

**Cornell Cooperative Extension** Lake Erie Regional Grape Program



**PennState Extension** 

Concord row after harvest photo- Kim Knappenberger

# Crop Update - November 12, 2020

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## In this Crop Update:

- Crop Insurance Deadline, CFAP 2 Reminder- Kevin Martin
- Spotted Lanternfly found in Ithaca Area Jennifer Phillips Russo



The Lake Erie Regional Grape Program is a Cornell Cooperative Extension partnership between Cornell University and the Cornell Cooperative Extensions in Chautauqua, Erie and Niagara county NY and in Erie County PA.

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How to join a Zoom meeting video (1 minute): https://www.youtube.com/embed/vFhAEoCF7jg?rel=0&autoplay=1&cc\_load\_policy=1

Joining and Configuring Audio & Video (1 minute): https://www.youtube.com/embed/HqncX7RE0wM?rel=0&autoplay=1&cc\_load\_policy=1

## Click here to watch LERGP Podcasts



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### Crop Insurance Deadline

For some, significant crop insurance payments are about to be made. Frost and other risk that crop insurance helps to manage should be viewed as independent probability. The frost that occurred this year has no impact on the probability of a 2021 frost event.

As producers reduced crop insurance coverage from 2014 through 2019, this year was a reminder. Risk management remains an essential tool for most growers, particularly those that carry debt, hire labor and have high risk sites.

A robust crop insurance policy typically insures 75% of an 8-ton average. Payments are made when yields fall below 5.5 tons. Cost of this type of policy will be in the range of \$100 per acre.

The deadline for establishing or changing a crop insurance policy is November 20<sup>th</sup>. If changes in your risk management strategy are in order, make sure to contact your agent as soon as possible. Keep in mind that over the last 5 years changes have been made to crop insurance. Supplemental coverage provides higher payouts when the county experiences a severe disaster. Average yield is calculated favorably to increase the amount eligible for insurance. Different blocks can be covered at different levels of price and yield. This is highly recommended for unnamed hybrids or highly controlled yields in fruitful varieties.





## CFAP 2

Corona Virus Food Assistance Program 2.0 is live. This program was originally created to provide financial assistance to farms that were directly impacted by Corona virus. Early on, supply chains broke down and there was price volatility in certain crops. Some crops could not be harvested. CFAP was designed to reimburse those farms for some of their losses.

CFAP 2 is a different program altogether. Commodity based restrictions are no more. If a farmer is growing it, the farmer is getting paid something. All that is required is a simple application. This program has been live for two weeks.

To apply contact your local FSA office. Some offices are open by appointment, but all can be contacted via phone. Applications need to be finalized by December 11, 2020. More information can be found at <u>farmers.gov/cfap</u>

This update is being provided now because I wanted to gather some specific information about grapes and cooperatives. For better or worse, payments will match 2019 sales. This means that payments will be based on certificates issued in 2019. It will not include certificates that matured in 2019.

To determine gross revenue before you contact FSA, have your schedule F ready. The grape payment would typically be calculated on gross sales of grapes that show up on lines 2, 3(a) and/ or 8. Line 2 would typically include payments from cooperatives. Line 3 might include certificates or dividends. Line 8 sometimes includes cash payments for grapes where the buyer did not provide a 1099. This will vary based on software and accountant methodology. No accounting for expenses is necessary. This payment is based on gross sales, not net.

2019 Sales Range	Percent Payment
	Factor
\$0 to \$49,999	10.60%
\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$5,300 + 9.90%
\$100,000 to \$499,999	\$9,250 + 9.70%
\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$48,049 + 9.00%
Sales over \$1 million	\$105,800 + 8.80%

As you can see these payments are slightly graduated as gross sales go up, but only slightly. As specialty crop commodity growers profit comes through volume. Paying based on a percentage of gross sales will dramatically increase profitability. In the best of times profitability does not exceed 30%. This payment will represent somewhere between 30% and 100% (or more) of 2019 net income. In other words \$6,000 for a typical hobbyist or \$25,000 for a typical full-time grower.

Payments are capped at \$250,000 per entity. Family farms with multiple active participant/owners can work around this cap. Needless to say, this is the direct subsidy program that a lot of growers have been looking for that I did not think we would ever see again. To be fair, that is the general theme of 2020. Good luck and happy harvesting.

For more information, please watch this youtube video. (podcast #183 on lergp.com)

We have had growers take advanatge of this opportunity, and have contacted me with this to say about the process:

"the entire process took me less than 24 hours and only involved a few emails back-and-forth and getting the correct gross crop sales to get in to the FSA office. I just needed to sign two things, and the application is finished. And it did turn out to be close to 10% of our crop sales for 2019. thank you so much for bringing this to our attention. Praying people take advantage of it."

"Yes, everyone needs to apply. I had never done business with FSA before so there were a few more forms to fill out besides the application but were simple and quick. I was able to do the whole process through email. Filed on Oct. 2, money was in my bank account this morning, Oct. 14. That is 12 days total !!"





### Spotted Lanternfly found in Ithaca, NY

I received an email from NYS IPM this week confirming that there have been 11 egg masses found in the Ithaca area. Nine out of the 11 egg masses were identified by a Cornell undergrad student of Ann E. Hajek, Department of Entomology, Cornell University. Ann's lab has worked on SLF in conjunction with Penn State University for the past three years and are very qualified in SLF identification.

