# Cornell Cooperative Extension Finger Lakes Grape Program

# Finger Lakes Vineyard Update

# Fill Out the New York Vineyard Acreage Survey!

# One week left to complete the Survey! Deadline is Thursday August 15, 2019

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.

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 pg. 14

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 pg. 14

 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.

Another hard copy of the vineyard survey was recently mailed out to everyone on our mailing list who had not already submitted their survey. Your information can still 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 <u>danaalexander@nywgf.org</u> 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.

	In This Issue:	
	NY Vineyard Acreage Survey	pg. 1
	In the Vineyard	<u>pg. 2</u>
	Spotted Lanternfly	<u>pg. 2</u>
	Events	<u>pg. 13</u>
l	GDD	<u>pg. 14</u>

## In the Vineyard

### Hans Walter-Peterson

Veraison has finally started to arrive in a couple of the earliest varieties at our Teaching Vineyard in Dresden. Marquette and Jupiter, one of our seedless table grapes, reached veraison on August 4 and 5, respectively (we call veraison when about 50% of the berries are turning color and/or softening). Here's how that compares to some previous years:

	2014	2015	2017*	2018	2019
Marquette	August 1	July 26	July 28	July 24	August 4
Jupiter			July 31	July 29	August 5

\* Data not collected in 2016



Some other early varieties like Foch, Leon Millot, Baco, and our other table grape, Marquis, have started to show early signs of color change and softening, but are still a few days away from reaching that 50% threshold.

The <u>three-month outlook from the National Weather Service</u> says there is a better than even chance that temperatures in August, September and October will be above normal. If that turns out to be the case, the delay in veraison and ripening could be offset by more heat during the late summer and fall.

Marquette clusters at our Teaching Vineyard finally hitting veraison.

Another factor that could be beneficial as well is the recent drying trend we've been having in the area. After a wet spring, we've slowly been drying out, to the point where the month of July was significantly drier than average

by almost 40%. As much as we could benefit from warmer temperatures, I think most growers would agree that a dry fall would be even more welcome in the Finger Lakes over the next couple of months.

## Spotted Lanternfly

Last year, the first positive identification of spotted lanternfly (SLF) in the Finger Lakes was made near Penn Yan. Fortunately, it appears to have been a lone "hitchhiker", which has been the case of the other finds in New York so far. But given the level of infestation in southeast Pennsylvania and some of the surrounding area (see the figure below), it is very likely only a matter of



time until SLF gets established to some extent in New York.

The SLF has only one generation per year, and we are now in the period when the nymphs start to become adults that are able to mate and lay eggs. The movement of mated females or their egg masses are what lead to new populations developing, so this is the time when it is especially important to be aware of what SLF and their egg masses look like.

I know many growers have seen this information already, but given the time of year, I thought it would be prudent to include a few resources in this week's Update to help identify SLF, along with some ideas on how to manage their preferred host, Tree of Heaven.

## Spotted Lanternfly (continued from pg. 2)

#### What Does SLF Look Like?

At this point in the year, SLF will either be in the form of the fourth instar (nymph) stage or early adult stage (center and right photos below). The nymphs are not able to fly or lay eggs, but like the adults, they will feed on any number of plant hosts, including grapes. The egg masses laid by females contain 30-50 eggs per mass, and can appear to look like splotches of mud (left photo below). Egg masses can be laid on a wide variety of surfaces, including wood, metal, and plastics. More information on how to identify SLF can be found on the IPM program's SLF webpage, <a href="https://nysipm.cornell.edu/environment/invasive-species-exotic-pests/spotted-lanternfly/">https://nysipm.cornell.edu/environment/invasive-species-exotic-pests/spotted-lanternfly/</a>, or on the attached flyer from the IPM program.



E. Swackhamer



PA Department of Agriculture



#### What is Tree of Heaven, and why is it important in managing SLF?

Tree of Heaven (TOH) is an invasive plant that was introduced to North America back in the late 1700s, and is now found in many parts of the country. The plant is native to Asia, in areas similar to where the lanternfly is originally from as well. The tree is a preferred host of SLF, and therefore is a good place to start keeping an eye out for SLF (as well as vineyards, unfortunately). Because it is a preferred host, controlling the population of TOH can help to reduce the pressure from SLF in a particular area.

