

Lake Erie Regional Grape Program

PENNSTATE



CROP UPDATE - AUGUST 9, 2018

*Come spend the day with us at CLEREL on
Wednesday, August 15 for the summer conference!*



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Dates of interest:

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



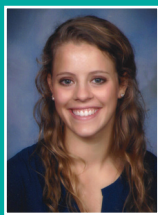
Pesticide recertification points:

1.5 NY

3.0 PA

Register by Friday, August 10!

Why buy crop insurance?



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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 on-line 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 Mellon 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 Mellon 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



LERGP Summer Grape Grower Conference

Wednesday, August 15, 2018
at CLEREL



United States Department of Agriculture
National Institute of Food and Agriculture



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



Spotted Lantern Fly, should we be worried?

Powdery Mildew and Botrytis (pesticide points)

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.

Guest speakers!

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



Registration closes on Friday! Please register ASAP.

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 (1st attendee) _____ \$ 10.00

Farm Name _____

Address, City, State, Zip Code _____

Phone _____ E-mail _____

Are you enrolled in Lake Erie Regional Grape Program (LERGP)? Yes _____ No _____

<u>Additional attendees:</u>	<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 _____

<u>Date Ck. Rec'd</u>	<u>Amount</u>

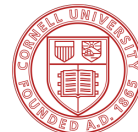
Call Kate at 716-792-2800 ext 201 with any questions.

Business Management

Kevin Martin, Penn State University, LERGP, Business Management Educator

NY Crop Insurance Fact Sheet

Grape SCO for LERGP Counties 2018



What is SCO and how does it work?

The Supplemental Coverage Option (SCO) is an additional crop insurance option that provides coverage for a portion of the underlying crop insurance policy deductible. It follows the coverage of the underlying policy. For an underlying Yield Protection policy, the SCO covers yield loss.

Loss payments are made when there is a loss in yield for the designated SCO area. It is NOT based on the individual policyholder's yield performance.

What is the cost and coverage?

SCO increases the level of coverage to 86% of a producer's APH Yield. The SCO endorsement results in an additional premium and administrative fee.

The amount of protection and cost is based on the underlying policy coverage:

- Lower underlying coverage, higher SCO protection and cost
- Higher underlying coverage, lower SCO protection and cost
- There is no coverage overlap between underlying and SCO coverage
- Covers all planted acreage of the crop.

When is an indemnity paid?

The indemnity is based on area yield loss for yield protection plans. The producer should keep basis risk, or the relationship between a farm and area-level yields, in mind when considering an SCO endorsement for a crop insurance policy. Indemnity payments begin if area yield is less than 86% of the expected SCO yield (area loss more than 14%).

The actual amount of the SCO indemnity payment is based on the individual underlying policy. The maximum value of the indemnity payment is:

$(86\% - \text{Individual Underlying Policy Coverage Level}) \times \text{Expected Crop Value}$

where the Expected Crop Value is:
 $(\text{APH yield} \times \text{price election})$

SCO for LERGP-county producers

New York state grape producers have the option of purchasing the SCO endorsement for an Actual Production History (APH) policy. Like the underlying APH Grape policy, the SCO will also be guaranteeing yield, based on the yield of a larger area. One price is used for all varieties covered by SCO in the state.

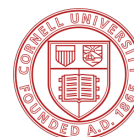
LERGP-county Grape SCO Areas

The counties that make up an SCO area can vary greatly across the areas. For example, if county A's SCO area consists of counties A and B, it does not necessarily mean that county B's SCO area also consists of counties A and B. It is also possible for a county's SCO area to consist of all counties where the crop of interest is insured within the state. **RMA's explanation for SCO area selection is based on data availability. If yield data are not sufficient for a county, other counties are added to the SCO group.**

**For more NY crop insurance information, visit:
ag-analytics.org/cropinsurance**

NY Crop Insurance Fact Sheet

LERGP Grape SCO 2018 (reverse)



For the 2018 Crop Year these are the SCO Grape Areas for each LERGP county:

SCO Area	Included Counties
Cattaraugus	Cattaraugus, Chautauqua
Chautauqua	Chautauqua
Erie, NY	Chautauqua, Erie (NY)
Erie, PA	Erie (PA)
Niagara	Chautauqua, Erie (NY), Niagara

LERGP-county Grape SCO Expected and Actual Area Yields (tons/acre)

The SCO endorsement has been available for grapes since 2016. The expected area yields are shown in the table below as tons/acre:

	Cattaraugus	Chautauqua	Erie, NY	Erie, PA	Niagara
2016	7.2	7.2	7.0	8.3	7.0
2017	6.32	6.32	6.16	7.14	6.14
2018	6.49	6.49	6.36	7.41	6.33

Final area yields are published by May 1st of the following crop year. They are the following:

	Cattaraugus	Chautauqua	Erie, NY	Erie, PA	Niagara
2016	7.1	7.1	7.0	8.4	7.0
2017	7.81	7.79	7.72	8.77	7.69

We see that for both Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties, the 2016 final area yield fell below the expected yield by 0.1 tons/acre. However, it still did not fall below the 86% trigger level of 6.19 tons/acre

(86% X 7.2 tons/acre). There was no indemnity on 2016 SCO grape policies in those counties.