Surveying through NYS Agriculture and Markets (NYS AGM), Department of Environmental Conservation and others began last week and will be ongoing. They plan to establish the permitter of the infestation and then survey closely within the infested zone. They will also be establishing a plan to control this infestation through the use of Ailanthus removal and insecticides.

This find in Ithaca is of particular concern due the proximity of the extensive Finger Lakes vineyards and wine industry and our Lake Erie Grape Belt. NYS AGM is preparing a press release, so an official announcement is forthcoming. At that time the regional SLF map will be updated. NYS IPM are customizing outreach materials that will be helpful at this time of year and, when made available, we will be certain to share them with you all.

In the meantime, as you are out in your vineyard blocks, take this time of leaf fall to thoroughly check posts and trees in the borders for egg masses. There are many resources available to help with these efforts:

- <u>https://nysipm.cornell.edu/environment/invasive-species-exotic-pests/spotted-lanternfly/</u>
- Check out our YouTube videos on the SLF featuring our very own Tim Weigle! <u>https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLoNb8IODb49tyuht80pQlxBuBw6XKMCnR</u>
- Do you think you found Spotted Lanternfly in New York? Report it to NYS Dept. Agriculture and Markets, using the <u>Spotted Lanternfly Public Report</u>. (Note: You will need information about the location of the find, and ideally, photographs of the pest.)
- A 4-part series that NYS IPM (the lead), AGM, and the NEIPM Center hosted last winter on SLF in 4 different crops: <u>https://www.northeastipm.org/working-groups/spotted-lanternfly/spotted-lanternfly-basics-webinars/</u>
- A list of SLF resources can be found here: <u>https://nysipm.cornell.edu/environment/inva-sive-species-exotic-pests/spotted-lanternfly/spotted-lanternfly-resources/</u>

I have also included the NYS IPM Spotted Lanternfly fact sheet for you.





**Cornell Cooperative Extension** 

# Invasive Species & Exotic Pests

## Spotted Lanternfly Lycorma delicatula

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

The spotted lanternfly is a planthopper native to China and Southeastern Asia. Discovered in Pennsylvania in 2014, the spotted lanternfly presents a threat throughout much of the United States. While its list of hosts is large, the greatest agricultural concern falls on grapes, hops, apples, blueberries, and stone fruits.

#### Concern

There is great concern about its effect on vineyards, orchards, and hardwood trees. Its presence has led to crop loss, exporting issues, and increased management costs. Spotted lanternfly eggs are laid on practically any hard surface, including tree trunks, stones and metal. Because of this, egg masses may be transported unknowingly. Spotted lanternfly nymphs are able to feed on many hosts, while adults prefer certain trees such as Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*), Maples (*Acer spp.*), and Grapevines (*Vitis* spp.). Furthermore, abundant excretions of sticky honeydew by swarms feeding on shade trees, and the associated growth of sooty mold, can restrict people's enjoyment of parks and their own backyards.

#### Description

Spotted lanternfly adults are very colorful when their interior hind wings are displayed. The hind wings are red with black spots. They have a black head, and a yellow abdomen with black bands. Their beige-gray forewings have also black spots and a distinctive black brick-like pattern on the tips. There is one generation per year, with adults developing in the summer, laying eggs in the late summer through fall, and overwintering as eggs. Each egg mass normally contains 30-50 eggs which are laid in rows and usually covered in a waxy substance. The first nymphs to hatch from the eggs in the spring are wingless, black, and have white spots, while the final nymph stage turns red before becoming winged adults. Adult males are slightly smaller than the inch-long 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.



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



The black and white nymphs as they appear after hatching in the spring until their third molt in midsummer. Photo: Richard Gardner, Bugwood.org.



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



# Eastern Viticulture and Enology Forum

A webinar series from Penn State and Cornell for Eastern Growers and Winemakers.

## Sources and Sinks: How viticultural practices modify vine productivity and balance.

Wednesday, November 18 3:00 PM

Tim Martinson, Senior Extension Associate, Cornell University Cain Hickey, Viticulture Extension Educator, Pennsylvania State Extension

Leaves (source) capture CO<sub>2</sub> from the air and allocate it to



different parts of the vine (sinks) to support canopy growth, fruit development and ripening, and the transition to dormancy and regrowth in the spring. Most viticultural practices – pruning, shoot thinning, cluster thinning, hedging, cluster zone leaf removal – alter the relative strength of sources and sinks to achieve production and quality goals. In this webinar, Tim Martinson will review a comparison of five source/sink manipulation treatments on crop yield components, shoot growth, pruning weights, and return crop the following year. Cain Hickey will discuss how under-row cover crops and pruning and training strategies alter crop yield, fruit composition, and vine balance.

**Registration:** This is a Zoom meeting, and pre-registration is required.

Register in advance for this meeting: https://cornell.zoom.us/meeting/register/tJYIce-qrDkqGdMVro-\_XkEu7cW\_--Eu\_Dgz

After registering, you will receive a confirmation email containing information about joining the meeting.

# Other links of interest:

#### LERGP Web-site:

Cornell Cooperative Extension website:

Cornell CALS Veraison to Harvest Newsletter:

Efficient Vineyard:



#### Appellation Cornell Newsletter:

#### **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://instituteforfoodsafety.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

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