Cornell Cooperative Extension
Finger Lakes Grape Program

March 17th, 2022

Finger Lakes Vineyard Update

Register for B.E.V. NY Today!

In This Issue:

Tuesday, March 29th-Thursday, March 31st, 2022

Registration Link: https://www.bevny.org/register

B.E.V. NY is only two weeks away! I'm excited about the wide variety of business, winemaking and grape growing topics that are going to be discussed over the three days. As was the case last year, your registration fee will allow attendees to participate in as many of the sessions as they would like.

I wanted to highlight the viticulture program again so growers can see what this year's conference will cover. The full program is available at https://www.bevny.org/program2.

B.E.V. NY
BUSINESS | ENOLOGY | VITICULTURE

Tuesday, March 29 3:30 – 5:15 PM

Approved for 1.75 NY pesticide recertification credits.

Our pest management session will take place at the end of the first day of the conference. The program will include talks about disease management from Katie Gold, an update on the status of spotted lanternfly in New York and recent research from Brian Eshenaur and Eric Clifton, as well as one on grapevine trunk diseases by the new curator of USDA's grape germplasm collection at Geneva, Erin Galarneau, who did her Ph.D. research on the subject. Be sure that you provide your pesticide applicator license information and upload a photo of your license when you register. The link will be on the registration page.

Wednesday, March 30 9:45 AM – 11:30 PM and 1:00 – 2:30 PM

These two sessions will be centered about the theme of *Modern Varieties for Modern Times*. The first session will be focused on winemaking issues with disease-resistant varieties, including a panel of winemakers with experience in making quality wines from them – Craig Hosbach (Hunt Country Vineyards, NY), Ethan Joseph (Shelburne Vineyards, VT) and Lawrence Buhler (Henry of Pelham, Ontario).

The afternoon session will feature Bruce Reisch and Matthew Clark, grape breeders from Cornell and the University of Minnesota, respectively, and Oliver Trapp, grape breeder and deputy director of the Institute for Grapevine Breeding at the Julius-Kühn Institute in Geilweilerhof, Germany. They will be talking about how recent advances are changing the way that breeders develop new varieties, and what traits they are now able to start considering for inclusion in new varieties that are better adapted to our changing climate. Dr. Trapp will talk about the changing landscape for resistant grape varieties in Europe, along with some of the newer disease-resistant (PIWI) varieties emerging there as well.

Register for B.E.V. NY Today! (continued from page 1)

Thursday, March 31 9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Our viticulture keynote presentation will be from Russell Smithyman, former VP of Research and Viticulture at Chateau Ste. Michelle in Washington, and the current chair of the National Grape Research Alliance. Russ will be talking about where he sees viticulture heading in the future, including hurdles that are looming and possible solutions to them based on research that is currently being done. Terry Bates, from the vineyard laboratory in the Lake Erie region, will bring that idea a bit closer to home by addressing some of what he sees coming down the road for grape growing in the North-east.

Registration is available at https://www.bevny.org/register.

Bud Hardiness Update

Warmer temperatures over the past couple of weeks have started the vines to deacclimate from their deepest hardiness levels this winter. Most of the LT_{50} results from last week's collection are in the same ballpark, but there are a few that might seem, uh – unusual – like Gewürztraminer and Sauvignon blanc.

Remember that these results are based only on the buds that are collected for each sample, in this case, Jason Londo and his team test 20 buds for each cultivar. So if just by chance the buds that are collected that week are more or less hardy than most of the population of buds they could sample from, the results might look kind of skewed, like these two varieties. The LT_{50} values from the week before were 17 and 28 degrees lower for Gewürz and Sauvignon blanc, respectively. Other cultivars like Foch and Marquette, which typically emerge from dormancy much faster than *vinifera* cultivars, only lost about 10 or 11 degrees of hardiness between the two weeks, which makes me think that these results may not be quite representative of the overall population of buds. Some of this may also be because these are two cultivars that were hit pretty hard by the cold events back in January, so the population of surviving buds might be a little wonky.

