

Cornell Cooperative Extension Finger Lakes Grape Program



September 3rd, 2020

Finger Lakes Vineyard Update

In the Vineyard

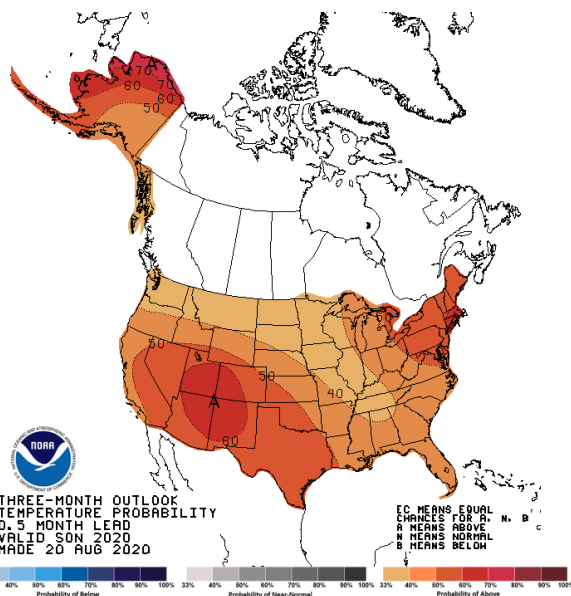
This will be the final weekly Vineyard Update newsletter for the 2020 season. We will continue to publish updates on how harvest is progressing and other pertinent information in the 'Veraison to Harvest' newsletters that will be coming out every Friday for the next several weeks. If there is anything important that we want to communicate to growers between those newsletter issues, we will be sure to get that out to everyone on our mailing list. Best wishes to everyone for a safe and productive harvest. – The FLGP Team

In the Vineyard

I'll have a little more on harvest progress in this week's Veraison to Harvest issue, but what we've been hearing so far is that things are riper than they normally are at this point (i.e., higher Brix) and that cropping levels are lower than expected. Constellation Brands reported that Aurore grapes came in lighter than expected and with significantly higher sugar content than anticipated. Our friends out the Lake Erie region are seeing similar trends in their early harvests as well. Concord crops are generally below average this year partly due to spring frost, but also as a result of smaller berries (due to dry weather during the summer) and larger crops the past couple of years.

In This Issue:

In the Vineyard	pg. 1
IPM	pg. 2
2020 Grape Price List	pg. 4
NYS Forage Exchange	pg. 4
U.S Census	pg. 8
Events	pg. 11
GDD	pg. 12



We will have some more information about ripening status in tomorrow's Veraison to Harvest issue, but this could be shaping up to be one of those years where harvest gets compressed and ripening happens in a shorter window of time. The fall forecast from the National Weather Service is still predicting higher than normal temperatures for the northeastern US. If this bears out, that should mean that sugars bump up a bit higher and acidity drops a little faster than they would otherwise. Monitoring fruit chemistry in year's like this will be even more important in making harvesting decisions, rather than just simply relying on when something would normally be picked based on the calendar.

Pest Management

The dry weather since veraison has kept the levels of early cluster rots down so far. Early ripening, tight clustered varieties like Marquette and Vignoles remain quite clean overall. The lack of rain and high humidity conditions so far have kept down the amount of splitting we're seeing so far, but it's early of course. Hopefully we're in line for more of this same pattern for the next several weeks. The bigger problem we're seeing right now is bird predation of berries, which can then create opportunities for not only cluster rots but other pests like bees and Multi-colored Asian Ladybeetles (MALB) to get a foothold in those areas.

For a pretty thorough refresher on measures to control last season cluster rots, you can watch a recording of the August 11 webinar from Katie Gold and Greg Loeb on the [Biology and Management of Post-Veraison Fruit Rots](#).

The following write-up about cluster rot materials appeared in Alice Wise's newsletter last week. Much thanks to her for letting me borrow it.



Birds seem to be the primary reason for injury to berries right now, more so than moisture.

Botrytis bunch rot (BBR) control: A repeat of an earlier newsletter but cluster rot control is on everyone's mind right now. The fungicide options for this time of year:

1) Rovral. Due to resistance in years past, Rovral should not be the workhorse of your program. However, if you've been giving it a rest, it may be a useful when used on a limited basis. The use of an adjuvant improves control. Stylet Oil (assuming proximity to sulfur or captan sprays is not an issue) is a good choice. 7 day PHI (7 day preharvest interval).

