

Finger Lakes Vineyard Update

In the Vineyard

Hans Walter-Peterson



For the first time in a while, most of the Finger Lakes has been subjected to 2-3 days of on-again, off-again rain. Totals over the last three days have generally been in the range of 1-2", but less than 1" fell up in Wayne County. This will provide some relief to blocks that had started to experience more significant levels of water stress. Other vineyards on deeper soils with higher water holding capacity, including our Teaching Vineyard, have been showing minimal signs of stress and getting hedged to keep excess shoot growth from shading the fruit zone.

Signs of veraison started appearing in our two earliest varieties, Marquette and Jupiter, at the Teaching Vineyard earlier this week. This is similar timing for these two varieties in the past few years. Vines that are under water stress may start the ripening process a little earlier than normal due to increased production of abscisic acid (ABA) from the roots in response to lower soil moisture content. Growers with blocks on shallow or sandy/gravelly soils with lower water holding capacity may find this to be the case, but with the rain that we received this week that signaling from the roots would be reduced.

The beginning of ripening means we will need to be rolling out the bird netting in the next week or so to avoid losing much of this fruit – the birds tend to find it fairly quickly and once they do, it can disappear.



Marquette at early veraison stage this week.

Veraison is also the beginning of the window when growers can take petiole samples to assess the nutrient status of their vines. Nutrient levels are not fluctuating as much at this point in the growing season than they are at bloom, so the standards that we generally use to determine adequate nutrient status are applicable over a longer window. The general timing recommendation is about 70-100 days (2-3 months) after bloom for taking samples. [Our YouTube video on petiole sampling](#) provides some more details on how to collect these samples. You can get testing kits and forms from your local Extension office, or directly from a commercial testing lab.

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Finger Lakes Grape Program

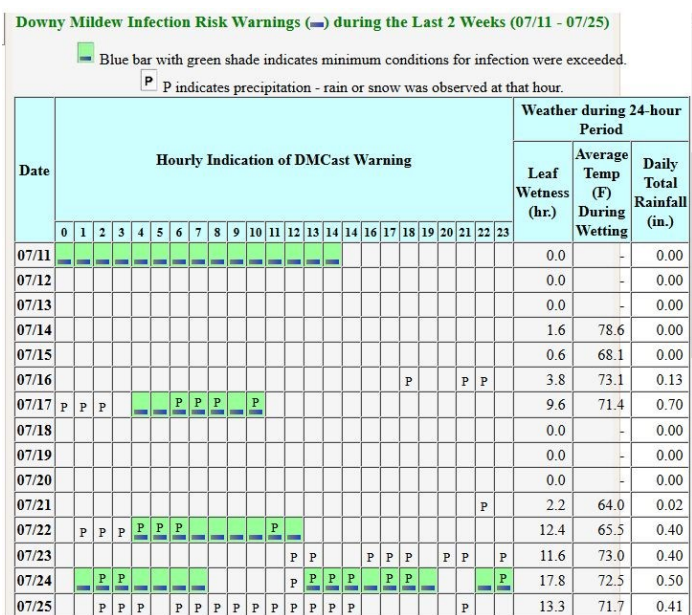
July 25, 2018

IPM

Hans Walter-Peterson

The arrival of a few days of rain has created the conditions that promote downy mildew and black rot infections. However, there are two bits of good news to consider with this. The first is that berries are resistant to new DM and BR infections by this point in the season, so if the fruit has remained clean to this point, it should remain so going forward (with regard to these diseases at least). The other good news is that the relative lack of rain earlier in the season has meant that there is a lower amount of disease present that can take advantage of the current conditions.

The DMcast model for downy mildew, which is on the NEWA website (<http://newa.cornell.edu>), examines weather data from stations and indicates when conditions are such that new DM infections could occur. Over the past few days, the model has shown that those conditions were met for a total of 27 hours between Sunday and Tuesday this week, which is more than the total number of hours from fruit set up until then. While the fruit is immune to new DM infections by now, the bigger concern at this point is keeping it from doing significant damage to the canopy between now and harvest. This is the kind of situation where the phosphorous acid products – Prophyt, Rampart, Phostrol, etc. – can be especially helpful, as they are particularly effective against the disease after infections begin but before symptoms are visible, and by reducing the development of spores from those initial infections as well. Their capabilities as protectant materials are limited, so it is best to combine one of these products with a material that has good protective activity.



