



### CROP UPDATE - AUGUST 2, 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:

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



# *Register now!!!!!*

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# 2018 LERGP Summer Conference

The LERGP summer Conference is just around the corner on Wednesday, August 15th. We have a very interesting day planned with the morning session consisting of inside talks, while the afternoon will be outside on hay wagons with a more demonstrative approach. Take a look at the agenda below to see who our special guest speakers will be and topic content.

Also, the talks will earn you 1.5 pesticide applicator points for NY or 3 for PA. Register by printing the form included in this Crop Update and mailing it in or online at:

https://lergp.cce.cornell.edu/event\_preregistration.php?event=378

- 7:30 AM Tradeshow set up begins
- 8:30 AM Registration and Tradeshow open
- 8:50 AM Welcome Tim Weigle
- 9:00 9:30 AM Changes to Crop Insurance and Impacts for Lake Erie Grape Growers Kevin Martin, LERGP, Penn State
- 9:30 10:00 AM CMU Update on Efficient Vineyard Project Dr. Abhisesh Silwal, Carnegie Melon University
- 10:00 10:30 AM Break
- 10:30 11:00 AM Managing glyphosate resistance horseweed and cover cropping for weed control Dr. John Wallace, SIPS, Horticulture, Cornell University
- 11:00 11:30 AM Managing perennial weeds in a vineyard setting Dr. Bryan Brown, NYS IPM Program, Cornell University
- 11:30 Noon Spotted Laternfly The New Invasive Species Penn State University
- Noon 1:30 PM Lunch and Visit Tradeshow
- 1:30 2:00 PM Precision Vineyard Imaging Dr. Abhisesh Silwal, Carnegie Melon University
- 2:00 2:30PM Practical Applications of Soil and NDVI sensors in a Vineyard Operation Jackie Dresser, Lake Erie Regional Grape Program
- 2:30 3:00 PM Mapping Vineyards by Drone Jim Meyers, Eastern NY Commercial Hort Team, CCE, Cornell University
- 3:00 3:30 PM Variable rate applications from the "Efficient Vineyard" SCRI project *Terry Bates, LERGP, CLEREL Director*









### Topics of the day: 9:00am-3:00pm

efficient

Spotted Lantern Fly, should we be worried? Powdery Mildew and Botrytis (pesticide points) Guest speakers! D.O.T. topics Crop Insurance Efficient Vineyard topics including demonstrations in the field Carnegie Melon's vineyard robot , our variable rate thinner, NDVI sensors, and much more.

We will spend the morning inside, then after lunch head outside for more interactive talks around the farm.



\$10.00 per person, includes refreshments and lunch



LAKE ERIE REGIONAL GRAPE PROGRAM

2018 SUMMER GRAPE GROWERS' CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

Wednesday, August 15, 2018 Deadline for registration is Friday, August 10, 2018.

Name (1 <sup>st</sup> attendee)		_ \$	10.00
Farm Name			
Address, City, State, Zip Code			
Phone	E-mail		
Are you enrolled in Lake Erie Re	gional Grape Program (LERGP)? Yes	Nc	)

Additional attendees:	<u>\$10.00</u>
	<u>\$10.00</u>
	<u>\$10.00</u>
	<u>Total:</u>

Please make check payable to LERGP (Lake Erie Regional Grape Program) and mail to:	Kate Robinson
(US funds only)	LERGP
	6592 W Main Rd
	Portland NY 14769

Name	NY DEC/PA PDA NUMBER
Name	NY DEC/PA PDA NUMBER
Name	NY DEC/PA PDA NUMBER

Date Ck. Rec'd	Amount	Call Kate at 716-792-2800 ext 201 with any questions.

## IPM

Tim Weigle, NYSIPM, Cornell University, LERGP Team Leader

### **Grape Berry Moth Update**

What a difference a week makes. According to the grape berry moth model on NEWA <u>http://newa.cornell.edu</u>, almost every area of the grape belt is at the point where decisions on insecticide applications for grape berry moth should be made. If using a material that needs to be ingested, it should be applied as close to 1620 DD as possible. If using a contact material you should time the application closer to 1720 DD. To make an informed decision on whether or not an insecticide is necessary, scout vineyards for clusters damaged by grape berry moth feeding. The threshold at this scouting time is 15% damaged clusters (a damaged cluster is defined as a cluster with one or more berries with GBM feeding). Be sure to scout both the edges and interiors of vineyards to avoid surprises later in the season.