How are the SCO yields calculated?

Final area yields are calculated as the acre-weighted average yield reported by producers who are participating in APH, YP, RP, and RPHPE, as applicable for the crop (only APH for NY grapes). In general, final area yields are calculated based on all yield data received up to a date within 1-2 weeks of May 1st (listed in the AIB SCO Price and Yields tab).

Expected area yields are calculated as a trend yield based on historical data available to RMA.

Reported yields for **all varieties** of grapes are used to determine the area yields.

In all the LERGP SCO areas, the hybrid variety acreage reported to RMA is less than 5% of the total reported acreage. The SCO area yields are predominantly based on the native variety yields in the areas. (Calculated from RMA—Summary of Business data)

For More Information...

Expected and actual area yields for all SCO areas are published at:

webapp.rma.usda.gov/apps/actuarialinformationbrowser/

A crop insurance agent can provide you with detailed information regarding crop insurance for your farm. A list of crop insurance agents is available online at the RMA agent locator at:

rma.usda.gov/tools/agent.html

**For more NY crop insurance information, visit:
ag-analytics.org/cropinsurance**

PA Update

Andy Muza, Extension Educator, Penn State

In the Vineyard (8-9-18)

Grape berry moth (GBM) – While checking vineyards this week, eggs were observed on clusters at 2 Severe Risk sites (Figure 1). Information from the GBM Degree Day Model in NEWA indicates that the majority of the Severe and High Risk sites in the region should have received an insecticide application since the last Crop Update (8/2). At sites where scouting indicates more than 15% damaged clusters, then an application using contact insecticides, (e.g. pyrethroids), should be applied between 1621-1710 DD in vineyards. (Be sure to check the NEWA site closest to your vineyards for specific information).

According to the model, “If 1620 DD occurs prior to August 5, you can expect continuous pressure from grape berry

moth through harvest. Multiple additional insecticide applications may be necessary in high pressure vineyards to address the extended egg-laying and overlapping generations. Continuous coverage is necessary to avoid

excessive crop loss. NOTE: Insecticide applications after mid - September will have limited effectiveness in preventing damage.”



Figure 1. Grape berry moth on Concord berry.

Photo- Andy Muza, Penn State



Figure 2. Yellowing and cupping of leaves due to powdery mildew infections- Photo- Andy Muza, Penn State

Powdery Mildew (PM) – As mentioned last week, cupping and yellowing of leaves near shoot tips is evident in Concord vineyards. These symptoms are caused by PM infections and become more noticeable every year about this time (Figure 2). The need for an additional fungicide application in Concord vineyards 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) – Scattered showers and thunderstorms over the last few weeks continue to increase the chances for DM infections to occur. Niagara, Catawba, Delaware, *V. vinifera* and other susceptible varieties should be scouted to determine if DM is present. This disease has the potential to explode under favorable weather conditions.

North East PA Update

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

Weather: Growing degree accumulations (gdds) last month marked July 2018 as the hottest July in at least the past 20 years at our site. We have recorded 208 gdds so far in August and 1939 gdds since April 1. Rainfall accumulation is at 0.67" so far in August, as wetter conditions have prevailed over the past two and half weeks. Pop up thunderstorms are in the forecast for Friday and Sunday with high temperatures right around average.

Diseases: Two to three inches of rain (depending on your location) over the past two and half weeks have resurrected downy mildew, so scout your vineyards regularly for it if you're growing susceptible varieties. Our main focus at this time is keeping the leaves clean and healthy enough to ripen the crop AND the wood. Downy mildew can spin out of control very quickly under the right conditions (warm and wet). Be particularly vigilant if you're growing vinifera wine grapes as this disease can defoliate vines before harvest, effectively ending further ripening and leaving wood too green to survive the winter.

Powdery mildew continues to build on leaves (as it does every year). Late season sprays for powdery mildew on juice grapes should be based on crop size (the more above average the crop, the more necessary it will be to keep canopies clean) and anticipated weather conditions. And unfortunately, there is no formula to determine exactly how long you should continue powdery mildew sprays. It's too late to apply stylet oil, but nutrient sprays like Nutrol (with a surfactant) or even Harvestmore will provide some deterrent to buildup of mildew on leaves. Trials we've run in the past using these materials for late season powdery mildew control shows that they will provide about 30% control (suppression?) of mildew on Concord leaves. The more frequently these materials are applied, the better the suppression. For example, work by Wayne Wilcox at Cornell shows that better suppression is achieved when lower rates are applied weekly rather than higher rates every two weeks. Alternatively, if you are going to apply one of the sterol inhibitor fungicides or something like Quintec (which I wouldn't recommend using now on anything but clean canopies), you should tank mix these materials with a Nutrol or Harvestmore-like material or sulfur (for varieties that are not damaged by it) for resistance management. Just keep in mind that excessive sulfur residues at harvest can have unfavorable impacts on grapes. This is a more important issue for reds (that are fermented on the skins) than whites.

