CROP UPDATE
December 16, 2022

HAPPY
Holidays

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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PA Update

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

The following is a summary of the results of our 2022 trials at the Lake Erie Regional Grape Research and Extension Center

Concord grape growers strive to maximize production while still achieving minimum crop quality (minimum brix at minimum cost) by harvest. One of the limitations to this strategy is canopy health, which must be maintained against powdery mildew to ensure that vines can ripen the crop, every year, whatever the crop size. While Concord leaves appear to be very tolerant of powdery mildew, research has confirmed a connection between crop size, canopy health (leaf powdery mildew), and ripening a crop by harvest. Canopy health can be dependent on the number of fungicide sprays applied for powdery mildew (Gadoury[a,b] et al. 2001), the spray interval, spray timing, and the quality/efficacy of the fungicides used. Several newer fungicides have been introduced to Concord grape growers since the previous research, 20 years ago. How do they best fit into post bloom programs for control of Concord leaf mildew? This project examines how spray intervals, fungicide efficacy, spray timing, and spray program duration, affect powdery mildew development on Concord clusters and leaves, and the relationship between crop maturity (brix) and yield. The results will help extension staff to better advise Concord growers regarding powdery mildew control in the Lake Erie region.

Gadoury[b], D. M., Seem, R. C., Ficke, A., and Wilcox, W. F. The epidemiology of powdery mildew on Concord grapes. 2001. Phytopathology 2001 Vol.91 No.10 pp.948-955.

Gadoury[a], D. M., Seem, R. C., Pearson, R. C., Wilcox, W. F., and Dunst, R. M. 2001. Effects of powdery mildew on vine growth, yield, and quality of Concord grapes. Plant Disease Vol.85 No.2 pp.137-140.

Funding/support from the Lake Erie Regional Grape Program/New York Wine and Grape Foundation and chemical companies like BASF and Gowan, enabled us to set up 2 Concord grape trials at the Lake Erie Regional Grape Research and Extension Center in North East PA, to examine a variety of fungicide programs for control of powdery mildew on clusters and leaves. We compared:

- Rotations of “older” to “newer” fungicides
- Fungicide spray intervals (10 day versus 14 day versus 18 day intervals)
- Fungicide program length (2 sprays versus 3 sprays versus 4 sprays versus 5 sprays)

The results ‘in a nutshell’:

Rotations of the “newer” materials (Endura (not a new product, but new to Concord grape growers), Cevya, Gatten) provided better control of powdery mildew on clusters and leaves than rotations of the “older” materials (Quintec, Vivando, Torino). We also observed that 10 and 14-day intervals result in better mildew control than 18-day intervals, and that spray programs that extend out longer into the mid-summer period provide longer lasting control of mildew on leaves. Yes, this is stuff we’ve been preaching all along, but a closer look at how integration of the newer chemistries might affect our powdery mildew control decisions, can provide us with new insights, and might just save us some money.

For example, in trial 1….

We compared rotational programs of new versus old fungicides, applied at immediate prebloom, and 1st and 2nd post bloom (3 applications). Each rotation was applied at 10, 14, and 18 day intervals for a total of six spray treatments.

Treatment program	10 day intervals	14 day intervals	18 day intervals
OLD: Quintec/Vivando/Torino	X	X	X
NEW: Cevya/Gatten/Endura	X	X	X

With respect to spray intervals/old vs new materials, we found little to no difference between the efficacy of old and new materials for controlling powdery mildew on clusters, when both were applied at short, 10-day intervals. But, as intervals were stretched to 14 and 18 days, the difference in efficacy became more apparent; newer materials were more effective than older materials when applied at either the 14 or 18-day intervals.

Looking at this another way, we can say that spray interval was more critical for fruit/cluster protection when using the "older" fungicides. For example, when using a rotation of the "older" materials, significantly better control was achieved on clusters with 10 or 14-day spray intervals than with 18-day intervals. However, when using the newer materials, which are more effective, the 10-day spray interval program provided control nearly identical to the 18-day spray interval program. So, spray intervals may be less important, less critical, for achieving good powdery mildew control when using rotations of the newer fungicides than when using the older fungicides. But let's be clear; we are NOT advocating that you switch to 18-day intervals for your powdery mildew sprays around bloom if you use the newer fungicides. Rather, if you switch to using the newer materials, you will get the best control affordable (they don't appear to cost any more…in fact they may cost you less!) and you will likely have more ''forgiveness' in your spray program IF weather or other circumstances render you unable to get sprays on during the 10-14 day interval we've been 'preaching', especially if powdery mildew disease pressure is really high in your vineyard.