#### What Does Tree of Heaven Look Like?

Tree of Heaven, *Ailanthus altissima* or often just called '*ailanthus*', can look a lot like a couple of other common plants in the Finger Lakes – black walnut and sumac. All three of these species can easily be found in treelines along roads, trails, and adjoining vineyards. There are a number of resources on how to tell if a plant is Tree of Heaven or not, including these:

Tree of Heaven fact sheet (Penn State Extension publication; attached to this Update)

Tree of Heaven: Accurate Identification (video from Penn State)

## Spotted Lanternfly (continued from pg. 3)

### Managing Tree of Heaven

Tree of Heaven is a very aggressive species, that can spread via seed or by root suckers. It is also allelopathic, meaning it produces compounds that are toxic to other nearby plants, thereby reducing the competition from those plants in an area over time. Because it can spread via root suckers, simply chopping down individual trees will not reduce the population, but rather cause new trees to sprout from underground.

Recommendations for managing TOH as part of controlling lanternfly focus on eliminating MOST of the trees, but not all, based on the concept of using them as a 'trap crop' for SLF. So even though there are no known populations of SLF established here yet, it might make sense to begin control efforts for TOH if a larger populations exists near your vineyard. Here are a few recommendations from the folks at Penn State:

- In a given area, remove about 85% of the *Ailanthus* trees, leaving only male trees (trees without seeds) if at all possible.
- Herbicides such as glyphosate and triclopyr that can translocate to the roots are most effective against Tree of Heaven.
- Application methods of herbicides to control *Ailanthus* depend on the size of the trees and the time of year. At this point, recommendations are to apply herbicides near the base of the tree, either on the bark or into the trunk using the 'hack and squirt' technique, to allow them to work into the root system. More details on this can be found at <u>https://extension.psu.edu/tree-of-heaven</u> or on the included flyer.

#### If you think you see SLF:

- Take pictures of the insect, egg masses, or infestation you see and, if possible, include something for size, such as a coin or ruler.
- If possible, collect the insect. Place in a bag and freeze, or in a jar with rubbing alcohol or hand sanitizer.
- Note the location (street address and zip code, intersecting roads, landmarks, or GPS coordinates).
- Email pictures and location to <u>spottedlanternfly@dec.ny.gov</u> OR fill out the form at <u>Spotted Lanternfly</u> <u>Observation</u>, which includes specimen information.

#### Other resources:

Controlling Tree of Heaven: Why It Matters (Penn State Extension video)

Have You Spotted Lanternfly? (18x24" poster from NYS IPM Program)

Alerta de Plagas: Spotted Lanternfly (SLF fact sheet in Spanish from USDA; included in this Update)





# **Cornell Cooperative Extension**

# Invasive Species & Exotic Pests

# Spotted Lanternfly Lycorma delicatula

## Juliet Carroll and Nicole Mattoon, New York State Integrated Pest Management Program, Cornell University

The spotted lanternfly, also known as Chinese blistering cicada, is a planthopper native to China and Southeastern Asia. Discovered in Pennsylvania in 2014, the spotted lanternfly presents a threat to both woody and non-woody hosts that are present throughout the United States. While their list of hosts is large, the greatest agricultural concern falls on grapes, hops, apples, blueberries, and stone fruits. Effort is underway to try to eradicate this insect in Pennsylvania. However, in 2018, it was found in Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Virginia.

#### Concern

Due to the fact that this insect has already been found in the United States, there is great concern about its effect on vineyard, orchard, and forest industries. Its presence could lead to crop loss and increased management costs. Spotted lanternfly eggs are laid on any hard, smooth surface, including plants, trunks, stones, and bricks. Because of this, egg masses may be spread unknowingly. Spotted lanternfly nymphs are able to feed on many hosts, while adults prefer Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*) and grapevine (*Vitis vinifera*). Furthermore, abundant excretion of sticky honeydew by swarms feeding on shade trees and the associated growth of sooty mold can severely restrict people's enjoyment of parks and their own backyards.

