

# Cornell Cooperative Extension Finger Lakes Grape Program



July 3, 2019

## Finger Lakes Vineyard Update

Tim Moore

*Hans Walter-Peterson*

Didn't we just do this?

Didn't we just say goodbye to a wonderful friend and colleague who helped to shape this industry into what it is today?

I apologize to those who may not have heard the news yet, but Tim Moore, founder and owner of Inspire Moore winery, died on Saturday at age 51 after a long and valiant battle with cancer.

I won't go into the details of Tim's life and career – [you can read them online](#), or for many of you, you know a lot of them already. Tim was one of those people who always amazed me by somehow seeming to cram 36 hours worth of life into a 24 hour day. Between starting and running a winery, working in grower relations for Constellation Brands and then Brotherhood, raising 5 kids, and so much more – I had no idea how he did it all. But he did, and he did it well.

I will remember Tim as a thoughtful, curious, caring and upbeat person with an easy smile. We would occasionally compare notes with each other about what we were seeing around the industry and what some of those things might mean down the road. He was always supportive our program, and believed strongly in the role of research and extension to help the industry progress. I will miss him.

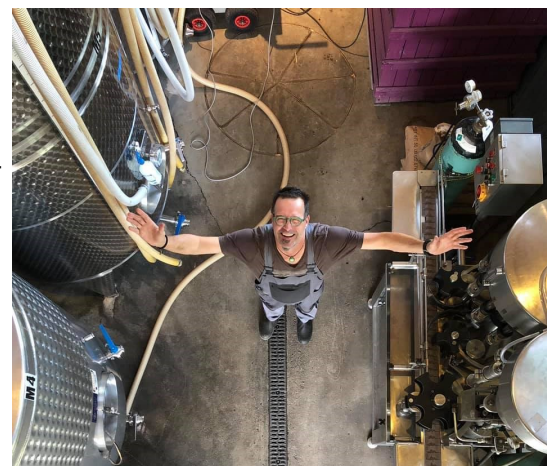
I heard the news about Tim just hours after attending a memorial service for the daughter of dear friends who died of cancer within the past two weeks. She was 32. Some of you know that my father was diagnosed with pancreatic cancer a year ago. Almost all of us know of somebody who has been affected by this awful disease that takes away so many people that we care about. While we wait and hope for cures, or remissions, we continue to walk with those who carry the disease, as well as those who love and care for them, especially now with Diane, Jordain, Madison, Cassandra, Nathaniel and Nicholas Moore.

I'm grateful to be part of a community where I have not only wonderful professional relationships, but personal ones as well. It's one of the things that makes working here so special for me. I'm sure Tim thought so too.

Inspire Moore Community – I like that.

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## 2019 New York Vineyard Acreage Survey is Live

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The New York Wine & Grape Foundation (NYWGF), Cornell Cooperative Extension (CCE), members of the New York grape industry, and Cornell University's Survey Research Institute (SRI) are cooperating to conduct a new vineyard acreage survey for New York State.

Until 2012, the New York office of the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) conducted a vineyard acreage survey approximately every five years. Unfortunately, NASS has indicated that they will no longer be conducting these surveys due to a lack of funding. The information being requested in this survey is very similar to that collected by NASS in previous surveys, in hopes that growers will find it to be a familiar exercise and therefore increase participation.

### How to submit your information

*Did you receive an email from Cornell's Survey Research Institute to fill out the survey (be sure to check your spam or junk email folders)?:*

The SRI sent out email invitations to New York growers last week, along with a reminder email this week. This invitation was sent to all growers (about 550) for whom we had an email address on the master list we are using for the survey. If you received this invitation from the Survey Research Institute, please take a few minutes to fill out and submit your information. By using the email link you are sent, you help to reduce the need to print and mailing paper versions of the survey, saving us some funds. **If you receive an email about the survey from somebody other than the SRI, DO NOT USE THE LINK IN THAT EMAIL.** Each grower receives a unique link for the survey, and should only use that link.

*If you did not receive an email from the Survey Research Institute:*

Don't fret, hard copies will be mailed shortly to those for whom we did not have email addresses, as well as those who did not respond to the initial email invitation to complete the survey.

When you receive your paper copy, there will still be an opportunity to enter your information online rather than using the form. Instructions will be included on the survey. If you prefer to submit your information with the paper survey, instructions will also be included, along with a postage-paid envelope to return it to the Survey Research Institute.