2) Vanguard, Inspire Super, Scala. (a.i. (active ingredient), cyprodinil) Vanguard is absorbed into the berries, so it's rainfast and has limited post-infection activity. Vanguard is highly prone to resistance development. The label allows a max of two applications per season, but keep it to a single spray each year unless you really get into a bind. Scala – same chemistry and mode of action as Vanguard, the two have performed similarly in a limited head-to-head tests. Inspire Super is a combo product with only 24% cyprodinil (vs. 75% cyprodinil in Vanguard). Seven-day PHI

3) Elevate. (a.i., fenhexamid) Originally sold as a surface protectant, this does provide good protective activity within the berries. There is a resistance risk, not as significant as that for Vanguard. The label allows a max of three applications per season, but European guidelines recommend just one, in rotation with unrelated materials. Can be applied up to the day of harvest.

The following materials are either organically approved or are considered low impact, i.e. they have a 4 hour reentry interval, 0 day pre-harvest interval.

4) Oxidate 2.0. (a.i., hydrogen dioxide) Oxidate is a surface sterilant. In local trials, it burned out Botrytis sporulation; however, since the fungus is established in the flesh of the berry, new sporulation reappeared within a week. The temporary reduction in sporulation may help to reduce spread, particularly with repeat applications. Perhaps best used in rotation with botrycides. OMRI approved

Pest Management (continued from page 2)

5) Double Nickel. (a.i., *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* strain D747) A biological material labeled for Botrytis and sour rot control. Wilcox results: in 2015, it did not provide good control of BBR. OMRI approved.

6) Fracture (Blad) (a.i., Banda de *Lupinus albus* doce) A polypeptide derived from germinating sweet lupine plants, it breaks down fungal cell walls. Labeled for Botrytis; has a 2ee for suppression of sour rot.

7) PhD, Oso. (a.i., polyoxin D salt) Oso is the OMRI-approved version. Labeled as a preventative for application at veraison and 7 days preharvest. Adjuvants may help coverage. Commercial experience suggests it may help with control of cluster rot. Might be useful as a rotational option.

8) Vacciplant. (a.i., laminarin) A polysaccharide sugar that occurs naturally in plants. Classified as an SAR inducer. that is, it supposedly causes plants to turn on their own natural defenses. Recommended as part of an integrated program. Label states to tank mix with another registered material if pressure is heavy.

9) Botector. (a.i., *Aureobasidium pullulans*) A biological fungicide that has been used locally with some success. In the LIHREC vineyard, this has been useful when wet fall weather starts up some Botrytis in the reds, particularly Merlot. The label cautions about tank mixing other fungicides as they may be detrimental to this organism. OMRI approved.

10) Timorex Gold. (a.i., tea tree oil) A naturally occurring product that is found in the tea tree, *Melaleuca alternifolia*. It degrades rapidly through volatilization with 90% gone within 24 hours so there is no forward protection. The label claims control of Botrytis and sour rot. There has been no testing in New York, so proceed with caution. OMRI approved.

2020 Grape Price List

This year's grape price list presents an illustration of what we've been hearing from the industry this year in terms of the grape market. With wine sales slowed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and most wineries cutting back on purchases this year, there is little incentive for most prices to move higher.

There are a couple of notable exceptions to this, however. The biggest one for many growers is the increase in the average price for Concord, which is up more than 6% thanks to price increases by Bully Hill (6% increase), Fulkerson (8% increase), and most notably, Constellation Brands, which raised its price by 28% this year compared to 2019. While wine sales have slowed during the pandemic, Concord sales have increased significantly, surplus juice has disappeared quickly, and there is a higher demand for the variety this year.

The other increase of note is for Cabernet Franc, which went up by about 4.2% over 2019 prices. This isn't terribly surprising given the recent increases in demand for Cab franc grapes over the past few years, which appears to continue into 2020. There are smaller increases in prices for Pinot gris and Pinot noir (0.8% and 1.2%, respectively) and for Sauvignon Blanc, although only two price lists included the variety.

I was especially interested to see where the price for Riesling would end up this year, given the fact that it's been a harder sell last year and this year. Overall, for those wineries who included Riesling in their lists in 2019 and 2020, the average price did not change this year. In fact, prices were identical except for one winery which increasing its price by \$100/ton, while another decreased its price by \$100. So the grapes that are purchased will have a value similar to last year, but based on conversations with growers, there will still be some Riesling this year without a home.

The full price list is included in this issue of the Vineyard Update, and will be posted to our website in the next day or two. I want to express my thanks again this year to all of the wineries that supply their price lists to us to include in this resource.

