



The Lake Erie Regional Grape Program



Crop Update May 18, 2017



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.

Dates of interest:



Wednesday, May 24- *Coffee Pot- 10:00am- Peter Smith Farm, 4472 Van Dusen Rd. Lockport, NY 14094 **see the full schedule located in this Crop Update.***



Wednesday, May 24- *Respirator Medical Evaluation - Militello Farm Supply -beginning at 3:00pm*

Thursday, June 1- *Respirator Medical Evaluation- Militello Farm Supply, beginning at 3:00pm*

***You must make an appt. by calling Militello's at 716-679-1240 or John's cell at 969-7511.*

*Cost of the evaluation is \$100.00. They also have respirators for sale. ** See flyer at end of this Crop Update***

Monday, July 10- *Grape Market Order Public Hearing, CLEREL, 6:00pm-8:00pm*

Tuesday, July 11- *Grape Market Order Public Hearing, CLEREL, 10:00am-12:00pm*

Wednesday, August 2, 2017- *LERGP Twilight Meeting, Gravel Pit Park, 10300 W Main St. North East, PA 16428*



Friday, August 11- *LERGP Summer Grower Conference- come join us in celebrating 25 years of service!*



Saturday, August 12- *LERGP Open House- We would like to invite our neighbors to see what it is that we do here at CLEREL.*



Saturday, August 19- *LERGP Hops Conference*

IPM

Tim Weigle, NYSIPM, Cornell University, LERGP Team Leader

The conversation at yesterday's Coffee Pot meeting centered around Phomopsis and the new Worker Protection Standard regulations, specifically the respirator fit exam and testing requirement. There is still some question as to whether or not every dark spot and streak we are seeing in vineyards now is Phomopsis, but there is no doubt that Phomopsis infections are out there. Remember that Phomopsis lesions can provide inoculum over a number of years. Just because you have been spraying early and seem to have kept Phomopsis in check over the past couple of years, there is the potential for some older lesions to have the ability to produce inoculum. And with the extended wetting periods we have seen this spring, a little bit of inoculum can lead to a lot of infection. So take advantage of the sunny days (that aren't overly windy) and get a Phomopsis spray on, or keep your coverage going if you already have one on. You won't be able to cure what you have, but you will be able to keep the level of infection from getting worse.

There continues to be questions about the respirator fit and medical testing requirements and why it needs to be done. I have heard from a number of people that they have never used an actual respirator, only a heavy duty dust mask when loading and mixing wettable powders to keep from breathing the dust. Answering the question of why it needs to be done is easy, it is a federal law and if you do not comply there is the possibility for hefty fines. The need to use a specific type of respirator is listed on the label by the pesticide manufacturer and is there to ensure your safety as a loader/mixer and/or applicator. Keep in mind that you are the person who is working with a pesticide in its most concentrated form and you need more protection than those who are involved further down the line, like workers who enter a field after the reentry interval has expired and ultimately the consumer who eats produce that was harvested after the preharvest interval has expired. So, while you may not like it, the idea behind the new regulations is to help to ensure your safety.

If you do not like the idea of big brother telling you what to do, you can just use products that do not require a respirator. Going this route does limit your options, but it can be done. I have gone through the labels for all the fungicides, insecticides and herbicides that are listed in the NY/PA Pest Management Guidelines for Grapes and developed tables to allow you to determine whether or not a respirator is required when mixing/loading or applying them. You can find this information on the LERGP.com website under Resources, WPS or go directly to <http://lergp.com/resources/>

I believe, as we move forward with the implementation of the new WPS regulations, we will see the resources developed that will allow for the routine medical and respirator fit testing in this region. Until that time we will continue to work to try to get you the information you need to allow you to be in compliance with the new regulations.

eNEWA for Grapes

Would you like to see the current weather and grape pest information found on NEWA (Network for Environment and Weather Applications) <http://newa.cornell.edu> without having to click through the website? Then eNEWA is for you. eNEWA is a daily email that contains current weather and pest model information from a station, or stations, near you. The email will contain; 1) high, low and average temperature, rainfall, wind speed and relative humidity 2) the 5-day forecast for these weather parameters, 3) GDD totals (Base 50F), 4) 5-day GDD (Base 50F) forecast and 5) model results for powdery mildew, black rot, Phomopsis and grape berry moth. The weather information is provided for not only the current day but for the past two days as well.

