



*Photo-Kim Knappenberger*

## CROP UPDATE

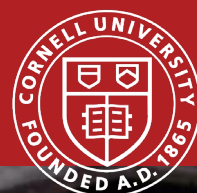
April 22, 2021

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



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*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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# Business Management

Kevin Martin, Penn State University, LERGP, Business Management Educator

## The Business of Fungicide

A few new pesticides, fungicides in particular, are available (or will be soon). I mention these because these new materials are not widely advertised. We've come to expect the majority of new materials to target other specialty crops. Concord growers wait around for a few years until the price declines. Most of these materials are on the higher end of the price range but still within the ballpark of practical for Concord use.

Gatten offers excellent powdery mildew control I am told. Check out the latest newsletter for the expert opinion and the science behind that option. I simply trust that it is excellent and it is priced at less than \$25 per acre. When abundant and the others started failing things in the powdery mildew front looked worrisome. We are spending a bit more now but with Quintec, Vivando, Endura and now Gatten resistance management with excellent chemicals much more practical.

Cevya is up next. It's not ready for prime time use just yet. The original label excluded all sorts of grapes, including natives and many hybrids. Those restrictions will be lifted when new labels are printed in 2022. While similar to Revus Top, Cevya is not phytotoxic to Concord. I get the impression that the company was willing to accept that it was, without research. We can thank Bryan Hed and his work at showing that Cevya is indeed safe to use for Concord Growers. At \$20 this old chemistry is renewed and labeled for powdery mildew, black rot and phomopsis. Unlike Revus Top it will not provide downy mildew control. Revus Top remains a better option when phytotoxicity is not a concern. When Revus Top is not an option \$20 will provide a useful price point to control all major diseases except downy.

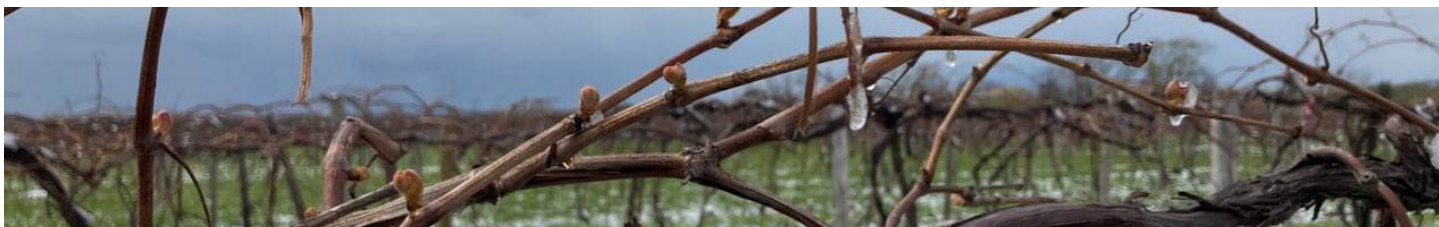
Verdepryn is an insecticide labeled for use on grape berry moth. At the moment it will be used in spot spray situations. It's very useful to have a new FRAC available, even if it is \$42 per acre. Despite many insecticides that target berry moth in the \$4 - \$9 price range, this one will actually work. It's not the only working insecticide, but it does finally feel like we are getting closer to having enough tools to fight the insect. Hopefully the price moves down as the material ages. Growers struggling to control GBM with existing insecticides should use this as a spot spray where it is allowed. NY does have some restrictions around drainage, waterways and Long-Island.

## Frost Update

It's probably hard to read about spray materials when the news everyone is thinking about is cold temperatures. Stay tuned for some tutorials on managing data when assessing damage. You can find that tool on [efficientvineyard.com](http://efficientvineyard.com). Those tutorials are not available yet, but you might be able to figure it out on your own if technology is your thing. Otherwise, these buds are unfortunately dead. Once we are able to assess the extent of the damage there might be a discussion about how production practices can change temporarily and common issues in reporting claims to crop insurance.

As for now, we probably are not out of the woods yet and it is too soon in many areas to accurately judge damage. In a few areas it did get cold enough so that frost damage could immediately be seen broadly across individual blocks. The first step there will be reporting it to crop insurance. Next making sure crop and damage assessments are done frequently if changes in practices are

being complicated. Fruitful buds and highly aggressive pruning strategies may lead to significant compensation and surprising yields, at least that's what we will hope for now.



PRESS RELEASE  
For Immediate Release

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## **VINE REPLACEMENT INSURANCE PROGRAM BEING DEVELOPED FOR U.S. GRAPE AND WINE INDUSTRIES**

**College Station, Texas – March 31, 2021** – On November 19, 2020, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC) Board of Directors approved AgriLogic Consulting, LLC to develop a federally subsidized vine replacement insurance program for the United States grape and wine industries.

AgriLogic had been previously contacted by various industry representatives from several key production regions requesting a product to protect producers against perils that can destroy vines, namely freeze and fire. Subsequent research and industry discussions resulted in a proposal to develop a vine replacement product for the following states: California, Idaho, Michigan, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Washington.

