



LAKE ERIE REGIONAL GRAPE PROGRAM

Electronic Crop Update for June 7, 2012

Go to <http://lergp.cce.cornell.edu/EventsCalendar.htm> for a detailed calendar of events including maps via Google calendar! Scroll to the bottom of the page for Google calendar and click on the event. Please remember to RSVP for those events that require one! UPCOMING EVENTS are also listed toward the bottom of this Electronic Update.

Please remember to let us know if you have changed or are in the process of changing your email address so we can keep the Electronic Crop Update coming to your inbox!

[Please email Edith at: emb35@cornell.edu.](mailto:emb35@cornell.edu)

WEATHER FACTS: Edith Byrne

Weather Facts

DATE / YEAR	HIGH	LOW	DAILY PRECIP.	GDDS	TOTAL APRIL GDDS	TOTAL JANUARY GDDS
<i>Week 5/16/12</i>	68	50	0	9	202	332.5
<i>Week 5/23/12</i>	69	51	0	10	291.5	422
<i>Last Week 5/30/12</i>	69	56	0	12.5	440.5	571
June 6, 2012	68	46	0	7	498	628.5
June 6, 2011	79	58	0	18.5	518	526.5
June 6, 2010	76	55	0	15.5	618	621.5
AVERAGE	74.3	55.1	0.08	14.69	427.40	452.31

GDDs accumulated June 2012 = 48

GDDs accumulated May 2012 = 393

2012

Average High June

65.17

Average Low June

50.83

This year compared to AVERAGE: JAN. GDD: Ahead 11.99 / APR. GDD: Ahead 4.81

This year compared to 2011: JAN. GDD: Ahead 6.94 / APR. GDD: Behind 1.36

June 2012 Pcp = 1.07" / 2012 Total Precipitation through 6/6 = 14.46"

May 2012 Pcp = 1.95" / 2012 Total Precipitation through 5/30 = 13.39"

Rainfall accumulation week of 5/31 through 6/6 = 1.07"

FROM NORTH EAST, PA.: Bryan Hed

Weather: We have accumulated 617 growing degree days (gdds) since March 1; despite the relatively cool weather we've had in early June we are still way ahead of average and warmer weather is on the way. We have recorded 1.42 inches of rainfall during the first 6 days of June. The short term Skybit forecast for North East PA (Thursday through Saturday) calls for slightly below average temperatures, with highs in the low 70s and rain on Saturday, June 9. The Accuweather forecast over the next week, predicts relatively dry, mild, sunny conditions next week with temperatures climbing above average over the weekend and into next week.

Phenology and disease: Here at the North East lab, Concord and Niagara grapes have been going through bloom slowly over the past week; we are currently at about 50% bloom. Varieties like Chardonnay and Riesling are just beginning to bloom and later varieties like Vidal and Vignoles are at 'flower separation' with bloom imminent over the next few days. Rainfall during the first three days of June generated infection periods for all the major diseases. Symptoms of downy mildew can be seen 4-5 days after infection under optimal temperatures, but the cooler weather we've had lately will delay symptom expression. Black rot infections will take approximately 10-14 days to appear (mid June). Rainfall this Saturday has the potential to generate more infection periods. Black rot and Phomopsis lesions on leaves and internodes at nodes 1-3 are the result of infection periods during the first week of May. Note that black rot leaf lesions at these nodes are right in the cluster zone and are currently capable of producing spores to infect new berries, which are extremely susceptible. Also, the lack of rainfall in May has likely left plenty of inoculum of Phomopsis in overwintering cane lesions and older wood to provide potential for fruit infections throughout and beyond the bloom and early berry development period.

Growers should be applying their first post bloom sprays over the next few days. The timing of the next spray should depend on the date of your immediate pre bloom spray; the first post bloom spray should be applied 10-14 days after the immediate pre bloom spray, no exceptions. Use best materials, full rates, adequate gallonage to insure good coverage, and spray every row. The immediate pre bloom and first post bloom sprays are critical sprays every year and are insurance policies you should never regret paying for.

