

Finger Lakes Vineyard Update

In the Vineyard

Hans Walter-Peterson

With the arrival of something that resembles spring, buds on early varieties have started to swell. Warm temperatures and some rain over the next couple of days will likely get some buds to start to show some green, particularly near the ground. I expect that we'll see a lot more movement over the next week, as every variety has more than fulfilled its chilling requirements and has just been waiting for conditions to trigger growth. While we're still at some risk for frost injury during the first 2-3 weeks of May, the later that budbreak comes the fewer days that the young shoots are exposed to potential damage.

We finished April with 8.2 growing degree days (GDD) measured at Geneva, which is the lowest number of GDDs for that month since 1978, and about 1.9" of rain. If this pattern continues through May, we could be looking at a later than normal bloom, but we'll cross that bridge if we come to it.

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IPM



The warm and sunny conditions yesterday were ideal for lots of things to be going on in the vineyard. They're also the kinds of conditions where we would start to see **steely beetle** or <u>grape flea beetle</u> activity going on. As buds begin to shed their scales and swell, they are vulnerable to feeding damage by steely beetles. While the larvae will feed on shoots after budswell, they can do the most damage before shoots elongate by damaging the young bud and injuring the unexposed clusters inside, causing yield loss. In most years, the populations do not develop to the point where any actions are justified, but it is still worthwhile to keep eyes open for their presence. Large populations can emerge without any prior indication. When large numbers of these appeared in

some vineyards in 2012, they seemed to come out of nowhere, and in the following season, when you might anticipate higher populations, we saw almost none.

Phomopsis infections will be of primary concern early in the season, and infection potential will be determined by how much inoculum is present on the vines from previous years, and the amount of rainfall that we get at the start of the season. Once the disease is no longer dormant, it is spread by water splashing from infected tissues onto uninfected ones. As a result, shoots and young leaves very close to or below areas with older

IPM (continued from page 1)

infected wood are most at risk for developing infections. Therefore, vines that are cordon-trained or hedged on a high-wire system tend to be at higher risk for phomopsis infection than cane-pruned vines trained on low wire systems such as VSP and Scott Henry.

Vineyards that had significant issues with phomopsis last year and have a history of the disease should consider applying their first fungicide spray at 1-3" of shoot growth. An early spray at 3-5" of shoot growth, when clusters are just newly exposed, has been shown to be very important in the control of this disease by protecting the young rachis tissue and allowing the disease to easily infect the cluster.

eNEWA for Grapes – a Daily Reminder of Pest Potential in Your Vineyard Operation

With the cost of inputs continuing to rise, wouldn't it be nice if you could get a daily reminder of the current weather and grape disease and insect model information found on NEWA (Network for Environment and Weather Applications) <u>http://newa.cornell.edu</u>? If so, then eNEWA is for you. eNEWA is a daily email that contains current weather and grape pest model information from a station, or stations, near you. The email will contain:

- high, low and average temperature, rainfall, wind speed and relative humidity
- the 5-day forecast for these weather parameters,
- GDD totals (Base 50F),
- 5-day GDD (Base 50F) forecast and
- model results for powdery mildew, black rot, Phomopsis and grape berry moth.

The weather information is provided for not only the current day but for the past two days as well. eNEWA is a great way to get an idea of pest potentials for your vineyard operation without having to click around the NEWA website. eNEWA is not meant to be a replacement for the website, rather it is a quick and easy way to determine if a visit to the website is warranted to provide information specific to your site to increase the accuracy of the output of the disease and grape berry moth models.

When you sign up for eNEWA, you can choose from any number of stations located near you for delivery of this information via email each day at a time specified by you. Please keep in mind that you will receive a separate email (approximately 3 pages in length) for each station you choose. Once during the growing season and again after harvest, you will be asked to complete a short survey to assist us in improving the eNEWA for grapes email system. If you would like to be a part of this project just fill out the form found in this newsletter and return to: <u>thw4@cornell.edu</u> or send to Tim Weigle, CLEREL, 6592 West Main Road Portland, NY 14769.