This finding was also generally true for mildew control on leaves. Again, we found little to no difference between the efficacy of old and new materials, when applied at short, 10-day intervals. But, as intervals were stretched to 14 and then 18 days, the difference in efficacy became more apparent; newer materials were more effective than older materials. While few of us seems to question the importance of shorter intervals around bloom for fruit protection, many growers will stretch spray intervals to 21 days or more, later in the season for powdery mildew control on leaves. Our 2022 results indicate that this is NOT generally a good idea, especially if you're using the older fungicides, that may be less effective. The best combination was still 14-day intervals with new materials. The worst combination was 18-day intervals with old materials.

Why did we observe this phenomenon? Well, it stands to reason that the more you stretch spray intervals in mid-summer, the more quickly you lose control of mildew on leaves, especially if using less-effective materials and mildew pressure is high. This trial seems to reaffirm that the best policy is to stick to 14-day intervals, even when only targeting mildew on leaves in late July/early August. When you stretch intervals well beyond 14 days for leaf mildew control in mid-summer, you provide a larger window of opportunity for mildew to become established on leaves. This simply enables the pathogen population to increase more rapidly, increasing the concentration of spores floating around in the vineyard, increasing disease pressure, and increasing the "challenge" to your next

spray. The best policy is still (and always has been) to keep grape tissues as CLEAN as you can, as long as you can (within reason $$$), regardless of whether we're talking about fruit or leaves. A clean vineyard is a vineyard where pathogen inoculum levels are as low as possible and subsequent fungicide sprays are going to be most effective. Give the pathogen population an opportunity to increase (by stretching intervals) and your next spray becomes less effective, no matter what you apply; you're fighting higher pathogen population pressure and your canopies have become more compromised. This is especially unwise, if you're using modestly effective materials, like a tebuconazole product (or any old sterol inhibitor), a potassium salt/soluble fertilizer (like Harvest More, Nutri leaf, Nutrol), OSO/PH-D, Serenade, etc. If you're going to resort to these less effective materials for mildew control in mid-summer that offer little in the way of residual control, they work best when applied often. Stretching intervals of these modestly effective materials only renders them less effective than they already are. It's also a recipe for the development of resistance if you're using a resistance prone material (like an SI).

How do these programs compare in cost?

NEW MATERIALS

Cevya at 4 fl oz/A = $17.50/A

Endura at 4.5 oz/A = $15/A

Gatten at 6.4 fl oz/A = $27/A

Total: $59.50/A

OLD MATERIALS

Quintec at 5 fl oz/A = $17/A

Torino at 3.4 fl oz/A = $25/A

Vivando at 15.4 fl oz/A = $31/A

Total: $73/A

These prices are from late 2022, from Kevin Martin. 2023 prices will likely be different but not necessarily higher. So, it appears that the old rotation actually costs more than the new rotation. One word of caution regarding this trial: powdery mildew pressure was very light in this trial, that tended to result in uneven/aggregated disease pressure that confounded the statistical analysis. And though several observations could be gleaned from this trial, the uncertainties generated by the low and aggregated disease pressure, calls for a repeat of the trial in 2023.

Trial 2: What about the effects of the length of the spray program?

In our second trial, we compared the interplay between the use of rotations of older versus newer fungicides (as in trial 1) AND the effects of 4 programs of different lengths:

- 1 prebloom + 1 postbloom spray
- 2 prebloom + 1 postbloom spray
- 1 prebloom + 3 postbloom sprays
- 1 prebloom + 4 postbloom sprays

Results for control of Concord fruit/cluster infections: In this second trial, powdery mildew was first observed on clusters around June 21, shortly after the end of bloom. Also, disease pressure was higher and more evenly distributed throughout the block, making results more reliable.

- There was no benefit to adding a powdery mildew material to the 8-12" shoot spray (1 prebloom + 1 postbloom versus 2 prebloom + 1 postbloom). Programs with one pre bloom powdery mildew spray (at immediate pre bloom) were no less effective on clusters as programs with two pre bloom powdery mildew sprays (8-12" shoots *plus* immediate prebloom). *A word of caution here:* this observation may only apply where powdery mildew has been controlled well or occurred at low to moderate pressure, in the previous year. In years where powdery mildew was allowed to blow out of control on leaves in late summer, an 8-12" shoot spray the following spring may be a good idea.
- Within each program, rotations of "newer" materials (Endura, Cevya, Gatten) provided superior powdery mildew control to rotations of "older" materials (Quintec, Vivando, Torino).