We will continue eNEWA for Grapes in 2017. You can choose from any number of stations located near you for delivery of this information via email each day at a time specified by you. Please keep in mind that you will receive a separate email (approximately 3 pages in length) for each station you choose. Once during the growing season and again after harvest, you will be asked to complete a short survey to assist us in improving the eNEWA for grapes email system. If you would like to be a part of this project just fill out the form found in this newsletter and return to: thw4@cornell.edu or send to me at Tim Weigle CLEREL 6592 West Main Road Portland, NY 14769.

2017 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)

<u>Lake Erie Region</u>	Sheridan	Lakemont
Appleton, North	Silver Creek	Lansing
Appleton, South	Versailles	Lodi (Lamoreaux)
Dunkirk	<u>Finger Lakes Region</u>	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.

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

North East PA Update

Update- Bryan Hed-

Weather: We have accumulated 3.85" of rainfall in the first half of May at our site by the lake, well above average. In addition to being extra wet, May has been unseasonably cold...until now. Over the past two days, we accumulated more heat than in the previous 15 days! The short term forecast is mostly dry on Friday and Saturday, with rain returning on Sunday. Temperatures will cool down to more seasonal levels.

Phenology: Shoot growth has finally come out of stasis, and we are into that 3-5" shoot growth stage here by the lake.

Diseases: Phomopsis is on everybody's mind. And rightly so; we are seeing abundant dark lesions, mostly on shoot internodes (with relatively little on leaves), primarily on Concord vines. The more we look for these symptoms, the more we find that they are *everywhere*; on almost every shoot, of every vine, in every Concord vineyard. We see these symptoms in vineyards that have been well tended over the years (early shoot sprays every year, well hand pruned) and in less well tended vineyards. They are found on vines that have recently been renewed (relatively little inoculum beyond that on year-old wood) and on old vines with lots of old/dead wood. It doesn't seem to make much difference in many cases. It sure looks like Phomopsis, but what puzzles me is the timing of the symptoms and the fact that it's everywhere; these symptoms were observed on our farm within a week or so of the first infection period on May 1, following bud break (which was on April 26). This occurred in spite of temperatures that have been well below average (zero growing degree days from May 2 through May 10). What happened?

There is no doubt that we did have favorable weather for Phomopsis to become established during the first week of May. During that period, NEWA recorded an infection period from May 1-2, with heavy, at times driving, rainfall. But what was puzzling was the time period for manifestation of symptoms; some of the literature states that 'shoot and leaf lesions (of Phomopsis) usually appear 3-4 weeks after infection'. So how did symptoms show up in a week? Andy and I sat down to scratch our heads over the rapid appearance of symptoms amidst unseasonably cold temperatures. The May 1-2 infection period appears to be the earliest possible infection period after bud break (16 hrs wetting, 56F) that could have produced such widespread symptoms. At that time, Concord shoots were out to about 1-3", but it was apparently enough, given what followed this, to produce extensive lesion development. From May 4-7, there was one long wetting period with zero gdds and little or no evaporation; NEWA dismissed this period as an infection period, but the first half of this wetting period *was* an infection period and it may have been very favorable for incubating horrendous levels of infection at marginal temperatures. Symptoms were observed just a few days after this second, extensive wetting period. Under these cold conditions, vine defenses could be hampered (minimized?) and vines were essentially in a moist chamber for nearly four days. If the pathogen is still active at temps in the 40s (which the Bugaret Phomopsis model shows) but the vine isn't very active at all, it could help to explain what we're seeing. That said, there are still unanswered questions. For example, why is there relatively little leaf lesion development in comparison to shoot internodes, which in many cases are completely blackened on one side? How can such horrendous symptoms show up within a week or two at temperatures in the upper 30s-lower 50s? What contributed to the widespread development of symptoms; almost every shoot in every vineyard, despite widely differing management practices?

Another observation we made during this spring was that other varieties on the farm that were still barely breaking bud during the May 1-2 and 4-7 wetting periods appear relatively symptomless. They were just

behind Concord buds in terms of bud break, but when the cold weather set in after May 1, everything stopped with little further development. Concords were caught by the storms with 1-3" of vulnerable shoot growth, but those other varieties remained in early bud break stages and managed to escape the storms effects during that first week of May.

