

CROP UPDATE May 13, 2022

Betts cover Crop- photo, Jennifer Phillips Russo

Cornell Cooperative Extension Lake Erie Regional Grape Program





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How to reach us:

Contact Information:

Jennifer Phillips Russo - LERGP Viticulture Specialist: jjr268@cornell.edu

(716) 640-5350

Kevin Martin – LERGP Business Management Specialist:

kmm52@psu.edu (716) 397-9674

Andy Muza - LERGP Disease and Pest Management Specialist:

<u>ajm4@psu.edu</u> (814) 969-3025

Kim Knappenberger – LERGP NEWA and Vineyard Improvement Program Contact

ksk76@cornell.edu 716-792-2800 ext 209

Kate Robinson - Administrative Assistant

kjr45@cornell.edu

716-792-2800 ext 201



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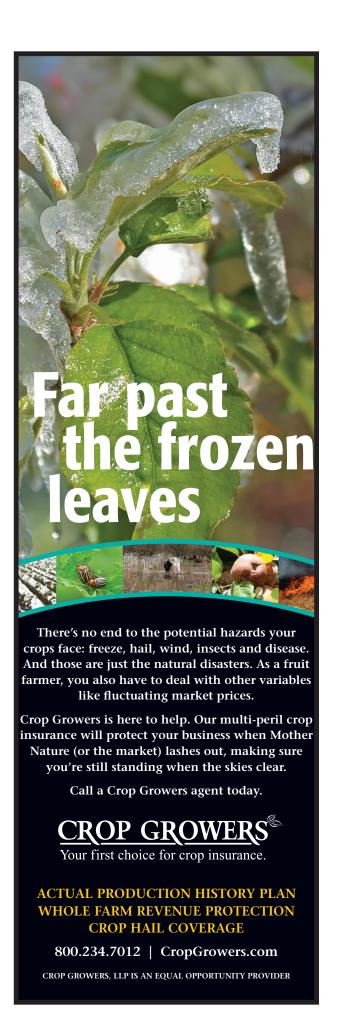
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Business Management

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

Crop Insurance For Bulk Grape Production

There is a renewed focus on crop insurance education. So far this spring has been somewhat uneventful but widespread frost at budswell did occur. It sounds like perhaps 50% of farmers were impacted. 90% are reporting injury so modest that it might not impact actual yields. Another 5% are reporting more serious injury but still not rising to levels that would be financially concerning. There are 2-3 reports of injury that seem likely to result in financial loss. If these growers have crop insurance, on certain blocks they'll have a claim. We focused on disseminating information through coffee pot meetings, newsletter articles and crop updates. With low grape prices we continue to see crop insurance acreage in the region decline. Hopefully through education we can minimize the impact low prices have on a willingness to manage risk.

Sales date for crop insurance is November 21st of 2021 for the 2022 crop. So crop insurance education is about finding perspective from this crop year to create a risk management plan for next year. The crop insurance program for grapes continues to offer more choice for growers.

Additional options are the Contract Pricing, Supplemental Coverage Option (SCO), Yield Adjustment, Yield Cup Option, and Actual Production History Yield Exclusion, where available. These riders allow growers to increase the amount of calculated yield that is protected or they allow for supplemental payments when a county experiences a severe and declared disaster. One typically uses these riders to increase coverage, resulting in an increase in premium. One could use riders like these to increase yield and then decrease the overall amount of yield protection. In some cases this may result in a premium decrease with the same amount of yield protection. In addition to these riders, growers can decline insurance for rain and hail. This, of course, is to reduce premium cost.

These tools allow growers to decrease their level of protection, which will decrease the size of a payout, but not decrease the likelihood of a payout. It may not always be the most advantageous method, but it will prevent insurance premiums from being a burden on cash flow. In preventing a cash flow problem related to insurance, it allows growers to continue to manage risk despite low prices for grapes.

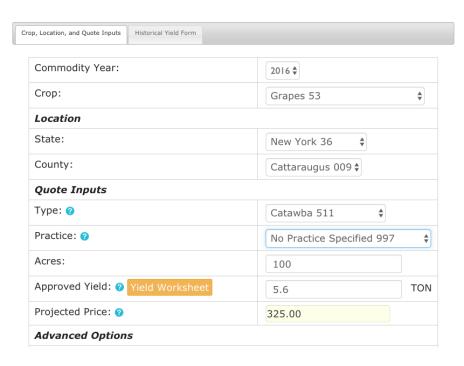


Figure 1. Input variable data to in crop insurance table to find specific premium information for your farm.