I have provided a forecast of when the different stations will hit 1620 DD using an average DD accumulation of 25 per day. However, the best way to determine the timing for the next GBM spray is to visit your favorite station page(s) on NEWA and check out the GBM model results.

For more info on grape berry moth scouting and NEWA, check out podcast #76 at <a href="https://youtu.be/C36okgxwrRM">https://youtu.be/C36okgxwrRM</a>

	Wild grape	DD Total on	Forecasted DD for	Forecasted
NEWA Location	bloom date*	August 1, 2018	August 6, 2018	1620 DD**
Versailles	May 29, 2018	1471	1607	August 6
Hanover	May 29, 2018	1518	1653	August 5
Sheridan	May 28, 2018	1582	1720	August 2
Silver Creek	May 31, 2018	1436	1572	August 8
Dunkirk Airport	May 30, 2018	1483	1619	August 6
Forestville	May 30, 2018	1490	1625	August 6
East Fredonia	May 29, 2018	1502	1640	August 5
Fredonia	May 30, 2018	1436	1573	August 8
Portland Escarp.	May 29, 2018	1516	1651	August 5
Portland	May 30, 2018	1493	1628	August 6
East Westfield	May 30, 2018	1468	1604	August 6
Westfield	May 30, 2018	1485	1621	August 6
Ripley	May 29, 2018	1551	1689	August 3
North East Escarp	May 29, 2018	1507	1641	August 5
Harborcreek	May 29, 2018	1554	1694	August 3
North East Lab	May 30, 2018	1553	1693	August 3
Erie Airport	May 27, 2018	1709	1850	July 28
Lake City	May 29, 2018	1549	1687	August 4
Ransomville	May 30, 2018	1536	1683	August 4
Burt	June 1, 2018	1369	1513	August 10
Somerset	May 31, 2018	1450	1594	August 7
Corwin	May 31, 2018	1443	1591	August 7
North Appleton	June 3, 2018	1332	147	August 12
* Estimated date provided by NEWA website				
** Estimated using an	average of 25 DD per	day		

### PA Update Andy Muza, Extension Educator, Penn State

### In the Vineyard (8-2-18) –

**Grape berry moth (GBM)** – Checking the GBM Degree Day Model at NEWA sites throughout our region indicates that we will reach 1620 DD by this Saturday (August 4) – Wednesday (August 8) depending on where your vineyard blocks are located (check the NEWA site closest to your vineyards for specific information). According to the model information, "Control measures should be timed to coincide with 1620 DD in high risk vineyards. For materials that must be ingested, e.g. Intrepid, (PA only) or Altacor, it is important to get insecticides on as close to 1620 DD as possible." If insecticides other than Intrepid, or Altacor will be used then sprays can be applied 3-4 days later (i.e., around 1720 DD). For blocks that are not high risk, scout to determine if the number of damaged clusters from previous generation exceeds the treatment threshold of 15%. If above threshold, control measures should be applied starting at 1620 DD if applying Intrepid, (PA only) or Altacor.

**Powdery Mildew (PM)** – Cupping and yellowing of leaves near shoot tips is evident in Concord vineyards. These symptoms are caused by PM infections and occur every year about this time (Figure 1). However, at this point, PM on leaves is low-moderate in vineyards that I have checked this week. But the need for an additional fungicide application depends on the crop load and amount of PM leaf infections in **your** vineyard(s). Protection needs to be continued in blocks of *V. vinifera* and highly susceptible hybrid varieties.

**Downy Mildew (DM)** – Rain showers that have occurred over the last few weeks have increased the chances for DM infections to occur. I don't expect Concord vineyards to have problems but Niagara, Catawba,



Figure 1. Cupping and yellowing of Concord due to powdery mildew infection. Photo- Andy Muza, Penn State

Delaware, V. vinifera and other susceptible varieties should be scouted to determine if DM is present.

