Finger Lakes Vineyard Update

In the Vineyard

Hans Walter-Petersen

It seems that a pattern has been emerging lately in the Finger Lakes when it comes to the weather forecast – we get teased with predictions of rain, and then it doesn't seem to materialize. The storms that were forecast to come through the region on Monday night put on a bit of a light show, but only produced a few hundredths of an inch of rain in most places. And the forecast for Thursday has gone from a high likelihood of rain to "maybe it will, maybe it won't."

Fortunately, we are not seeing drought symptoms showing up in vineyards yet, and the warm, dry conditions right now are beneficial for pollination and fruit set. This seems to be bearing out in the blocks that we've been seeing the past several days in early-blooming varieties. Clusters may still shed young berries soon after set ("shatter"), so the final word on fruit set won't be known for certain until we get past that point.

If water stress becomes a greater issue in the coming weeks, there are a few things that can be done to reduce the competition for water between the vines and the cover crop in the row middles:

- Apply mulch down row middles. This obviously requires access to hay bales that can be unrolled down the rows, which can be more difficult to find when the water runs out. This has the effect of both reducing competition of weeds in the row center and also slowing the rate of water evaporation from the top inches of soil.
- Apply a contact herbicide to the row centers to knock back the existing vegetation.
- Discing row middles to remove competition by vegetation. In vineyards that planted across a slope, discing every other row and keeping one row with vegetation will help to keep soil from eroding as much when rain does come.

All of the varieties at the Teaching Vineyard have now passed through 50% bloom, with a number of our varieties reaching that stage as of last Friday or Saturday (see the chart below). Riesling, Cayuga White, Cabernet Franc, Chardonnay and the other varieties are all just about finished with bloom by now. Marquette appears to have set well based on a quick pass through on Monday, with berries already approaching BB size.

Bloom Dates

Variety	Date of Trace Bloom	Date of Full Bloom
Riesling-3309	6/13/2016	6/17/2016
Riesling-Riparia	6/13/2016	6/17/2016
Chardonnay-76	6/13/2016	6/15/2016
Chardonnay-96	6/13/2016	6/15/2016
Cab Franc- 3309	6/13/2016	6/16/2016
Cab Franc- Riparia	6/13/2016	6/16/2016
Lemberger	6/15/2016	6/18/2016
Gruner	6/15/2016	6/18/2016
Zweigelt	6/13/2016	6/17/2016
Chenin Blanc	6/15/2016	6/17/2016
Marquis	6/9/2016	6/13/2016
Jupiter	6/8/2016	6/13/2016
Marquette-Own Rooted	6/4/2016	6/6/2016
Marquette-3309	6/4/2016	6/6/2016
Corot Noir	6/13/2016	6/17/2016
NY 81	6/13/2016	6/17/2016
Vidal	6/13/2016	6/17/2016
Cayuga White	6/9/2016	6/15/2016
Catawba	6/8/2016	6/13/2016

IPM

Hans Walter-Peterson

The dry weather has continued to keep vineyards fairly disease free to this point. We have found small instances of downy mildew and black rot lesions on leaves in a few blocks of both *vinifera* and hybrid varieties, but in general they are few and far between. The main symptoms we continue to see are lesions from phomopsis infections on leaves, and very few noticeable stem lesions.

While we normally think of phomopsis as an early season disease (which it is for the most part), the disease is still active in the period just after bloom and through the time when berries reach pea-size. These infections will remain dormant until late summer or early fall, when they can reactivate and cause yield losses. If you are not restricted by your processor and can still comfortably meet the long PHI requirement, EBDCs like Dithane, Manzate and Penncozeb are still very viable option for phomopsis (and black rot and downy mildew) control. If mancozeb is not an option at this point, Ziram is equally effective against phomopsis and black rot, but not quite as strong against downy mildew.

Grape Berry Moth model – June 22, 2016

We are still probably another week or more from the timing for the first berry moth spray, but scouting in lower and moderate risk vineyards should begin before we reach the first threshold of 810 GDDs. Be ready to begin scouting when GDDs go above 700 at your nearest or most relevant weather station.