The list of perils to be included are freeze, hail, flooding, volcanic eruption, fire, and failure of the irrigation water supply (if caused by an unavoidable naturally occurring event during the insurance period). Claims will be limited to those resulting in complete destruction or death of the vine. Losses due to partial damage will not be paid. Wine, table, and juice grape varieties will be included.

While both programs are federally subsidized and administered by the USDA Risk Management Agency (RMA), the vine replacement program is different and separate from the existing Grape and Table Grape Crop Insurance Programs, which cover losses related to the production of the fruit itself. Producers will be able to purchase the vine insurance program through existing crop insurance agents once the program becomes available, which is currently targeted for the 2023 crop year.

Over the next several months, AgriLogic will publicize and host virtual listening sessions to obtain producer feedback on program components. Industry involvement is imperative to a successful program development and we value the input of all interested parties. Dates, times, and participation information will be distributed through various industry organizations, newsletters, and other resources.

AgriLogic has an extensive history and proven experience related to researching and subsequently developing insurance programs for various crops nationwide. Over the course of the last 20 years, AgriLogic has completed more than 70 projects for the RMA. These projects have included feasibility studies, the development of new products, revisions to existing products, and reviews of products developed by both RMA and private organizations. Please direct all questions about this Vine Replacement Program to [ngueck@agrillogic.com](mailto:ngueck@agrillogic.com) and learn more about AgriLogic's current and past projects at [www.agrillogicconsulting.com](http://www.agrillogicconsulting.com).

# Viticulture

Jennifer Russo, Viticulture Extension Specialist, LERGP

## It's Officially 2021 Bud Break at CLEREL and There's Snow!

In our phenology block at the Cornell Lake Erie Research and Extension Laboratory (CLEREL) located in Portland, NY the weekly data collected on count vines reached 50% of the buds showing pink, or 4.0 on the Modified Shaulis Field Score, on April 20, 2021. The average historical bud break date is May 5<sup>th</sup>. I know that there are buds that are definitely further along than the phenology block at CLEREL. There are buds at CLEREL that are at leaf emergence of 4.5, but the historical vine counts just hit bud break on 4/20/2021. Phenology, in viticulture, is the study of timing of the natural changes that occur in the grapevine in relation to seasonal changes. In viticulture, we use these phenological changes, or growth stages, to drive vineyard management practices.

Okay, so the first question is about bud break, the unseasonably warm weather earlier this month, the cold snap, and then the snow that we have experienced this week. Growers are understandably nervous about the growth stage of their buds, the possibility of bud mortality in this weather, and what that means for harvest. What temperature your buds are going to survive at during this cold break has to do with what stage of development that they're in. There are several grapevine phenology scales. Most people use the Eichhorn Lorenz (E-L) system developed in 1977 by Eichhorn and Lorenz and modified by Coombe in 1995. For Concords, we use what we call the Modified Shaulis Field Score developed by Nelson Shaulis and modified by Kelly Link, who used to work at CLEREL. The field score can be found in past Crop Updates and also right on the home page of LERGP.com. Across the belt you're getting bud break at different times and even across your blocks you're going to have bud break on different vines at different times. This is why it is very important to have your own set of sentinel vines that you collect information from throughout the entire year that captures the variation in your blocks. They will help you to see trends in your blocks and make management decisions based off of your own data. When it comes to frost damage it's really good for you to be out in the vineyard and assessing what stage your buds are.

At CLEREL in our phenology block, we have pruning treatments of balanced (20+20), 90-node, 120-node, and minimally pruned vines. We have maintained this block for over 10 years at CLEREL with these treatments, and 35 years before that at the Fredonia lab. The point about the phenology block is that we are measuring the same phenology on the same set of vines under the same conditions, year after year, after year. We adhere to a standard set of protocols so we're measuring the same thing every year, and what that really does is allows us to notice trends over 30, 40, 50-year spans of time. We're able to use that data to show you how our bud breaks are getting earlier, and our bloom dates are getting earlier over time.



*Table 1. Phenology data collected on April 20, 2021 by CLEREL staff on historic vines following strict protocols*

<b>04/20/2021 is being called official bud break in the Portland lab Phenology Block</b>	
90 Node	50% Bud Break
Minimum Pruned	74% Bud Break
Balanced Pruned	30% Bud Break
120 Node	49% Bud Break
<b>Combined Treatment Average 51% Bud Break</b>	

What temperature are the buds going to freeze at? Based on some work out of Michigan state by Stan Howell and others, along with Terry Bates' input we use the following Critical Temperature figure to look at temperatures at which buds freeze, given the stage that they were at.

Terry Bates and Hans Walter-Peterson joined Kevin and I for this week's [Between the Vines Podcast](#) to discuss these very questions and the following is a summation of our discussion which can be found on our website and on your podcast app. The blog written by Terry can be found at <https://www.efficientvineyard.com/blog/dehydration-saves-then-kills-during-a-freeze>.

