Happy Independence Day!

Crop Update - June 27, 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:

July 4th! No coffee pot meetings today- CLEREL is closed for the holiday.

Wednesday, July 11, 2018 - Coffee Pot meeting
10:00am - CLEREL, 6592 W. Main Rd. Portland, NY 14769

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

Wednesday, August 15, 2018 - LERGP Summer Conference at CLEREL 9:00am-4:00pm

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

Mettle®

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

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Mosier-Maille Ag Consulting
Soil and Crops

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Consultant
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315.447.0560
Post-Bloom Business Activities

Land values and succession plans have hit a roadblock this year. Vineyards with depreciated trellis systems and demands for reinvestment in soil health have hit very low prices this year. In line with an earlier newsletter article, the pool of growers with the resources and capital to successfully expand continues to shrink.

The best option, particularly for marginal acreage, had been medium term rentals with minimal rental payments. Payment in the form of trellis work and additional soil amendments could serve to improve yields and long-term vineyard value. The prolonged market downturn has overwhelmed the supply of available operations interested in this type of work. Their capital and labor requirements are fairly maxed out. The current business climate does not typically justify expansions that require reorganizations of capital and labor unless yields are above 7-9 ton per acre.

For marginal acreage it has become apparent that land sales are very difficult and lease values are approaching $0 per acre. Unlike 3 years ago this includes land that has marketing contracts. This development is somewhat surprising as prices have not decreased significantly. Logically, one can presume it has more to do with the financial condition of growers than the state of current grape prices.

For some acreage there may not be a lot of good options for exiting the industry at this point. Growers with higher yields, better sites and above average soil/trellis health should continue to maintain that edge if exiting the industry is a possibility in the next 5 years. Cutting costs in weed control, fertilizer and grape posts is more sustainable if you’re staying in the industry but particularly harmful when buyers have options if they’re considering expansion.

Costs for some vineyard practices continue to remain relatively low. These trends, with the exception of variable rate interest and trellis supplies, will help keep vineyards sustainable as we continue to struggle with low prices. We continue to see some healthy operations double down on investing in higher yields and vine health to remain efficient. Even more acreage than last yea, has rolled out unsustainable management programs. Vineyards with one herbicide and one fungicide application to date, particularly those minimally pruned, are well on their way to lower yields and rental values near $0. Hopefully, vineyard improvement plans and a turnaround in the market happens before those vineyards are no longer in production.
Grape Berry Moth

**TAKE HOME MESSAGE** – It is time to start checking the GBM model on the NEWA website http://newa.cornell.edu on a daily basis. The warm weather forecasted for this weekend is bringing the 810 DD (which marks the timing for first management activities) much earlier we had thought even a week ago. For low and intermediate risk vineyards, you should scout to see if you are at the 6% damaged cluster threshold or higher that would indicate an insecticide application is necessary. As you can see in the table below, a few of the stations will get close to, or exceed, the 810 DD by July 3 with a number of other stations hitting that mark by July 4 if the seven-day weather forecast holds. Insecticides that need to be ingested (Altacor or Intrepid (PA only)) should be applied as close to 810 DD as possible. If using a contact insecticide the application should be timed closer to 910 DD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NEWA Location</th>
<th>Wild grape bloom date*</th>
<th>DD Total on June 28, 2018</th>
<th>Forecasted DD for July 3, 2018</th>
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<td>718</td>
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* Estimated date provided by NEWA website
Grape Rootworm

TAKE HOME MESSAGE - Nothing new from last week. We are continuing to find grape rootworm in vineyards with a history of grape rootworm. If you have not scouted, now is the time. If you find the chain like foliar feeding of the adults, consider applying an insecticide to limit the population of this pest.

There are a number of active ingredients that can be used for grape rootworm adults at this time of year. Sevin is labeled and Admire Pro, Danitol, Leverage 360 and Sniper are available through FIFRA 2(ee) recommendations. You need to have the FIFRA 2(ee) recommendation in your possession if you use one of these products. They can be found online at [http://lergp.com/ipm/](http://lergp.com/ipm/). Check out the podcast from June 20, 2018 for more information on our weekly grape rootworm scouting at [http://lergp.com/podcasts/](http://lergp.com/podcasts/).
In the Vineyard (6-28-18) –

**DISEASES** – so far, only seeing low levels of powdery mildew and black rot in Concord vineyards. No downy mildew was found in any Concord, Niagara, Delaware or Fredonia blocks checked.