2018 eNEWA Grape Subscription Testing Sign-Up

Subscriber information

Name_____

Email address

City_____

Select Location(s) (circle as many as you like, or write in below)

Finger Lakes	Finger Lakes
Aurora	Romulus (Thirsty Owl)
Branchport	South Bristol
Dundee (Weimer)	Varick (Swedish Hill)
Geneva	Watkins Glen
Geneva (Bejo)	Watkins Glen (Lakewood)
Hammondsport (Doyle Vineyard)	
Hector	
Interlaken (Airy Acres)	
Lakemont	Other: Please fill in
Lansing	
Lodi (Lamoreaux)	
Lodi (Standing Stone)	
Ovid (Hosmer)	
Penn Yan	
Romulus (Buttonwood Grove)	

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 email to thw4@cornell.edu

WPS Checklist for 2018

Alice Wise and Sandra Menasha—CCE Suffolk County

This article has been adapted from one that originally appeared in the April 19, 2018 Long Island Fruit & Vegetable Update.

The updated Worker Protection Standard took effect on January 2, 2017. The NYS DEC has the right to conduct inspections to certify that growers are in compliance with regulations for agricultural pesticides including organics. Inspections include WPS, record keeping, and pesticide storage. The website <u>http://</u> <u>www.pesticideresources.org/</u> has WPS information, the *How to Comply Manual, Worker and Handler Training Videos* (English and Spanish), the new WPS *Safety Poster* and useful WPS checklists. Alternatively, contact Region 8 DEC at 585-226-2466 or your local Cooperative Extension office with questions.

This is a basic WPS checklist. We highly recommend checking the relevant section in the WPS *How to Comply Manual* as there are many additional details.

- 1. All workers and handlers must receive annual training. Workers must be trained before they work in an area where a pesticide has been used or a restricted-entry interval (REI) has been in effect in the past 30 days. Handlers must be trained before performing any handler task.
- 2. Training of workers and handlers can only be conducted by a certified pesticide applicator, State/Tribal/ Federal approved trainers, or a person who has completed an EPA approved train-the-trainer course.
- Effective January 2018, training videos need to include the new content under the revised WPS. Videos (English and Spanish) can be found at <u>http://www.pesticideresources.org</u>. Keep records of all trainings for 2 years.
- 4. Check your central posting area and make sure it is easily seen, accessible and the information posted is legible. The central posting area must have safety information (e.g. revised WPS safety poster), pesticide application information and pesticide Safety Data Sheets (SDS). Under the revised WPS, there is a new safety poster with updated safety information. Updated safety posters can be downloaded and ordered at http://www.pesticideresources.org or ordered from Ag supply companies such as Gemplers.
- 5. Information required at the central posting location should also be displayed at permanent decontamination supply sites or at locations with 11 or more workers.
- 6. Pesticide application information and pesticide Safety Data Sheets (SDS) must be displayed at the central posting location within 24 hours of the end of the application and before workers enter the treated area. Display both for 30 days after the REI expires and keep on file for 2 years from the end of REI.
 - SDS can be obtained from your pesticide supplier or from <u>http://www.cdms.net/Label-Database</u>.
- 7. Pesticide Application information for WPS at the central posting area must include:
 - crop treated, location and description of treated area(s),
 - product name, EPA registration no., active ingredient(s),
 - date and time pesticide application started and ended
 - and the restricted-entry interval (REI).
- 8. A farm map is suggested for the central posting area so that workers can easily ID the location of all farm fields. Some growers use names (Main Road Chardonnay), some use numbers or letters (Field 2). The point being that if a DEC inspection occurs, your workers understand and are able to communicate the location of the applications and a farm map makes this easier.
- 9. Check decontamination kits and upgrade as necessary:
 - coveralls, soap and a stack of single use towels
 - provide at least 1 gallon per worker using the site or 3 gallons for each pesticide handler and each early entry worker.