In regard to figure 1 (at end of article) for freeze events, and without going into too much of a physiological explanation, Terry explained that you have the living part of the cell what we call the symplast. Think of a plant cell membrane, all the good stuff that happens for the cell is in the living part of the cell. There is a structural component of the cell called the apoplast, it's a bunch of cellulose and hemi cellulose. He suggested thinking of it as like the "walls in your house". There's a little bit of water in the walls and during a freeze event what happens first, is that the water inside the "walls of the house" (apoplast), essentially freeze. It's not actually the living part of the cell that freezes. When that water in the walls freezes (apoplast), the solutes outside increases and become more concentrated and actually suck the water out of the living part (symplast) across the cell membrane and that dehydration is what kills the cell. We can measure this.

When the water in the "walls of the house" freeze, it gives off a little burst of heat energy that can be measured. Depending on what stage your buds are at, the water in the "walls of your house" are going to freeze at different temperatures. At Bud break that critical temperature is about 27-28 degrees Fahrenheit. Looking at the above chart if your buds are at 50% bud break, then you know you're talking 28 degrees is the temperature when the water in the walls of your plant house (apoplast) are going to start freezing, dehydrate the living part of the cells, and kill them.

So, depending on the different phenological stages of your buds, what prevents the water from freezing is that you have solutes in the cell wall. Terry made the analogy of the solutes in the cell wall to antifreeze in your car. We know that the water in your radiator doesn't freeze at 32 degrees, because we add antifreeze. The water mixture in your radiator freeze at a much lower temperature. The same thing within the cell walls in your buds, is you have water with sugars and proteins and other solutes, so it lowers that freezing temperature and you don't have ice nucleation right at 32 degrees; but rather at 27 or 28 degrees.

This is also the basis behind people trying to spray sugar on their vines or spray potassium on their

vines. At this time of the year is that you're trying to increase the solute concentration in the water in the cell walls to prevent ice nucleation. The problem is it's really hard to test the products. In theory, they're supposed to work but it's really tough to actually document it and publish it to say that it works for sure.

Another thing that Terry and his team are testing right now is to try to delay bud break. They are testing a product coming out of Ohio State by Imed Dami. The product has some horticultural oils and some hormones in it, and the idea is that it's supposed to delay bud break after you spray it on the vines in March. They have two formulations of the product, sprayed it in a replicated trial with a control in two different locations on the farm. It appears to be promising work thus far and they will keep us posted for future tools to add to our risk management tools. This material doesn't prevent green tissue from freezing; it is purely for delaying bud break. By delaying bud break, you are essentially keeping the solute concentration higher in those cells, so they freeze at a lower temperature.

So, for everybody who's worrying about their buds, the other thing to try to avoid a frost is by essentially changing the temperature of the air around the buds. What about the use of frost fans? There are two types of frost you can get. There is the radiation frost, which we saw in 2012. Cold air moves in on a clear and still night. That cold air pools down near the vineyard floor near the vines and the fruiting buds and there is warmer air above (cold air is more dense than warm, so it sinks to the bottom and the hot air rises). It is that inversion that sets up a freeze event, and one way to get around that is by having a wind machine that mixes up the still air. That pulls down some of that warm air to the vine level, and then you avoid the frost by not having cold air temperature pooled around the buds.

What the forecast is predicting now and, like the last two nights, is what we call an advection freeze meaning there is not an inversion. When wind speeds are over five miles per hour, the cold and warm air are getting mixed together. This doesn't allow for an inversion to set up so your wind machine would not work under these circumstances.

The best frost prevention is site selection. The Lake Erie Grape Region is located up against the warm waters of Lake Erie and we have westerly winds coming off of the lake. The lake is approximately 40 degrees right now that should help condition that air and keep the air temperature above those freezing numbers. Unfortunately, it looks like our winds will be high enough the next couple of days that wind machines really aren't going to be helpful for this one. The next step is to leave up more buds in the dormant season to mitigate any loss to freeze and driving around the belt, it looks like many of you have.

Looking at some of the numbers from NEWA stations around the region, the one thing that concerns me was the length of the time we saw some of our stations were at 28 degrees. It is likely that the places that stayed at 28 degrees over two hours sustained a small amount of damage on the buds that were further along the phenological scale. It is going to take some time before we will be able to see the extent of the damage. There is enough vine variation and then there's enough variation between bud development going down the cane that there will be different amounts of damage. How much pure water you have in the cell walls that's going to freeze and how much water is in there that's got a lot of sugar and protein in it and it won't freeze determines that variation.

One more point, so people don't feel completely helpless right now, not all is lost. If we're hitting 28-



29 degrees, yes, you may sustain some damage but there's going to be a lot that aren't damaged or there's buds that are tighter that it won't be damaged. It is really important to your vineyard management, to assess the damage. If you watch the video blog (vblog) where Terry and Hans were guest speakers, Terry walks you through the data collector tool on MyEV to help map the frost damage. We will also be sharing a new tutorial that Terry will put together on how to use your phone out in the field and walk, drive it with a gator, or on a tractor and as you go through the block you mark where you have 0%, 10%...50% damage and be able to map it and visualize it on a spatial map.

