Finger Lakes Vineyard Update

Sour Rot
At yesterday’s virtual Tailgate Meeting, we were joined by Greg Loeb (entomology) and Dave Combs (grape pathology) who provided us with some important updates and reminders about sour rot management. A few highlights from the discussion follow.

Managing Sour Rot Pathogens
Because sour rot is caused by a complex of multiple types of microbes (yeasts and bacteria), the materials that have any efficacy for it have to attack multiple types of organisms, not just a specific type like most of our other fungicides. At this point, only Oxidate, Rendition and Fracture are labeled for use against sour rot in NY (at least that I was able to find in the DEC database). Oxidate and Rendition are both anti-microbials that contain hydrogen peroxide and peroxycetic acid. ProBlad Verde (formerly Fracture) is derived from a plant protein, and therefore classified as a biopesticide, which is supposed to break down the cell walls of fungi. Unlike its predecessor, Fracture, ProBlad Verde is not labeled for sour rot, even though it is the same material as Fracture.

The best results for sour rot management continue to be found when anti-microbial and insecticide materials are applied at the same time, even though it still seems that controlling fruit flies is the more important factor of the two in controlling the rapid outbreaks that can happen with the disease.

Fruit Fly Management
There has been a lot of discussion over the past couple of years about managing fruit flies as part of controlling sour rot. Growers in the Finger Lakes should be aware by now that varying levels of resistance to multiple insecticides have been found in fruit fly populations in vineyards here, so resistance management is even more important when using these materials.

There has been an addition to the materials available for fruit flies, specifically spotted wing Drosophila (SWD), called Verdepryn and Cyclaniliprole. These materials are in a different IRAC group than the others currently available for SWD, so it expands the options available for rotating insecticides if needed. You can read more about them in the Grape IPM Guidelines and in Greg’s annual newsletter article from earlier this year. Another change of note is that the PHIs for Delegate and Entrust have been reduced from 7 days to 3 days. An updated list of materials that are labeled for fruit flies/SWD or have 2(ee) labels is included following this article.

In This Issue:
- IPM ...
We also discussed a recent study that was published by our friend, Megan Hall, and a former grad student of hers, Patrick Kenney, at the University of Missouri. In their study, they found that spraying an insecticide/anti-microbial combination just two or three times (at 16 and 20 Brix, or 16, 19, and 22 Brix) was just as effective at controlling sour rot as spraying weekly (4-5 times), once symptoms began to appear at around 15 Brix. This would obviously be helpful for growers from financial and environmental standpoints, as well as possibly extending the usefulness of our materials. Greg and his graduate student, Rekha Bhandari, are working on a similar study to see if this bears out in our area as well. I’m not sure that I can recommend that every grower reduce their sour rot sprays to just two applications based on a single study, but it is encouraging. If you are interested in reading more about their study, you can find the paper at https://www.asevcatalyst.org/content/catalyst/5/1/22.full.pdf

Spotted Lantern Fly (SLF)

Regarding SLF in the Finger Lakes, no news is relatively good news so far. We have not heard much from Ag & Markets about the population that was found in Ithaca last year, which hopefully means that there aren’t many of them still around the area. There have been reports of a couple of individual finds in the area, but at this point we don’t know of any new populations in the area.

The bad news is that SLF has become well-established in all five boroughs of New York City, where many of the visitors to the Finger Lakes come from each year, along with southeastern Pennsylvania. This increases the number of opportunities for one or more adults to take a ride on a car, train, truck or some other vehicle and find its way here and decide to settle down and raise a family. I mean, who wouldn’t, right? It’s lovely here.

By this point in the year, the nymphs have become adults, so this is the life stage that they will be in if they are found anywhere. The adult is the life stage that most people are familiar with – about 1” long and with a bright red portion of their wings when they are open.

At this point, our best option to control them is to find any individuals early on, before they have a chance to deposit egg masses, which they can do just about anywhere. To help with this, I’m asking that everyone who works in our industry, whether in the vineyard, the cellar or tasting rooms, knows what these things look like, and what to do if they find one or more of them. There are a number of resources that are available to the industry to help educate their workers and even consumers, if they want to. I have included an order form for outreach materials that are available from Ag & Markets FOR FREE for those would like to have some on hand at their facility.
If you or somebody you know suspects you have found SLF, please do the following:

- Try to capture the individual or take a photograph of it.
- To report a possible SLF, please report it to Ag & Markets using their [Spotted Lanternfly Public Report](#) site.

