Ready, set, go: we’re at fruit set in most Finger Lakes vineyards now, moving swiftly toward pea-sized berry or past it depending on the variety. Canopies are filling in, and unlike prior to bloom, when the vines were primarily drawing upon carbohydrate reserves in the roots to fuel growth, over the past few weeks our vineyards have switched into photosynthesizing power plants. Berries are in a phase of rapid development and cell division, requiring plenty of the vine’s energy. At this point in the season, everything the vine does is about growth.

We’ve had at least a sprinkling of rain nearly every day this week, fueling both vine growth and grower frustration. Some storm cells have been dramatic and damaging: nearly two inches of quarter-inch diameter hail fell on the east side of Cayuga Lake yesterday as a line of thunderstorms rolled over the area. Moderate hail damage results in holes and rips in leaves, broken shoots, and bruised clusters. More extreme hail damage can essentially strip a vine of foliage. It’s been a dramatic summer so far, and more thunderstorms are forecast for the next few days. Hopefully the system will pass without too much more excitement.
**Disease Management**

Rain and full, fast-growing canopies are pushing the odds in favor of disease development this week, one of the most critical times of year for disease control. Leaves and clusters have been wet for at least a few hours each day, and the berries have yet to develop ontogenic, or age-based, resistance to any of the major pathogens. Botrytis, downy mildew, powdery mildew, black rot, phomopsis, and in some cases anthracnose are all still active at this point, with botrytis really in full swing. The good news is, inoculum levels from last year are low, and the bright, breezy days we've had between rainstorms should be helping to counteract the wet periods. Still, it's best to err on the side of caution at this point in the season, and use effective materials at their full rates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Disease Management</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phomopsis</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powdery Mildew</td>
<td>The explosive secondary infection season has begun. Infections are favored when prolonged cloud cover, humid (&gt;60% RH), warm (63-86°F) days and nights prevail. <strong>This is the most critical time of the year for control of cluster infections on all varieties.</strong> Management programs should be at their peak, emphasizing the use of effective fungicides, full rates, appropriate spray intervals, and superior spray coverage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Rot</td>
<td>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. Conords can become infected up to 6 weeks after the last cap has fallen, and <em>V. vinifera</em> varieties up through 7 weeks postbloom.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Judging by the NEWA Grape Berry Moth forecast model, vineyards anticipating high levels of grape berry moth this season should be prepared to spray sometime next week, or whenever they reach 810-850 growing degree days (GDD) after wild grape bloom. Insecticides that work through ingestion by the insect should be used at 810 GDD; those that work through contact should be used between 810-850 GDD. For the Teaching Vineyard in Dresden, we should reach that point right around the Fourth of July. Vineyards that have seen low or moderate levels of grape berry moth pressure in past years should begin scouting at 700 GDD after wild grape bloom to see if damage levels justify chemical control. In Dresden, we’re forecast to reach 700 GDD tomorrow; Geneva will reach 700 GDD around July 3rd.

Visit [http://newa.cornell.edu/index.php?page=grape-diseases](http://newa.cornell.edu/index.php?page=grape-diseases) to check the model for your closest weather station and, if you know it, the wild grape bloom date for your location.
IPM (continued from page 3)

Gillian Trimber

NEWA for Grapes

NEWA Grape Forecast Models

Select a disease or insect:
Grape Berry Moth

State:
New York

Weather station:
Dresden (FLGP/FLCC)

Date of Interest:
8/28/2017

Calculate

Grape Berry Moth Results for Dresden (FLGP/FLCC)

Wild Grape Bloom: 5/27/2017

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 6/28/2017: 643 (0 days missing)

Daily Degree Days for Dresden (FLGP/FLCC)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base Temp</th>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Current</th>
<th>5-Day Forecast</th>
<th>Forecast Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jun 26</td>
<td>Jun 27</td>
<td>Jun 28</td>
<td>Jun 29</td>
<td>Jun 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.14F - GBM</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulation</td>
<td>618</td>
<td>631</td>
<td>649</td>
<td>673</td>
<td>702</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NA - not available

Theoretical predictions and forecasts. The theoretical models predicting pest development or disease risk use the weather data collected or forecasted from the weather station locations. 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.

Disclaimer: These are theoretical predictions and forecasts. The theoretical models predicting pest development or disease risk use the weather data collected or forecasted from the weather station locations. 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.
Sign Up for the Census of Agriculture by June 30th.

There’s still a day or two left to sign up for the Census of Agriculture—the best opportunity and only official tool we have to get a complete count of grape producers in New York State. Information from the Census helps to guide policy decisions and funding for services, and proves invaluable for organizations like CCE.

If you haven’t participated in the past, please visit https://www.agcounts.usda.gov/cgi-bin/counts/ and fill out the brief survey to ensure you receive a Census form. For additional information, you can visit www.agcensus.usda.gov, follow NASS on Twitter @usda_nass, or call (800) 727-9540.
INSURING GRAPES
NY, 2017

Crop insurance is a safety net for farmers that helps you manage risk. If you have a crop failure, crop insurance can help you farm again next year.

