

# Lake Erie Regional Grape Program

PENNSTATE



Lake  
Erie  
Regional  
Grape  
Program

## Crop Update March 8, 2018

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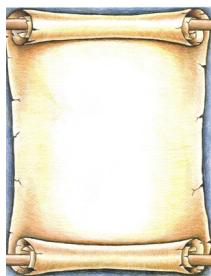
*Registration for LERGP has been underway for a few months but I am still missing some enrollments. Please don't leave us, we have another great year of programming planned and want to share it with you!*

*I have included a link to a printable form to mail in and a link to use to enroll on-line. If you have questions about the enrollment process, you can call the CCE office in Jamestown at 716-664-9502.*

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*Link for on-line enrollment- can pay with a credit card*

<http://chautauqua.cce.cornell.edu/agriculture/agriculture-program-subscription>



*Link for printable mail in form:*

<http://chautauqua.cce.cornell.edu/resources/agriculture-program-subscription-2018>

## *Other dates of interest:*

*Wednesday, March 14, 2018- LERGP Winter Grower Conference  
William's Center, SUNY Fredonia*

*Wednesday, March 28, 2018-Core Pesticide Training and License test-see info in Crop Update  
Location: CLEREL*

*May 2, 2018- Coffee Pot Season Begins!  
10:00am- Clover Hill Farm, 10401 Side Hill Rd., North East, PA 16428  
See full coffee pot schedule in this edition, and on <https://lergp.cce.cornell.edu/>*

*2018*  
*Winter Grape Grower Conference*  
*Wednesday, March 14, 2018*  
*William's Center-SUNY Fredonia Campus*  
*8:00am-4:00pm*

*The conference is next week!*



The conference is less than a week away. Are you registered? Registration will be closing tomorrow, Friday, March 9. Don't miss out on the opportunity to learn about the new research, updates on WPS and respirator fit topics, disease and pest information, and obtain pesticide credits. Not to mention, great food and the chance to engage with fellow growers.

This year, we are trying something new to increase traffic to our vendors, whom we value for attending each year and showing their support for our program. There will be a vendor diagram in each packet, which the vendor will place a sticker on when you visit their table. Once stickers from all of the vendors are obtained, turn the sheet in with your name on it, and you will be entered into a drawing. The vendors have donated some fun prizes. So, get registered and come spend the day with us! Spend some time talking with your fellow growers and vendors, eat delicious food and enjoy the day!  
I look forward to seeing everyone next week.

Use the printable registration form on page 4 or

**Register On-line!**

[https://lergp.cce.cornell.edu/event\\_preregistration.php?event=335](https://lergp.cce.cornell.edu/event_preregistration.php?event=335)



# Conference Agenda

6:30 AM      *Tradeshow set up begins*

7:00 AM      *Registration and Tradeshow open*

7:50 AM      *Welcome*

8:00 - 9:00 AM *Ensuring Vine/Crop Load Balance*  
*Terry Bates, LERGP, Cornell University*

9:00 – 9:30 AM *Climate Influences on Concord Grape Phenology, Berry Weight and Berry Composition*  
*Golnaz Badr, LERGP, Cornell University*

9:30 – 10:00 AM      *Change Your Name, Make More Money.*  
*Kevin Martin, LERGP, Penn State University*

10:00 – 10:30 AM      *Break*

10:30 – 11:00 AM      *Update on Changes in the Worker Protection Standard Regulations*  
*Michael Nierenberg, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation*

11:00 – 11:30 AM      *Technology Adoption and Outreach – The Efficient Vineyard Project*  
*Tim Weigle, NYS IPM Program/LERGP, Cornell University*

11:30 – Noon      *Why Were My Leaves Black?*  
*Andy Muza, LERGP, Penn State University*

Noon- 1:30 PM *Lunch and Visit Tradeshow*

*Breakout sessions held from 1:30 – 2:30 PM and 2:45 to 3:45 PM*

*Breakout Session 1      Integrated Pest Management*  
1:30 – 2:00 PM *Disease Management Update*  
*Bryan Hed, LERGP, Penn State University*

2:00 – 2:30 PM *Respirator Fit Training and Other Requirements of WPS for Vineyard Owners*  
*Anna Meyerhoff, New York Center for Agricultural Medicine and Health*

