Lake Erie Regional Grape Program

Concord Cluster 7/11/2022-
Kim Knappenberger

CROP UPDATE
July 14, 2022

Cornell Cooperative Extension
Lake Erie Regional Grape Program

PennState Extension

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The Lake Erie Regional Grape Program is a Cornell Cooperative Extension partnership between Cornell University and the Cornell Cooperative Extensions in Chautauqua, Erie and Niagara county NY and in Erie County PA.

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LERGP Summer Demo Day at CLEREL!
August 2, 2022

The Cornell Lake Erie Research and Extension Laboratory Research Demonstration Day Agenda

8:30 AM – Registration and Check In

9:00-10:45 AM – Welcome and Indoor Flash Talks

- Dr. Terry Bates, Director of the Cornell Lake Erie Research and Extension Laboratory, will give the Welcome Opening, history of CLEREL, and Research Overview.
- Dr. Lynn Sosnoskie, Assistant Professor, School of Integrative Plant Science Horticulture Section Cornell AgriTech, will discuss her work with the weed precision spot sprayer. Dr. Rob Chancia, Post Doctoral Researcher, Rochester Institute of Technology, Chester F. Carlson Center for Imaging Science, to discuss work on sensor imaging for nutrient deficiency detection.
- Dr. Abhisesh Silwal, Carnegie Mellon University, Robotics Institute Project Scientist, will introduce his work with the robotic pruner.
- Nick Gunner, CEO, Chief Platform Engineer & Lead Designer for Orbitist, to discuss the **Efficient Vineyard Project** and the **MyEV tool**.
- Dr. Debbie Aller, New York Soil Health Alliance Extension Associate, will discuss sustainable soil management practices.
- Nicole Kubiczki, Resource Soil Scientist for the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), will discuss what to expect at our soil pits.

10:50-12:30 PM - Vendor Show and Lunch

12:30-4:00 PM – Afternoon Tour of Research Blocks and NRCS Gravel and Heavy Soil Pit Presentations

Register Now!

You can register by sending in the paper form on the next page or:

REGISTER ONLINE

2022 SUMMER DEMONSTRATION CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

to be held at CLEREL
on Tuesday, August 2, 2022
Deadline for registration is Friday, July 29, 2022

Name (1st attendee) _____ **$**_____

Farm Name _____

Address, City, State, Zip Code _____

_____

Phone_____ **E-mail**_____

Are you enrolled in Lake Erie Regional Grape Program (LERGP)? **Yes**_____**No**_____

REGISTRATION FEES	
LERGP Member attendee	$ 25.00
Non- member	$50.00

Additional Attendees: (Member/non-member fees apply)

*Please add a **$10.00 late fee** for each reservation made after July 29, 2022.

TOTAL $_____

Please make check payable to **LERGP (Lake Erie Regional Grape Program)** and mail to: (*US funds only*)

Kate Robinson
LERGP
6592 W Main Rd
Portland NY 14769

Name _____NY DEC/PA PDA NUMBER_____

Name _____ NY DEC/PA PDA NUMBER_____

Name _____ NY DEC/PA PDA NUMBER_____

Date Ck. Rec'd	**Amount**

Call Kate at 716-792-2800 ext 201 with any questions,
Or e-mail at kjr45@cornell.edu.

REGISTER ONLINE

Business Management

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

Grape Berry Moth

With the retirement of Andy Muza and Tim Weigle, LERGP is filling in a bit to get growers through this season. So here is my best shot at explaining the status of berry moth on July 14th. To effectively target grape berry moth, use the NEWA model.

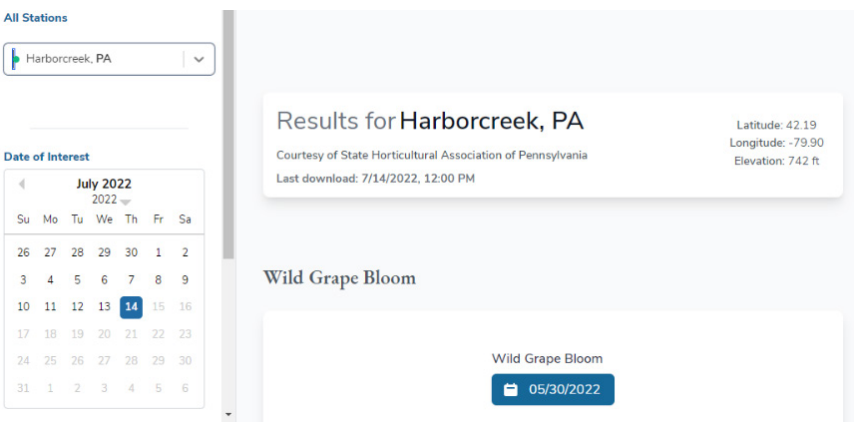
We are approximately 2-9 days past the ideal targeting time to apply a spray for the 2nd generation. While bloom was a bit early this year, more seasonable temperature has delayed grape berry moth development since bloom. While the delay is somewhat significant, we cannot say with certainty that there will not be an “extra” generation.

