

Lake Erie Regional Grape Program

PENNSTATE



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



Mosier-Maille Ag Consulting Soil and Crops

Jared Mosier
Consultant
(814) 923-1372



7472 Buffalo Rd.
Harborcreek, PA 16421

Dave Maille
Consultant
(814) 572-5781

mmagconsulting@gmail.com

Gowan[®] USA

TORINO[®] FUNGICIDE

The Only FRAC Group U6 Fungicide

Labeled for Grapes & Cucurbits
Highly Effective on Powdery Mildew
No Cross-Resistance
Protectant / Preventative Action

METTLE[®] 125 ME FUNGICIDE

FRAC Group 3

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

Badge[®] SC

Fungicide/Bactericide

Badge[®] X₂

Fungicide/Bactericide



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

Previsto[®]

Fungicide-Bactericide



Copper Ions Embedded in a
Natural Polymer Matrix
Excellent Resistance to Wash-Off
Further Improved Crop Safety Characteristics

Dave Pieczarka
315.447.0560



Torino[®] is a registered trademark of Nippon Soda Company, LTD. Mettle[®], Badge[®] SC, Badge[®] X2 are registered trademarks of Gowan USA. Previsto[®] is a registered trademark used under license by Gowan Company, LLC.

Always read and follow label directions

Viticulture

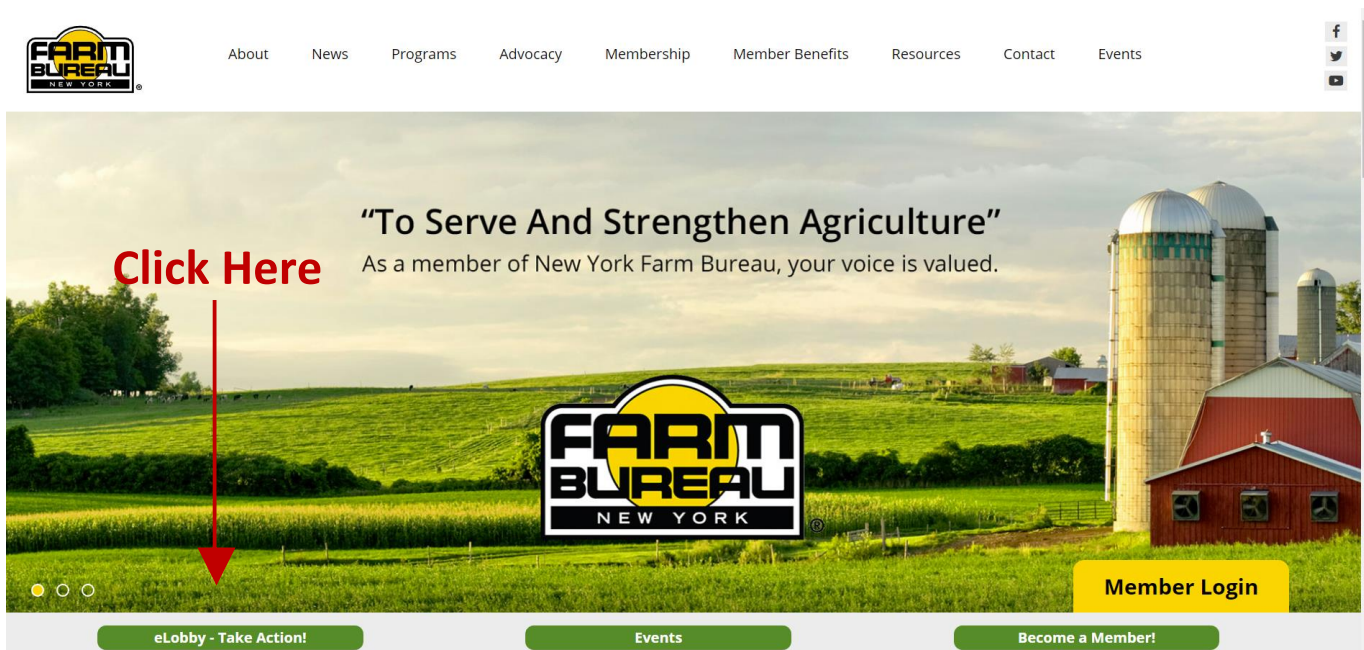
Jacqueline Dresser, Research Technician, CLEREL

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 qualifies for the exemption when it is used directly and exclusively either: (1) in the raising and production for sale of agricultural or horticultural commodities, or necessary for their storage for sale at a future time; or (2) to provide housing for regular and essential employees and their immediate families who are primarily employed in connection with the operation of lands actively devoted to agricultural and horticultural use.