2:30 – 2:45 PM *Break*

2:45 – 3:15 PM *Overview of Grape Insect Pests*  
*Jody Timer, Penn State University*

3:15 – 3:45 PM *NEWA – Where We Are and Where We Are Heading*  
*Dan Olmstead, NYS IPM Program, Cornell University*

*Breakout Session 2      Variable Rate Management/Efficient Vineyard*

1:30 – 2:30 PM *Mechanized Vineyard Management*  
*Jackie Dresser, Viticulture Extension Support Specialist, LERGP*

2:45 – 3:45 PM *Dollars and Sense of Precision Ag*  
*Josh Carpenter, BCA Ag Tech*

3:45 PM      *Adjourn*

# LAKE ERIE REGIONAL GRAPE PROGRAM

## 2018 GRAPE GROWERS' CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

SUNY Fredonia Williams Center

Wednesday, March 14, 2018

**Deadline for registration is Friday, March 2, 2018.**

Name (1<sup>st</sup> 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 1 <sup>st</sup> attendee	\$ 50.00
Additional attendee on same farm	\$ 40.00
Non- member	\$100.00

### Additional Attendees:

	\$
	\$
	\$
	\$
	\$

\*Please add a **\$25.00 late fee** for each reservation made after March 2, 2018

**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 201 with any questions.

# Business Management

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

## Labor Market

Initial reports indicate that the migrant labor market pool remains stable in size. Just a reminder, this stability is not adequate to provide most hand-labor throughout the dormant season. Low prices and reduced acreage will continue to decrease the demand on labor and likely right-size the market for labor unless immigration policies lead to further declines.

Hand-pruning continues to remain competitive to mechanization with hand follow-up. That competitiveness continues to decline as the labor market continues to slowly tighten. Again, it is my view that over the long-term a reliance on hand pruning is not sustainable. Current immigration policy will have an impact on the availability of labor. Potential policy proposals may also jeopardize legal temporary solutions (H2A). These programs are not used significantly in the juice grape industry but did provide a more expensive option if the labor situation grew desperate.

Now equally concerning for larger growers, may be the available pool of labor for other vineyard activities. Wage growth is now on an upward trajectory. This began about two years ago in the region and about 18 months ago nationwide. Given the long pause in wage growth (10+ years), there is the potential for significant wage growth and inflation over the next five years. At the moment the bulk juice and wine market is not at all prepared to deal with such challenges. This is particularly concerning as we see consolidation of large farms that now growing beyond 200 acres, toward 500 acres. Vineyards of these sizes require significantly more skilled labor than 100 – 200 acre vineyards. It is becoming increasingly clear that multiple FTEs are required to manage vineyards of this size.

Particularly concerning is the additional costs this adds to harvest for low priced bulk juice grapes. While unpaid labor can help shield the market from rising labor prices, the more intensive operation of harvest almost always requires a varying amount of paid labor. Long-term sustainability will require increasing harvest efficiency. The region will need less harvesters operating across more acres. Increasing labor costs will also accelerate the adoption of bulk harvesting technologies, which substantially lowers the cost of labor.

In general surviving higher labor prices may require operational changes over the next five years. For some growers, one viable strategy, rather than change, may be exiting the industry. The long history of some family farms and the integration these businesses have with local culture make these transitions emotionally challenging. The troubling movement in marketing contracts has extended into 2018. Reductions in acreage and tonnage contracts will cause more vineyards to exit the industry either through abandonment or transitioning to other markets or activities.

It is estimated that these modifications, since the beginning of the downturn impacted 15% of Lake Erie acreage. We are now seeing that nearly half of impacted acreage being removed from production. At these levels abandoned acreage, disease inoculum and regional efficiency are starting to be problematic. The open question is now whether or not the significant reduction in national acreage will allow processors to work through the surplus and reduce storage amount.

# IPM

Tim Weigle, NYSIPM, Cornell University, LERGP Team Leader

## Pest Alert! – Spotted Lanternfly

While there is still snow on the ground it is not too early to be talking about this potential pest of grapes in the Lake Erie region. The potential damage this pest can do to the grape, hop, orchard, forest and green industries in our area is enormous. A team approach in Pennsylvania involving PDA, Penn State research and extension, USDA and many others has allowed them to drastically slow the advancement of this pest outside of the quarantine area. However, even with this intensive effort, spotted lanternfly found in Delaware and Virginia has been identified as coming from the PA population.