If you went out and rated your vineyard for frost damage, you could say, for instance, that up to 30% of one block is a wipe out and you know that you are not going to have any crop. Maybe 50% of that vineyard had some primary bud damage and you are going to get a third of a crop there with secondaries, and then the rest of the vineyard it was fine and you are going to get 100% crop. You can look at that data together and it will help you with being able to estimate what your yields are and how you want to go about managing your block.

The best thing you can do is after this, go out and do an assessment of freeze damage. If you do not have extra buds to cut to assess the damage, then you can wait until the shoots grow out a little bit more and start counting clusters. Utilize your LERGP Viticulture Planning Calendar to record these dates and damage and as always, we are here for you. Please reach out with any questions, comments, or concerns that you may have and will work through them together.



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SEASON AFTER SEASON

# What Happens to Plant Tissue During a Freeze Event?

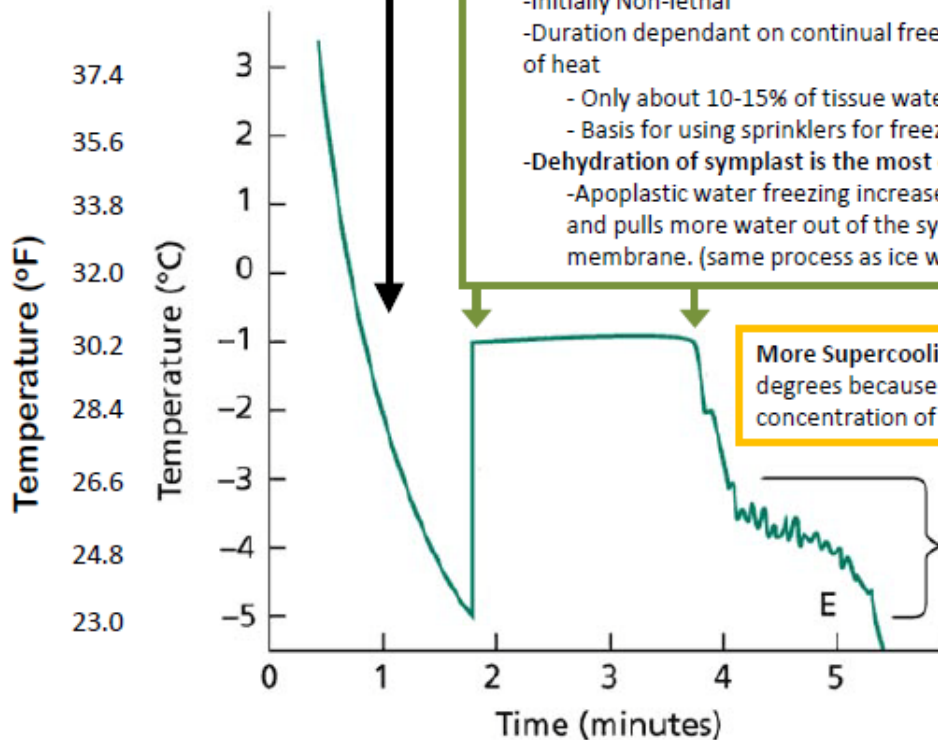
T. Bates, Cornell Lake Erie Research and Extension Laboratory, 4/5/2012

**Supercooling** = When the liquid phase of a tissue drops below its freezing point without the formation of ice crystals

- i.e. temps are below freezing but the tissue does not freeze.
- accomplished through the presence of osmotically active solutes
- can get deeper supercooling at low dew points (or... with heavy dew, the condensation of water from the air [with low solute concentration] on tissue will form ice crystals at a higher temperature and propagate to the apoplast).

**Intercellular Ice Formation** = water freezing between cells and in cell walls only

- Ice nucleation temperature to the High-temperature exotherm
- Release of energy from the latent heat of fusion of water
- Initially Non-lethal
- Duration dependant on continual freezing of water and release of heat
- Only about 10-15% of tissue water is in the apoplast.
- Basis for using sprinklers for freeze protection.
- Dehydration of symplast is the most common cause of injury**
- Apoplastic water freezing increases solutes outside of cell and pulls more water out of the symplast across the cell membrane. (same process as ice wine)



**More Supercooling** of the symplast by 2-3 degrees because of dehydration and the concentration of solutes.

**Ice formation Inside cells**  
-Low-temperature exotherms

Chart from *Plant Physiology* by Taiz & Zeiger

Bud scales and down form extraorgan "ice sinks"

Less water ----- More Water

Floral tissues do not supercool but they do resist dehydration during extracellular ice formation



Figure 1. What happens to plant tissue during a freeze event explained by Terry Bates and the Critical Temperatures at phenological bud stages.

## **NOAA's National Weather Service Forecast by 12 Hour Period for CLEREL**

**Notes: Weather forecasts are sourced from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) National Weather Service.**

NOAA's Disclaimer (click to link)

<https://forecast.weather.gov/MapClick.php?lat=42.3717217&lon=-79.4880576>

UTC Forecast Time: 2021-04-22T05:43:55+00:00

Overnight: A chance of snow showers. Mostly cloudy, with a low around 29. West wind around 15 mph. Chance of precipitation is 40%. New snow accumulation of less than half an inch possible.