Results for control of Concord leaf infections: On leaves, powdery mildew was first observed around July 28 (about 5 weeks after first observations on clusters). Disease pressure was higher and more uniform than in trial 1.

- Within each program, rotations of "newer" materials (Endura, Cevya, Gatten) provided superior powdery mildew control to rotations of "older" materials (Quintec, Vivando, Torino).
- Within programs of "older" or "newer" materials, control improved as more post bloom sprays were applied.
- Powdery mildew control was lost in all programs of older materials (1, 3, and 4 post bloom sprays) by mid-September, whereas rotations of 3 and 4 post bloom sprays of newer materials continued to provide significant control of leaf infections until at least the fourth week in September.
- Three post bloom applications of the newer materials were equal to (at veraison AND the fourth week in September) or superior to (at 2 weeks after veraison), 4 post bloom applications of the older materials.

And what about the cost of these programs? As you can see from the figures below, using the new materials generally costs no more than using the older materials.

NEW MATERIALS

Cevya + Gatten = $44.60/A

Endura + Cevya + Gatten = $59.60/A

Cevya + Gatten + Endura + Cevya/ HarvestMore = $86/A

Cevya + Gatten + Endura + Cevya + HarvestMore = $86/A (same as above, but one more pass through vineyard)

OLD MATERIALS

Quintec + Vivando = $48/A

Tebustar + Quintec + Vivando = $51.50/A

Quintec + Vivando + Torino + Tebustar/HarvstMore = $85.50/A

Quintec + Vivando + Torino + Tebustar + HarvestMore = $85.50/A (same as above, but one more pass through vineyard)

Does severity of cluster infection affect progression of severity of leaf infection?

Regression analysis of trial 1 and 2 data showed that about 70% of the variation in leaf disease severity is explained by the variation in cluster disease severity. **This suggests that the level of control of powdery mildew on clusters in July, can influence powdery mildew development on leaves in August and September. Good control of cluster mildew will set you up for good control of leaf mildew. Poor control of cluster mildew will make leaf mildew harder to control.**

Treatment effects on yield and fruit maturity (brix at harvest)

Our last consideration was to evaluate the effects of program length and fungicide quality on the relationship between yield and sugar soluble solids at harvest. In each plot we recorded the yield and brix at harvest from two vines (one cluster thinned to half a crop, the other un-thinned) per plot. Average yields in thinned and un-thinned vines were low (3.9 tons/A) to moderate (7.25 tons/A) in the trial. A regression of yield x brix (all treatments combined, N=72) showed a significant negative relationship between brix and yield ($P<0.001$, adjusted $r^2 = 53\%$); brix at harvest decreased as yield increased. Overall, the relationship showed that 16 brix could be achieved by harvest (end of September) at a yield of about 8.5 tons per acre: an easy season for the crop to ripen at the lower 'actual' tonnage in the trial.

Next, we broke down treatments into 4 separate yield x brix regressions that we compared, to examine the effects of program length and fungicide quality on the relationship between yield and brix: programs of one post bloom spray/old fungicides *versus* one post bloom spray/new fungicides AND 3 to 4 post bloom sprays/old fungicides *versus* 3 to 4 post bloom sprays/new fungicides. The results showed that the *effect of yield on brix was minimized among treatments that provided better mildew control on leaves (new fungicides),* whereas the effect of yield on brix was maximized

where leaf mildew control was minimal (old fungicides). In other words, brix decreased more rapidly with increasing yield, on vines that received old fungicides compared to vines that received new fungicides. The fitted line plots suggest that juice soluble solids would fall below 16 brix at harvest, at a lower yield level for the program with just one post bloom spray/old materials than for a program with one post bloom spray/new materials. This same trend was even more pronounced for comparison (old vs new fungicides) of programs of 3 to 4 post bloom sprays. Taken together, the data favor the use of newer fungicides over older fungicides.

Bottom Line for brix x yield:

- Within the same programs, Brix decreased more rapidly with increasing yield, on vines that received old fungicides versus vines that received new fungicides.
- The results suggests that you can get a larger crop to 16 brix on the same harvest date by using "new" versus "old" fungicides.
- The data also suggests that, at the same yield, you can reach 16 brix earlier by using new vs old fungicides.

What we can take away from this is that the newer materials provide better mildew control and there may be little reason for use of the older materials in 2023, especially if prices are comparable. Better mildew control can buy some "forgiveness" if you miss a spray or accidentally stretch a spray interval. It can also mean that better mildew control in 2022 or 2023, will likely lead to better mildew control in 2024 (or more "forgiveness for missing a spray and/or exceptionally bad weather at critical points in the season) and beyond. We hope to repeat these trials again in 2023 as it is necessary to see if these results are consistent.

