



The Lake Erie Regional Grape Program

Crop Update July 20, 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.

2017 LERGP Summer Grape Growers' Conference



Friday August 11, 2017
at CLEREL
6592 W. Main Rd.
Portland NY 14769
9:00am-4:00pm



Summer Grape Grower Conference with a focus on Efficient Vineyard SCRI project, Variable Rate Management, Cover Crops, NEWA, GBM and Business Education. *\$20.00 per person includes program, morning refreshments and a catered lunch. For more information, please call Katie 716-792-2800. Register at <https://lergp.cce.cornell.com>*

Registration form is located at end of Crop Update

2017 Lake Erie Regional Grape Program Summer Growers' Conference
August 11, 2017
Cornell Lake Erie Research and Extension Laboratory
6592 West Main Road, Portland, NY 14769

Agenda

- 7:30 AM Tradeshow set up begins
- 8:30 AM Registration and Tradeshow open
- 9:00 AM Welcome – Tim Weigle
- 9:10 - 9:45 AM Using the Grape Berry Moth Model on NEWA
Tim Weigle, NYS IPM Program and Andy Muza, LERGP, Penn State
- 9:45 – 10:15 AM Managing Resistance and Late Season Fungicide Applications
Bryan Hed, LERGP, Penn State
- 10:15 – 10:45 AM Insect Update
Jody Timer, LERGP, Penn State
- 10:45 – 11:45 AM Update on Changes in the Worker Protection Standard Regulations
Michael Nierenberg, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
- 11:45 – Noon Excellence in IPM Award Presentation – Jennifer Grant
- Noon – 1:30 PM Lunch and Visit Tradeshow
- 1:30 – 2:00 PM Precision Vineyard Imaging
Dr. Stephen Nuske, Carnegie Mellon University
- 2:00 – 2:30PM Variable Rate Shoot Thinning – The How's and Why's
Jackie Dresser and Rhiann Jakubowski, Lake Erie Regional Grape Program
- 2:30 – 3:00 PM “Efficient Vineyard” SCRI Project Update
Terry Bates, LERGP, CLEREL Director
- 3:00 – 3:30 PM Economics of Using Cover Crops
Kevin Martin, LERGP, Penn State
- 3:30 – 4:00 PM Efficient Vineyard Project
James Taylor, New Castle University
- 4:00 PM Adjourn

Important Dates!

Don't forget to register!



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



Register Now!!!!

Friday, August 11- *LERGP Summer Grower Conference- come join us in celebrating 25 years of service! See registration information at end of this Crop Update!*



Growers....tell your neighbors and friends!!!

Saturday, August 12- *LERGP Open House- We would like to invite our neighbors to see what it is that we do here at CLEREL. There will be hayride tours of the facility and a hot dog lunch afterwards.*

Business Management

Kevin Martin, Penn State University, LERGP, Business Management Educator

Economics of Thinning

It appears that the majority of acreage this year will not undergo thinning. Some growers have completed crop estimation and find their crop size to be appropriate. Some have made their decisions without crop estimation. Others are uncomfortable with the size of their crop, but have decided to risk quality for the sake of quantity.

Thinning costs a lot, though it usually is not crop. Thinning costs vary between 100 – 150 per acre, assuming a single pass adequately reduces crop. The so-called lost grapes, however, have little economic value. In a normal year 15.0 brix grapes (unthinned) and 15.5 brix grapes (thinned) result in the same payment amount if you delivered to National Grape. The increase in potential crop is an added bonus used to justify the cost of operating your harvester.

Proper thinning may also result in a more favorable schedule. Those thinned 15.5 brix grapes may be paid out at 16.5, if delivered the first day of harvest. The differences in the price per ton will depend on the average brix. Based on recent years the price per ton would be around \$183, \$219 and \$250 per ton for 15.0, 15.5 and 16.5 brix grapes.

If you have experience thinning, the general rules still apply. An over cropped vineyard will have a higher potential return crop in 2018, as a result of thinning. It can be expected that a yield reduction of 1 ton this year will result in an increase in potential crop next year by at least 1 ton. Over-thinning and significant vine damage do have the opportunity to weaken the benefits of thinning. Avoid these factors with better crop estimation and modern harvesters.

Processors may like to define quality standards consistently across all years but regional average quality impacts the payment scale of low quality fruit. For example, National Grape payments are based on average brix. Also, relatively higher average maturity can move up harvest date. This increases brix penalties across all harvesters that use any brix/quality measurement. This variable is one of the most important to keep in mind. It may undermine your ability to reach quality standards quickly enough to deliver scheduled loads. It will likely increase brix payment penalties as well.

