

# Cornell Cooperative Extension Finger Lakes Grape Program



July 24th, 2019

## Finger Lakes Vineyard Update

### In the Vineyard

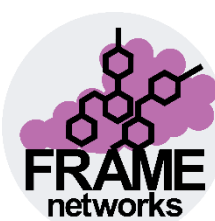
*Hans Walter-Peterson*

The heat and humidity that blanketed the Finger Lakes last week seem to have given a boost to downy mildew infections. Active infections seemed to be more numerous in vineyard blocks that I stopped to look at yesterday on Keuka Lake, compared to a couple of weeks ago. DM spores are produced at night under high humidity conditions like those we just had. The spores are able to germinate when they are in contact with water for a relatively short period of time, such as the remnants from an overnight rainfall or heavy dew on leaves in the morning, and the whole cycle starts again.

We are still far enough away from harvest that almost all of the effective materials against DM are still on the table to be used, with the likely exception of Ridomil Gold MZ, which has a 66 day PHI due to its inclusion of mancozeb (but might still be usable for varieties that will be picked in October). Judicious use of the phosphorous acid products, which prevent the development of spores from existing infections as well as having some forward activity, can be helpful under these kinds of conditions at this point.

Berries should be fairly resistant to new powdery and downy mildew infections by this point in the season, but black rot resistance generally takes a few weeks longer to develop than the two mildews. Black rot resistance generally develops from 5-8 weeks after bloom, with native varieties developing resistance a week or more before *vinifera* cultivars. Any newly visible PM or DM infections from now on occurred before the development of resistance, and are just playing themselves out. Of course, the foliage and stems remain susceptible throughout the season.

*Trouble controlling powdery mildew? Tell us!*



Even though we have been having good conditions for it, I have seen relatively little in the way of significant powdery mildew infections. I have heard some growers saying that they are seeing more of it develop in their vineyards lately, however, in spite of having a fairly aggressive program for it. If you have PM developing in your vineyard this year despite a reasonably strong program to manage it, I would like to hear from you.

I am working with my colleague, Dr. Michelle Moyer from Washington State University, on a project that she is leading focused on powdery mildew resistance to certain fungicides (titled "FRAME Networks" – <http://framenetworks.wsu.edu>). As part of this project, Michelle and her team are gathering samples of powdery mildew spores from vineyards in Washington and other locations (like the Finger Lakes) and analyzing them for resistance to some of the more widely used PM fungicides. The sample collection involves a very simple swabbing of the PM from the leaf, and then the sample is sent back to WSU for analysis. This is a great opportunity for us to begin to understand the extent of PM resistance in our local

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## In the Vineyard (continued from pg. 1)

*Hans Walter-Peterson*

vineyards, so if you are concerned about resistance development in one of your blocks, please let me know ([hcw5@cornell.edu](mailto:hcw5@cornell.edu) or 315-521-8789) and we will try to schedule a time to come out and collect a sample or two. We have enough supplies for about 18 samples, so first come first served.

### *Sour Rot and Fruit Flies*

At our Tailgate Meeting yesterday afternoon, held at Dr. Franks Wine Cellars, discussion turned again to sour rot and fruit fly control. A few questions came up about materials other than Mustang Maxx to use for fruit flies this year, so I am including the chart that I developed last year containing all of the materials currently labeled for use in grapes to control fruit flies or spotted wing Drosophila (SWD). As I have mentioned at several meetings this year, Greg Loeb is looking into the possibility of getting more materials approved by DEC for use against fruit flies in grapes. In the meantime, however, you can refer to the chart below that contains those materials that are currently labeled, with either standard approval or 2(EE) approval for Drosophila. If there are any changes to that list, we will certainly alert everyone to that as soon as we know about it.

