

Finger Lakes Vineyard Update

In the Vineyard

Hans Walter-Peterson

Bloom is starting to work its way into the area's vineyards this week. The heat wave we experienced last week more than made up for our cool start to the season, putting us closer to being on track for bloom this year. Early varieties like Marquette and Baco are well into bloom at this point, and I was able to find a couple of isolated Concord clusters starting to bloom this morning as well. With warmer weather returning tomorrow, I expect we'll see the pace of bloom pick up over the next several days.

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Bloom well underway in Baco noir vines (left) and just getting started in Concord (right) on the Keuka Bluff.

Nutrient testing

With the onset of bloom, growers should be thinking about collecting petiole samples for nutrient analysis. Bloom is one of the two times during the season where tissue tests can be taken to assess the nutrient status of the vines. Petiole tests at bloom are generally better for assessing nitrogen status (although I generally don't recommend using tissue tests for N status) and micronutrient levels because there is still time to make adjustments to them using foliar sprays this season.

As I mentioned last week, there are some blocks this year with significantly higher amounts of bud death than we would have expected after a relatively mild winter. In these cases, where some vineyard blocks may have reduced

In the Vineyard (continued from page 1)

crop levels because of injury, the amount of vine injury and crop in a block should provide as much guidance about nutrient needs this year as tissue and soil tests. If a block has significantly less crop this year because of winter injury, it may not make sense to do a petiole test there this year because the standards are based on vines that are carrying a normal crop load (this doesn't apply if the intent is to diagnose a specific problem in one set of vines as compared to "healthy" vines). While the fruit has not been a major sink for nutrients to this point in the season, fertilizer recommendations will be based on the assumption that there is a full crop on the vines. Without a full crop, there is less need for those nutrients and therefore less need to apply them. Therefore, I would suggest only taking petiole tests in blocks and varieties where there is close to a normal looking crop this year.



Petiole testing materials are available at your local Cooperative Extension office, or directly from any commercial lab that does tissue analysis.

For more information, you can watch our [video about collecting petiole samples](#) on our YouTube channel. You can also see a video about [how a commercial lab analyzes petiole samples](#).

Ellen Coyne– FLGP Summer Intern

We would like to welcome Ellen Coyne to the Finger Lakes Grape Program as our summer intern. Ellen is a native of Rochester, New York, a 20- year Navy veteran and a student at Finger Lakes Community College where she is just finishing her first year in the Viticulture and Wine Science program. She will be working with us on several projects this summer, including collecting data for the Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey (CAPS) project, collecting berry weight data to help improve crop estimation, and updating our GIS maps of Finger Lakes vineyards. She will also be helping out with ongoing maintenance at the Teaching & Demonstration Vineyard.

Welcome Ellen!



IPM

Hans Walter-Peterson

With the arrival of bloom over the next several days, we are now at the time of the season when good disease management practices are critical. In the immediate pre-bloom spray, be sure to use materials that are able to cover all four major diseases – powdery and downy mildew, phomopsis and black rot. Check FRAC codes on all materials being used for each disease to ensure that proper rotation practices are being used to avoid the development of resistance to the fungicides that we currently have.

If you have access to the 2018 Grape IPM Guidelines, it's probably a good idea to review the pest management schedule for the immediate pre-bloom period. If you have access to the online version of the Guidelines, the schedule can be found at <https://cropandpestguides.cce.cornell.edu/Guidelines/2018/Grapes/index28.aspx>. In the printed version, the schedule can be found in Chapter 5, beginning on page 59.

Grape Berry Moth (GBM) Model

Weather Data Pest Forecasts Station Pages Crop Management Crop Pages Weather Stations Help

Grape Forecast Models

NEWA Grape Forecast Models

Select a disease or insect:
Grape Berry Moth

State:
New York

Weather station:
Dresden (FLX TDV)

Date of Interest:
6/6/2018

Calculate

Map Results More info

Grape Berry Moth Results for Dresden (FLX TDV)

Wild Grape Bloom: 5/29/2018

Wild Grape Bloom date above is estimated based on degree day accumulations or user input. Enter the actual date for blocks of interest and the model will calculate the results more accurately.