The grape berry moth model encourages growers to scout at 1470 growing degree days (GDD). An application of pesticide, if warranted, is then made as close to 1620 GDD as possible. Contact pesticides are applied prior to 1700 GDD. Growers at the coffee pot meeting were hoping to determine exactly when they would be spraying. Unfortunately, we just don’t know.

Site variation across the central part of the belt is around 4 calendar days. Outlying regions very close to Lake Ontario and the Ohio state line vary a bit more. Weather over the next few weeks is also unpredictable enough so that the model needs to be watched until a better prediction could be made.

Reaching growing degree days will take at least 19 days. On sites already behind this will be no less than 23 days. However, cooler weather (even if just at night) will delay egg hatch of the third generation. It could be delayed by as much as 35%. In other words, spray applications may start as early as August 1st and conclude as late as the 16th. This range accounts for choices in materials, temperature variation and site variation. While not particularly helpful for vacation planning, this clearly articulates the benefit of the model. Historically the calendar-based model may be close this year, or not. We still don’t really know the answer, being just 2-3 weeks out.

Good berry moth control should be the single most important factor in profitability that remains in the control of a Concord grower. In retrospect, as dry as this year has been, row middle management and powdery mildew have been the two most important things to control. Other diseases got off to a good start but never really got established in most vineyards because of weather conditions.



So now that you know you need the model, lets show you where it is these days. Head over to https://newa.cornell.edu/grape-berry-moth and select the closest weather station

on the left hand side. There are quite a few stations, so it helps to know the name or location. Once you start typing Harborcreek, for example, the two stations in Harborcreek PA will pop up. You'll get a screen that looks just like image one. You can adjust your wild grape bloom by clicking the date the model gives and selecting a date from the calendar. After that you can scroll down and see past, current and forecasted GDD.

Check out picture 2 and you'll see there are two different GDD. Make sure you use the number to the right. The column is labeled from "May 30", because that is the date of wild grape bloom we have input into the model. Scroll further down for current management guidelines as in picture 3.

DATE (2022)	Degree Days			
	Base 50°F BE		Base 47.14°F HI	
	DAILY	FROM JAN 1	DAILY	FROM MAY 30
July 12	24	1232	27	963
July 13	19	1251	22	985
July 14 Forecast	**16**	**1267**	**21**	**1006**
July 15 Forecast	19	1286	23	1029
July 16 Forecast	22	1308	26	1054
July 17 Forecast	25	1333	28	1082
July 18 Forecast	24	1357	27	1109
July 19 Forecast	26	1383	30	1139

Management Guide

PEST STATUS	PEST MANAGEMENT
Second generation larvae are protected within berries and completing their development.	The most effective time for treatment of second generation grape berry moth is over. Prepare to scout all vineyard blocks for grape berry moth damage when DD accumulation reaches 1470-1620 DD. During scouting, determine if the number of damaged clusters from previous generation exceeds the treatment threshold of 15%. If above threshold, control measures should be applied starting at 1620 DD.

The only other big decision is cover crops. That is a big decision, indeed. I covered that last week so check it out and continue to think about adjusting planting date and weed control dates to allow cover crops to germinate in what is now very dry conditions.

Many other conditions are sure to influence profitability on this year's crop but most of them are no longer (or were never) in the control of the grower. Row middle management, for example, 4-8 weeks ago can influence profitability tremendously. The impact of those decisions we see now. Just like disease management, though, we struggle to fix problems after they arise.