WPS Checklist (continued from previous page)

- one pint of water (eyewash) must be available to each handler applying pesticides if eye protection is required on the label. For tractor applications, the emergency eyewash water (1 pint) must be carried on the tractor. However, if the applicator gets off the tractor, the eyewash must be carried on their person. At mixing and loading sites, a system capable of delivering 0.4 gallons/ minute for 15 minutes or 6 gallons of water to flow gently for 15 minutes must be provided for handlers using products requiring eye protection.
- check expiration date on eye flushing.
- decontamination kits must be within 1/4 mile of all workers. Portable kits might be a better option for growers with a large operation.
- make sure all your handlers and workers know where the decontamination sites are and what they contain.
- 10. The need for eye protection will be listed on the pesticide label in the box entitled "Agricultural Use Requirements", in the section listing PPE (personal protective equipment).
- 11. Refer to the "Agricultural Use Requirements" box on the pesticide label for a list of all required PPE. Make sure PPE is adequately stocked – chemical resistant suits, gloves, aprons, protective eyewear, boots, respirators and cartridges. Check unopened respirator cartridges for an expiration date.
- 12. Where respirators are required on the pesticide label, handlers must be medically cleared to wear a respirator, receive annual respirator fit-testing and training. Records of completion of respirator fit-test, training and medical clearance must be kept for 2 years. *Note: Owners of the agricultural establishment and family members are not exempt from the respirator requirements under WPS.*
 - respirators should be cleaned after each use and stored to protect them from damage, contamination and dust
 - opened cartridges should be stored in plastic ziplock bags when not in use.
 - Application Exclusion Zones (AEZ): There are several different requirements regarding the AEZ in the revised WPS. The size of an AEZ varies depending on the type of application and other factors, including droplet size, and height of nozzles above the planting medium. Refer to the *How to Comply* manual to determine AEZ size.
 - Effective January 2, 2017, agricultural employers are to not allow any workers or other persons in the AEZ within the boundaries of the establishment until the application is complete.
 - Effective January 2, 2018, handlers are to suspend the application if any workers or other persons are anywhere in the AEZ. This requirement is NOT limited to the boundaries of the establishment. This applies to any area on or off the establishment within the AEZ while the application is ongoing.
- 13. Start accumulating copies of pesticide labels. All applicators must have a copy of the label immediately accessible. Some growers deal with individual labels, some put together a notebook to be carried on the tractor. *Having a copy of the pesticide label on your smart phone is not acceptable*.
- 14. When making an application, the applicator must have the following items immediately accessible:
 - Applicator's license
 - Labels for all materials being applied.
 - Appropriate PPE (see individual labels for what is required)
- 15. Tidy up your pesticide storage area. A disorganized, messy storage area is a red flag to an inspector. Pesticide storage guidelines can be found at <u>http://www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/8871.html</u>.

May 2, 2018

Under-Vine Cover Cropping

Interested in trialing under-vine cover crops in your vineyard?

Under-vine cover crops help reduce soil erosion and nutrient leaching while providing an opportunity to reduce excessive grapevine vigor. Northeast SARE (Sustainable Agriculture Research and Extension) has funded a project to help grape growers trial under-vine cover crops. If you are located in the Finger Lakes region we can provide the seed, help you seed the covers and evaluate their impacts. Please contact Justine Vanden Heuvel (justine@cornell.edu) or Steve Lerch (sdl5@cornell.edu) if you'd like to participate in the project.



Webinar: Ag Labor Tips and Tools

May 9, 2018 11:30 AM - 1:30PM

Do you hire H2A, migrant farmworkers, or farmworkers whose primary language is not English? The Cornell Farmworker Program is hosting a free webinar next week with presentations by the Cornell Farmworker Program, NYS Dept. of Labor, Finger Lakes Community Health and other agencies on working with H2A, and resources for migrant and seasonal H2A workers, or workers who do not speak English. Learn about resources to help you manage and support your employees this season. There will also be time to answer questions that you may have.

Approximate Schedule

- 11:30 12:00 Cornell Farmworker Program
- 12:00 12:30 Department of Labor
- 12:30 12:45 Finger Lakes Community Health
- 12:45 1:00 Migrant Education

1:00 - 1:30 - Q&A

Please register through the following link: <u>https://tinyurl.com/y9luja82</u>. After registering, you will receive a confirmation email containing information about joining the webinar.

This free webinar is supported by a grant from NERME and USDA. For more information, contact Mary Jo Dudley with the Cornell Farmworker Program at mjd9@cornell.edu.

Upcoming Events

Don't forget to check out the calendar on our website (<u>http://flgp.cce.cornell.edu/events.php</u>) for more information about these and other events relevant to the Finger Lakes grape industry.