The results of this survey will help us to better understand the current state of the grape industry in New York. This information will be important in the development of new programs and initiatives, research projects, outreach to media and consumers, and much more over the next several years. The hope is that this survey can be conducted every 3-4 years in order to document how the industry is changing over time.

**Please know that all data received through this survey will be kept confidential by the SRI. Data will only be published after it is aggregated, and no personally identifiable information will be made public.**

Responding to this survey is completely voluntary. However, this is intended to be a complete census so we need a response from every grower, and therefore your cooperation is very important to the accuracy of the report. The amount of time to complete the survey will depend on the size of your vineyard operation, but should not take a significant amount of time for most growers. **The survey will remain open until August 15, 2019.**

If you are unable to complete the questionnaire either online or by mailing in your response, or have any questions about the survey, a staff person from Cornell's Survey Research Institute can assist you. You can call the Survey Research Institute at (607) 255-3786 or (888) 367-8404.

### In the Vineyard

*Hans Walter-Peterson*

We're at the tail end of bloom for 2019, but still waiting to see how well fruit set goes for many of our varieties. The lack of rain over the past week (finally) has been helpful, making it easier for caps to remove themselves from the florets as bloom finishes up on later varieties. We'll be looking to get a better idea of how fruit set looks over the next couple of weeks and will offer up some updates as we go.

### IPM

As I mentioned, we're in the midst of the driest stretch of weather in much of the Finger Lakes that we've had this season. This has helped to reduce the number of potential infection windows for downy mildew, but it is certainly still out there. And while it has not rained, it's been very humid the past few nights which is conducive to new spore production from existing infections.

Post-bloom (and fruit set) sprays need to be concerned about protecting both the foliage and new berries from infection. As the season progresses, the berries develop resistance to infections by fungal pathogens, but at different times for different diseases.

*Powdery Mildew:* Berries are highly susceptible to PM infections until about 2-3 after fruit set. Concord and similar varieties develop resistance earlier in this period, while *vinifera* varieties will do so later. However, some *vinifera* and hybrid varieties may still get infected until bunch closure.

*Downy Mildew:* Similar to PM, berries and clusters are highly susceptible in the time during and just after bloom. Resistance to new infections begins to develop around 4 weeks after bloom begins, and develops at different rates for different varieties after that (sooner for natives, slower for *vinifera*).

*Black Rot:* Resistance to BR develops later in the year than DM and PM. Berries are highly susceptible to new infections during the first few weeks after bloom, and then start to develop resistance for the next several weeks. Concord and the like will generally become resistant to new infections by about 5-6 weeks after the beginning of bloom, while some hybrids and *vinifera* will not be resistant until 7-8 weeks after that point.

Take away point: Now is a critical time to be protecting fruit from new infections by PM, DM and BR. Be sure that sprayers are able to penetrate the canopy architecture and get materials onto the clusters themselves in order to prevent these new infections from establishing now and impacting fruit quality and yield later on.

#### *Potato Leafhoppers*

These little buggers have been starting to make their presence known in the FLX a little more over the past week. In many years, they are more of a nuisance than anything else, but substantial populations can appear in this part of the world fairly quickly, as we saw in 2017(?).



Unlike grape leafhoppers, potato leafhoppers (PLH) do not overwinter here, but rather show up from further south, carried up by weather fronts that bring them here. This is why we can have situations where high numbers show up unexpectedly.

Damage from feeding by PLH is very different from grape leafhopper. When PLH feed, they inject a toxin into the leaf which causes the leaf to start to curl at the edges and turn yellow. This is the most common symptom of feeding. In addition,

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## IPM (continued from page 3)

PLH are more green in color when you spot them on the underside of leaves, as opposed to grape leafhoppers which are more white.

There really is no good economic threshold to use for PLH, unfortunately, so it's hard to give a recommendation on "how much is too much." In general, if a block is carrying a larger than normal crop, the importance of healthy foliage to ripen that crop is increased and therefore the amount of damage from PLH that a grower might tolerate would be lower than if we were having a more advanced year. If you have questions, please feel free to call.

### Grape Berry Moth

The GBM model still indicates that warmer sites are still several days away from approaching the 810 GDD window for treatment, if warranted. Growers in these warmer areas should probably begin scouting for GBM damage sometime next week, as the level of damage observed during scouting is how to determine if a treatment would be justified at this point in the season. At this point of the year, damage of 5-6% of clusters or more (at least one sting on 5-6% of clusters observed) would likely justify making an application.