Viticulture

Jennifer Russo, Viticulture Extension Specialist, LERGP

In the Vineyard

First, I am really thankful to all of you who have attended our Coffee Pot Meetings this year. The attendance has been fantastic and grower discussions have been helpful to many. We have two Coffee Pot meetings left for this growing season. The July 20th will be at Beckman Farms located at 2386 Avis Dr. in Habor Creek, PA at 10 AM and LERGP's very own retired Andy Muza will be there if you didn't have a chance to wish him well on his retirement. The final Coffee Pot of the year will be on July 27, 2022 in Niagara County located at Arrowhead Spring Winery, 4746 Town Line Rd, Lockport, NY 14094. After that, there are two more meetings scheduled this summer, the PA Horticulture Society's Twilight Meeting at Gravel Pit Park, and our 2022 LERGP Summer Demo Day. Credits have been applied for both of those events. Below are the agendas for both! You must pre-register for the Summer Demonstration Day Click Here to Register.

JULY 27, 2022 – LERGP Grape Twilight Meeting (5:00 – 6:00 PM)

Agenda Information

Respirator Fit Testing Requirements – 30 minutes (5:00 -5:30 PM)

Joni Davis - Worker Protection Standard Specialist, Pa Office of Rural Health/Penn State University

Joni Davis will talk for 30 minutes on the respirator fit testing requirements going in depth on the three parts. Medical evaluation, respirator training and the actual fit test.

Disease and Insect Management Updates – 30 minutes (5:30 – 6:00 PM).

Bryan Hed, Research Support Technologist, Penn StateFlor Acevedo, Assistant professor of Entomology/Arthropod ecology, Penn State

Bryan Hed and Flor Acevedo, Lake Erie Regional Grape Research & Extension Center, North East, PA will provide updates on managing pests in the vineyard at this time.

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Where's the Rain?

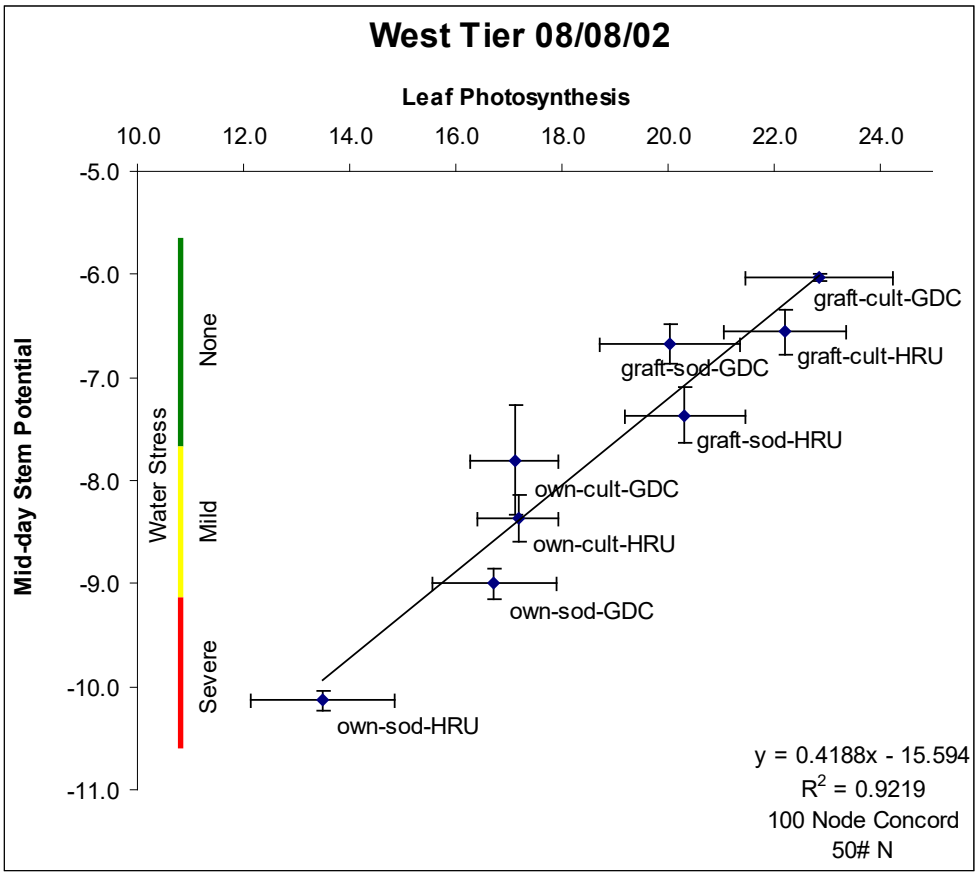
At the recent Coffee Pot meetings, the topic of no rain has been brought up. It is really dry out there and some are wondering if there is cause to worry. Dr. Terry Bates has written on this in the past and has graciously shared his input. He also agreed to do a Between the Vines podcast with Kevin and I to discuss where we are at this week. Please look for it on your favorite podcast platform.