The best control method we can use for this pest is exclusion. The spotted lanternfly moves most efficiently as a hitchhiker with the adults and eggs being the two life stages best suited to be carried to new destinations. At this time of year we are concerned about movement of eggs from the quarantine zone in southeastern Pennsylvania to the Lake Erie region through transportation of anything coming from that area. Egg masses have been found on the bark of trees, children's plastic playthings, picnic tables, RV's, vehicles, or pretty much anything that is present when adults are laying eggs in September through November, although rusted metal surfaces appear to be a favorite site for egg laying.

For more information, we have put together two podcasts on spotted lanternfly posted on the LERGP website at: <http://lergp.com/podcasts/>

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# National Pest Alert

## Spotted Lanternfly

*Lycorma delicatula* (White, 1845) (Hemiptera: Fulgoroidea: Fulgoridae)

### Origin and Distribution

The spotted lanternfly is an invasive sap-feeding planthopper, first discovered in the United States in Berks County, Pennsylvania in 2014. Field observations indicate that the tree of heaven, *Ailanthus altissima*, is an important host plant; however the spotted lanternfly is known to feed on a wide range of hosts including wild and cultivated grapes, stone fruits, willow, and various hardwoods. This species is thought to be native to China, and has spread to other Asian countries. In 2004, it was first detected in Korea, where its populations expanded and it became an economically important pest of grapevines and fruit trees. In Korea, it damaged plants directly by phloem feeding, but also caused indirect damage due to mold that grew on honeydew excretions deposited on the leaves and fruits of host plants. It was recorded utilizing 67 host plant species in Korea, many of which also occur in the U.S. Given the wide range of hosts it feeds upon, the spotted lanternfly poses a serious economic threat to multiple U.S. industries, including viticulture, fruit trees, ornamentals and timber.

### Life Cycle and Identification

The spotted lanternfly population overwinters as egg masses and has a one year life cycle. In Pennsylvania, the first nymphs hatch in late April to early May and are less than ¼ inch long. Nymphs develop through four stages, all of which are wingless and incapable of flight. The first three nymphal stages are black with white spots and appear “tick-like.” Fourth instars develop red patches on the body and are over ½ inch long. Adults begin to appear in mid-July and are approximately one inch long and ½ inch wide, with wings folded. The forewing is gray with black spots near the base, and the tips are black with a dense series of lighter gray crossveins. The hindwings are bright red at the base, and have an adjacent region that is black



Early instar nymphs (1st through 3rd) feeding on grape



Profile of adult SLF on grape

with a white band. The abdomen is yellow with black bands down the center.

Third and fourth instars and adults migrate to tree of heaven as a preferred host. Adults mate in late summer to early fall in Pennsylvania and form large congregations. Although these have been observed on grapevine, willow, maple, and other tree species, they most commonly occur on tree of heaven. Females lay eggs from late September through October and dozens of egg masses can be found near adult aggregations. Eggs are deposited on tree trunks, limbs, and loose bark as well as any smooth surface, including stone, vehicles, trash barrels, outdoor furniture, and other man-made structures. Newly laid egg masses have a gray, mud-like covering, which can become dry and cracked over time. Old egg masses appear as four to seven columns of seed-like eggs, 30–50 eggs in total, approximately one inch long.



Four nymphal instars of *L. delicatula*



Egg masses of *L. delicatula* covered by waxy deposits



United States  
Department of  
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Sooty mold growing on the surface of a grape leaf



Three adult spotted lanternfly



Adults aggregating/feeding on a tree of heaven

## Potential Spread and Impact

Given that egg cases are deposited on such a wide variety of surfaces, this is the life stage that may have the greatest potential for spread via accidental transport to new areas. As of December 2016, the spotted lanternfly has been detected only in the southeastern region of Pennsylvania, specifically in areas surrounding Berks County.