#### Honeyvine Milkweed (HvM) - Another Reminder

HvM, also known as climbing milkweed (Figure 2), is a twining, perennial vine which grows rapidly and reproduces both vegetatively (by sprouting shoots from buds on lateral roots) and by wind disseminated seed dispersal (later in the season).

Scout vineyards now for this weed, flag and map Hvm locations, and spot spray using high rates of postemergence herbicides (e.g., glyphosate, or glufosinate). Check Hvm areas on a **weekly basis** and continue spot spraying, as needed, throughout the season. (Refer to article, "Honeyvine Milkweed in Lake Erie Vineyards" (LERGP *Vineyard Notes*, July 2014, pages 18 – 21) <u>https://nygpadmin.cce.cornell.edu/pdf/newsletter\_notes/pdf42\_pdf.pdf</u> (see photo next page)



*Figure 2. Honeyvine milkweed around Concord trunk. Photo- Andy Muza, Penn State* 

### SPOTTED LANTERNFLY SURVEY

Please take our survey! Spotted lanternfly (SLF) is a new invasive planthopper currently found in southeastern Pennsylvania. It is similar to leafhoppers, scales, and aphids, which feed on the grapevine trunk, shoots, and leaves. Honeydew excretions from SLF have also caused sooty mold issues in vineyards. We are conducting a grower-focused impact assessment to help us develop research, extension, and education activities. These responses may also be used to support grant proposals for future spotted lanternfly activities. If you are a grape grower or work in the grape industry in Pennsylvania, please complete this survey: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/SLFGrape

This survey is anonymous and should take 10-15 minutes to complete.

For more information on SLF, please see the pest alert (attached) or visit our website: https://extension.psu. edu/spotted-lanternfly Thank you!

Heather Leach, Spotted Lanternfly Extension Coordinator. hll50@psu.edu, 814-863-2872



### Identification

The spotted lanternfly (SLF) is an invasive sap-feeding planthopper found in southern Pennsylvania. It is native to China and was found in Pennsylvania in 2014. Tree-of-heaven, an invasive plant, is the preferred host for SLF, but SLF also feeds voraciously on grapevines (wild and cultivated), tree fruit, and various hardwoods. Eggs are laid in masses on any solid surface (trees, posts, stones, buildings, etc.) in the fall. They hatch in the spring and go through four nymphal instars. Adults emerge in mid- to late July and die with the onset of winter. Both nymphs and adults have been observed feeding on grapevine.

### Damage

SLF is a phloem feeder, similar to leafhoppers, aphids, and other pests with piercing-sucking mouthparts. SLF feeds on the vine trunk, shoots, and leaves and can feed through bird netting. SLF excretes large amounts of honeydew, which can cause sooty mold outbreaks on the leaves and fruit. This honeydew may also exacerbate yellow jacket problems. We are still learning about this new invasive pest and don't yet

have economic loss estimates for grape. Research is ongoing to develop control measures for this pest and to determine implications for both juice and wine production.

### Quarantine

PA Department of Agricultu

SLF is currently under guarantine in 13 counties in southeastern Pennsylvania (see map). Additional counties may be added to this map. Please check the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture (PDA) website for the most up-to-date information. If your farm is not within the quarantine zone and you have found SLF, collect or photograph the specimen and report it immediately using our online reporting form at extension.psu .edu/spotted-lanternfly or by calling 1-888-4BAD-FLY. Permits are required for businesses that transport materials within the quarantine area. The permits are designed to indicate that you are aware of SLF and are following procedures to prevent spreading the pest from one location to another. For more information on permitting, see the PDA spotted lanternfly webpage. If you are traveling to or from the quarantine zone, check your farm equipment or any other item that has been stored outside for egg masses, nymphs, and adults.



PA Department of Agricultur

- D. Adult, wings closed
- E. Adult, wings open

The life stages of SLF, including an egg mass on a tree, early nymphs, late nymphs, and the adults. Adults with both closed and open wings are shown, though adults with closed wings are more common.





#### Subscriber information

Name\_\_\_\_\_

Email address

City\_\_\_\_

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

Lake Erie	<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.



### **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:



### 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 <u>rma.usda.gov/tools/agent.html</u>

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.

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#### **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

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



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