Below are excerpts from Terry's past articles:

Current Vine Water Status: Dr. Terry Bates: 8/12/2002

The Fredonia Lab crew and I took more pressure bomb (mid-day stem potentials) and photosynthesis measurements last Thursday afternoon to record the water status of Concord vines. The attached figure shows the relationship between leaf photosynthesis (micromoles CO_2/ meter^2/sec) and mid-day stem potential (-bars) of Concord vines in the West Tier experiment. All measurements were taken on vines pruned to 100 nodes and fertilized with 50 pounds of Nitrogen.

The figure demonstrates several aspects of vine water relations. First, there is a direct relationship between stem potential and photosynthesis which confirms that the lower photosynthetic rates are because of water stress and not some other factor like mineral nutrition or mildew. Second, the figure shows the effect of management practices on vine water relations. All of the Concord vines grafted to C3309 rootstock are in the upper right of the figure, meaning that they have good vine water status and high photosynthesis. Among the grafted vines, the ones with reduced weed competition through cultivation are the least water stressed. Ownrooted Concord vines tend to be in the lower left of the figure, meaning they are under more water stress with lower photosynthetic rates (25% to 50% lower than the max). Again, vines with weed free row middles have higher photosynthetic rates than ones with heavy weed competition.



Why does photosynthesis drop with increasing water stress?

To understand the relationship between water stress and leaf gas exchange, we have to talk about tiny leaf structures that we cannot see with the naked eye, guard cells and stomatal pores (see attached photo from S. Assman website). Stomatal pores are tiny holes on the underside of your grape leaves where gases like carbon dioxide can enter the plant and where water vapor can leave the plant. Guard cells surround the stomatal pore and regulate the size of the stomatal pore. Under good water conditions, the guard cells are tugid and keep the stomatal pore wide open and maximize the exchange of gas and water vapor between the plant and surrounding atmosphere. When water becomes limiting the guard cells loose turgor and collapse around the stomatal pore. This helps the plant conserve water by decreasing transpiration but also decreases gas exchange and potential photosynthesis.

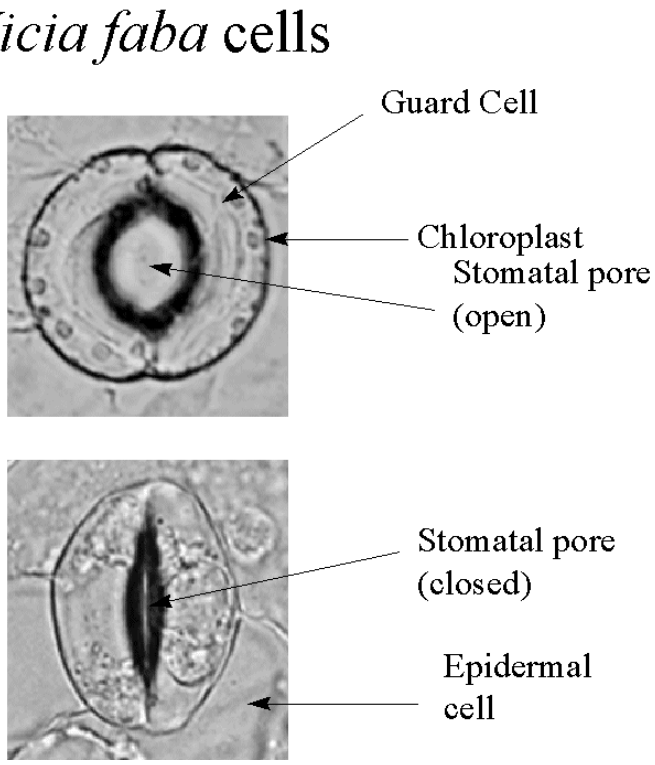


Photo 1. photo of stomate from Dr. Assman's lab PSU

In the wine industry, researchers are using this relationship as a management tool in regulated deficit irrigation to control canopy growth and berry size for wine quality. In the Concord industry, we are shooting for big berries, high brix, and (in many cases) increased vine size. Therefore, it makes sense to keep vine water status and photosynthesis rates as high as economically possible for Concord grape production.