Cultivar*	LT_{10} (°F)	LT_{50} (°F)	LT_{90} (°F)
Cabernet Franc	19.2	-2.4	-6.4
Cabernet Sauvignon	8.6	-4.5	-8.4
Cayuga White	12.7	-0.4	-5.6
Chardonnay	19.7	-5.8	-9.3
Concord	11.9	-2.8	-9.5
Gewürztraminer	25.4	23.5	-3.1
Lemberger	19.4	-6.2	-9.1
Marechal Foch	20.5	-6.9	-12.8
Marquette	18.7	-2.5	-6.5
Merlot	16.8	-2.4	-6.7
Riesling	16.2	-6.5	-10.1
Sauvignon blanc	19.2	7.2	-4.3

* Samples collected 3/7/22. Links for each cultivar will bring up LT and temperature graph for that variety.

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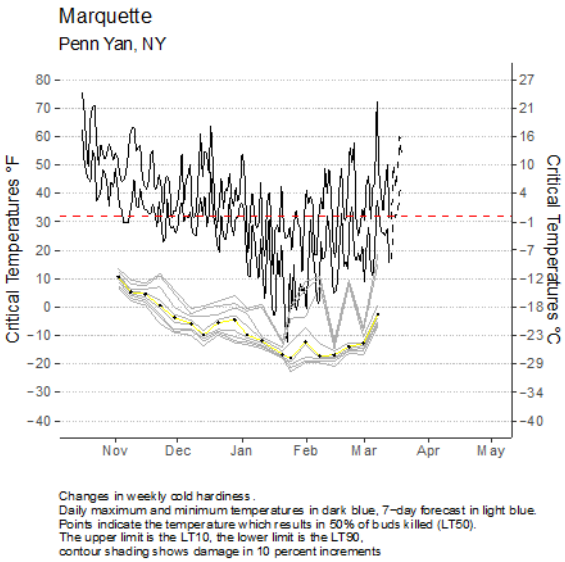
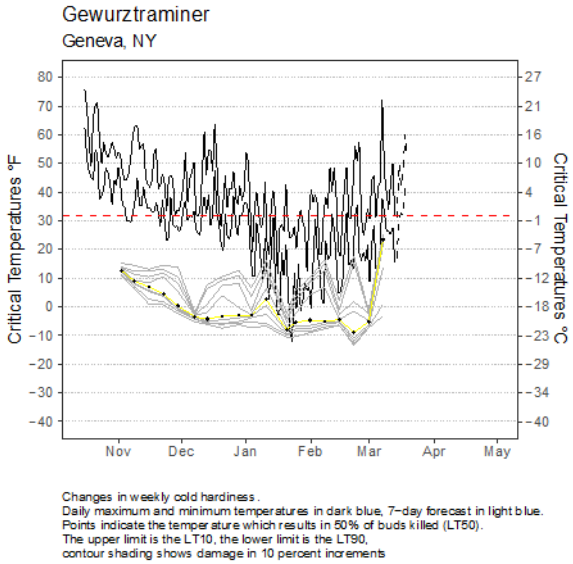
Bud Hardiness Update (continued from page 2)





I think the main message to take away from this data is that the vines are definitely less hardy at this point than they were even a week ago, as they move towards budbreak.

As long as they don't move too fast…

Gold Lab looking for summer vineyard technicians

The Gold Grape Pathology Lab at Cornell AgriTech in Geneva, NY is looking to hire a summer temporary technician to work with us from Mid-May/Early June to Late August/ Early September 2022 in the heart of Finger Lakes wine country. Responsibilities will include applied vineyard management and participating in field data collection for ongoing research projects, including working with an autonomous vineyard imaging robot, using hand-held sensors for pre-symptomatic disease detection, and disease scouting. We are looking for a candidate with vineyard experience who is comfortable handling delicate field equipment and works well in a collaborative team environment. Please reach out to Katie Gold at kg557@cornell.edu for more information.

FLGP Enrollment for 2022

One final reminder to be sure you are signed up for our 2022 mailing list. We will switch over to the 2022 email list on April 1, so be sure to sign up before then so you don't miss anything from us. Not sure if you enrolled yet? Contact your county Extension office to see if you are. – Hans

I wanted to send a quick reminder to be sure to send in your enrollment in the Finger Lakes Grape Program for 2022. For a number of years, the FLGP managed this process on behalf of the county associations, but the process is back in the hands of the individual county Extension offices now, as they are the ones who require this for their growers. Growers should have received enrollment forms or notices from their local Extension office in December or January (or maybe earlier).

