Crop Update - October 18, 2018

Harvesting at CLEREL - photo, Kim Knappenberger

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.
Overall weather has improved for harvest and brix accumulation. Vineyards have performed more closely to expectations over the last ten days.

Average brix for the region has been 16.2 in the juice grape market. With most plants taking in similar brix, National’s North East plant has been somewhat higher than average at 16.4 brix. Processing plants forecast 17% of tonnage is still to be harvested. Fruit rot, shelling and dehydration have lowered pre-harvest estimates by 5%. There could be more of that to come as Concord harvest will be virtually complete in a week.

Based on the tonnage that remains, average brix for the region will be less than 16.4 brix. Overall quality by this measurement is really quite good. It is possible that disease and insect pressure led to more economic losses this year as growers, almost universally, were somewhat disappointed in quality/yield near tree lines and high-pressure areas.

As mentioned two weeks ago, slow brix accumulation was enough to create management challenges during harvest, though it appears the large majority of acreage has matured to levels near or above 15.5 brix and meeting minimum standards at this stage of the season is less of a concern.

It serves as a good reminder that, even in an unusually good year, there continue to be outside risks of weather during the fall that slow ripening. Since we cannot harvest all of the acreage in the last two weeks of harvest, it is important to manage different blocks differently. A 15.5 on September 20th is a different target than a 15.5 on October 18th.

The same old challenges all remain; harvest is a reminder that it is never easy. That being said, this may well turn out to be the best harvest many growers have had in the last 5 years. If not, there is reason to be optimistic for the 2019 and 2020 crop years.
FIFRA 2(ee) Recommendations for Five Insecticides for Spotted Lanternfly in New York

Using efficacy data developed by Dr. Dave Biddinger, Tree Fruit Entomologist with Penn State University, Dr. Greg Loeb, Professor of Entomology, Cornell University, applied for, and received, FIFRA 2(ee) Recommendations for five insecticides to include Spotted Lanternfly on their grape label. The materials are Actara Insecticide, Brigade WSB Insecticide/Miticide, Drexel Carbaryl 4L Insecticide, Danitol 2.4 EC Spray, and Mustang Maxx Insecticide.

The FIFRA 2(ee) recommendation allows the use of these materials against all life stages of spotted lanternfly but the insecticide must be used in a manner consistent with its labeling. The application rate for each product is on the FIFRA 2(ee) Recommendation. Users must have a copy of the product label AND the FIFRA 2(ee) Recommendation in their possession at the time of the pesticide application. Seasonal use limits found on the label are still in force and do not change with the addition of this pest to the label.

Copies of the FIFRA 2(ee) recommendations can be found on the Lake Erie Regional Grape Program homepage at http://lergp.com

For growers in Pennsylvania - there is no need for a FIFRA 2922 recommendation for insecticides that are labeled for use in grapes. In Pennsylvania, the pest does not need to be on the label, only the target – in this case, grapes.

Continue to monitor for spotted lanternfly adults and egg masses at this time.

SLF adults and egg masses- photo- Tim Weigle
Why buy crop insurance?

Higher input costs, swings in market prices and dealing with the weather are why many of our customers are choosing to manage these risks with a crop insurance policy.

Contact Kelsey today to learn more.

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2018 eNEWA Grape Subscription Sign-Up

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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
- Chautauqua
- Erie
- Niagara
- Ontario
- Schuyler
- Seneca
- Steuben
- Suffolk
- Ulster
- Wayne
- Yates

Grapes in other counties may be insured by written agreement from RMA

NYS Grape Crop Insurance Performance

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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

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:

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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Cornell University Cooperative Extension provides equal program and employment opportunities. Contact the Lake Erie Regional Grape Program if you have any special needs such as visual, hearing or mobility impairments.
CCE does not endorse or recommend any specific product or service.

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716-792-2800