Cornell Cooperative Extension Announces Forage Exchange

Within New York State several regions have experienced drought conditions reducing the quality and quantity of forages produced for dairy and livestock production. To help agricultural producers locate forage to purchase, or for producers that have forage to sell, Cornell Cooperative Extension announces the [NYS Forage Exchange website](#).

The NYS Forage Exchange provides a free system to match potential sellers and buyers of forage within New York State. Sellers can easily register within the system and then post the forage they have available to sell. Potential purchasers can browse the advertisements, and then contact the seller through email for additional information or to complete purchase arrangements. [A screencast on how to use the NYS Forage Exchange](#) is available.

This is a moderated website, so all ad submissions are reviewed for appropriateness before publication on the forage exchange website. The information provided is general and educational in nature. Employees of Cornell University and Cornell Cooperative Extension do not endorse or recommend any specific product or seller listed on this site.

2020 Finger Lakes Grape Price Survey

Prices/ton

Name	Anthony Road	Bully Hill Vineyards	Constellation Wines	Fox Run Vineyards	Fulkerson Winery	Glenora Wine Cellars	Hazlitt's Red Cat Cellars	Hazlitt 1852 Vineyards	Heron Hill Winery	Hunt Country Vineyards	Lakewood Vineyards	Red Newt	Spring Ledge (Royal)	Swedish Hill Vineyard	Average	Low	High	# of Responses	2019 Avg Price	% change
Aromella					500									600	550	500	600	2	650	-15.4%
Aurore		440	400		420								285		386	285	440	4	428	-9.8%
Baco Noir		650	510		600	625			650		625				610	510	650	6	610	0.0%
Cabernet franc	1300	1500		1800	1700	1600			1500	1700	1500	1900		1800	1630	1300	1900	10	1565	4.2%
Cabernet Sauvignon		1700			1700	1750			1700	1800		1900		1800	1764	1700	1900	7	1771	-0.4%
Castel		700													700	700	700	1	700	0.0%
Catawba		340	280		340	350		355		350			360	350	341	280	360	8	341	-0.1%
Cayuga White		600	475	600	500	600			650	600	600		500	600	573	475	650	10	578	-1.0%
Chambourcin		700								800					750	700	800	2	775	-3.2%
Chancellor		700			600										650	600	700	2	650	0.0%
Chardonel		750													750	750	750	1	750	0.0%
Chardonnay	1400	1300		1275	1400	1350			1500	1400	1400			1400	1381	1275	1500	9	1392	-0.8%
Chelois		900													900	900	900	1	900	0.0%
Colobel		700	425												563	425	700	2	563	-0.1%
Concord		360	290		325		300	300		275	375		310	290	314	275	375	9	295	6.4%
Corot noir					600					600				550	583	550	600	3	583	0.1%
De Chaunac		500			525					500	475				500	475	525	4	500	0.0%
Delaware		400			400						475				425	400	475	3	438	-3.0%
Diamond					500								275	425	400	275	500	3	463	-13.6%
Dornfelder					1600										1600	1600	1600	1	1600	0.0%
Elvira			280										350		315	280	350	2	300	5.0%
Frontenac		500									900				700	500	900	2	700	0.0%
Frontenac Gris														600	600	600	600	1	600	0.0%
Geneva Red (GR7)		700	510			575									595	510	700	3	595	0.0%
Gewurztraminer	1600	1800			1700	1650			1700		1650	2000		1600	1713	1600	2000	8	1725	-0.7%
Golden Muscat					400			375						375	383	375	400	3	383	0.1%
Gruener Veltliner					1600				1800						1700	1600	1800	2	1700	0.0%
Himrod					700										700	700	700	1	700	0.0%
Hybrid - Red			425	300		450		530		450		400	380	350	411	300	530	8	451	-9.0%