**Grape Berry Moth** – higher temperatures this Friday into next week should result in accumulation of enough GBM Degree Days across the region that an insecticide application in high risk areas may be needed as early as next week. See Tim’s Crop Update section for more details concerning GBM.

**Japanese Beetle** – a few beetles were observed for the first time this season in a Concord vineyard. Check vineyards over the next few weeks for buildup of beetle populations.

**Grape Rootworm** – was a major pest of grapes in the Lake Erie Region in the early 1900s. Adult beetles feed on leaves resulting in chain like feeding on the foliage. However, larvae feed on grape roots and can cause a vineyard to decline if population levels are not controlled (see: Grape Rootworm fact sheet - [https://ecommons.cornell.edu/bitstream/handle/1813/43105/grape-rootworm-FS-NYSIPM.pdf?sequence=1](https://ecommons.cornell.edu/bitstream/handle/1813/43105/grape-rootworm-FS-NYSIPM.pdf?sequence=1)). Recently, there has been an increase of this pest re-occurring mainly in New York vineyards in our region. However, in Erie County, PA, I had only seen a few leaves that had feeding that may have been caused by grape rootworm. However, this week I found 2 beetles, along with evidence of leaf feeding, in a Concord vineyard in Lake City, PA (Figures 1 & 2).

Due to an increase in reports of this pest, Tim Weigle has been involved in a Grape Rootworm Project to track emergence, population levels and management in vineyard blocks with problems (see: June 20, 2018 podcast [http://lergp.com/podcasts/](http://lergp.com/podcasts/) and Technology vs. Grape Rootworm [https://www.efficientvineyard.com/outreach/technology-vs-grape-rootworm/](https://www.efficientvineyard.com/outreach/technology-vs-grape-rootworm/)).

Scout vineyard blocks now for leaf feeding and contact Tim or I if you suspect that you may have a problem with this pest.

Figure 1. Grape rootworm beetles mating on Concord leaf. Photo- Andy Muza, Penn State

Figure 2. Chain like feeding on Concord leaf caused by grape rootworm beetle. Photo- Andy Muza, Penn State
Weather: About 2 inches of rain have fallen over the past week pushing our June rainfall total to 3.74" at our location by the lake (well above average). Other areas, like Harborcreek and the North East Escarpment have been even wetter. We have accumulated about 464 growing degree days (gdds) during June (just slightly ahead of average for June), and we now have 903 gdds as of April 1 (ahead of average for the season). As we move closer to July, conditions will be drying up and heating up through the weekend, with temperatures staying well above average for the next several days.

Diseases: The first third of the 2018 growing season has turned out to be warmer and wetter than average, which definitely favors disease development. In spite of this, we are hearing relatively few complaints about disease so far. But stay vigilant with respect to your fungicide applications. The ‘winds of change’ have sustained wet conditions that favor the fungal pathogens, especially those that cause black rot and downy mildew, and Concord and Niagara fruit are a long way from being resistant to these diseases. Scout your vineyards to assess the success of your spray program to date, and to determine if the ‘forgiveness’ of the past two dry seasons has been rescinded. Any black rot that slipped through your program over the past 10 very wet days will start to manifest itself next week on fruit. If you find black rot infected fruit (and it’s not hard to identify), keep up your scouting; more than a little black rot on fruit means that fruit protection sprays will need to continue through at least a second and maybe a third post bloom spray for this disease. Fruit will remain susceptible to black rot until at least the second half of July.

At our location by the lake, we are about 10 days out from the end of Concord bloom. This means that Concord and Niagara fruit are fast becoming resistant to powdery mildew (they are resistant to powdery at about the time they reach a quarter inch in diameter). Niagara fruit will remain susceptible to downy mildew for probably another 2-3 weeks or so; berries may be resistant in another week or so, but cluster stems will still be susceptible (and crop loss can still occur) for about two weeks beyond that. So Niagara clusters are susceptible to downy mildew damage until about a month after bloom. Fortunately, downy mildew has not reared its ugly head yet in most vineyards. Scouting for this disease in unsprayed Chancellor plots has turned up nothing so far, and the DMCast model has not issued a single infection period at our site!

