



June 3rd, 2020

Finger Lakes Vineyard Update

In the Vineyard

A line of strong storms came through the Finger Lakes last night (Tuesday), resulting in some significant damage in certain areas of the Finger Lakes. Based on what I've heard from growers so far, and based on the path of the storm cell, it seems that the worst of it might have been between Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, generally in the area of Ovid and Lodi. I will be heading out tomorrow to take a look for myself to get a better sense of where the damage occurred. This will probably be a topic of discussion at our virtual Tailgate Meeting next Tuesday afternoon, along with pre-bloom pest management, farm safety in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, and more I'm sure (see the article about this year's Tailgate Meetings in the Update). Lord knows there's enough going on right now to talk about.

Meanwhile, we're also approaching bloom. Don noticed a cluster on a *riparia* shoot in our Teaching Vineyard starting to bloom today (see photo), which means a few things:

- a) Bloom in our early commercial varieties is about 7-10 days away, give or take.
- b) Growers should be monitoring any wild *riparia* grapevines along treelines near their vineyards to determine the biofix date for the Grape Berry Moth model. The biofix date is the date when roughly 50% of the wild grape flowers are in bloom. See the IPM section for more.
- c) We have made up a *lot* of ground this season after a pretty late budbreak. For what it's worth, we were over 3 weeks behind average in Growing Degree Day accumulation at the end of April, and we are now just 3 days behind that average accumulation.

Based on climatic data from Lake Erie, Terry Bates is estimating budbreak in Concord in western NY will be around June 12, which is actually a couple of days earlier than average. In other words, indications are that we're looking at bloom being fairly close to normal at this rate, which didn't seem possible a month ago.

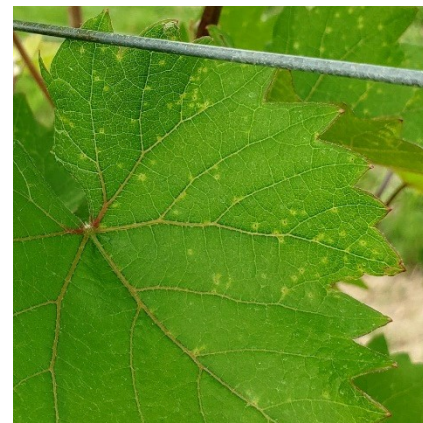


In This Issue:

In the Vineyard	pg. 1
IPM	pg. 2
Virtual Tailgate Meetings	pg. 4
NY Forward Farm Safety Plan	pg. 5
COVID-19 Testing	pg. 6
2020 Guideline Changes	pg. 7
Bindweed I.D	pg. 9
Events	pg. 11
GDD	pg. 12

IPM


As we approach bloom, I wanted to throw out a few pest management related reminders to everyone. First and foremost, as you've heard many times before, we are entering the most critical period for effective disease management this season. Protecting the flower clusters and the developing berries over the next several weeks, along with the leaves that feed them, is key. Be sure that each spray contains something that is effective at controlling each of the four major diseases – phomopsis, black rot, and downy and powdery mildew. Except for the aforementioned storms overnight, we have been fortunate to have relatively dry weather conditions up to this point (rainfall in May was about half of normal at Geneva), so disease pressure has been a bit less. However, we've still been seeing occasional phomopsis lesions on leaves this season. These aren't unusual by any means, but is more of a way to emphasize that disease organisms are still active, even if conditions have not been quite as favorable for them as usual.




Phomopsis lesions on grapevine leaf.

As I mentioned earlier, this is also the time to be determining the date of wild grape bloom at your site for use in the grape berry moth model housed on NEWA (<http://newa.cornell.edu/index.php?page=grape-diseases>). The model requires the date of wild grape bloom to begin counting the number of growing degree days for the model (which are calculated slightly differently than what we use to measure heat accumulation for plants). This biofix date should be the date when about 50% of the flowers on a wild grape vine are in bloom. Flowers on sucker shoots near the ground tend to bloom earlier because they are closer to the ground. Be sure to use wild grapes that are in treelines or climbing up telephone poles nearby for your determination of bloom. Once you have that date, you enter it into the model on the NEWA website, which then provides a calculation of current growing degree days along with recommendations for action (or no action) based on its results. Wild grapes will be blooming any day now, if they haven't already.