I highly recommend these two websites for everything you need to know about SLF:

- [StopSLF.org](#)
- [NYS IPM Program’s Spotted Lanternfly Website](#)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product name</th>
<th>EPA Number</th>
<th>IRAC Code</th>
<th>2(ee) required?</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>REI (hrs)</th>
<th>PHI (days)</th>
<th>Reapplication interval (days)b</th>
<th>Max applications per season</th>
<th>Maximum product applied per season</th>
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<tr>
<td>Assail 30SG</td>
<td>8033-36-70506</td>
<td>4A</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>4.5-5.3 oz/acre</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10.6 oz</td>
<td>2(ee) required for use on SWD. Do not use an adjuvant.</td>
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<td>Delegate WG</td>
<td>62719-541</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>3-5 oz/acre</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>19.5 oz</td>
<td>SWD is listed on recent label. Older labels may not include SWD. No more than 2 consecutive applications of Group 5 materials.</td>
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<td>Entrust SC</td>
<td>62719-621</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>4-8 fl oz/acre</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>23 fl oz</td>
<td>2(ee) required for use on SWD. OMRI listed. No more than 2 consecutive applications of Group 5 materials.</td>
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<td>Malathion 5EC</td>
<td>19713-217</td>
<td>1B</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>3 pints/acre</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6 pints</td>
<td>Drosophila included on the label</td>
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<td>Malathion 57%</td>
<td>67760-40-53883</td>
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<td>No</td>
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<td>Malathion 8 Aquamul</td>
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<td>1.88 pints/acre</td>
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<td>Verdepryn</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>Mustang Maxx*</td>
<td>279-3426</td>
<td>3A</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>4.0 fl oz/acre</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>24 fl oz</td>
<td>'Vinegar flies' and SWD listed on the label.</td>
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a If yes, a copy of the 2(ee) approval must be in possession when the material is applied.
b Minimum number of days before reapplication of the material.

Delegate, Entrust and malathion formulations are included for fruit fly control in Table 5.3, “Pest Management Schedules for Minor and Special Insects” of the NY/PA Pest Management Guidelines for Grapes.
Spotted Lanternfly Outreach Materials Order Form

Submitted by

Phone

Email

Address

City/State/Zip

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<thead>
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<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>FAQ Tri-fold</td>
<td>Pamphlet of Frequently Asked Questions about Spotted Lanternfly (English, Spanish or French)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention Tri-fold</td>
<td>Pamphlet for education of industry on quarantine regulations (English, Spanish or French)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornell IPM Fact Sheet</td>
<td>8x11 double sided pest alert. Includes NYS AGM &amp; DEC logos. (Spanish or French)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scraper Card</td>
<td>Wallet sized double sided hard plastic card with facts, contact information, &amp; photo of egg mass.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary Tattoo</td>
<td>SLF with open wings. It’s a pretty cool looking bug…. so why not?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic Water Bottle</td>
<td>Yellow and black with logos, contact info and picture of SLF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine Stopper Coaster</td>
<td>SLF in wine bottle. NYSAGM SLF email &amp; URL. Hungry Pests URL. NYSAGM, IPM, &amp; USDA Logos.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kid’s Back Pack</td>
<td>Small draw string back pack with picture of SLF, email address, and NYSAGM logo</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellow Lanyard</td>
<td>Detachable lanyard with clip for keys/ID badge/etc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reusable Tote</td>
<td>Large yellow tote bag with picture of SLF, email address, and NYSAGM logo</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Spotted Lanternfly Outreach Materials Order Form

Coasters

Wine Stopper Front

Wine Stopper Back

Unhoppy Front

Unhoppy Back

Brew Tank Front

Brewtank Back

The spotted lanternflies feed on grape vines, so it can really stem the flow at New York wineries. Do your part to protect agriculture - report sightings of the spotted lanternfly to: spottedlanternfly@agriculture.ny.gov

To learn more, visit: https://agriculture.ny.gov/spottedlanternfly

Because spotted lanternflies feed on hop vines, they put beer production at risk. Don't let beer get unhoppy - report sightings of the spotted lanternfly to: spottedlanternfly@agriculture.ny.gov

To learn more, visit: https://agriculture.ny.gov/spottedlanternfly

Because spotted lanternflies feed on hop vines, their presence spells trouble for beer lovers. Protect your pint - if you see spotted lanternfly report it to: spottedlanternfly@agriculture.ny.gov

To learn more, visit: https://agriculture.ny.gov/spottedlanternfly
Spotted Lanternfly Outreach Materials Order Form

Frequently Asked Questions Tri-fold (FAQ)

Q: What is being done about SLF?
   A: The New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets has established a program to combat the spread of the Spotted Lanternfly (SLF). This includes the use of quarantine and other regulatory measures.