Spring Grape IPM Meeting

Tuesday, May 15 4:30 – 6:00 PM Wagner Vineyards 9322 State Route 414, Lodi NY 14860

This year's Spring Grape IPM meeting will be on Tuesday, May 15 beginning at 4:30 PM at Wagner Vineyards. We have received approval for 1.5 recertification credits from DEC for this year's meeting. Speakers this year include Greg Loeb (Dept. of Entomology, Cornell Agritech), Tim Weigle (Grape IPM Specialist, LERGP), Chris Wainwright (NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation), Dan Olmstead (NEWA network coordinator) and John Wallace, new weed scientist at Cornell Agritech in Geneva.

There is no cost for those enrolled in the FLGP for 2018, and a \$15 cost for those not enrolled. Cost on the day of the meeting will be \$25/person, regardless of enrollment status. **The advance registration deadline is next Thursday, May 10**. Because of some technical issues, there are two different registration links:

- For those enrolled in the FLGP: https://reg.cce.cornell.edu/springipm 257
- For those not enrolled in the FLGP: <u>https://flgp.cce.cornell.edu/event_preregistration.php?event=361</u> (choose the non-enrollee option on the form)

You can also register by calling our office at 315-536-5134.

Respirator Fit Testing and WPS Training

May 15-17, 2018 Cornell Cooperative Extension of Ontario County 480 North Main Street Canandaigua NY 14424

Details are available on our website at <u>https://flgp.cce.cornell.edu/event.php?id=374</u>. Appointments can be made between April 16 and May 11 by calling NYCAMH at 607-547-6023 or 800-343-7527.

Tailgate Meeting

Tuesday, May 29, 2018 4:30 – 6:00 PM Randall Standish Vineyard 5501 Route 21, Naples, NY 14512

Our second Tailgate Meeting of the season will be held at Randall Standish Vineyard in Naples. Pesticide credits have been approved for each Tailgate Meeting this season. No registration required – just bring a chair and your questions and observations about what's going on in the vineyard.



May 2, 2018

May 2, 2018

2018 Growing Degree Days and Rainfall

FLX Teaching & Demonstration Vineyard – Dresden, NY					
Date	Hi Temp (F)	Lo Temp (F)	Rain (inches)	Daily GDDs	Total GDDs
4/25/2018	57.7	49.2	0.23	3.5	12.8
4/26/2018	58.7	41.2	0.00	0.0	12.8
4/27/2018	62.3	39.2	0.10	0.8	13.5
4/28/2018	55.7	39.6	0.32	0.0	13.5
4/29/2018	47.2	33.3	0.04	0.0	13.5
4/30/2018	62.2	41.3	0.00	1.8	15.3
5/1/2018	80.0	40.3	0.00	10.2	25.4
Weekly Total			0.69"	16.1	
Season Total			1.92"	25.4	

GDDs as of May 1, 2017: 172.3

Rainfall as of May 1, 2017: 4.81"

Seasonal Comparisons (Geneva, NY)

Growing Degree Days

	2018 GDD ¹	Long-term Avg GDD ²	Cumulative days ahead (+)/behind (-) ³
April	8.2	65.4	-22
May	8.9	251.9	-16
June		481.1	
July		640.7	
August		590.7	
September		355.2	
October		109.5	
TOTAL	17.1	2494.6	



¹ Accumulated GDDs for each month.

² The long-term average (1973-2017) 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.

2018 Growing Degree Days and Rainfall

Seasonal Comparisons (Geneva, NY)

Precipitation

	2018 Rain ⁴	Long-term Avg Rain ⁵	Monthly deviation from avg ⁶
April	1.92"	2.87	-0.93"
Мау	0.00"	3.13	
June		3.62	
July		3.45	
August		3.14	
September		3.57	
October		3.37	
TOTAL		23.16"	

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)

Additional Information

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 <u>http://flgp.cce.cornell.edu</u>.

Got some grapes to sell? Looking to buy some equipment or bulk wine? List your ad on the <u>NY</u> <u>Grape & Wine Classifieds website today!</u>

Finger Lakes Grape Program Advisory Committee

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Cornell Cooperative Extension Finger Lakes Grape Program

Hans Walter-Peterson—Team Leader Donald Caldwell—Viticulture Technician The Finger Lakes Grape Program is supported, in part, by six county Cornell Cooperative Extensions Associations: Ontario, Seneca, Schuyler, Steuben, Wayne and Yates

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