And one last thing. I am publishing additional information from my December 9 zoom presentation. In that presentation, I had included information about building a spray program on a slide ***What to use?....a basic framework (Concord)*** that *mistakenly* listed sulfur for powdery mildew at some of the timings, as this presentation slide was originally meant as a framework for juice grapes in general (you can use sulfur on Niagara grapes). However, you *cannot use sulfur on Concord grapes without injury to the leaves and clusters.* I have removed that information from the updated slide below. Other precautions include: avoid tank mixing Captan with oils or copper/lime with phosphorous acid/phosphite products, HarvestMore, or any other acidifying agents (other liquid fertilizers?) as it may cause injury to grapevines. Do not mix copper/lime with oils after bloom. Always read labels for such information before using any pesticide.

This "basic framework" slide below is just that; it may not provide options for every scenario, especially when disease pressure is very high OR has blown out of control, in which case you may have to get a bit more creative. But it should provide a foundation of choices at each stage of grape development on which to build your individual programs for your Concord blocks in 2023. In most cases, there are a number of products to choose from at each step through the season. As you go through the slide below, just remember that:

1. For powdery mildew control, the newer materials (Cevya, Gatten, Endura) are likely to work better than the older materials (Torino, Quintec, Vivando, older Sis) without costing any more. These newer materials would be best placed in sprays at "immediate prebloom", "1st post bloom", and "2nd post bloom" timings.

2. Mancozeb products, ziram, captan, and copper/lime are all "old standards" that work on the same 3 diseases (Phomopsis, black rot, and downy mildew), with little or no concerns re-

garding the development of resistance. Copper/lime also has efficacy on powdery mildew. However there are important differences in the efficacy of these old standards on the 3 main diseases:

- Mancozeb is very effective on Phomopsis, black rot, and downy mildew
- Ziram is very effective on black rot and Phomopsis, but weaker on downy mildew. Do not depend on ziram alone in a bad year for downy mildew.
- Captan is very effective on Phomopsis and downy mildew, but weaker on black rot. Do not depend on Captan in a bad year for black rot.
- Copper/lime is very effective on downy mildew, good on leaf powdery mildew (but may not be very effective on fruit powdery mildew?), but very weak on black rot and Phomopsis. Do not depend on copper/lime for black rot and Phomopsis control.

3. Sterol inhibitors (Sis) control powdery mildew and black rot. The older SIs (especially tebuconazole and myclobutanil products) are very likely to be far less effective than the newest SI, Cevya, for powdery mildew control, due to powdery mildew resistance. SIs are also very effective against black rot, and generally provide up to 3-5 days of post infection black rot control in addition to 7-10 of protection against new infections. The triflumizole products (Viticure, Procure, Trionic, etc) are an exception: do not depend on triflumizole products for black rot control.

4. Endura, Gatten, Quintec, Vivando, and Torino are all unrelated chemically and only control powdery mildew. They don't control any other Concord grape diseases (Endura actually controls Botrytis at a higher 8 oz rate, but that is rarely any concern for Concord growers). There are other options for powdery mildew control on Concord, such as Luna Experience or Luna Sensation, but they are likely to be significantly more expensive and not necessary to maintain good to excellent control of powdery mildew on Concord grapes.

5. HarvestMore and Nutrileaf are not pesticides but rather, foliar fertilizers. They are listed here for powdery mildew control because applications to Concord as a late season foliar feed, can provide 20-40% suppression of powdery mildew on leaves and help to delay the development of powdery mildew resistance to materials like Endura, Gatten, Cevya (and other sterol inhibitors), Quintec, Vivando, and Torino. Nutrol, which is sold as a pesticide, will perform similarly.