Q: What do I do?
   A: There are several steps you can take to help control SLF, such as:
      - Reporting sightings
      - Removing egg masses
      - Controlling adults
      - Managing infestations

Q: What items are subject to the SLF quarantine?
   A: Any plants or plant parts that may harbor or transport SLF are subject to quarantine. This includes trees, shrubs, vines, ornamental plants, berries, fruits, and nuts.

Q: Is there a list of trees that are susceptible to SLF?
   A: Yes, certain species of trees are more susceptible to SLF than others. For a list of affected trees, please visit the Spotted Lanternfly website.

Contact Information
agriculture.ny.gov/spottedlanternfly

Prevention Guidance Tri-fold

Spotted Lanternfly Outreach Materials

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

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Contact Information
agriculture.ny.gov/spottedlanternfly

Where to Spot SLF

SLF can be transported in outdoor goods and equipment from areas where it has been observed. For more information, visit the Spotted Lanternfly website.

Transporting Goods from Quarantine Areas

Companies transporting goods from quarantine areas must follow certain guidelines to prevent the spread of SLF. For more information, visit the Spotted Lanternfly website.

Transporting Goods to Quarantine Areas

Companies transporting goods to quarantine areas should follow the guidelines provided by the quarantine program. For more information, visit the Spotted Lanternfly website.

SLF Quarantine

SLF quarantine zones are established to prevent the spread of the Spotted Lanternfly. If you are in a quarantine zone, you must follow certain guidelines to prevent the spread of SLF.

Contact Information
agriculture.ny.gov/spottedlanternfly
Spotted Lanternfly Outreach Materials Order Form

Cornell IPM Fact Sheet

Invasive Species & Exotic Pests

Spotted Lanternfly  
*Lycorma delicatula*

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

The spotted lanternfly is a plant hopper 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, metal, and buildings. 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), Maple (Acer spp.) and Grapevines (Vitis spp.). Furthermore, abundant extrusions 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 large-gray hoe-like wings have large black spots and a distinctive black brick-like pattern on the tips. The black and white nymphs are much larger, and are distinctively colored. Photo Credit: Richard Gushue, Bugwood.org

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 usually becomes 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.

**Damage**
This plant hopper is able to feed using specialized mouthparts that can pierce the plant and suck up sap. Both nymphs and adults feed this way, on leaves, stems, and trunks. Spotted lanternflies also excrete honeydew while feeding, which, over time, may encourage the growth of sooty mold. Piercing the plant's tissues and feeding on the sap weakens the plant, sometimes causing it to drop and break, which may result in a fermenting odor and a gray/black trail on the branch. The presence of the fermenting odor and honeydew may also attract other insects. Spotted lanternfly feeding can cause wilting, defoliation, flagging, yield loss, reduction in crop quality and cold hardiness, dieback and plant death.

**Found a Spotted Lanternfly in New York?**
1. Take pictures of the insect, egg masses, or infestation you see and, if possible, include something for size, such as a coin or ruler.
2. If possible, collect the insect. Place in a bag and freeze, or in a jar with rubbing alcohol or hand sanitizer.
3. Note the location (street address and zip code, intersecting roads, landmarks, or GPS coordinates).
4. Email pictures and location to: spottedlanternfly@agriculture.ny.gov

**For More Information**
New York State Integrated Pest Management Program: Spotted Lanternfly: nysipm.cornell.edu/environment/invasive-species/exotic-pests/spotted-lanternfly

New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets: Spotted Lanternfly: agriculture.ny.gov/plant-industry/spotted-lanternfly


Penn State Extension: Spotted Lanternfly: extension.psu.edu/spotted-lanternfly

Produced by the New York State Integrated Pest Management Program, which is funded through Cornell University, Cornell Cooperative Extension, the NYS Department of Agriculture and Markets, the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation, and USDA-NE. Copyright 2020. This material is published by the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets on behalf of New York State. E. equally. Revised by Kyle Miller, New York State IPM Program. Cornell Cooperative Extension provides equal program and employment opportunities. © 2020 Cornell University and the New York State IPM Program. Updated January 2020. Visit this site at the NYSIPM Publications collection: http://www.ipm.cornell.edu/24890.png
Scraper Card

**Have You Spotted Me?**

The Spotted Lanternfly attacks grapes, fruit trees, hops, tree of heaven, and others. Their feeding damage can kill these plants, especially when coupled with drought, disease and other pests.

If you think you have found the Spotted Lanternfly, please email spottedlanternfly@agriculture.ny.gov

For more information, visit: https://agriculture.ny.gov/plant-industry/spotted-lanternfly

**Stop The Spotted Lanternfly**

**WHAT TO DO:**

1. Search on tree trunks, stone surfaces, vehicles, lawn furniture, and any smooth surface for egg masses. Masses may have a gray putty-like covering on top of them.