IPM (Continued from page 2)


New York State Integrated Pest Management Program


NEWA Network for Environment and Weather Applications

Website status:
 No problems reported
 6/3/2020 2:59:33 PM

[Weather Data](#)
[Pest Forecasts](#)
[Station Pages](#)
[Crop Management](#)
[Weather Stations](#)
[Help](#)

Grape Forecast Models

NEWA Grape Forecast Models

Select a disease or insect:

State:

Weather station:

Date of Interest:

[Map](#)
[Results](#)
[More info](#)

Grape Berry Moth Results for Dresden (FLX TDV)

Accumulated degree days (base 50°F) 1/1/2020 through 6/3/2020: 428 (0 days missing)

Wild Grape Bloom:

Degree day accumulations estimate that Wild Grape Bloom may not have occurred yet. If it has, enter the actual date for blocks of interest above and the model will calculate the results more accurately.

Daily Degree Days for Dresden (FLX TDV)								
Base Temp	Past	Past	Current	5-Day Forecast			Forecast Details	
	Jun 1	Jun 2	Jun 3	Jun 4	Jun 5	Jun 6	Jun 7	Jun 8
50F - GDD	8	13	17	22	23	15	9	13
Accumulation	397	411	428	449	472	486	496	508

NA - not available Download Time: 6/3/2020

Pest Status	Pest Management
Wild grape bloom often coincides with peak trap catch of the overwintering generation, at 350-400 GDD.	At this time monitor vineyard edges for evidence of wild grape bloom and enter this date above. Wild grape bloom typically occurs 7-10 days before Concord bloom. The best estimate of biofix (start) of the Grape Berry Moth Degree Day Model is wild grape bloom (50% of blossoms open). Enter this date to initiate model.

[Go to Top](#)

3

FLGP Virtual Tailgate Meeting Schedule for 2020

Until we have clearance to begin holding in-person meetings again, we are going to be holding this year's Tailgate Meetings online, similar to how we held the Spring Grape IPM meeting. There will be 0.75 pesticide credits available for these meetings, and the format for them will remain the same (as much as possible, at least) – informal discussions about what's happening in the field, quick updates on applied research trials, and whatever else is on growers' minds at the time.

If you want to receive pesticide credits for attending any of the Virtual Tailgate Meetings, you will need to:

- 1) Supply us with a clear, legible picture or scan of your pesticide license card (if you did this for the Spring IPM Meeting, you don't need to submit another one). Email these to Brittany at bg393@cornell.edu.
- 2) Enter your pesticide license number when you register for the meetings.
- 3) Enter your name and pesticide number in the Chat Box before the start of each Tailgate Meeting that you attend.

You will need to register for the Tailgate Meetings (link is below), but when you do you will be registered for the entire series (you're not required to attend all of them). You will receive an email with a link to use for all of the meetings. Be sure to keep this email somewhere easy to find, and do not share your link with somebody else. Each registrant should be using their own link to login to the meeting.

Tailgate Meetings will be held from 4:30 – 6:00 PM on the following dates this year:

- Tuesday, June 9
- Tuesday, June 23
- Tuesday, July 7
- Tuesday, July 21
- Tuesday, August 4
- Tuesday, August 18

If we are able to hold any of these meetings in person this year, we will certainly do our best to do that and let everyone know. But under the current circumstances, this is how we will try to stay in touch.

Registration link: https://cornell.zoom.us/meeting/register/tJwvc-6qpjoiHtS5l2AQssfPXzXe_iKnx4f7

Farm Safety Plans Required for All NY Businesses, Including Farms

Information about the requirement for all NY businesses, including farms, to develop their own written safety plan as part of [NY Forward](#), the process of reopening the state's economy while continuing to maintain adequate health controls to limit the spread of COVID-19. This safety plan details how your business will provide employees and customers protection as New York re-opens for business by region across the state during the COVID-19 pandemic. *This plan is required even for business, including farms, that have remained operating during the pandemic.*

A number of CCE ag extension personnel around the state have been developing resources to help farms to complete these plans, most of which can be found [on the Cornell Ag Workforce Development Program's website](#). Several webinars (I know, there's so many of them already) are being planned to help farms develop these plans, and information will be coming out about them shortly.

I will be developing some further guidance on these plans that are more specific to grape growers in the near future as well – hopefully in time for our Tailgate Meeting next Tuesday. In the meantime, here are a few websites and other resources to get you started on these plans.

Websites

- [Interim Guidance for Prevention and Response of COVID-19 at Farms](#), the [COVID-19 Farm Operator Checklist](#), and [Tip Sheet for Farm Workers](#) from NY State Departments of Health and Ag & Markets
- [Best Management Practices for Craft Beverage Tastings During the COVID-19 Pandemic](#)
- [NYS Agriculture and Markets COVID-19 webpage](#) with the latest updates

Blank Safety Plan Templates

These are blank templates that you can download and use to write your farm business's safety plan.