### NEWA Grape Forecast Models

Select a disease or insect:  
Grape Berry Moth

State:  
New York

Weather station:  
Dresden (FLX TDV)

Date of Interest:  
7/3/2019

Calculate

Map

Results

More info

#### Grape Berry Moth Results for Dresden (FLX TDV)

Wild Grape Bloom: 6/3/2019

Wild Grape Bloom date above is estimated based on degree day accumulations or user input. Enter the actual date for blocks of interest and the model will calculate the results more accurately.

Accumulated degree days (base 47.14°F) wild grape bloom through 7/3/2019: 590 (0 days missing)

#### Daily Degree Days for Dresden (FLX TDV)

Base Temp	Past	Past	Current	5-Day Forecast					Forecast Details
	Jul 1	Jul 2	Jul 3	Jul 4	Jul 5	Jul 6	Jul 7	Jul 8	
47.14F - GBM	22	24	27	30	31	28	22	21	
Accumulation	551	575	602	632	663	691	713	735	

NA - not available

Download Time: 7/3/2019

Pest Status	Pest Management
Feeding by first generation will cease and pupation will begin when approximately 500 DD have accumulated after wild grape bloom.	The time for treatment of first generation grape berry moth is over.



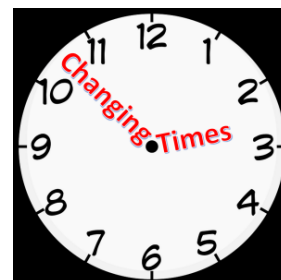
## Dramatic Changes for Farm Labor Management in New York

*Richard Stup, Cornell Ag Workforce Development Program*

Everyone in New York agriculture is aware of the recent, epic political struggle about the state's farm labor laws. As of this writing, the proposed bill was passed by the New York Senate and Assembly but the Governor has not yet signed it into law. With the understanding that some things could still change, it's time for us to start thinking about how to manage in a different legal environment. The essential goals for farm human resource managers remain the same:

1. Operate a profitable, growing agricultural business.
2. Provide high-quality, engaging, and safe jobs that can attract farm employees and provide them a good standard of living.
3. Produce excellent, safe, and nutritious food for people who live both near and far.

We know the broad outlines of the changes that will likely take effect on January 1, 2020. Our challenge is to plan and manage to meet the goals above while complying with federal and (new) state labor laws. First, we need to understand the changes that will likely occur in state labor law, this article begins discussion of 3 major changes: overtime, collective bargaining, and a weekly day of rest. Each of these issues is complicated and we will discuss more completely in later posts, but following is my summary of these major changes and initial management considerations.



### *Overtime*

New York farm employees will be eligible for overtime once they have completed 60 hours of work in a week. Overtime pay is defined as 1.5 times the regular rate of pay so a worker at \$12/hour regularly would go to \$18/hour for hours worked beyond 60 inside a week. Managers need to be thinking about the financial implications of this change on the business and on employees. It will be more important than ever to control which employees are scheduled for how many hours and to be mindful of hours worked as they approach 60 in each week. This may be a good time to upgrade your scheduling and time recording systems to provide the information, alerts, and accurate records you need. Consider each production process, system, and job in your business...where can you cut out waste and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of labor? Are there parts of your production process that could be outsourced to another business, or discontinued, while you focus your labor on crops and processes with the highest return? What about salary pay, can a farm simply convert employees from hourly to salary pay to avoid overtime? With the farm labor overtime exemption changing in New York some farm employers might consider using other exemptions from overtime and minimum wage for certain workers and these federal guidelines are generally followed by New York. However, federal law limits the exemptions to only certain types of employees, mainly: [executive](#), [administrative](#), [professional](#) and outside sales employees. The New York State Department of Labor provides an [FAQ document](#) that defines these types of employees in more detail. Some farm employees may qualify for this exemption such as those who manage a department and formally supervise 2 or more other full-time equivalent employees. (Note that New York employers must meet the [state minimums for weekly salary](#) of \$832/week in Upstate and \$900/week in Long Island and West Chester.)