Nymphs are flightless and may pose less of a threat for spread. However, they have been observed feeding upon over 30 species of host plants in Pennsylvania, demonstrating the spotted lanternfly is mobile and capable of dispersing to some degree as immatures. The primary host, tree of heaven, is itself an introduced invasive species that occurs throughout much of the U.S. It is considered an edge species and grows quickly in disturbed sites, including along roadways and powerline corridors. As such, corridors of tree of heaven may provide opportunities for spotted lanternfly to spread.

Although adults are capable of flight, they are relatively weak flyers, relying instead on strong jumping to evade danger. Mated females pose a high risk for establishing new populations by accidental transportation on vehicles, such as open bed trucks, and introduce their offspring to new areas. Infested municipalities are under a quarantine that covers all living life stages of the pest and its conveyances.

Trees of heaven fed upon by congregations of adults may exhibit weeping of sap along the trunk as well as build ups of honeydew excrement. Black sooty mold fungus grows on the honeydew on the tree as well as on surrounding soil and understory plants. Weeping sap and/or honeydew build ups attract ants, bees, wasps, hornets, and flies.

## Management

Management efforts are targeted at multiple life stages of the spotted lanternfly. Egg masses can be scraped off of surfaces where they are found. Brown sticky bands are effective in catching nymphs on trees. Adults are controlled using a combination of *Ailanthus* host

reduction and establishment of trap trees treated with systemic insecticide, which has shown to be capable of removing significant numbers of adults in the population.

## Reporting

Early detection is vital to the control of spotted lanternfly. If you find an insect or egg case that you suspect is a Spotted Lanternfly, you should collect it and immediately report it to authorities. Place the insect or egg case into a container of alcohol to kill and preserve it. Egg cases can also be collected into a ziplock bag and killed with hand sanitizer. It is important to record where you found the insect and include the following information for each sample collected: date; substrate found on (e.g., species of tree, or for egg case, structure it was found on); collector's name; phone number; collection location including state, county, and address or nearest intersection; GPS coordinates, if available.

To report the finding in Pennsylvania, report it to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture by emailing to: [Badbug@pa.gov](mailto:Badbug@pa.gov). Outside of Pennsylvania, call the Invasive Species Hotline: 1-866-253-7189, report to [Badbug@pa.gov](mailto:Badbug@pa.gov) or contact your local Extension office.

For more information on this pest, its management and quarantine in Pennsylvania, please see [agriculture.pa.gov/protect/plantindustry/spotted\\_lanternfly/](http://agriculture.pa.gov/protect/plantindustry/spotted_lanternfly/) or [ncipmc.org/action/alerts/spotted\\_lanternfly.php](http://ncipmc.org/action/alerts/spotted_lanternfly.php).

## Authors

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This publication was produced and distributed by USDA-NIFA Regional IPM Centers and the 1862 Land-Grant Universities. For more information regarding the development of this document, contact Susan T. Ratcliffe at [sratclif@illinois.edu](mailto:sratclif@illinois.edu) or by phone at (217) 333-9656.

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# Viticulture

Jacqueline Dresser, LERGP Viticulture Extension Support Specialist

## WHY THE SOIL PH IS PROBABLY TOO LOW AND WHY IT MATTERS

Soil pH is a measure of the hydrogen ions in the soil solution. The scale ranges from 1 to 14, with 1 being the most acidic and 14 being the most basic. A pH of 7 indicates a neutral solution. The concentration of hydrogen ions increases logarithmically as pH decreases, or a solution gets more acidic. This means that a solution with a pH of 6 has 10 times more hydrogen ions than a neutral solution, but a pH of 4 has 1,000 times as many hydrogen ions (Figure 1). The further pH gets from the neutral, the more damage can be done to nutrient availability in the vineyard. LE soils average a pH of 4.6.

How does soil pH relate to nutrient uptake? It really comes down to cation exchange. Negatively charged anions like Calcium, Magnesium, and Potassium are crucial to vine health and are made available to vines through cation exchange. These cations occupy negatively charged cation exchange sites on soil particles. However, they are competing with each other to occupy these sites and are otherwise easily leached away from the rooting zone by water passing through the soil. These cations are also in competition with toxic cations, such as Aluminum. Simply put, as soil pH decreases, Aluminum is given the upper hand in occupying these exchange sites and this has detrimental effects related to aluminum toxicity and nutrient deficiency. There are much more interactions at play here, but the point is that leaving a vineyard's soil at a pH of 4.6 is detrimental to vine nutrition.