What to use, when?....a basic framework for Concord

- **3-5" shoots:** inflorescences/leaves = Phom = mancozeb (mz), captan
- **8-12" shoots:** inflorescences/leaves = Phom, blkrot; mz, captan, ziram
  - pmildew = oils, Sterol Inhibitor (SI)

- **Immediate pre bloom and first post bloom:** critical for fruit protection from ALL DISEASES
  - pmildew = Endura, Gatten, Cevya (which also controls black rot), Quintec, Vivando
  - blkrot = mz (pre bloom only), ziram, captan (pre bloom only), an SI
  - Phom = mz (pre bloom only), captan (pre bloom only), ziram
  - dmildew = mz (pre bloom only), captan (pre bloom only), ziram, phos acid, Reason

- **Second post bloom: early July**
  - leaf pmildew = Torino, Quintec, Vivando, Cevya (which also controls black rot), Endura, older SI, copper/lime
  - fruit blkrot = SI, ziram
  - fruit Phom = ziram
  - leaf dmildew = ziram, phos acid, copper/lime

- **Third post bloom: mid to late July...**
  - Phom/blkrot are non-issues if well controlled until now
  - leaf pmildew = Torino, Quintec, Vivando, Cevya (which also controls black rot), Endura, older SI, HrvstMore, , copper/lime, Nutrileaf, Nutrol
  - leaf dmildew = ziram, phos acid, copper/lime

- **Fourth post bloom: early August to veraison**
  - leaf pmildew= HrvstMore, copper/lime, NutriLeaf, Nutrol
  - leaf dmildew = ziram, phos acid, copper/lime

NYSDEC HOW TO GET CERTIFIED COURSE

WHEN:
March 23, 2023
10am - Noon

WHERE:
Cornell Lake Erie Research & Extension Laboratory
6592 W Main Road
Portland, NY 14769

EXAM DATE:
March 30, 2023
9:30am Start Time
Same Location

DISCUSSION TOPICS
NYS Pesticide Laws & Regulations

Certification Requirements

Certification Exam Process

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SAME-DAY EXAM REG.
$100 Exam Fee (Payable to NYSDEC)

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NYSDEC How to Get Certified Course:

Cameron Bishop from the NYSDEC is holding a 2 hour course for exam preparation, discussing NYS Pesticide laws and regulations, exam process, certification requirements and EPA worker protection standards. Paperwork for exam registration will be available to fill out on site. You will need to bring a valid photo ID and a check made payable to NYSDEC for $100.00.

(The preparation course is separate from the exam. You will be able to sign up for the exam at the preparation course.)

Core and category training manuals can be purchased at the Cornell Bookstore on-line.

The cost for this course is $20.00. Register here!

Business Management

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

Powdery Mildew Materials

Late last year the price of new powdery mildew materials have trended lower. These “new” materials are considered “new” as we defined it in our most recent virtual conference. The overall decline in prices was led by endure and followed by ceyva. Endura is an old material that has undergone steady price declines as new formulations in that frac group offer improved formulations. Use in Concord vineyards started about 3 years ago when Endura declined to $26 per acre. Ceyva is a newer formulation but it is also not a brand new material. The label just started authorizing use in Concord last year. I believe its use is limited in grapes that can use Revus Top, so the price of Cevya also declined. I am speculating here; given the timing it could also have been related to solving some supply chain issues. Finally, the last new powdery mildew material is Gatten. It is new in the truest sense. It is the most expensive product in the group and the price has not declined. Luckily, for Concord growers, it is still at a price point that will work well into most existing vineyard operations.

In the meantime, so called older materials have been increasing in price. Vivando, for example saw a slight increase in price. Also, farmer practices and research trials are assuming higher rates of both vivando and quintec are necessary. It is not unusual to hear about higher rates of quintec and maximum rates of vivando. When higher rates are necessary the price per acre increases about 35%. Hed’s test show that even with high rates these materials, while effective, are less effective than the “new materials”. Also grouped here in with old materials is Torino. That material was never as good and was once the most expensive material commonly used in Concord. I haven’t seen any recent drops in price but over the last few years the price has come down.

Taken together the cost of new materials are lower for three reasons. We are using minimum rates, the materials are not new in other grape varieties so prices continue to fall. The prices and rates of old materials continue to increase. Finally, due to the increase in effectiveness, all things being equal you will either need more applications of older materials or you will lose crop. Either way, net income in 2022 was higher with Gatton/Endura/Cevya than Vivando/Quintec/Torino. Follow-up sprays of harvest more, crop oils and Tebustar did not improve the performance of older materials to match the performance of newer materials.

