3-5 inch (or so) EBDC application if you scouted last year and found little or no Phomopsis in the vineyard block. In this case, scouting means walking down rows and getting your face into the vine to see if you have cane lesions from this year, or previous years. Phomopsis infections can produce spores for many years so it will take a number of years to clean up.
- 4) If you did not scout, or you scouted from the seat of a tractor or Gator, you should not skip the application no matter what type of weather conditions exist. The return on investment is too great to take a risk on increasing the amount of Phomopsis present in a vineyard.

Keep checking the NEWA website for weather and pest model information for powdery mildew, downy mildew, black rot and Phomopsis. Once we get around the bloom period we will also start looking at the Grape Berry Moth model found on NEWA.

If you have any questions about your vineyard IPM strategy, please get in touch with me by emailing me at thw4@cornell.edu (our phone system is still a bit out of sorts and not working too well).

North East PA Update

Byran Hed
Research Technologist
Lake Erie Grape Research
and Extension Center

Weather: We have recorded only 0.04" rainfall over the past week and our May total is currently 2.13", well below average. According to Accuweather, thunderstorms are in the forecast for North East PA over the next few days, but may be hit or miss (spotty?). Growing degree day accumulations have finally jumped over the past week and we currently have 120.3 gdds in May. As our 15 year average for May is 263 gdds, we will finish the month well behind average on heat accumulation. What does this mean for crop development in 2016? Probably nothing. We've seen similar conditions before with little impact on bloom date. For example, April and May gdd accumulations in 2005 were almost identical to 2016 and Concord bloom in 2005 was just two days behind our long term average. Our average 'days from bud break to bloom' is about 42 here at the lab, but in 2005 that period was just 33 days, largely making up for lost time.

Phenology: Concord and Chancellor shoots here by the lake are at 6 and 4.5" in length, with about 3-4 and about 3 leaves exposed, respectively.

Diseases: Rapid growth will help push shoots and internodes through the early Phomopsis cane and leaf spot danger period. Once leaves and shoot internodes reach full length/size, they are no longer susceptible to lesion development. **However, we are not there yet.** As you know, it's the first 4-5 nodes/internodes (the cluster zone) that we are most concerned about keeping clean; that is our crop for this year and next year, and cane lesions established in this zone cannot be pruned out later this winter. Fortunately, there have been no infection periods for any diseases in the past week.

Warm temperatures that spike growth will quickly push vines to that 5-6 leaf stage (about 10-12" of shoot growth on Concord/Niagara) very soon. This stage marks the commencement of downy mildew and susceptible varieties will need protection from this disease at that point. Spring rains at 5-6 leaf stage will awaken downy mildew from the vineyard floor and initiate the first primary infection cycles. Putting this together means that the 10-12" shoot stage will come quickly upon us, and vines will need protection from Phomopsis and downy mildew (and black rot, if this disease was rampant in your vineyard last year).

Powdery mildew primary infection periods require rainfall of at least 0.1" with temperatures above 50F. With just one powdery mildew primary infection period so far this year (back on May 15), powdery mildew development should proceed rather slowly in May. Varieties that are very susceptible to this disease may require protection at this time, but don't use your best materials now; go with sulfur (on non-sensitive varieties) OR stylet oil OR Nutrol (with a good spreader) OR perhaps some formulation of tebuconazole.

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LERGP Website Links of Interest:



Check out our new Facebook page!!

Cornell Lake Erie Research & Extension Laboratory Facebook page
<https://www.facebook.com/Cornell-Lake-Erie-Research-and-Extension-Laboratory-678754995584587/?fref=ts>

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-cc->

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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When: Tuesday, March 22, 2016

Where: Williams Center at SUNY Fredonia - 280 Central Ave., Fredonia, NY 14063

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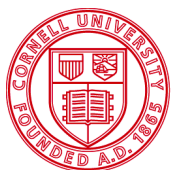
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