## Description

Spotted lanternfly adults are very colorful when their wings are displayed during hopping. They have red hind wings with black spots, have a black head, and a yellow abdomen with black bands. Their grayish forewings have black spots with a distinctive black brick-like pattern on the tips. There is one generation per year, with adults developing in July, laying eggs in September, and overwintering as eggs. Each egg mass contains 30-50 eggs that are covered in a waxy brown substance. The first nymphs to develop are wingless, black, and have white spots, while the final nymph stage turns red before becoming adults. Adult males are slightly smaller than the inch-long



Spotted lanternfly egg mass. Photo: Holly Raguza, Bugwood.org.



The final nymph stage of the spotted lanternfly, shown on a branch, is distinctively colored. Photo: Lawrence Barringer, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Bugwood.org.

females, but are almost identical in appearance. Adults and nymphs commonly gather in large numbers on host plants to feed, and are easiest to see at dusk or at night.

## Damage

This plant hopper is able to feed using specialized mouth parts that can pierce the plant and suck up sap. Both nymphs and adults feed this way, on leaves, stems, and trunks. Piercing the plant's tissues and feeding on the sap weakens the plant, causing it to ooze and weep, which may result in a fermenting odor and a gray/black trail on the bark. Spotted lanternflies also excrete honeydew while feeding, which overtime may encourage the growth of sooty mold if infestation levels are high. The presence of the fermenting odor and honeydew may also attract other insects.

## Found a Spotted Lanternfly in New York?

- 1. Take pictures of the insect, egg masses, or infestation you see and, if possible, include something for size, such as a coin or ruler.
- 2. If possible, collect the insect. Place in a bag and freeze, or in a jar with rubbing alcohol or hand sanitizer.
- 3. Note the location (street address and zip code, intersecting roads, landmarks, or GPS coordinates).
- 4. Email pictures and location spottedlanternfly@dec.ny.gov

## **For More Information**

New York State Integrated Pest Management Program: Spotted Lanternfly nysipm.cornell.edu/environment/invasive-species-exoticpests/spotted-lanternfly

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation: Spotted Lanternfly dec.ny.gov/animals/113303.html

United State Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Pest Alert: Spotted Lanternfly aphis.usda.gov/ publications/plant\_health/2014/alert\_spotted\_lanternfly.pdf

PennState Extension: Spotted Lanternfly extension.psu.edu/spottedlanternfly



Spotted lanternfly adult at rest on a branch. Photo: Lawrence Barringer, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Bugwood.org.



Collected spotted lanternfly adult with wings spread. The yellow sides of the abdomen are visible because this is a mated female, full of eggs. Photo: Lawrence Barringer, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Bugwood.org.



nysipm.cornell.edu

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Agriculture and Markets

Department of Environmental Conservation



## Background

Tree-of-heaven, commonly referred to as ailanthus, is a rapidly growing deciduous tree native to both northeast and central China, as well as Taiwan. It was first introduced into the United States in the Philadelphia area in 1784. Immigrants later introduced tree-of-heaven to the West Coast in the 1850s. It was initially valued as an urban street tree and was widely planted in the Baltimore and Washington, D.C., area. From these areas, tree-of-heaven has spread and become a common invasive plant in urban, agricultural, and forested areas.

# Description

**Size:** Tree-of-heaven has rapid growth and can grow into a very large tree, reaching heights of 80 to 100 feet and up to 6 feet in diameter.

**Bark:** The bark of tree-of-heaven is smooth and green when young, eventually turning light brown to gray, resembling the skin of a cantaloupe.

**Leaves:** Tree-of-heaven leaves are pinnately compound, meaning they have a central stem in which leaflets are attached on each

side. One leaf can range in length from 1 to 4 feet with anywhere from 10 to 40 leaflets. The leaflets are "lance" shaped with smooth or "entire" margins. At the base of each leaflet are one to two protruding bumps called glandular teeth. When crushed, the leaves and all plant parts give off a strong, offensive odor.

**Twigs:** The twigs of tree-of-heaven are alternate on the tree, stout, greenish to brown in color, and lack a terminal bud. They have large V- or heart-shaped leaf scars. The twigs easily break to expose the large, spongy, brown center, or pith.