Select a disease or insect:
Grape Berry Moth

State:
New York

Weather station:
Dresden (FLGP/FLCC)

Date of Interest:
6/22/2016

Calculate

Map | Results | More info

Grape Berry Moth Results for Dresden (FLGP/FLCC)

Wild Grape Bloom: 5/30/2016

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 6/22/2016: 474 (0 days missing)

Daily Degree Days for Dresden (FLGP/FLCC)

Base Temp	Past	Past	Current	5-Day Forecast			Forecast Details	
	Jun 20	Jun 21	Jun 22	Jun 23	Jun 24	Jun 25	Jun 26	Jun 27
47.14F - GBM	31	23	20	17	20	24	30	31
Accumulation	444	467	487	504	524	548	578	609

NA - not available

Download Time: 6/22/2016 10:00

Pest Status	Pest Management
Feeding by first generation will cease and pupation will begin when approximately 500 DD have accumulated after wild grape bloom.	The time for treatment of first generation grape berry moth is over.

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eNEWA Email Service

At yesterday's Tailgate Meeting, I passed around an example copy of the eNEWA email that we had mentioned in a few previous editions of the Vineyard Update. I'm including a version here as well for those who have not seen what the email looks like to get an idea of what is included in it. The email is sent every day and contains the most important information from the NEWA site for grape growers in one place (no need to click around a website if you don't want to). The email each day is a few pages long, so I don't recommend printing it out every day unless you have a specific need to do so (in which case, go for it!).

Following the example email is the form to sign up for the service. If you want to get a report from a different weather station than one of those listed on the form, simply write the name in (exactly as it is named on the NEWA website) where it says 'Select Location'.

If you have any questions about eNEWA, you can contact Tim Weigle with the New York State IPM Program at thw4@cornell.edu.

Subject: e-NEWA Forecast Update: Dresden (FLGP/FLCC) 6/22/2016 09:00
Date: Wednesday, June 22, 2016 at 9:13:15 AM Eastern Daylight Time
From: newa@cornell.edu
To: Hans C. Walter-Peterson

Cornell University NEWA Daily Forecast

Dresden (FLGP/FLCC) - June 22, 2016

Past & Current Weather Data

	Jun 20	Jun 21	Jun 22
Avg Temp (°F)	78.0	70.0	67.0
High Temp (°F)	90.0	79.0	75.0
Low Temp (°F)	67.0	61.0	58.0
Rain (in)	0.0	0.04	0.0
Wind (mph)	3.9	3.6	6.6
RH (hrs ≥ 90%)	0.0	0.0	0.0

5-day Forecast

	Jun 23	Jun 24	Jun 25	Jun 26	Jun 27
Avg Temp (°F)	64.0	67.0	72.0	77.0	78.0
High Temp (°F)	73.0	80.0	85.0	90.0	90.0
Low Temp (°F)	55.0	53.0	58.0	63.0	68.0
Rain Chance (am|pm)	27|28	5|2	2|3	3|4	12|27
Wind (mph)	6.0	3.8	3.0	7.0	8.5
RH (hrs ≥ 90%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Past & Current GDD (base 50F)

Jun 20	Jun 21	Jun 22
28.0	20.0	17.0

5-day Forecast GDD (base 50F)

Jun 23	Jun 24	Jun 25	Jun 26	Jun 27
14.0	17.0	22.0	27.0	29.0

Past & Current GDD (base 50F BE)

Jun 20	Jun 21	Jun 22
28.0	20.0	17.0

5-day Forecast GDD (base 50F BE)

Jun 23	Jun 24	Jun 25	Jun 26	Jun 27
14.0	17.0	22.0	27.0	29.0

Black Rot NEWA Grape Models

Estimated phenological stage: Bloom

Disease Management: Do not delay black rot sprays beyond this stage. The immediate prebloom through early postbloom periods are critical for management of black rot. Keep track of infections events and maintain fungicide protection accordingly. Concords can become infected up to 6 weeks after the last cap has fallen, and *V. vinifera* varieties up through 7 weeks postbloom.

Past & Current Infection Events

Jun 20	Jun 21	Jun 22
No infection	No infection	No infection

Phomopsis NEWA Grape Models

Estimated phenological stage: Bloom

Disease Management: Fruit infections can occur from early bloom through the postbloom period, then remain dormant until severe fruit rot develops at harvest. Rachises also remain susceptible during this period. Monitor infection events and maintain fungicide protection , especially on susceptible varieties, in hedged vineyards, or locations with a history of Phomopsis.