One final thing, for those of you present at this week's Coffee Pot at Liberty Vineyards, you were privy to a NYSDEC debate about how many credits needed to CORE credits for pesticide recertification. I have buried this at the end of the article in hopes that most of you have had your fill after water stress and went out to irrigate your vines. The NYSDEC responded to my question and the response is below. Kevin Martin was right. There, I said it. Thank you to all for the giggles and humble pie on this one.

Our Question:
We have a question about recertification credits and a bit of a fight over what is right. How many credits need to be CORE credits and how many need to be in your category? We discussed 25% needs to be CORE and the rest in your category and others say it is the opposite. What is the correct amount of each please?

NYSDEC Response:
Happy to weigh in for you all. The only specific credit requirement is that 25% of the total recertification credits must be category specific. The remaining 75% of the recertification credits can be core, category specific, or a combination of both. Keep in mind that for private applicators the remaining 75% can be from any of the private plant categories and doesn't have to be category specific. Below are examples for two categories.
Category 1A (8 credits total): 25% Cat. 1A / 75% Core or Cat 1A
Category 22 (10 credits total): 25% Cat. 22 / 75% Core or Cats. 21-25

Updates and Information

Kimberly Knappenberger, Viticulture Assistant, LERGP

Scouting for Spotted Lanternfly and Tree of Heaven
First of all, I would like to apologize to Gary Burmaster for misidentifying a locust tree at the Coffee Pot meeting at Liberty Winery this week. Thanks to Chuck and Deb Kelley for scouting it out and letting me know that it was not a Tree of Heaven but a locust! Mental note: don't try to identify a tree 100 yards away and then tell a crowd what it is!

This morning I scouted the site on North Gale Street in Westfield to check the Spotted Lanternfly trap and get some photos of the current state of Tree of Heaven. There were **no** nymphs in the trap. Currently we would be seeing either the third or fourth instar.

As far as Tree of Heaven, at least the ones on Gale Street do not currently have seed pods visible from the ground. This does make it hard to differentiate from trees like black walnut, sumac and even locust, especially at 100 yards! Here are some pics of what the leaves look like now and what the bark looks like. The bark and the unique scent of the shoots when broken are both very helpful to make a positive identification of this tree.

If you would like to learn more about Spotted Lanternfly and Tree of Heaven you can visit https://nysipm.cornell.edu/environment/invasive-species-exotic-pests/spotted-lanternfly/ and https://nysipm.cornell.edu/environment/invasive-species-exotic-pests/spotted-lanternfly/spotted-lanternfly-ipm/hosts/.

Third Instar: June-July

Third instar spotted lanternfly.
Photo by Dalton Ludwick.

Fourth Instar: July-September

Fourth instar spotted lanternfly.
Photo by Richard Gardner.

Report Spotted Lanternfly Sightings

If you find Spotted Lanternfly in Pennsylvania:

- **Report SLF sightings:**
  - Online SLF Reporting
  - 1-888-4BAD-FLY (1-888-422-3359)

If you find Spotted Lanternfly in New York:

1. Take pictures of the insect, egg masses, or infestations.
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. Send the information to NYS. Dept. Agriculture and Markets in one of these ways:
    1. Spotted Lanternfly Sighting Report Form
    2. Email pictures and location to spottedlanternfly@agriculture.ny.gov

Figure 1 Tree of Heaven leaves

Figure 2 Tree of Heaven bark

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PA Update

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

Weather: At our location, June finished up a little warmer than average and extremely dry as we recorded only 1.12" of precipitation for the entire month (about a third of what we normally get). This was the driest June in at least 17 years. During the first 13 days of July, we recorded 0.88" of rainfall and about 277 growing degree days (gdds). We now have about 1220 gdds as of April 1. The three-day forecast looks like there's about a 30% chance of some showers Saturday, increasing to 50% chance on Sunday.

Phenology and Diseases: As relatively dry conditions persist, disease issues like black rot and downy mildew remain of minimal concern. In fact we have only had 1 serious infection period for these diseases (July 2) since fruit development began after bloom. Any downy mildew that resulted from that infection period would have already been expressed by the end of last week. Fruit of most varieties are resistant to direct attack by downy mildew at this point, but susceptible varieties may still suffer crop loss from this disease through infections of the cluster stem tissue. Also, leaves remain susceptible to this disease.

