

Cornell Cooperative Extension Finger Lakes Grape Program



August 19th, 2020

Finger Lakes Vineyard Update

Rich Jerome

I received some very sad news Tuesday. Rich Jerome, one of my favorite growers in this industry, passed away on Monday night. Rich and his family operated [Jerome's U-Pick](#) on their farm in Naples, which has been in his family for many generations.

I knew Rich before I even came to the Finger Lakes, working with him on a few of the Viticulture 20XX meetings. He was a member of the FLGP Grower Advisory Committee when I joined the grape program in 2007, and had just stepped down this year. We also held one of our very first Tailgate Meeting at his farm in Naples. Rich had a great appreciation of the grape industry in the Finger Lakes, and was proud to be a part of it. He was a tremendous supporter of the Finger Lakes Grape Program, but was also perfectly willing to give me "constructive criticism" when he thought it was warranted, and it usually was.

I will miss his laugh, his stories, and his big, booming baritone voice that was so – well, rich.

All of us with the Finger Lakes Grape Program send our thoughts and prayers to Rich's family and friends over the days and weeks ahead.

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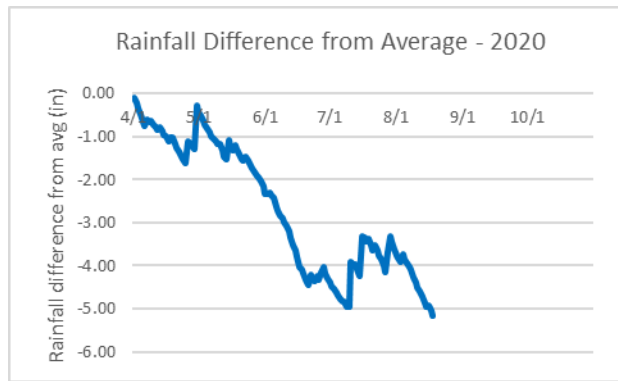


This is a stock photo so forgive the watermarks, but I can't think of a better picture of Rich, carrying a bin of ripe Concord and with a big smile on his face.

Photo: Alamay.com

In the Vineyard

Just FYI - there will be no Vineyard Update next week. The final regular issue will be sent out the following week on September 2. At that point, the 2020 Veraison to Harvest newsletter will be coming out every Friday and we will stop sending out our FLGP newsletter on a weekly basis. If there are important communications to go out to the industry, we will obviously still get that information out to everyone.



After a brief respite in the latter half of July, we've entered another relatively dry period during the first half of August. By this point in the month, we would have recorded just over 2" of rain during the month on average at Geneva, but so far only 0.53" has fallen. Most other locations in the region have had similar amounts of rain, generally ranging between 0.5 – 1.0" in the month. We still do not see a lot of evidence of water stress, which is good. While dry conditions help keep things like sour rot and botrytis under control, we also don't want to see too much in the way of water stress on the vines because that would impair photosynthesis, which is *not* what you want to hinder during the ripening period. Ideally, we would have dry conditions during the bloom – veraison period, which would slow shoot growth, and then minimal water stress conditions after veraison so the plant is able to produce enough photosynthates to fully ripen the fruit and develop reserves for

next year's growth. All we can do is wait to see what Mother Nature has in store for us this year and adapt as we can.

A few other notes:

- At this point, most of the varieties at the Teaching Vineyard have reached veraison, which we define as 50% of berries in our phenology panels softening and/or turning color. This includes Riesling (August 17), Lemberger (August 15), and Vidal (August 18). The lone holdout in our plot at this point is Cabernet Franc, which has started some berries turning color so it will likely reach the 50% in the next couple of days, especially as the temperatures warm back up later this week.
- We will start getting some early ripening information next week, as we begin our annual *Veraison to Harvest* sampling runs around the Finger Lakes. A couple of mentions have been made that some early varieties seem to be gaining sugar a little faster than normal. We'll see if that plays out once we begin our broader sampling.
- I have requested grape prices from our regular contributors for the 2020 Grape Price Listing that the FLGP has put together for more than 20 years. We should be able to publish the list in the next couple of weeks. My early impressions from the few lists that I have seen so far is that most prices are not significantly different from last year, with a few exceptions. The price for Concord is going up this year due to the shortage of juice in tanks this year, which is a really interesting development given the fact that there was a serious surplus of Concord juice just a couple of years ago. I suspect that the bigger issue will be how cuts in the tonnage that wineries are buying this year will impact growers, more than any changes in grape prices.
- The 2020 harvest season gets underway next Monday, when Constellation starts bringing in Aurore. It's hard to believe that we're here already. Happy Harvest everyone!



