Crop Update - May 25, 2018

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.
Dates of interest:

May 30, 2018 - Coffee Pot Meeting
10:00am - Double A Vineyards, 10277 Christy Rd. Fredonia NY 14063

Tuesday, June 5 - LERGP Hopyard Tour
6:00pm-7:30pm at CLEREL, $5.00 per person, light refreshments

June 6, 2018 - Coffee Pot Meeting (2 per day)
10:00am - Fred Luke Farm, 1755 Cemetery Rd. North East PA 16428
3:00pm - Thompson Ag, corner of Hanover and Dennison Rds, Silver Creek NY 14136

Saturday, June 30 - Hops Conference, CLEREL

Tuesday, July 10 - LERGP Hopyard Tour
6:00pm-7:30pm at CLEREL, $5.00 per person, light refreshments

Tuesday, August 7, 2018 - LERGP Hopyard Tour
6:00pm-7:30pm at CLEREL, $5.00 per person, light refreshments

Wednesday, August 15 - LERGP Summer Conference at CLEREL 9:00am-4:00pm

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The Only FRAC Group U6 Fungicide
Labeled for Grapes & Cucurbits
Highly Effective on Powdery Mildew
No Cross-Resistance
Protectant / Preventative Action

FRAC Group 3
Labeled for Grapes
Controls Powdery Mildew,
Black Rot, & Anthracnose
Protectant + Curative Activity
Highly Systemic

High Quality Copper
Excellent Mixing Characteristics
Highly Active at Lower Rates
Enhanced Crop Safety

Copper Ions Embedded in a Natural Polymer Matrix
Further Improved Crop Safety Characteristics

Always read and follow label directions
Ten-Year Farm Building Assessment at Risk, Get Involved!

New York State’s Real Property Tax Law Section 483 allows a 10-year tax exemption for a newly constructed agricultural structure. Many of you may benefit from this exemption, either for a building recently constructed, or one planned for the future. The amount of the exemption is equivalent to the increased assessment value of the property as a result of the new construction. For more information on the specifications and application procedure, see the brochure on the next two pages.

The intention of this update is to pass along information that was shared from Tim Bigham with the NY Farm Bureau. He let us know that the exemption discussed above is due to expire and there is a bill currently in the NYS Senate to extend this program until January 1st, 2029. What does this mean for you? Well, if you have, or plan to build, a new building on your property, the expiration of this amendment means that the exemption for the increase in assessment value and tax burden relief expires with it.

This bill is on the senate floor calendar, so now is the time to get involved and put your voice to the issue if you want to preserve the benefits you have been receiving or could receive in the future from this exemption. To get involved, Farm Bureau has made it really easy. Just head over to www.nyfb.org. You will see a green button on the home page that reads: eLobby – Take Action! (see images below). Clicking this button will take you to a list of options for causes to lobby for. The tax exemption is the second choice. All you need to do is fill in the form and a letter will be generated and set to your local chamber representative in support of NYS Senate bill S8067. More information about the bill can be found at https://www.nysenate.gov/legislation/bills/2017/s8067.
Introduction

For newly constructed or reconstructed agricultural structures, New York's Real Property Tax Law (RPTL) (Section 483) allows a 10-year property tax exemption. Application for the exemption must be made within one year after the completion of such construction. The agricultural structures and buildings will be exempt from any increase in the property's assessed value resulting from the improvement.

Once granted, the exemption continues automatically for ten years. The exemption will terminate before the ten-year period if (1) the building or structure ceases to be used for farming operations, or (2) the building or structure or land is converted to a nonagricultural or nonhorticultural use.

For certain limited-use agricultural structures and temporary greenhouses, the Real Property Tax Law provides a permanent exemption. For Historic Barns, a sliding scale exemption is available. These provisions are discussed later in this pamphlet.

How is eligibility determined?

Eligibility is determined by the assessor or board of assessors with whom the application is filed. If denied, the applicant has the right to an administrative review by the Board of Assessment Review. The following requirements must be met:

- The structure or building must be essential to the operation of lands actively devoted to agricultural or horticultural use.
- The structure or building must actually be used and occupied to carry out the agricultural or horticultural operations.
- The farmland must actually be used in bona fide agricultural or horticultural production carried on for profit.
- The farmland must not be less than five acres in area.
- An application for exemption must be filed within one year of completion of construction.

A structure, building, or any portion cannot qualify if it is used for:
1. The processing of agricultural and horticultural commodities, other than maple syrup;
2. The retail merchandising of such commodities;
3. The storage of commodities for personal consumption by the applicant; or
4. The residence of the applicant or his immediate family.

The exemption applies only to a structure or building constructed or reconstructed after January 1, 1969 and before January 1, 2019.

Who can apply?