**Seeds:** Seeds on female trees are a 1-to-2-inch-long twisted samara, or wing. There is one seed per samara. The samaras are found in clusters, which often hang on the tree through winter.

# Dispersal

Tree-of-heaven is dioecious, meaning a tree is either male or female, and typically grows in dense colonies, or "clones." All trees in a single clone are the same sex. Female trees are prolific seeders with the potential to produce more than 300,000 seeds annually. The single-seeded samaras are wind dispersed. Established trees continually spread by sending up root suckers that may emerge as far as 50 feet from the parent tree. A cut



or injured ailanthus tree may send up dozens of root sprouts. Sprouts as young as two years are capable of producing seed. Tree-of-heaven produces allelopathic chemicals in its leaves, roots, and bark that can limit or prevent the establishment of other plants.



- A. Bark
- B. Leaf
- **C.** Leaf margin
- D. Brown spongy pith
- E. Leaf scar
- F. Seeds (samaras)
- G. Close up of seeds (samaras)
- Photos by Dave Jackson

## Site

Tree-of-heaven grows almost anywhere, from mine spoil in full sun to fertile, partly shaded, alluvial soils along rivers and streams. Besides urban areas, tree-of-heaven is now found growing along woodland edges, roadsides, railways, fencerows, and in forest openings. Tree-of-heaven is intolerant of shade and cannot compete under a closed forest canopy but will quickly colonize disturbed areas, taking advantage of forests defoliated by insects or impacted by wind and other disturbances.

## Management Calendar

The management calendar for tree-of-heaven emphasizes late season treatment to maximize control of the roots.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Bud Break												
Flowering and Seed Ripening												
Foliar or Stem Treatment												
Cutting after Treatment												

## **Treatment and Timing**

Prescriptions for controlling tree-of-heaven stress proper timing of operations to maximize injury to the roots. Improper timing will result in treatments that provide "top kill" (shoot injury) but little control of the roots. Product names reflect the current Pennsylvania state herbicide contract; additional brands with the same active ingredients are available.

Treatment	Timing	Herbicide	Product Rate	Comments
Foliar Application	July 1 to onset of	AquaNeat	3 quarts/acre	The combination of glyphosate and triclopyr provides a broad-
	fall color	(glyphosate)		spectrum treatment that is effective against tree-of-heaven and other
				woody species that should also be targeted during the operation. This
		plus	plus	is a nonselective mixture, but it has little soil activity and poses little
				risk to nontarget organisms, and both products have aquatic labeling.
		Garlon 3A	2 quarts/acre	A surfactant (e.g., Alligare 90) needs to be added. If using a different
		or	or	glyphosate product, be sure to check the product label to see if a
		Vastlan	1.5 quarts/acre	surfactant is needed (some come premixed).
		(triclopyr amine)		
Basal Bark	July 1 to onset of	Pathfinder II	Ready-to-use	Pathfinder II is a ready-to-use oil-based formulation of triclopyr used
	fall color	or	or	for basal bark applications. Treat stems up to 6 inches in diameter by
		Garlon 4 Ultra	20%,	wetting the entire circumference of the lower 12 to 18 inches, without
		(triclopyr ester)	1:4 in basal oil	runoff; apply a shorter band to small-diameter stems. This technique
				is best suited for treating small infestations or as a follow-up to treat
				surviving stems after a foliar application. If stems are larger than 6
				inches in diameter, use hack-and-squirt.
Hack and Squirt	July 1 to onset of	AquaNeat	Use either product	Glyphosate or triclopyr in water are effective for hack-and-squirt
	fall color	(glyphosate)	undiluted or 1:1	treatments. It is essential to space the cuts, leaving intact bark
		or	with water	between them. If the stem is completely girdled, the herbicide cannot
		Garlon 3A		translocate to the roots. A simple guideline for the number of hacks
		or		is one per inch of diameter, with a minimum of two. Spray herbicide
		Vastlan		solution into hacks immediately using a squirt bottle, filling the cuts.
		(triclopyr amine)		This treatment is best suited for low stem numbers and stems at least
				1 inch in diameter

# Look-alikes

This species is easily confused with some of our native species that have compound leaves and numerous leaflets, such as staghorn sumac, black walnut, and hickory. The leaf edges of these native trees all have teeth, called serrations, while those of tree-of-heaven are smooth. The foul odor produced by the crushed foliage and broken twigs is also unique to tree-ofheaven.