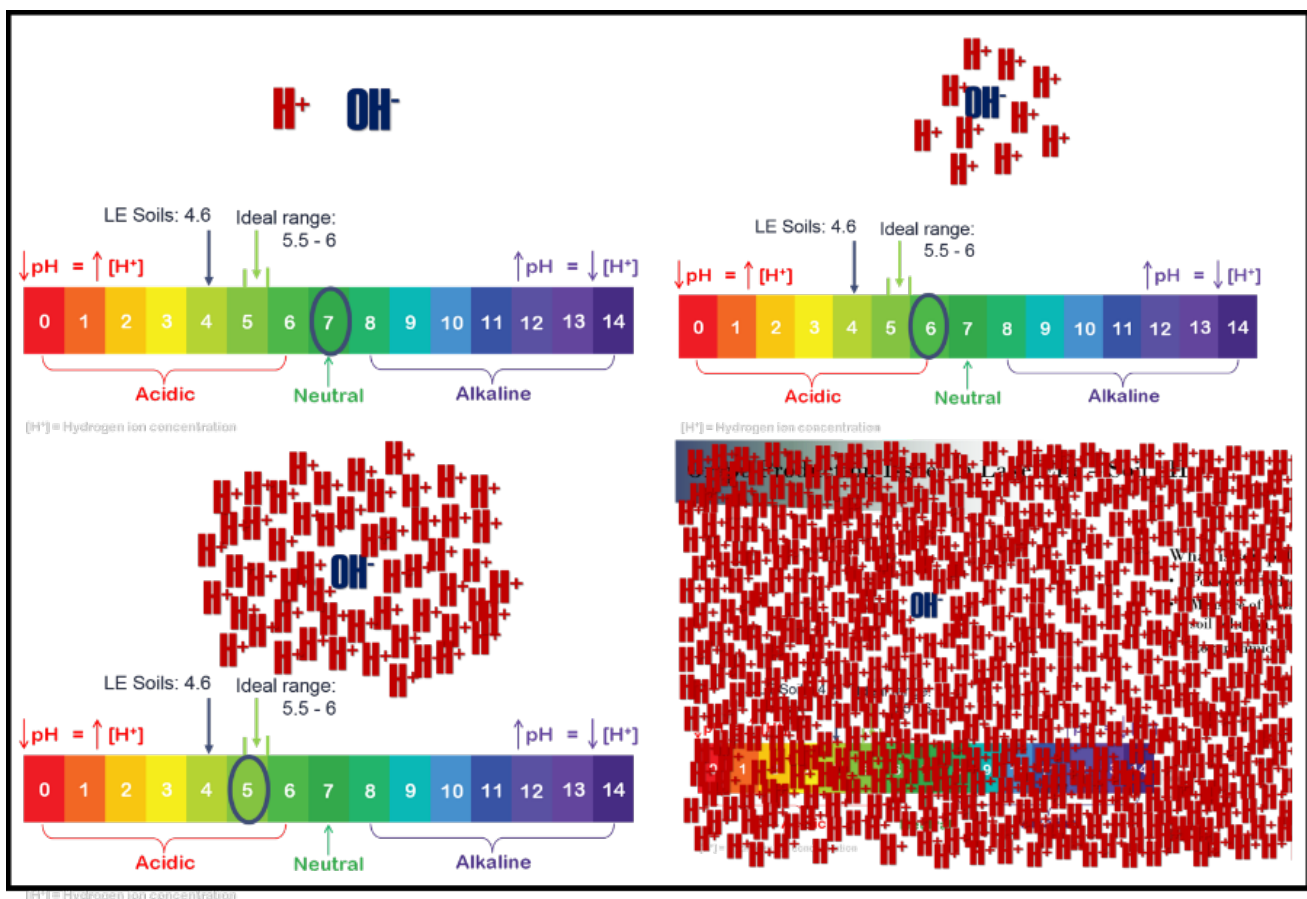


Figure 1 Relative hydroxide and hydrogen ion concentrations at varying pH. Top left: neutral, pH 7. Top right: pH of 6. Bottom left: pH of 5. Bottom right: pH of 4.