2. Scrape masses from the surface. Be sure to remove all seed-like black/brown eggs from under the wax coating.

3. Double bag and trash, burn, or submerge the eggs in alcohol or hand sanitizer.

These simple steps can reduce the spread of the Spotted Lanternfly!

Temporary Tattoo

**Tattoo Application:**

1. Skin should be clean and free of oils and makeup.
2. Cut out desired tattoo and remove clear protective top sheet.
3. Press tattoo firmly onto clean, dry skin with design facing down.
4. Hold wet cloth against back of tattoo, press down and make sure to wet it thoroughly.
5. Wait 30 seconds (don’t hurry), peel off paper backing.

To remove: Use rubbing alcohol or baby oil. Wait 10 seconds, then rub away tattoo with cotton ball. Do not scrub with soap and water.

**Caution:** Do not apply to sensitive skin, in the eye and lip area or if allergic to adhesive.

**Regular Ingredients:** Acrylates/ethylhexyl methacrylate copolymer, may contain titanium dioxide (CI 77891), yellow 5 (CI 19100), iron oxides (CI 77499), blue 1 (CI 42090), red 7 (CI 15850)

**Contains:** 1 Tattoo

TM INTERNATIONAL • MADE IN THE USA
3761 E. TECHNICAL DRIVE, TUCSON AZ 85713

www.tattoosafety.net CT971942
Spotted Lanternfly Outreach Materials Order Form
Respirator Fit Testing

The temporary suspension of the annual fit testing requirements in the Worker Protection Standards ends on August 19. If any pesticide handlers who work on your farm have not had a fit test in the past year, and will still be handling or applying pesticides this season, it might be a good idea for them to get their fit test done as soon as possible. I suggest contacting NYCAMH to arrange for fit testing if it’s needed. Ontario County CCE is also hosting a fit testing clinic in September. See the Events section details on that. - Hans

EPA Sunsets Temporary Guidance on Respiratory Protection for Agricultural Pesticide Handlers During COVID-19

In June 2020, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued temporary guidance that offered flexibility during the COVID-19 public health emergency to agricultural employers and pesticide handlers regarding respiratory protection requirements related to pesticide uses covered by the Agricultural Worker Protection Standard (WPS). Due to improvements in access to NIOSH-approved respirators, fit testing supplies and related services, EPA is terminating the June 2020 guidance and its May 2021 amendment, effective August 19, 2021.

EPA remains committed to protecting the health and safety of all communities, especially during the COVID-19 public health emergency. The decision to end flexibilities under the memoranda is in alignment with federal agency guidance issued by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Food and Drug Administration, and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration that entities should no longer use crisis capacity strategies for respirators and should promptly resume conventional practices.

To read the memorandum addressing this termination, please visit: https://www.epa.gov/enforcement/covid-19-enforcement-and-compliance-resources#other

To learn more about EPA’s WPS, click here.
Eastern Viticulture and Enology Forum

Grower and Winemaker Town Hall: Questions From the Field and Cellar

A webinar series for Eastern Growers and Winemakers in collaboration with viticulture and enology extension programs at: Ohio State University, University of Maryland, Rutgers University, North Carolina State University, University of Georgia, University of Tennessee, Oklahoma State University, Mississippi State University, Texas Tech, Texas A&M, Colorado State University, New Mexico State University, University of Nebraska, Iowa State University, Purdue University, North Dakota State University, University of Minnesota, Michigan State University, and University of Wisconsin

September 7th @ 3:00 PM ET

Regional viticulture and enology specialists will present a Grower and Winemaker Town Hall virtual meeting series to give seasonal updates and answer pre-submitted and live questions from grape and wine industry stakeholders.

The structure of these meetings depends on pre-submitted questions. Use this link to pre-submit questions for viticulture and enology specialists to answer live during the meeting. Please feel free to submit questions related to any topic by August 31st. But please see below for the topic area suggestions for the September 7th meeting.

Viticulture focus area: pre-harvest and harvest decisions (pest management, berry sampling, fruit composition)

Enology focus area: post-fermentation treatments, wine stabilization and maturation

Register using this link and choose your breakout room (viticulture or enology) for the September 7th meeting. After registering, you will receive a confirmation email containing information about joining the meeting.

NOTE: Zoom updates may be required to ensure breakout rooms work efficiently. To update the client, with the Zoom desktop application open, do the following: (1) Click the initials/profile photo (upper right) and select Check for Updates; (2) follow the prompts to update and install the latest version.
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.

