



# Cornell Cooperative Extension Finger Lakes Grape Program

August 18th, 2021

## Finger Lakes Vineyard Update

### IPM

#### *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 peroxyacetic 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.

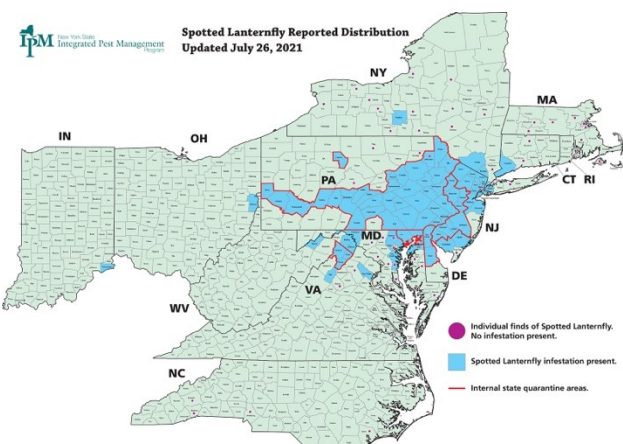
There has been an addition to the materials available for fruit flies, specifically spotted wing Drosophila (SWD), called Verdepryn and Cyclaniliprole. These materials are in a different IRAC group than the others currently available for SWD, so it expands the options available for rotating insecticides 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	pg. 1
SLF Order Form	pg. 5
Respirator Fit Testing	<a href="#">pg. 11</a>
Growers Forum	pg. 12
Events	<a href="#">pg. 13</a>
GDD	<a href="#">pg. 14</a>

### IPM (continued from page 1)

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)**



Current distribution of SLF in the Northeast and Midwest.

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.

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



### IPM (continued from page 2)

---

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](#)



**Insecticides Labeled for Fruit Flies in NY (updated 8/18/21)**

<b>Product name</b>	<b>EPA Number</b>	<b>IRAC Code</b>	<b>2(ee) required?<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>REI (hrs)</b>	<b>PHI (days)</b>	<b>Reapplication interval (days)<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>Max applications per season</b>	<b>Maximum product applied per season</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Assail 30SG	8033-36-70506	4A	Yes	4.5-5.3 oz/acre	12	3	14	2	10.6 oz	2(ee) required for use on SWD. Do not use an adjuvant.
Delegate WG	62719-541	5	No	3-5 oz/acre	4	3	4	5	19.5 oz	SWD is listed on recent label. Older labels may not include SWD. No more than 2 consecutive applications of Group 5 materials.
Entrust SC	62719-621	5	Yes	4-8 fl oz/acre	4	3	5	5	23 fl oz	2(ee) required for use on SWD. OMRI listed. No more than 2 consecutive applications of Group 5 materials.
Malathion 5EC	19713-217	1B	No	3 pints/acre	24	3	14	2	6 pints	Drosophila included on the label
Malathion 57%	67760-40-53883	1B	No	3 pints/acre	24	3	14	2	6 pints	Drosophila included on the label
Malathion 8 Aquamul	34704-474	1B	No	1.88 pints/acre	24	3	14	2	3.76 pints	Drosophila included on the label.
Verdepryn	71512-34-88783	28	No	8.2-11 fl oz/acre	4	7	7	3	27 fl oz	SWD included on the label. Use 11 oz rate.
Mustang Maxx*	279-3426	3A	No	4.0 fl oz/acre	12	1	7	6	24 fl oz	'Vinegar flies' and SWD listed on the label.

<sup>a</sup> If yes, a copy of the 2(ee) approval must be in possession when the material is applied.

<sup>b</sup> 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 \_\_\_\_\_

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





## Coasters

Wine Stopper Front



Wine Stopper Back

Unhappy Front



Unhappy Back

Brew Tank Front




Brewtank Back

Photo: Nick Sloff, Penn State



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>








Photo: Nick Sloff, Penn State



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

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






Photo: Nick Sloff, Penn State



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>








## Frequently Asked Questions Tri-fold (FAQ)

**Q: What is being done about SLF?**

The New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets (Department) is conducting surveys in high-risk areas as well as outreach and education on the SLF to the public. Many states, including New York State, have established a quarantine to help prevent SLF from spreading into other areas. The New York quarantine covers counties in Pennsylvania, Virginia, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. For the full list of quarantined counties, please visit [agriculture.ny.gov/spottedlanternfly](http://agriculture.ny.gov/spottedlanternfly).

**Q: What can I do?**

Be mindful of the infestation. Inspect your vehicle inside and out as well as any cargo for any life stages of SLF.