If commercial fertilizers are used to add certain macro-nutrients to the soil, a low pH prevents them from being taken up by the vine. Many commercial fertilizers can also cause soil to acidify, or decrease in pH, and exacerbate the issue. Also, the breakdown of organic matter in the soil can cause acidification, so valuable nutrients which are added to the soil may be leached before they can be taken up by vines and the soil pH can decrease further. Another source of soil acidification is the cation exchange process itself. It is called cation "exchange" because hydrogen ions created through metabolic processes in a vine are traded for the nutrients (cations) that the vine needs, thereby increasing the concentration of hydrogen ions in the soil solution and lowering the soil pH. Rainfall can also have an impact on soil pH depending on the pH the soil started with.

There are many sources of soil acidification that cause Lake Erie soils to lose pH over time. The optimum pH range for soil in vineyards is 5.5 – 6, but most soils are around 4.6. The best way to determine the soil pH in your vineyard is to take soil samples that represent the different soil types in a vineyard. If the pH is below 5.5, correcting this pH deficiency is paramount to the perennial health of the vineyard. We will break down ways to do that in the next crop update.

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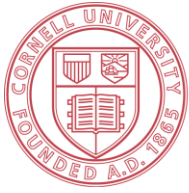
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**Lake Erie Regional Grape Program**

6592 West Main Rd, Portland, NY 14769  
662 N. Cemetery Road, North East, PA 16428-2902  
850 East Gore Road, Erie, PA 16509-3798

716-792-2800  
814-725-4601  
814-825-0900

**“CORE” Pesticide Training and Pesticide Applicators License Exam**  
**March 28, 2018**  
**Cornell Lake Erie Research and Extension Laboratory (CLEREL)**  
**6592 West Main Road**  
**Portland, NY 14769**

***Space is limited ---Pre-registration is required for both sessions***

**CORE TRAINING**

**WHEN:** Wednesday, March 28, 2018 from 9 AM to 12:15 PM

**WHERE:** CLEREL Meeting room

**COST:** \$15

3.0 Pesticide recertification credits in the CORE category have been applied for.

The CORE training session is also designed as a review prior to taking the Commercial or Private Pesticide Applicator exam but is not required prior to taking the exam.

Preregistration for the training using the enclosed course registration form is required by **March 26, 2017.**

Or sign up on-line at <https://lergp.cce.cornell.edu>

**Questions on the training session should be directed to Kate at (716) 792-2800 ext 201**

**PRIVATE AND COMMERCIAL NYS PESTICIDE EXAMINATIONS**

**WHEN:** 1 PM

**WHERE:** CLEREL Meeting room

**COST:** \$100

**REGISTRATION:** NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) requires you to register for entrance to the exam session with the Buffalo DEC office at (716) 851-7220.

**DEADLINE for registration to take the test is March 9, 2018. To register, call the DEC at (716) 851-7220. You will then be sent an exam application form and test instructions by the DEC.**

Any questions about your eligibility to take an exam or the status of your current certification should be directed to the Buffalo DEC office at (716) 851-7220.

Commercial Applicators: You will need the “Core Manual” and the category manual for the area(s) in which you will be certifying.

Private Applicators: You will need to get the “Core Manual” plus the private category manual for the area in which you will be certifying.

CORE and category training manuals are available through the Cornell Store by calling (800) 624-4080 or the [web-site link: http://store.cornell.edu/c-876-manuals.aspx](http://store.cornell.edu/c-876-manuals.aspx)

**Questions on Pesticide Examinations should be directed to the NYS DEC at (716) 851-7220.**

**2018 CORE PESTICIDE TRAINING  
REGISTRATION FORM  
Wednesday March 28, 2018**

Space is limited – pre-registration is required.

To register for the training, fill out and return registration form to:

ATTN: Kate  
Lake Erie Regional Grape Program  
CLEREL  
6592 West Main Road  
Portland, NY 14769

Name(s) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Number attending \_\_\_\_\_

**Registration and payment by Monday, March 26, 2018 (\$15 per person)**

\_\_\_\_\_

Make Checks Payable to: Lake Erie Regional Grape Program

IMPORTANT: This registration is for the CORE training session only.