# Control

Due to its extensive root system and resprouting ability, tree-of-heaven is difficult to control. Treatment timing and following up the second year are critical to success. Mechanical methods, such as cutting or mowing, are ineffective, as the tree responds by producing large numbers of stump sprouts and root suckers. When cutting tree-of-heaven is necessary to remove potentially hazardous trees, it is best to treat with an herbicide first, allow 30 days for it to take effect, and then cut. Hand pulling young seedlings is effective when the soil is moist and the entire root system is removed. Small root fragments are capable of generating new shoots. Seedlings can be easily confused with root suckers, which are nearly impossible to pull by hand.

To control tree-of-heaven, target the roots with systemic herbicides applied in mid- to late summer (July to onset of fall color) when the tree is moving carbohydrates to the roots. Herbicide applications made outside this late growing season window will only injure aboveground growth. Following treatment, repeated site monitoring for signs of regrowth is critical to prevent reinfestation.

Herbicides applied to foliage, bark, or frill cuts on the stem are effective at controlling tree-of-heaven. Cut stump herbicide applications encourage root suckering and should not be utilized. Apply all treatments no earlier than July 1 up until the tree begins to show fall colors. There are many effective herbicides available for use on tree-of-heaven, including dicamba, glyphosate, imazapyr, metsulfuron methyl, and triclopyr. For most treatments we recommend using herbicides containing the active ingredients glyphosate or triclopyr.

Foliar herbicide sprays are used where tree height and distribution allow effective coverage without unacceptable contact with nearby desirable plants. Treatments are applied in mid- to late growing season with equipment ranging from high-volume truck-mounted sprayers to low-volume backpack sprayers.

For dense or extensive infestations, treat initially with a foliar application to eliminate the small, low growth. Then follow up with a bark or frill application on the remaining larger stems. The initial foliar application will control most of the stems, while the follow-up stem treatment controls missed stems or those too tall for adequate coverage.

Basal bark applications provide a target-specific method for treating tree-of-heaven that in general is less than 6 inches in diameter. Using a low-volume backpack sprayer, a concentrated mixture of herbicide containing the ester formulation of triclopyr in oil is applied from the ground line to a height of 12 to 18 inches, completely around the stem. To maximize translocation to the roots, apply herbicides from mid- to late summer.

Frill herbicide applications, called hack-and-squirt, are highly selective with a concentrated herbicide solution applied directly into the stem. For effective hack-and-squirt applications, apply the herbicide solution to spaced cuts around the circumference of the stem. Leaving uncut living tissue between the frill cuts allows the herbicide to move to the roots. Again, make applications in mid- to late summer.

Well-established tree-of-heaven stands are only eliminated through repeated efforts and monitoring. Initial treatments often only reduce the root systems, making follow-up measures necessary. Persistence is the key to success.

## **Human Health Concerns**

Tree-of-heaven can affect human health. The tree is a very high pollen producer and a moderate source of allergy in some people. In addition, a few cases of skin irritation or dermatitis have been reported from contact with plant parts (leaves, branches, seeds, and bark) and products. Symptoms often vary and depend on several factors, including the sensitivity of the individual, the extent of contact, and the condition of the plant or plant product. There are rare reports of myocarditis (inflammation of the heart muscle) from exposure to sap through broken skin, blisters, or cuts. People who have extensive contact with the tree should wear protective clothing and gloves and be careful to avoid contact with the sap.

Prepared by David R. Jackson, forest resources educator, and Art Gover, research support associate, Wildland Weed Management Program.

## extension.psu.edu

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# Alerta de plagas

Servicio de Inspección Agropecuaria Protección y cuarentena de plantas

## Mosca linterna con manchas (Lycorma delicatula)

La mosca linterna con manchas es una plaga invasora que afecta principalmente los árboles del cielo (Ailanthus altissima). Esta plaga se ha detectado en otras plantas que sirven de hospederas, entre las que se incluyen manzanas, ciruelas, cerezas, peras, nectarinas, duraznos, almendras y pinos. También se alimenta de los robles, nogales, álamos y uvas. El insecto cambia de hospedero a medida que atraviesa sus etapas de desarrollo. Las ninfas se alimentan de una gran variedad de especies de plantas, mientras que los adultos prefieren alimentarse y ovipositar en los árboles del cielo (A. altissima).1 Si permitimos a esta plaga propagarse en los Estados Unidos podría provocar grandes daños en las industrias madereras, de uvas y de árboles frutales del país.