IPM

I'm reprinting this from last week to be sure growers are aware of this new material available for control of Spotted Wing Drosophila. - Hans

One of the items mentioned by Greg Loeb during the webinar on post-veraison fruit rots last week was that there is a new material available for use to control spotted wing drosophila (SWD) in grapes in NY. *Verdepryn* (cyclaniliprole) is a new material for us this year, and represents a different category of insecticide (i.e., different IRAC number) than any of the other materials labelled for use against fruit flies, although it has the same IRAC number as Altacor and one of the components of Voliam Flexi, which are not labeled for fruit flies. Greg has not tested it here, but based on information from others Greg says it should provide “good to very good” control. The labeled rate is 8.2 – 11 fl oz./acre, but suggests using the highest rate for control of SWD. The material has a 4 hour re-entry interval and a pre-harvest interval of 7 days (similar to Delegate).

While it may not be the strongest material for control of SWD, having another material to incorporate into a rotation this year should help growers to manage their populations this year if/when they appear.

You can find a pdf version of the Verdepryn label [here](#).

A recording of yesterday's webinar, “Biology and Management of Post-Veraison Fruit Rots” can be found at https://vod.video.cornell.edu/media/Co+Vit+2020+Virtual+Tuesday+Timely+Topics/1_yd0ohf5?st=15.

Sour Rot

Speaking of fruit flies, some of our early varieties that are susceptible to sour rot development (e.g., Marquette, Vignoles) will be reaching Brix levels soon, if they haven't gotten there already, when sour rot can begin to develop. These varieties are typically somewhere around 14-17 Brix when we start our Veraison to Harvest sampling at the end of August or beginning of September, so growers of these varieties should be watching (and sniffing) for symptoms of sour rot and fruit fly presence. As mentioned earlier, our first samples for Veraison to Harvest 2020 will be collected next week and we will see where we stand with regard to ripening progress.



Grape Berry Moth

With our advanced season this year, it is possible that some locations could see a fourth generation of GBM activity before they go into diapause. This will be most likely to happen in regular “hot spots” for the pest that tend to be warmer vineyard sites. At this point in the season, the GBM model on the NEWA website is not terribly effective at providing guidance on when to spray because there is less synchrony in GBM populations with regard to egg laying. Any further applications, if needed, should be based on the results from scouting for new damage to fruit.

Spotted Lanternfly confirmed in New York State

Note: While SLF has been found in New York before, each of those occasions has been of a single live or dead individual insect. This is the first finding of multiple adults in a single location in New York, meaning if they were able to mate and lay eggs before they were found, a new population could develop there. This finding does not change anything with regards to the quarantine requirements for traffic coming through southeastern PA and other surrounding areas where those regulations apply.

At this point in the year, SLF have matured into adults that are capable of mating and laying large numbers of eggs. As we approach harvest, it is even more important that we all be sure to take every precaution that we can to prevent (or at least slow) their arrival in the Finger Lakes. Growers who sell fruit to buyers in quarantined counties in Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland or Virginia, or who are purchasing supplies that come through the quarantine areas in those states, should insist that any bins, equipment, packing material and vehicles that come to NY are thoroughly inspected before they leave. They should also have a permit indicating that they have taken the Spotted Lanternfly training, available at <https://extension.psu.edu/spotted-lanternfly-permit-training>.

You can find more information about the quarantine rules for SLF at <https://extension.psu.edu/how-you-can-comply-with-the-spotted-lanternfly-quarantine-regulations>.