Accumulated degree days (base 47.14°F) wild grape bloom through 6/6/2018: 160 (0 days missing)

Daily Degree Days for Dresden (FLX TDV)

Base Temp	Past	Past	Current	5-Day Forecast	Forecast Details			
	Jun 4	Jun 5	Jun 6	Jun 7	Jun 8	Jun 9	Jun 10	Jun 11
47.14°F - GBM	14	9	9	16	20	17	17	16
Accumulation	147	156	165	181	200	218	235	251

NA - not available Download Time: 6/6/2018

Pest Status

First generation of grape berry moth larvae are hatching and beginning feeding. Grape berry moth will not be at significant population levels in all but the highest risk vineyards.

Pest Management

Research has shown that this insecticide timing for the first generation provides little, if any, additional control of grape berry moth in vineyards classified as being at low, intermediate or high risk for grape berry moth damage. However, an insecticide timed with the immediate postbloom fungicide application can be used in vineyards experiencing significant crop loss from

Now that bloom has happened in wild grapes, the GBM model has kicked into gear. The model uses the date of wild grape bloom as the date when the model starts to calculate the accumulated degree days before the next generation of larva hatch.

The first degree-day threshold for the model is 810, so we're still a ways off from the point when any spraying should be done to control GBM. But before we get to that point, be sure to take a look at the GBM model, which is housed on the NEWA website at <http://newa.cornell.edu/index.php?page=grape-diseases>, and become familiar with what it says and how to use it. If you ever have any questions about the model, don't hesitate to get in touch with us.

Spotted Lanternfly

As part of our invasive pest monitoring project this year, we will be visually scouting for spotted lanternfly (SLF), which is a new invasive insect that has proliferated in southeast Pennsylvania over the past couple of years. Tim Weigle discussed this new pest at our Spring IPM meeting last month. This insect has a fairly wide host range, including grapes, apples and many other kinds of crop plants. It appears to have a particular affinity for tree-of-heaven, another invasive species that can be found fairly easily in New York.

Tree-of-heaven, or sometimes called *ailanthus* (part of its scientific name), can be mistaken for sumac or black walnut as they all have compound leaves (multiple leaflets making up a single leaf). The leaflets on tree-of-heaven have smooth edges, where sumac usually has toothed edges to theirs, and there is a strong odor like rancid peanut butter that the tree-of-heaven emits when the leaves are crushed or the leaf stem is broken.

IPM (continued from page 3)

Hans Walter-Peterson



Left: A single compound leaf of tree-of-heaven can measure anywhere from 1-4 feet long. Photo: Matt Yancy, Penn State U.

Right: Close-up of the leaf margin of tree-of-heaven. Photo: Eric Burkhardt, PSU

We would like to identify vineyards that have this tree along tree lines or just on their property in general, so that we can consider using them as part of our scouting efforts this year. Please let us know if you know or suspect that you have this plant on your property.

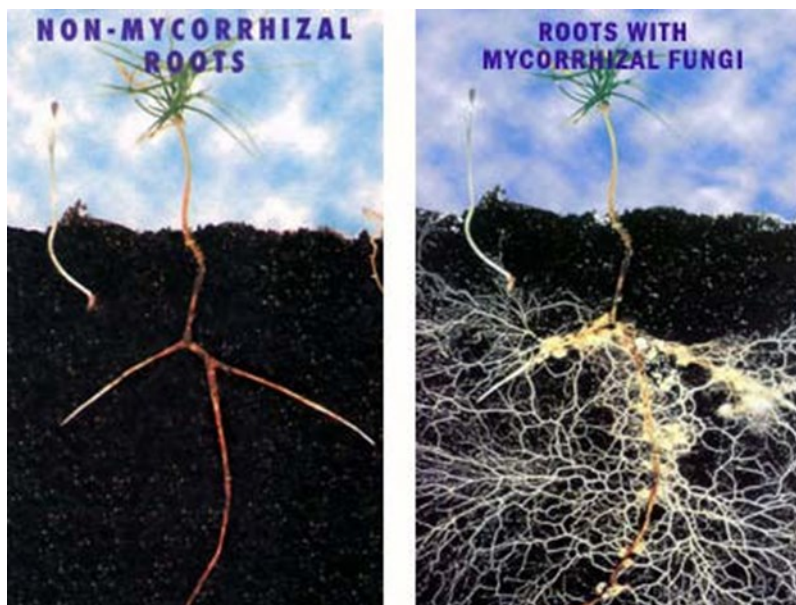
Further resources about tree-of-heaven and how to identify it:

Tree-of-Heaven (Penn State University) - <https://extension.psu.edu/tree-of-heaven>

Video Podcast: Scouting for Spotted Lanternfly (Lake Erie Regional Grape Program): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XO72DbnvKpw>

Penn State also has a webpage that discusses the impact of SLF on grapes and tree fruit, which can be found at <https://extension.psu.edu/spotted-lanternfly-on-grapes-and-tree-fruit>.

