

Lake Erie Regional Grape Program

PENNSTATE



Monarch on Sunflower at CLEREL
Photo-Andrew Joy



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CROP UPDATE – OCTOBER 04, 2018

Business Management

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

Brix Accumulation, Rain and Yield: Measuring the Impact

Confounding weather related factors has led to brix accumulation that has not met the expectation of growers. Brix measured at the plant includes rainfall and dew, which partially explains missed expectations. At this point, growers generally do not have a capacity to cancel loads on a whim. For National grape, growers target either 15.0 or 15.5 whether it is raining or not. Most other deliveries aim for 15.0 or above.

For National Grape decreases in payments as a result of rainfall are equal to the increase in weight from the additional water up until brix tests fall below 16.0. A decrease in payments below 16.0 to 15.5 would result in lower overall revenue by about \$6 per ton. At a cost of \$130 per truckload, for most growers it is going to make sense to continue to harvest. The risk of crop lost from cancelling a load outweighs the small cost of reduced brix. To arrive at the reduction in payment there was also an assumption that tonnage would increase due to rainfall. A decrease from 15.5 to 15.0 is a bit more dramatic. Overall revenue would decline by approximately 12% or \$25 per ton. Further, as brix approach 15.0 the probability of a load being delivered below 15.0 goes up significantly. For obvious reasons growers want to avoid that threshold and cancelling loads is often the least bad option.

With most others having a minimum of 15.0 anything below a 15.5 is enough to cause concern of variability in testing. Large growers for Growers Coop have the ability to blend on paper, which gives them a good deal of flexibility if their overall crop is adequately ripe. Smaller growers might be forced to wait out the weather as a load or two can significantly change their average.

There were a number of factors that led growers to believe crop quality would be higher this year. Overall brix will probably end up in a relatively good spot. Specific growers, particularly those that are even moderately over-cropped, are realizing costs associated with quality that gum up harvest efficiency. It seems as though everything is very close to good enough. Even with a slow accumulation of brix rejected loads and even low soluble loads should be a minimal issue. While we wait, however, crop loss and harvest inefficiency may be a troublesome side-effect for some.

New York State Implements Spotted Lanternfly Quarantine

According to a recent press release the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets (NYSDAM) is implementing an external quarantine in response to Spotted Lanternfly becoming established in neighboring states. In collaboration with the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), the NYSDAM has issued a quarantine that will restrict the movement of certain goods brought into New York from Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, states that are experiencing SLF infestations.

This quarantine was put in place because SLF are spread primarily through human activity. Adults can fly into open vehicles, boxes, pallets, etc., while eggs are laid on any outdoor surface such as vehicles, stone, rusty metal, outdoor furniture, children's toys and firewood.

To help slow the spread of SLF into New York, the quarantine requires certificates of inspection issued from the impacted states on the following regulated articles entering New York State:

- Any living life stage of the SLF
- Brush, debris, bark, or yard waste
- Landscaping, remodeling, or construction waste.
- Logs, stumps, or any tree parts
- Firewood of any species
- Packing materials such as wood crates or boxes
- All plants and plant parts, including but not limited to nursery stock, green lumber, fruit and produce and other material living, dead, cut, fallen (including stumps, roots, branches, mulch, and composted and uncomposted chips
- Outdoor household articles, including, but not limited to, recreational vehicles, lawn tractors and mowers, mower decks, grills, grill and furniture covers, tarps, mobile homes, tile, stone, deck boards, mobile fire pits, and any equipment associated with these items, and trucks or vehicles not stored indoors
- Any other article, commodity, item, or product that has or that is reasonable believed to be infested with or harboring SLF.

New York's order requires travelers transporting any of the above items to have documentation listing the origin and destination of shipments. It also prohibits unnecessary stops while traveling through the quarantine area. The State Department of Agriculture and Markets will operate compliance checks at strategic locations around the State to enforce the regulations.

Anyone that visits the Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Virginia infested areas should thoroughly inspect their vehicle, luggage and gear for SLF and egg masses before leaving and scrape off all egg masses.