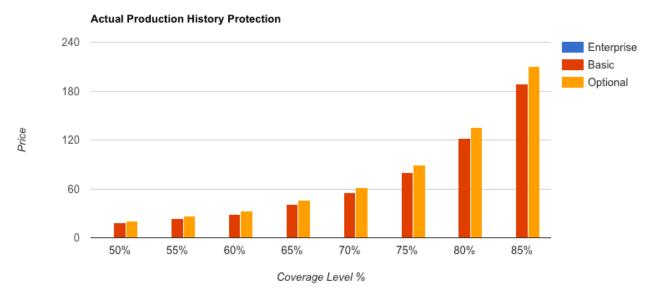


Figure 2. Producer premium is displayed visually showing varying coverage levels. Premiums will vary significantly based on data input into the crop insurance table.

Viticulture

Jennifer Russo, Viticulture Extension Specialist, LERGP

In the Vineyard

The Cornell Lake Erie Research and Extension Laboratory officially called Bud Break on Sunday, May 8, 2022. With this beautiful weather we have been having and warm temperatures, we should expect to see the buds push quickly. Dr. Terry Bates uses the Lake Erie Growing Degree Day Accumulation to make a prediction on Concord bloom every year. Disclaimer, this is only a prediction. On Monday, May 5, 2022 the lake accumulated 262 heats units. The magic happens in the equations and his Concord bloom prediction for 2022 is estimated to occur on June 12, 2022. That is two days earlier than the historical average of June 14th. The same predictive model performed well in 2021, where bloom was predicted to occur on 6/8 and actual bloom was 6/7. Other close years to 2022 were: 2004, 2005, 2008. This bit of information is important because of where the buds are in your vineyard at this time in regard to your projected spray schedules with predicted bloom date of June 12th. See the photos of Concord buds below. Photo 1 is located on in New York and Photo 2 is from Pennsylvania.



photo 2 Concord bud taken on May 10,

photo 2 Concord bud taken on May 10, 2022 in Pennslyvania

photo 1 Concord buds taken May 9, 2022 in NY

I have also heard from a couple of growers around the belt about frost/freeze damage. Some are reporting that it isn't in just in the expected low spots or traditional frost pockets. Please be sure to check your blocks. Microclimates occur where there are temperature differentials and this could explain for some of the damage. Also, some vines may have been pushed a little harder last season and began into this season with less reserves leading to stress that could attribute to it's cold hardiness. I haven't heard of catastrophic damage, but reports of 10-15% in some Concord blocks and one report of 30-40% in a vinifera block. Be sure to know what your vines can handle and adjust your crop if needed to keep the vines healthy through this season and into the next.

That leads me to our next event outside of our Coffee Pot Series. There have been multiple discussions on the availability of labor in our region and blocks with vines that are not pruned. The future of agricultural labor and projections is our Kevin Martin's department, but Dr. Terry Bates and

his team have been running a differential mechanical pruning trial for the last four years at CLEREL. We will be holding an informal walk through that experimental plot for those who are interested in seeing how the canopy structure develops with each pruning style and how it might be beneficial in your operation. This event will take place on June 2, 2022 from 11:30 AM to 1 PM. We will hear from Dr. Bates and his team on the reasoning behind this trial, the outcomes thus far, and they will entertain any of your questions about the benefits of mechanization in lieu of labor issues.



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Updates and Information

Kimberly Knappenberger, Viticulture Assistant, LERGP

Spotted Lanternfly monitoring traps

Over this past week we have set up 7 traps in the region to monitor for the presence of Spotted Lanternfly. The New York State Integrated Pest Management program has provided both circle traps and sticky band traps to deploy in the area in an effort to detect the pest as early as possible if/when it arrives in the region. Neither of these types of traps include pheromones that would draw the pest in, but are designed to capture it as it naturally moves up the tree. As you can see from the map we have placed the traps in New York (since the traps were provided by NYS IPM) across the region. The locations were selected by observing the locations of vineyards in relation to major transportation lines including I-90, railways, trucking companies/rest stop, and even the airport. The traps will be



monitored weekly now through the season keeping in mind the growth stage expected to be present during the season. Currently the egg masses if present would be about to hatch to reveal the first instar. As noted in the last crop update, if you are interested in monitoring your own vineyards you can make a circle trap by following the instructions at either or these links. https://youtu.be/f5AW30VG100 or https://extension.psu.edu/how-to-build-a-new-style-spotted-lanternfly-circle-trap Once these traps are up you can simply check the collection bag to see what you have collected

At each site we tried to find a Tree of Heaven to put the trap on because it is a preferred host for Spotted Lanternfly. Some are on different types of trees if there were no TOH located at the site. We will keep you updated if any are found in our region. If you find a pest that you think might be Spotted Lanternfly please take a picture, try to capture it/ kill it, and contact any of our team members to help with