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Hybrid - White						450				400		400	300	350	380	300	450	5	417	-8.9%
Isabella						475								475	475	475	475	2	468	1.5%
Ives			510								425				468	425	510	2	468	0.0%
LaCrescent														600	600	600	600	1	650	-7.7%
Lakemont					500										500	500	500	1	500	0.0%
Lemberger	1400			1700	1600	1550			1400	1550	1600	1350		1400	1506	1350	1700	9	1539	-2.2%
Leon Millot		700			625						625				650	625	700	3	650	0.0%
Marechal foch		700			625				600		625			650	640	600	700	5	650	-1.5%
Marquette		900												650	775	650	900	2	800	-3.1%
Melody														600	600	600	600	1	600	0.0%
Merlot	1700	1700			1900	1700			2250	1800		1900		2000	1869	1700	2250	8	1869	0.0%
Muscat ottonel						1000			1000						1000	1000	1000	2	1000	0.0%
Native - Red						400								200	300	200	400	2	400	-25.0%
Native - White						400								200	300	200	400	2	400	-25.0%
Niagara		340			300	400		355		350	375	400	285	325	348	285	400	9	349	-0.4%
Noiret		650			600							700		800	688	600	800	4	694	-0.9%
Organic													500		500	500	500	1	N/A	
Pinot blanc						1450			1575						1513	1450	1575	2	1513	0.0%
Pinot gris	1700	1800			1700	1900			1800	1700	1725	1800		1600	1747	1600	1900	9	1733	0.8%
Pinot noir	2000	1900		1800	1900	1700			2000		2200	1900		2000	1933	1700	2200	9	1911	1.2%
Pinot noir, sparkling											2000			1600	1800	1600	2000	2	1700	5.9%
Riesling	1500	1600			1400	1500			1475	1500	1500	1800		1400	1519	1400	1800	9	1538	-1.2%
Rosette					375										375	375	375	1	375	0.0%
Rougeon	650	500	425		500	550								550	529	425	650	6	529	0.0%
Sangiovese						1825									1825	1825	1825	1	1825	0.0%
Sauvignon blanc					1700	1900									1800	1700	1900	2	1700	5.9%
Saperavi		1900				750									1325	750	1900	2	1325	0.0%
Seyval		550			700	600			650	650					630	550	700	5	630	0.0%
St. Croix		800													800	800	800	1	800	0.0%

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Syrah					1900	1750									1825	1750	1900	2	1825	0.0%
Traminette		950		700	800			800	900	700				650	786	650	950	7	793	-0.9%
Valvin muscat					900					850	1000			800	888	800	1000	4	913	-2.8%
Verdelet		600													600	600	600	1	600	0.0%
Vidal blanc		600			600	650			600	650	650			600	621	600	650	7	621	0.1%
Vidal blanc, late harvest		1650													1650	1650	1650	1	1650	0.0%
Vignoles (Ravat)	900	800			800	750				800	800			600	779	600	900	7	807	-3.5%
Vignoles Late Harvest	1600														1600	1600	1600	1	1600	0.0%
Vincent			510		600	525					625			650	582	510	650	5	582	0.0%
Vinifera - Red	600					1000						800		500	725	500	1000	4	800	-9.4%
Vinifera - White			415			1200						800		500	729	415	1200	4	705	3.4%
Viognier														1600	1600	1600	1600	1	1700	-5.9%
Zweigelt					1900									1400	1650	1400	1900	2	1800	-8.3%

Avg price down more than 0.5% from '19

Avg price 0.5% change or less from '19

Avg price up more than 0.5% from '19

Note:

- Boxes in the "% change" column highlighted in blue indicate that there was a different numbers of buyers for that variety between 2019 and 2020, therefore those values cannot be considered as accurate of a measure of the change in the price for that variety.
- The average price listed is merely an average of the stated prices. It is not weighted based on tons purchased at each price.
- Some premium prices may not be listed. Some processors may have sliding price scales, based on brix or other factors.

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.



There are currently no upcoming events. When events become available we will post them to our [website.](#)

2020 GDD & Precipitation

FLX Teaching & Demonstration Vineyard – Dresden, NY					
Date	Hi Temp (F)	Lo Temp (F)	Rain (inches)	Daily GDDs	Total GDDs
8/26/2020	70.4	56.6	0.05	13.5	2150.1
8/27/2020	82.8	62.6	0.83	22.7	2172.8
8/28/2020	72.0	64.0	0.00	18.0	2190.8
8/29/2020	79.9	64.4	0.04	22.2	2213.0
8/30/2020	71.0	53.3	0.00	12.2	2225.1
8/31/2020	74.6	50.2	0.00	12.4	2237.5
9/1/2020	75.5	65.5	0.00	20.5	2258.0
Weekly Total			0.92"	121.4	
Season Total			12.60"	2258.0	

GDDs as of September 1, 2019: 2125.4

Rainfall as of September 1, 2019: 16.01"



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	642.3	592.2	+14
September	20.5	358.3	+14
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	1.75"	3.23"	-1.48"
September	0.00"	3.53"	
October		3.42"	
TOTAL	11.15"	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)

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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