To report a spotted lanternfly sighting in New York State, please take a photo and send it to spottedlanternfly@dec.ny.gov

To read the complete press release go to <https://www.morningagclips.com/actions-aim-to-curb-spread-of-spotted-lanternfly/>

To get an idea of the potential problems associated with SLF, check out the post of adult SLF massing on a tree in the PA quarantine zone at <https://www.facebook.com/NYSIPM/>

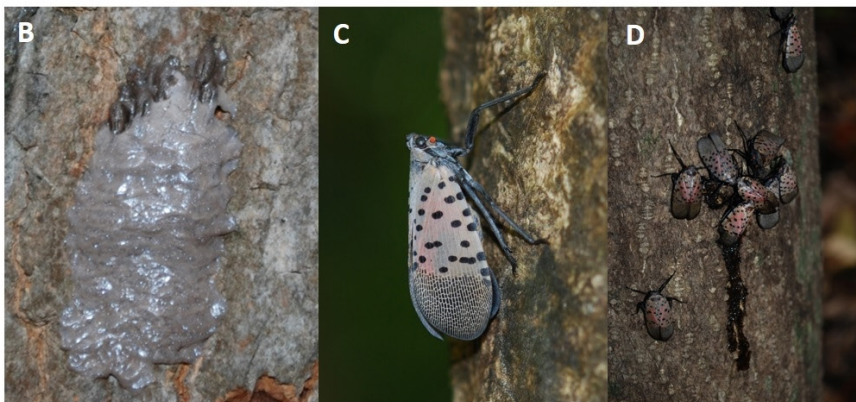


Photo courtesy: Lawrence Barringer,
Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture

- A. 1st-4th instar nymphs and adult female with wings spreadout
- B. Egg masses in oothecae (egg cases) covered in a waxy deposit
- C. Lateral view of a resting adult
- D. Adult congregation on a tree trunk and plant sap oozing from damaged area

North East PA Update

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

Weather: We finished up September with 5.01" rainfall at our location, well above our 20 year average of 4.1". We accumulated 539 growing degree days (gdds) during September, making this September the third warmest in the past 20 years. Looking over the entire growing season, we accumulated a whopping 2980 gdds from May 1 to Sep 30. That's about 491 gdds above our average for the past 19 years!...that's like adding an entire extra month to our growing season. We currently have about 3040 gdds since April 1 (well above average), and we have recorded 1.15" precipitation so far in October. And the heat rolls on: we've accumulated about 40 gdds in the first 3 days of October and according to the forecast, we should top our 19 year average for the entire month before the end of next week.



No matter how you look at it, the 2018 growing season has been, and continues to be, the warmest in a long time. This can have serious implications in terms of spiking insect and disease problems. Fortunately for disease management, our weather was relatively dry in late June and early July when the worst of our fruit disease problems generally develop and return to haunt us later in the season. But the dry heat is great for insects like berry moth and leafhopper, which we've seen plenty of this year, and continue to see. Much of the belt has been harvested and sprayers have been put to bed on farms invested solely in Concord and Niagara grapes. But there are late wine varieties still hanging that would benefit from a continuation of scouting. In terms of diseases, watch for downy mildew on leaves in varieties like Cabernet, Chambourcin and Vidal that may be hanging for another 10-14 days (or Vidal used for ice wine). They will need a decent canopy to bring the crop to optimum ripeness and to prepare wood and trunks for winter survival. I would avoid using Captan or copper at this point because of the adverse effects those residues can have on fermentation (unless you somehow know we'll have enough rain to remove it by harvest!). That basically leaves you with phos acid products for downy mildew.

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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.

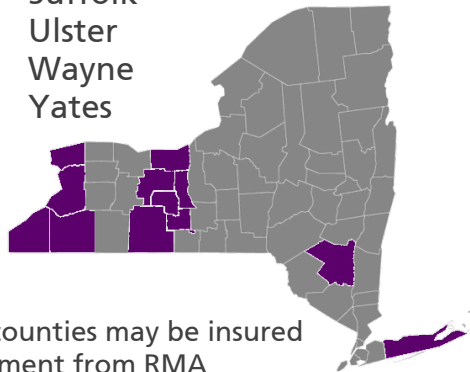
Important Insurance Deadlines

- **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:

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



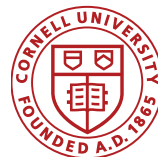
Learn more & sign up:

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:

<http://newa.cornell.edu/>





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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.

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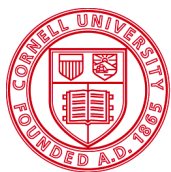
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