FRAC Codes

There was some discussion at yesterday's Tailgate Meeting about the importance of FRAC codes when determining what fungicides to apply during the season. These codes are an important tool for developing a spray program as they help growers to avoid applying materials with similar modes of action too often, which promotes more rapid development of resistance to those materials. Materials with the same FRAC code work against disease organisms in a similar manner, so rotating between materials with different names but with the same FRAC code is like using the same material twice in a row from the standpoint of rotating chemistries.

The question was asked if there was a table that included all the FRAC codes together in one place that growers could quickly and easily refer to. *That information can be found in the NY/PA Pest Management Guidelines on Table 3.2.1.* With a disease like DM which requires control for much of the season, and with an array of materials to choose from, referring to the FRAC codes can be a helpful tool in deciding the best materials to use not just for disease management but also to delay the development of resistance to effective materials.

New Funding Possibility for H2A Guest worker Housing

Richard Stup, Cornell Agricultural Workforce Development Program



One of the rules for using the H2A Temporary Agricultural Worker program is that housing must be provided, at no charge, to workers who live too far away from the worksite to commute daily, this includes almost all H2A workers. This farm-provided housing is also strictly regulated to conform to standards that govern the size, safety, livability, and overall quality of the residence. Clearly, housing is a major investment for growers who use the H2A program.

USDA, through the [Rural Development Multi-Family Housing Program](#), has long been involved in providing low-interest, flexible-term loans for rural housing projects. The type of tenant who could be housed using this type of financing is limited and for a long time H2A workers were explicitly not eligible. Recently, USDA announced a significant change to eligibility, extending it to “agricultural workers legally admitted to the United States and authorized to work in agriculture,” including H2A workers. This is a significant change and opens up a whole new funding option for farmers or associations who might consider the purchase, construction, repair or improvement of H2A housing.

USDA issued a brief [press release](#) on the subject, and an [internal document](#) on the subject is also available. Funding is now available and the application period runs until August 27, 2018, more details about the program can be found on [this USDA site](#). USDA Rural Development operates [local offices throughout New York](#) and these are your first point of contact for questions and to apply for a housing loan.

Finger Lakes Vineyard Update

Finger Lakes Grape Program

July 25, 2018

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 #7

Tuesday, August 7, 2018 4:30 – 6:00 PM

Hobbs-Selbach Vineyard

Lollis Drive, Burdett NY 14818 ([click here for a map of the location](#))

Our seventh Tailgate Meeting of the season will be held at the Hobbs-Selbach Vineyard in Burdett. 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.

Tailgate Meeting #8 – Final Tailgate Meeting of 2018!!

Tuesday, August 21, 2018 4:30 – 6:00 PM

Hosmer Winery

7020 Route 89, Ovid NY 14521

Lake Erie Regional Grape Program Summer Growers' Conference

Wednesday, August 15, 2018 9:00 AM – 3:30 PM

Cornell Lake Erie Research & Extension Laboratory

6952 West Main Road, Portland NY 14769

For information about the conference agenda, registration costs and more, visit <https://lergp.cce.cornell.edu/event.php?id=378> or contact Kate Robinson at 716-792-2800 x201 with any questions.

Finger Lakes Vineyard Update

Finger Lakes Grape Program

July 25, 2018

2018 GDD & Precipitation

FLX Teaching & Demonstration Vineyard – Dresden, NY					
Date	Hi Temp (F)	Lo Temp (F)	Rain (inches)	Daily GDDs	Total GDDs
7/18/2018	72.3	54.3	0.00	13.3	1402.3
7/19/2018	84.9	51.2	0.00	18.1	1420.4
7/20/2018	86.4	62.3	0.00	24.4	1444.7
7/21/2018	77.7	62.7	0.02	20.2	1464.9
7/22/2018	82.6	61.7	0.40	22.2	1487.1
7/23/2018	80.4	69.7	0.40	25.1	1512.1
7/24/2018	77.4	70.9	0.50	24.2	1536.3
Weekly Total			1.32"	147.3	
Season Total			9.73"	1536.3	

GDDs as of July 24, 2017: 1496.5

Rainfall as of July 24, 2017: 17.83"



Seasonal Comparisons (at Geneva) as of July 24

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	472.3	481.1	
July	557.1	498.3	
August			
September			
October			
TOTAL	1453.9	1296.8	+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	2.50"	3.62"	-1.12"
July	2.40"	3.45"	
August		3.14"	
September		3.57"	
October		3.37"	
TOTAL	9.97"	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

John Santos- Hazlitt 1852 Vineyards

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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