## Dramatic Changes for Farm Labor Management in New York

*Richard Stup, Cornell Ag Workforce Development Program*

### *Collective Bargaining (Unions)*

The [Legal Information Institute at Cornell](#) offers the following definition: “Collective bargaining refers to the negotiation process between an employer and a union comprised of workers to create an agreement that will govern the terms and conditions of the workers’ employment.” Farm employees will have the right to form or join a union in order to bargain as a group with their employer about their employment. This concept is incredibly complicated and quite new to most of us in agriculture so there will be much more discussion and education in the future about the meaning and implications of this change. Farm employees are not automatically unionized by this law, a majority of farm employees at a particular business must choose to sign up with a union in order to bargain collectively. If a majority of employees at a farm business choose to join the union, then the farm would be obligated to recognize the union and enter into negotiations to establish a union contract with the farm employees. Contract negotiations are complicated and beyond the scope of this post. There are some special limitations in the new law that will govern collective bargaining. Farm employees will not be permitted to strike or otherwise slowdown work on farms. Farm employers, on the other hand, are not permitted to “lock out” or prevent farm employees from working during the course of contract negotiations. Broadly speaking, employees tend to unionize in work situations where they feel as if they have no “voice.” Essentially, that’s the purpose of a union, to move employees from a position of feeling like powerless individuals to a position of feeling like a powerful “collective” group of employees. Employers who wish to avoid having a union must focus on being great, progressive human resource managers. That means having policies and plans in the workplace that promote employee success, fair treatment, and employee “voice.” Great HR managers have a way of making employees feel engaged and committed at work, and of fostering constant and open communications. In contrast, overbearing, callous, and dictatorial managers breed employee frustration and open the door wide for unionization efforts.

### *Weekly Day of Rest*

The new law will likely stipulate that farm employees must be allowed at least 24 consecutive hours of rest in each and every calendar week. This day of rest should be on the employee’s day of religious observance whenever possible, but it can move to another day in the week if crop or weather conditions prevent work. Employees can voluntarily waive their day of rest and choose to work but employer’s would have to pay the overtime rate (1.5x) for every hour they worked on their day of rest. This new requirement is rife with potential for confusion. Farm human resource managers need to adopt very robust employee scheduling and timekeeping systems that can manage day of rest requirements and provide documentation that it was consistently provided.

We’re embarking on a whole new era in farm human resource management in New York. We already know that employees will remain scarce and expensive, our challenge is to maximize the talent and productivity of every employee while maintaining excellent employee relationships and engagement. Excellent human resource management will emerge as not just as a distinguishing feature of the state’s best farm businesses, but as a requirement for farm business success.

### Upcoming Events

Don't forget to check out the calendar on our website (<http://flgp.cce.cornell.edu/events.php>) for more information about these and other events relevant to the Finger Lakes grape industry.



#### **Raising a Glass for Tim**

*Sunday, July 7 2:00 PM*  
*Inspire Moore Winery & Vineyard*  
*197 N Main Street, Naples NY*

To honor Tim, his family, his spirit and his legacy, we will be having a celebration of life for him at the pavilion he recently built on Inspire Moore's property. Tim loved making people laugh and be joyful and that is why we are having a celebration- to bring people together who loved him. To dance, sing, recount stories, smile, cry and embrace the beautiful space he created here in Naples.

Bring appetizers and finger foods to share, bring an instrument to play, find your funkiest glasses and most vibrant posh attire, your favorite bottle of wine (or buy one at the winery!)... let's play music that he always loved to hear, let's share good food and love like he loved to do and let's raise a glass for the amazing man we knew.

*(from Inspire Moore Winery Facebook page)*

#### **Tailgate Meeting #5**

*Tuesday, July 9 4:30 – 6:00 PM*  
*Airy Acres Vineyard*  
*8011 Footes Corners Road, Interlaken NY*

#### **ASEV-Eastern Section Annual Meeting and Shaulis Symposium on Digital Viticulture**

*July 16-18, 2019*  
*Hobart & William Smith Colleges, Geneva NY*

*New York Vineyard & Winery industry members receive the reduced Eastern Section member price!*

A special vineyard tour and symposium entitled "Digital Viticulture: New Tools for Precision Management" will be featured as part of the annual American Society for Viticulture and Enology- Eastern Section (ASEV-ES) conference at Hobart and William Smith Colleges in Geneva, NY on July 16 through July 18.

*Discounted pricing for the tour (\$75 per person) is available if you prefer to drive yourself and not ride the group bus. Indicate this on your registration (see following form).*

The two-day program and vineyard tour will bring together suppliers, researchers, and growers to explore the tools and concepts of precision viticulture. New technologies, such as inexpensive sensors, digital imaging, geographical information systems, and precision machinery are converging to make precision viticulture possible. This field tour and symposium will focus on tools, concepts, and platforms for putting it all together to manage vineyards.