If receiving materials for landscaping or transporting these items from an area that has SLF, double-check the contents and materials for SLF adults, juveniles, and eggs. If you are receiving plants, they should come with a nursery certificate/permit.

If you think you found SLF:

- Take pictures of the insect, egg masses, or infestation. Include something in the photograph for scale, such as a coin or pen.
- Collect the insect, place it in a freezer or a jar with rubbing alcohol/hand sanitizer.
- Note the location (address, intersecting roads, or GPS coordinates), shipping information, and any other relevant information.
- Email the information to: [spottedlanternfly@agriculture.ny.gov](mailto:spottedlanternfly@agriculture.ny.gov)

**Contact Information**

[spottedlanternfly@agriculture.ny.gov](mailto:spottedlanternfly@agriculture.ny.gov)  
[agriculture.ny.gov/spottedlanternfly](http://agriculture.ny.gov/spottedlanternfly)

**Q: What items are subject to the SLF quarantine?**

Any items that may harbor or transport SLF are subject to the quarantine. This includes: trucks, trailers, recreational vehicles, equipment, grills, patio furniture, tree stands, stones, brick, block, firewood, and other outdoor items.

Heat-treated firewood can be moved but must be certified as treated firewood. It must also be inspected for SLF and found to be free of the pest.






**Q: What is Spotted Lanternfly (SLF)?**

SLF is an invasive insect from Asia that primarily feeds on Tree-of-Heaven, which it may need to complete its lifecycle. It can also feed on a wide variety of plants, trees and agricultural crops, such as grape, hops, apple, maple, walnut, and others.

**Q: What damage does SLF cause?**

SLF can threaten New York's agricultural, forest, recreation, and tourism industries in a number of ways:

- It causes damage to some trees and important agricultural crops, such as grapes, and leaves them vulnerable to disease and attacks from other insects.
- It can reduce yield on some important fruit-bearing crops.
- The honeydew (a sticky substance) produced by SLF can damage property, cause sooty mold to grow on plants or any items it covers, and hinder outdoor activities.

**Q: Where would I find SLF?**

SLF can be found anywhere outside and often fly into buildings and/or hitchhike in vehicles. The eggs can be found on flat surfaces, such as wood, rock, or metal objects, such as grills, trailers, equipment and vehicles.

The egg masses or residue from the egg masses can be found anytime of the year, but most likely in the fall through early summer. Nymphs are often found in the early summer. By late summer/early fall, the adults emerge.

Plants and crops impacted include: Tree-of-Heaven, apple or walnut trees, grape or hops plants, but can be found on many other plants.

**Q: Are SLF dangerous to people and pets?**





SLF are not known to be dangerous to people, pets, or livestock. It is not known if SLF are harmful if ingested by humans or animals.

**Q: Is SLF in New York?**

No established population of SLF has been found in the environment in New York. SLF has been found in commercial shipments of goods and in vehicles in the state but these are not established live populations.

**Q: Outside of New York, where has SLF been detected?**

Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. The list of specific counties where SLF has been detected can be found at [agriculture.ny.gov/spottedlanternfly](http://agriculture.ny.gov/spottedlanternfly).

## Prevention Guidance Tri-fold

**Reporting Spotted Lanternfly**

- Take pictures of the insect, egg masses, or infestation. Include something in the photograph for scale, such as a coin or pen.
- Collect the insect and place it in a freezer or a jar with rubbing alcohol/hand sanitizer.
- Note the location (address, intersecting roads, or GPS coordinates), shipping information, and any other relevant information.
- Email the information to: [spottedlanternfly@agriculture.ny.gov](mailto:spottedlanternfly@agriculture.ny.gov)

**Contact Information**

[agriculture.ny.gov/spottedlanternfly](http://agriculture.ny.gov/spottedlanternfly)  
[spottedlanternfly@agriculture.ny.gov](mailto:spottedlanternfly@agriculture.ny.gov)

**SPOTTED LANTERNFLY**  
*(Lyrcarma delicatula)*

**PREVENTION GUIDANCE**

SLF can be transported on outdoor goods and equipment. SLF can also hitchhike in vehicles. Look for SLF on:

- Landscaping, remodeling, or construction materials and waste.
- Packing materials, such as wood crates or boxes.
- All plants and plant parts, including, but not limited to, nursery stock, green lumber, fruit and produce, and other material, such as roots, branches, and mulch.
- Outdoor household articles, including, but not limited to, tarps, tile, stone, deck boards, and mobile fire pits.