GRAPE INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT: Tim Weigle

Ripley, NY Station Added to NEWA

A new station has been added to NEWA in the Lake Erie Region. The Rainwise instrument was purchased by the Knight family and they have worked with NEWA to make the weather and pest information available through the NEWA website. Check out all the information found on NEWA at: <http://newa.cornell.edu>.

Some of the most important information that is available right now is the pest model information for [Phomopsis](#), [black rot](#), [powdery mildew](#), [downy mildew](#) and [grape berry moth](#).



Image 1 Grape Diseases Home Page

Information on infection periods for [Phomopsis](#), [Powdery mildew](#) and [black rot](#) is easily found for the station of your choice by choosing Grape Diseases from the Pest Forecast menu on a station home page (see Image left).

Checking the grape disease infection events for the 12 units across the Lake Erie region shows a range of infection periods over the past week. An example of the Grape Disease Infection Events for North East Lab is found below. Notice that the models give you the current status of the diseases, the past two days as well as forecasts into the future for powdery mildew.

Grape Disease Infection Events for North East Lab

	Past	Past	Current	Grape Disease 5-Day Forecast			Forecast Details	
	Jun 5	Jun 6	Jun 7	Jun 8	Jun 9	Jun 10	Jun 11	Jun 12
Phomopsis	Yes	No	No	-	-	-	-	-
Powdery Mildew	No	No	No	No	No	-	-	-
Black Rot	Yes	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: 10 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.

Image 2 Grape Disease Infection Events, above

To get a better picture of what's happening, as far as disease pressure is concerned, since your last spray you can access the Grape Infection

Events Log that provides all the infection events for Phomopsis and Black rot for the current season. This information can be useful in helping to determine whether a spray interval should be shortened due to excessive rain and multiple strong infection periods, or can be lengthened due to limited infection events and rainfall.

An example of the infection log for the North East lab is below.

[Hide grape infection events log](#)
[Show leaf wetness events log](#)

Grape Infection Events Log

When calculating combined wetting periods we use the following rules: 1) an infection event must start with precipitation, 2) successive wetting periods are combined into a single infection event until a dry period of over 24 hours or a wetting period with no precipitation is encountered.

Starting Date/Time	Ending Date/Time	Hours LW	Avg Temp	Total Rain	Phomopsis	Black Rot	Combined Event
Download Time: 6/7/2012 8:00							
Jun 3 17:01	Jun 5 5:00	10	58.0	0.18	Infection	Infection	Yes
Jun 2 22:01	Jun 3 15:00	12	57.9	0.34	Infection	Infection	Yes
Jun 1 2:01	Jun 2 9:00	21	57.6	1.18	Infection	Infection	Yes
Mar 25 5:01	May 26 9:00	1486	51.8	5.38	Infection	Infection	Yes

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 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.




Powered by  **ACIS**
Northeast Regional
Climate Center

Image 1 Grape Infection Events Log, above

The [grape berry moth](#) model on NEWA will be an important tool for determining the timing of scouting and timing of management options this year as the 2012 growing season is shaping up to be anything but normal. Wild grape bloom is the biofix that is used to start the calculation of degree days for the [Grape Berry Moth](#) model. The model provides the number of degree days accumulated per day, the total accumulated degree days for the current and past two days as well as using the National Weather Service forecast to forecast the

Grape Berry Moth Results for North East Lab

Wild Grape Bloom: 6/24/2012

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 6/7/2012: 260 (0 days missing)

Daily Degree Days for North East Lab								
Base Temp	Past	Past	Current	5-Day Forecast		Forecast Details		
	Jun 5	Jun 6	Jun 7	Jun 8	Jun 9	Jun 10	Jun 11	Jun 12
47.14F - GBM	10	11	14	17	22	26	28	29
Accumulation	246	258	272	289	311	337	365	394

NA - not available Download Time: 6/7/2012 8:00

Pest Status	Pest Management
First generation of grape berry moth larvae are hatching and beginning feeding. Grape berry moth will not be at significant population levels in vineyards classified as being at low, intermediate, or high risk using the Risk Assessment protocol .	Research has shown that this insecticide timing for the first generation provides little, if any, additional control of grape berry moth in vineyards classified as being at low, intermediate or high risk for grape berry moth damage. However, an insecticide timed with the immediate postbloom fungicide application can be used in vineyards experiencing significant crop loss from grape berry moth on a yearly basis.