The enrollment process for ag extension programs in New York is unique in that it is the only one in the country (that I am aware of) that requires farmers to pay to be on our mailing list and receive information from us, which in the case of the FLGP is mostly through our Vineyard Update and Veraison to Harvest newsletters, and other emails. It's not something that the FLGP requires, but rather the counties that we serve require this of their growers. The annual fees that growers send to enroll in the Grape Program are used by the county Extension offices to help offset some of the funding that they give the FLGP each year. The amount of that enrollment fee is set by each county, so they are not the same for every grower in the Finger Lakes. Enrollments from growers or others outside of our six counties go directly to the FLGP.

If you have not submitted your enrollment and payment for 2022, or if you're not sure if you have, please contact your local Extension office (contact information is below).

CCE-Ontario County 480 North Main Street Canandaigua, NY. 14424 (585) 394-3977 http://cceontario.org/agriculture/ag-enrollment *Enrollment Fee: $75*	**CCE-Steuben County** 20 East Morris Street Bath, New York 14810 (607) 664-2300 http://putknowledgetowork.org/agriculture/regional-agriculture-programs *Enrollment fee: $0* *Steuben County CCE has eliminated their fee for ag extension enrollment*
CCE-Schuyler County Schuyler County Human Services Complex 323 Owego Street, Unit #5 Montour Falls, New York 14865 (607) 535-7161 http://cceschuyler.org/	**CCE-Wayne County** 1581 Route 88 North Newark, NY 14513 (315) 331-8415 http://ccewayne.org/agriculture/ag-specialist-teams Enrollment fee: $65
CCE-Seneca County Main Street Shop Centre, Ste #308 Waterloo, New York 13165 (315) 539-9251 http://senecacountycce.org/agriculture/finger-lakes-	**CCE-Yates County** 417 Liberty Street Penn Yan, NY 14527 (315) 536-5123 http://yates.cce.cornell.edu/
Out-of-Area Enrollment *(outside of the six counties listed)* CCE-Yates County 417 Liberty Street Penn Yan, NY 14527 (315) 536-5123	

Tips in Preparation of Herbicide Shortages in 2022 – Tree Fruit and Small Fruit Crops

Thierry E. Besançon, Rutgers University, and Lynn M. Sosnoskie, Cornell University

Many growers in the US have been focused on predicted herbicide shortages in the upcoming field season. While the primary concerns have surrounded glyphosate and glufosinate, **there is increasing apprehension that active ingredients of importance to tree fruit and small fruit growers may also be affected**. Although the supply change is dynamic, chemical stocks may become, and remain, tight at the local or regional level as growers try to fill gaps in their toolboxes. As spring residual herbicide are soon to be applied, please consider the following when planning for the 2022 season.

Important note: This article was developed for tree, vine, and small fruit growers in mind. Not all herbicides are available in all crops; nor are the same herbicides registered in the same crops in both New Jersey and New York. Always review current labels before applying any pesticides to maximize efficacy and safety.

Successful Weed Identification, Regular Scouting and Detailed Field Records are Crucial for Optimizing Weed Control Success

The first step in developing a novel herbicide program is knowing what species are present and determining which combination of products will be the most effective (and affordable) at suppressing them. Not all active ingredients are equally useful against all species and careful consideration needs to be paid to each chemical's spectrum of control. Please, carefully review herbicide effectiveness tables for various weed species that are available in the 2022 Commercial New Jersey Pest Control Recommendations for blueberry, tree fruits or grape (https://njaes.rutgers.edu/pubs/). Similar tables are available in Cornell's weed control guides (PMEP Guidelines (cornell.edu))

Familiarize Yourself with Chemical Substitutes before Applying Them over Many Acres

Some switches may be intuitive (e.g. using Poast (sethoxydim) or Fusilade (fluazifop) in place of clethodim where allowed) while others may be more complicated (e.g. using a tank-mixture in place of a single product). In addition to knowing a product's target species, become acquainted with each herbicide's labeled rate structure and spray volume, use patterns (e.g. application timing), environmental limitations (e.g. soil type or temperature restrictions), adjuvant requirements, and potential interactions with tank-mix partners. Not all chemicals are compatible with each other, and antagonism can reduce weed control efficacy while enhancing crop injury concerns. Contact your Extension Specialists if you have any doubt regarding physical compatibility and efficacy of herbicides mixtures.