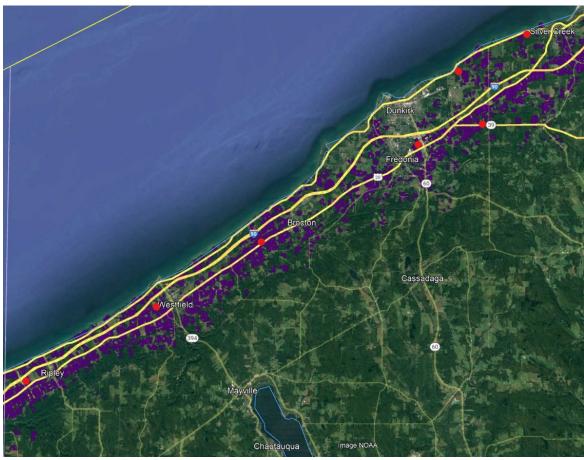


Figure 1 Spotted Lanternfly trap locations for 2022

identification and report it. You can use this QR code to report the sighting directly to New York State Ag and Markets.

Our best chance of preventing damage to vineyards is early detection and strong cooperation.

Figure 2 Spotted Lanternfly circle trap near railway and vineyard



Figure 3 Spotted Lanternfly sticky band trap



Vineyard Improvement Program

Just a quick note again to remind you that if you are considering removing a Concord vineyard with the help of the Vineyard Improvement Program, we do encourage you to contact Kim or Kevin or to apply online at lergp.com and click on the big purple "Vineyard Improvement Program" button. According to the timeline of the grant all projects will need to be finished and expenses submitted by January 2023 so that the reimbursements can be made by March 31, 2023. If you have any questions at all please contact Kim at ksk76@cornell.edu or 716-792-2800 ext 209. We look forward to working with you!









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PA Update

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

In the Vineyard (5-13-22) -

Concord shoot growth is rapidly progressing this week with the warm, sunny weather. Yesterday, in North East, PA, shoots North of Rt.5 ranged from the budbreak stage – 1.5" while south of Sidehill Road on the escarpment, the longest shoots were already at 2.5".

Banded Grape Bug & Lygocorus inconspicuous - Insect pests that you should be scouting for in the vineyard at the 3" – 5" shoot stage that have the potential to cause economic crop loss include: Banded Grape Bug (BGB) and Lygocorus inconspicuous. Nymphs of these insects emerge in the spring from overwintering eggs. Nymphs are small (1/8 -1/4 inch) and difficult to see in flower clusters. Banded grape bug nymphs are green with brown colored wing pads and antennae with alternating black and white segments (Figure 1). Lygocorus inconspicuous nymphs are light green and smaller than BGB nymphs. Both types of nymphs have piercing - sucking type mouthparts and feed on flower pedicels and florets in a cluster. Feeding can result in floret drop, reduced berry set and fewer clusters. Scout for these insects by examining flower clusters on about 100 shoots in different areas in the vineyard. These insects are often found near vineyard edges and may not be widespread throughout the vineyard. Economic losses can occur when more than 1 nymph per 10 shoots are found. A video with a picture of a BGB nymph and demonstration of scouting techniques can be found at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FrEJ6IJB is.

Check the **2022 New York and Pennsylvania Pest Management Guidelines for Grapes** for choices of insecticides to use.

Phomopsis – now is the time (2" - 5" shoots) that a fungicide (mancozeb, captan or ziram) should be applied. This is a critical spray for control of rachis infections, especially if the weather is wet during this period. **Read Bryan Hed's article concerning Phomopsis.**



Figure 1. Banded Grape Bug nymph on Concord flower cluster. Photo – Andy Muza, Penn State.

PA Update

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

<u>Weather:</u> We have recorded 1.41" of rain in May, most of which occurred over a week ago. Warm dry weather has finally moved into the area over the past couple of days and we've finally started accumulating some growing degree days (gdds). The short-term forecast looks to be a continuation of warm days AND nights (highs in the 70s, lows in the 60s) which will push rapid shoot growth over the next 2-3 days. We may get some precipitation on Saturday as temps start to cool into Sunday and next week. Next week looks wetter and cooler, slowing down shoot growth and adding to concerns about Phomopsis.

<u>Phenology:</u> At our location, Concords in our Cemetery road block (where we typically track Concord development) reached about 50% bud break on May 6. In years with similar bud break dates for us, Concord bloom generally occurred during the second week in June.