We also did a little digging for previous occurrences of this kind of weather. These weather events aren't common every spring, but this has happened before. We found a similar situation in May of 2002 (and I'm sure there are others...2011?). In 2002, buds here at the lab broke on May 2, and over the following two weeks, over 6" of cold rain fell at our location. The cool temperatures during that first half of May (although not as cool as in 2017) allowed for only about 2" of growth in Concord by May 9, when I recorded the first Phomopsis-like symptoms on Concord shoots (just 7 days after bud break!) They grew only another inch or two over the following week during which we had a major infection period; 61 hours of wetness at an average temperature of 45F (very much like our May 4-7 wetting period this year). As a result, shoot lesions were commonly seen in many vineyards that May, but I don't remember it being as prevalent as this season. However, you may also remember that 2002 was the year of the infamous late freeze (May 20th?) that caused extensive damage across the belt, making any later assessment of the extent of Phomopsis more difficult as many primary shoots were torched, and Phomopsis took a 'back seat' to far more troubling circumstances in that year.

In the Vineyard- Andy Muza

The talk around the region is currently about the extensive discoloration (blackening, dark spotting) on new shoot tissue. No matter which vineyards have been checked these shoot symptoms are widespread in Concord and Niagara vineyards. To a lesser extent symptoms are also evident on leaves and petioles. Initially, we were not sure if the symptoms that were being observed were due to phomopsis infections, environmental conditions or a combination of both.

Bryan Hed, Tim Weigle and I have been discussing this issue and Bryan has also contacted Wayne Wilcox to pick his brain. After examining weather records, we now believe that the symptoms on the shoots are due to phomopsis infections. (To verify this, Bryan has taken shoots with symptoms and is incubating them on potato dextrose agar to definitively determine if phomopsis is the culprit).



Black discoloration of Concord shoot caused by Phomopsis



Phomopsis lesions on Concord shoot, leaf petioles and rachises

So what happened? (See Bryan Hed's update for a detailed explanation).

Most growers were waiting to apply a spray for phomopsis at the 3 -5 inch stage which means that the new growth at the 1-2 inch stage was not protected during the extensive wet and cool period during the first 2 weeks in May.

There is nothing that can be done about the infections that have already taken place. However, applying a mancozeb spray as soon as possible is recommended to help minimize additional infections. (There is a chance of showers and thunderstorms tonight and Saturday night (40-50%) but by Sunday chance of precipitation increases to 70%).

Sprays this early in the season are often applied to every other row. However, due to the extent of infections that have taken place throughout the belt, it is advised that every row is sprayed to ensure that green tissue is adequately covered.



Blackening of Concord shoot due to Phomopsis lesions



May 4, 2017

Double A Vineyards, Inc. is pleased to announce that we will be holding a **Summer Grape Conference and Field Day** on July 25, 2017 at the Clarion Hotel, Marina & Conference Center on the Lake Erie shoreline in Dunkirk, NY.

The morning session will include presentations on grape disease management, pesticide application technology, the development and importance of clean vines, and grapevine breeding, culminating in a wine tasting of new and promising cultivars. Following lunch, we will travel by bus for the afternoon session to tour Double A Vineyards' new nursery blocks planted from "clean" virus certified plant material developed by the National Clean Plant Network. Our morning speakers and Double A owners and staff will lead discussions and answer your questions on many aspects of managing the nursery.

The cost to attend is \$75.00, which includes lunch and the wine tasting. A room block is also available for those who would like to stay the night prior to or following the conference.

There is limited spacing so don't wait to reserve your spot!

Register now at www.doubleavineyards.com or by calling the office at [716-672-8493](tel:716-672-8493).

Thank you for your interest, and we hope that you will be able to participate in our exciting conference.

Sincerely,

Danielle Huber

Marketing Specialist
Double A Vineyards, Inc.



Respirator Medical Evaluation Notice

OSHA Respirator Medical evaluations are scheduled on:

**Wednesday, May 24th - Starting at 3:00pm
and
Thursday, June 1st - Starting at 3:00pm**

**At the FRONT BUILDING [the Berry Barn] at
Militello Farm Supply at 2929 Route 39**

You **MUST** set an appointment time with Militello Farm Supply (716) 679-1240. These are OSHA mandated evals and intended to insure the safe use of your respirator by making certain that you are medically suited to this task.