Thursday: A chance of snow showers. Partly sunny, with a high near 40. West wind 15 to 22 mph, with gusts as high as 36 mph. Chance of precipitation is 40%. New snow accumulation of less than half an inch possible.

Thursday Night: A chance of snow showers before 11pm. Partly cloudy, with a low around 36. West wind 9 to 18 mph, with gusts as high as 32 mph. Chance of precipitation is 40%. Little or no snow accumulation expected.

Friday: Sunny, with a high near 53. Southwest wind 14 to 20 mph, with gusts as high as 30 mph.

Friday Night: Partly cloudy, with a low around 41. Southwest wind 8 to 16 mph.

Saturday: A chance of rain showers after 8am. Partly sunny, with a high near 57. Chance of precipitation is 50%. New rainfall amounts less than a tenth of an inch possible.

Saturday Night: A chance of rain showers before 8pm, then rain between 8pm and 2am, then a chance of rain showers. Cloudy, with a low around 43. Chance of precipitation is 80%.

Sunday: A chance of rain showers before 2pm. Partly sunny, with a high near 50. Chance of precipitation is 50%.

Sunday Night: Partly cloudy, with a low around 36.

Monday: Sunny, with a high near 54



# PA Update

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

## In the Vineyard (4-22-21)

On Wednesday (4/21) I woke up to an overnight snowfall of 3" in the Fairview, PA area. However, more concerning were the low temperatures that occurred in the region in the last 2 days. Checking various NEWA stations in the region showed that low temperatures reached 28-29 degrees (or lower). At the budbreak stage, temperatures of 28-29 degrees are critical freezing temperatures where bud damage may occur. But, it is too early to determine the extent of potential injury across the region. However, on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week temperatures are projected to be in the 70's and by then growers should begin checking their vineyard blocks to evaluate injury levels.

**Grape flea beetle** - For some good news, since vines have reached bud break or beyond (depending on your site) the threat of economic injury by grape flea beetle feeding is over.

**Phomopsis cane and leaf spot** - As we approach the early shoot growth stage be prepared to apply a fungicide spray for management of Phomopsis cane and leaf spot. A fungicide application of either mancozeb, captan or ziram should be applied between the 3" – 5" shoot stage (or earlier if extended periods of wet weather are predicted). **This is a critical spray to prevent shoot, leaf and most importantly rachis infections.**



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# PA Update

Bryan Hed, Research Technologist, Lake Erie Grape Research and Extension Center

At the North East lab by the lake we accumulated about 61 growing degree days (gdds) in March (well above average) and 72.2 so far in April (long term average for the month is about 74 gdds). With the mild winter we've had, and the extremely warm temperatures in early April, everyone's been concerned about an early bud break, and the increased threat of damage from late frosts. The past two nights have certainly validated our fears, but the extent of the damage to buds and young shoots will not become clear until temperatures warm over the next few days. Surfing around NEWA this morning revealed that some locations along the lake experienced as many as 33 hours of below freezing temperatures over the past two days. Low temperatures seemed to be pretty consistent throughout the NEWA stations in the belt that I looked at, falling to around 27/28/29F or so (though I did see one location experience 25.7F). This is right about at the critical temperature at which buds at 'budbreak' can be damaged. Here at this location, we saw about 50% bud break on Monday, April 19th...but only on our acreage farthest from the lake. Closer to the lake, our readings were more like 25-30% bud break when this bad weather hit. Buds that have moved beyond just 'budbreak' will be more vulnerable and likely to be damaged at these temperatures. In general, places near the lake may fare a little better than places farther inland; buds were at less vulnerable stages of development and were subjected to fewer hours of below freezing temperatures.

## Diseases:

Amidst the powerful distraction that recent weather has caused, we still need to consider our next move with respect to disease management. Here's hoping the cold damage is minimal, and we have plenty of grapes to manage this year. This is your annual reminder that our first disease issue during early shoot growth is Phomopsis cane and leaf spot. Remember that prolonged wetting/rain-fall during the early shoot growth stages (1-6" shoots) are the conditions that favor the development of this disease. Rainfall and the infection period(s) that result from them, can leave scabby black lesions and cankers on the first few nodes/internodes of shoots and, most importantly, on inflorescences. Infections on stem tissue of inflorescences can result in fruit rots during later stages of ripening, months after the infection period took place! This is because early infections of the cluster stem tissue often don't stop there; they can eventually progress into berries during ripening and cause fruit to shell before or during harvest. Fruit are generally at risk of new infections until a couple weeks or so after bloom, when inoculum sources normally get 'milked out'. The concentration of heavy infection at the base of the oldest internodes, may result in large scabby areas that weaken the shoot (Figure 1) and green shoots that are severely infected are more apt to break under windy conditions. Leaf infections are far less serious, appearing as pinhead sized black spots surrounded by a yellow halo (Figure 2), and indicating the presence of an overwintering source of the pathogen.

