

## Finger Lakes Vineyard Update

### IPM

#### Potato Leafhopper



Potato leafhopper nymph

As we are getting further into the growing season, new pests start to get onto our viticulture radar screens. One of those that starts showing up at this time of year is potato leafhopper (PLH). Unlike grape leafhoppers, potato leafhopper does not overwinter here in New York, but migrates from further south on air currents, usually arriving sometime in mid-June.

#### In this Issue:

IPM	pg. 1
NY Farm Directory	<a href="#">pg. 4</a>
Events	<a href="#">pg. 5</a>
2022 GDD's	<a href="#">pg. 6</a>

The adult potato leafhopper is iridescent green and wedge-shaped, while the nymph is also bright green and [moves sideways when it's disturbed](#). The nymphs are almost always found on the underside of leaves. PLH feeds on the phloem vessels in the plant in order to access the sugars and other compounds produced in the leaves, and when they do, they inject their saliva into the leaf. This saliva has a toxin-type effect on the leaf, and causes the characteristic cupping and yellowing symptoms that are typically associated with this insect. Certain cultivars seem to be more susceptible to this effect than others, including most *vinifera* varieties and Cayuga White. When scouting for PLH, blocks with those varieties would be good places to start looking for it.

More often than not, PLH damage is not significant enough to warrant an insecticide application on its own, but we have had local "flare ups" in some vineyards in past years. There is no good economic threshold for PLH, so growers will have to consider several factors when deciding whether or not to spray, including how much of the canopy is healthy versus how much is symptomatic, and how large the crop is.



#### Grape Berry Moth

I mentioned last week that with the arrival of bloom also comes the time for our first generation of grape berry moth (GBM) to emerge, and that growers can still consult the [GBM model on the NEWA website](#) to better time spray applications for the next 1-2 generations. Not every vineyard necessarily needs to spray for GBM every year, but given the damage they do on their own plus the ability for other pests to gain access to the berries (i.e., botrytis and sour rot) through feeding wounds, it isn't necessarily surprising that growers will still apply something to control them even in lower pressure situations.

### IPM (continued from page 1)

The goal of the model is to provide growers with guidance on when to time their sprays in order to be most effective at controlling GBM. The economic thresholds for taking action to control GBM are also suggestions based on past research, but growers with higher value varieties or those more susceptible to bunch rots later in the season may want to use a lower threshold when deciding whether or not to spray.

#### Status of GBM model at selected Finger Lakes NEWA locations:

Location	Biofix Date	GDDs	GBM Status & Management
Dresden	5/25/22	596	*
Geneva	5/30/22	469	*
South Bristol	5/31/22	440	*
Romulus	5/28/22	499	*
Branchport	5/29/22	484	*
Lodi	5/26/22	565	*
Williamson	6/1/22	401	*

	Pest Status	Pest Management
*	Feeding by first generation will cease and pupation will begin when approximately 500 DD have accumulated after wild	The time for treatment of first generation grape berry moth is over.

#### Early bloom leaf removal to reduce berry set, bunch rot

In our continuing efforts to look for better ways to manage sour rot besides spraying to control fruit flies, we have initiated a small field trial in cooperation with Katie Gold and Greg Loeb at one of the research vineyards at Cornell AgriTech. We are looking at the potential for two different treatments, alone or in combination, to reduce sour rot severity in a block of Vignoles. This past week, we implemented the first of the treatments, which was the removal of the basal leaves from all cluster-bearing shoots. Past research has shown that this can result in a decrease in fruit set by reducing the number of florets that successfully pollinate and develop into a berry. We know that varieties with looser clusters are less prone to bunch rot because they dry out faster after rains, and there is less pressure from adjacent growing berries to cause cracks and fissures that can be entry points for pathogens.