I say this as a reminder that high crop size this year relates directly to the variable conditions we experienced last year. Drought conditions were severe enough in some areas to drive down vine size and reduce 2017 crop. This was pronounced in Niagara County and many sandy/gravel sites Chautauqua County that had large crops in 2016.

While recent rainfall patterns are enough to make one nervous about ripening conditions after veraison, concern for risk management goes beyond unpredictable future weather patterns. 2017 rainfall has the potential to increase crop size variability. Rainfall may impact berry size and brix accumulation. While most reports indicate 30-day berry weights are all trending above average, these weather patterns do allow the opportunity to increase variation in brix accumulation and berry weights after the lag phase. Weighing panels is essential to crop estimation, but if you know your berry weights you'll have a better understanding of your risks.

2017 has not necessarily set itself up to be a year of widespread and universal thinning that we often see following a dramatic frost. Instead, the variable crop size has isolated the risk of low quality fruit in a minority of vineyards. Combined with the inevitable challenges of finding storage for another above average crop, over cropped vineyards are likely taking on an inordinate amount of risk. The processors will likely lack motivation to amend standards for a small minority of acreage. 2018 potential crop may suffer considerably.



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.

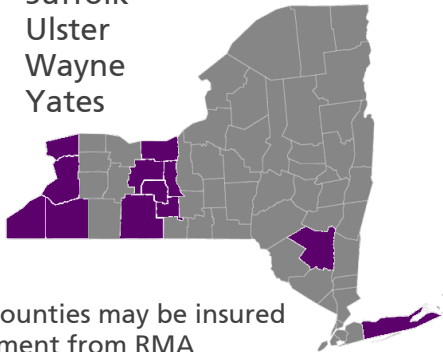
Important Insurance Deadlines

- **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



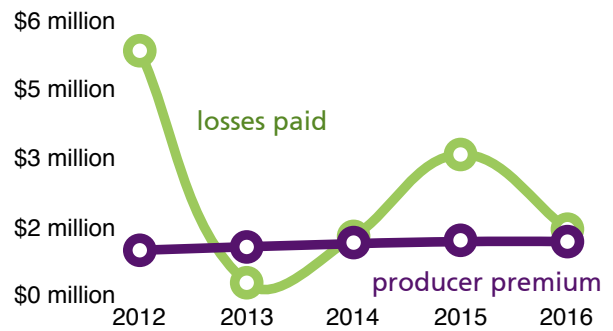
Over 40 grape varieties are insurable in these counties:

Cattaraugus	Suffolk
Chautauqua	Ulster
Erie	Wayne
Niagara	Yates
Ontario	
Schuyler	
Seneca	
Steuben	



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

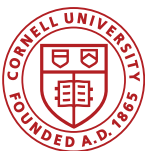
NYS Grape Crop Insurance Performance



for every \$1 grape producers spent on crop insurance premiums from 2012 to 2016, **they received \$2.07** in losses paid, on average

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



IPM

Tim Weigle, NYSIPM, Cornell University, LERGP Team Leader

Grape Rootworm – Scouting conducted on July 19 showed that populations of GRW adults are decreasing in area vineyards that are being used as control blocks (no insecticides applied) in the GRW project. No adult GRW were found for the second week in a row in the vineyard blocks where an insecticide was applied when GRW adults were first detected. We will continue to scout the blocks for GRW to determine when emergence has concluded. If you have not taken a look in your vineyard blocks for grape rootworm I would encourage you to do so. I am seeing more and more vineyards with grape rootworm damage and often times it is not until populations have been allowed to build up and feeding on the foliage is easily seen (and vine size has decreased). Since this pest spends the majority of its lifecycle underground feeding on roots, it is better to catch this pest before it gets a foothold.

Grape Berry Moth – As seen in the table below, with the exception of North Appleton, all stations across the belt indicate that we are past the point where second generation larvae are protected within the berries. Scouting for treatment of the third generation should be accomplished between 1470 and 1620 DD and a threshold of 15% damaged clusters should be used to determine if treatment is necessary. Remember that it takes only one berry exhibiting grape berry moth damage to be considered a damaged cluster. If you have any questions on scouting for grape berry moth or implementing the GBM model found on NEWA into your vineyard IPM strategy, please contact me.