Past & Current Infection Events

Jun 20	Jun 21	Jun 22
No infection	No infection	No infection

Powdery Mildew NEWA Grape Models

Estimated phenological stage: Bloom

Disease Management: The explosive secondary infection season has begun. Infections are favored when prolonged cloud cover, humid (>60% RH), warm (63-86F) days and nights prevail. **This is the most critical time of the year for control of cluster infections on all varieties.**
Management programs should be at their peak, emphasizing the use of effective fungicides, full rates, appropriate spray intervals, and superior spray coverage.

Past & Current Infection Events

Jun 20	Jun 21	Jun 22
No infection	No infection	No infection

5-day Forecast Infection Events

Jun 23	Jun 24	Jun 25	Jun 26	Jun 27
No infection	No infection	-----	-----	-----

Grape Berry Moth NEWA Grape Berry Moth

Pest Status: Feeding by first generation will cease and pupation will begin when approximately 500 DD have accumulated after wild grape bloom.

Pest Management: The time for treatment of first generation grape berry moth is over.

Past & Current Base 47.14F Degree Days

Date	Jun 20	Jun 21	Jun 22
Daily	31	23	20
Accumulation	444	467	487

5-day Forecast Base 47.14F Degree Days

Date	Jun 23	Jun 24	Jun 25	Jun 26	Jun 27
Daily	17	20	24	30	31
Accumulation	504	524	548	578	609

Missing days in degree day accumulation: 0

Disclaimer: These are theoretical predictions and forecasts. The theoretical models predicting pest development or disease risk use the weather data collected (or forecast using NWS data) from the weather station location. These results should not be substituted for actual observations of plant growth stage, pest presence, and disease occurrence determined through scouting or insect pheromone traps.

Customers are urged to obtain the latest official forecast information prior to engaging in any weather sensitive activity, and to monitor National Weather Service (NWS) forecasts for updates during such activities. eNEWA is NOT meant to replace a spot forecast request. If precise wind forecasts are needed, please submit a spot forecast request to your servicing Weather Forecast Office.

eNEWA alerts - to modify your subscription e-mail thw4@cornell.edu.

2016 eNEWA Grape Project Subscription Sign-Up

Subscriber information

Name_____

Email address _____

City_____

Select Location(s) (circle as many as you like, or write in below)

_____

Lake Erie Region	**Sheridan**	**Lakemont**
Appleton, North	**Silver Creek**	**Lansing**
Appleton, South	**Versailles**	**Lodi (Lamoreaux)**
Dunkirk	**Finger Lakes Region**	**Lodi (Shalestone)**
Erie	**Aurora**	**Lodi (Standing Stone)**
Harborcreek	**Branchport**	**Penn Yan**
North East Escarpment	**Dresden (FLGP/FLCC)**	**Romulus (B. wood Grove)**
North East Lab	**Dundee (Weimer)**	**Romulus (Thirsty Owl)**
Portland	**Fayette 3 Brothers**	**Varick (Swedish Hill)**
Portland Escarpment	**Geneva**	**Watkins Glen**
Portland Route 5	**Geneva (Bejo)**	**Watkins Glen (Lakewood)**
Ransomville	**Hector**	
Ripley	**Interlaken (Airy Acres)**	

Select eNEWA Delivery Times (write in times below) Delivery requests should be on the hour.

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Mail to: Tim Weigle, CLEREL, 6592 West Main Road, Portland, NY or scan and email to thw4@cornell.edu

Tailgate Recap 6/21/16

Gillian Trimber

Sitting on a grassy hillside overlooking the vineyards at Chateau LaFayette Reneau, we discussed bloom, the dry weather, chemical rotations, regulatory changes, and the general host of dilemmas that come with growing grapes at last night's Tailgate Meeting. Lines of vines in growtubes stretched down toward the lake alongside neighboring blocks of full canopies, and the conversations echoed the shift from springtime into high summer.