- Link to NY State [Business Safety Plan Template](#), Adobe PDF format, suitable to print and handwrite your plan
- Business Safety Plan Template with fillable boxes, [Adobe PDF](#) (Reduce font size if necessary to view text in boxes when printing.)
- Business Safety Plan Template, [Microsoft Word](#)

Considerations and Examples For Your Plan

A team of Cornell Cooperative Extension professionals developed documents with important information and concepts for you to consider as you write your plan and examples of what might appear in a farm safety plan. Use these documents to help you think through each part of your farm safety plan.

- Farm, Production Agriculture Only: [PDF version](#) or [Word version](#)
- Farm, Retail Sales Module. Use this in combination with the production agriculture document if your farm includes retail sales (including wine sales): [PDF version](#) or [Word version](#)

Free COVID-19 diagnostic testing for NY's agricultural workers

As New York State's capacity to test for COVID-19 is expanding, "essential employees" and Phase 1 businesses in the state's re-opening are being prioritized for diagnostic testing, according to the NYS Department of Health's revised guidance. This means anyone who works in agriculture should be eligible for free COVID-19 testing. (See "Can I Be Tested?" at <https://coronavirus.health.ny.gov/covid-19-testing>).

"Essential workers," which include anyone working in production agriculture, can request an appointment by completing an assessment at <https://covid19screening.health.ny.gov/> or by calling the New York State's COVID-19 hotline at 1-888-364-3065. The hotline does provide translators for non-English speakers.

When completing the assessment, you will be asked a short series of questions regarding symptoms and exposures. If you or your employees have not had any symptoms or exposure to a person diagnosed with COVID-19, this does not mean you are ineligible for free testing.

Eligibility relates to the question about your work. Among those eligible for free testing are "essential employees who have direct contact with the public while working." That includes anyone who works on a production-based farm.

New York State requires the following information for making an appointment at one of its testing sites: first and last name, gender, date of birth, and permanent address. A photo i.d. and permanent address information will be requested also at the testing site.

Any agricultural worker who needs assistance with requesting free diagnostic testing may contact NYCAMH's Farm Partners' social worker, Kathy Smith, at 800-343-7527 or Kathleen.Smith@bassett.org. NYCAMH also has staff available to provide Spanish-speaking translation assistance. NYCAMH is a private, non-profit and non-regulatory organization committed to the health and safety of New York's farm community.

(Source: New York Center for Agricultural Medicine and Health; <http://www.nycamh.org/news.php?id=850>)

2020 New York & Pennsylvania Pest Management Guidelines for Grapes: Additions/Changes/Deletions

Andy Muza, LERGP Extension Team & Penn State Extension – Erie County

The “New York and Pennsylvania Pest Management Guidelines for Grapes” is a continually evolving document that includes a tremendous amount of research-based information conducted over the years from dedicated faculty and staff from both states. A number of the former contributors to these Guidelines have passed away or retired but their input remains invaluable. I express my appreciation to all those (past and present) involved in the production of the “New York and Pennsylvania Pest Management Guidelines for Grapes”.



2020
New York and Pennsylvania Pest
Management Guidelines for
Grapes

Cornell Cooperative Extension PennState Extension

These guidelines are not a substitute for pesticide labeling. Always read and understand the product label before using any pesticide.

FUNGICIDES:

New Fungicide

Cevya 3.3 SC (mefentrifluconazole), sterol inhibitor – Cevya is a new DMI fungicide that is currently registered for use on grapes in Pennsylvania, but not yet in New York at press time.

Selected uses: powdery mildew, black rot. Be aware that for black rot there is only limited efficacy data with mixed results in the Eastern, U.S. Cevya has not yet been evaluated for black rot efficacy by researchers at either Penn State or Cornell Universities. **Note: Cevya is not registered for use on *Vitis labrusca* or *Vitis labrusca* hybrid varieties.**

Fungicide Label Changes

Intuity 4SC (mandestrobin) – Labeled in NY for 2020 season. Restricted use pesticide in NY. Not for use in Nassau and Suffolk counties in NY.

Selected use: Botrytis. **NOTE: Do not use Intuity on *V. labrusca*, *V. labrusca* hybrids or other non-vinifera hybrids.**

Miravis Prime (pydiflumetofen + fludioxonil) – Labeled in NY for 2020 season. Restricted use pesticide in NY. Not for use in Nassau and Suffolk counties in NY.