**SLF Quarantine**

A quarantine is in place on counties in states known to have a SLF infestation—Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland. The quarantine restricts the movement of goods and outdoor products. For a list of quarantine counties within these states, please visit [agriculture.ny.gov/spottedlanternfly](http://agriculture.ny.gov/spottedlanternfly).

If you transport goods across state lines, here's what you need to know.







**Spotted Lanternfly (SLF)**

SLF is an invasive insect from Asia that primarily feeds on Tree-of-Heaven. It feeds on a wide variety of plants, trees and crops, such as grape, hops, apple, maple, walnut, and others. SLF can threaten New York's agricultural, forest, recreation, and tourism industries and can impact farmers, residents, transport companies, travelers, outdoor enthusiasts, and other individuals.

**Where to Spot SLF**

SLF can be transported on outdoor goods and equipment. SLF can also hitchhike in vehicles. Look for SLF on:

- Landscaping, remodeling, or construction materials and waste.
- Packing materials, such as wood crates or boxes.
- All plants and plant parts, including, but not limited to, nursery stock, green lumber, fruit and produce, and other material, such as roots, branches, and mulch.
- Outdoor household articles, including, but not limited to, tarps, tile, stone, deck boards, and mobile fire pits.

**SLF Quarantine**

A quarantine is in place on counties in states known to have a SLF infestation—Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland. The quarantine restricts the movement of goods and outdoor products. For a list of quarantine counties within these states, please visit [agriculture.ny.gov/spottedlanternfly](http://agriculture.ny.gov/spottedlanternfly).

If you transport goods across state lines, here's what you need to know.

**Transporting Goods from Quarantine Areas**

Companies transporting goods from quarantine areas should remember the following:

- A certificate of inspection or permit is required. These will be checked by the appropriate New York State agencies.
- Trucks must be inspected before they leave the quarantine area, and when they arrive to their destination. If SLF are found, report it to [spottedlanternfly@agriculture.ny.gov](mailto:spottedlanternfly@agriculture.ny.gov).

**Transporting Goods to Quarantine Areas**

Companies transporting goods to a quarantine area should remember the following:

- Avoid stopping within quarantine areas other than for deliveries, emergencies, fueling, and when necessary due to traffic.
- Trucks must be inspected prior to leaving the quarantine area and should be inspected again upon return.
- Complete an inspection certificate from the state department of agriculture from the originating state for that load/truck. Present both the checklist and a copy of your SLF permit to regulatory staff for inspection when requested.
- If SLF are found in New York, report it to [spottedlanternfly@agriculture.ny.gov](mailto:spottedlanternfly@agriculture.ny.gov).
- If applicable, you may also need to:
  - Obtain a nursery certificate/permit from a licensed nursery for nursery stock.
  - Obtain an inspection certificate or permit for Christmas trees.

**Receiving Goods from Quarantine Areas**

Companies receiving landscape or other materials from quarantine areas should:

- Double-check the materials, packaging, and conveyance for SLF adults, juveniles, and eggs.
- Report any findings of SLF, in any life stage, to [spottedlanternfly@agriculture.ny.gov](mailto:spottedlanternfly@agriculture.ny.gov).

**SLF Permits, Certificates, and Training**

Each state department of agriculture has its own permits. For more information, please visit [agriculture.ny.gov/spottedlanternfly](http://agriculture.ny.gov/spottedlanternfly). The Department will recognize the Pennsylvania permit as valid for items coming from any SLF-regulated areas, regardless of the state of origin. A free two-hour SLF permit training is available at <https://extension.psu.edu/spotted-lanternfly-permit-training>.








Cornell IPM Fact Sheet

Find this title at the NYSIPM Publications collection: hdl.handle.net/1813/41246



New York State Integrated Pest Management Program



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 mid-summer. 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.

Damage

This planthopper 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 ooze and weep, which may result in a fermenting odor and a gray/black trail on the bark. 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: 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

United State Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Pest Alert: Spotted Lanternfly aphis.usda.gov/aphis/resources/pests-diseases/hungry-pests/the-threat/spotted-lanternfly/spotted-lanternfly

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



Spotted lanternfly adult at rest on a branch. Photo: Lawrence Barringer, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Bugwood.org.