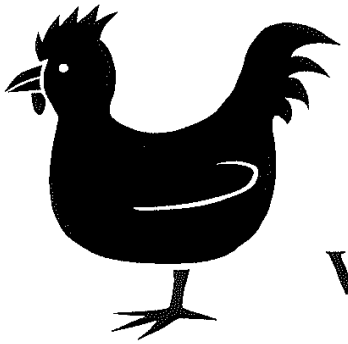
Fruit of native varieties, like Concord and Niagara, are fairly resistant to black rot at this time but there is still some susceptibility remaining in fruit of Vitis vinifera varieties and some of the more susceptible hybrids. Any black rot from that July 2 infection period has probably not become manifest yet but may first show up at the end of this week. Continue to scout for these diseases in susceptible varieties, though its unlikely that black rot and downy mildew have flared up to any serious degree in most vineyards.

Concord and Niagara fruit, as well as more susceptible varieties (hybrids and *vinifera*) are resistant to powdery mildew now and our focus should be protecting leaves. I think the threat of powdery mildew so far this season can be described as moderate at best; we have had about 8 primary infection events from bud break through bloom, to initiate the disease AND it has continued to remain very dry since then with few rain periods to maintain the high humidity the pathogen craves. Keep in mind that powdery mildew does not need actual rainfall to continue progressing in area vineyards, and at this point, every day is an infection period. And though the level of disease until now, which is mainly seen on clusters, will have an impact on leaf disease development later, the weather during the rest of July through September will likely have a larger effect on the development of leaf powdery mildew from here.

For juice grape growers, your strategy for dealing with powdery mildew leaf infections should relate more to crop size, relative to your average, for each block. Keeping canopies clean and 'firing on all cylinders' is much more important If you're ripening an above average (or way above average) crop, than if you're ripening an average or below average crop. There is no formula for just how long you need to continue leaf sprays for powdery mildew; the number of powdery mildew sprays from here on is going to depend on how much above average your production is on a block by block basis (which a good estimate and your cropping history records will tell you), how much good ripening weather we have left (which is always the 'wild card'), and how much risk you're willing to take. The more 'above average' your crop is, the more affordable are the extra leaf sprays (if you can get the crop ripe) and the longer protection may be needed to get the crop to minimum sugar standards.

Powdery mildew sprays from here on are like ‘insurance policies’; the more you invest in terms of number of sprays, length of interval between sprays, spray coverage, and quality of fungicides (older versus newer materials), the less likely you are to fail to ripen that crop. But there are no guarantees due to the uncertainty of weather prediction over the next 3 months.

Finally, just a few comments on a set of trials we’re running this year on Concord, to examine the effectiveness of various powdery mildew programs for fruit and leaf disease control. The project includes an examination of the effects of spray intervals (10, 14, and 18 days), variations in the number of pre and post bloom sprays, as well as the effects of utilizing ‘older’ (Quintec, Vivando, Torino) versus ‘newer’ (Cevya, Gatten, Endura) materials in rotations for powdery mildew (Endura is not a new material per se, but it is new to juice grape culture in the Lake Erie region). We’re just pulling in our first data and our initial cluster ratings have not shown any significant effects from varying spray intervals or numbers of pre and post bloom sprays yet. On the other hand, it has already revealed very significant differences between the performance of older, versus newer materials, with the newer materials providing better control. More will be reported on this as the season progresses and we complete our final cluster and leaf disease ratings.



Erie County Horticultural Society
Chicken BBQ
Wednesday, July 27, 2022
Gravel Pit Park

3:30-7:00 Farm Equipment Display by various vendors

Program

5:00-5:30 Respirator Fit Testing Requirements,
Joni Davis – Worker Protection Standard Specialist
PA Office of Rural Health – Penn State University

5:30-6:00 Insect and Disease Management Updates
Bryan Hed – Research Support Technologist, Penn State
Flor Acevedo – Assistant Professor of Entomonlogy
Arthropod Ecology, Penn State

Free Chicken Dinner – No Reservation Required

Please Thank the following for sponsoring this meeting and dinner.

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Pesticide Recertification Credits 1Core, 1 Category NY credits have been applied for.