NEWA Location	Wild grape bloom date*	DD Total on July 20, 2017	Forecasted DD for July 25, 2017
Versailles	May 28	1131	1253
Dunkirk Airport	June 1	1076	1197
Sheridan	May 28	1178	1302
Silver Creek	May 31	1105	1229
Portland Escarp.	May 28	1152	1275
Portland	May 29	1149	1273
Westfield	May 28	1191	1315
Ripley	May 28	1197	1324
North East Escarp	May 27	1171	1288
Harborcreek	May 28	1185	1307
North East Lab	May 29	1184	1308
Erie Airport	May 26	1230	1355
Ransomville	June 3	1060	1184
Somerset	June 8	978	1099
North Appleton	June 11	863	984
* Estimated date provided by NEWA website			

North East PA Update

Bryan Hed, Research Technologist, Lake Erie Grape Research and Extension Center

Weather: July rainfall has been well below average and we have recorded only 0.82" at our location by the lake. We have accumulated about 409 growing degree days so far during July (right around average). We now have 1333 gdds as of April 1 (above average for the season). Rain is in the forecast for Saturday and Sunday which may produce additional infection periods for black rot and downy mildew. High temperatures during the weekend will hover right around average.

Phenology and Diseases: At our farm we are observing a little black rot on fruit where mummies (infected fruit from last season) can be found in the trellis. Very little downy mildew could be found in our Niagara (or in any other variety) as July has been dry for the most part, and overwintering inoculum levels (from the meager amounts of disease last year) have been very low. Modest amounts of powdery mildew can be found on unprotected Concord and Niagara clusters and leaf infection is just now becoming observable in small amounts on the north side of the trellis (east/west oriented rows) where earlier protection was withheld.

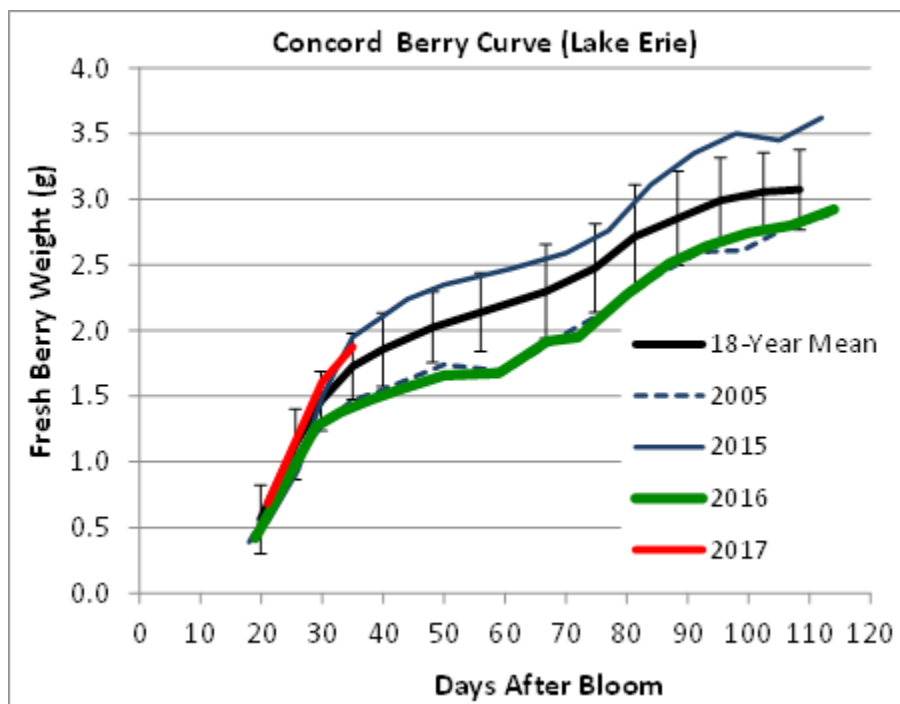
We are about 4 and a half to 5 weeks from the end of bloom and Concord and Niagara clusters are resistant to powdery and downy mildew, and are approaching resistance to black rot (which they achieve by about 5-6 weeks after bloom). For comparison, cultivars of *Vitis vinifera* may be susceptible to black rot until the end of July. Vineyards that are free of black rot at this point (from accurate scouting) will not likely suffer any problems from this disease any more this year. Growers can turn their attention to other things, like leaf protection from powdery mildew (depending on variety and crop load). Infection periods for black rot, downy mildew, and Phomopsis have been few this month and I don't expect to see too many problems with disease control on native varieties this year. In July, our only significant infection periods occurred around July 12-13 when we accumulated about 0.4" of rain. If that period produced black rot fruit infection, symptoms may be observable around the end of July.

Research

Dr. Terry Bates, Director, CLEREL, Senior Research Associate, CALS Horticulture

Fresh berry weight info: CLEREL phenology vines, 35 days after bloom = 1.88g.

2017 is tracking similar to 2015 and above the long term mean. Mathematically, we had 1.61 at 30 DAB and 1.88 at 35 DAB and these are 50% and 58% of final berry weight, respectively, which projects to 3.24g at harvest (about 8-10% above average).