Seeking Grower Collaborators for Mycorrhizae Study



Representation of the effect of mycorrhizae on grape roots, image from WineLand Magazine, full article available at <http://www.wineland.co.za/why-is-mycorrhiza-important-for-grapevines/>

Grapevines benefit from a symbiotic relationship with arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi (AMF). Together the vine and the AMF form mycorrhizae, which play an important role in vine health, grapevine nutrition, and water relations. A range of products - generally referred to as soil microbial stimulators - are sold with the goal of encouraging the formation of mycorrhizae.

The Vanden Heuvel research program is working with growers to trial some of the more promising products on the market. Some of you are already experimenting with a range of products in the vineyard, however after studying previous experiments we've discovered that the only products that have been proven to work in other crops to encourage mycorrhizae formation have been inoculants that contain *Glomus* species.

We are seeking more growers to purchase and trial at least one product containing *Glomus*. If you are interested in trialing a product on a small area of your vineyard please email Justine@cornell.edu. We will help you evaluate potential impacts on your vineyard.

This project is funded by the New York Farm Viability Institute.

USDA Census of Agriculture Deadline Approaching

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) is wrapping up data collection for the 2017 Census of Agriculture. To stay on track for data release in February 2019, the deadline for submitting the paper questionnaire is June 15, 2018. Farmers and ranchers who have not responded by June 15, 2018 still have until the end of July to complete the Census online through the secure website found on the cover of their Census form. Phone follow-up and personal interviews will also continue through July.

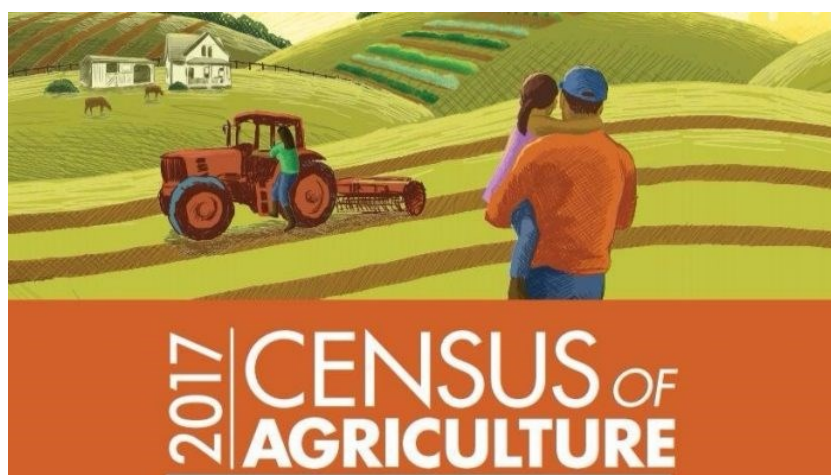
"The Census of Agriculture provides the only source of comprehensive agricultural data for every state and county in the nation," said USDA Secretary Sonny Perdue. "These data are used to make important local, state, and national decisions that will have a very real impact on farmers, ranchers, ag operations, and rural communities. I encourage producers to respond online or to send in their paper form today."

The questionnaire needs to be completed by everyone who received a form – including landowners who lease land to producers, those involved in conservation programs, even those who may have received the Census and do not farm. Every response matters.

"Our mission at NASS is to provide data in service to U.S. agriculture," said NASS Administrator Hubert Hamer. "We extended the original Census deadline because many producers weren't counted – and if they aren't represented in these critical data, they risk being underserved in farm programs, disaster assistance, agricultural research, education, local policies, and business; it is imperative that we hear from everyone."

Federal law, Title 7 USC 2204(g) Public Law 105-113, requires NASS to keep all information confidential, to use the data only for statistical purposes, and to only publish in aggregate form to prevent disclosing the identity of any individual producer or farm operation.