Selected uses: powdery mildew, black rot, Botrytis.

Torino (cyflufenamid) – new additional label rate information. The new label allows for a single application at double the old rate of 3.4 fl. oz/A. It is suggested that the higher 6.8 fl. oz/A application could be useful to span an extended period when conditions are favorable for powdery mildew development, but unfavorable for maintaining a regular or tighter spray schedule. In such circumstances, the higher rate will provide longer residual control of powdery mildew. Torino has a 4-hr REI and a 3-day PHI when applying at the 3.4 fl. oz/A rate, and a 7-day PHI when using the 6.8 fl oz rate. The label restricts its use to a maximum of 6.8 fl. oz of product per calendar year (two applications at the 3.4 fl oz rate or one application at the 6.8 fl. oz rate).

Selected use: Powdery mildew.

Fungicides Removed from 2020 Guidelines

Flint 50WG – Flint Extra replaces Flint 50WG.

Presidio - Valent has pulled the grape use from the Presidio label.

2020 New York & Pennsylvania Pest Management Guidelines for Grapes: Additions/Changes/Deletions

Andy Muza, LERGP Extension Team & Penn State Extension – Erie County

INSECTICIDES:

New Insecticides

Altus (flupyradifurone) - Restricted use in NY. Not for use in Nassau and Suffolk counties in New York.

Selected uses: Leafhoppers, some other sucking insects. **NOTE: Altus is for nursery and landscape grapes only.**

Cyclaniliprole 50 SL– Restricted use in NY. Not for use in Nassau and Suffolk counties in New York.

Selected uses: Lepidoptera, Japanese beetle, thrips, spotted-wing drosophila. Cyclaniliprole is in the diamide group (IRAC group 28) so should have high efficacy against GBM.

Verdepryn (cyclaniliprole) - Restricted use in NY. Not for use in Nassau and Suffolk counties in New York.

Selected uses: Lepidoptera, Japanese beetle, thrips, spotted-wing drosophila. Verdepryn is in the diamide group (IRAC group 28) so should have high efficacy against GBM.

Drosophila fruit flies, spotted wing drosophila & Spotted Lanternfly – new information added (pages 124 -125).

Insecticide Changes

Intrepid 2F (methoxyfenozide) - Intrepid has been approved for use on grapes in New York (only for grape berry moth) but not for use in Nassau and Suffolk counties in New York. The 24(c) Special Local Need labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application. Selected uses: Grape Berry Moth and other Lepidoptera.

Insecticides removed from 2020 Guidelines

Belt – Can no longer be used on any crop after 2019.

Tourismo – Contains the same active ingredient (flubendiamide) as in Belt.

HERBICIDES:

Herbicide Changes

Gramoxone MAX, Gramoxone SL 2.0 (paraquat) – Note that newer paraquat labels require use only by certified applicators, that the certified applicator must complete EPA-approved paraquat training every three years, and use closed transfer systems when using smaller containers. Growers using paraquat with older, still registered labels, can use the product according to the label on those containers.

Identifying bindweeds: A quick ID guide for three common species

Lynn Sosnoskie, Assistant Professor of Weed Science, Cornell AgriTech

The name “bindweed” is often used as a catch-all term that encompasses several different weedy plant species. This can include the annual morningglories (*Ipomoea* spp.) and the perennial field (*Convolvulus arvensis*) and hedge (*Calystegia sepium*) bindweeds. It also may include a species that is not even a bindweed at all. i.e. wild buckwheat (*Fallopia convolvulus*), which is occasionally referred to as black bindweed. The specific bindweed species present at your site may impact the type and timing of weed management strategies you will want to employ because of differential sensitivity to herbicides or regrowth potential following physical control measures. Below is a guide to help you distinguish between three commonly encountered “bindweeds” present in New York.