**If you wish to take the exam for a NYS DEC Pesticide Applicator's License you must contact the Buffalo office of the NYS DEC by calling Mike Nierenberg or Shaun Conrad at (716) 851-7220 no later than March 9, 2018 to provide ample time for them to provide you with an exam application form and test instructions.**



# LERGP

## 2018 COFFEE POT MEETING SCHEDULE

Date	Time	Location	Address
May 2, 2018	10:00am	Clover Hill Farm	10401 Sidehill Rd. North East PA 16428
May 9, 2018	10:00am	Ann & Martin Schulze Winery	2090 Coomer Rd. Burt NY 14028
May 16, 2018	10:00am	Sprague Farms	12435 Versailles Rd. Irving NY 14081
May 23, 2018	10:00am	NE Fruit Growers	2297 Klomp Rd. North East PA 16428
May 30, 2018	10:00am	Double A Vineyards	10277 Christy Rd. Fredonia NY 14063
June 6, 2018	10:00am	Fred Luke Farm	1755 Cemetery Rd. North East PA 16428
June 6, 2018	3:00pm	Thompson Ag	Corner of Hanover and Dennison, Silver Creek NY 14136
June 13, 2018	10:00am	Jim Vetter Farm	12566 Versailles Rd. Irving NY 14081
June 13, 2018	3:00pm	Jerry Chessman Farm	11725 Middle Rd. North East PA 16428
June 20, 2018	10:00am	Duane Schultz	3692 Wilson Cambria Rd. Wilson NY 14172
June 20, 2018	3:00pm	Brant Town Hall	1272 Brant Rd. Brant NY 14027
June 27, 2018	10:00am	Betts Farm	7365 East Route 20 Westfield NY 14787
June 27, 2018	3:00pm	Beckman Farms	2386 Avis Dr. Harborcreek PA 16421
July 11, 2018	10:00am	CLEREL	6592 W. Main Rd. Portland NY 14769
July 18, 2018	10:00am	Tom Tower Farm	759 Lockport St. Youngstown NY 14174
July 25, 2018	10:00am	Ziesenheim	8760 W. Lake Rd. Lake City PA 16423





# 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

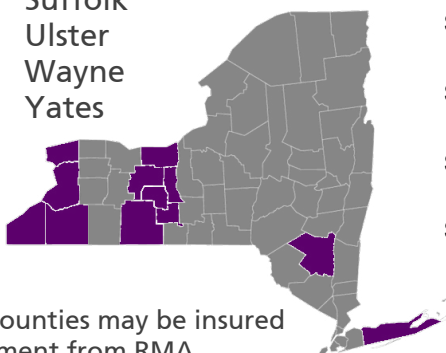
- **Aug. 15, 2017:** Premium Billing Date
- **Nov. 20, 2017:** Sales Closing, Policy Change, Cancellation, Termination Date
- **Nov. 20, 2017:** End of Insurance Period
- **Jan. 15, 2018:** Acreage / Production Report Date



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Wayne  
Yates



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

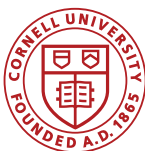
## NYS Grape Crop Insurance Performance



**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](http://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](http://rma.usda.gov/tools/agent.html)



## 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](http://nygpadmin.cce.cornell.edu/pdf/submission/pdf65_pdf.pdf)

Appellation Cornell Newsletter Index:

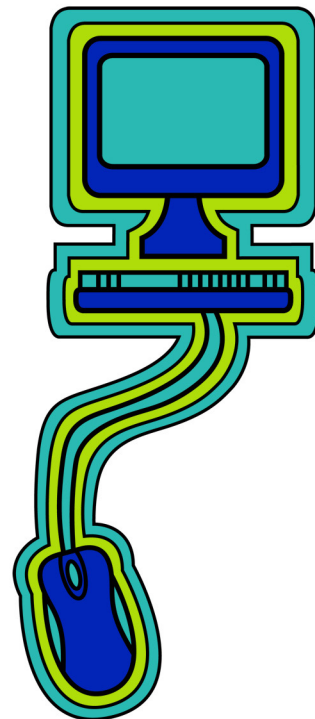
<http://grapesandwine.cals.cornell.edu/cals/grapesandwine/appellation-cornell/>

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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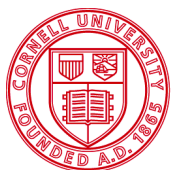
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