**Insecticides for Fruit Flies not in IRAC Group 3**

<b>Product name</b>	<b>EPA Number</b>	<b>IRAC Code</b>	<b>2(ee) required?<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>REI (hrs)</b>	<b>PHI (days)</b>	<b>Reapplication interval (days)<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>Max applications per season</b>	<b>Maximum product applied per season</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Assail 30SG	8033-36-70506	4A	Yes	4.5-5.3 oz/acre	12	3	14	2	10.6 oz	2(ee) required for use on SWD. Do not use an adjuvant.
Delegate WG	62719-541	5	No	3-5 oz/acre	4	7	4	5	19.5 oz	SWD is listed on recent label. Older labels may not include SWD. No more than 2 consecutive applications of Group 5 materials.
Entrust SC	62719-621	5	Yes	4-8 fl oz/acre	4	7	5	5	23 fl oz	2(ee) required for use on SWD. OMRI listed. No more than 2 consecutive applications of Group 5 materials.
Malathion 5EC	19713-217	1B	No	3 pints/acre	24	3	14	2	6 pints	Drosophila included on the label
Malathion 57%	67760-40-53883	1B	No	3 pints/acre	24	3	14	2	6 pints	Drosophila included on the label
Malathion 8 Aquamul	34704-474	1B	No	1.88 pints/acre	24	3	14	2	3.76 pints	Drosophila included on the label.
Mustang Maxx*	279-3426	3A	No	4.0 fl oz/acre	12	1	7	6	24 fl oz	'Vinegar flies' and SWD listed on the label.

<sup>a</sup> If yes, a copy of the 2(ee) approval must be in possession when the material is applied.

<sup>b</sup> Minimum number of days before reapplication of the material.

\* Mustang Maxx is included here for comparison purposes.

Delegate, Entrust and malathion formulations are included for fruit fly control in Table 5.3, "Pest Management Schedules for Minor and Special Insects" of the NY/PA Pest Management Guidelines for Grapes.

## 2019 New York Vineyard Acreage Survey

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### **NY Acreage Survey Pro Tip of the Day:**

*The 2019 acreage survey asks for growers to fill out the acreage of each grape variety they farm in each NY county. Most of the grape varieties grown to any extent in the state are listed on the survey, but we know that some growers have varieties that are not included on the list. If using the online system to complete the survey, simply choose 'Other' in the dropdown list, fill in the variety in the text box that appears, and complete the rest of the information as requested (county, acreage in that county, and 2018 production). On the paper form, simply write in the variety's name.*

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.

Hard copies of the Vineyard Survey were mailed out to over 1000 growers on our mailing list. Your information can be submitted to the SRI using the paper form and returning it in the postage-paid envelope, or online by following the instructions included on the survey.

**If you did not receive a survey through the mail or in an email from the Survey Research Institute, please contact Dana Alexander at the NY Wine & Grape Foundation at [danaalexander@nywgf.org](mailto:danaalexander@nywgf.org) or 315-924-3705 so we can get one to you. The survey will remain open until August 15, 2019.**

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.

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.

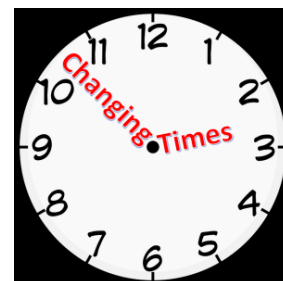
## Dramatic Changes for Farm Labor Management in New York

*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, but caution is required here. The federal [Fair Labor Standards Act \(FLSA\)](#) provides 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).

### *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

### Dramatic Changes for Farm Labor Management in New York (continued from pg. 4)

*Richard Stup, Cornell Ag Workforce Development Program*

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 power/less 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.



# Finger Lakes Vineyard Update

Finger Lakes Grape Program

July 24th, 2019

## 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.



### **Preventing Sexual Harassment on Farms - Tools for Employers: Updates and Resources for the NYS Sexual Harassment Regulations**

*July 29 and 30, 2019 9:30 AM – 1:00 PM*

*Registration deadline is **Friday, July 26***

All New York employers are required to have a sexual harassment prevention training policy in place since October 2018 and they are required to train all employees by October 9, 2019.

Cornell Cooperative Extension educators are planning a series of meetings and webinars to help farm employers learn about the requirements and resources they can use to get into compliance. We have prepared new, farm-friendly training materials for farm employers to use and that meet the state's training requirements.

Meetings will be hosted in the following CCE offices in the Finger Lakes region:

July 29: Yates County CCE, Penn Yan NY

July 30: Wayne County CCE, Newark NY

Steuben County CCE, Bath NY

Speakers will be located across the state and connected via Zoom, our online meeting system. Each of the extension offices above will have the meeting projected and a light lunch provided. Farmers will be able to ask real time questions and engage with other farmers during the meeting.

Registration cost is \$10, and payable at the door. Please register by using the link <https://forms.gle/dp7U4T7sr2zq29vc6>, or by calling one of the CCE offices listed above. More information is included in the flyer in this week's Update.

### **Tailgate Meeting #7**

*Tuesday, August 6 4:30 – 6:00 PM*

*Boom Point Farm & Vineyard*

*7483 Salmon Creek Rd., Williamson NY*

Our next Tailgate Meeting will be held at Boom Point Vineyard in Wayne County. Pesticide credits are available for each Tailgate Meeting this season. No registration required – just bring a chair and your questions and observations about what's going on in the vineyard.