### IPM (continued from page 2)

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The other treatment that will be examining in this trial will be the use of UV light. In trials from previous years which were primarily focused on reductions in powdery mildew, Dave Gadoury and others collected some data which seemed to indicate that UV treatment also could reduce sour rot development. There is some logic to this when you consider that UV light acts as an anti-microbial agent, which is essentially what materials like Oxidate are doing as part of our “standard” sour rot spray regimen right now. The UV treatments will start later this summer, and if we see something promising, we will likely do some more field trials with one or both of these practices to decide if they can be effective means to manage late-season bunch rots.

#### *Statewide Downy and Powdery Mildew Resistance Testing*

The Gold grape pathology lab is again conducting fungicide resistance testing in 2022. If you would like your vines tested, a sample kit can be mailed to you. The kits are easy to use and require just a small amount of information that will be listed in the instructions. Please email your physical mailing address to Dave Combs at [dbc10@cornell.edu](mailto:dbc10@cornell.edu) if you would like one. Kits will have to be shipped back or dropped off to Geneva for processing.

### New York State Farm Directory Launching in June 2022

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As part of Cornell Cooperative Extension's role in strengthening New York State agriculture, we are helping to spread word of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets' plans to launch a statewide online Farm Directory. The Farm Directory, which launches in mid-June, will connect consumers to producers of farm products and promote New York farms.

The Farm Directory will appear on the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets' website at [agriculture.ny.gov/farming/farm-directory](http://agriculture.ny.gov/farming/farm-directory). It will show information for each listed farm, which can include the farm name, farm type, point of contact, addresses, telephone number, email address, website, social media, and a listing of all available products produced by the farm. Other categories of interest to the public, like the farm's inclusion in the New York State Grown & Certified Program and designations of organic, halal or kosher certified may also be noted. Website visitors will be able to sort or search the directory by any field.

Since not every farm offers products to the public at the farm site, each farm can indicate whether it is open to the public, or if there is another means that their farm product can be accessed. This might include listing a distributor, a brand name that your product is eventually marketed under, or a specific consumer-facing website where the public can determine where to purchase your product in a retail location. The information available on the directory for each farm can be tailored to meet the individual needs of each business and farmers will be able to update their information as desired.

The creation of the Farm Directory derives from Section 16(52) of the New York State Agriculture and Markets Law, requiring the Department to create a directory of every farm in New York State. Farms will be receiving a package in the mail shortly outlining the Farm Directory purpose, a survey to collect information on the farm to be included in the Directory, and a return envelope.

*If you choose not to have your farm participate in the Directory, **you are required by law** to notify the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets of this decision by opting out. **Farms may opt out by returning the provided survey or indicating it through the online survey linked at the website above.***

Farms that initially opt out can later contact the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets if they wish to be included at any point. Also, farms can also contact the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets if they wish to opt out after initially choosing to participate in the Directory.

For questions or additional information on the Farm Directory, please contact the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets at (518) 485-1050 or [FarmDirectory@agriculture.ny.gov](mailto:FarmDirectory@agriculture.ny.gov).

### 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.



### FLGP In-Person Tailgate Meeting

*Tuesday, June 28 4:30 – 6:00 PM*

*Leidenfrost Vineyards*

*5677 Route 414*

*Hector, NY 14841*

Our next in-person Tailgate Meeting for 2022 will be held on Tuesday, June 28 at Leidenfrost Vineyards in Hector. The agenda for these meetings is very loose, so please come with your questions, observations, opinions about what's going on in the vineyard. The DEC has approved the meeting for 1.25 pesticide recertification credits (Categories 1a, 10, 22).

### FLGP Virtual Tailgate Meeting

*Tuesday, July 12 4:30 – 6:00 PM*

*Via Zoom*

Our next virtual Tailgate Meeting of 2022 will be held on Tuesday, July 12. As always, the agenda for these meetings is very loose, so please come with your questions, observations, opinions about what's going on in the vineyard.

Participants will need to register before attending their first virtual meeting in order to receive the Zoom link. Registration for the online Tailgate Meetings is only required once – the link you receive when you register will work for all four online meetings this year.