The owner of the building or structure for which the exemption is sought must use application form RP-483 available from the assessor, the County Director of Real Property Tax Services, or the NYS Department of Taxation and Finance.

Where and when should the application be filed?

The application must be filed with the city, town, or county assessor on or before taxable status date. If the property is located in a village that assesses, a copy of the application must also be submitted to the appropriate village assessor.

When is a structure considered complete?

A building or structure should be considered "completed" when it can be used for its intended purpose.

What does agricultural or horticultural use mean?

The word "agricultural" means the art or science of cultivating the ground, the raising and harvesting of crops and the feeding, breeding and management of livestock, poultry, or horses.

May an indoor exercise arena for training or exercising horses qualify for exemption?

Yes, if the arena is used by a horse farm or a commercial horse boarding operation. No, if the arena is used by a riding academy or a dude ranch.

When would an architectural structure or portion be disqualified for processing farm commodities?

A farm commodity is processed whenever something is done to the commodity to prepare it for market, as distinguished from raising or producing it. For example, a building on a dairy farm in which cows are fed and milked would qualify as used directly and exclusively in the raising and production of milk and dairy products. Buildings used for processing milk -- in which the milk is pasteurized or put into containers that are ultimately sold to the consumer -- would not qualify. The slaughtering of cattle is processing, as is the cleaning, sorting and packaging of fruits and vegetables. When the processing carried on in a building is only incidental to the main use of the building or the building is used for processing only on a limited basis, the building may be eligible for the exemption.

What does "agricultural production" mean?

"Agricultural production" means the raising and harvesting of crops and the raising and production of milk, including the feeding, breeding and management of livestock, poultry, or horses. "Agricultural commodities" refers to the products of farming operations. "Agricultural sales" means sales of agricultural commodities produced on the farm.

When would a building, structure or portion be disqualified for exemption on the basis of being used for the retail merchandising of farm commodities?

Any agricultural structure or portion that is used for the retail sale of an agricultural or horticultural product cannot qualify. A roadside stand or any store or building in which agricultural products are sold to the public is not eligible for the exemption.

What happens if only a portion of a building can qualify?

If only a portion of a building meets the requirements of the statute, then only that portion is eligible for the exemption.

What is the extent of the exemption?

The exemption applies only to county, city, town, village or school district property taxes. Special ad valorem levies and special assessments are not included. Examples of these are assessments for street, water or sewer improvements or levies on behalf of fire, water or sewer districts.

What if a single building or structure combines both a farm use and a non-farm use but the activities are so commingled that the portions devoted to each use cannot be separated?

The building would not qualify since the law requires that the building or portion be exclusively used for agricultural purposes. However, when the "nonfarm use" carried on in a building is only incidental to the main use of the building or the building is used for "nonfarm use" only on a limited basis, then the building may qualify for the exemption.

What are the requirements for application for exemption?

The exemption applies to housing for regular and essential employees and their immediate families who are primarily employed in connection with the operation of farmlands. "Essential employees" are those without whose help a necessary aspect of farm production could not take place. Employees can qualify as long as their duties are primarily connected with farming operations rather than with processing, retail sale of commodities or nonfarm operations. Housing for the immediate family of the farm owner is expressly excluded. Separate housing for children of the applicant may qualify if they are regular, essential employees of the farm operation without an ownership interest.

Are there any requirements with respect to the lands on which the structure is located in order to qualify the structure for exemption?

Yes, there are two major requirements:

1. The lands must be used for profitable agricultural or horticultural production. "Profitable" means the intent to make a profit although every year may not necessarily be profitable.
2. The lands must not be less than five acres in area. Lands that are used for cultivating, raising or growing crops, fruits, vegetables, flowers, ornamental trees and plants or lands used for the feeding, breeding and management of livestock or poultry satisfy this requirement.

How is the amount of the exemption determined?

Eligible structures and buildings are exempt from taxation to the extent that the construction or reconstruction increases the assessed value of the parcel. The increase in assessed value because of the new construction or reconstruction is the amount of the exemption. This value is not determined by actual construction costs. The amount is set by the increase in value of the parcel because of the new construction.

What types of taxes are covered by the exemption?

The exemption applies only to county, town, village or school district property taxes. Special ad valorem levies and special assessments are not included. Examples of these are assessments for street, water or sewer improvements or levies on behalf of fire, water or sewer districts.

What type of use is eligible for the exemption?

The exemption is intended to comply with its basic purpose and principle:

- Eligible structures and buildings are exempt from taxation to the extent that the construction or reconstruction increases the assessed value of the parcel.
- The increase in assessed value because of the new construction or reconstruction is the amount of the exemption.
Historic Barns

The exemption authorized by the local law is for a ten year period. In the first year, the eligible barn is eligible for an exemption from taxation equal to 100% of the barn's increase in assessed value that was attributable to the reconstruction or rehabilitation. In the ensuing nine years, the extent of the exemption is decreased annually by 10%. A renewal application need not be filed annually with the assessor, but the owner of the labor camp or commissary must be sure that the barn continues to comply with the Property Use Requirements in order to keep the exemption.