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Image 2 Grape Berry Moth Results (for North East Lab), above

degree day accumulation five days out. As you can see in the figure below, you have the option of choosing the date of the wild grape bloom or, if you do not know the exact date, you can use the estimated date NEWA provides. The text found in the Pest Status and Pest Management boxes provides information on the GBM's stage of development as well as any management strategies that might be called for.

If you have any questions on how NEWA can be used in your vineyard IPM strategy, do not hesitate to get in touch with me at (716) 792-2800 x203 or by email at thw4@cornell.edu.

IN THE VINEYARD... with Andy Muza

Crop Reports

We have been urging growers to contact their local FSA offices to report crop injury due to frost. According to Nancy Lewis (FSA office in Waterford, PA) growers have been responding well. However, all farmers are also required to file annual crop reports. Growers of field crops and vegetables are used to this procedure but those producing perennial crops (i.e., grapes, tree fruit and small fruit) may not be aware that filing a crop report is also required of them. Nancy Lewis has stated that, "As far as acreage reports, I have struggled for a number of years to get fruit producers to file their annual crop reports. **Annual crop reports are required to qualify for the various subsidy programs. July 15th is the deadline to file their acreage reports, even on perennial crops. Late file fees are \$46 per farm.** Since this office has no way of knowing what is planted on the producer's acreage, it's necessary for the producers to come to the office to file their acreage report. However, Jenny has been emailing aerial photos of the producers' farms to them for completion therefore, that is also an option".

To avoid a late fee growers should contact their local FSA office to inquire about filing a Crop Report.

Insects

- Rose Chafer – Some growers with a history of rose chafer problems have already applied 1 or 2 insecticides for this insect due to the numbers of this pest in certain blocks. Rose chafers are still emerging and feeding at some sites so growers are urged to scout their blocks that have had a problem with this insect in the past. Since there are vineyards around Rt. 5 that have not reached full bloom a plentiful supply of flower clusters still exist on which rose chafers can feed. A fact sheet on Rose Chafer from Ohio State (http://www.oardc.ohio-state.edu/grapeipm/rose_chafer.htm) recommends an insecticide application if a threshold of 2 beetles per vine is reached. Insecticides listed as effective for rose chafer are listed on pages 47- 48 of the [2012 New York and Pennsylvania Pest Management Guidelines for Grapes](#).
- [Grape Flea Beetle \(steely beetle\)](#) - grape flea beetle larvae are still being found feeding on leaves. However, leaf feeding is not sufficient for application of an insecticide.
- [Banded Grape Bug](#) – only a few adult banded grape bugs were found. The growth stage of vines is past where this pest will cause any additional economic injury.
- [Leafhoppers](#) – only a few adult grape leafhoppers were found.

Diseases

- [Phomopsis](#) – plenty of lesions can be found on leaves 1–3 in all blocks examined. Since May was relatively dry, spores from last season's cane lesions have not been depleted so the threat of infections on clusters is still high if prolonged wetting periods occur during the next few weeks. Therefore, it is important that clusters are protected with an effective fungicide at the first Postbloom application.
- [Black Rot \(BR\)](#) – even though black rot inoculum levels were low throughout the grape belt last season, black rot lesions were still found on leaves in at least 4 blocks examined. Protection of clusters and leaves from this disease will be critical during the first Postbloom application.
- [Powdery Mildew \(PM\)](#) – small patches of powdery mildew are starting to show up on leaves in various blocks examined. PM is being seen in apple orchards and also on rose bushes. Although the

pathogens that cause PM on apples and roses is not the same pathogen that causes PM on grapes, this is an indication that environmental conditions have been good for powdery mildews in general. An effective PM fungicide is required at the first Postbloom application. This spray should be applied within 10 – 14 days after the Immediate Prebloom spray.

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT: Kevin Martin

Payroll Software

Payroll management has been a tedious struggle for some growers. Government requirements have transitioned even the smallest employers to electronic withholdings. Between those withholding requirements, I-9 requirements, regulatory exemptions disappearing for the largest growers as inflation moves them above economic thresholds are all factors that have increased the complexity and time devoted toward payroll management.