Concord and Niagara fruit will probably remain relatively clean of powdery mildew if your immediate pre-bloom and first post bloom spray included effective, rainfast materials for this disease, you sprayed every row with a well-calibrated sprayer, plenty of water for good coverage, and the interval between those sprays did not exceed 14 days. ALL THESE FACTORS are important pieces to an effective fruit protection program, especially under the wet conditions we’ve had lately.
Brown Marmorated Stink Bug Management Survey for Commercial Producers

A nation-wide survey is currently underway to gather information from farmers and growers on the economic impact of the brown marmorated stink bug (BMSB) on agriculture. The objective of the survey is to better provide you with the help you need in managing this pest. We’d like to find out when BMSB became a problem for you, where you currently get information on how to control them, how much damage you have suffered, your use of and interest in various management practices, and your feelings about biological control methods and their potential for your operation. The results of the survey will be used by Extension programs across the United States to fine tune management advice for the BMSB and help prioritize research and outreach activities.

If you’d like to participate, the survey should take you about 20-25 minutes to complete. Your individual survey responses will be confidential and the data collected will only be reported in summaries. Your participation is voluntary and you can decide not to answer a given question if you choose.

The link to the on-line survey along with more information about the survey can be found on the StopBMSB.org website (http://stopbmsb.org/go/BfxA).

If you have any questions about the Brown Marmorated Stink Bug Management Survey for Commercial Producers, please contact Jayson Harper by e-mail.
The County of Erie is a proud participant in Pennsylvania’s nationally recognized farmland preservation program. With the support of interested landowners, the program helps to permanently preserve farms for agricultural production. It helps to guarantee a future food supply and contributes to a healthier economy. It also assures that a way of life cherished by many Erie County residents will continue for generations to come.

This program is voluntary. In order to apply for the agricultural land conservation easement program, a landowner must complete and submit an application. Through the program, permanent easements are purchased. Landowners remain in possession of the land, but the easement limits subdivision, nonagricultural development and other uses inconsistent with commercial agriculture.

The Erie County Agricultural Land Preservation Board will be accepting applications from June 1, 2018 through September 30, 2018. Applications may be obtained from the Erie County Department of Planning, or from the department’s website, https://www.eriecountypa.gov/county-services/county-offices/planning-department/farmland-preservation/farmland-preservation-overview.aspx

For more information, contact John McGranor at (814) 451-7329 or jmcgranor@eriecountypa.gov.

Completed applications should be submitted to:

The Erie County Department of Planning
150 E. Front Street, Suite 300
Erie, PA 16507
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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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lake Erie</th>
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Select eNEWA Delivery Times (write in times below) Delivery requests should be on the hour.
**LERGP**

**2018 COFFEE POT MEETING SCHEDULE**

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<th>Date</th>
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<td>May 9, 2018</td>
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<td>Ann &amp; Martin Schulze Winery</td>
<td>2090 Coomer Rd. Burt NY 14028</td>
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<td>Sprague Farms</td>
<td>12435 Versailles Rd. Irving NY 14081</td>
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<td>May 23, 2018</td>
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<td>NE Fruit Growers</td>
<td>2297 Klomp Rd. North East PA 16428</td>
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<td>10:00am</td>
<td>Double A Vineyards</td>
<td>10277 Christy Rd. Fredonia NY 14063</td>
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<td>June 6, 2018</td>
<td>10:00am</td>
<td>Fred Luke Farm</td>
<td>1755 Cemetery Rd. North East PA 16428</td>
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<td>Thompson Ag</td>
<td>Corner of Hanover and Dennison, Silver Creek NY 14136</td>
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<td>12566 Versailles Rd. Irving NY 14081</td>
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<td>Jerry Chessman Farm</td>
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<td>Duane Schultz</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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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

![Chart showing losses paid and producer premium from 2012 to 2016]

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

Find crop insurance information at [ag-analytics.org/cropinsurance/](http://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/](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:**

Cornell Lake Erie Research & Extension Laboratory Facebook page

**Efficient Vineyard Web-site:**
[https://www.efficientvineyard.com/](https://www.efficientvineyard.com/)

**Table for: Insecticides for use in NY and PA:**

**Crop Estimation and Thinning Table:**

**Appellation Cornell Newsletter Index:**
[http://grapesandwine.cals.cornell.edu/cals/grapesandwine/appellation-cornell/](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](http://grapesandwine.cals.cornell.edu/cals/grapesandwine/veraison-to-harvest/index.cfm)

**NEWA:**
[http://newa.cornell.edu/](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

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