Diseases: Concord shoot growth at our location on the lake currently ranges between late bud swell and 1.5" in shoots. Farther south, shoots may be out 2-3" or more. This is your annual reminder that our first disease issue during early shoot growth is Phomopsis cane and leaf **spot.** New shoots are vulnerable to infection just after shoot growth begins, and inflorescences are generally first vulnerable at about 3" of shoot growth (now in some places?). Wetness/rainfall during early shoot growth releases spores of Phomopsis from overwintering wood sources and creates the conditions for development of this disease that can leave scabby black lesions and cankers on the first few nodes/internodes of shoots and, most importantly, on inflorescences. Infections on stem tissue of inflorescences can result in fruit rots during later stages of ripening. months after the infection period took place: early infections of the cluster stem tissue can progress into berries during ripening and cause fruit to shell before or during harvest. After fruit are formed, they are generally at risk of direct infections until a couple weeks or so after bloom, when inoculum sources normally get 'milked out'. Heavy infection at the base of the shoots (Figure 1) may result in weakening of the shoot and shoot breakage under windy conditions. Leaf infections are far less serious, appearing as pinhead sized black spots surrounded by a yellow halo (Figure 2), but they do indicate the presence of an overwintering source of the Phomopsis fungus.





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



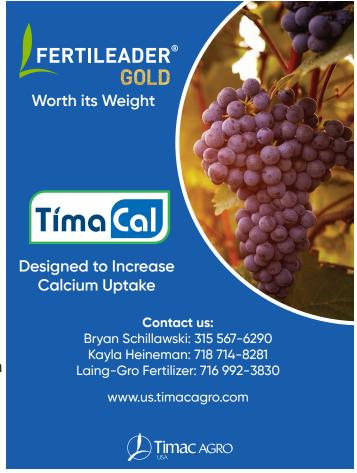
Fig. 2 Leaf infections of Phomopsis cane and leaf spot on Concord grape. These are rarely consequential, but they do indicate the presence of overwintering inoculum in the trellis.



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

Phomopsis management with fungicides should begin at about 2-5" inches of shoot growth, but this is a ball-park figure. In early spring, this stage of development is a swiftly moving target, so monitor your crop daily and watch weather forecasts, paying close attention to the prediction of lengthy wetting periods during this early shoot growth period. Our first infection period could come as early as mid-day Saturday, and it looks like next week will bring more wet conditions. This early shoot growth spray will, in most years, be the most important spray for Phomopsis. Mancozeb products, Captan, and Ziram are the 'go to' materials for Phomopsis control, but they have no "reach back" activity and have to be applied before an infection period, to do their job. You don't have to use full rates of these 'protectants' for that first early shoot spray.

Bottom Line: Timing that first mancozeb or captan spray is often a 'crap shoot'; you don't have to use maximum rates, but it's an important part, perhaps the most important part, of a 'standard' spray program for Phomopsis.





2022 LERGP Coffee Pot Meeting Shedule

April 27, 2022	10:00am	Arrowhead Winery	12073 East Main St. North East, PA 16428
May 4, 2022	10:00am	Militello's Farm Supply	2929 Route 39 Forestville, NY 14062
May 11, 2022	10:00am 6:00pm	John Mason, Mason Farms Virtual Zoom Meeting	8603 West Lake Rd. Lake City, PA 16423 register now
May 18, 2022	10:00am	Andrew Nichols	1850 Ridge Rd. Lewsiton, NY 14092
May 25, 2022	10:00am	Alicia & Zach Schneider	771 Bradley Rd. Silver Creek, NY 14136
June 1, 2022	10:00am	Knight Farms	18 Shaver St. Ripley, NY 14775
June 8, 2022	10:00am 6:00pm	TrolleyLine Vineyards Virtual Zoom Meeting	12029 Middle Rd. North East, PA 16428 <u>register now</u>
June 15, 2022	10:00am	Dan Sprague Farm	12435 Versailles Rd. Irving, NY 14081
June 22, 2022	NC	COFFEE POT MEETING	
June 29, 2022	10:00am	Betts' Farm	7365 East Route 20 Westfield, NY 14787
July 6, 2022	10:00am	Paul Bencal Farm	2645 All : 14 D l D : II NIV 14121
		i adi Benedi i arin	2645 Albright Rd. Ransomville, NY 14131
July 13, 2022	10:00am 6:00pm	Liberty Winery Virtual Zoom Meeting	2861 Route 20, Sheridan, NY 14135 register now
July 13, 2022 July 20, 2022		Liberty Winery	2861 Route 20, Sheridan, NY 14135

Virtual Coffee Pot Meetings Registration:

If you take a look at the coffee pot schedule, you will notice that we have 3 virtual coffee pot meetings scheduled in addition to our in person meetings. They will be in the evenings on the second Wednesday of the months. If you are planning on attending and receiving pesticide credits, you must register on our web-site. In addition to registering, you must supply a copy of your license, date of birth and phone number to me at kir45@cornell.edu.

The team is excited to be and about visiting the growers during this growing season. We hope that you can come out and join us for some of these meetings.