NEW YORK STATE ANNOUNCES CONFIRMED FINDING OF SPOTTED LANTERNFLY ON STATEN ISLAND

State Agencies Encourage Public to Report Findings of Invasive Pest

The New York State Departments of Agriculture and Markets (AGM), Environmental Conservation (DEC), and Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) today confirmed that Spotted Lanternfly (SLF), an invasive pest from Asia, has been found on Staten Island. Several live, adult insects were discovered by OPRHP staff in Clay Pit Ponds State Park Preserve. SLF is a destructive pest that feeds on more than 70 plant species, including tree-of-heaven, and plants and crops that are critical to New York's agricultural economy, such as maple trees, apple trees, grapevine, and hops.

State Agriculture Commissioner Richard A. Ball said, "The Department is working closely with its partners at the Department of Environmental Conservation, the State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to mitigate the impacts of this destructive pest, which can weaken plants and have a devastating impact on agriculture. While this find on Staten Island is concerning, New York State has taken strong actions to combat the establishment of SLF since 2017. We will continue our work to survey and inspect high-risk areas and implement targeted management plans. We also urge the public to be vigilant and report any suspected sightings of SLF to help slow the spread of this invasive."

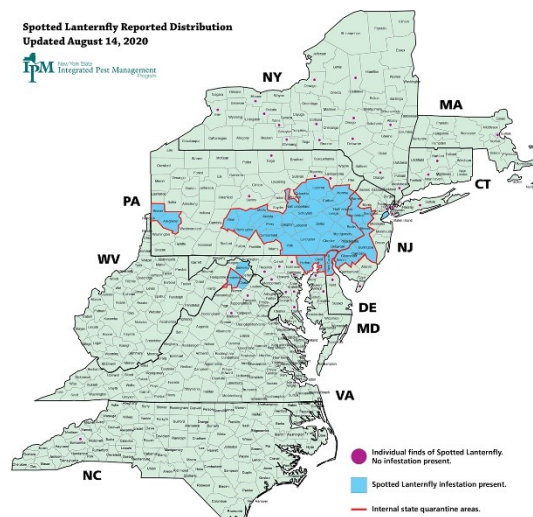
DEC Commissioner Basil Seggos said, "Since Spotted Lanternfly was first discovered in neighboring states, DEC has worked aggressively with the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, USDA and other partners to educate New Yorkers and take steps to prevent this invasive species from establishing itself in New York State. This invasive pest has the potential to severely impact and stress New York's forests, agricultural crops, and tourism industries. The first live find on Staten Island is concerning, but our goal remains to find Spotted Lanternfly early and prevent it from further entering New York State and limiting any serious threats to our natural resources."

State Parks Commissioner Erik Kulleseid said, "Spotted Lanternfly poses a troubling threat to the environment and agriculture of New York State but also to the quality of recreational opportunities and experiences we offer in our State Parks and public lands. I applaud our Parks' environmental stewardship staff for identifying this pest, so New York State can quickly begin taking steps to slow its spread. Park visitors across the state can help in identifying and reporting this destructive pest, and I urge them to familiarize themselves with its signs."

Following the finding by OPRHP, AGM, working with DEC, OPRHP, and the USDA, immediately began extensive surveys throughout the area. Crews will continue to survey areas on Staten Island, develop management plans to slow SLF's spread, and minimize the damage and impact from this invasive species. AGM urges New Yorkers to report potential sightings using the web reporting tool found here: <https://survey123.arcgis.com/share/a08d60f6522043f5bd04229e00acd63>

SLF feedings can stress plants, making them vulnerable to disease and attacks from other insects. SLF also excretes large amounts of sticky "honeydew," which attracts sooty molds that interfere with plant photosynthesis, negatively affecting the growth and fruit yield of plants, and impacting forest health. SLF also has the potential to significantly hinder quality of life and recreational activities due to the honeydew and the swarms of insects it attracts.

First discovered in Pennsylvania in 2014, SLF has since been found in New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia and Virginia. Given the proximity to the Pennsylvania and New Jersey infestations, New York State is at high risk for infestation.



Spotted Lanternfly Confirmed in New York State (continued from pg. 4)

Since 2017, AGM, DEC, and OPRHP have taken an aggressive approach to keeping SLF from establishing in New York State, conducting surveys of high-risk areas across the State; inspecting nursery stock, stone shipments, and commercial transports from quarantine areas; and launching a comprehensive education and outreach campaign to enlist the public's help in reporting SLF.