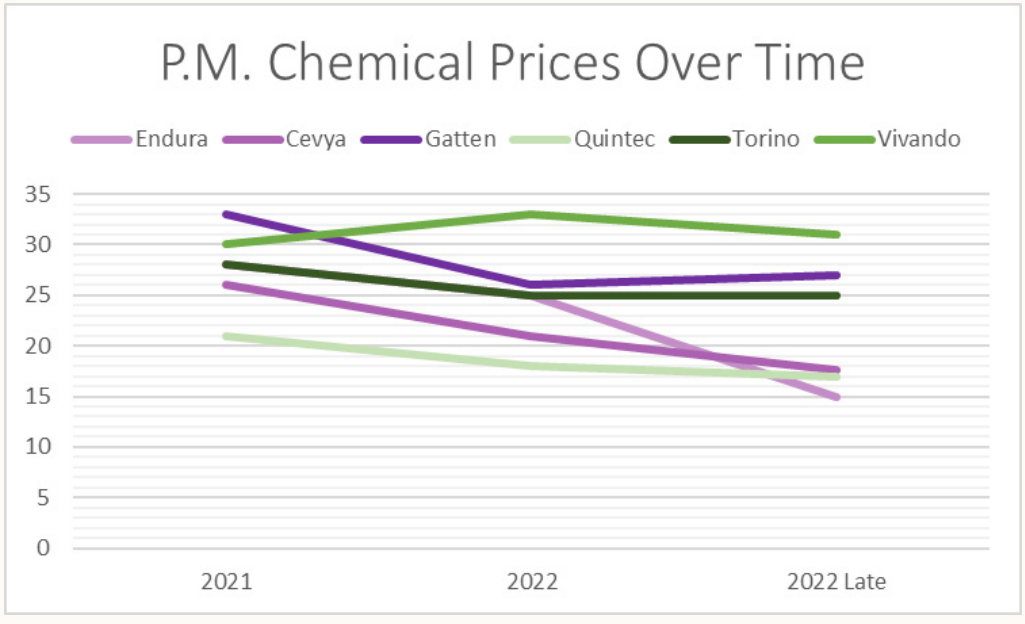
Lake Erie Regional Grape Program

Powdery Mildew Materials: Prices

Kevin Martin

PennState Extension

Solely Owned: Consultation Period



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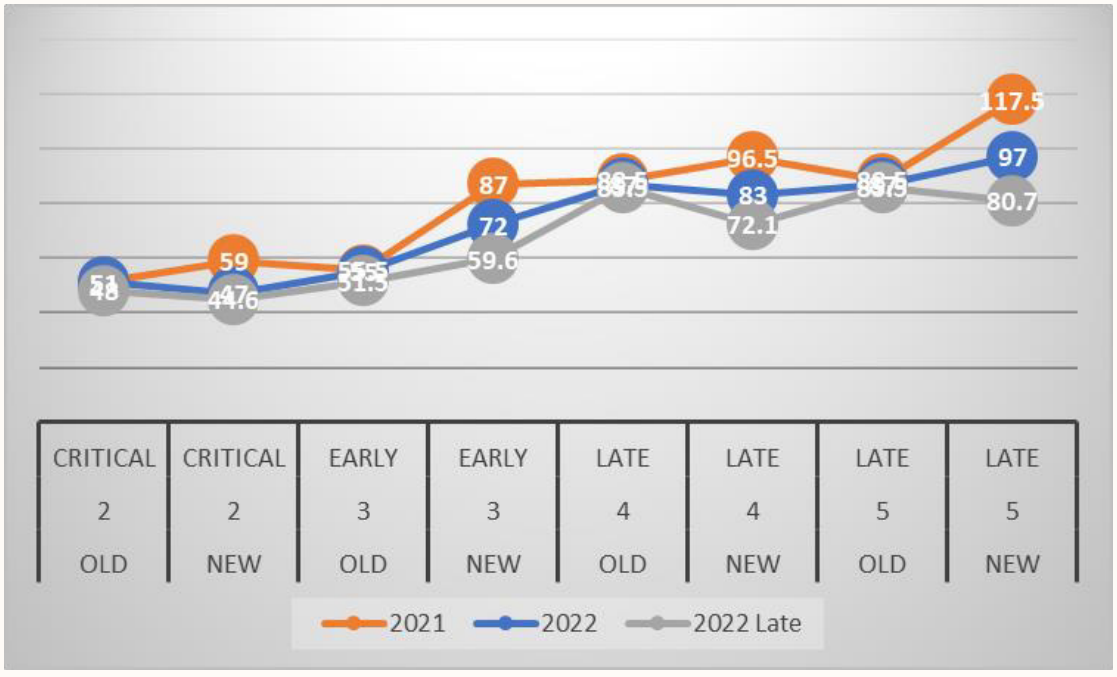
Late 2022 Prices for all Treatments

PennState Extension

Price Trends For All Treatments



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Prices For Performance Oriented Programs

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The 2022 Census of Agriculture is Underway