## Distribución y dispersión

La mosca linterna con manchas se encuentra en China, India, Japón, Corea del Sur y Vietnam. El insecto se detectó en Pensilvania en septiembre de 2014. Esa fue la primera vez que se detectó este insecto en los Estados Unidos.

Las moscas linterna con manchas son invasoras y se pueden dispersar rápidamente cuando ingresan en áreas nuevas. Si bien el insecto puede caminar, saltar o volar cortas distancias, su propagación a larga distancia se facilita cuando las personas mueven materiales infestados o elementos que contienen masas de huevos.

#### Daños

Tanto las ninfas como los adultos de las moscas linterna con manchas pueden provocar daños cuando se alimentan absorbiendo la savia de los tallos y las hojas. Esto puede reducir la fotosíntesis, debilitar la planta y eventualmente contribuir a la muerte de la planta.



Además, la alimentación del insecto puede provocar que la planta supure, provocando un olor a fermentado y los insectos de por sí excretan grandes cantidades de fluidos (miel de rocío). Estos fluidos promueven el crecimiento de moho y atraen a otros insectos.

#### Descripción

Las moscas linterna con manchas adultas miden aproximadamente 1 pulgada de largo y media pulgada de ancho y poseen alas grandes y vistosas. Sus alas anteriores son de color marrón claro con manchas negras adelante y una banda de lunares atrás. Las alas traseras son de color escarlata con manchas negras adelante y franjas negras y blancas atrás. Su abdomen es amarillo con franjas negras. Las ninfas en sus primeras

Mosca linterna con manchas adulta

etapas de desarrollo son negras con manchas blancas y cambian a rojo antes de convertirse en adultas. Las masas de huevos son de color marrón amarillento y tienen un recubrimiento ceroso gris antes de la eclosión.

## Ciclo de vida

Las moscas linterna con manchas ponen los huevos en superficies de las plantas hospederas lisas y en otros materiales como ladrillos, piedras y plantas muertas. Los huevos eclosionan durante la primavera y a principios del verano y las ninfas comienzan a alimentarse de una gran variedad de plantas hospederas chupando la savia de los tallos jóvenes y las hojas. Los adultos aparecen a finales de julio y suelen alimentarse de los árboles del cielo (*A. altissima*) y la

<sup>1</sup>En Pensilvania, se descubrieron moscas linterna con manchas adultas que también se alimentaban y ponían huevos en sauces, arces, álamos, sicómoros, además de árboles frutales como los de ciruela, cerezas y peras.

vid (Vitis vinifera). A medida que los adultos se alimentan secretan un fluido pegajoso y azucarado similar a la ligamaza y llamado miel de rocío. Este fluido se puede acumular en las plantas y en el suelo debajo de las plantas infestadas, lo cual provoca la formación de moho oscuro.

#### Dónde buscarlas

Por lo general, las moscas linterna con manchas adultas y ninfas se juntan en grandes cantidades en las plantas hospederas. Son más fáciles de detectar al anochecer o de noche, ya que migran hacia arriba y hacia abajo del tronco de la planta. Durante el día, suelen juntarse cerca de la base de la planta si encuentran una cubierta adecuada o en el dosel. lo cual hace que sea más difícil verlas. Las masas de huevos se pueden encontrar en las superficies lisas de los troncos de las plantas hospederas y en otras superficies lisas, como ladrillos, piedras y plantas muertas.

#### **Reporte sus hallazgos**

Si encuentra un insecto que cree podría ser la mosca linterna con manchas, póngase en contacto con la oficina de extensión local o con el funcionario estatal de regulación de plantas para la correcta identificación del espécimen.