Phomopsis management with fungicides should begin at about 2-5" inches of shoot growth, and continue through the first or second post bloom spray, after which inoculum of the fungus is generally spent. I say about 2-5", because in early spring, this stage of development is a swiftly moving target. So be vigilant with respect to weather forecasts that predict lengthy wetting periods and cool temperatures (50s-60s) during this early shoot growth period. Mancozeb products, Captan, and Ziram are generally the 'go to' materials for Phomopsis control, but they have no "reach back" activity and have to be applied before an infection period, to do their job. Remember too that you

don't have to use full rates of these 'protectants' for that first early shoot spray. Some formulations of sterol inhibitor fungicides claim Phomopsis control, but their level of efficacy is still under question and would not be recommended for management of this disease.



Fig. 1 An abundance of lesions at the base of the oldest internodes result in scabby areas that weaken the shoot.



Fig. 2 Leaf infections of Phomopsis cane and leaf spot on Concord grape. These are rarely consequential, but they do indicate the presence of overwintering inoculum in the trellis.



Fig. 3 Phomopsis fruit rot on ripe Vignoles and Niagara grapes; from infections of the cluster that occurred months earlier.



# Updates and Information

Kimberly Knappenberger, Viticulture Assistant, LERGP

## Introducing NEWA 3.0: Updated models and resources for grape growers

*Dan Olmstead, Extension Associate and NEWA Coordinator at the New York State IPM Program*

The Network for Environment and Weather Applications (NEWA) is an important resource in the IPM toolbox for grape growers. 2021 is bringing long-awaited updates and improvements that were designed specifically with grower needs in mind. This article will quickly get you started with NEWA 3.0 during this period of transition.

### Where can I find the updated NEWA 3.0 website?

NEWA 3.0 is at <https://dev.newa.cornell.edu>. Note this website address has **dev** in the front indicating it is a 'development' website, meaning there could be some occasional bugs or issues. If you discover a glitch, have a problem, or want to ask questions, contact the NEWA Help Desk right away by sending an email message to [support@newa.zendesk.com](mailto:support@newa.zendesk.com). We need your help to catch these last bumps in the road.

### Is the old NEWA website still available?

YES. The old NEWA is available for all of 2021 at <http://newa.cornell.edu>. Note this website address does not have **dev** in the front. This old version will not be retired until after the 2021 growing season because we want to minimize frustration or anxiety that comes with learning new technology. For example, please feel free to rely on old NEWA for day to day management while you set aside time off-hours to learn NEWA 3.0.

### How do I get started with NEWA 3.0?

There are three important steps to complete before using NEWA 3.0 grape models. A Quickstart video tutorials are available for each on the NEWA Help Desk. See Table 1 for details and links.

**Table 1.** Watch these short Quickstart video tutorials to get started with NEWA 3.0.

Title	Link
How to start using NEWA	<a href="https://newa.zendesk.com/hc/en-us/articles/360054268454">https://newa.zendesk.com/hc/en-us/articles/360054268454</a>
How to customize your NEWA dashboard	<a href="https://newa.zendesk.com/hc/en-us/articles/360054268354">https://newa.zendesk.com/hc/en-us/articles/360054268354</a>
How to use your NEWA dashboard	<a href="https://newa.zendesk.com/hc/en-us/articles/360057357553">https://newa.zendesk.com/hc/en-us/articles/360057357553</a>

### I found a glitch! What do I do?

Please report a NEWA 3.0 bug or issue to [https://newa.zendesk.com/hc/en-us/requests/new?ticket\\_form\\_id=1500000353601](https://newa.zendesk.com/hc/en-us/requests/new?ticket_form_id=1500000353601). Or send a message to [support@newa.zendesk.com](mailto:support@newa.zendesk.com) with lots of details and a screenshot or two of your problem. We need your help finding and working out these final bugs.

### Are all the same NEWA grape models and resources available?

The grape berry moth model is available now on NEWA 3.0 at <https://dev.newa.cornell.edu>. Plans are in place to complete grape diseases by May of this year. Be sure to create and sign in to your

NEWA 3.0 user account for the best experience (see above). Table 2 provides a summary of current model availability.

**Table 2.** Availability of NEWA grape resources on NEWA 3.0.

Model	Available	Model link	Tutorial link
Grape berry moth	Yes	<a href="https://dev.newa.cornell.edu/grape-berry-moth">https://dev.newa.cornell.edu/grape-berry-moth</a>	<a href="https://newa.zendesk.com/hc/en-us/articles/360062426534">https://newa.zendesk.com/hc/en-us/articles/360062426534</a>
Grape diseases	Pending	May 2021	May 2021
Degree day calculator	Pending	June 2021	June 2021
Weather summaries	Pending	June 2021	June 2021

### **I still have questions or concerns. Who can I contact?**

Please reach out to the NEWA Help Desk with a message to [support@newa.zendesk.com](mailto:support@newa.zendesk.com) or by submitting a request here [https://newa.zendesk.com/hc/en-us/requests/new?ticket\\_form\\_id=360003631693](https://newa.zendesk.com/hc/en-us/requests/new?ticket_form_id=360003631693). We generate a unique work ticket number and try to respond within 1 or 2 business days at most. Your ticket will remain open until we find a solution for you.