Nature of the Exemption

Temporary Greenhouses

The Section 483-c exemption does not apply to barns which are receiving an exemption pursuant to Section 483-b or to barns which received a Section 483 exemption within ten years of the date on which the current application was filed. An exemption may not be granted to a historic barn which is used for residential purposes. The exemption base may not include reconstruction and rehabilitation expenses that materially alter the historic appearance of the barn. The exemption applies to a reconstruction or rehabilitation project in which the eligible barn is an integrated part of the development project.

Agricultural Structures

The exemption applies to a reconstruction or rehabilitation project in which the eligible barn is an integrated part of the development project.

Exemptions

• New or reconstructed structures
• Newly constructed or reconstructed structures that are certified by a code enforcement officer that the code does not apply to the structure or building.

New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets

Agricultural districts program and the land classification system, contact:

For additional information on other aspects of the agricultural districts program and the land classification system, contact:

212-783-5000

New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets

Your local assessor

Questions?

For additional information contact any of the following:

County Director of Real Property Tax Services

For information on farm equipment storage shelters, which are often used by farmers to store their equipment, you may wish to contact your local County Controller.
Did We Have An Infection Period?

There was a question at yesterday’s Coffee pot meeting about infection periods. We had been discussing Phomopsis and powdery mildew and the grower wanted to know where we stood in terms of risk from these diseases. A great way to quickly determine the frequency, severity and potential of infection periods for Phomopsis, powdery mildew, downy mildew and black rot is to check the NEWA website, [http://newa.cornell.edu/](http://newa.cornell.edu/).

Choose the station nearest you either through the Station Pages drop down menu in the blue ribbon at the top of the screen, or click the icon for the station right from the map on the home page. Once on the station page, click the link for Grape Diseases in the Pest Forecast box. This will take you to the Grape Disease Infection Events page for the station you selected. In Figure 2 you can see the results for the Portland station. This provides infection information for the last three days as well as forecasting out for the next two.

If you want to know how many infection periods we have had since bud break, or how long the infection periods lasted, scroll to the bottom of the page and click on the grape infection events log button which will take you to a table (Figure 3) providing hours of leaf wetness, average temperature during the hours of leaf wetness, total rainfall and whether an infection event occurred for Phomopsis or black rot. As shown in the table, we have had a Phomopsis infection period lasting 23 hours on May 19/20.

If clicking through a website is not what you want to do every day, you should look into signing up for eNEWA-grapes. A daily email that is not meant to replace the website, but to act as a heads up that you should go to the website for more information. ENEWA-grapes provides weather and pest model information on a daily basis for the station(s) you choose and is delivered to your inbox at a time of your choosing. The signup sheet for eNEWA–grapes is located at the end of the Crop Update.
Figure 2. Infection events page

Figure 3. Infection events log
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) [http://newa.cornell.edu]? 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; 1) high, low and average temperature, rainfall, wind speed and relative humidity 2) the 5-day forecast for these weather parameters, 3) GDD totals (Base 50F), 4) 5-day GDD (Base 50F) forecast and 5) 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 Crop Update and return to: thw4@cornell.edu or send to me at Tim Weigle LERGP 6592 West Main Road Portland, NY 14769.
2018 eNEWA Grape Subscription Sign-Up

Subscriber information

Name______________________________________________________________________

Email address _________________________________________________________________

City______________________________________________________________________

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

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Select eNEWA Delivery Times (write in times below) Delivery requests should be on the hour.
In the Vineyard (5-24-18)

Phenology – Yesterday, I took a handful of shoot measurements (only about 10 shoots/site) at 3 vineyard blocks in the North East, PA area to provide a rough idea of shoot lengths at this time. Average shoot lengths will vary in your blocks depending on vineyard locations.

1) Concord vineyard just north of Rt. 5 – average length 5” with longest shoot measurement of 6.5”.

2) Concord vineyard between Middle Road & Rt. 20 – average length 6.5” with longest shoot measurement of 9.25”.

3) Niagara vineyard between Middle Road & Rt. 20 – average length 7.5” with longest shoot measurement of 9.5”.

Phomopsis – Another reminder that inoculum levels are moderate-high throughout vineyards in the Lake Erie Region. Phomopsis leaf lesions are visible at this time on wild grapevines in the region (Figure 1). If you have not already applied a spray for Phomopsis then a fungicide application (i.e., Mancozeb or Captan) is highly recommended before the next rainfall. Mancozeb and Captan both provide good protection against phomopsis and downy mildew while Captan is weaker than Mancozeb against black rot. (Check the NEWA station http://newa.cornell.edu closest to your vineyard blocks for 5-day weather forecasts and for disease models).