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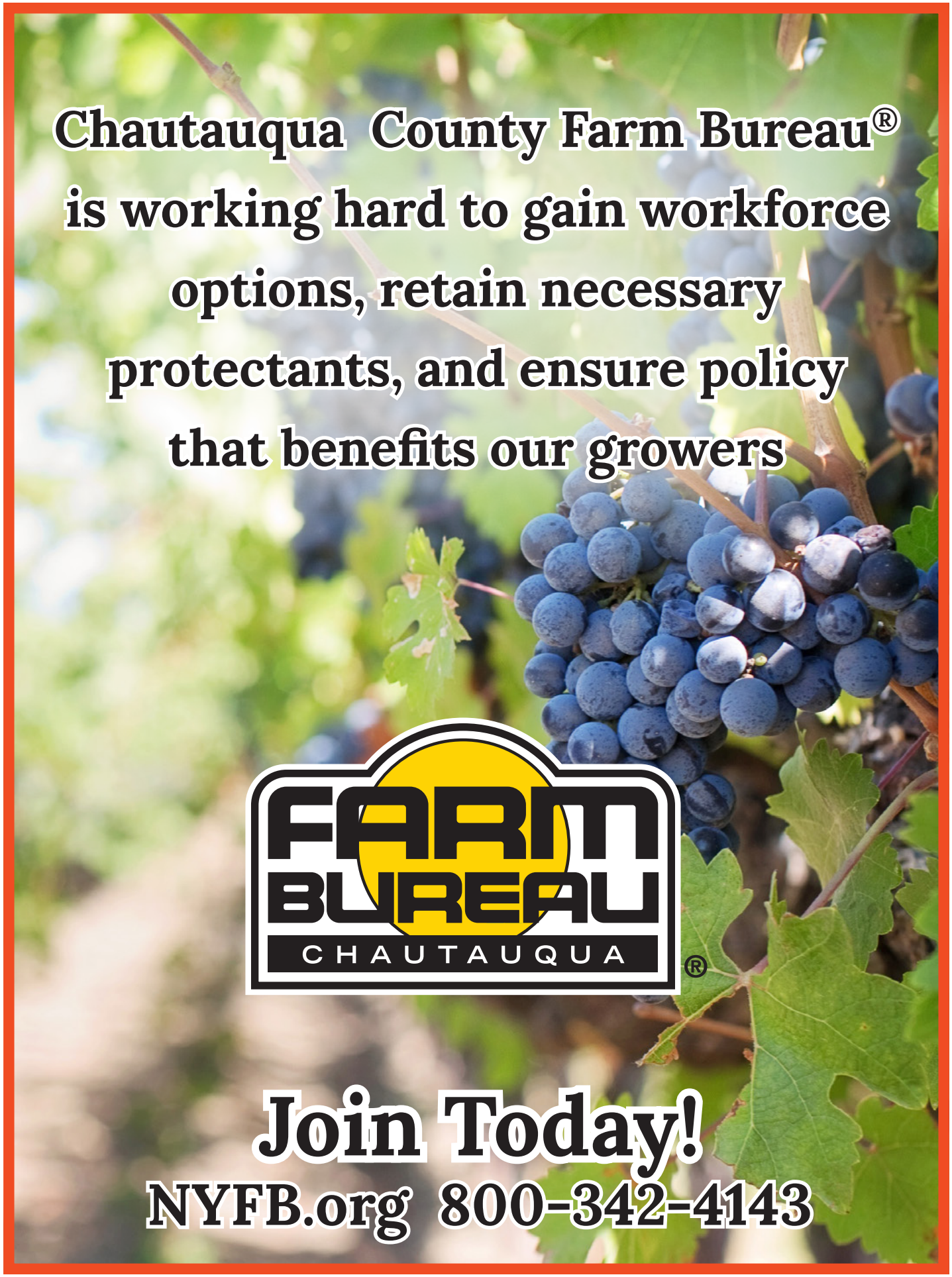
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2022
LERGP
Coffee Pot Meeting Shedule

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
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
June 15, 2022	10:00am	Dan Sprague Farm	12435 Versailles Rd. Irving, NY 14081
June 22, 2022		NO 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 Albright Rd. Ransomville, NY 14131
July 13, 2022	10:00am 6:00pm	Liberty Winery Virtual Zoom Meeting	2861 Route 20, Sheridan, NY 14135
July 20, 2022	10:00am	Beckman Farm	2386 Avis Dr. Harbor Creek, PA 16421
July 27, 2022	10:00am	Arrowhead Spring Winery	4746 Town Line Rd. Lockport, NY 14094