

# North East PA Update from August 30, 2018

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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!

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

In the Vineyard (8-30-18) – Andy Muza, LERGP Extension Team & Penn State Extension – Erie County

**Grape berry moth (GBM)** – A repeat of the same message in Crop Updates on 8/9 and 8/23 that GBM eggs are still being found at Severe Risk sites. This indicates that High & Severe Risk sites may experience continuous pressure from grape berry moth through harvest, especially if 1620 GBM DD occurred prior to August 5 at any of your sites. The GBM DD Model indicates that, "Multiple additional insecticide applications may be necessary in high pressure vineyards to address the extended egg-laying and overlapping generations." **Downy Mildew (DM)** – Rainfall events in our region on 8/27 and 8/29 (with the exception of Ransomville, Niagara Co., NY) continue to promote the possibility of DM infections. However, in Concord and Niagara sites, this disease has been observed at very low levels all season. My only concern for potential problems to occur would be at sites with susceptible wine varieties. So continue checking susceptible varieties for any signs of DM development on leaves.

**Powdery Mildew (PM)** – What are the tiny black dots now appearing on leaves infected with powdery mildew (Figure 1)? These structures, called chasmothecia in the lingo of plant pathologists, are the overwintering, sexual fruiting bodies of the PM pathogen. Chasmothecia develop in late summer on infected leaves, clusters and shoots and are rain washed onto the bark of grape trunks. Spores, produced within these structures, are able to survive the winter. Next season spores will be discharged from the chasmothecia to initiate primary infections. Now you know.



*Figure 1. Tiny, black fruiting bodies (chasmothecia) of the powdery mildew pathogen on a Concord leaf. Photo - Andy Muza, Penn State.jpg* 

# North East PA Update

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

<u>Weather</u>: At our location by the lake, our August rainfall total is now about 4», which is well above our long term average for the month. Growing degree accumulations for August now total 694 (way above average), and we have now accumulated 2425 gdds since April 1. There is no more rain forecast for the remainder of August, but we may see rain again on Sunday, September 2. After a brief cooling period today (August 30) we will see high temperatures continue at above average over the next several days.

<u>Diseases:</u> Measureable rainfall on 8 of the past 12 days continues to fuel the threat of downy mildew on leaves of susceptible wine grape varieties. The best action to take under these circumstances is to regularly scout your vineyards for symptoms of this disease, which is easy to spot. Its time well spent because if left uncontrolled, downy mildew can do a tremendous amount of damage to this year's crop (defoliation by downy mildew will reduce crop maturity/quality) and next year's crop (unripe wood won't survive the winter). If you need to apply a fungicide, be aware of pre-harvest intervals that limit your options (see last week's crop update or check out the information at the back of your NY & PA Pest Management Guidelines for Grapes).

Bunch rot is also being observed developing in wine varieties with compact clusters, like Vignoles and Pinot Gris. Generally speaking, the commencement of bunch/sour rot symptoms is around 15 brix. Botrytis specific fungicides can help manage bunch rots that are caused by Botrytis. But in some years, particularly warmer and wetter ripening periods, we see a fair amount of sour rot (caused by other, non-Botrytis fungi and bacteria) that cannot be controlled by these products. While research has shown that fruit zone leaf removal can significantly reduce rot development in these varieties, this cultural practice needs to be applied around or shortly after bloom to be most effective against bunch rot development during ripening. More recently, Wayne Wilcox graduate student, Dr. Megan Hall, has developed some valuable information to show that controlling fruit flies (with insecticides) in combination with a broad spectrum sterilant (to reduce microbial populations on fruit) can significantly reduce sour rot development as well. These types of applications should be made during this latter part of the ripening period, beginning around 15 brix.

### **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% - Individual Underlying Policy Coverage Level) X Expected Crop Value

where the Expected Crop Value is: (APH yield X 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 is 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





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# **INSURING GRAPES**

NY, 2018

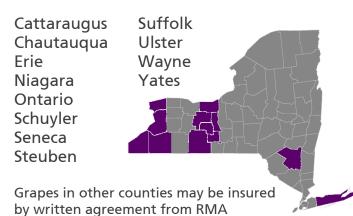
**Crop insurance** is a safety net for farmers that helps you **manage risk**. If you have a crop failure, crop insurance can help you farm again next year.

#### **Important Insurance Deadlines**

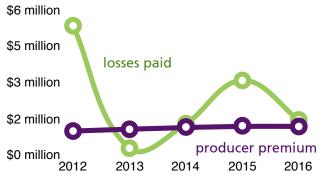
- Nov. 20, 2017: Sales Closing, Policy Change, Cancellation, Termination Date
- Jan. 15, 2018: Acreage / Production Report Date
- Aug. 15, 2018: Premium Billing Date
- Nov. 20, 2018: End of Insurance Period



# 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/

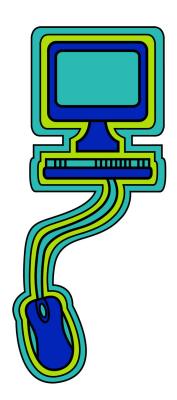
Table for: Insecticides for use in NY and PA: http://lergp.cce.cornell.edu/submission.php?id=69&crumb=ipm|ipm

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/





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