Common name:	Field bindweed	Hedge bindweed	Wild buckwheat (Black bindweed)
Latin name:	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>
Plant family:	<i>Convolvulaceae</i> Morningglory family	<i>Convolvulaceae</i> Morningglory family	<i>Polygonaceae</i> Knotweed family
Life cycle:	Perennial	Perennial	Annual
Reproduction:	Root fragments and seed	Root fragments and seed	Seed
Leaves:	Leaves are alternate and arrow-shaped and rounded at the apex. The leaf base is relatively flat with lobes that point away from the stem. Field bindweed leaves are approximately 1 to 2.5 inches in length. Leaves can be hairless to hairy.	Leaves are alternate and triangular with sharply pointed apices. The leaf base is deeply lobed, especially compared to field bindweed. Leaves, which are smooth, can be up to 5 inches in length.	Leaves are alternate, almost heart-shaped and pointed at the apex. The leaf base has deep and rounded to pointed lobes. At the base of each leaf, a cylindrical, membranous sheath (ocrea) surrounds the stem. Leaves are can be up to 3.5 inches long.
Roots:	Deep (reaching tens of feet into the soil profile) vertical roots; extensive lateral roots in the top 1 to 2 feet of soil. Root pieces as small as 1 inch in size can regenerate.	Extensive, but shallow, rhizomatous root system. Root fragments as small as 1 inch in size are capable of regrowth.	Fibrous root system. Regeneration does not occur from roots.
Flowers and seed:	White to pink, solitary trumpet-shaped flowers that emerge from leaf axils. Usually 1 to 2 inches in size. Small leafy, bracts are located approximately 1 inch below the base of each flower. Seeds are brown to black, wedge-shaped, and persistent in the soil	White, trumpet shaped flowers that are mostly greater than 2 inches in length. Bracts are large, leafy and cover the base of the flower. Seeds are brown to black, egg-shaped and persistent in the soil (decades).	Individual flowers are small and inconspicuous (less than 0.5 inches in length). There are no petals, only sepals that are white to pink to green in color. Flowers are held in small clusters in leaf axils or at the end of stems. Seeds are 3-angled and short-lived.

Identifying bindweeds: A quick ID guide for three common species

Lynn Sosnoskie, Assistant Professor of Weed Science, Cornell AgriTech

Hedge bindweed leaves have pointed tips and deep-lobed bases.

Field bindweed has a rounded tip and flattened base.

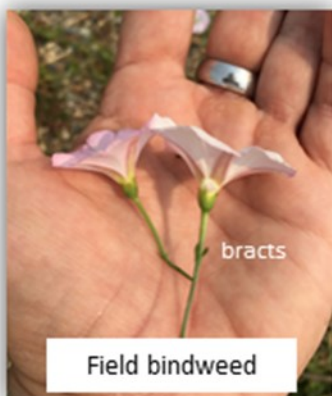
Wild buckwheat has heart-shaped leaves with a pointed tips.



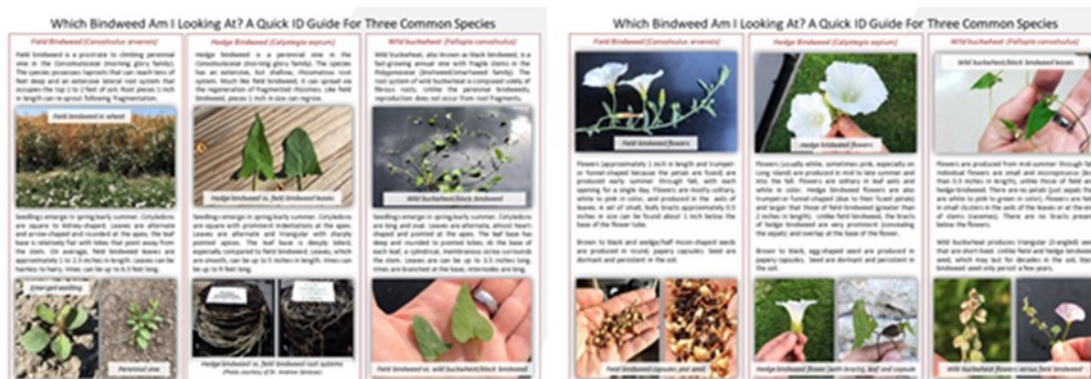
Field bindweed flowers are trumpet-shaped, white/pink with bracts below.

Hedge bindweed flowers are trumpet-shaped, white, with bracts at base.

Wild buckwheat flowers lack petals, are white/pink/green and are held in racemes.



If you would like a copy (PDF) of the 1-page (8.5" x 11") bindweed identification guide featured below, please e-mail Lynn Sosnoskie at lms438@cornell.edu.



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.



FLGP Virtual Tailgate Meeting

June 9, 2020 4:30 – 6:00 PM

Join FLGP viticulturist Hans Walter-Peterson (and the occasional guest speaker) for any or all of this year's Tailgate Meetings, held every other Tuesday afternoon during the 2020 growing season. These meetings feature a free-flow discussion of what's been happening in vineyards, timely reminders about important practices, and updates on some of the applied research being done in grapes this year. Tailgate Meetings have been approved for 0.75 NY pesticide recertification credits.