### **Tailgate Meeting #8 – Final Tailgate of the Season**

*Tuesday, August 20 4:30 – 6:00 PM*

*Hermann J. Wiemer Vineyards*

*3962 NY Route 14, Dundee NY*

## 2019 GDD & Precipitation

FLX Teaching & Demonstration Vineyard – Dresden, NY					
Date	Hi Temp (F)	Lo Temp (F)	Rain (inches)	Daily GDDs	Total GDDs
7/17/2019	78.3	72.0	0.15	25.2	1166.0
7/18/2019	86.1	68.3	0.00	27.2	1193.2
7/19/2019	89.0	72.5	0.15	30.8	1224.0
7/20/2019	91.3	75.8	0.00	33.6	1257.5
7/21/2019	84.0	68.5	0.00	26.3	1283.8
7/22/2019	68.9	62.7	1.07	15.8	1299.6
7/23/2019	77.5	62	0.01	19.8	1319.3
Weekly Total			<b>1.38"</b>	<b>178.5</b>	
Season Total			<b>12.77"</b>	<b>1319.3</b>	

GDDs as of July 23, 2018: 1512.1

Rainfall as of July 23, 2018: 9.23"



### 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	532.2	642.1	-2
August		592.7	
September		357.6	
October		110.1	
TOTAL	1233.4	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.



# Finger Lakes Vineyard Update

Finger Lakes Grape Program

July 24th, 2019

## 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	2.00"	3.44"	
August		3.21"	
September		3.57"	
October		3.39"	
TOTAL	12.25"	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)



## Preventing Sexual Harassment on Farms- Tools for Employers:

*Updates and Resources for the NYS Sexual Harassment Regulations.*

**Dates:** July 29<sup>th</sup> & July 30<sup>th</sup>

**Registration:** \$10

**Time:** 10:00AM-1:00PM, Register at 9:30AM

Locations: Speakers will be located across the state and connected via Zoom. Each extension office listed will have the Zoom Meeting Projected and a light lunch provided. Farmers will be able to ask real time questions and engage with other farmers. **PLEASE REGISTER BY FRIDAY JULY 26th.**

### **July 29<sup>th</sup>-**

Lewis County Cooperative Extension Office  
St Lawrence County Cooperative Extension Office  
Clinton County Cooperative Extension Office  
Onondaga County- Farm Credit East, One Technology Pl, Homer, NY 13077  
Orleans County Cooperative Extension Office  
Yates County Cooperative Extension Office  
Schoharie County Cooperative Extension Office  
Chemung County Cooperative Extension Office  
Herkimer County Cooperative Extension Office  
Ulster County- Hudson Valley Lab in Highland, NY  
Chautauqua County Cooperative Extension Office

### **July 30<sup>th</sup>-**

Jefferson County Cooperative Extension Office  
Essex County Cooperative Extension Office  
Franklin County Cooperative Extension  
Cortland County- Dryden Fire Hall, 26 North St, Dryden, NY 13053  
Wayne County Cooperative Extension Office  
Livingston County Cooperative Extension Office  
Chenango County Cooperative Extension Office  
Tioga County Cooperative Extension Office  
Saratoga County Cooperative Extension Office  
Fulton/Montgomery Cooperative Extension Office  
Madison County Cooperative Extension Office  
Columbia County Cooperative Extension Office  
Steuben County Cooperative Extension Office

### **Registration Link:**

<https://forms.gle/dp7U4T7sr2zg29vc6>

**Pay Registration Fee at the Door.**

### **Recording of this will be made available on July 31<sup>st</sup>.**

10:00-10:15- **MARY-KATE WHEELER** *Introduction to the New Rules: Overview, deadlines, and dates.*  
10:15-11:00- **RICHARD STUP** *Resources Available from Extension: How to use reviewed case studies.*  
11:00-11:30- **KELSEY O'SHEA** *Legal Concerns: Compliance, implications, and risks.*  
11:30-12:00- Lunch/Break  
12:00-12:30- **LIBBY EIHOLZER** *Outside Materials: Other agencies resources, risks and concerns.*  
12:30-1:00- **NICOLE TOMMELL** *Closing Remarks and updates on research.*



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# Finger Lakes Vineyard Update

Finger Lakes Grape Program

July 24th, 2019

## Additional Information

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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)**