While these insects can jump and fly short distances, they spread primarily through human activity. SLF can lay their eggs on any number of surfaces, such as vehicles, stone, rusty metal, outdoor furniture, and firewood. Adult SLF can hitch rides in vehicles, on any outdoor item, or cling to clothing or hats, and be easily transported into and throughout New York.

The public is encouraged to thoroughly inspect vehicles, luggage and gear, and all outdoor items for egg masses and adult SLF before leaving areas with SLF, particularly in the counties of states in the quarantine area—Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia and Virginia. If SLF adults are found, residents should remove them and scrape off all egg masses.

Residents can also help by allowing surveyors access to properties where SLF may be present. Surveyors will be uniformed and will always provide identification.

Identifying SLF

Adult SLF are active from July to December. They are approximately one-inch long and half an inch wide at rest, with eye-catching wings. Adults begin laying eggs in September. Signs of an SLF infestation may include:

- Sap oozing or weeping from open wounds on tree trunks, which appear wet and give off fermented odors.
- One-inch-long egg masses that are brownish-gray, waxy and mud-like when new. Old egg masses are brown and scaly.
- Massive honeydew build-up under plants, sometimes with black sooty mold developing.

For more information on Spotted Lanternfly, visit <https://agriculture.ny.gov/spottedlanternfly>.

The US Census: Why and How to Respond (Information from <https://2020census.gov/en.html>)

The count is mandated by the Constitution and conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau, a nonpartisan government agency. The 2020 Census counts the population in the United States and five U.S. territories (Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands). Each home will receive an invitation to respond to a short questionnaire—online, by phone, or by mail.

Why We Conduct This Count

The census provides critical data that lawmakers, business owners, teachers, and many others use to provide daily services, products, and support for you and your community. Every year, billions of dollars in federal funding go to hospitals, fire departments, schools, roads, and other resources based on census data.

The results of the census also determine the number of seats each state will have in the U.S. House of Representatives, and they are used to draw congressional and state legislative districts.

It's also in the Constitution: Article 1, Section 2, mandates that the country conduct a count of its population once every 10 years. The 2020 Census will mark the 24th time that the country has counted its population since 1790.

Counting Everyone

Participating in the census is required by law, even if you recently completed another survey from the Census Bureau. A complete and accurate count is critical for you and your community, because the results of the 2020 Census will affect community funding, congressional representation, and more.

Responding to the Census

It's not too late to complete your 2020 Census.

The 2020 Census is happening now. You can complete your questionnaire online, by phone, or by mail.

The 2020 Census asks a few simple questions about you and everyone who was living with you on April 1, 2020.

Who Should Respond

The 2020 Census counts everyone living in the United States and its five territories ([Puerto Rico](#), [American Samoa](#), [the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands](#), [Guam](#), and [the U.S. Virgin Islands](#)).

One person should respond for each home. That person must be at least 15 years old. They should live in the home or place of residence themselves and know general information about each person living there. (For more information, visit [Questions Asked](#).)

How to Respond

Please complete your form online, by phone, or by mail when your invitation to respond arrives.

How to Respond Online

Visit <https://my2020census.gov> to begin. If you are responding online, please note that you cannot save your progress and that you must complete the census in one sitting.

How to Respond by Phone

You have the option of completing the questionnaire by phone. To begin, call [844-330-2020](tel:844-330-2020)

How to Respond by Mail

To respond to the census, you can mail back the paper questionnaire sent to your home.

census facts

2020 Census data will help inform how billions of dollars are distributed to states and communities every year for the next 10 years.



Official Census
2020

The US Census: Why and How to Respond (Information from <https://2020census.gov/en.html>)

Most households received their invitation to respond to the 2020 Census in March. These official Census Bureau mailings included detailed information and a Census ID for completing the census online.

In mid-April, the Census Bureau began mailing paper questionnaires to homes that have not yet responded online or by phone.

When responding, use blue or black ink to fill in the questionnaire. Do not use a pencil.

When finished, return the questionnaire in the envelope we provided. If you have lost your return envelope, please mail your completed questionnaire to:

U.S. Census Bureau
National Processing Center
1201 E 10th Street
Jeffersonville, IN 47132

Verifying Your Questionnaire

There are several ways you can confirm that the 2020 Census questionnaire you received is legitimate:

The outer envelope's return address will say "U.S. Census Bureau" and "U.S. Department of Commerce," which is the Census Bureau's parent agency.