This year's Tailgate Meetings will be held online until we are able to hold them in-person again, which will hopefully be sooner rather than later.

Register for this year's online Tailgate Meetings at

https://cornell.zoom.us/meeting/register/tJwvc-6qpjoiHtS5l2AQssfPXzXe_iKnx4f7

Research Updates and Management for Spotted Lanternfly in 2020

Wednesday, June 17 3:00 PM

Online Webinar

Join us for the **Research Updates and Management for Spotted Lanternfly in 2020** live webinar to learn the fundamentals of Spotted Lanternfly (SLF) management and biology in vineyards. This webinar will include information on management actions to take before you have SLF in your vineyard, if you just have a few, and if you're inundated with them.

Heather Leach, Extension Associate with Penn State University and all-around SLF guru, will describe the most up-to-date research findings on vine damage, phenology, behavior, and management strategies for SLF, as well as the research happening in 2020 to develop new control options.

More information about the webinar and a link for registration can be found at <https://extension.psu.edu/research-updates-and-management-for-spotted-lanternfly-in-2020>

2020 GDD & Precipitation

FLX Teaching & Demonstration Vineyard – Dresden, NY					
Date	Hi Temp (F)	Lo Temp (F)	Rain (inches)	Daily GDDs	Total GDDs
5/27/2020	84.9	67.2	0.00	26.1	245.0
5/28/2020	81.4	66.1	0.00	23.8	268.8
5/29/2020	84.0	64.7	0.30	24.4	293.1
5/30/2020	68.9	51.2	0.02	10.1	303.2
5/31/2020	57.9	43.7	0.00	0.8	304.0
6/1/2020	68.9	44.5	0.00	6.7	310.7
6/2/2020	69.5	57.3	0.00	13.4	324.1
Weekly Total			0.32"	105.1	
Season Total			5.07"	324.1	

GDDs as of June 2, 2019: 312.4

Rainfall as of June 2, 2019: 6.15"



Seasonal Comparisons (at Geneva)

Growing Degree Days

	2020 GDD ¹	Long-term Avg GDD ²	Cumulative days ahead (+)/behind (-) ³
April	12	63.8	-23
May	261.5	254.4	-3
June	18.3	480.2	-3
July		643.6	
August		592.2	
September		358.3	
October		110.0	
TOTAL	291.7	2502.6	

¹ Accumulated GDDs for each month.

² The long-term average (1973-2019) GDD accumulation for that month.

³ 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

Precipitation

	2020 Rain ⁴	Long-term Avg Rain ₅	Monthly deviation from avg ⁶
April	2.54"	2.83	-0.29"
May	1.30"	3.16	-1.86"
June	.11"	3.60	
July		3.42	
August		3.23	
September		3.53	
October		3.42	
TOTAL	3.95"	23.19	

⁴ Monthly rainfall totals up to current date

⁵ Long-term average rainfall for the month (total)

⁶ Monthly deviation from average (calculated at the end of the month)

COVID-19 Resources

Need information? View the following Cornell CALS and CCE Resource Pages Updated Regularly

General Questions & Links:

<https://eden.cce.cornell.edu/>

Food Production, Processing & Safety Questions:

<https://instituteoffoodsafety.cornell.edu/coronavirus-covid-19/>

Employment & Agricultural Workforce Questions:

<http://agworkforce.cals.cornell.edu/>

Cornell Small Farms Resiliency Resources:

<https://smallfarms.cornell.edu/resources/farm-resilience/>

Financial & Mental Health Resources for Farmers:

<https://www.nyfarmnet.org/>

Cornell Farmworker Program

www.farmworkers.cornell.edu

www.trabajadores.cornell.edu (en espanol)

Finger Lakes Vineyard Update

Finger Lakes Grape Program

June 3rd, 2020

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

Luke Haggerty- Constellation Brands

Tina Hazlitt- Sawmill Creek Vineyards

Cameron Hosmer- Hosmer Winery

T.J. Brahm – Randall Standish Vineyards

Harry Humphreys- Overlook Farms

Gregg McConnell- Farm Credit East

Herm Young– Young Sommer Winery

John Santos- Hazlitt 1852 Vineyards

Steve Sklenar– Sklenar Vineyards

Justine Vanden Heuvel- Cornell University

Peter Weis – Weis Vineyards

Kim Marconi – Three Brothers Wineries & Estates

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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.

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