Some growers have taken some pretty drastic action to avoid these headaches. They vary from eliminating payroll all together to contracting out the services entirely. Both of these extremes are not without their drawbacks but do illustrate that the headache that is payroll is really an all or nothing game. Having simply one occasional employee creates nearly as much paperwork as having five or six.

Electronic recordkeeping is faster for some. When done right, it may not be faster, but it is infinitely more flexible. If parts of payroll are contracted out to accountants, reports can be exchanged efficiently and quickly. Historical recordkeeping is easier to manage and organize with a single hard copy emergency backup, electronic backup and electronic original.

Selecting software, particularly for small employers can be a challenge. Excel works reasonably well. I have created a payroll template but struggle to release it publicly because creating a safe template with protected formulas that offers the required flexibility payroll entails is challenging. Formulas cannot simply be locked when payment methods frequently change.

QuickBooks and other services may be cost prohibitive for smaller growers or at least seem cost prohibitive. The costs must be weighed against simply contracting the work out. For medium sized growers QuickBooks payroll is an expense, but probably one worth having. It offers the flexibility of different pay schedules and methods without inducing the potential for formula error. Other services similar to QuickBooks are also easily found with a Google search. Said Google search recently revealed another interesting option.

eSmartPaycheck.com is a system I have been playing around with recently. Thus far it seems to be rather promising. As far as recordkeeping and withholding calculators go, the system is free. It is entirely web-based, which is something you may or may not be comfortable with. The benefit of this so called “cloud computing” is that reports can be generated and accessed on your hard drive or printed out for permanent historical data. All the while, access can be had from anywhere on any device that internet is available. This may not seem like a big deal, but managing backups on a local device can be troublesome. Even a diligent backup system may result in 5-10 days of lost data. That data can probably be reinvented, but not without additional tedious activity.

eSmartPaycheck bases its business model on the sale of other services and items, the sale of these items are things you are already purchasing from other sources. This website may be slightly more expensive than your sources. Purchasing items like printable checks, automatically prepared tax documents and electronic withholding documents are generally done through a bank or accountant. eSmartPaycheck is betting that its system integration will lead to you to purchase directly from them, for the sake of convenience. These purchases are not required; the system could just be used as a method of data storage and withholding calculation.

I have found a number of these cloud based payroll services but thus far this is the only one that has based its business on the sale of extras, with the core of the product being free of charge. Most charge a fee similar to QuickBooks. Monthly fees are assessed based on the number of employees or a flat fee. Generally the "extras" are included in this fee, not just access to the software.

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COFFEE POT MEETING

DATE: Wednesday, June 13, 2012

TIME: 10am - 12noon

LOCATION: James & Linda Corell vineyard, 6571 W Lakeshore Rd., Portland NY 14769

Coffee Pot Meetings are free and no RSVP is required. Come join us and your colleagues for timely discussions about what is happening in our local vineyards!

COFFEE POT MEETING

DATE: Wednesday, June 20, 2012

TIME: 10am - 12noon

LOCATION: JJ Bencal vineyard, 4616 Simmons Rd., Ransomville, NY 14131

COFFEE POT MEETING

DATE: Wednesday, June 27, 2012

TIME: 10am - 12Noon

LOCATION: Rick Walker vineyard, 2860 Rt. 39, Forestville, NY 14062

**2012 LERGP
Summer Growers
Conference**

2012 LERGP SUMMER GROWERS' CONFERENCE

DATE: Wednesday, July 25, 2012

LOCATION: North East Lab, 662 N. Cemetery Road, North East, Pa 16428

More Information To Follow As It Becomes Available - Stay Tuned!

Next Electronic Crop Update will be: Thursday, June 14, 2012

Lake Erie Regional Grape Program Crop Update is an e-mail newsletter produced by the Lake Erie Regional Grape Program and sent out by subscription only. For subscription information, please call us at 716.792.2800 ext 201, or look for subscription forms at http://lergp.cce.cornell.edu/Join_Lergp.htm.

For any questions or comments on the format of this update please contact Tim Weigle at: thw4@cornell.edu.

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NY Grape & Wine Classifieds – New Address! - <http://flgclassifieds.cce.cornell.edu/>

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