

The Lake Erie Regional Grape Program Crop Update August 4, 2017

2017 LERGP Summer Grape Growers' Conference



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

PENNSTATE



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*

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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 (1 st attendee)	\$				
Farm Name					
Address, City, State, Zip Code					
Phone	E-mail				
Are you enrolled in Lake Erie I	Regional Grape Program (LERGP)? YesNo				
	REGISTRATION FEES				
LERGP Member attendee	\$ 20.00				
Non- member	\$100.00				
Additional Attendees:	\$20.00 *Please add a \$20.00 late fee for e reservation made after August 4, 2 \$20.00 \$20.00 \$20.00 \$20.00 \$20.00 \$20.00 \$20.00 \$20.00 \$20.00 \$20.00 \$20.00 \$20.00				
US funds only	LERGP (Lake Erie Regional Grape Program) and mail to: Kate Robinson () 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				
Date Ck. Rec'd Amo	unt Call Kate at 716-792-2800 ext 202 with any questions.				

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 Melon 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!

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! PESTICIDE CREDITS available for this meeting!

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. The event begins at 10:00am with opening statements from Senator Cathy Young, Assemblyman Andy Goodell, Director of Extension, Chris Watkins and Director of the NYSAES in Geneva, Jan Nyrop, and Director of NYSIPM, NYSAES in Geneva, Jennifer Grant

Business Management

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

Brix Testing for Harvest Management

Management decisions for 2017 are winding down rapidly. There are some powdery mildew concerns, a potential berry moth spray and ramping up for 2017 harvest. The cost and value of a berry moth spray will be highly sight specific and related to current year conditions. As far as powdery mildew and harvest management are concerned, it really comes down to crop load.

While crop load decisions are basically finalized, how and when that crop gets ripe should be predicted, monitored, and re-predicted. There is not much worse than unexpectedly low brix after setting up a harvest crew for a block and having to cancel loads or move to another location. Perhaps a little worse is having a customer for custom harvest incorrectly predict brix and delay or cancel a load.

Labor costs during harvest are some of the highest per hour that growers deal with. While growers charge by the ton, their costs are incurred by the hour. Coming across unexpectedly low brix usually results a small number of wasted tractor hours and a larger number of wasted labor hours. Bulk harvest operations, MOG devices and flexible management strategies can reduce both by nearly 50%.

Conservative crop load management strategies are recommended and make harvest management relatively easy. Significant amounts of brix testing can reduce nearly all waste related to unexpected fruit maturity. Nearly all of the costs incurred will be unpaid labor at a time of year when most growers are not anywhere near their busiest. For the largest growers, robust brix testing might take a couple of days. Some even use paid labor to assist in obtaining enough samples to ensure adequate results.

Some crop estimation done by CLEREL staff did show a potential for highly variable crops this year. This is likely due to drought stress and other factors that influence vine size and 2017 crop potential. As a result, there will be some sites that are likely to have highly variable brix and ripening curves. A single sample will probably not provide adequate sampling results in many blocks. That's not to say a 16.25 test will not be delivered at 16.25, there is just a high probability that such a result would be luck.

Investing a mere \$1 per acre in sampling offers the potential to save \$30 or more per acre at harvest. If somebody else harvests your grapes you're not likely to save any money by sampling. You will save yourself the irritation of the harvest operator you're trying to maintain a relationship with. While it influences my decision making when setting rates, I don't set custom harvest rates. While I might be a big fan of the good guy discount, there is not much evidence that the market (and operators) agree.



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.

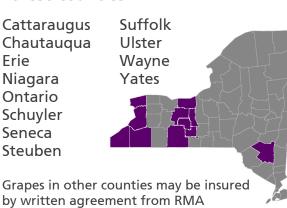
Important Insurance Deadlines

- 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

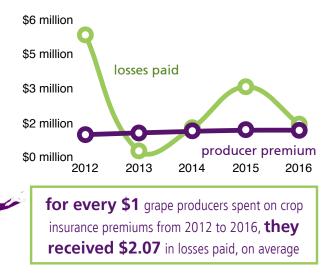


Over 40 grape varieties are insurable in these counties:

Cattaraugus Chautauqua Erie Niagara Ontario Schuyler Seneca Steuben



NYS Grape Crop Insurance Performance



Learn more & sign up:

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









IPM

Tim Weigle, NYSIPM, Cornell University, LERGP Team Leader

Core Credits, an International Speaker and a Catered Lunch

And all in the air conditioned comfort of the CLEREL meeting room. What more could you ask for? Time is running out to register for the LERGP Summer Growers' Conference and *seating is limited* so you should act now!