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 agricultural 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 for sale of milk. However, 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.

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 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.

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. Who would be considered regular and essential employees in order for farm worker housing to be exempt?

Regular employees are those who are usually and customarily hired for raising and producing a farm product. 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 be not 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, 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 happens if property upon which an exempt structure or building is located is sold during the ten-year exemption period?

The exemption will continue until the expiration of ten years from the year in which the exemption was originally granted, provided all of the statutory requirements continue to be met by the new owner.

Does the exemption terminate if a structure or building ceases to be used or is converted to a nonagricultural or nonhorticultural use during the ten-year exemption period?

Yes. The law provides that the exemption continues only while the structures and buildings are used and occupied for agricultural or horticultural uses. If a conversion occurs, the property becomes subject to roll-back taxes.

Farm Building Exemptions

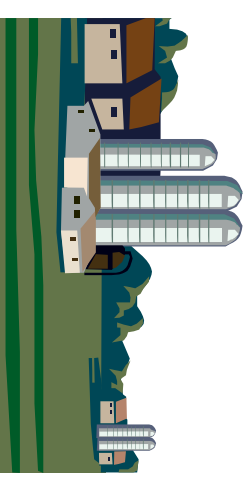
Questions & Answers

Newly constructed or reconstructed structures

Certain Limited Use Agricultural Structures

Historic Barns

Temporary Greenhouses



A publication of the
State Office of Real Property Tax Services

Publication 1094

April 2012

The assessor should annually ask the property owner to

provide a current State Sanitary Code permit, a current State Labor Department certificate or permit, and current documentation concerning compliance with the fire prevention and building code.

What are roll-back taxes?
The amount of taxes saved as a result of the exemption become roll-back taxes payable to the taxing jurisdiction that previously granted the exemption in the event that a structure is converted to a non-farm use. The roll-back taxes are collected at the same time as other taxes in the year the exemption is terminated.

Certain Limited Use Agricultural Structures: [RPTL Section 483-a](#)

A one-time application form ([RP-483-a](#)) provides a permanent exemption from taxes, special ad valorem levies, and special assessments for certain limited use agricultural structures. The law specifically lists silos, bulk milk tanks, manure storage and handling facilities, farm feed grain storage bins and commodity sheds as qualifying for this exemption. Farm feed grain storage bins and commodity sheds are defined as limited use structures specifically designed for the storage of farm feed grains and other feed components which may have a flat or conical bottom and are designed specifically for on farm storage. With respect to farm feed grain storage bins and commodity sheds, only those facilities designed for the storage of farm feed grains and other feed components qualify. Storage facilities for other types of commodities do not qualify. To apply, a one time application form (RP-483-a) must be completed and submitted to the assessor by taxable status date.

Historic Barns: [RPTL Section 483-b](#)

This exemption is only available after local approval of the exemption. A historic barn is defined as a structure at least partially constructed before 1936 that was originally designed and used for storing farm equipment or agricultural products or for housing livestock. The owner of the barn, using the form prescribed by the State Board ([RP-483-b](#)), must file an application with the assessor on or before the appropriate taxable status date.

The exemption applies to a reconstruction or rehabilitation that was started after the effective date of the local law or resolution, unless the local law or resolution provides that the exemption applies to such work commenced prior to the effective date.

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%.

The Section 483-b exemption does not apply to barns

which are receiving an exemption pursuant to Section 483 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.

Also see: [A Credit for Rehabilitation of Historic Barns](#)

Temporary Greenhouses: [RPTL Section 483-c](#)

A one-time application form ([RP-483-c](#)) provides a permanent exemption from taxes, special ad valorem levies, and special assessments for temporary greenhouses. Once an exemption is granted, no renewal is necessary. The law defines a temporary greenhouse as specialized agricultural equipment having a framework covered with demountable polyethylene or polypropylene materials or materials of a polyethylene or polypropylene nature which is specifically designed, constructed and used for agricultural production. A temporary greenhouse may include, but is not limited to, the use of heating devices, water and electrical utilities, and embedded supporting poles.