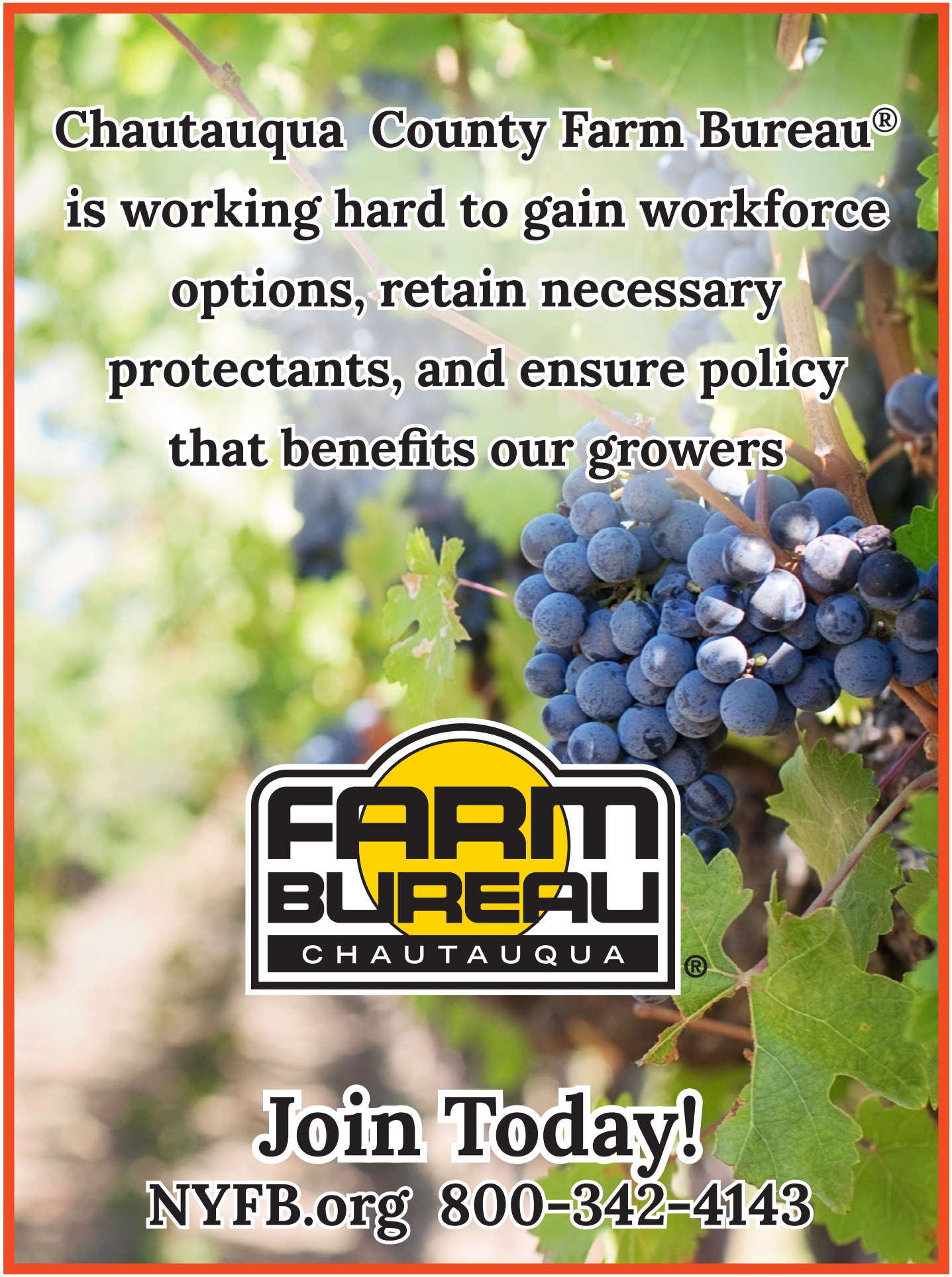
Last week, we mailed survey codes for responding securely online to the 2022 Census of Agriculture at agcounts.usda.gov. Your unique survey code will get you started with the online response option that offers time saving features that are ideal for busy grape producers.

By completing the 2022 Census of Agriculture, you tell your story and help generate comprehensive and impartial agriculture data for New York that better serve you and future generations of producers.

"Grape production has an incredible impact on New York. I want to thank producers in advance for responding to the ag census" said Donnie Fike, New York State Statistician of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), "We recognize how valuable their time is, so we have made responding more convenient and modern than ever."