Lake Erie Regional Grape Program

Open House



Cornell University
Cooperative Extension

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!

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

Questions? Call Katie at 716-792-2800



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

Make Sure You Are Counted In The Census of Agriculture

Currently, the census is the only complete count of U.S. farms and ranches and the people who operate them. It includes even the smallest plots of land – rural or urban – growing fruits, vegetables, or raising food animals, if \$1,000 or more of such products were raised and sold, or normally would have been sold, during the census year. The information produced by the Census of Agriculture guides Congress, agribusiness, policymakers, researchers, local governments and many others on the creation and funding of agricultural programs and services – decisions that can directly impact your local operations and the future of the agriculture industry for years to come.

Please note that new farmers or existing farmers who have not participated in a prior Census of Agriculture still have time to sign up to be counted through the end of June at <https://www.agcounts.usda.gov/cgi-bin/counts/>. The survey takes less than a minute – and will ensure that you receive a Census form (that you can fill out in paper form or online.) If a farmer/rancher is not on our list frame by June 30th, 2017, the producer will not have an opportunity to participate in the 2017 Census of Agriculture.

For more information about the census, please visit www.agcensus.usda.gov, follow NASS on Twitter @usda_nass, or call [\(800\) 727-9540](tel:8007279540).

This is a list for organizations that provide services to beginning farmers in the Northeastern US.

To unsubscribe from this list, send a plain text email message to blearningnetwork-L-request@cornell.edu with the word “leave” in the body of the message.

To join the list, follow the above instructions but type «join» in the message body.

THE 2017 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE IS COMING!

Make sure you are counted.
Sign up at www.agcensus.usda.gov.

CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

YOUR VOICE. YOUR FUTURE. YOUR OPPORTUNITY.



2017 CENSUS OF
AGRICULTURE

U.S. Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service

LAKE ERIE REGIONAL GRAPE PROGRAM- 25 Year Anniversary

2017 GRAPE GROWERS' SUMMER CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

to be held at CLEREL
on Friday, August 11, 2017

Deadline for registration is Friday, August 4, 2017

Name (1st attendee) _____ \$ _____

Farm Name _____

Address, City, State, Zip Code _____

Phone _____ E-mail _____

Are you enrolled in Lake Erie Regional Grape Program (LERGP)? Yes _____ No _____

REGISTRATION FEES	
LERGP Member attendee	\$ 20.00
Non- member	\$100.00

Additional Attendees:

	\$20.00
	\$20.00
	\$20.00
	\$20.00
	\$20.00

*Please add a \$20.00 late fee for each reservation made after August 4, 2017

TOTAL \$ _____

Please make check payable to **LERGP (Lake Erie Regional Grape Program)** and mail to: Kate Robinson
(US funds only) LERGP
6592 W Main Rd
Portland NY 14769

Name _____ NY DEC/PA PDA NUMBER _____

Name _____ NY DEC/PA PDA NUMBER _____

Name _____ NY DEC/PA PDA NUMBER _____

<u>Date Ck. Rec'd</u>	<u>Amount</u>

Call Kate at 716-792-2800 ext 202 with any questions.



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HOURS OF OPERATION:

MONDAY - FRIDAY 8:00AM - 5:00PM
SATURDAY 8:00AM - NOON



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:

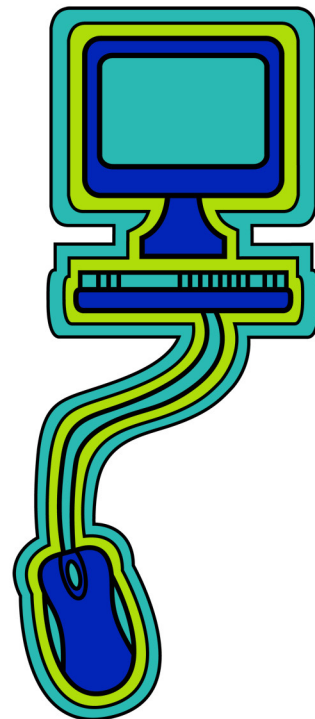
<http://grapesandwine.cals.cornell.edu/cals/grapesandwine/appellation-cornell/>

Veraison to Harvest newsletters:

<http://grapesandwine.cals.cornell.edu/cals/grapesandwine/veraison-to-harvest/index.cfm>

NEWA:

<http://newa.cornell.edu/>





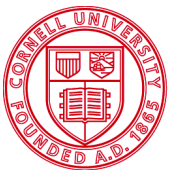
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Kevin Martin, (kmm52@psu.edu) Business Management Educator, 716. 792.2800 ext. 205

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THE LAKE ERIE REGIONAL GRAPE PROGRAM at CLEREL
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