Eastern Viticulture & Enology Forum
Grower & Winemaker Town Hall
Tuesday, September 7, 2021 3:00 – 5:00 PM
Via Zoom

Registration Link: https://cornell.zoom.us/meeting/register/tJcqf-mrrzspEteQCPUCoz5gb3sNH_tw_gVT

See the announcement in this week’s Vineyard Update or on our website. Questions can be submitted before the meeting using this link. Deadline for questions is August 31.

Respirator Fit Testing Clinics
September 23, 2021 (Thursday)
September 24, 2021 (Friday)
CCE Ontario County, 480 North Main St, Canandaigua, NY 14424

The New York Center for Agricultural Medicine and Health (NYCAMH) and HealthWorks is pleased to provide respirator fit testing clinics in the Finger Lakes region. All attendees must wear a mask or face covering while attending the clinic.

During the clinics NYCAMH will provide medical evaluations; respirator fit tests; and WPS compliant trainings on how to properly inspect, put on, take off, fit, seal check, use, clean, maintain, and store respirators. If a worker wears more than one style of respirator, including filtering facepieces, they must be fit tested for each one. Please keep in mind while determining who will come to the clinic that a clean-shaven face is a necessity for masks to be effective and for fit testing to be possible.

Clinic appointments are one hour long and groups of 4 workers can be seen at a time. Medical evaluations, fit tests, and trainings are available in both English and Spanish. If you are unable to attend the clinic in your area you may schedule an appointment at another clinic location.

To schedule an appointment, please call the NYCAMH office at 607-547-7014 #7 or email fittest@bassett.org between August 2 and September 30, Monday – Friday, 8:00am – 4:30pm. Ask to speak with the farm respirator clinic scheduler. When scheduling an appointment please have the following information available:

- Total number of people attending from your farm
- Name of each person being scheduled
- Language spoken by each attendee
- Make and model of each respirator to be tested
2021 GDD & Precipitation

### FLX Teaching & Demonstration Vineyard – Dresden, NY

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<th>Date</th>
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<th>Lo Temp (F)</th>
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**Weekly Total**

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<tr>
<td>1.75&quot;</td>
<td>169.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Season Total**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rain (inches)</th>
<th>Total GDDs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16.01&quot;</td>
<td>2055.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GDDs as of August 17th, 2020: 2065.9

Rainfall as of August 17th, 2020: 11.42"

**Seasonal Comparisons (at Geneva)**

### Growing Degree Days

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>2021 GDD 1</th>
<th>Long-term Avg GDD 2</th>
<th>Cumulative days ahead (+)/behind (-) 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>72.0</td>
<td>62.7</td>
<td>+2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>256.6</td>
<td>254.6</td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>608.9</td>
<td>481.5</td>
<td>+7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>599.7</td>
<td>646.4</td>
<td>+5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>364.6</td>
<td>593.2</td>
<td>+7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>358.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>109.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1901.8</td>
<td>2507.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>2021 Rain</th>
<th>Long-term Avg Rain</th>
<th>Monthly deviation from avg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>2.34&quot;</td>
<td>2.83&quot;</td>
<td>-0.49&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>1.86&quot;</td>
<td>3.12&quot;</td>
<td>-1.26&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>2.23&quot;</td>
<td>3.55&quot;</td>
<td>-1.32&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>4.95&quot;</td>
<td>3.43&quot;</td>
<td>+1.52&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>1.48&quot;</td>
<td>3.20&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>3.49&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>3.40&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>12.86&quot;</td>
<td>23.02&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eric Amberg</th>
<th>Harry Humphreys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grafted Grapevine Nursery</td>
<td>Overlook Farms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Dalrymple</td>
<td>Gregg McConnell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalrymple Farm</td>
<td>Farm Credit East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matt Doyle</td>
<td>Herm Young</td>
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<tr>
<td>Doyle Vineyard Management</td>
<td>Young Sommer Winery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eileen Farnan</td>
<td>John Santos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barrington Cellars</td>
<td>Hazlitt 1852 Vineyards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chris Gerling</td>
<td>Steve Sklenar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cornell University Extension</td>
<td>Sklenar Vineyard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luke Haggerty</td>
<td>Justine Vanden Heuvel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E &amp; J Gallo</td>
<td>Cornell University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tina Hazlitt</td>
<td>Peter Weis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sawmill Creek Vineyards</td>
<td>Weis Vineyards</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cameron Hosmer</td>
<td>Kim Marconi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosmer Winery</td>
<td>Three Brothers Wineries &amp; Estates</td>
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<tr>
<td>T.J. Brahm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Randall Standish Vineyards</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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