To learn more about the Census of Agriculture, visit nass.usda.gov/agcensus or call 800-727-9540. On the census web page, producers and other data users can access frequently asked questions, past ag census data, partner tools to help spread the word about the ag census, special study information, and more. For highlights of these and the latest information on the upcoming Census of Agriculture, follow USDA NASS on Twitter @usda_nass and search #AgCensus.

NASS is the federal statistical agency responsible for producing official data about U.S. agriculture and is committed to providing timely, accurate and useful statistics in service to U.S. agriculture.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2023
LERGP Winter Grape Grower Conference Series

These sessions are available for registration at our web-site.

February 9, 2023- Virtual Event- 10:00am- Noon
No pesticide credits are available for this session.

March 16, 2023- In Person at SUNY Fredonia- 8:00am-4:00pm

Register online or with the form on next page.

LAKE ERIE REGIONAL GRAPE PROGRAM

2023 GRAPE GROWERS' Winter Series CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

SUNY Fredonia Williams Center

Thursday, March 16, 2023

Deadline for registration is Friday, March 10, 2023.

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**_____

MEMBER REGISTRATION FEES	NON MEMBER
Feb Virtual Session Only $15.00 ($10.00 addl attendee)	Feb Virtual Session Only $20.00
In Person Conf. Only $90.00 ($60.00 addl attendee)	In Person Conf. Only $125.00

Additional Attendees:

*Please add a **$25.00 late fee** for each reservation made after March 10, 2023

TOTAL $_____

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

Kate Robinson
LERGP
6592 W Main Rd
Portland NY 14769

Date Ck. Rec'd	Amount

Cornell AgriTech
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VIRGINIA TECH

PennState Extension

Eastern Viticulture and Enology Forum

A Webinar Series for Eastern Growers and Winemakers

December 13th 2022

H-2A labor program fundamentals from perspectives of vineyard owners and Cornell's Agricultural Workforce Development Program

-Richard Stup - Agriculture Workforce Specialist, Cornell University; rstup@cornell.edu
-Galen Troxell, Vineyard Manager and Co-owner, Galen Glen Vineyards, sarah@galenglen.com
-Tom Higgins – Owner, Heart & Hands Vineyards, tom@heartandhandswine.com
-Andrew Knight, Owner, Knight Vineyards, knightvineyards@gmail.com

Registration: https://extension.psu.edu/h2-a-temporary-agricultural-program-the-vineyards-perspective

January 10th 2023

Corrective measures to the top 10 dormant pruning mistakes in commercial vineyards

Fritz Westover, Viticulturist and Founder, Westover Vineyard Advising, fritz@vineyardadvising.com

Registration: https://extension.psu.edu/top-10-dormant-pruning-mistakes-in-your-vineyard

February 7th 2023

Academic and industry perspectives on biofungicide use in vineyards

-Kaitlin Gold, Assistant Professor of Grape Pathology, Cornell AgriTech, kg577@cornell.edu
Mizhuo Nita, Associate Professor of Grape Pathology, Virginia Tech, nita24@vt.edu
Karl Hambsch, Co-owner and Vineyard Manager, Loving Cup Vineyard and Winery, info@lovingcupwine.com
Paul Brock, Co-owner – Silver Thread Vineyards, paul@silverthreadwine.com
John Santos – Vineyard Manager, Hazlitt 1852 Vineyards, john@hazlitt1852.com

Registration: https://extension.psu.edu/academic-and-industry-perspectives-on-biofungicide-use-in-vineyards

March 7th 2023

Climate change implications for grapevine production in wine regions of the United States

-Greg Jones – CEO, Abacela Winery, climateofwine@gmail.com

Registration: coming soon

CGBHA Annual Meeting - January 12, 2023

The Concord Grape Belt Heritage Association, Inc. (CGBHA), will hold its Annual Meeting on January 12, 2023, 4:00 – 4:30 PM at the Grape Discovery Center in Westfield.

The meeting will provide a review of successful efforts of 2022, challenges and hopes for the coming 2023 year. The CGBHA was formed as 501(c)(3) non-profit entity in 2004 with a mission to encourage and support the grape and wine industries within the region and enhance the region's quality of life. The vision of the CGBHA resulted in the development of the Grape Discovery Center that opened in May 2013. The Center will be celebrating its 10th anniversary in 2023.

CGBHA members as well as interested non-members are encouraged to attend. The Board of Directors seeks candidates for its Board. If you would be interested in serving please contact President Phil Baideme (pbaideme@roadrunner.com) or Membership Andrew Dufresne (and4833@windstream.net)
The meeting will be followed by a reception and free appetizers. Reservations are appreciated but not required. Email info@grapediscoverycenter.com or call 716-326-2003.