Online Tailgate Meeting Registration: <https://bit.ly/3M2peJp>

The virtual and in-person Tailgate Meetings have been approved for 1.25 pesticide recertification credits. We will also need to receive an image or photocopy of your pesticide license before the first meeting that you attend. These images/copies can be sent to Brittany Griffin at [bg393@cornell.edu](mailto:bg393@cornell.edu). More information will be included in your confirmation email.

### 2022 GDD & Precipitation

FLX Teaching & Demonstration Vineyard – Dresden, NY					
Date	Hi Temp (F)	Lo Temp (F)	Rain (inches)	Daily GDDs	Total GDDs
6/15/2022	85.5	58.1	0.00	21.8	687.3
6/16/2022	87.8	69.1	0.36	28.5	715.8
6/17/2022	79.9	64.6	0.00	22.3	738.0
6/18/2022	64.8	50.9	0.20	7.8	745.9
6/19/2022	67.1	50.7	0.00	8.9	754.8
6/20/2022	76.8	48.7	0.00	12.8	767.5
6/21/2022	89.2	58.1	0.00	23.7	791.2
Weekly Total			<b>0.56"</b>	<b>125.7</b>	
Season Total			<b>7.71"</b>	<b>791.2</b>	

GDDs as of June 21, 2021: 794.5

Rainfall as of June 21, 2021: 6.12"



#### Seasonal Comparisons (at Geneva)

	2022 GDD <sup>1</sup>	Long-term Avg GDD <sup>2</sup>	Cumulative days ahead (+)/behind (-) <sup>3</sup>
April	58.3	62.9	-2
May	337.8	254.6	+7
June	325.3	484.1	+5
July		645.5	
August		595.7	
September		359.9	
October		112.8	
TOTAL	721.4	2515.5	

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

<sup>2</sup> The long-term average (1973-2021) 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.

### 2022 GDD & Precipitation

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#### Precipitation

	2022 Rain <sup>4</sup>	Long-term Avg Rain <sup>5</sup>	Monthly deviation from avg <sup>6</sup>
April	2.00"	2.83"	-0.82"
May	1.66"	3.09"	-1.43"
June	3.60"	3.52"	
July		3.46"	
August		3.22"	
September		3.46"	
October		3.47"	
TOTAL	7.26"	23.05"	

<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  
**Mike Collizi**- 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

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## 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)



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# PEST NOTICE: SPOTTED LANTERNFLY

## ¡Atención! Nueva Plaga Invasora: La Mosca Linterna con Manchas

**Spot it!**—When working in the vineyard or walking the perimeter.

**¡Detéctela!**—Al trabajar en el viñedo o caminar por el perímetro.



Adult Lanternfly. // *La Mosca Linterna con Manchas Adulta.* Lawrence Barringer, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Bugwood.org.



Dead Adult Lanternfly. // *Muestra de un Adulto Muerto.* Lawrence Barringer, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Bugwood.org.

**Report it!**—Notify vineyard management immediately. Early detection is important.

**¡Repórtela!**—Notifique a la gerencia del viñedo. La detección temprana es importante.



Older Nymph Stage. // *Estado de Ninfa Avanzada.* Lawrence Barringer, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Bugwood.org.



Young Nymphs. // *Estado de Ninfa Temprana.* Richard Gardner, Bugwood.org.



Spotted Lanternfly Eggs on Grapevines. Egg masses have the appearance of a waxy patch and can be found on many surfaces. // *Los huevos de la Mosca Linterna con Manchas en las viñas de uvas. Las masas de huevos parecen como parches cerosos y se encuentran en muchas superficies.* Eric Clifton, BioWorks Inc.



**Destroy it!**—All life stages that you find.

Approved pesticides can be found online.

**¡Elimínela!**—En toda etapa de la vida en que se encuentre. Los pesticidas aprobados se pueden encontrar en línea.

**Don't Move it!**—Check your car and equipment before traveling.

**¡No la disperse!**—Revise su carro y equipo antes de viajar.