Why should you attend the conference? Do you find the changes to the Worker Protection Standard regulations confusing? Have you heard all the chatter at the Coffee Shop about sensors and variable rate technology? How about why there is so much late season grape berry moth damage and what can be done about it? The answer to these questions and more are available – along with the highly sought after pesticide recertification credits (**2.5 for NY and 5 for PA, along with 2.0 Core credits**) – at the LERGP Summer Growers' Conference on August 11, 2017 at the Cornell Lake Erie Research and Extension Laboratory (CLEREL) 6592 West Main Road, Portland, NY.

The conference will be held in the CLEREL meeting room and will start at 9AM and adjourn by 4 PM. The cost includes a day of education and a catered lunch and is a bargain at \$20 for members of LERGP. With online pesticide credits going at \$30 per credit it is like you are paying yourself \$55 to attend. Following are the talks and presenters for this year's conference.

Using the Grape Berry Moth Model on NEWA - Tim Weigle, NYS IPM and Andy Muza, LERGP Penn State

Managing Resistance and Late Season Fungicide Applications - Bryan Hed, LERGP, Penn State

Insect Update - Jody Timer, LERGP, Penn State

Update on Changes in the Worker Protection Standard Regulations - Michael Nierenberg, NYS DEC

Precision Vineyard Imaging - Dr. Stephen Nuske, Carnegie Melon University

Variable Rate Shoot Thinning – The How's and Why's - Jackie Dresser and Rhiann Jakubowski, LERGP

"Efficient Vineyard" SCRI Project Update - Terry Bates, LERGP, CLEREL Director

Economics of Using Cover Crops - Kevin Martin, LERGP, Penn State

Efficient Vineyard Project - James Taylor, New Castle University

To register, visit the LERGP website <u>https://lergp.cce.cornell.edu/</u> and look in the Upcoming Events section in the lower right hand corner of the home page or contact Kate at 716.792.2800.

Grape Berry Moth

As shown in the table below, all areas are at the point where scouting for grape berry moth should take place to determine the need for additional insecticide applications. At this timing, use a threshold of 15% damaged clusters or more to trigger an insecticide application. A "damaged" cluster is defined as a cluster that has one or more berries with grape berry moth damage. Damage is pretty easy to see at this time of year, especially with

red or purple varieties, like Concord, where a purple halo, or sting, shows where the larvae has hatched from the egg and ate its way into the grape.

If the threshold has been reached, or exceeded, in a vineyard plan on applying an insecticide at 1620 DD. For most stations, this will be toward the middle or end of next week (August 7 - 11). As always, the best method to use in determining spray timing for GBM is the grape berry moth degree day model found on NEWA <u>http://newa.cornell.edu</u> that allows you to enter the specific wild grape bloom date (used as the biofix to start accumulating degree days for the model) found at your vineyard.

If you have any questions on implementing the GBM model in your vineyard operation, please get in touch with me <u>thw4@</u> <u>cornell.edu</u> or 716.792.2800



GBM berry damage

	Wild grape	DD Total on	Forecasted DD
NEWA Location	bloom date*	Aug 4, 2017	for Aug 9, 2017
Versailles	May 28	1468	1557
Dunkirk Airport	June 1	1429	1522
Sheridan	May 28	1536	1627
Silver Creek	May 31	1463	1560
Portland Escarp.	May 28	1506	1597
Portland	May 29	1509	1600
Westfield	May 28	1553	1647
Ripley	May 28	1561	1658
North East Escarp	May 27	1525	1619
Harborcreek	May 28	1549	1653
North East Lab	May 29	1561	1666
Erie Airport	May 26	1606	1710
Ransomville	June 3	1410	1505
Somerset	June 8	1321	1418
North Appleton	June 11	1191	1288
* Estimated date provided by NEWA website			

PA Update Andy Muza, Extension Educator, Penn State

In the Vineyard (8-3-17)

Insects

Grape Berry Moth -

According to the GBM Degree Day Model in NEWA <u>http://newa.cornell.edu/index.php?page=berry-moth</u>, "Prepare to scout all vineyard blocks for grape berry moth damage when DD accumulation reaches 1470 – 1620 DD. During scouting, determine if the number of damaged clusters from previous generation exceeds the treatment threshold of 15%. If above threshold, control measures should be applied starting at 1620 DD." At least 1 site in the region will reach the 1620 DD by as early as this Monday (August 7). Scout **now** to determine treatment threshold levels at your sites and check the NEWA site closest to your vineyards to determine when 1620 DD are expected to be reached.