THE EVALUATION WILL CONSIST OF THE FOLLOWING:

- Review of the OSHA Respirator questionnaire
- Lung study or pulmonary function test which is adjusted to:
 - Your age, height, race, and sex. – So you are being compared to someone like yourself.
- Blood pressure and heart rate
- Respirator mask fit test done with irritant smoke

If you have a respirator Bring It – We will have masks on-site to fit test you

**You must be clean-shaven where the mask contacts your face!
This is a strict OSHA mandate and not debatable.**

THE EVALUATION WILL NOT CONSIST OF:

- Blood testing
- Drug or Alcohol Tests
- X-rays

The goal of the exam *is not to threaten your working capacity*. If some medical condition is revealed or discovered which needs attention, you will be informed how to follow up with **OCCUSTAR** after you see your Doctor. This is not uncommon and is quick to complete.

Try to get a good night's sleep and limit your smoking and coffee intake that day. Feel free to ask questions as you go through the process since you are entitled to be informed of your condition.



LERGP

2017 COFFEE POT MEETING SCHEDULE

Date	Time	Location	Address
May 3, 2017	10:00am	John Mason Farm	8603 West Lake Rd. Lake City, PA 16423
May 10, 2017	10:00am	CLEREL	6592 West Main Rd. Portland, NY 14769
May 17, 2017	10:00am	Brant Town Hall	1272 Brant Rd. Brant, NY 14027
May 24, 2017	10:00am	Peter Smith Farm	4472 Van Dusen Rd. Lockport, NY 14094
May 31, 2017	10:00am	Dan Sprague Farm	12435 Versailles Rd. Irving, NY 14081
June 7, 2017	10:00am	Betts' Farm	7365 East Route 20 Westfield, NY 14787
June 7, 2017	3:00pm	Archer Pratz Farm	9318 Lake Rd. North East, PA. 16428
June 14, 2017	10:00am	Jeff Schultz Farm	2707 Albright Rd. Ransomville NY 14131
June 14, 2017	3:00pm	Orton Farm	10646 West Main St. Ripley, NY 14775
June 21, 2017	10:00am	North East Fruit Growers	2297 Klomp Rd. North East, PA 16428
June 21, 2017	3:00pm	Kirk Hutchinson Farm	4720 West Main St. Fredonia, NY 14063
June 28, 2017	10:00am	Peter Loretto Farm	10854 Versailles Plank Rd. North Collins, NY 14111
June 28, 2017	3:00pm	David Nichols Farm	1906 Ridge Rd. Lewiston, NY 14092
July 5, 2017	10:00am	Leo Hans Farm	10929 West Perrysburg Rd. Perrysburg, NY 14129
July 12, 2017	10:00am	Szklenski Farms	8601 Slade Rd. Harbor Creek, PA 16421
July 19, 2017	10:00am	Liberty Winery	2861 Route 20, Sheridan, NY 14135





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LERGP Links of Interest:

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.

LERGP Web-site:

<http://lergp.com/>

Cornell Lake Erie Research & Extension Laboratory Facebook page

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

Efficient Vineyard Web-site:

<https://www.efficientvineyard.com/>

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>



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HOURS OF OPERATION:
MONDAY - FRIDAY 8:00AM - 5:00PM
SATURDAY 8:00AM - NOON



Lake Erie Regional Grape Program Team Members:

Andy Muza, (ajm4@psu.edu) Extension Educator, Erie County, PA Extension, 814.825.0900

Tim Weigle, (thw4@cornell.edu) Grape IPM Extension Associate, NYSIPM, 716.792.2800 ext. 203

Kevin Martin, (kmm52@psu.edu) Business Management Educator, 716. 792.2800 ext. 205

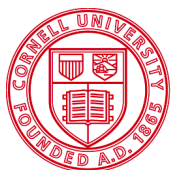
This publication may contain pesticide recommendations. Changes in pesticide regulations occur constantly, and human errors are still possible. Some materials mentioned may not be registered in all states, may no longer be available, and some uses may no longer be legal. Questions concerning the legality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

THE LAKE ERIE REGIONAL GRAPE PROGRAM at CLEREL
6592 West Main Road
Portland, NY 14769
716-792-2800



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