Para encontrar un especialista de extensión cercano, visite el sitio en red del Departamento de Agricultura de los EE. UU. (USDA) en **www.nifa.usda. gov/Extension**. Un directorio con la lista de los funcionarios estatales de regulación de plantas se encuentra disponible en el sitio de la red de la Dirección Nacional de Plantas en **www.nationalplantboard.org/ membership**.



Las ninfas son negras con manchas blancas en las etapas tempranas del desarrollo. (Crédito: itchydogimages)



Las ninfas se vuelven rojas justo antes de convertirse en adultas. (Crédito: itchydogimages)



Conjuntos de huevos eclosionados y no eclosionados



Grupo de adultos en el tronco de un árbol a la noche

APHIS 81-35-024S Emitido en noviembre de 2014

USDA es un proveedor y empleador que ofrece igualdad de oportunidades.

# Finger Lakes Vineyard Update

## Finger Lakes Grape Program

3962 NY Route 14. Dundee NY

## **Upcoming Events**

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

Tailgate Meeting #8 – Final Tailgate of the SeasonTuesday, August 204:30 – 6:00 PMHermann J. Wiemer Vineyards

Our final Tailgate Meeting of the season will be held at Hermann J. Wiemer Vineyards, and will include brief presentations from guest speakers Janet van Zoeren (initial results from a trunk disease survey in the FLX) and Justine Vanden Heuvel (digital soil mapping project). 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. We look forward to seeing everyone who can make it for this final Tailgate before harvest gets underway!

### "Spotted Lanternfly: At Our Doorstep or Already in Our Fields?"

August 15, 2019 8:30 am – 4:30 pm Broome County CCE Farmers Market 840 Upper Front St. Binghampton, NY

It's not if but when and where this invasive pest will show up in NYS. Be on the front line of stopping the invasion! Learn where to look and how to correctly identify and report sightings of all Spotted Lanternfly life stages.

Experts from across PA and NY will provide updates on what is being done to prevent SLF's establishment in New York and tools available to combat this threat to our fields, forests and homes.

Spotted Lanternfly is a concern to: Growers; Foresters; Nursery, Greenhouse and Christmas Tree Operations; Landscapers, Master Gardeners and all NYS residents. In fact, anyone whose business or travel takes them through quarantine zones should understand New York State's regulations.

Register at: <u>lergp.cce.cornell.edu/event.php?id=416</u> More information: tinyurl.com/y39aeemh

This conference has been approved for 6.0 NYS Pesticide Recertification credits in the categories of 1a, 2, 3a, 6a, 9, 10, 22 and 25.



August 8th, 2019

#### 5

# 2019 GDD & Precipitation

FLX Teaching & Demonstration Vineyard – Dresden, NY							
Date	Hi Temp (F)	Lo Temp (F)	Rain (inches)	Daily GDDs	Total GDDs		
7/31/2019	80.0	65.0	0.00	22.5	1507.3		
8/1/2019	79.2	59.3	0.00	19.3	1526.5		
8/2/2019	81.5	57.9	0.00	19.7	1546.2		
8/3/2019	84.2	66.0	0.00	25.1	1571.3		
8/4/2019	76.1	56.7	0.00	16.4	1587.7		
8/5/2019	85.8	55.4	0.00	20.6	1608.3		
8/6/2019	86.4	65.5	0.06	26.0	1634.3		
Weekly Total			0.06"	165.5			
Season Total			12.85"	1634.3			

GDDs as of August 6, 2018:	1852.1
Rainfall as of August 6, 2018:	11.15"



#### 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	712.8	642.1	-1
August	118.3	592.7	-1
September		357.6	
October		110.1	
TOTAL	1532.3	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.

# 2019 GDD & Precipitation (continued from page 5)

## Precipitation

	2019 Rain <sup>4</sup>	Long-term 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	2.20"	3.44"	-1.24"
August	0.31"	3.21"	
September		3.57"	
October		3.39"	
TOTAL	12.76"	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)

# Finger Lakes Vineyard Update

Finger Lakes Grape Program 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 <a href="http://flgp.cce.cornell.edu">http://flgp.cce.cornell.edu</a>.

Got some grapes to sell? Looking to buy some equipment or bulk wine? List your ad on the <u>NY</u> <u>Grape & Wine Classifieds website today!</u>

#### 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



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