Farm or Food Processing: Labor Camps or Commissaries
New York's Real Property Tax Law (RPTL), Section 483-d, allows a full property tax exemption for qualified farm or food processing labor camps or commissaries. The owner of a qualified labor camp or commissary must file an application ([RP-483-d](#)) with the assessor. The application must be accompanied by all of the following:

- A State Sanitary Code permit to operate a migrant farm worker housing facility.
- A State Labor Department farm labor contractor certificate of registration, permit to operate a farm labor camp commissary, and/or migrant labor registration certificate.
- Proof of compliance with the fire prevention and building code, which may include a copy of the certificate of occupancy, a statement from the code enforcement officer that the structure or building has not been determined to be in violation of the code, and/or a statement from the code enforcement officer that the code does not apply to the structure or building.

A renewal application need not be filed annually with the assessor, but the owner of the labor camp or commissary must be able to annually prove that the camp or commissary continues to comply with all applicable Property Use Requirements in order to keep the exemption.

Questions?

For additional information contact any of the following:

- ☐ Your local assessor
- ☐ The County Director of Real Property Tax Services

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

Administrator, Agricultural Districts Program
New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets
103 Arlune Drive
Albany, NY 12235

STATE OF NEW YORK



NYS Department of Taxation and Finance
Office of Real Property Tax Services
WA Hartman State Campus
Albany, NY 12227

www.tax.ny.gov

NEWA Grape Forecast Models

Select a disease or insect:
Grape Diseases ▼

State:
New York ▼

Weather station:
Portland

Ending Date:
5/24/2018

Map

Results

More info

Grape Disease Infection Events for Portland

	Past	Past	Current	Grape Disease 5-Day Forecast					Forecast Details
	May 22	May 23	May 24	May 25	May 26	May 27	May 28	May 29	
Phomopsis	No	No	No	No	Yes	-	-	-	
Powdery Mildew	Yes	No	No	No	No	-	-	-	
Black Rot	No	No	No	No	Yes	-	-	-	

Phomopsis - calculates when weather conditions may allow spores to infect susceptible tissue.
Powdery Mildew - calculates primary infection when weather conditions may allow overwintered, primary spores (ascospores) to infect susceptible tissue; runs from bud break until pre-bloom. Once primary infections have occurred, secondary infections (disease spread) are possible every day. The threat is greatest when temperatures are between 65 to 90 degrees F and is particularly high when conditions are cloudy.
Black Rot - calculates when weather conditions may allow spores to infect susceptible tissue.

Phenological stage: 10 inch shoot ▼

Figure 2. Infection events page

Grape Infection Events Log							
When calculating combined wetting periods we use the following rules: 1) an infection event must start with precipitation, 2) successive wetting periods are combined into a single infection event until a dry period of over 24 hours or a wetting period with no precipitation is encountered.							
Starting Date/Time	Ending Date/Time	Hours LW	Avg Temp	Total Rain	Phomopsis	Black Rot	Combined Event
Download Time: 5/24/2018 11:00							
May 19 3:01	May 20 9:00	23	62.3	0.96	Infection	Infection	Yes
May 15 3:01	May 15 16:00	10	59.2	0.59	Infection	Infection	Yes
May 11 16:01	May 13 10:00	27	46.8	0.84	Infection	No infect; temp<50	Yes
May 3 1:01	May 4 19:00	14	62.3	0.62	Infection	Infection	Yes
Apr 24 10:01	Apr 26 5:00	33	49.9	0.38	Infection	No infect; temp<50	Yes

Disclaimer: These are theoretical predictions and forecasts. The theoretical models predicting pest development or disease risk use the weather data collected (or forecasted) from the weather station location. These results should not be substituted for actual observations of plant growth stage, pest presence, and disease occurrence determined through scouting or insect pheromone traps.

[Back to Portland Weather Station 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.

TURN HEADS AND TIGHT CORNERS.
DESIGNED TO TURN A PROFIT TOO.



A NEW WORLD DEMANDS NEW HOLLAND.

Sleek and low profile T4F narrow tractors maneuver easily in the narrow rows of orchards and nut groves. And, since New Holland's SuperSteer™ FWD axle is standard equipment, you get the shortest FWD row-to-row turning available, plus the advantage of Automatic Traction Control. You also get more power, fuel efficiency, comfort and safety.

- Choice of an open platform or Blue Cab™ options with available Level 4 protection* from dust, aerosols and vapors
- Stable and sure footed for any job on any terrain.
- The high torque 207 cubic inch engine provides great fuel economy with a constant max power from 1,900 to 2,300 rpm

Learn more about these 73 to 93 PTO HP tractors at www.newholland.com/na

NEW HOLLAND
AGRICULTURE
EQUIPPED FOR A NEW WORLD™

Larry Romance & Son, Inc.
2769 Rt 20, Sheridan, New York 14135
www.larryromanceandson.com
716-679-3366

*In accordance with European EN 15956-2:2009 filter and EN 15956-1:2009 prescription © 2016 CNH Industrial America LLC. All rights reserved. New Holland is a trademark registered in the United States and many other countries, owned by or licensed to CNH Industrial N.V., its subsidiaries or affiliates. Equipped For A New World is a trademark in the United States and many other countries, owned by or licensed to CNH Industrial N.V., its subsidiaries or affiliates.