We checked on a few vineyards in Lodi and Hector prior to the meeting, and it looks like Riesling is most of the way through bloom and starting to set fruit, with most other *vinifera* varieties in a similar place. Hybrids are, generally, running ahead of those. The weather has been great for fruit set—plenty of heat to let the pollen tubes grow—but we're hoping it will rain sooner rather than later all the same. Discussion at the meeting turned to disking row middles and burning down weeds to reduce competition for water, and a number of people mentioned they were already doing something similar or considering it. Hans reminded the group that disking every other row middle rather than the entire vineyard will help to reduce excessive erosion while still taking out some competition.

Most growers are now preparing to apply post-bloom sprays, perhaps allowing for a longer-than-usual time interval between sprays given the dry weather. Hans did mention that despite the low inoculum pressure and poor conditions for spore dispersal, he has seen a few leaves with downy mildew on them in a few vineyards… but almost always, it turns out that these are on farms where the grower used a strobilurin product (e.g., Pristine, Sovran or Quadris Top) alone as downy mildew control, despite the waning efficacy of the strobies against downy and powdery mildew in our region. (You can read all about this in the Disease Management Edition Wayne Wilcox wrote for our *Vineyard Notes Newsletter*).

We also spoke a bit about insect control and timing of the first grape berry moth spray. Most vineyards in the Finger Lakes are still a few hundred growing degree days away from the ideal application window for the second flight of grape berry moth; you can check the NEWA grape berry moth model to calculate timing for your own vineyard, and learn more about timing and control for this pest in Greg Loeb's Insect Management Edition of *Vineyard Notes*.

Possible changes in regulations through the Food Safety Modernization Act regarding the labeling of fresh produce destined for processing were brought up, and we will try to provide more information on this in the coming months. The last part of the meeting centered on determining research priorities and identifying issues facing growers. We welcome ideas and suggestions at any time on what you would like to see our program focus on.

Many thanks to Chateau LaFayette Reneau and Chris King for hosting our meeting! Please join us in two weeks for the next Tailgate Meeting at Young Sommer Winery in Williamson, NY from 4:30-6:00 PM.

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 #6

Tuesday, July 5 *4:30 – 6:00 PM*
Young Sommer Winery
4287 Jersey Road
Williamson, NY 14589 *(click here to see a map)*

Hard to believe we're already halfway through our Tailgate Meeting schedule! Our sixth Tailgate Meeting of the year will be held at Young Sommer Winery in Williamson on Tuesday, July 5.

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 #7

Tuesday, July 19 *4:30 – 6:00 PM*
Keuka Spring Vineyards
243 Route 54
Penn Yan, NY 14527

American Society for Enology & Viticulture – Eastern Section Annual Conference

July 18-21, 2016
Magnolia Hotel
St. Louis, MO
Join us for the 41st American Society of Enology and Viticulture-Eastern Section (ASEV-ES) Conference and Symposium. The meeting will be in St. Louis, Missouri in July 18-21, 2016, more information coming soon. The tentative schedule for the conference and symposium is a tour of vineyards and wineries on Monday, July 18, conference sessions on Tuesday and Wednesday, July 19-20 and a symposium on Thursday, July 21.

Click here for a registration packet and click her for an online registration form.

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**
6/15/16	83.7	51.1	0.00	17.4	562.3
6/16/16	81.0	62.3	0.02	21.7	584.0
6/17/16	82.5	55.7	0.00	19.1	603.1
6/18/16	84.2	57.3	0.00	20.8	623.8
6/19/16	90.5	60.4	0.00	25.5	649.3
6/20/16	90.0	66.8	0.00	28.4	677.7
6/21/16	78.8	61.0	0.04	19.9	697.6
Weekly Total			**0.06”**	**152.7**	
Season Total			**4.50”**	**697.6**	

GDDs as of June 21, 2015: 849.8

Rainfall as of June 21, 2015: 11.87”

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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	270.1	252.3	0
June	319.4	480.6	0
July		639.8	
August		588.2	
September		351.0	
October		105.2	
TOTAL	625.6	2481.8	

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	1.66"	3.11"	-1.45"
June	0.49"	3.68"	
July		3.42"	
August		3.15"	
September		3.64	
October		3.22	
TOTAL	3.32"	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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