### **Where can I learn more?**

Be sure to follow NEWA on Twitter @NetworkforEnvi2 and Facebook @nysipm.newa. Also check out the NEWA blog at <https://dev.newa.cornell.edu/blog>.

*NEWA is part of the New York State IPM Program and Cornell Cooperative Extension at Cornell University. NYSIPM partners closely with the Northeast Regional Climate Center to make NEWA available to growers statewide.*

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## Dashboard

★ My Favorite Stations: Geneva (AgriTech North), NY

## Results for Geneva (AgriTech North), NY

Courtesy of [New York State IPM Program](#)

Last download: 4/21/2021, 1:00 PM

Latitude: 42.87  
Longitude: -77.03  
Elevation: 702 ft

## Geneva (AgriTech North) Overview

Edit Weather Overview







At 1:00 PM today

 33 °FBase 50°F Degree Days since January 1 90  
Relative Humidity 89 %  
Dew Point 29.9 °F  
Wind Speed 14 mph

Yesterday

Rainfall: 0.03 High Temp: 51 °F Low Temp: 36 °F

## 5-Day Weather Forecast

Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday
4/21/2021	4/22/2021	4/23/2021	4/24/2021	4/25/2021	4/26/2021
					
35 30	39 30	59 35	60 44	51 43	51 39

## NEWA Weather Tools

 [Degree Day Calculator](#) [Hourly Data](#) [Daily Summary](#) [Regional Radar](#)

&gt; Grape Berry Moth

Go To Tool →

## Other Weather Tools

[Select from Profile](#)

## Other Crop &amp; IPM Tools

[Select from Profile](#)

## Other Decision Support Systems

[Select from Profile](#)

## Disclaimer

Accuracy of the weather data is the responsibility of the owners of the weather station instruments. NEWA is not responsible for accuracy of the weather data collected by instruments in the network. If you notice erroneous or missing weather data, [contact NEWA](#) and we will contact the owner of the instrument. In no event shall Cornell University or any weather station be liable to any party for direct, indirect, special, incidental, or consequential damages, including lost profits, arising out of the use of NEWA.

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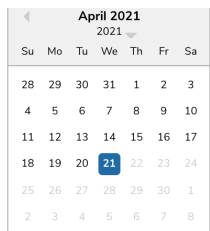
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Version: 0.4.10

Figure 1. A screenshot of the NEWA 3.0 user dashboard from which you can choose preferred stations and models. A Quickstart video for dashboard navigation is available at <https://newa.zendesk.com/hc/en-us/articles/360057357553>.





Show/Hide

Station Selection Map ☐

Results Table ☒

Management Guide ☒

Courtesy of [New York State IPM Program](#)  
Last download: 4/21/2021, 1:00 PM

Elevation: 702 ft

## Wild Grape Bloom

Accumulated degree days (base 50°F BE) 1/1/2021 through 4/21/2021: **139**

## Results Table

[Download CSV](#)

[Forecast Details](#)

DATE (2021)	Degree Days (base 50°F BE)	
	DAILY	FROM JAN 1
April 19	4	139
April 20	0	139
<b>April 21</b> Forecast	<b>0</b>	<b>139</b>
April 22 Forecast	0	139
April 23 Forecast	2	142
April 24 Forecast	4	145
April 25 Forecast	0	145
April 26 Forecast	0	145

## Management Guide

PEST STATUS	PEST MANAGEMENT
No grape berry moth activity at this time. Historically, Concord bud break in the Lake Erie Region occurs around 133 GDD.	Ready spray equipment for the growing season.

[More Info](#)

[Acknowledgments](#)

[References](#)

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**Figure 2.** A screenshot of the NEWA 3.0 grape berry moth user interface. A Quickstart guide for this model is available at <https://newa.zendesk.com/hc/en-us/articles/360062426534>.

# Information for you

Kate Robinson, Administrative Assistant, LERGP

## Message from Mary Jo Dudley, Director of the Cornell Farmworker Program (CFP)

It has been wonderful for the Cornell Farmworker Program (CFP) to be able to partner with CCE in advertising and sponsoring farmworker vaccination clinics. We work closely with migrant health clinics including Finger Lakes Community Health, Oak Orchard Community Health, and Sun River Community Health and with County Health Departments to ensure that there are enough translators on site. We have also been working with the clinics and health departments for the on-farm vaccination clinics. We are glad to work with you to ensure that vaccination clinics in your counties reach the farmworkers you are seeking to engage.

For vaccination events where we have advance warning, the CFP can send text messages to the farmworkers that reside in the counties served. The CFP's database allows us to reach 3,000 farmworkers via text messages, and we can sort the database and direct the text messages to farmworkers who live in a specific area served by a clinic. The CFP can help with registration: Farmworkers can send back a text message requesting assistance in getting registered. If the CFP is contacted, we can register interested workers over the phone.