Clover Hill Sales LLC

10401 Sidehill Road, North East, PA 16428
814-725-3102
cloverhill@roadrunner.com

www.cloverhillsales.com

dw DURAND WAYLAND
HIGH PERFORMANCE PACKING SYSTEMS

WOODS
Woods Equipment Company

E EDWARDS
EQUIPMENT COMPANY

CENTRAL BOILER

TISCO

STOLTZFUS SPREADERS

**Harvester Parts and Belting
Southern Yellow Pine Posts
And So Much More!**

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)

<u>Lake Erie</u>	<u>Lake Erie</u>
Appleton, North	Ransomville
Burt	Ripley
Corwin	Sheridan
Dunkirk	Silver Creek
East Fredonia	Somerset
East Westfield	Versailles
Erie	Westfield
Fredonia	
Hanover	Other: Please fill in
Harborcreek	
Lake City	
North East Escarpment	
North East Lab	
Portland	
Portland Escarpment	

Select eNEWA Delivery Times (write in times below) Delivery requests should be on the hour.

PA Update

Andy Muza, Extension Educator, Penn State

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).



Figure 1. Phomopsis leaf lesions on wild grape leaf. Photo - Andy Muza, Penn State.jpg



Figure 2. Young Concord leaves webbed together by grape plume moth larva. Photo - Andy Muza, Penn State.jpg

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

LaPorte

Farm Equipment

"Large and small, we sell them all"

Sales - Parts - Service
Westfield NY (716) 326-4671

CASE IH
 AGRICULTURE

www.laportefarmequipment.com

Custom Built 2 Tank Weed Sprayer



We sell and service CaseIH tractors, Oxbo Harvesters, and Turbomist sprayers. We also custom manufacture single and dual tank sprayers, pre-pruners, brush sweepers, wire winders.



North East PA Update

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

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*.



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, 2018

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.

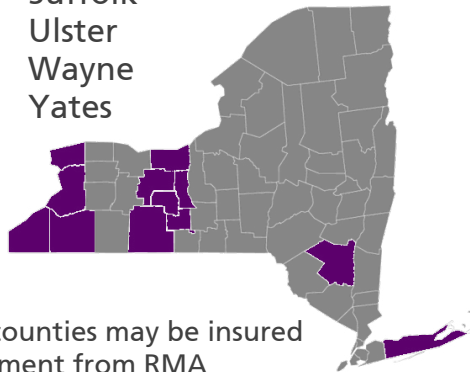
Important Insurance Deadlines

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



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

NYS Grape Crop Insurance Performance



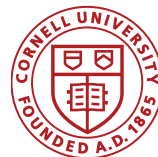
Learn more & sign up:

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

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

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

<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:

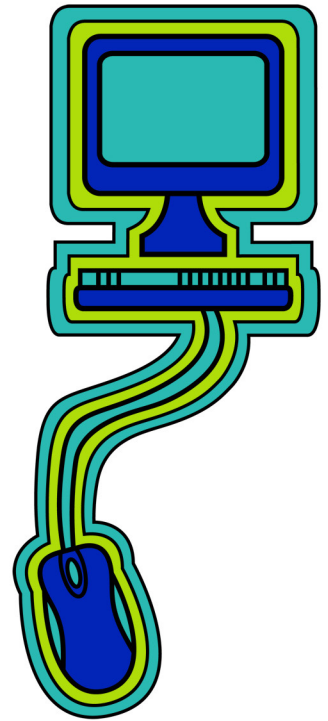
<http://grapesandwine.cals.cornell.edu/cals/grapesandwine/appellation-cornell/>

Veraison to Harvest newsletters:

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

NEWA:

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





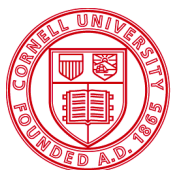
Lake Erie Regional Grape Program Team Members:

Andy Muza, (ajm4@psu.edu) Extension Educator, Erie County, PA Extension, 814.825.0900
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



Cornell University
Cooperative Extension



College of
Agricultural
Sciences