Collected spotted lanternfly adult with wings spread. The yellow sides of the abdomen are visible because this is a mated female, full of eggs. Photo: Lawrence Barringer, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Bugwood.org.



nysipm.cornell.edu

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-NIFA. Special funding for this project was provided by New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets Division of Plant Industry. Design by Karen English, text review by Ryan Parker, 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, search for this title at the NYSIPM Publications collection: hdl.handle.net/1813/41246



Department of Agriculture and Markets

Department of Environmental Conservation





Scraper Card

**Have You Spotted Me?**

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY | Department of Agriculture and Markets | Department of Environmental Conservation

**About 1 inch**




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](mailto:spottedlanternfly@agriculture.ny.gov)

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

**Stop The Spotted Lanternfly**

**WHAT TO DO:**  
The Spotted Lanternfly is spread when egg masses are moved.

	
<b>COVERED EGG MASS</b>	<b>UNCOVERED EGG MASS</b>

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. 6. GENTLY RINSE IMAGE WITH WATER FOR BEST EFFECT.

**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/METHACRYLATES, NEODECANOATE COPOLYMER, MAY CONTAIN: TITANIUM DIOXIDE (CI 77891), YELLOW 5 (CI 19140), IRON OXIDES (CI 77499), BLUE 1 (CI 42090), RED 7 (CI 15850)

**CONTAINS: 1 TATTOO 4+**

**TM INTERNATIONAL • MADE IN THE USA**  
3761 E. TECHNICAL DRIVE, TUCSON AZ 85713  
[www.tattoosafety.net](http://www.tattoosafety.net) CT971942



Agriculture  
and Markets

# Spotted Lanternfly Outreach Materials Order Form

SWAG





### 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 7<sup>th</sup> @ 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 7<sup>th</sup> 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 7<sup>th</sup> 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/tJc9f-mrrzspEteQCPUCoz5qb3sNH\\_tw\\_qVT](https://cornell.zoom.us/meeting/register/tJc9f-mrrzspEteQCPUCoz5qb3sNH_tw_qVT)

See the announcement in this weeks' 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](mailto: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

[Go to Top](#)

### 2021 GDD & Precipitation

FLX Teaching & Demonstration Vineyard – Dresden, NY					
Date	Hi Temp (F)	Lo Temp (F)	Rain (inches)	Daily GDDs	Total GDDs
8/11/21	90.7	72.9	0.00	31.8	1917.2
8/12/21	89.4	73.0	0.00	31.2	1948.4
8/13/21	90.7	68.4	0.00	29.6	1977.9
8/14/21	79.2	60.1	0.09	19.7	1997.6
8/15/21	74.1	55.9	0.00	15.0	2012.6
8/16/21	78.3	55.9	0.00	17.1	2029.7
8/17/21	82.8	68.2	1.66	25.5	2055.2
Weekly Total			<b>1.75"</b>	<b>169.8</b>	
Season Total			<b>16.01"</b>	<b>2055.2</b>	

GDDs as of August 17th, 2020: 2065.9

Rainfall as of August 17th, 2020: 11.42"



#### Seasonal Comparisons (at Geneva)

#### Growing Degree Days

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

<sup>1</sup> Accumulated GDDs for each month.

<sup>2</sup> The long-term average (1973-2019) GDD accumulation for that month.

<sup>3</sup> 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

	2021 Rain <sup>4</sup>	Long-term Avg Rain <sub>5</sub>	Monthly deviation from avg <sup>6</sup>
April	2.34"	2.83"	-0.49"
May	1.86"	3.12"	-1.26"
June	2.23"	3.55"	-1.32"
July	4.95"	3.43"	+1.52"
August	1.48"	3.20"	
September		3.49"	
October		3.40"	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12.86"</b>	<b>23.02"</b>	

<sup>4</sup> Monthly rainfall totals up to current date

<sup>5</sup> Long-term average rainfall for the month (total)

<sup>6</sup> Monthly deviation from average (calculated at the end of the month)

### 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**- E & J Gallo  
**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 Vineyard  
**Justine Vanden Heuvel**- Cornell University  
**Peter Weis** – Weis Vineyards  
**Kim Marconi** – Three Brothers Wineries & Estates

*Cornell University Cooperative Extension provides equal program and employment opportunities. CCE does not endorse or recommend any specific product or service. This program is solely intended to educate consumers about their choices. Contact CCE if you have any special needs such as visual, hearing or mobility impairments.*

## Cornell Cooperative Extension Finger Lakes Grape Program

**Hans Walter-Peterson**—Team Leader  
**Donald Caldwell**—Viticulture Technician

The Finger Lakes Grape Program is a partnership between Cornell University and the Cornell Cooperative Extension Associations in Ontario, Seneca, Schuyler, Steuben, Wayne and Yates Counties.

[flgp.cce.cornell.edu](http://flgp.cce.cornell.edu)



*“Cornell Cooperative Extension is an equal opportunity, affirmative action educator and employer”*