Important Insurance Deadlines
- Aug. 15, 2017: Premium Billing Date
- Nov. 20, 2017: Sales Closing, Policy Change, Cancellation, Termination Date
- Nov. 20, 2017: End of Insurance Period
- Jan. 15, 2018: Acreage / Production Report Date

Over 40 grape varieties are insurable in these counties:
- Cattaraugus
- Chautauqua
- Erie
- Niagara
- Ontario
- Schuyler
- Seneca
- Steuben
- Suffolk
- Ulster
- Wayne
- Yates

NYS Grape Crop Insurance Performance
- $6 million
- $5 million
- $3 million
- $2 million
- $0 million
- 2012
- 2013
- 2014
- 2015
- 2016

Grapes in other counties may be insured by written agreement from RMA

Learn more & sign up:
Explore your personalized crop insurance costs and loss payments under different yield outcomes at ag-analytics.org.
To sign up, contact a crop insurance agent. Find an agent using the Agent Locator tool at rma.usda.gov/tools/agent.html

for every $1 grape producers spent on crop insurance premiums from 2012 to 2016, they received $2.07 in losses paid, on average
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
Wednesday July 5th  4:30 – 6:00 PM  (Note the Date Change)
Atwater Estate Vineyards
5055 Route 414
Hector, NY 14841

Our fifth Tailgate Meeting of the year will be held at Atwater Estate Vineyards, on Wednesday July 5th, 2017.

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. 0.75 DEC recertification credits will be available.

Public Hearing on Petition for NY Grape Research Order
Wednesday, July 12  10:00 am – 12:00 pm
NYS Agricultural Experiment Station - Jordan Hall
630 W North Street
Geneva, NY

The purpose of this hearing is to determine if a vote should be scheduled among the grape growers of New York State on the establishment of a research order to support research and extension activities that benefit the industry. You can read the petition that requests the establishment of the order, along with the proposed rules for it, at http://www.agriculture.ny.gov/AP/agservices/admin.html. If you did not receive a letter from the Department of Ag & Markets with a form requesting a ballot for the upcoming vote, contact the Marketing Orders Program at (518) 457-4383.

ASEV –Eastern Section Annual Conference
July 10-12, 2017
Charlottesville, VA


On Monday, July 10 there will be a preconference tour of Virginia vineyards and wineries. The conference will begin with technical/research presentations on Tuesday and Wednesday, July 11-12 and include Tuesday’s Oenolympics with Wines of the East Reception and Wednesday’s Sparkling Wine Reception and Grand Awards Banquet.

New this Year: Industry Workshop on Wednesday, July 12 to feature invited speakers to discuss “Pioneering Wine Grape Varieties Adapted to the Challenges of the East”.

Further information is available at the ASEV-Eastern Section website. Information on the program and registration costs is available in the conference registration packet, or register for the meeting online at http://www.asev-es.org/regform1.php.
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.

Lake Erie Regional Grape Program Open House

Saturday, August 12, 2017
10:00am - 1:00pm (hayrides on the half hour)
CLEREL (Cornell Lake Erie Research & Extension Laboratory)
6592 West Main Rd.
Portland, NY 14769

Welcomes our neighbors, near and far, to come celebrate 25 years of service with us. We are holding an Open House with hayrides through the vineyards, food and a chance for us to let people know what we do here. This is a FREE event!

Questions? Call Katie at 716-792-2800
2017 Growing Degree Days and Rain Fall

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Hi Temp (F)</th>
<th>Lo Temp (F)</th>
<th>Rain (inches)</th>
<th>Daily GDDs</th>
<th>Total GDDs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6/21/2017</td>
<td>75.4</td>
<td>58.0</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>786.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/22/2017</td>
<td>83.5</td>
<td>56.0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>806.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/23/2017</td>
<td>79.5</td>
<td>71.1</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>25.3</td>
<td>831.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/24/2017</td>
<td>78.6</td>
<td>61.9</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>851.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/25/2017</td>
<td>73.9</td>
<td>59.5</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>868.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/26/2017</td>
<td>70.6</td>
<td>55.3</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>881.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/27/2017</td>
<td>67.1</td>
<td>53.1</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>891.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Weekly Total: 0.90"  121.8
Season Total: 11.37"  891.3
```

GDDs as of June 27, 2016: 825.1
Rainfall as of June 27, 2016: 4.61"

Seasonal Comparisons (at Geneva)

Growing Degree Day

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2017 GDD</th>
<th>Long-term Avg GDD</th>
<th>Cumulative days ahead (+)/behind (-)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>125.8</td>
<td>64.0</td>
<td>+12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>219.1</td>
<td>252.7</td>
<td>+3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>434.8</td>
<td>480.8</td>
<td>+2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Accumulated GDDs for each month.
2 The long-term average (1973-2016) 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.
# 2017 Growing Degree Days and Rain Fall

## Precipitation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2017 Rain 4</th>
<th>Long-term Avg Rain 5</th>
<th>Monthly deviation from avg 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>3.42”</td>
<td>2.85”</td>
<td>+0.57”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>5.35”</td>
<td>3.08”</td>
<td>+2.27”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>3.81”</td>
<td>3.61”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)
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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