For more information about the 2017 Census of Agriculture or to respond online, visit www.agcensus.usda.gov. Improved in 2017, the online form is faster and more convenient than ever. For questions about or assistance with filling out the Census, call toll-free (888) 424-7828.



Upcoming Events

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



Tailgate Meeting #3

Tuesday, June 12, 2018

4:30 – 6:00 PM

Humphreys Vineyard

5266 Lakemont-Himrod Rd., Dundee NY 14837

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.

'Efficient Vineyard' Webinar #1 – Precision Viticulture at a Glance

June 12, 2018 1:00 PM EST

Speakers: Jackie Dresser, Research Technician & Kevin Martin, Business Management Educator – Lake Erie Regional Grape Program

This webinar will provide background and scope for the rest of the webinar series as well as straight-talk on how applying Precision Viticulture (PV) can take the guess work out of vineyard management and how a short-term investment in PV can increase profitability, efficiency and sustainability.

This is the first in a series of webinars produced as part of the 'Efficient Vineyard' SCRI project. The webinar series will break down the project and show the various tools and techniques used to accomplish the goal of creating Efficient Vineyards. To register for this webinar, click this link: https://cornell.zoom.us/join/98dBbBK5QPqWzA-DA_IIXg

Tailgate Meeting #4

Tuesday, June 26, 2018

4:30 – 6:00 PM

Ravines Wine Cellars

400 Barracks Road, Geneva NY 14456

Finger Lakes Vineyard Update

Finger Lakes Grape Program

June 6, 2018

2018 GDD & Precipitation

FLX Teaching & Demonstration Vineyard – Dresden, NY					
Date	Hi Temp (F)	Lo Temp (F)	Rain (inches)	Daily GDDs	Total GDDs
5/30/2018	87.7	59.6	0.00	23.7	425.3
5/31/2018	81.5	70.4	0.00	26.0	451.3
6/1/2018	84.3	65.6	2.16	25.0	476.2
6/2/2018	68.0	55.8	0.00	11.9	488.1
6/3/2018	70.7	55.0	0.46	12.9	501.0
6/4/2018	68.2	54.0	0.06	11.1	512.1
6/5/2018	62.1	52.9	0.07	7.5	519.6
Weekly Total			2.75"	117.9	
Season Total			6.34"	519.6	

GDDs as of May 15, 2017: 465.7

Rainfall as of May 15, 2017: 9.32"



Seasonal Comparisons (at Geneva) as of May 29

Growing Degree Day

	2018 GDD ¹	Long-term Avg GDD ²	Cumulative days ahead (+)/behind (-)
April	8.2	65.4	
May	416.3	251.9	
June	65.4	61.3	
July			
August			
September			
October			
TOTAL	489.9	378.6	+8

¹ Accumulated GDDs for each month.

² The long-term average (1973-2017) GDD accumulation as of that date in the 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 GDD & Precipitation (continued from page 10)

Precipitation

	2018 Rain ⁴	Long-term Avg Rain ⁵	Monthly deviation from avg ⁶
April	1.92"	2.87	-0.93"
May	3.15"	3.13	+0.02"
June	0.78	3.62	
July		3.45	
August		3.14	
September		3.57	
October		3.37	
TOTAL	5.85"	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 <http://flgp.cce.cornell.edu>.

Got some grapes to sell? Looking to buy some equipment or bulk wine? List your ad on the [NY Grape & Wine Classifieds website](#) today!

Finger Lakes Grape Program Advisory Committee

Eric Amberg- Grafted Grapevine Nursery

Bill Dalrymple- Dalrymple Farm

Matt Doyle- Doyle Vineyard Management

Eileen Farnan- Barrington Cellars

Chris Gerling- Cornell University Extension

Mel Goldman- Keuka Lake Vineyards

Luke Haggerty- Constellation Brands

Tina Hazlitt- Sawmill Creek Vineyards

Cameron Hosmer- Hosmer Winery

Harry Humphreys- Overlook Farms

Richard Jerome- Jerome's U-Pick

Gregg McConnell- Farm Credit East

Herm Young- Young Sommer Winery

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Dave Smith- Smith Brothers Farms

Justine Vanden Heuvel- Cornell University

Derek Wilber- Swedish Hill Winery

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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
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