Soil-Applied Preemergence Herbicides are Critical Tools

Soil-applied preemergence herbicides are very useful tools for suppressing weeds that emerge with the crop; these plants are the most injurious as early season competitors are very likely to reduce yields. Like postemergence products, soil-applied herbicides must be carefully selected to balance crop safety with weed control needs. Pay attention to rate requirements according to soil type, as this can influence both efficacy and injury. Preemergence herbicides need to be moved (aka activation) into the soil solution (via either rainfall or irrigation) where they are taken-up by emerging weed seedlings; delays in activation can reduce overall performance if some weeds continue to germinate and emerge under low soil moisture conditions. Delays may also facilitate the degradation of some products susceptible to breakdown in sunlight (i.e. photolysis). Be aware that trickle irrigation may cause less effective and less consistent weed control by washing off residual herbicides from top soil where weeds germinate, thus increasing herbicide application costs. **When possible, use overlapping residual products to suppress weed emergence throughout the season**. Some active ingredients may have both preemergence and postemergence activity (e.g. flumioxazin (Chateau) or simazine (Princep)).

Tips in Preparation of Herbicide Shortages in 2022 – Tree Fruit and Small Fruit Crops

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Timing Matters

Postemergence (i.e. foliar) weed control should be undertaken when weeds are small and succulent. Herbicide labels will have specific recommendations regarding the optimal size for treatment. For instance, clethodim (Select Max) and sethoxydim (Poast) have a maximum height or lateral growth requirement of 6 inches for effective control of goosegrass or crabgrass. Weeds are more sensitive to control measures when they are small and succulent, so rapid identification and management will improve control success. Because many foliar-applied herbicides can also damage crops, as well, always follow label guidance to reduce risk of injury.

Optimize Herbicide Application Rate for Postemergence Applications

Target using the lowest effective herbicide rate to stretch your herbicide supply. For example, instead of applying 32 or 44 oz/acre of a glyphosate brand product, consider using the standard rate on the label such as 22 oz/acre for Roundup PowerMax. **Again, timing of application with regards to weed size will be critical to optimize your herbicide supply**. The smaller the weeds, the less herbicide you will have to apply to control it! Therefore, frequent scouting as highlighted above will be very important to optimize your herbicide application and stretch your herbicide supply.

Don't Skimp on Adjuvants

If herbicides are going to be in short supply, then there may be fewer shots to control weeds. If there are fewer shots available, make every shot count as much as possible. **Follow label recommendations regarding the inclusion of water conditioners, surfactants, etc., to maximize product efficacy**. Refer to point number two about potential compatibility concerns when tank-mix partners are involved.

Get Perennial Weeds under Control

Perennial species such as Canada thistle, goldenrods, bindweed or quackgrass are frequent and troublesome weeds of tree fruit and small fruit crops. Because control of these weeds requires the use of systemic herbicides that may be in short supply (i.e. glyphosate), appropriate timing of application will be critical to maximize herbicide efficacy. For example, Canada thistle should be sprayed with a systemic herbicide in late spring after flower buds started to develop whereas Virginia creeper or poison ivy should be targeted in mid- to late summer after vines flowers but before fall color appears in the foliage. Use effective alternatives such as clopyralid (Stinger) for control of leguminous and composite (e.g. Canada thistle) weeds or soil-applied pronamide (Kerb) for control of perennial grasses where authorized. This may help you to reserve the use of glyphosate for perennial weeds that cannot be efficiently controlled by other products.

Consider Non-Chemical Weed Control Strategies When and Where Appropriate

This includes hand weeding, cultivation, and mowing practices. Like herbicides, these practices are not effective against all species at all times. For example, while cultivation can control many weed seedlings, particularly at the white-thread stage, soil disturbance is less effective against well-developed plants. In the case of some perennials (for instance, field bindweed or Canada thistle), cultivation contributes to break up and disperse root fragments within and across fields, facilitating dispersal. Ultimately, plan for hand-weeding escapes prior to the weeds setting seeds as this will help reducing the weed seedbank for future growing seasons.