For those of you growing bunch rot susceptible wine grapes, don't forget to apply a spray for Botrytis around veraison, especially if wet conditions stay with us. Also, there's the threat of latent infections of Botrytis (acquired during the wet bloom period we had) activating and adding to a potential rot problem during ripening, and making Botrytis control especially critical for tight clustered varieties. Fortunately, we have a number of chemical control options that are quite effective against Botrytis that I have listed below according to the FRAC (Fungicide Resistance Action Committee) group that each product belongs to. I have also included their respective pre-harvest intervals. Basically FRAC groups are fungicide chemistries with the same or similar mode of action, so that pathogen resistance to one fungicide is going to confer cross resistance to another, within that same FRAC group. For example, notice that Vanguard and Scala are in the same FRAC group, 9. This means that if a population of Botrytis in a vineyard has developed resistance to the active ingredient in Vanguard, then it will also be resistant to the active ingredient in Scala, even though the active ingredients may be different (cyprodinil in Vanguard and pyrimethanil in Scala). The mode of action (the way in which the fungicide disrupts a specific metabolic pathway in the fungus, killing it) of these two chemistries is the same, or similar enough that pathogen resistance to one chemistry will confer resistance to the other. With all these different FRAC groups to choose from, avoid using any one of them more than once in a season.

1. FRAC group 2: Rovral, 7 day pre-harvest interval
2. FRAC group 7: Endura, 14 day pre-harvest interval
3. FRAC group 7 (and 3, which is not for Botrytis): Luna Experience, 14 day pre-harvest interval
4. FRAC group 7 and 11: Pristine, 14 day pre-harvest interval
5. FRAC group 9: Vanguard, Scala, 7 day pre-harvest interval
6. FRAC group 9 (and 3, which is not for Botrytis): Inspire Super, 14 day pre-harvest interval
7. FRAC group 9 and 12: Switch, 7 day pre-harvest interval
8. FRAC group 11: Flint, 14 day pre-harvest interval
9. FRAC group 17: Elevate, 0 day pre-harvest interval

I also need to include some very important work by Megan Hall, a grad student of Wayne Wilcox at Cornell University. Her research has shown that additional pesticide applications during the latter stages of ripening can significantly reduce the development of sour rot. In a nutshell, her work has shown a close connection between fruit flies and sour rot development and spread. Treatments composed of weekly, tank mix applications of an insecticide (to control the flies) and an antimicrobial (to kill bacteria) have been found to reduce sour rots by 50-80% over unsprayed vines. So far, the best results appear to occur when weekly sprays are initiated before sour rot symptoms are observed (preventive sprays before about 15 brix).

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East Fredonia	Somerset
East Westfield	Versailles
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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.

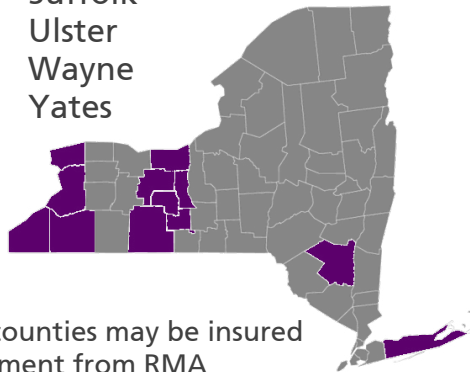
Important Insurance Deadlines

- **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:

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



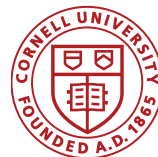
Learn more & sign up:

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.

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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:

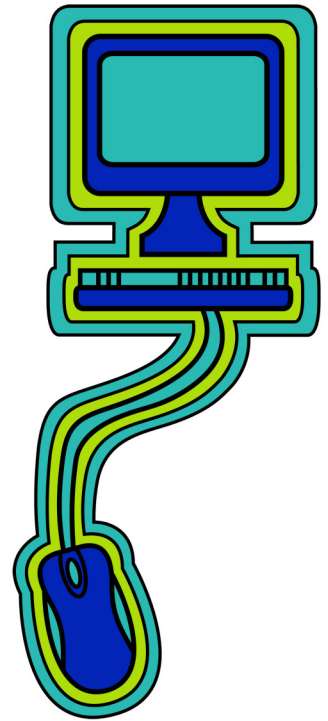
<http://grapesandwine.cals.cornell.edu/cals/grapesandwine/appellation-cornell/>

Veraison to Harvest newsletters:

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

NEWA:

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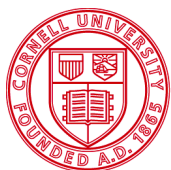
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