More information about the conference, field tour and symposium can be found at <http://www.asev-es.org>.

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## 2019 GDD & Precipitation

FLX Teaching & Demonstration Vineyard – Dresden, NY					
Date	Hi Temp (F)	Lo Temp (F)	Rain (inches)	Daily GDDs	Total GDDs
6/26/2019	84.2	59.5	0.00	21.9	666.3
6/27/2019	85.1	61.9	0.00	23.5	689.8
6/28/2019	92.1	62.9	0.00	27.5	717.3
6/29/2019	83.0	69.3	0.01	26.2	743.5
6/30/2019	71.9	59.4	0.00	15.7	759.1
7/1/2019	82.2	55.5	0.00	18.9	778.0
7/2/2019	77.9	63.3	0.00	20.6	798.6
Weekly Total			0.01"	154.1	
Season Total			10.59"	798.6	

GDDs as of July 2, 2018: 1022.6

Rainfall as of July 2, 2018: 7.41"



### Seasonal Comparisons (at Geneva)

#### Growing Degree Day

	2019 GDD <sup>1</sup>	Long-term Avg GDD <sup>2</sup>	Cumulative days ahead (+)/behind (-) <sup>3</sup>
April	48.1	64.1	-5
May	204.1	255.5	-5
June	449.1	480.9	-5
July	38.0	642.1	-5
August		592.7	
September		357.6	
October		110.1	
TOTAL	739.2	2503.0	

<sup>1</sup> Accumulated GDDs for each month.

<sup>2</sup> The long-term average (1973-2017) GDD accumulation as of that date in the month.

<sup>3</sup> Numbers at the end of each month represent where this year's GDD accumulation stands relative to the long-term average. The most recent number represents the current status.



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## 2019 GDD & Precipitation (continued from page 5)

### Precipitation

	2019 Rain <sup>4</sup>	Long-term <sub>5</sub> Avg Rain	Monthly deviation from avg <sup>6</sup>
April	2.22"	2.85"	-0.63"
May	4.42"	3.13"	+1.29"
June	3.61"	3.60"	+0.01"
July	0.00"	3.44"	
August		3.21"	
September		3.57"	
October		3.39"	
TOTAL	10.25"	23.16"	

<sup>4</sup> Monthly rainfall totals up to current date

<sup>5</sup> Long-term average rainfall for the month (total)

<sup>6</sup> Monthly deviation from average (calculated at the end of the month)

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## Additional Information

Become a fan of the [Finger Lakes Grape Program on Facebook](#), or follow us on [Twitter \(@cceflgp\)](#) as well as YouTube. Also check out our website at <http://flgp.cce.cornell.edu>.

Got some grapes to sell? Looking to buy some equipment or bulk wine? List your ad on the [NY Grape & Wine Classifieds website](#) today!

### Finger Lakes Grape Program Advisory Committee

**Eric Amberg-** Grafted Grapevine Nursery

**Bill Dalrymple-** Dalrymple Farm

**Matt Doyle-** Doyle Vineyard Management

**Eileen Farnan-** Barrington Cellars

**Chris Gerling-** Cornell University Extension

**Mel Goldman-** Keuka Lake Vineyards

**Luke Haggerty-** Constellation Brands

**Tina Hazlitt-** Sawmill Creek Vineyards

**Cameron Hosmer-** Hosmer Winery

**Harry Humphreys-** Overlook Farms

**Richard Jerome-** Jerome's U-Pick

**Gregg McConnell-** Farm Credit East

**Herm Young-** Young Sommer Winery

**John Santos-** Hazlitt 1852 Vineyards

**Dave Smith-** Smith Brothers Farms

**Justine Vanden Heuvel-** Cornell University

**Derek Wilber-** Swedish Hill Winery

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## Cornell Cooperative Extension Finger Lakes Grape Program

**Hans Walter-Peterson—Team Leader**

**Donald Caldwell—Viticulture Technician**

The Finger Lakes Grape Program is a Cornell Cooperative Extension partnership between Cornell University and the Cornell Cooperative Extension Associations in Ontario, Seneca, Schuyler, Steuben, Wayne and Yates Counties.

[flgp.cce.cornell.edu](http://flgp.cce.cornell.edu)



**YouTube**

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