The return address will also show:

**U.S. Census Bureau
National Processing Center
100 Logistics Avenue
Jeffersonville, IN 47144**

The enclosed envelope for mailing the completed paper questionnaire will be addressed to either **Jeffersonville, IN**, or **Phoenix, AZ**, where the Census Bureau has mail processing centers.

When in doubt, you can review sample copies of all [official Census Bureau mailings](#) for the 2020 Census.

LEARN MORE

The Census Bureau will never ask you for:

- Your full Social Security number.
- Your bank account or credit card numbers.
- Anything on behalf of a political party.

Money or donations.

In addition, the Census Bureau will not contact you on behalf of a political party.



Every town is an important part of the American story.

Make sure your town's story is told by responding to the 2020 Census—the count of everyone living in the United States. When you do, you'll also help your town get the most out of the American dream.

Responding Is Important for Your Community

Census responses provide data that can attract new businesses and the jobs that come with them. The data also informs where over \$675 billion in federal funding is spent each year in states and communities. That includes money for things like:

- Medicare Part B
- Special education
- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
- Cooperative Extension Service
- Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant
- Water and waste disposal systems for rural communities

Responding Is Safe

Your personal information is kept confidential by law.

Responding Is Easy

To complete the census, answer a handful of questions online, by phone, or by mail. Choose the option that works best for you.

Every Person Counts

Whether it's funding in communities across your state or helping determine the number of seats your state will have in the U.S. House of Representatives—every count makes an equal impact.

For more information, visit:

2020CENSUS.GOV

**Shape
your future
START HERE >**

United States®
**Census
2020**

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.



Cation exchange and other winemaking practices for dealing with high pH and high TA fruit and wines

Part of the Tuesday Timely Topics webinar series

Tuesday, August 25

4:30 PM

Wines with both a high pH and high titratable acidity (TA) are problematic due to their increased likelihood of fault development. Most interventions to reduce either pH or TA would be exacerbated by the other parameter. Cation exchange is an effective treatment to reduce wine pH while minimally increasing TA. In trials conducted with Norton, Chambourcin, Valvin Muscat and Syrah, cation exchange reduced wine pH by exchanging K^+ , Ca^{+2} , and Na^+ cations with H^+ .



Misha Kwasniewski, Assistant Research Professor and model for "brooding academic" stock photos, Penn State University

Chris Gerling, Sr. Extension Associate and model for "wait, that guy's old enough to work with wine" stock photos, Cornell University

Via Zoom. Register at:

<https://cornell.zoom.us/j/94386583830?pwd=MmtmY1VwZW01VVK4NUhmOGg1TWQxUT09>

[Click here to submit winemaking questions to Chris and Misha](#)

2020 GDD & Precipitation

FLX Teaching & Demonstration Vineyard – Dresden, NY					
Date	Hi Temp (F)	Lo Temp (F)	Rain (inches)	Daily GDDs	Total GDDs
8/12/2020	82.0	59.0	0.00	20.5	1950.3
8/13/2020	85.9	59.0	0.00	22.5	1972.8
8/14/2020	84.3	60.0	0.00	22.2	1994.9
8/15/2020	86.9	63.0	0.18	25.0	2019.9
8/16/2020	82.6	64.6	0.03	23.6	2043.5
8/17/2020	80.9	64.0	0.01	22.5	2065.9
8/18/2020	77.7	61.0	0.00	19.4	2085.3
Weekly Total			0.22"	155.5	
Season Total			11.42"	2085.3	

GDDs as of August 18, 2019: 1880.1

Rainfall as of August 18, 2019: 14.88"



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	543.1	480.2	+1
July	714.5	643.6	+ 8
August	398.1	592.2	+11
September		358.3	
October		110.0	
TOTAL	1993.3	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	1.44"	3.60"	-2.16"
July	4.12"	3.42"	+0.60"
August	0.53"	3.23"	
September		3.53"	
October		3.42"	
TOTAL	9.93"	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

August 19th, 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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