The CFP has been collaborating with Mary Kate Wheeler and Rich Stup on resources including tips like "How to talk with farmworkers about COVID vaccinations". These resources will be posted on our websites early next week.

Here are the links for recordings of "Should I get vaccinated" webinars hosted by the CFP and Finger Lakes Community Health:

English - <https://cals.cornell.edu/covid-19-vaccines-farmworkers-should-i-get-it-and-what-are-side-effects>

Spanish - <https://cals.cornell.edu/las-vacunas-para-el-covid-19-deberia-obtenerla-y-cuales-son-sus-efectos>

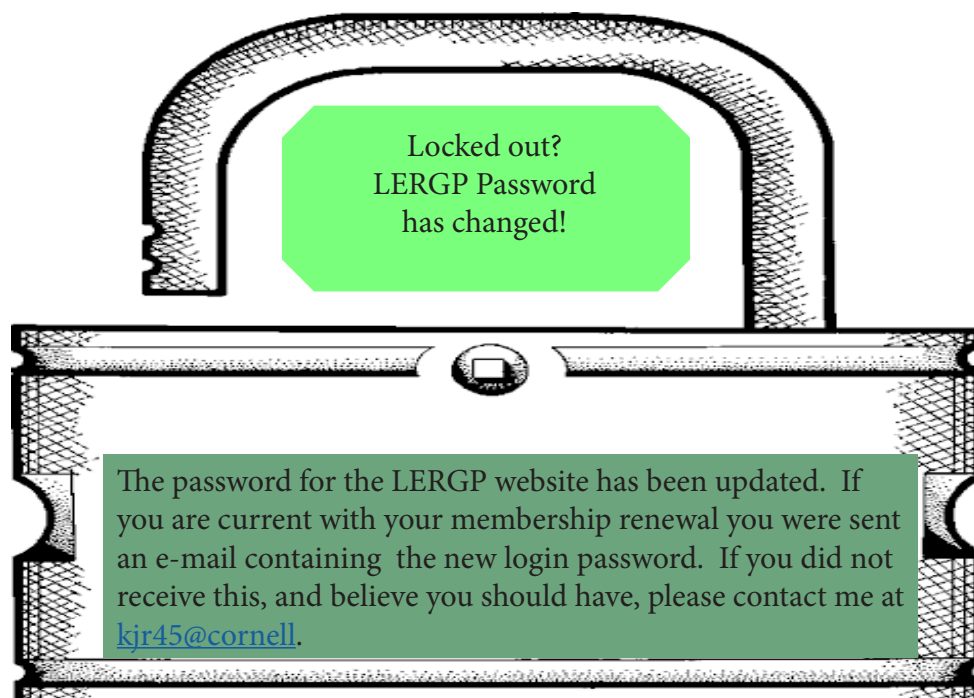
The FAQs from these webinars are available through the Cornell Farmworker Program [<farmworkers@cornell.edu>](mailto:farmworkers@cornell.edu).

The CFP has emergency resources available to assist farmworkers whose families have been affected by COVID-19. Information about the farmworker emergency relief fund in both Spanish and English can be found at:

<https://trabajadores.cornell.edu/covid-19>

# 2021 Coffee Pot Meeting Schedule

Date	Time	Name	Address
May 5, 2021	10:00am	2021 LERGP Coffee Pot Meeting #1	Virtual Platform - Zoom
May 12, 2021	10:00am	2021 LERGP Coffee Pot Meeting #2	Virtual Platform - Zoom
May 19, 2021	7:00pm	2021 LERGP Coffee Pot Meeting #3	Virtual Platform - Zoom
May 26, 2021	10:00am	2021 LERGP Coffee Pot Meeting #4	Virtual Platform - Zoom
June 2, 2021	10:00am	2021 LERGP Coffee Pot Meeting #5	Virtual Platform - Zoom
June 9, 2021	10:00am	2021 LERGP Coffee Pot Meeting #6	Virtual Platform - Zoom
June 16, 2021	7:00pm	2021 LERGP Coffee Pot Meeting #7	Virtual Platform - Zoom
June 23, 2021	10:00am	2021 LERGP Coffee Pot Meeting #8	Virtual Platform - Zoom
June 30, 2021	10:00am	2021 LERGP Coffee Pot Meeting #9	Virtual Platform - Zoom
July 7, 2021	10:00am	2021 LERGP Coffee Pot Meeting #10	Virtual Platform - Zoom
July 14, 2021	10:00am	2021 LERGP Coffee Pot Meeting #11	Virtual Platform - Zoom
July 21, 2021	7:00pm	2021 LERGP Coffee Pot Meeting #12	Virtual Platform - Zoom
July 28, 2021	10:00am	2021 LERGP Coffee Pot Meeting #13	Virtual Platform - Zoom





# 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](http://www.farmworkers.cornell.edu)

[www.trabajadores.cornell.edu](http://www.trabajadores.cornell.edu) (en espanol)