<u>Japanese Beetle</u> – although leaf injury may be evident in vineyards very few beetles were found this week. Throughout the region the Japanese beetle threat should be winding down but problems in each block are different. Your specific site may still have pockets of adult beetles feeding on leaves but you won't know what the population levels are unless you continue scouting. As mentioned last week, visually leaf injury levels can appear to be high but considering the size of Concord canopies the actual leaf area injured is often low. Keep this in mind before you decide to spend the time and money on an insecticide application.

<u>Grape Leafhopper</u> – leaf injury ranges from very spotty and hard to find to easily visible depending on the block. While scouting for GBM also be aware of GLH leaf injury levels. Check 4 different areas in the vineyard



(2 exterior and 2 interior). At each area look at lower leaves on shoots and check for leaf feeding. If No – Minimal injury is observed, proceed to the next sampling site. If Moderate - Heavy leaf stippling is observed then begin counting **nymphs** on the undersides of leaves (Figure 1). Examine 5 leaves (leaves 3-7 from base of shoot)/ shoot on 5 different shoots at each location. If a threshold of 5 nymphs/ leaf is reached then an insecticide application is recommended. Blocks with heavy crop loads and high GLH populations may benefit from an insecticide application.

Figure 1. Grape leafhopper adults and nymphs on underside of Concord leaf. Photo: Andy Muza, Penn State.

Diseases

<u>Black Rot and Downy Mildew</u> – the dry weather throughout the region in July has kept the incidence of these diseases from very low to nonexistent in Concord and Niagara vineyards. These diseases are not expected to cause problems in Concord and Niagara vineyards this season. However, scouting for downy mildew should be continued in susceptible varieties (including Niagaras) if rainfall events increase as the season progresses.

<u>Powdery Mildew</u> – distorted, cupped leaves near shoot tips continues to be the most evident symptom of this disease in vineyards (Figure 2). As mentioned in the last Crop Update, growers that have Concord blocks with



heavy crop loads should consider whether an additional fungicide application is needed. Fungicide applications for powdery mildew should continue in blocks with susceptible wine varieties.

Figure 2. Distorted, cupped Concord leaves caused by powdery mildew infections. Photo: Andy Muza, Penn State.



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!



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)

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.

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.

<u>Please note that new farmers or existing farmers who have not participated in a prior Census of</u> <u>Agriculture still have time to sign up to be counted through the end of June at https://www.agcounts.</u> <u>usda.gov/cgi-bin/counts/.</u> 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.

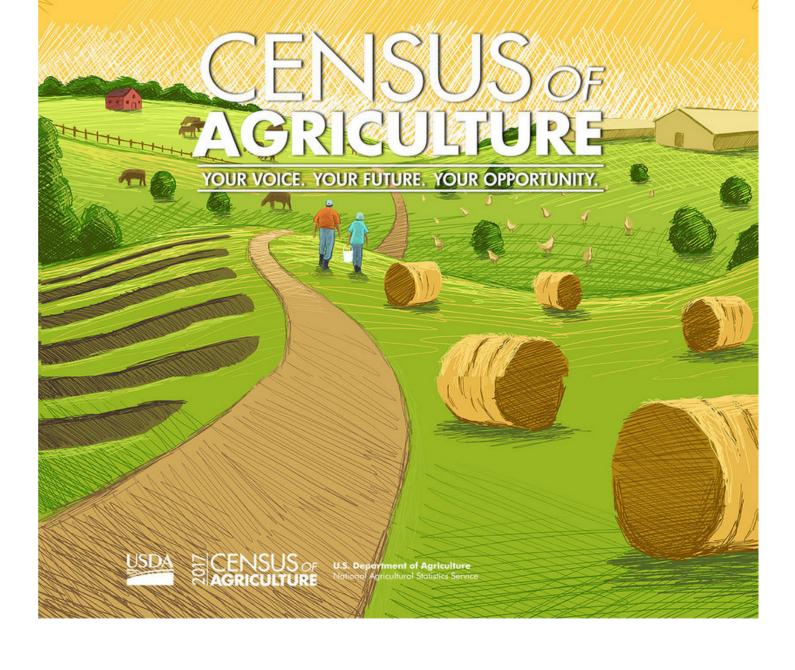
For more information about the census, please visit <u>www.agcensus.usda.gov</u>, follow NASS on Twitter @usda_nass, or call (800) 727-9540.

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 <u>bflearningnetwork-L-request@cornell.edu</u> 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.





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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/

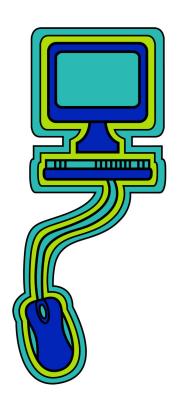
Table for: Insecticides for use in NY and PA: http://lergp.cce.cornell.edu/submission.php?id=69&crumb=ipm|ipm

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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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.

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



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