Plan Ahead Now

2022 could be a difficult year if many crop production and protection chemicals are limited. Herbicide shortages could impact weed control success in the coming growing season…and beyond. Weeds that are not controlled in 2022 will set seed that will cause problems in the future. **Planning now can help with weed management in both the short and long term**.

EPA Seeking Comments on Proposed Registration Changes for Ziram, Iprodione (Roval)

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is soliciting official comments about the re-registration and usage of two fungicide materials commonly utilized by grape growers in New York State, Ziram and Iodiprone (trade name Rovral). Growers in New York typically utilize Ziram for diseases such as downy mildew and black rot, with Rovral utilized for *Botrytis* management. EPA regularly solicits comments from the public before making registration decisions. Should you have input to share to the EPA, there are two links at the bottom of this message with additional information to learn more about the purpose for the comment period, which ends April 4, 2022, and the link to follow to provide comments, should you wish to do so.

The following are taken directly from the EPA documents (linked below) regarding these proposals:

Ziram

"Benefits assessment indicates high value of ziram in peaches and apricots as the alternatives may not perform as well as ziram leading to yield and/or quality loss. Accordingly, in evaluating potential risk mitigation for ziram, EPA considered the risks, the benefits, and the use patterns of this chemical. To address the identified risks of concern to human health and the environment, the Agency is proposing to cancel all registered conventional uses of ziram. The Agency discussed these proposed human health and ecological mitigation measures with the technical registrants of ziram. These mitigation measures are discussed in detail below." (pg. 30, EPA Document EPA-HQ-OPP-2015-0568-0058)

Iprodione (Rovral)

"The Agency is proposing to limit all outdoor uses of iprodione (including golf course tees and greens, as discussed above) to one application per year, based on drinking water concerns and to combat fungicide resistance. Fungicides are particularly prone to resistance, and this limitation may prevent or delay the development of resistance in plant pathogen populations. Fungicide resistance can necessitate increased rates and frequency of application and decrease the useful life of individual fungicides. Limiting iprodione applications to once annually per crop results in an approximately 50% to 80% reduction in EDWCs relative to the EDWCs based on the current use patterns, varying based on the current maximum number of applications per year for different crops." (pg. 46, EPA Document EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0392-0056)

"In addition to the turf application rate reduction discussed above, the EPA is proposing an application rate reduction for grapes from 1.0 lb a.i./A to 0.6 lbs a.i./A to address potential occupational post-application risks of concern. Potential cancer and non-cancer risks will be reduced by this rate reduction. Occupational risks are subject to the risk-benefit standard for registration, and while this grape rate reduction will not eliminate all occupational post-application risks of concern, they will lower the potential risks and preserve some benefits. See Table 12 for a summary of the estimated changes to the post-application non-cancer risk. The proposed rates are influenced by typical rates and by comments submitted by stakeholders." (pg. 48, EPA Document EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0392-0056)

Further details of these proposals can be found using the links below:

Ziram Proposed Interim Registration Review Decision: https://www.regulations.gov/document/EPA-HQ-OPP-2015-0568-0058

Iprodione Proposed Interim Registration Review Decision: https://www.regulations.gov/document/EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0392-0056

Link for Commenting to the EPA: https://www.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets

Federal Register notice explaining the EPA's open comment period: https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2022/02/03/2022-02197/pesticide-registration-review-proposed-interim-decisions-for-several-pesticides-notice-of

FLGP Spring IPM Meeting

Tuesday, April 26

4:30 – 6:00 PM

Wagner Vineyards

9322 NY Route 414, Lodi NY 14860

After two years over Zoom, we will be holding our Spring Grape IPM Meeting **in person** this year! Speakers and credits and dinner – the whole shebang. The meeting will be held at Wagner Vineyards in their new indoor/outdoor space off the tasting room. The space has large doors that can be opened to allow for adequate ventilation but also provide cover in case of rain. So if it's chilly, you might want to bundle up a little.