Grape Plume Moth – larvae were found on wild grapes and on Concord shoots next to a woodline. Monitor areas next to woods and look for young leaves which are webbed together near shoot tips (Figure 2). Larvae can be found inside webbed together leaves (Figure 3). Population levels of grape plume moth are rarely high enough to warrant an insecticide application (See Greg Loeb’s “Grape Insect and Mite Pests – 2018 Field Season” page 10 in LERGP Vineyard Notes – May 2018 https://nygpadmin.cce.cornell.edu/pdf/newsletter_notes/pdf100_pdf.pdf).
Figure 3. Grape plume moth larva. Photo - Andy Muza, Penn State.jpg
Weather: We have accumulated 3.9” of rainfall so far in May at our site by the lake, above our 20 year average. We have accumulated about 237 growing degree days in May (ahead of average), and 257 as of April 1, putting us pretty much right on track for heat accumulation. There is currently no rain in the Skybit forecast for North East PA over the next 3 days, but the Accuweather forecast entertains the possibility of rain on Saturday. Temperatures will be above average as far as the ‘eye’ can see, speeding along development. For next week, there is a chance for rain on Monday.

Phenology: Concord shoots are averaging about 4.5” in length and showing 3 leaves unfolded, here by the lake.

Diseases: According to NEWA, we have had several Phomopsis and black rot infection periods so far, extending back to May 11, when buds were just starting to open. Some morning scouting did not reveal any black rot symptoms, but we are seeing what could be the early signs of Phomopsis on the first internode region of unprotected shoots. Those first few internode regions of shoots (and their leaves), will be susceptible to Phomopsis lesion development for as long as they are continuing to expand. The severity of lesion development will depend on the severity of the weather of course (how long shoots were wet and how warm it was), but also the stage of elongation those internode regions were in when they got infected. Internodes that got infected early in their expansion are likely to have more severe lesion development than internodes that were nearing the end of their expansion. The same goes for leaves.

Our next fungicide application will be targeting the 8-12” shoot stage and should be timed about 14 days from that early Phomopsis spray you just applied (late last week?). The next spray should include something for Phomopsis, black rot, and downy mildew, though inoculum levels for downy (as well as black rot) would be pretty low and forgiving in most Lake Erie region vineyards (unless you had a lot of these diseases last year). The trigger for downy mildew is the 5-6 leaf stage. We aren’t there yet here by the lake, but vineyards farther inland will be farther along.

We have had at least a couple of powdery mildew primary infection periods (0.1” rain, temps above 50F) during the past 12 days, but scouting has not yet revealed any lesions yet. The amount of disease in a vineyard last year should also be an important consideration when deciding how early to begin sprays for this disease: vineyards that harbored heavy amounts of powdery mildew last year should be including a material for control of this disease in their next spray. This is especially the case with susceptible wine grapes, particularly Vitis vinifera.
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<td>Ann &amp; Martin Schulze Winery</td>
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<td>1755 Cemetery Rd. North East PA 16428</td>
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<td>6592 W. Main Rd. Portland NY 14769</td>
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<td>July 18, 2018</td>
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<td>Tom Tower Farm</td>
<td>759 Lockport St. Youngstown NY 14174</td>
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<td>July 25, 2018</td>
<td>10:00am</td>
<td>Ziesenheim</td>
<td>8760 W. Lake Rd. Lake City PA 16423</td>
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</table>
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

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

Over 40 grape varieties are insurable in these counties:

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

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

NYS Grape Crop Insurance Performance

Find crop insurance information at ag-analytics.org/cropinsurance/

To sign up, contact a crop insurance agent. Find an agent using the Agent Locator tool at rma.usda.gov/tools/agent.html

Learn more & sign up:

Cornell University delivers crop insurance education in New York State in partnership with the USDA Risk Management Agency.

Diversity and Inclusion are a part of Cornell University's heritage. We are an employer and educator recognized for valuing AA/EEO, Protected Veterans, and Individuals with Disabilities.
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

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:

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/
Lake Erie Regional Grape Program Team Members:

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Tim Weigle,(thw4@cornell.edu) Grape IPM Extension Associate, NYSIPM, 716.792.2800 ext. 203
Kevin Martin, (kmm52@psu.edu) Business Management Educator, 716. 792.2800 ext. 202
Jackie Dresser(jd929@cornell.edu) Viticulture Extension Support Specialist 716.792.2800 ext 204

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.

Cornell University Cooperative Extension provides equal program and employment opportunities. Contact the Lake Erie Regional Grape Program if you have any special needs such as visual, hearing or mobility impairments. CCE does not endorse or recommend any specific product or service.

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