This year's speakers will include Katie Gold (grape diseases), Lynn Sosnoskie (weeds), Greg Loeb (insects) and Chris Wainwright (DEC update). The meeting has been approved for 1.5 recertification credits. There will be no online version of the meeting this year, but there will be other opportunities to earn credits from online meetings this year for those who prefer not to attend in-person.

After the meeting is finished, the Ginny Lee Café will provide dinner for those who want to stay. There is no cost to attend, but **pre-registration is required** either by using the link below or calling our office at (315) 536-5134. If you want to have dinner, you must register by April 19 and indicate that on your registration so we can tell the restaurant how many people to prepare for. Registrants after that date will not be guaranteed a meal, but are still welcome to attend and receive pesticide credits. There will be a $10 fee for those who do not pre-register by April 19.

To register for the meeting, please go to the Spring IPM Meeting Registration page or call our office at (315) 536-5134.

Sponsors: We are once again looking for sponsors for this year's Spring Grape IPM meeting to help defray some of our costs. As a sponsor, you will have a brief opportunity (2-3 minutes) during the meeting to address the attendees, highlighting your organization and its products and services. There will also be one or two tables available where a small amount of literature can be placed for attendees to peruse. There is no option to present slides or other media, other than handouts. Sponsors for this meeting are typically pesticide producers and suppliers, but sponsorships are open to any organization interested in supporting the meeting.

Sponsorship cost is $200. To register as a sponsor, visit the Spring IPM Meeting Sponsorship page or contact Brittany Griffin at (315) 536-5134 or bg393@cornell.edu.

Cornell Enology Extension Lab Announces Next Round of EnoCert Classes for 2022

EnoCert 101: Introduction to Viticulture and Enology - May 4 & 5 (online)

Synchronous sessions approx. 8:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Register Here

Overview: This course will cover the basics of grape growing from the ground up. Through live interactive lectures, participants will understand how vineyard site, climate, and trellising systems impact grape production and quality. Participants will also expand their understanding of production steps for specific wine types. Upon completing this course, attendees will learn how different wine types (white, red, rosé, sparkling) are produced, and the key decisions that need to be made to influence wine style.

EnoCert 201: Wine Sensory Analysis - May 12 & 13 (in person)

Register Here

Overview: Attendees of EnoCert 201: Wine Sensory Analysis and Description will be guided through an in-depth exploration of their own sensory capabilities, and the ways in which their unique sensory perception influences their interactions with wine. Based on current sensory science, this course can serve as a starting point for new wine industry members or to complement more traditional wine evaluation programs.

EnoCert 202: Tasting Room Strategies - May 11 (in-person)
Register Here

Overview: Most consumers' first contact with the New York wine industry is in a tasting room, so understanding their interests, motivations, and educational needs is key to promoting the industry as a whole and increasing individual sales. In this course, participants will learn how to engage guests to create a fun and profitable tasting room experience.

EnoCert 203: Winery Safety and Sanitation - May 18- June 18 (pre-recorded online course)
Register Here

Overview: EnoCert 203 now includes modules relating to the Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA) and provides winery-specific training regarding the eight key sanitary practices and conditions as outlined in curent Good Manufacturing Practices (cGMPs). Winery Safety and Sanitation is intended for all cellar personnel. Safety and sanitation are often overlooked in winemaking courses, but are essential to the production of high quality-and more importantly, LEGAL wines. In this digital learning course, participants will learn to identify and address safety hazards, the role of OSHA and other regulatory bodies, the difference between cleaning and sanitizing, and common areas of contamination in a winery setting.

More information about these courses can be found at https://grapesandwine.cals.cornell.edu/extension/enocert/

Registration for all of the above 2022 EnoCert courses is available at https://cornellfswrkshps.securepayments.cardpointe.com/pay

*Each course has a minimum enrollment requirement. Courses will be capped at 24 participants. In-person workshops require participants to be fully vaccinated (2 shot series of Pfizer/Moderna or 1 shot series of J&J) or proof of a negative test within, 72 hours for an FDA approved PCR test of the workshop start date or 6 hours for an FDA approved antigen test, of each morning of the workshop.

If you have any questions, please contact Cortni Stahl at ckm53@cornell.edu.

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!

Cornell Cooperative Extension
Finger Lakes Grape Program

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.

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

flgp.cce.cornell.edu

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